

G
V24813
N83
47377

940/86

HARYANA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



GURGAON

K. S. BHORIA, IAS,
State Editor (Gazetteers)

B. RAJ BAJAJ
Editor (Gazetteers)

HARYANA GAZETTEERS ORGANISATION
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
CHANDIGARH (India)
1983

138 0 - 1

Available from :
The Controller, Printing and Stationery,
Haryana, Chandigarh (India)

Price Rs.



Printed by :
Controller of Printing and Stationery,
Government of Haryana, Chandigarh.

FOREWORD

A district gazetteer is a compendium of information pertaining to a district. Its *raison d'être* is the focussing of concerted attention on various aspects pertaining to a district so as to bring into prominence its distinctive features, historical genesis, cultural pattern, socio-economic aspects and latent potentialities for its future. It is an important reference book for administrators, general readers and research workers.

An attempt has been made to portray the Gurgaon district in all its ramifications. The district as covered in this volume was bifurcated on August 15, 1979 and the new district of Faridabad was carved out of it. Since the present volume contains information up to March 31, 1977, it gives an integrated picture of the district before its bifurcation.

The Gazetteers Unit has done a big job in bringing out this gazetteer. It is a matter of gratification that Dr. K.C. Khanna, M.A., Ph.D (London), F.R. Hist. S.M.R.A.A., was able to revise this volume before its publication. Thanks are due to the Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister for their interest in this project.

Chandigarh,
December 15, 1983

L. C. GUPTA
Financial Commissioner and Secretary
to Government, Haryana,
Revenue Department

PREFACE

This is the fourth gazetteer in the series of the revised District Gazetteers of Haryana, the first three being that of Rohtak (including Sonapat), Karnal (including Kurukshetra) and Bhiwani Districts. The gazetteer of the Gurgaon district was first published in 1884 and the last edition was out in 1910.

The new gazetteer is not the mechanical reproduction of its prototype although the basic features have been retained. Besides, the pattern laid down by the Government of India (Ministry of Education and Culture) has been adopted as far as possible. With the passage of time, most of the information contained in the old district gazetteer became obsolete. After the attainment of Independence in 1947, the changes in socio-economic sphere have been phenomenal. As the Partition of the country had a marked effect on this region, a detailed section on 'Rehabilitation' has been added to the chapter on 'People'. Lakhs of refugees had migrated from Pakistan. Their rehabilitation was a big challenge, but it was met with courage, determination and faith. The creation of Haryana on November 1, 1966, was an epoch-making event. The tempo of development and reconstruction was accelerated. This small State, during the short span of a few years, has changed beyond recognition. The present volume describes the progress made and the changes that have occurred in every sphere of life in the Gurgaon district upto March, 1977. A few later significant changes also have been highlighted. A glossary of Indian words, a bibliography of the more important words used or referred to in the preparation of the gazetteer, an index, a few representative photographs and two district maps are added at the end of the volume.

In a way, most of the project has been cooperative endeavour. The material was collected and licked into shape by the State Gazetteers Unit. A number of sections of various draft chapters were sent to the Deputy Commissioner, District Officers and the Departmental Heads for their comments and data authentication. Their suggestions were incorporated. I am grateful to them all and their staff for helpful cooperation. I wish to thank the Director, North Western Circle, Survey of India; the Botanical Survey of

(ii)

India ; the Meteorological Survey of India ; the Geological Survey of India ; the Indian Railways ; the Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones authorities and all other official and non-official agencies who supplied the information that was needed.

I am full of appreciation for the officers and staff of the State Gazetteers Unit for their hard work and zeal. The successful completion of the project is primarily due to unsparing efforts of Shri B. Raj Bajaj, formerly Editor in the State Gazetteers Unit, and his emotional identification with the assignment. The three of the chapters, viz. History, People and Places of Interest, were exclusively prepared by him. Sarvshri S. P. Dheer, A.K. Jain, S.P. Kainth and R. K. Malhotra tackled miscellaneous assignments and efficiently handled work of technical nature. Their contribution has been quite meaningful and deserves appreciation. The gazetteer owes much to the valuable assistance rendered by Dr. K. C. Khanna. He took great pains in scrutinising the manuscript to the minutest details.

The Controller, Printing and Stationery, Haryana, deserves my thanks for getting this volume printed according to the specifications laid down by the Government of India.

K. S. BHORIA

Chandigarh,
December 15, 1983

State Editor and Joint Secretary to
Government Haryana, Revenue Deptt.

CONTENTS

	Pages
Foreword	...
Preface	...
CHAPTER I—GENERAL	... 1—34
Origin of the name of the district	... 1
Location , boundaries, area and population	... 1
Location and boundaries-1, Area-2, Population-2	
History of the district as an administrative unit	... 2
Tahsils, sub-divisions and <i>thanas</i>	... 5
Topography	... 5
Natural drainage, river and other surface-water resources	... 8
Geology	... 19
Minerals-22	
Flora	... 23
Fauna	... 28
Water birds-28, Colourful birds-30, Birds of economic importance-31, Snakes and lizards-31	
Climate	... 32
Rainfall-32 Temperature-33, Humidity-33, Cloudiness-33, Winds-33, Special Weather Phenomena-34	
CHAPTER II—HISTORY	... 35—73
The Ancient period	... 35
The Medieval period	... 36
The Modern period	... 57

(ii)

CHAPTER III—PEOPLE

75—141

Population	...	75
Language	...	88
Religious life	...	90
Religious groups-90, Superstitions-94		
Social life	...	101
Social groups-101, Family life-106, Inheritance-106, Marriage customs and morals-107, Position of women-113		
Home life	...	114
Dwellings (Rural and Urban)-114, Furniture and decorations-115, Dress and ornaments-116, Food-117		
Community life	...	118
Folk culture-119, Games and recreations-123		
Rehabilitation	...	125
Refugee camps-126, Rural rehabilitation-128, Urban rehabilitation-133, Small urban and house-building loans -136, Financial assistance to displaced students and trainees-138, Opportunities for gainful employment-138, Vocational training-139, Payment of compensation-140, Impact of displaced persons on local population-140		

CHAPTER IV—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

... 143—262

Introduction	...	143
Land utilization	...	145
Irrigation	...	151
Canal irrigation-154, Minor irrigation schemes-160, Well irrigation-169, Tubewells-171		
Agriculture	...	175
Soils-175, Crops-177, Foodgrain crops-178,		

(iii)

Cash crops -185, Fodder crops-192, Fruits-193, Vegetables-194, Promotion of Scientific Agriculture through administrative machinery-196, Seeds-198, Manures and fertilizers-202, Agricultural pests and diseases-208, Agricultural implements 209, State assistance to agriculturists-214, Agricultural Cooperatives -214, Small farmers development agency-224

Animal Husbandry	...	235
Cattle and buffaloes-236, Intensive cattle development project, Gurgaon-237, Disease control-238, Fodder development programme -240, Dairy farming, milk and its marketing-240, Slaughter houses-245, Gaushala development-245, Sheep breeding-245, Horse breeding-246, Camels-246, Piggery-246, Poultry development-246		
Fisheries	...	247
Forestry	...	250
Natural calamities	...	254

CHAPTER V—INDUSTRIES

... 263—293

Old-time industries	...	263
Industrial development since Independence	...	268
Areas of Industrial Activity	...	269
Role of commercial banks	...	274
Government assistance to industries	...	274
Common facility centres	...	278
Large and medium-scale industries	...	280
Small-scale Industries	...	280
Agro based industries	...	281
Items of export	...	282
Registered working factories and cottage industries	...	287

(iv)

Source of power	...	288
Industrial labour	...	290
Industrial cooperatives	...	291
CHAPTER VI—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE	...	295—317
Indebtedness and money-lending	...	295
General credit facilities	...	297
Joint stock banks	...	298
Cooperative Credit	...	300
Central cooperative banks	...	302
The Gurgaon land development bank Limited, Gurgaon	...	303
Insurance	...	304
Small savings	...	305
Currency and coinage	...	306
Trade and commerce	...	307
Regulated markets	...	309
Fairs	...	312
Cooperation in trade	...	314
Consumers cooperative stores	...	315
State trading	...	316
Weights and measures	...	316
Storage and warehousing	...	316
CHAPTER VII—COMMUNICATIONS	...	319—342
Roads	...	321
National highways-323, State highways— 324, Other district roads-326, Canal inspection roads-326		
Passanger transport	...	327
Goods transport	...	331

(v)

Railways	...	331
Rail road competition	...	332
Waterways and ferries	...	333
Travel and tourist facilities	...	335
Posts	...	337
Telegraphs	...	340
Telephones	...	341
CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	...	343—369
Public services	...	343
Defence services	...	345
Educational personnel	...	355
Medical profession	...	356
Legal profession	...	358
Engineering services	...	359
Transporters	...	360
Personal services	...	361
Barbers-361, Washermen-362, Tailors-362		
Self-employed persons	...	364
Domestic services	...	368
CHAPTER IX—ECONOMIC TRENDS	...	371—402
Livelihood pattern	...	371
Manpower distribution	...	375
Employment situation Employment exchanges-381	...	380
Prices and wages	...	382
Community development	...	398

(vi)

CHAPTER X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	...	403—420
Administrative divisions	...	403
District authorities	...	405
Deputy Commissioner-405, Sub-Divisional Officer-408, Tahsildar (Mahal)/Naib Tahsildar (Mahal)-408		
General arrangement for disposal of business	...	410
General Assistant-410, Additional General Assistant-411		
District committees	...	411
Other State and Central Government officers	...	412
State Government officers-412, Central Government officers (excluding military officers)-416		
Development organisation	...	41
Police	...	418
Judiciary	...	418
District Attorney	...	419
Official Receiver	...	419
Oath Commissioner	...	420
Registration	...	420
Notary Public	...	420
Local Commissioner	...	420
CHAPTER XI—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	...	421—491
History of the revenue administration	...	421
History of the revenue administration in erstwhile Pataudi state	...	425
Regular settlements in the district	...	426
Fourth regular settlement, 1938-43	...	428
Special assessment on land put to non-agricultural use	...	440
Other enactments	...	443
Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973—444		
Collection of land revenue	...	448

(vii)

Revenue administration and land records	...	450
Land revenue and special cesses	...	453
Land revenue-453, Local rate-453, Special charge on land revenue-455, Commercial crops cess-455, Additional surcharge-456, Land holding tax-457, Water rates-457 Betterment charges—458		
Land reforms	...	458
Consolidation of holdings	...	465
Other sources of revenue, State and Central	...	467
State sources of revenue		467
Central sources of revenue		486
CHAPTER XII—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE	...	493—526
Incidence of crime	...	493
Police	...	506
Jails	...	514
Justice	...	521
CHAPTER XIII—OTHER DEPARTMENTS	...	527—553
Public Works Department	...	527
Public Health Engineering-527, Buildings and Roads-528, Irrigation-530		
Haryana State Electricity Board	...	536
Cooperative Department	...	537
Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	...	538
Finance Department	...	539
Public Relations Department	...	540
Food and Supplies Department	...	546
Planning Department	...	549
Language Department	...	549
National Savings Organisation	...	550
Fire Service	...	552
CHAPTER XIV—LOCAL GOVERNMENT	...	555—584
History of Local Government	...	555

(viii)

Faridabad Complex	...	556
Municipalities		
Gurgaon-560, Palwal-562,		
Notified Area Committees		
Hodal-564, Farrukhnagar-565,		
Pataudi-567, Hailey Mandi-568,		
Sohna-570, Nuh-571, Firozpur Jhirka-573,		
Hasanpur-574		
Town Planning	...	575
Panchayati Raj	...	577
Gram Panchayats-579, Panchayat Samitis-580,		
Zila Parishad-581		
CHAPTER XV—EDUCATION AND CULTURE	...	585—617
Historical background	...	585
Medium of instruction	...	589
Literacy and educational standards	...	589
Education of women	...	590
Education of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes	...	592
General education	...	593
Higher education	...	597
Technical education	...	603
Industrial training	...	604
Oriental schools and colleges	...	608
Physical education and health	...	608
Social education	...	609
Education for the blind, deaf and dumb	...	609
Education and vocational guidance programme	...	609
National Fitness Corps Programme	...	610
National Cadet Corps	...	611
Sports	...	611
Libraries and museums	...	617
CHAPTER XVI—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES	...	619—665
Medical and health services	...	623

(ix)

Diseases common to the district	...	634
Vital statistics	...	644
Preventive measures to promote public health	...	647
General standard of health	...	648
Water Supply	...	659
Urban sewerage	...	665
CHAPTER XVII—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	...	667—700
Labour Welfare	...	667
Labour Legislation-666, Industrial relations-670		
Works committees-671,		
Labour welfare centre-673,		
Strikes-673, Trade unions-673		
Subsidised industrial housing scheme-675		
Employees Provident funds		
scheme-677, Family Pension-cum-life		
Assurance Scheme 1977-678,		
Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme 1976—679, Employees		
State insurance scheme -679		
Social Welfare		
Old age pension-682		
Advancement of backward classes	...	673
Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam Limited	...	694
Prohibition	...	695
Charitable organisation	...	700
CHAPTER XVIII—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS	...	701—738
Representation of the district in the Union and State		
Legislature	...	701
Lok Sabha (House of People)	...	701
Rajya Sabha (Council of State)	...	704
Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)	...	704

(x)

Political parties and organisations	...	709
Newspapers and periodicals	...	712
Voluntary social service organisations	...	712
CHAPTER XIX—PLACES OF INTEREST	...	739—760
Ballabgarh-739, Faridabad Old-741, Faridabad Township-741, Farrukhnagar-743, Firozpur Jhirka-744, Gurgaon-745, Hodal-746, Nuh-747, Palwal 747, Pataudi-748, Sohna-749		
Archaeological Sites	...	751
Tourist Resorts	...	754
APPENDIX	...	763—916
BIBLIOGRAPHY	...	917—920
GLOSSARY	...	921—924
INDEX	...	925—947

Chapter I

GENERAL

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE DISTRICT

The district is named after its headquarters town, Gurgaon. It is said that the name Gurgaon is a corruption of Guru Gram, i.e. village of a spiritual leader. The traditional account is that Yudhishtira, the eldest of the Pandavas, gave this village to his *guru*, Dronacharya, in whose memory a tank still exists on the west side of the road to the railway station. The tradition also has it that it was here that Dronacharya gave instruction to the Kauravas and Pandavas.¹ It may also be the case that on account of its association with Dronacharya or otherwise, this *gram* was considered *guru* or big. Adjectives like *bada*, *chhota* and *uncha* are sometimes used in the place names to indicate their physical character.

LOCATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA AND POPULATION

Location and boundaries.—The district² lies between 27° 39' and 28° 32' north parallels of latitude and 76° 42' and 77° 33' east meridians of longitude, forming the extreme south-east corner of Haryana State. It stretches towards the outlying hills of the Rajasthan tablelands, and is very irregular in shape.

It is bounded on the north-west by the Rohtak district and on the north-east by the Union Territory of Delhi. On the east, river Yamuna separates it from the Bulandshahar and Aligarh districts of Uttar Pradesh. On the south, it adjoins the Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh and the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan, on the south-west the Alwar district of Rajasthan and on the west the Mahendragarh district. In fact, it touches inter-State border on three sides and is connected with its own State only on the west and the north-west.

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p.1.

2. The Gurgaon district has been bifurcated on August 15, 1979, and the new district of Faridabad comprising the tahsils of Ballabgarh and Palwal has been carved out of it. Its details have been included in this Chapter under 'History of the District as an Administrative Unit', (see p. 5 fn.).

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

Area.—With an area of 4,854.95¹ square kilometres, Gurgaon is the third largest district in the State following Hisar (Hissar) and Bhiwani.

It comprises five tahsils covering the areas as shown below :

Tahsil	Area(Square kilometres)		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Gurgaon	1,242.08	28.60	1,213.48
Ballabgarh	747.82	25.80	722.02
Firozpur Jhirka	814.16	3.40	810.76
Nuh	1,047.96	5.70	1,042.26
Palwal	1,002.93	8.10	994.83
Total :	4,854.95	71.60	4,783.35

Population.—The district prior to its re-organisation on December 22, 1972, and according to the 1971 Census, contained 17.01 per cent of the total population of the State. It ranked fourth in population among the districts of the State following Hisar (Hissar), Karnal and Rohtak. The total population of the district according to the 1951 Census was 9,67,664 persons, of which the rural population accounted for 8,27,511 and the urban for 1,40,153. The population which according to the 1961 Census was 12,40,706 persons (10,35,105 rural and 2,05,601 urban) rose to 17,07,369 (13,91,385 rural and 3,15,984 urban) in 1971.² Thus it showed an increase of 28.22 per cent during the decade 1951—1961 and 37.61 per cent during 1961—1971.³ However, the population of the re-organised district, on the basis of the 1971 Census, has been worked out as 13,72,197 persons.⁴ The district now (March 1977) stands first among the eleven districts of the State.

HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

In the Mughal period, during Akbar's reign, the district was contained

1. Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.

2. Census of India, 1971, Series 6 - Haryana, Part II-A, General Population Tables, p.17.

3. Ibid, p.37. For more details, see Chapter on 'People'.

4. Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1973-74, pp.3-4. (Issued by the Economic and Statistical Organisation, Planning Department, Haryana).

in the subahs of Delhi and Agra, and comprised wholly or partly, the sirkars of Delhi, Rewari, Suhar or Pahari and Tijara.

With the decay of the Mughal empire it remained disturbed in consequence of fighting between the neighbouring chiefs till 1803 when most of it came under the British rule by the Treaty of Surji Arjungaon with Sindhia. It was divided into parganas and in accordance with the general policy of the British to avoid actual possession beyond the Yamuna, various parganas were given to petty chiefs and granted as jagirs in lieu of military services rendered by them. These grants were gradually resumed and came under the direct management of the British; the last of the important resumptions took place in 1836. Thereafter, the district remained unchanged until the 1857 Uprising. It was transferred from the North Western Provinces to Punjab in 1858. The pargana of Kot Kasam, which was annexed to the district after the 1857 Uprising, was made over to the then Jaipur State in 1860. In 1861, the district was re-arranged into five tahsils, viz. Gurgaon, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh, Palwal and Rewari.¹

Subsequent changes in the composition of the district, which have occurred since the beginning of the 20th century, are described below :

1901—1911.—No change took place during this decade. The area of the district, i.e. 1,984 square miles (5,139 square kilometres) remained unchanged.

1911—21.—Ballabgarh was one of the three tahsils comprising the then Delhi district. A part of this tahsil was transferred to the Gurgaon district in 1912.² This was formed into the new sixth tahsil of the district with the same name, viz. Ballabgarh. During this decade, some small transfers also took place between the Gurgaon district on one side and Uttar Pradesh on the other due to riverain action. The area of the district stood at 2,263 square miles (5,861 square kilometres) in 1921.

1921—31.—No change occurred during this decade.

1931—41.—Minor changes occurred between the Gurgaon district and Uttar Pradesh due to riverain action. The area of the district stood at 2,234 square miles (5,786 square kilometres) in 1941.

1. For details of villages transferred to Gurgaon from Rohtak in 1861 and from Gurgaon to Delhi and vice versa in 1863, see the Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, p.26.

2. In pursuance of the decision to shift the imperial capital to Delhi, the Delhi district was re-modelled. It had three tahsils: Sonipat (Sonepat), Ballabgarh and Delhi. Sonipat (Sonepat) was transferred to Rohtak district and a part of Ballabgarh to the Gurgaon district. The Delhi tahsil and the remaining portion of the Ballabgarh tahsil, an area of 547 square miles (1,457 square kilometres), was made into a separate province. (Census of India, 1961, Volume XIII, Punjab, Part II-A, General Population Tables, p.9.)

1941—51.—Under the Provinces and States(Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950, 9 villages of the district including Shahjahanpur were transferred to Rajasthan, whereas the district gained with the merger of Pataudi State and the transfer to it of 2 villages from Rajasthan and 78 villages from PEPSU. As a result of these changes, the area of the district stood at 2,358 square miles (6,107 square kilometres) in 1951. The Pataudi State had 45 villages. It was converted into a sub-tahsil and 45 villages of the Rewari tahsil were also included in it thus making a total of 90 villages.

1951—61.—There was no change in the boundary of the district during this decade. The area of the district, however, stood at 2,367 square miles (6,131 square kilometres).¹

1961—71.—As in the previous decade, there was no change in the boundary of the district during this decade. The area of the district, however, stood at 2,373 square miles (6,146 square kilometres).

1972.—The limits of the district were varied on December 22, 1972. The Rewari tahsil (except 61 villages transferred to the Gurgaon tahsil) was excluded from the Gurgaon district and included in the Mahendragarh district. Consequently, the area of the district was reduced to 4,886 square kilometres.² The number of villages, as shown below, were included in the Mahendragarh district following re-organization of the Gurgaon district :

Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Villages transferred		
	Inhabited	Un-inhabited	Total
Rewari	249	12	261
Bawal sub-tahsil	74	1	75
Pataudi sub-tahsil (Partly)	25	4	29
Total :	348	17	365

1. The area figures given here are according to the Surveyor General of India. The difference between the figures of 1951, 1961 and 1971 is due to the revision of area figures by that Department.

2. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1973-74, p.3.* (Issued by the Economic and Statistical Organisation, Planning Department, Haryana.)

1974¹ —Thirty-four villages were excluded from the Palwal tahsil. Of these, 31 were included in the Ballabgarh tahsil and 3 in the Gurgaon tahsil. Barheri Rahewan, a village of the Rewari tahsil(Mahendragarh district), was included in the Pataudi sub-tahsil which previously had 61 villages on re-organisation of the district in 1972.

TAHSILS, SUB-DIVISIONS AND THANAS

The district is divided into five tahsils, viz. Gurgaon, Ballabgarh, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh and Palwal, and two sub-tahsils, namely, Hathin which is a sub-tahsil of Nuh, and Pataudi which is a sub-tahsil of Gurgaon. A sub-division has been created at each of the five tahsils.

There are 16 thanas (police stations) and two police posts. Their details may be seen in the Chapter on 'General Administration'.

TOPOGRAPHY

In marked contrast to the monotonously level surface of most areas of Maryana plains, the Gurgaon district has considerable topographic diversity.

1. 1979:—The Gurgaon district has been bifurcated on August 15, 1979, and the new district of Faridabad comprising the tahsils of Ballabgarh and Palwal, has been carved out of it. In this adjustment, 98 villages formerly in the Nuh tahsil, 31 villages formerly in the Ballabgarh tahsil and 3 villages formerly in the Gurgaon tahsil have been shifted to the Palwal tahsil. The 98 villages, transferred from the Nuh tahsil, now constitute the Hathin sub-tahsil and another group of 72 villages has been formed into the Hodal sub-tahsil.

The position of tahsils and villages in the two districts of Gurgaon and Faridabad as on August 15, 1979, is shown below :

Gurgaon District				Faridabad District			
Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Villages			Tahsil/Sub-tahsil	Villages		
	Inhabited	Un-inhabited	Total		Inhabited	Un-inhabited	Total
Gurgaon	211	15	226	Ballabgarh	179	31	210
Pataudi (sub-tahsil) of Gurgaon	55	7	62	Palwal	116	9	125
Firozpur Jhirka	229	13	242	Hathin (sub-tahsil of Palwal)	96	2	98
Nuh	180	31	191	Hodal (sub-tahsil of Palwal)	72	—	72
Total :	655	66	721		463	42	505

Whereas spatial variations in surface configuration in most of the districts of Haryana plains are identifiable only on very close examination, those in the Gurgaon district are only too obvious. Here one comes across low-lying *Khadar* made of newer alluvium, upland plain made of older alluvium, hills and areas covered with sand-dunes. It is an area of confluence of Aravalli hills, Indo-Ganga plain and Indian desert. It is not possible to traverse the district from east to west without encountering ridges extending south-north, which are relics of the old Aravalli mountain system, except near Sohna where there is a gap.

For a detailed understanding of its topography, the district may be divided into three major regions. Not only the narrow and low-lying south-north ridges in the north-west of the district are a region by themselves but also they separate two contrasting physiographic regions situated on their east and west respectively. Thus the three regions are : Eastern Alluvial Plain, Western Hilly Region and North-Western Sand-Dune Area.

Eastern Alluvial Plain.—This region is delimited by the Yamuna on the east and Aravalli hills on the west. It includes most of the Ballabgarh tahsil, the whole of Palwal tahsil and the eastern halves of the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils.

The South-Western area is one of the three regions of the Mewat territory and is known as Bhayan possibly drawing its name from Bayana in the Bharatpur district which was once its administrative nucleus. The whole of it is an alluvial plain, with a monotonously flat surface everywhere. On closer examination, however, one finds the narrow belt along the Yamuna, quite distinct from the remaining plain, which is above the flood level of the river. The former is the *Khadar*, the low lying flood plain of newer alluvium and the latter is the *Bangar*, an upland plain made of older alluvium.

The *Khadar* is generally three to five kilometres wide and is subject to floods from the Yamuna during the rainy season. When the floods recede, they leave considerable fine slit which is easy to plough. The soil retains adequate moisture even after the rainy season and is particularly good for growing wheat, gram and barley. The proximity of water table to the surface facilitates well irrigation in some parts of this belt. The *Bangar* is a consistently level area with very small local relief. The plain is generally 205 metres above sea level. It is slightly inclined towards the south. The gradient is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ metre per kilometre.

In view of the level surface, fertile alluvial soil and facilities for well irri-

gation, the Eastern Alluvial Plain is intensively cultivated and is a densely populated area. The villages are generally much larger than those in most other parts of the district.

Western Hilly Region.—The hills in this area are the northerly extension of the Aravallis which is the oldest mountain system of the Indian sub-continent. Having survived a long period of erosion these are found only in parts. The Aravallis extend in a roughly south-west to north-east direction from Gujarat to Delhi. They have been the scene of repeated peneplanation and rejuvenation in the past. There is considerable topographic evidence to that effect. The tops of ridges in the district, as also in parts of Rajasthan, are generally flat. The width of these tops in some cases exceeds five kilometres, representing the rejuvenated surface of former peneplain. The ridges are generally bare and without any soil cover. The height of ridges decreases northwards. The eastern slopes of the ridges are commonly steep whereas the western ones are comparatively gentle. There are a number of springs on the eastern sides of the ridges. The important springs include the hot sulphur spring at Sohna, the cool water spring near Firozpur Jhirka and minor springs at Raisina and Rajkha.

The two ranges which extend into the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil are called Mewat Hills. Of these, the western one is the longer. It forms the western border of the district from the south-western corner of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil to a point to north-west direction of the town of Nuh. There the boundary line turns off to the west, while the range runs on in the same course and then sweeping on a curve to the west of Sohna, ends in three short spurs, two thrown out to the north and one to the west. The top of this range is even and is about 346 metres above sea level in the north and 412 metres above sea level in the south considering the Nuh town closer to its centre. It is also the second region of the Mewat territory and is known as "Pahad Upar" that is above the hills. The other range of almost similar height runs parallel to, but gradually diverging from the western range. It becomes more and more broken and its existence can only be traced by a line of detached rocky hillocks of various sizes, appearing here and there above the surface of the ground. It reappears once more as a range towards north-east of Sohna town forming the boundary of the district and runs with a gradually lessening height into Delhi. Some short broken ranges and detached hills are also found to the north-west of Nuh and in the eastern portion of the Firozpur Jhirka town. Both the ranges provide a pleasing scenery though they are rocky and of little importance for agriculture except for rough pastures during the rainy season.

A long shallow valley runs through the middle of these ranges and constitutes the third region of the Mewat territory. This valley is called Anej which is a corruption of the word "Abrez" meaning the area usually under water. As described later in this Chapter, the rains come down the hills in numerous rivulets and the water level in the valley rises leaving large sheets of water weeks after the rainy season has ended.

The Gurgaon-Alwar highway runs along this valley and for miles one can see two lines of hills, those to the west being closer and more perceptible, those in the east being more distant and constituting a blue horizon.

North-Western Sand-Dune Area.—This region, which lies to the north-west of the district is covered with sand and is the scene of shifting sand-dunes. Due to predominantly sandy soils, it is less productive for agriculture. The surface is undulating, the local relief reaching about 9 metres at several places. The sand-dunes are of three types : longitudinal, transverse and *barkhans*. Many of the sand-dunes lie in the direction of westerly and south-westerly winds which are fairly strong during the summer. For lack of moisture and vegetative cover the sand moves freely under the impact of strong winds. The wind is the chief agent of erosion. Blowing at high speed, it carries pebbles and large particles of sand which help it in its destructive work.

In conclusion, the district has a wide physiographic diversity. Extensions of Aravalli hills and the presence of a sand-dunes topography are the most important factors in this diversity.

NATURAL DRAINAGE, RIVER AND OTHER SURFACE-WATER RESOURCES

The drainage of the district is typical of the arid and semi-arid areas. It is only on its east side that it is bordered by a perennial river, the Yamuna. The other streams are not only fewer in number and smaller in size, but also seasonal and inland. Because of the topographic diversity, the streams do not flow in any uniform direction. The drainage is peculiarly complex owing to most of the streams tending to converge towards inland depressions instead of flowing into the Yamuna. Mahendragarh and the west of the Gurgaon tahsil and Taoru of the Nuh tahsil drain into the largest of these depressions, the Najafgarh Jheel, lying partly in the district and partly in the Union Territory of Delhi. The greater part of the *Bangar* tract comprising the Palwal tahsil, south-east of the Nuh tahsil and the central portion of the Ballabgarh tahsil, slopes gently in the direction of the Yamuna. The drainage of the rest of the district (southward from Gurgaon and Ballabgarh and northward from Firozpur Jhirka) ultimately heads, if unchecked, towards a considerably big basin under the hills near

Nuh known as the Kotla Dahar Jheel which is the lowest point in the whole of the district. The slope of the ground in the east is also towards this basin. In fact there are four important depressions in the level of the district in this region, known as the Khalilpur, Chandaini, Sangel-Ujina and Kotla Dahar Jheels. The following account of these *jheels* and the inland drainage is based on the description given in the Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910¹ :—

Khalilpur Jheel.—This Jheel is situated in the north-east of the Nuh tahsil. It is the deepest part of a low piece of country about 10 miles (16 kilometres) in extent around Khalilpur, Indri and other villages. The whole of this is flooded during an ordinary rainy season. A part of it, just north of Khalilpur village, has more marked depression with the result that more than one metre deep water stands there after the rains turning the land more or less into a permanent swamp. Its area may be reckoned at about 1,500 acres (607 hectares).

Chandaini Jheel.—This Jheel lies about 10 miles (16 kilometres) to the west of Khalilpur Jheel and is situated in the north-west of Nuh tahsil. It is also a permanent swamp with standing water, which rarely dries up altogether. The area of its permanent basin does not exceed 1000 acres (400 hectares).

Sangel-Ujina Jheel.—Lying in the south of Nuh, this *jheel* has not so clearly defined a basin as the other *jheels*. The waters coming down from the other *jheels* spread over a larger area than is covered at Khalilpur or Chandaini. The lands of numerous villages near Sangel and Ujina are widely flooded and the damage caused is extremely serious.

Kotla Dahar Jheel.—The largest *jheel* in the district, it is about 3 miles (5 kilometres) long and about 2½ miles (4 kilometres) broad. It lies in both the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils where these adjoin each other at the foot of the Alwar (Aravalli) hills.

The line of watershed separating the flow towards Kotla Dahar and that towards Najafgarh is found at about 11 kilometres south of Gurgaon. The Ballabgarh portion of the drainage falls first into Sikri and Sarmathla depressions and then spills over into the Khalilpur basin where it also joins the flood water of the Bhundsi valley coming down the Mehndwari Nadi. From there, the drainage takes south-west course into the Chandaini Jheel. A small part of the floods from the Sohna hills also reaches this *jheel* after filling a small depression near Kherli Kankar. The over flow from this depression flows southwards into the Kotla Dahar Jheel into which also collects the drainage of the Firozpur Jhirka valley from the south. There is no outlet from this *jheel*.

1. Ibid, pp. 7-8.

and in very wet years, the surrounding country, for many kilometres, is a sheet of water which gradually escapes through the Sangel-Ujina depression to the east of the central range of hills, known as the Lohinga valley into the Bharatpur Jheel of Pahari Kandla in the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan. This describes the course which the drainage of the district would take if not artificially controlled.

In order to prevent too much swelling of the volume of water in the Kotla Dahar Jheel, a bund was constructed on the downstream in 1838 to divert the water from the Firozpur Jhirka valley into the Sangel-Ujina basin. This bund was extended right up to Ujina in 1865-66. Simultaneously, a canal or drain was dug to bring down the waters of the Chandaini Jheel also to the Sangel-Ujina basin. In 1890, a dyke was constructed across the middle of the Chandaini Jheel running east and west to prevent water from the northern half from flowing down into the southern half. A small drain known as Chandaini Cut was also dug to carry the surplus water from the north of the bund into Chandaini Canal.

The damage caused by the *jheels* was incalculable. These kept good lands out of cultivation and permanently flooded the low lands best suited for cultivation; detrimentally affected the health of the tracts in which these were situated and in times of flood, seriously endangered the position of the town of Nuh and of all the nearby villages or along the line of the overflow.¹

The evils resulting from swamping and uncontrolled flooding had long been recognised and attempts were made early in the history of the district to drain the swamps and control the floods by means of embankments. The Kotla Dahar and Chandaini works already described, were the earlier steps in this direction.

Like Sikri and Sarmathla depressions, there are a few other small depressions, of which the most important are Badshahpur and Indri. The southern waters of Badshahpur are drained off into the Mehndwari Nadi. The Indri depression situated on the north-eastern side of the Indri hill, has mostly local rain water which dries up by November.

Many drainage works, including bunds and link drains, constructed during the last about 90 years, have protected inhabited villages, diverted the course of drainage to avoid overflowing of agricultural lands and utilised the flood-water to irrigate the fields.

But it may be stated that the waters of Khalilpur, Chandaini and Kotla

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, pp. 7-8.

GENERAL

Dahar *jheels* are now completely drained off by means of Nuh, Chandaini and Kotla Dahar drains latest by the middle of November and the lands are made available for *rabi* crops. These drains bring the waters into the Sangel-Ujina Jheels. That *jheel* is also, unless there are exceptional rains, drained off in time for the *rabi* crops by means of the Ujina drain, which takes off from the point where the drains mentioned above meet in the *jheel*. Thus not much water is collected even in the rainy season in the Sangel-Ujina basin which also becomes available for bumper *kharif* crops.

Badkhal Lake near Faridabad is an artificial lake formed by damming parts of the Aravallis. So are the Dum Dumma Lake near Bhundsi, Peacock Lake at the Surajkund and Dhauj Lake at the Dhauj Bund. The Sultanpur Lake near Farrukhanagar is another artificial lake which has been developed as a bird sanctuary. Most of these lakes have become great tourist attraction, for a detailed account of which reference may be made to the Chapter on 'Places of Interest'.

Yamuna River.—The Yamuna has a great history mostly shrouded in mystery. The name Yamuna is mentioned in connection with Dasarjana, the Battle of the Ten Kings, mentioned in the Rigveda. According to some scholars, the Yamuna in early times used to flow into the course of the Saraswati¹ and was a tributary, like the Satluj, of the Ghaggar which was an independent river system running in the Hakra Bed and draining into the Rann of Kutch. For reasons yet to be fully investigated, the Yamuna-Satluj plain is said to have experienced an uplift which dismembered the then river system, the Satluj shifting to the west and the Yamuna to the east, leaving the Ghaggar a truncated independent stream with utterly inadequate water supply for maintaining its flow up to the Rann of Kutch. The Yamuna gradually drifted eastward to its present line of flow.

Bordering the district on the east, the Yamuna is a perennial river with a narrow but consistent flood plain. It enters the Gurgaon district about one kilometre north-east of village Basantpur of the Gurgaon district and about 1/4 kilometre south-west of village Asgharpur Jagir of the Bulandshahr district (Uttar Pradesh). It leaves the district 2½ kilometres south-east of village Mahauli of the Gurgaon district and one kilometre east of village Chaundras of the Mathura district (Uttar Pradesh).² Its length in the Gurgaon district

1. There are both physical and historical grounds for this belief. (R.C. Majumdar, *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volume I, *The Vedic Age*, 1965, p.87.)

2. The Yamuna thus leaves Haryana where the Gurgaon and Mathura districts meet and finally falls into the Ganga at Allahabad.

is 102 kilometres approximately and average breadth (i.e. distance between two high banks) is 200 metres approximately. Below Delhi the Yamuna forms the boundary between the Gurgaon district in Haryana and the Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts in Uttar Pradesh. Owing to the construction of the Western Yamuna and Agra Canals, the flow of water in the river is very little, hardly a few hundreds of cusecs, except during the rainy season when the average discharge, being over 40,000 cusecs floods about 40 villages in the eastern margin of the district. The tract along the Yamuna is called *Khadar* as already described. An island is also formed by a stream called the Jhar or Jair Nala which shoots off from the river about 1.6 kilometres above Chhainsa in the Ballabgarh tahsil and rejoins it near Chandhat in the Palwal tahsil about 22.5 kilometres lower down. It runs in a deep, narrow and dangerous channel and does a great deal of damage in years of heavy flooding. Whereas the floods tend to damage *khari* crops, they often prove a boon to *rabi* crops.

The following are some of the important streams :—

Sahibi or Sabi Nadi.—The Sahibi rises in the Sesar hills of the Jaipur district of Rajasthan. It enters Haryana one kilometre east of village Gaduwas of Tijara tahsil in the Alwar district of Rajasthan. After traversing just 4 kilometres into the southern tip of the Rewari tahsil, it leaves the Mahendragarh district one kilometre north-west of village Baghola Ahir (tahsil Tijara). Continuing in north-easterly direction for about 20 kilometres, the stream takes a northerly turn $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres north of Kot Qasim (tahsil Tijara) and re-enters the Mahendragarh district at half a kilometre to the north of village Akoli (tahsil Tijara). Hereafter, it flows northwards into the Rewari tahsil for about 30 kilometres; after crossing Sohna-Rewari Road, it leaves the Mahendragarh district and enters the Gurgaon tahsil of the Gurgaon district. After crossing Rewari-Pataudi Road, previously it used to enter the south-eastern corner of the Jhajjar tahsil (2 kilometres south east of village Lohari) in the Rohtak district. Maintaining its northward flow, it used to pass through this corner of the Jhajjar tahsil, re-enter the north-western part of the Gurgaon district (one kilometre north-west of village Faridpur in the Gurgaon tahsil). After traversing about 13 kilometres of the Gurgaon tahsil, it finally used to leave the district and re-enter the Jhajjar tahsil (of the Rohtak district) one kilometre north-west of village Kutani finally to empty its waters in the Najafgarh Jheel. The length of the Sahibi in the Gurgaon district was 13 kilometres approximately, while its average breadth varied from 15 to 40 metres; but according to the latest survey, the Nadi disappears in the Gurgaon tahsil near Rewari-Pataudi Road.¹

1. However, according to the newspaper reports of August 1977 regarding floods in Sahibi River, it seems that there is some course of this river towards north as existing previously.

Owing to its long passage through arid and sandy country, the stream flows with strength only during the rainy season. During floods it carries a heavy load of sand and silt. Normally the waters of the Sahibi are a great boon to the Rewari tahsil, where it charges the brackish sub-soil water, but in the event of heavy floods, vast areas get submerged causing considerable loss to crops. Heavy floods were recorded in 1845, 1873, 1917, 1930, 1933, 1960, 1963, 1972 and 1977. However, as the stream moves into the level areas of the Gurgaon district, its speed slackens and the load deposited raises the bed of the stream and checks its flow. Consequently, the stream sometime changes its course and wanders aimlessly.

Indori Nadi.—It originates from Aravalli hills in Rajasthan near village Indaur. After passing through villages Nanuka, Khaika, Bhogipur, Chundhika, Sunari, Untwan, Bhudka, Rathiwas, Sidhrawali, Baspadamka, it joins Sahibi Nadi on the upstream side of Pataudi and Railway Station. It is supplemented with so many tributaries coming from Aravalli hills. The total catchment of the *nadi* up to its submergence is 197.9 sq. km. There are 13 bunds constructed at Indori Nadi and its tributaries in Haryana and three bunds in Rajasthan.

The general discharge of the *nadi* in peak rainfall in the catchment is such which can pass without too much loss to life and crops of the area. If there is any breach in the bunds, the pounded water comes simultaneously with the natural run-off and creates havoc to life, crops, roads, etc. There is only a small defined course which carries general run-off or seepage water up to 50 to 80 Cs. The balance discharge during rains spreads over the area and changes its water-table.

Ghata or Badshahpur Nala.—It rises in the Delhi hills near Mehrauli and flows southwards. It enters the Gurgaon district about one kilometre north-west of village Gwalpahari of the Gurgaon tahsil. It drains the Ballabgarh hills and the adjoining parts of the Union Territory of Delhi. Eventually it flows into Najafgarh Jheel near village Dhankot of the Gurgaon tahsil. Formerly, it flowed south-wards through the Bhundsi valley, but it was diverted by the construction of a bund into its present course. Its length in the Gurgaon district is 29 kilometres approximately while the average breadth varies from 15 to 40 metres.

Najafgarh Jheel.—This *jheel* is located mainly in the Delhi territory but a part of it lies in the Gurgaon tahsil. During the years of heavy rainfall, a number of border villages of the Gurgaon tahsil used to be flooded with its overflow.

This happened on account of faulty alignment of Najafgarh drain in Delhi territory in 1960-61. Deepening and de-silting of the drain was, therefore, carried out in the late sixties with the result that the area under *sem* in the Gurgaon tahsil which was 434 hectares in 1969-70 decreased to 17 hectares in 1970-71.

Apart from Sahibi Nadi and Badshahpur Nala, there were two other *nalas* namely, Kasan and Manesar which, flowing from the northern side of the hills west of Bhundsi almost in a north-westerly direction fell into the Najafgarh Jheel at its western corner. These two *nalas* have long since been intercepted by bunds, as detailed below, and have ceased to flow into the *jheel*:

(i) **Kasan Bund.**—It is 183 metres long. It was constructed in 1884, but was handed over to the villagers in 1904 as unproductive. It was again taken over by Government in 1910 but must have breached afterwards as it was noted in 1921 that it had been out of use for 12 years. The Nala which it checks, has mostly silted up; the Bund is, however, still being maintained by Government.

(ii) **Manesar-Naurangpur Bund.**—Originally, there were two bunds; namely Manesar and Naurangpur. Manesar was built in 1889-90. It was breached and handed over to the Zamindars in 1907. It was again taken over and repaired by Government in 1910. Naurangpur Bund was built in 1886-88. It was subsequently joined with the Manesar Bund. The joint bund is 3,749 metres long and is beneficial to many villages in which the Manesar Nala throws sand deposits. It has levelled up much eroded land.

(iii) **Ghairatpur Bas Bund.**—This bund was constructed as a famine work in 1930-31. It is 1,676 metres long. It is near village Ghairatpur Bas on the Gurgaon-Alwar Road south of Badshahpur.¹

Landoha.—A monsoon torrent, it flows east of the main Aravalli ridge. It originates in the Alwar district of Rajasthan and is formed by the union of two streams, one flowing south from the direction of Tijara and the other joining it nearly at right angles from the west at a point near village Kharkhara. After pursuing its south-ward course to a point almost directly west of the southern end of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil, it sweeps round in a curve, and crossing the inter-State border near village Shakarpuri, flows northwards into the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil. Originally, from near Kharkhara, it flowed eastwards to Noagaon. During the Jat ascendancy in the 18th century, a bund known as Ataria was constructed near Kharkhara which diverted the waters to the south

and by a semi-circular sweep brought it back to rejoin the old channel near Noagaon. Before reaching this point, there were two gaps in the hills near Kharoli through which the waters ran to the south and to the east. A bund was also erected in the gap opening to the east (known as Jat Bund) with a pakka sluice and this enabled regulation of waters to be poured either into Ramgarh (East) or Firozpur Jhirka (North). In the early years of the 19th century, the Alwar rulers re-built and strengthened the Ataria bund and allowed the second bund to go to ruin. In consequence, for several years, the stream did not enter into the Firozpur Jhirka area which was then under the local Nawabs. In 1838, after the last Nawab was hanged and the area became a part of British India, an agreement was reached with the Alwar ruler as a result of which the second bund was restored and a channel dug to facilitate the passage of the stream into the Gurgaon district.

Landoha was notified a natural channel for purposes of section 4 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act in 1909 and the Collector was authorised to regulate its flow and to remove or modify any obstructions to it. These powers were, however, never exercised by the Collectors. In many villages, the Zamindars constructed bunds on the stream at their own expense and this led to constant disputes between different interests. Three bunds namely, Kanmeda, Madapur and Nagli were, however, constructed at the expense of the Zamindars with the object of utilizing to the best advantage the Landoha floods. These bunds were notified under Schedule II of the Punjab Minor Canals Act. The maintenance of these bunds was subsequently neglected. It was, however, felt all along that great improvement could be effected if by a scientific survey and examination of levels, a permanent work could be constructed to regulate the general distribution of the waters and secure the full benefit of irrigation from the stream. The following observations recorded by John Lawrence (afterwards Lord Lawrence) are very much relevant in this connection :—

“The small bunds erected by individual villages, are more numerous than there would be any necessity for on a more comprehensive plan. They sometimes interfere with one another, but are always insufficiently built, the community in whose lands they are situated only caring to raise the water to level required to flood its own lands and the neighbouring villagers benefiting by a higher overflow, neglecting (unless compelled to do so) to take the necessary repairs, in the dry months following each rainy season. These bunds are, moreover, continuously carried away by the strong floods, and the expense of rebuilding them anew falls very heavily upon the individual communities while the Government revenue is endangered if the lands are not sufficiently flooded.”

1. Source : A note on Gurgaon Bunds recorded in 1943 by Akhtar Hussain. (Available in the office of Executive Engineer, Gurgaon Drainage Division, Gurgaon.)

Although the waters of Landoha charge the sub soil water and thus prove beneficial to agriculture, these have in the circumstances described, also been causing considerable damage in the Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh tahsils particularly when there is no direct outlet for these waters to be drained out.¹ The Ujina Drain is the only further carrier of these waters. It joins the Pahari Kaman Drain in Rajasthan which further joins the Goverdhan Drain in Uttar Pradesh and later falls into the Yamuna, below Mathura. The State Government is now taking all suitable steps to control and channel the waters of the Landoha in the district.²

A number of streams and hill torrents join the course of the Landoha up the Firozpur valley independently irrigating large areas of land on the way. The Tirbeni which rises in Bharatpur territory and comes through Alwar only flows a few kilometres in the tahsil before it joins the Landoha at Doha. The Bhond, the Jhir and the Baloj are other important torrents on the west and the Ghata, the Darur and the Jhamrawat nullah on the east. The *jheel* which rises just above the town of Firozpur Jhirka makes a sweep northwards after crossing the metalled road and provides useful flooding to many villages. A branch of this stream joins the Landoha near Sakras.

The Baloj rises in Alwar territory in the hills which form the western boundary of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil and joins the Landoha at Nagina. It often flows with great volume and brings down large quantities of sand.

A mention may also be made of a small stream called Thek Nala which flows from the Alwar hills on the west and irrigates a portion of Doha (Rambas) in the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil. There was an arrangement with the erstwhile Alwar State authorities by which the Gurgaon district was entitled to use half the water of this stream secured by means of a bifurcation a few kilometres upstream at Rambas. In 1936, the State authorities constructed a bund further upstream and obstructed the flow of the stream into the Gurgaon district.

The eastern side of the central or eastern range of hills is much cut up by a small *nala* and the only important stream is the Darur, branches of which flow east into the Ujina drain as well as the west of the range into the Landoha.

Mehndwari Nala.—It emerges from the Rajkha hills at a place in the Gurgaon district one kilometre east of village Gosainwala Johar of the Gurgaon tahsil and disappears in the Khalilpur depression 2 kilometres north-east of

1. The year 1969 witnessed huge losses amounting to Rs. 109.90 lakhs and Rs. 78.41 lakhs in the Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh tahsils respectively.

2. For details, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

village Indri of the same tahsil. A siphon has been provided under the Nuh Sub-Branch of the Gurgaon Canal at R.D. 20 for the flow of its waters on to the southern side, where it spreads out. It is proposed to connect it from this point with the Nuh Drain so that the waters may flow into the Sangel-Ujina basin without causing any damage in its upstream reaches. Its length in the Gurgaon district is 24 kilometres approximately while the average breadth varies from 15 to 40 metres. In normal times, this nullah is helpful in draining away the waters of the Sohna valley into the Khalilpur depression.

The following account taken from the *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1912,¹ pertains to the streams, channels, etc., of the Ballabgarh tahsil :—

“The Bhiurya *naddi* (or Tilpat) drains the whole of the hills lying in the vicinity of Arangpur to its south-west and south. It is larger than the Takhand *nala* and in flood it was sometimes violent enough to stop the passage of travellers at the point where it crosses the Mathura Road, before it was bridged. The south Ballabgarh drainage runs more decisively south-east. The torrents and drainage channels on the part beginning from the north are as follows:—

- (1) There is a small channel issuing from the hills, south of the village Meola Maharajpur, which comes down on to the low ground of Fatehpur Chandila.
- (2) A much larger stream, called the Parsaun, comes down from the Badkhal hill on the same low ground in Fatehpur Chandila, a little to the south of the other. The water is held up by the Badkhal band but surplus water can cross the Agra Railway Line and Road under the bridges and fill the tank at Faridabad.
- (3) Another stream comes down from the hills on the confines of Bhankri and Pali on to the Dabua lowlands, than through, Ghazi-pur and Nangla Gujran, touching the south-west corner of Saran and falls into Gaunchhi *dahar*. When in heavy flood it does not stop there but passes on to Shamapur. It has two minor tributaries, the one the Bhandwanbaj and the other the Pali *nala* which help to swell the volume of the torrent.
- (4) A large *nala* comes down from the hills near the Kotra Mahabatabad, the waters of which used to pass through Sarurpur, Madalpur,

1. Ibid, pp. 8-9.

etc., and help to swamp Kabulpur Bangar; but this water is now held up by the Pakal (Pakhāl) *band(bund)*.

- (5) The great Manger *nala*, too, sweeps past Dhauj and on to Kabulpur Bangar, its torrent was very violent and was causing great damage, especially to the village of Tikri Kalan. A great embankment has been recently built at Dhauj which will probably prove a valuable conservative factor.
- (6) The most southern stream is that which debouches from the hills at the village of Kot : in its course it has passed through the villages of Alampur, Sirohi, etc., and out into the marsh at Sarmatla (Sarmathla) in the Palwal tahsil. This *nala* too, has been recently blocked by a strong *band* (bund) to save the lower reaches from the damage caused by torrents.

"There are no perennial streams, however, except in the rainy season ; the effects are seen only in the undulating character of the ground, here and there cut into more clearly marked channels, the permanent moisture of the lower lands, and, in a few villages, a pool of standing water which though in dry seasons, disappears altogether, in wet ones swells into a *jheel* or marsh of considerable size. As instanced above, the Agra Canal has materially altered the drainage of the east half of the Ballabgarh tahsil. There is now no room for any considerable length of drainage flow on that side. There is an escape dug from the canal south of Tilpat opposite the place where the water of the Bhuriya *naddi* (or Tilpat Drain) comes in, and this meanders on in a slimy *shor*-mixed stream through the low Khadar north of Bhopani on toward Kabulpur Kalan, where it joins the river. The want of drainage here is shown in the prevalence of *shor*, which more or less affects all the land lying in this neighbourhood."

Bhuriya Nala (or Tilpat Drain) still originates from the hills at a distance of 2 kilometres south-west of village Meola Maharjpur of the Ballabgarh tahsil. This *nala* falls into the Yamuna half a kilometre north-west of village Muzzamabad and 2 kilometres east of Akbarpur. Its length in the Gurgaon district is 34 kilometres approximately, while the average breadth varies from 15 to 50 metres. Siphons have been constructed under Gurgaon Canal Feeder and Agra Canal so that the water of the *nala* when in floods may pass on to the river Yamuna without causing any much damage to the adjacent area. But in spite of this, the area between the Delhi-Mathura Road and the Agra Canal is flooded during the heavy rains. In order to discharge

the water collected in the depression into the Agra Canal, a drain known as the Ballabgarh Drain was constructed. Later on, it was used to work the other way as channel for bringing water from the Agra Canal into the Ballabgarh ponds. These days, it is used for discharging water collected in the rains into the Agra Canal.

The stream coming down to the low grounds of Fatehpur Chandila now crosses the Delhi-Mathura Railway Line and Road under the bridges and fills the tank at old Faridabad.

In 1947, a new Badkhal Bund was constructed across a gorge upstream of the old Badkhal Bund. A canal of 15 cusecs was also constructed to utilize the stored water for irrigation purposes. This bund was further raised and strengthened in 1971-72. A waste weir was also provided in the bund. Now this site has been developed into a great tourist attraction by the Haryana Tourism Department.

The stream coming down from the hills on the confines of Bhankeri and Pali has since been regulated to fall into the Gaunchhi Main Drain.

A waste weir has been provided in the Pakhal Bund.

In 1947, a bigger Dhauj Bund was constructed across a gorge up-stream of the old bund. A distributary with 35 cusecs discharge takes off from this bund. A waste weir has also been provided. A siphon under the Gurgaon Canal on R.D. 39930 drains off the excess waters of the *nala* into the Gaunchhi Main Drain.

The Kot Bund was strengthened in 1929. In July 1972, due to torrential rains, this bund breached and washed away the road and bridge thus causing breaches in the Gurgaon Canal at a number of places. The bund was repaired in 1972-73 and strengthened and raised in 1974. A waste weir was also provided in the bund. The Seherala Drain carries the excess waters of the Kot or Sailani Nala into the Gaunchhi Main Drain.

GEOLOGY

The greater part of the Gurgaon district is occupied by vast alluvial and sandy tracts of Recent to Sub-recent age, out of which protrudes widely scattered isolated strike ridges of old rocks, the remnants of a former Aravalli mountain chain of Pre-Cambrian age.

The geological formations of the district are given below :

Quaternary	Recent and Sub-Recent	Soil-older and newer alluviums, blown sand and <i>kankar</i>
	Intrusives	Pegmatites, quartz veins, sills of epidiorite and amphibolite
Proterozoic	Delhi Super Group (Pre-Cambrian—Purana)	Ajabgarh Formation : Slates, phyllites, mica schists, sand-stone and quartzites, impure limestone, etc.
		Alwar Formation : Quartzites, arkose and grits

DELHI SUPER GROUP (PRE-CAMBRIAN—PURANA)

The Delhi Super Group consists of the Alwar Formation and Ajabgarh Formations, with intrusions of amphibolites, pegmatites and quartz veins, etc. The hill ranges and ridges formed of these rocks, protrude out of the alluvial and sandy tracts thereby breaking the monotony of the peneplained region.

Alwar Formation.—This formation consists predominantly of an immense thickness of compact quartzites and grits with very subordinate bands of phyllites and schists.

The quartzites are generally dirty white, light to dark grey and pink in colour, more or less streaked and mottled with brown and red, according to the amount of iron oxide which coats the grains. They are sub-vitreous to vitreous in lustre and break with sub-conchoidal fracture giving sharp and splintery edges. Some of the quartzites consist of almost pure quartz grains, but coarse grain arkosic quartzites have also been noticed, as in Bhundsi, south-west of Ghairatpur, and along the flanks of the ridge north of Harchandpur. Garnetiferous quartzite occurs in the form of lenticular bodies from Sohna in the south to Kasan in the north.

Thin bands of graphitic schist or carbonaceous phyllite are associated with the quartzites in the Sohna ridge.

Ajabgarh Formation.—This formation is the uppermost division of the Delhi Super Group and is mainly an argillaceous horizon in general forming synclinal valleys owing to its comparative softness with respect to the Alwar quartzites. The argillaceous rock units vary according to the amount of metamorphism, from shales to mica schist.

The Ajabgarh shales are black, rusty-brown, often distinctly banded in differently coloured layers of minor thickness. The shales are splintery in nature because of well developed joints. Jointing is copious and irregular, the joint planes being frequently coated with iron oxides. The slates or shales inter-banded in the zones of quartzite are normally pale grey or dark grey in colour, soft, laminated and almost devoid of slaty cleavage. The shales are sometimes phyllitic and after metamorphism have developed high temperature minerals like chialtolite, staurolite and garnet.

Interbandings of shales, slates and siltstones, with a few quartzite bands are exposed in Kalinjar-Mandkaula range in the eastern part of the Gurgaon district. The ratio of quartzite to siltstone increases from south to north and ultimately at Mandkaula it consists of 100 per cent quartzites. In the southern part near Punahana the slates are quarried from this range.

INTRUSIVES

Two types of intrusives are found in the rocks of the district :

- (i) Basic intrusives in the form of sills, dykes, contemporaneous with the Delhi period itself.
- (ii) Pegmatites and quartz veins which are of Post-Delhi period.

Basic Intrusives.—A few basalt bands were noticed at a few places near the Mandnaka and Kalinjar. It consists mostly of plagioclase and amphiboles with some ferruginous materials.

Small lenses measuring up to 4 metres in length, of some volcanic material which are black and very fine grained have been noted in the quartzites near Sohna. These contain very fine grained quartz, iron ore, little carbonaceous matter and some zeolites. Thin bands of amphibolite have also been recorded from Sohna area.

Pegmatites and quartz veins.—The pegmatites of the area contain mostly pink orthoclase, quartz, muscorite and tourmaline, the last two never occurring together in large amounts. Quartz-tourmaline rocks are more frequently met with.

The quartz veins are mostly barren of any mineralisation. The quartz is usually transparent to milky white in colour. Smoky quartz is also present.

RECENT AND SUB-RECENT

Large tracts of the district form a part of the Indo-Ganga alluvium, and mostly comprise alluvium blown sand and *kankar*.

The alluvium is of two types, the older alluvium (*Bangar*) and newer alluvium (*Khadar*). The older alluvium is rather dark coloured and generally rich in concretions and nodules of impure calcium carbonate known as *kankar*. *Kankar* which occurs mainly in the northern part is light coloured and poor in calcareous matter. In the Gurgaon district, it is known as *Chiknot* (clayey loam).

MINERALS

Beryl.—Beryl is reported in some of the pegmatites traversing the Alwar quartzites between Delhi and Gurgaon.

Clays.—Good deposits of potter's clay occur at Arangpur, Sikandarpur, Alipur, Ghamrauj and Ghausgarh. Clay also occurs near Firozpur Jhirka and Kasan.

Glass Sand.—The Alwar quartzites, on weathering, has given rise to friable sand which is excavated for use as 'bajri' but is suitable for glass making. Such deposits occur at Arangpur, Mangar and west of Badhkal.

Graphite.—Graphite occurs in a band of schist, interbedded in the quartzite in the hill just west of the town of Sohna. This deposit is a very small one. Graphite is also reported in a gorge on the eastern side of the Sohna hill, where it forms a bed, 45 cm to 60 cm thick, exposed for about 27 metres. The quality of the mineral is very variable, some portions being hard and compact, while others are soft and easily reduced to powder. Graphite is also reported west of Haryahera.

Kankar.—The reported occurrence of *kankar* in 112 villages in the district was examined to assess their suitability for the manufacture of cement. In view of the lenticular nature of deposits, and the cover of alluvial soil, it was not possible to estimate their reserves without systematic pitting and trenching. On the basis of available data, a rough and tentative reserve of available *kankar* is estimated at ten million tonnes. Chemical analysis of 12 samples collected shows that the majority of the samples are too high in

GENERAL

insolubles (9.14 to 30 per cent). The Mgo content varies from 1.55 per cent to 3 per cent, except for two samples with 9 per cent and 12 per cent Mgo.

Kyanite.—Kyanite crystals are reported from Bhundsi and Muhammad Pur Meo in Schist bands.

Mica.—Mica in large flakes is said to have been obtainable from Bhundsi. A fine specimen from one of these localities was shown at the Lahore Exhibition of 1864.

Small books of mica up to 2 cm thick are seen in the pegmatites in Manesar area and in the ridge north of Harchandpur.

Mineral Spring.—The water issuing from a spring at the base of hill in Sohna town, is charged with CO₂ and faint H₂S. It is not Chalybeate. The temperature of the water is 46°C. It is said to resemble the Vichy type of water and is reported to cure liver ailments and skin diseases.

Quartz.—Small quartz crystals are found near Ambwala Johar Arangpur. Vein quartz with transparent quartz crystals occurs near Bhundsi, Indri, Sohna and Dhakwala Johar.

Salt.—The salt industry in this district was formerly of some importance. The brine was drawn from wells, 7 to 12 metres in depth, situated chiefly in the neighbourhood of the villages of Nuh and Sultanpur. The brine was spread in shallow pans and the water was allowed to evaporate in sun leaving behind the salt. The salt extracted in the villages about Sultanpur contained 90 per cent to 93 per cent of Sodium Chloride.

Due to stiff competition created by cheaper Sambhar Lake salts, the salt industry of the Guragon district died out by early twentieth century.

Slates.—Poor quality slate bands, about 3.5 metres in thickness, occur in Basai Meo.

FLORA

The district is not well wooded and its major portion, comprising the low lying tracts in the Nuh and parts of the Gurgaon tahsils, is particularly devoid of trees.

Kikar [*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Del. subsp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan] is found all over the district. It has come up very well in the Nuh tahsil, particularly along the roads. In the Palwal and Ballabgarh tahsils, besides private and village *shamlat* lands, it has been grown successfully in notified areas by the Forest Department. **Khair** (*Acacia catechu* Willd.) has been

mostly grown on Aravalli hills. *Nim* (*Azadirachta indica* Juss.) is generally found growing along Gurgaon-Alwar, Nuh-Palwal, Palwal-Rewari and Tarou-Pataudi Roads, and also in and around villages where *pipal* and *barh* occur frequently. *Jand* (*Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Druce) occurs mostly in arid region. Most of the *jand* trees growing in private lands had been cut and sold by the owners before the consolidation of holdings. This happened in spite of its manifold utilities such as fodder for cattle during lean periods, wood, manure by its leaf fall, shade in the fields, amelioration of heat and wind-break. Besides, it does not harm the field crops as it is a deep-rooted tree and derives its sustenance from the region far below the root-zone of the field crops. In some parts of the district, particularly low-lying flooded tracts such as Sultanpur and Sarai in which the soil is sandy, *khajur* (*Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb.) grows abundantly, but the fruit is of very inferior quality. In the east and south of the district, there are a few scattered specimens of *tari*.

Of all the tahsils, Ballabgarh is the best wooded in spite of large scale cutting and removal of trees. The greater part of vegetation ordinarily found in *bans* and reserve forests consists of *karir* (*Capparis decidua* (Forsk.) Edgew.), *hins* (*Capparis zeylanica* L.), *jal* (*Salvadora oleoides* Decne.), *raunj* (*Acacia leucophlaea* Willd.), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu* Willd.) and *kikar* [*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Del. subsp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan], but *dhak* (*Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub.), *gular* (*Ficus racemosa* L.), *papri* (*Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch.) and *lasura* (*Cordia dichotoma* Forst. f.) are also found. *Kadam* (*Mitragyna parvifolia* Korth.) is fairly common towards Palwal and Hodal. *Barna* (*Crateva adansonii* DC. subsp. *odora* (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs), *imli* (*Tamarindus indica* L.) and *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.) are also met with though not very commonly. *Amaltas* (*Cassia fistula* L.) is found at various places. *Ber* (*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lamk.) although planted mostly in orchards, especially near large towns for its fruit, is also found at other places. *Shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.) and *siris* (*Albizia lebbek* Benth.) are mostly confined to road sides where these have been planted by the Government. *Bakain* (*Melia azedarach* L.) and *arjan* (*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.) White & Arn., are also seen along the roads.

The special tree of the hill range is *dhauk* (*Anogeissus pendula* Edgew.), which covered the hills in the past. Later, except in few places, where the villagers preserved the trees until they reached a size which suited them for sale, every sapling was cut down or eaten by goats. However, as a result of the protection afforded by the Government by closures of areas on hill ranges under Section 38 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and Section 5 of the Land Preservation Act, 1900, the natural regeneration of *dhauk* has come up in abundance. Here and there, especially in the Palwal tahsil, a few scattered *semul*

trees (*Bombax ceiba* L.) are also found and at some places ornamental trees like *Jacaranda mimosifolia* D. Don and *Gul-mohar* (*Delonix regia* (Boj.) Ref.) have been planted.

One of the most characteristic plants of the district is *Ziziphus nummul-aria* (Burm. f.) Wt. & Arn., locally called *pala* or *jhar-beri*. This is common all over the district except in the low-lying inundated tract. In September and October, the fields are often thickly covered with this prickly shrub. It is very valuable plant. Its leaves are thrashed and given as fodder to the cattle. Its fruit is eaten, the thorny branches are used for hedges or as fuel and the roots for dyeing leather. Hardly less useful is the *munj* grass (*Saccharum bengalense* Retz.) which is found all over the district. It flourishes both in high sandy lands and low-flooded tracts. It is found in abundance in waste lands along the Yamuna and is also grown quite frequently by the people along their field boundaries to serve as wind-break.

Among the numerous other plants found in the district, the following deserve particular mention :—

Jhao (*Tamarix dioica* Roxb.) covers the low alluvial lands along the banks of the Yamuna; its twigs are used for basket making and in the construction of temporary well-cylinders. *Bansa* (*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.) grows abundantly near the hills; the cylinders of temporary wells are ordinarily made by weaving together its branches. *Khip* (*Leptadenia pyrotechnica* (Forsk.) Decne.) grows on salt land and in the past was used in Nuh salt-pans to quicken the crystallization of the salt. *Bathua* (*Chenopodium album* L.) and *Chaulai* (*Amaranthus graecis* Desf.) are common pot herbs; the former grows chiefly in irrigated lands.

Wilayati akra (*Ipomoea carnea* Jacq.) sprouting in submerged lands is also grown along field boundaries to serve as a hedge. It has also come up along some of the roads. Among the wild gourds found, *kachri* (*Cucumis pubescens* Willd.) and *ban karela* (*Momordica charantia* L.) are eaten by the people. *Bana* or *basuti* (*Adhatoda vasica* Nees) and *Ak* (*Calotropis procera* (Ait.) Ait. f.) are also found at many places.

In poor soils near the hills, there often grows *kans* grass (*Saccharum spontaneum* L.) and *bhurt* (*Cenchrus biflorus* Roxb.) with its troublesome and prickly burs. In the flooded lands of some villages in the north of Firozpur Jhirka is found *narsal* (*Phragmites karka* (Retz.) Trin.), an aquatic plant which is very difficult to eradicate. Out of its reeds, pipe stems are made. *Nag-phani* (*Opuntia dillenii* (Ker.-Gawl) Haw.) forms a thick hedge in many parts of the district.

Besides, *anjan* (*Cenchrus ciliaris* L.), *khabbal* or *dub* (*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.), *dab* (*Desmostachya bipinnata* (L.) Stapf), *khas pan* (*Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash), *Sanwak* (*Echinochloa colonum* (L.) Link), *palwan* (*Dichanthium annulatum* (Forssk.) Stapf) are also found. *Anjan* (*Cenchrus ciliaris* L.) is very nutritious for cattle. The seeds of *Sanwak* are eaten by the poor.

The botanical and local names of the more common or noteworthy trees and shrubs are given below family-wise and in alphabetical order :

Serial number	Family	Botanical name	Local name
1	2	3	4
1.	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	<i>Am</i>
2.	Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa spinarum</i> L.	<i>Murelan</i>
3.	Arecaceae (Palmae)	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	<i>Khajur</i>
4.	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) Ait.f.	<i>Ak</i>
		<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i> (Forsk.) Decne.	<i>Khip</i>
5.	Bignoniaceae	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.f.	<i>Akash-Neem</i>
		<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (Sm.) Seem.	<i>Pojasthani Teak, Ruhira</i>
6.	Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> Forst. f.	<i>Lesora</i> or <i>Lassura</i>
7.	Burseraceae	<i>Commiphora wightii</i> (Arn.) Bhandari	<i>Gugal</i>
8.	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> (Ker-Gawl) Haw.	<i>Nag Phani</i>
9.	Capparaceae	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forsk.) Edgew.	<i>Karir</i>
		<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	<i>Hins</i>
		<i>Crateva adansonii</i> DC. Subsp. <i>odora</i> (Buch. -Ham.) Jacobs	<i>Barna</i>
10.	Combretaceae	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i> Edgew.	<i>Dhauk</i>
		<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.	<i>Arjan</i>

GENERAL

1	2	3	4
11.	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros montana</i> Roxb.	<i>Kaindu</i>
12.	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i> Boiss. <i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	<i>Thor</i> <i>Arind, Handoli</i>
13.	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	<i>Acacia jacquemontii</i> Benth. <i>Acacia leucophlaea</i> Willd. <i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. ex Del. subsp. <i>indica</i> (Benth.) Brenan <i>Albizia lebbeck</i> Benth. <i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk.) Taub. <i>Cassia fistula</i> L. <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> L. <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce <i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	<i>Babul</i> <i>Nimbar</i> or <i>Raunj</i> <i>Kikar</i> <i>Siris</i> <i>Dhak</i> <i>Amaltas</i> <i>Shisham</i> <i>Jand</i> <i>Imli</i>
14.	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	<i>Kakero</i> or <i>Rahra</i>
15.	Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> Juss. <i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	<i>Nim</i> <i>Bakain</i>
16.	Moraceae	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> L. <i>Ficus racemosa</i> L. <i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	<i>Barh</i> <i>Gular</i> <i>Pipal</i>
17.	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	<i>Jamun</i>
18.	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lamk. <i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> (Burm.f.) Wight & Arn.	<i>Ber</i> <i>Pala</i> or <i>Jharberi</i>
19.	Rubiaceae	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> Korth.	<i>Kadam</i>
20.	Salvadoraceae	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i> Decne.	<i>Jal</i> or <i>Dongar</i>
21.	Simaroubaceae	<i>Balanites roxburghii</i> Planch.	<i>Hingo</i>
22.	Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (L.) Karst. <i>Tamarix dioica</i> Roxb.	<i>Farash</i> <i>Jhao</i>
23.	Ulmaceae	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch.	<i>Papri</i>

FAUNA

There was a time when tigers abounded the woody banks along the Yamuna and the hills in this district. Now a tiger may be seen as a straggler in the ranges of Aravalli hills. The panther is also rarely found. Wolves, formerly numerous, are scarce. Wild cat (*banbilla*) is commonly found in jungles near the hills. Foxes, jackals, mongoose (*neola*) and hare are common in all parts of the district. Rats and mice are very common but the bandicoot infests some of the towns. Black bucks are still found in the district though they have considerably decreased in number. Blue bull (*nilgai*) is found in the west of the Palwal tahsil and the Yamuna Khadar.

Water birds.—A large number of migratory birds visit various tanks and lakes in the district during winter. The Rosy Pelican Sanctuary gets special attention. Various types of ducks and geese such as Eastern Greylag Goose, *Anser anser rubrirostris* Swinhoe; Barheaded Goose, *Anser indicus* (Latham); Brahminy Duck, *Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas); common shelduck, *Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus); Pintail, *Anas acuta* Linnaeus, Common Teal, *Anas crecca crecca* Linnaeus; Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, Gadwall, *Anas strepera strepera* Linnaeus; Wigeon, *Anas penelope* Linnaeus, Bluewinged Teal, *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus; shovler, *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus; Common Pochard, *Aythya ferina* (Linnaeus); Ferruginous Duck, *Aythya nyroca* (Guldenstadt); Tufted duck, *Aythya fuligula* (Linnaeus) can be seen at the tanks and lakes during winter. Some other ducks such as Comb Duck, *Sarkidiornis melanotos* (Pennant); Cotton Teal, *Nettapus Coromandelianus Coromandelianus* (Gmelin); spotbill Duck, *Anas ptecil-orthyncha* Forster; Large Whistling Teal, *Dendrocygna bicolor* (Vieillot); Tree duck, *Dendrocygna Javanica* (Horsfield) occur there throughout the year at suitable habitats. Rosy Pelican, *pelecanus onocrotalus* Linnaeus is partly resident, but mainly a winter visitor.

Besides, a good number of birds like Dabchicks, *Podiceps ruficollis capensis* Salvadori; Grey Pelican, *Pelicanus philippensis* Gmelin; Large Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Shaw); Little Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax niger* (Vieillot); Darter or snake bird, *Ahhinga rufa melanogaster* Pennant; Eastern Grey Heron, *Ardea cinerea rectirostris* Gould; Little Green Heron, *Butorides striatus chloriceps* Bonaparte and Paddy Bird, *Ardeola grayii grayii* (Sykes) are found on the ponds and lakes of the district throughout the year. Other birds like Eastern Large Egret, *Egretta alba modesta* (J.E. Gray); Median Egret, *Egretta intermedia intermedia* (Wagler), Little Egret, *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linnaeus); and Little Bittern, *Ixobrychus minutus minutus* (Linnaeus)

affect inland water marshes, *jheels*, etc. Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Boddaert) can be seen moving along with grazing cattle.

A large number of Painted Stork, *Ibis leucocephalus* (Pennant); Openbill Stork *Anastomus Oscitans* (Boddaert); White-necked Stork, *Ciconia episcopus episcopus* (Boddaert); White Ibis, *Threskiornis melanocephala* (Latham); Indian Black Ibis, *Pseudibis papillosa papillosa* (Temminck), are found near the rivers, *jheels*, marshes and inundated land and cultivated fields throughout the year, while Black Stork, *Ciconia nigra* (Linnaeus), visits during winter season. Adjutant Stork, *Leptoptilos dubius* (Gmelin) is common during rains. Spoonbill, *platalea leucorodia major* Temminck & Schlegel, may also be seen along *jheels* during winter.

Among Cranes, Eastern Common Crane, *Gurs grus lilfordi sharpe* and Demoiselle Crane, *Anthropoides virgo* (Linnaeus) are found in association on sandy river beds, *jheels* and fields of winter crops. Indian Sarus Crane, *Grus antigone antigone* (Linnaeus) is a resident bird and breeds during the monsoon.

During winter, Eastern Baillon's Crake, *Porzana Pusilla Pusilla* (Pallas) and Spotted Crake, *Porzana Porzana* (Linnaeus) can be seen on the edges of ponds and lakes feeding on aquatic plants. While Indian Bluebreasted Banded Rail, *Rallus striatus albiventer* Swainson; Slaty-legged Banded Crake, *Rallina eurizonoides amauroptera* (Jerdon); Northern Ruddy Crake, *Amaurornis fuscus bakeri* (Hartert); Chinese whitebreasted waterhen *Amaurornis Phoenicurus chinensis* (Boddaert); Water Cock *Gallix rex cinerea cinerea* (Gmelin); Indian Moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus indica* Blyth, Indian Purple Moorhen, *Porphyrio Porphyrio poliocephalus* (Latham) are resident species of the district and can be seen on rain-filled ponds and inundated paddy cultivation, etc. Coot, *Fulica atra atra* Linnaeus is resident as well as winter visitor and affects *jheels* and tanks.

The waders, namely Dusky Redshank, *Tringa erythropus* (Pallas); Eastern Redshank, *Tringa totanus eurhinus* (Oberholser); Marsh Sandpiper, *Tringa stagnatilis* (Bechstein); Greenshank, *Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus); Green Sandpiper, *Tringa ochropus* Linnaeus; Wood Sandpiper, *Tringa glareola* Linnaeus; Common Sandpiper, *Tringa hypoleucos* Linnaeus; Pintail Snipe, *Capella stenura* (Bonaparte); Fantail Snipe, *Capella gallinago gallinago* (Linnaeus) and Temminck's Stint, *Calidris temminckii* (Leisler) visit suitable marshy areas and the edges of pools and lakes during winter. On the other hand Pheasant-tailed Jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scopoli); Painted Snipe, *Posratula benghalensis benghalensis* (Linnaeus) and Indian Black Winged Stilt, *Himantopus himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus) are residential birds and affect *jheels*, marshes and village tanks, etc.

Some other birds which are found near the tanks and lakes of the district throughout the year are : Indian River Tern, *Sterna aurantia* J. E. Gray and Blackbellied Tern, *Sterna acuticauda* J.E. Gray while Indian Whistered Tern, *Chlidonias hybrida indica* (Stephens) is a winter visitor.

It is not uncommon to see king-fishers like Indian Pied Kingfisher, *Ceryle rudis leucomelanura* Reichenbach ; Indian Small Blue Kingfisher, *Alcedo atthis bengalensis* Gmelin and Whitebreasted Kingfisher, *Halcyon smyrnensis smyrnensis* (Linnaeus) hurling itself headlong into water to catch fish. All these are residential birds and affect every kind of stagnant water and canals.

Thus in a suitable habitat like Bird Sanctuary at Sultanpur, one can observe more than 100 species of birds in a single day. This is one of the famous lakes in the country in so far as the variety of migratory birds is concerned. These birds come in the winter season from as far as Europe and Siberia and fly back home before the advent of the summer season.

In addition to ducks and geese, other game birds like partridges and quail are common in the district. Indian Black Partridge, *Francolinus francolinus asiae* Bonaparte and Grey Partridge, *Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* Hartert are common. Grey Quail *Coturnix coturnix coturnix* (Linnaeus) is a seasonal (winter) visitor, while Blackbreasted or Rain Quail, *Coturnix coromandelica* (Gmelin); Jungle Bush Quail, *Perdicula asiatica punjambi* Whistler and Rock Bush Quail, *perdicula argoondai* (Sykes) are resident species.

Sandgrouses, namely the Large Pintail Sandgrouse, *Pterocles alchata* (Linnaeus) and the Indian Sandgrouse, *Pterocles exustus* Temminck have been noted as resident birds. Their flocks, large and small, regularly visit some favourite waterholes.

Apart from the water birds, among pigeons and doves, Bengal Green Pigeon, *Treron phoenicoptera* (Latham) is found in the vicinity of villages chiefly of *Ficus* trees, and Blue Rock Pigeon, *Columba livia* Gmelin occurs in almost all the villages. Indian Ring Dove, *Streptopelia decaocto* (Frisvaldszky) and Indian Spotted Dove, *Streptopelia chinensis* (Scopoli) are generally found in all cultivated fields.

Colourful birds .—The colourful birds add beauty to the varied wild life of the district. The most common colourful birds are ; Flamingo, *Phoenicopterus roseus* Pallas ; Large Indian Parakeet, *Psittacula eupatria* (Linnaeus) ; Rose-ringed Parakeet, *Psittacula krameri* (Scopoli) ; Kingfishers, such as the common kingfisher, *Alcedo atthis* (Linnaeus) ; White-breasted Kingfisher, *Halcyon smyrnensis* (Linnaeus) ; Blue-cheeked Bee-eater, *Merops superciliosus*

(Linnaeus) ; Lesser Goldenbacked Woodpecker, *Dinopium benghalense* (Linnaeus); Redvented Bulbul, *Pycnonotus cafer* (Linnaeus) ; Purple Sunbird, *Nectarinia asiatica* (Letham) ; etc.

The national bird of India, the Common Peafowl, *Pavo Cristatus* Linnaeus is quite common and is seen in orchards, fields and gardens.

Besides, such attractive birds as Hoopoe, *Upupa epops* Linnaeus and White-cheeked Bulbul, *Pycnonotus leucogenys* (Gray) are also seen in gardens and lawns around the villages.

Birds of economic importance.—Scavengers like *pariah* or Black Kite, *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert) ; Whitebacked Vulture, *Gyps bengalensis* (Gmelin); Black or Pondichery Vulture, *Torgos calvus* (Scopoli) ; Tawny Eagle, *Aquila rapax* (Temminck) ; House Crow, *Corvus splendens* Vieillot ; etc. keep the district cleared of dead animals by feeding on them. The Egyptian or Scavenger Vulture, *Neophron percnopterus* (Linnaeus) besides feeding on dead animals, consumes a large quantity of human excreta. Predators like Black-winged Kite, *Elanus caeruleus* (Desfontaines) ; Shikra, *Accipiter badius* (Gmelin); Lesser Falcon, *Falco bairdii* (Temminck); Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus* (Tunstall), Kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus* (Linnaeus) visit the district in winter ; Spotted Owlet, *Athene brama* (Temminck); Eagle-Owl, *Bubo bubo* (Linnaeus) ; Mottled Wood Owl, *Strix ocellata* (Lesson) ; etc., keep a check on the population of not only redent pests but also various insect pests by consuming them.

The challenge of insect pests is also met with by various insect eating birds, both resident and migratory. Swifts (Apodidae), Swallows (Hirundinidae); Drongos (Dicuridae) ; Babblers, Warblers, Fly-catchers (Muscicapidae) of various species consume insects as their staple diet. Larks (Alaudidae) and Wagtails (Motacillidae) feed on a considerable amount of worms in addition to insects. Rosy Pastor and Common Starling, both winter visitors, and several species of Mynas (Sturnidae) may specially be mentioned for their role in destroying numerous noxious insects including locusts on a large scale, and thus helping in saving crops to some extent.

Snakes and lizards .—Snakes and lizards of various species are also seen in the district. The *Naja naja* or Cobra, *Uromastix hardwickii* or Bis-Sandda, *Vipera russelli* or Daboia are quite common. The largest of the lizards is *Varanus monitor* or Goh and the smaller kind of the same genus is known as 'Bis-Cobra'. The house lizards, *Hemidactylus flaviviridis* and the garden lizards, *Calotes versicolor* or 'Blood sucker' are also very common.

The inspector of Wild Life, Gurgaon is in charge of Wild Life preservation and protection work in the district. He is under the administrative control of the Wild Life Officer, Haryana, Chandigarh. The Inspector of Wild Life, is assisted by Wild Life Guards.

CLIMATE

The climate, except during the monsoon, is characterised by the dryness in air, a hot summer and a cold winter. The year may be broadly divided into four seasons, viz. winter, summer, monsoon and the post monsoon or the transit period. The winter starts late in November and continues up to the beginning of March. The summer is from March till the end of June. The period from July to mid-September is the south-west monsoon season. Mid-September to the end of November constitutes the post-monsoon or the transition period.

Rainfall.—Records of rainfall in the district are available for 12 stations for sufficiently long periods. The details of rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Table I of Appendix. The normal annual rainfall in the district is 553.00 mm. The rainfall in the district increases from the west towards the east. It varies from 474.2 mm at Farrukhnagar to 639.0 mm at Ballabgarh. About 77 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon months, viz. July to September, July and August being the rainiest months. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the fifty-year period 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall which was 193 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1917; while in the very next year, it was the lowest amounting to only 34 per cent of the normal. During this 50-year period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 13 years. The district on the whole experienced consecutive years of such low rainfall twice; once for two consecutive years and the second time for three consecutive years, except some places which fared still worse. Sohna had two consecutive years of such low rainfall five times. Four consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred once each at Hasanpur and Hathin and five consecutive years at Taoru and Punahana. Table II of Appendix shows that the annual rainfall in the district in 30 out of 50 years, was between 400 and 700 mm, i.e. within about 25 per cent of the normal.

On an average there are 28 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 22 at Hasanpur to 36 at Firozpur Jhirka,

GENERAL

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 398.8 mm at Palwal on September 9, 1875.

Temperature.—As the only meteorological observatory at Gurgaon has been started recently, normals of meteorological elements are not available for the station. The account which follows is based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts with similar climatic conditions. From about the beginning of March, temperatures begin to increase rapidly. May and June are the hottest months. The mean daily maximum temperature is about 41°C. While days are a little hotter in May than in June, nights are warmer in June than in May. From April onwards, hot dust-laden winds locally known as *luh* blow and the weather is unpleasant. The maximum temperatures may often go above 45°C. With the onset of the monsoon by about the end of June, there is an appreciable drop in the day temperature and the weather becomes cooler. But nights are nearly as warm as during the latter part of the summer. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about mid-September, the day temperatures are more or less the same as in the monsoon months but the nights become progressively cooler. After October, there is a decrease in both the day and night temperatures, this being more rapid after the middle of November. January is usually the coldest month. The mean daily maximum temperature in January is about 21°C and the mean daily minimum about 7°C. During the cold season the district is affected by cold waves in association with passing western disturbances and on such occasions, the minimum temperature sometimes drops down to about the freezing point of water.

Humidity.—The air is generally dry during the greater part of the year. Humidity is high in the south-west monsoon season. April and May are the driest months when the relative humidities in the mornings are about 30 per cent and in the afternoons less than 20 per cent.

Cloudiness.—In the south-west monsoon season and for brief spells of a day or two in winter in association with passing western disturbances, heavily clouded or overcast skies generally prevail. The skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded during the rest of the year.

Winds.—Winds are generally very light but gain force in the summer and monsoon seasons. During the monsoon season winds are mostly from east or south-east; while in the rest of the year, the winds are predominantly from west or north-west tending to be more northerly in the afternoons.

Special weather phenomena.—The period from April to June has the highest incidence of dust-storms and thunder-storms, some of these being very violent. While some of the thunder-storms are dry, a few others are accompanied by heavy showers and occasionally with hail. Thunder-storms also occur in the winter months in association with passing western disturbances.

Chapter II

HISTORY

THE ANCIENT PERIOD

Nothing much is known about the ancient history of the areas comprising the Gurgaon district but it seems always to have been held under the sway of the rulers of Delhi. According to tradition, Yudhishtira gave the village of Gurgaon as a gift to his guru, Dronacharya, and it can thus be surmised that the Pandavas held the region. The Bhadanakas obviously connected with the ancient Bhadras are referred to in the *Mahabharata* as a republic or oligarchy which Karna conquered in course of his expeditions. These Bhadanakas can be located in Rewari-Bhiwani region where Bhadavasa, a village 8 kilometres to the south of Rewari, seems to attest their existence.¹ And according to Dasharatha Sharma, the Bhadanaka territory "comprised the present Rewari tahsil, Bhiwani and its adjoining villages and a part of Alwar State".²

It can be assumed on the basis of the extent of the Maurya empire that the region was held under effective Maurya control. After the break-up of the Maurya empire, inroads of the foreign invaders, like the Bactrians, Greeks, Parthians, Scythians and Kushanas, spread confusion in the region. But soon the Yaudheyas rose up and repelled the rule of the Kushanas from the region between the Satluj and the Yamuna.³ They were first subdued by the mighty Saka Satrap Rudradaman, then by Samudragupta, later by the Hunas who were overthrown by Yasodharman Vishnuvardhana of Mandasor, and lastly by Yashovarman, the king of Kanauj.⁴

The area of Gurgaon also formed a part of Harsha's empire in the first half of the seventh century, and then of the Gurjara-Pratiharas. The Tomaras

1. Buddha Prakash, (Ed.), 'The Bhadanakas of Hariyana', *Glimpses of Hariyana*, 1967, p.30.

2. Ibid, *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, 1959, p. 82.

3. Buddha Prakash : 'An outline of the History and Culture of ancient Hariyana', *Glimpses of Hariyana*, 1967, p. 14.

4. Saleore, Bhasker Anand, *Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions*, 1963, pp.533-34

who were earlier the feudatories of the Pratiharas and later became independent, laid the foundation of Delhi, then called Dhillika in A.D. 736,¹ and the Gurgaon region was under them till Visaladeva Chahamana conquered Delhi about A.D. 1156.

The country of Bhadanakas, although not precisely identified, yet probably comprising the modern Rewari tahsil, Bhiwani and its adjoining villages, and a part of the old Alwar State was invaded by Prithviraja Chauhan (Chahamana) sometime before A.D. 1182. The chief of the Bhadanakas resisted the Chauhan (Chahamana) king with his powerful elephants but was severely defeated.²

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

THE PRE-MUGHALS

During the early Muslim invasion, the people of the region would appear to have experienced vicissitudes of fortune at the hands of the incoming Muslim invaders. Their resilience in fighting for their political independence was as remarkable as their adhesion to their earlier way of life even after their conversion to the religion of the rulers of Delhi. The history is replete with struggles between the central power at Delhi and its difficult and recalcitrant neighbours to the south. For nearly two centuries the people of the region sturdily resisted the Muslim domination and the history of the region is a record of incursions of the people of Mewat area which included districts of Gurgaon, Mathura (UP) and parts of former States of Alwar and Bharatpur (Rajasthan) into Delhi territory and of punitive expeditions undertaken against them.³ The region was finally subdued after the defeat of Prithviraja Chahamana by Muzz-ud-din Muhammad Ghuri in A.D. 1192. In the reign of Qutb-ud-din Aibak (A.D. 1200-1210), Hemraj, son of Prithviraja, invaded the Mewat from Alwar, but he was defeated and slain. Aibak then despatched Sayyid Wajih-ud-din who was slain and it was reserved for his nephew Miran Hussain Jang to subdue the Meos, who agreed to pay *jazia*, while some accepted Islam.⁴

1. R.C. Majumdar, *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volume IV, *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, 1964, p. 111.

2. *Ibid*, Volume V, *The Struggle For Empire*, 1966, p. 107.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Punjab*, Volume I, 1908, pp. 265-66.

4. H.A. Rose, *A Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province*, 1970, Volume III, p. 82.

Mewat was again turbulent following the death of Shams-ud-din Iltutmish in A.D. 1236. However, the Moes of the Gurgaon district attracted much attention under the rule of Ghias-ud-din Balban, first as the prime minister of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud who ruled from A.D. 1246 to 1266 and later as Emperor (A.D. 1266-1287). It was in A.D. 1249, for the first time that Balban was employed in chastising the people of Mewat.¹ In this campaign, about two thousand Moes were killed.² During the Mongol invasion of Punjab in A.D. 1257-58, the Moes were again in revolt and carried off a large number of Balban's camels, without which the army could hardly have taken the field.

The struggle against the Moes continued. Balban inflicted a crushing defeat upon them in A.D. 1260. "For twenty days the work of slaughter and pillage continued, and the ferocity of the soldiery was stimulated by the reward of one silver *tanga* for every head and two for every living prisoner. On March 9 the army returned to the capital with the chieftain who had stolen the camels, other leading men of the tribe to the number of 250, 142 horses, and 2,100,000 silver *tangas*. Two days later the prisoners were publicly massacred. Some were trampled to death by elephants, others were cut to pieces, and more than a hundred were flayed alive by the scavengers of the city. Later in the year those who had saved themselves by flight returned to their homes and ventured on reprisals by infesting the highways and slaughtering wayfarers. Balban, having ascertained from spies the hunts and movements of the bandits, surprised them as before by a forced march, surrounded them, and put to sword 12,000 men, women and children."³

In spite of these invasions and slaughter of the population *en masse*, it appears that during the period of early Muslim rule, the area known as Mewat was never permanently conquered.

The depredations of Moes, extended at times to the walls of Delhi and beyond the Yamuna into the Doab. Subsequent events even support the view that the various claimants to political power in Delhi took refuge in and sought help from the chieftains of Mewat. Thus Khan Jahan, the powerful and cunning minister of Firuz Shah Tughlaq (A.D. 1351-1388), having

1. Wolseley Haig, *The Cambridge History of India*, Volume III, *Turks and Afghans*, 1958, pp. 67, 72, 88.

2. Elphinstone, *History of India*, 1916, p. 371.

3. Wolseley Haig, *The Cambridge History of India*, Volume III, *Turks and Afghans*, 1958, p. 73.

failed in his scheme to capture the throne, fled to Mewat, seeking shelter with its chief Koka Chauhan, but he was seized and killed. This happened about the year A.D. 1387. During the reign of the feeble successors of Firuz Shah, the nominal allegiance of Mewat was transferred from one prince to another. The caprice of the local chieftains determined how their own interests would be served in the long run. The depredations of the Moes again extended across the Yamuna into the Doab, and northward even into the streets of Delhi. Bahadur Nahar, whose tomb still stands at Alwar and who ruled Mewat at the time of Timur's invasion at the end of the 14th century, was one of the most powerful Meo chiefs in the neighbourhood of Delhi.¹ He belonged to the Jadu Got of the Meos. His original name is said to be Sambar Pal. When he killed a tiger by his sword, Firuz Shah Tughlaq gave him the title of 'Bahadur Nahar'. He was given a jagir in the Mewat area where he built a fort known as Kotla Bahadur Nahar. He embraced Islam and so did some other Meo chiefs of his caste and they become known as Khanzadas.² Kotla Bahadur Nahar is now village Kotla on the Kotla Jhil.

1. R.C. Majumdar, *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volume VI, *The Delhi Sultanate*, 1967, pp. 97, 110-12, 121, 125. *The Cambridge History of India*, Volume III, *Turks and Afghans*, 1958, pp. 194, 199, 201, 205, 515.
Ishwari Prasad, *History of Mediaeval India*, 1952, pp. 336-39.

2 According to the Editor of *Tarikh-i-Meo Chhatrai*, Khanzadas were really Khan Jadas. Jadu is a Got of the Meos and Bahadur Nahar belonged to this Got. They had been rulers in Mewat for a long time and they embraced Islam. The word "Khan Jadu" distinguished them from the Hindu Jadus. Gradually, they adopted a superior attitude towards the other Meos and ultimately disclaimed their Meo ancestry.

The following extracts taken from *Gazetteer of Ulwar*, 1878, (pages 2-3, 40-1), are also relevant :—

"The mass of the population of Mewat are called Meos; they are Musalmans, and claim to be of Rajput extraction (see Meos). They must not, however, be confounded with the Mewatti chiefs of the Persian historians, who were probably, the representatives of the ancient Lords of Mewat. These Mewattis were called Khanzadas (see Khanzadas), a race which, though Musalman like the Meos, was and is socially far superior to the Meos, who have no love for them, but who in times past have united with them in the raids and insurrections for which Mewat was so famous, and which made it a thorn in the side of the Delhi emperors. In fact, the expression "Mewatti" usually refers to the ruling class, while "Meo" designates the lower orders. The latter term is evidently not of modern origin, though it is not, I believe, met with in history, and the former is, I think, now unusual, "Khanzada" having taken its place."

"That these Lords of Mewat were of the Jadu Rajput clan, would appear from the fact that local tradition declares it, and from converted Jadus being called by the old Musalman

Bahadur Nahar at first supported Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah II (A.D. 1388-89), the grandson of Firuz Tughlak and was sent with an army, along with the Wazir, Malik Firuz Ali Khan Jahan against Prince Muhammad, son of Firuz Tughlak.¹ Ghias-ud-din was killed in a conspiracy and his cousin Abu Bakr was put on the throne on February 19, 1398. A conspiracy between Islam Khan, the Commander of the household troops, and Muhammad so alarmed Abu Bakr that he left Delhi and fled to Mewat to seek the help of

historians "Mewattis", a term Chand applies to a Mewat chief of the Lunar race, of which race the Jadu Maharaja of Karauli calls himself the head."

"This Bahadur Nahar, a Jadu Rajput by birth, is the reputed founder of the Khanzada race, which became so renowned in the history of the empire."

"In speaking of Hasan Khan, the Mewatti or Khanzada chief who was Babar's great opponent, one Musalman historian states that his family had enjoyed regal power up to the time of Firoz Shah, when Bahadur Nahar flourished. Tradition tells of old Jadu chiefs of Tijara, in the neighbourhood of which we first hear of the Khanzada family. Babar, however, says that Hasan Khan's ancestors had governed Mewat in uninterrupted succession for nearly two hundred years; evidently dating the importance of the family from the time of Bahadur Nahar. It is, therefore, most probable that Bahadur Nahar was a member of a royal but fallen Jadu family, as the Khanzadas themselves relate and that he or his father became a Musalman to gratify the Emperor Firoz and obtain power."

"What was said of the Khanzadas in the historical sketch was based on the Persian histories, the most reliable sources of information. But the Khanzadas produce family histories and genealogies of their own, on which, however, much dependence cannot be placed; for they do not bear the test of comparison with the Persian histories. According to these family traditions, one Adhan Pal, fourth in descent from Taman Pal, Jadu chief of Biana (see Karauli Gazetteer) established himself on the hills separating Tijara and Firozpur (Gurgaon), at a spot Durala, of which the ruins still are to be seen. Thence he was driven to Sarehta, a few miles to the north in the same hills, where there are considerable remains (see Sarehta); and his grandson Lakhan Pal became, in the time of Firoz Shah, a Musalman, and established himself at Kotla. He held all Mewat, and even districts beyond its limits. His sons and grandsons settled in the principal places, and it is said that 1484 towns and villages (kheras) were under their sway, in some of which tombs and ruins exist which are said to have belonged to them.

"The term Khanzada is probably derived from Khanzad, for it appears that Bahadur Nahar, the first of the race mentioned in the Persian histories, associated himself with the turbulent slaves of Firoz Shah after the death of the latter, and, being a pervert, would contemptuously receive the name of Khanzad (slave) from his brethren. The Khanzadas themselves indignantly repudiate this derivation, and say the word is Khan Jadu (or Lord Jadu), and was intended to render still nobler the name of the princely Rajput race from which they came."

1. Prince Muhammad was once the joint ruler with his father under the title Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah, but was driven away and was then residing at Sirmur and making preparations to contest the throne.

Bahadur Nahar. Taking advantage of the absence of Abu Bakr, Muhammad occupied Delhi, and ascended the throne at Firuzabad under the title of Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah on August 31, 1390.

In 1393, Bahadur Nahar rebelled and began to make inroads into the environs of Delhi. The Sultan himself proceeded to Mewat to quell the rebellion and, having laid waste the country, proceeded to Jalesar. There he fell ill. Bahadur Nahar, taking advantage of the situation, plundered the country up to the gates of Delhi. But the Sultan, though still suffering from fever, pursued Bahadur Nahar to Kotla and totally defeated him.

On the fall of Delhi to Timur¹ in 1398, during the reign of Mahmud Tughlaq (A.D. 1395-1412), a number of prominent nobles like Masnad Ali, Khizr Khan, Mubarak Khan and Zirak Khan took shelter in the hills of Mewat² which, as usual, became a sancturay for the fugitives flying from Delhi. Timur called upon the Mewati Chief, Bahadur Nahar, to submit and surrender all the fugitives who had taken shelter with him. In response, Bahadur Nahar sent a very humble reply to the effect that he was "one of the very insignificant servants of the Amir and would proceed to his court to wait upon him". He also sent as tribute "two white parrots which could talk well and pleasantly."³

On January 1, 1399, when Timur marched from Delhi to Wazirabad, where he crossed the Yamuna into the Doab, Bahadur Nahar arrived in his camp with valuable gifts and made his submission. He was shown "due courtesy" and was honoured.⁴

1. The account of Timur's dealings with the Mewati Chief is mostly taken from an article entitled "Did Timur send an Embassy to Bahadur Nahar Mewati" by B.S. Mathur (*Journal of Indian History*, Volume XLII, Part II, August 1964; pp. 371-75).

2. *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi*-Translated by Basu, p. 172; *Zafar-Nama* pp. 121-23 (Calcutta Edition)

3. *Malfuzat-i-Timuri*, Elliot & Dowson, *The History of India As Told By Its Own Historians* Volume, III, 1970, p. 449.

4. Ibid. [Regarding the treatment afforded to the Mewati Chief, Yahyabin-Ahmad (*Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi*) informs us that Bahadur Nahar, along with Delhi nobles who had taken refuge in Mewat and had accompanied the Mewati Chief to the presence of Timur, "save Khizr Khan were enchained." Badauni also agrees and says that orders were issued to make the Mewati Chief a prisoner, (*Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, Volume I, p.271.)

From these two statements, it appears that the invaders probably did not extend courteous treatment to Bahadur Nahar. But the evidence of 'Malfuzat' given above in the text, is more trustworthy.]

Nusrat Khan, a son of Fath Khan, the eldest son of Firuz Tughlak, came from Mewat to Delhi in 1399 and proclaimed himself king under the title of Nasir-ud-din Nusrat Shah. He was defeated and driven away by Mallu Iqbal Khan, the minister of Sultan Mahmud. Nusrat Khan took refuge in Mewat, his old home, where he died soon after.

On his expulsion from the governorship of Multan in 1395, Khizr Khan, the founder of the Sayyid dynasty, had also taken shelter in Mewat. Later, he made his submission to Timur and was left by him as his Viceroy at Lahore. In December 1413, Khizr Khan won the support of Jalal Khan who had succeeded Bahadur Nahar. Having defeated Daulat Khan Lodi, he entered Delhi in triumph on June 6, 1414, but his hold beyond Delhi extended only over Mewat and a portion of the Doab.

In 1421, the last year of his reign, Khizr Khan marched into Mewat to assert his authority in that province, captured and destroyed Kotla, the former stronghold of Bahadur Nahar, and received the submission of most of the inhabitants.

Khizr Khan was succeeded by his son Mubarak Shah (A.D. 1421-1434) whose interests over Mewat clashed with those of Ibrahim, the Sharqi ruler of Jaunpur, who had become very powerful and ambitious.

Almost throughout Mubarak's reign, Mewat remained unsettled and rebellious. The Sultan marched into Mewat towards the close of the year 1424 with the object of crushing an insurrection there, but the rebels laid waste their villages in the plains and retired into their hill fortresses. The king was obliged to return to Delhi. Next year (1425), the Mewatis rose again under their twin leaders, Jalal Khan and Abdul Qadir (or Qadr Khan), nicknamed Jallu and Qaddu, grandsons of Bahadur Nahar. Mubarak followed them into the hills, drove them from the stronghold of Andur which he dismantled and pursued them to Alwar where they surrendered. Jallu escaped but Qaddu was arrested and carried as a prisoner to Delhi and after some time was put to death on charge of conspiracy with Ibrahim Sharqi of Jaunpur.

The execution of Qaddu led to a fresh rebellion in Mewat, headed by his brother Jallu. Sarvar-ul-Mulk, the minister who was appointed to suppress it, followed the rebels into the hills in which they had, in their time-honoured way, taken refuge. He returned to Delhi on their paying empty compliments of formal submission to his master,

In November 1432, Mubarak again invaded Mewat where Jallu was in revolt and drove him from one stronghold to another. Finding the security offered by his small fortress against pressure of royal troops of little value, Jallu submitted once more on the usual promise of paying tribute.

The neglect of kingly duties by Mubarak's successor Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1434—1444) and his luxurious pursuits resulted in disorder all round. As things grew worse, the turbulent tribesmen of Mewat, following their old practices, availed of the opportunity to plunder the country to the close neighbourhood of the city of Delhi.

The pacification of Mewat and the neighbouring area needed urgent attention as the chieftains in that region were likely to transfer their loyalty to the Sharqi rulers of Jaunpur and could cause embarrassment to the Delhi Sultan during his campaigns against Jaunpur. Therefore, soon after his accession, Bahlol Lodi (A.D. 1451—1489) led a number of expeditions against Mewat.¹ The chiefs of the region, never truly loyal, submitted to him at the beginning, but wavered in their loyalty later on.

Bahlol whose reputation was greatly enhanced by his victory over Mahmud Shah of Jaunpur in A.D. 1451, again marched to Mewat where he received without a battle, the submission of Ahmad Khan, who surrendered seven parganas to him, agreed to hold the remainder of his territory as a fief of Delhi, and placed his uncle Mubarak Khan at Bahlol's court, nominally as his agent, but in fact as a hostage.

Ahmad Khan had no intention to be loyal. He joined Hussain Shah of Jaunpur in his expedition against Delhi in A.D. 1473. Bahlol marched against him. Ahmad Khan fled and joined Hussain in Jaunpur. The Gurgaon territory passed under the direct control of the Lodis, though the Khanzada chiefs were not totally suppressed.

THE MUGHALS

At the time of Babar's invasion, Hasan Khan Khanzada was the chief of Mewat. As he declined to submit, Babar led an expedition against him. Hasan Khan was killed in A.D. 1527 and his son, Nahar Khan, submitted

1. R.C. Majumdar, *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volume VI, *The Delhi Sultanate*, 1967, p. 141. *The Cambridge History of India*, Volume III, *Turks and Afghans*, pp. 229-30, 232.

to the Mughal overlordship. Mewat was made a part of the Mughal empire and henceforward regular governors were appointed for this area.

Mewat continued to remain a part of the Delhi empire under the Sur Dynasty. Mashad Ali Khawas Khan, one of the chief generals of Sher Shah Suri, was in Mewat at the time of the latter's death in A.D. 1545. He incurred the hostility of Islam or Salim Shah (A.D. 1545-1553), the son and successor of Sher Shah, for siding with Adil Khan, the elder brother of Islam Shah. After the defeat of Adil Khan, in the vicinity of Agra, Khawas Khan and Isa Khan Niazi retreated to Mewat. Islam Shah despatched a powerful force in pursuit of Khawas Khan, and a battle took place at Firozpur Jhirka. Islam Shah's troops were routed; but Khawas Khan, perceiving his inability to continue the fight, went to the skirts of the Kumaon hills, and for a long time devastated the territories of Islam Shah in their vicinity. He was ultimately murdered treacherously under the Sultan's orders.¹

During the reign of Muhammad Shah Ali Sur (1554—57), Hemchander popularly known as Hemu, a hawker of saltpetre in the streets of Rewari, rose to the status of prime minister by his intelligence, loyalty and great qualities of leadership. Gradually, he became the de facto ruler of the Sur kingdom as his master sank into sloth and obscurity.² Following the death of Humayun on January 25, 1556, Hemu first took possession of Agra after a short siege and then advancing upon Delhi, expelled the Mughal Governor, Tardi Beg Khan, and occupied the capital. He commemorated this event by assuming at Delhi the title of Raja Vikramjit and then advanced to the Punjab with a large army. He met Akbar at the battlefield of Panipat; but was defeated and later slain by Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful and gallant general.³ The jagir of Mewat was conferred on Pir Mohammad, a confidential servant of Bairam Khan.⁴

In the time of Akbar (A.D. 1556—1605), the area covered by the Gurgaon district was contained in Subah of Delhi and Agra, and comprised

1. Elliot & Dowson, *The History of India As Told By Its Own Historians*, Volume V, p. 54, Part VI, p. 2 (Calcutta, 1958).

2. Srivastava A.L., *Akbar the Great*, Volume I, 1962, p. 24.

3. S.M. Latif, *History of the Punjab*, 1964, p. 136.

4. *Alwar District Gazetteer*, 1968, p. 56.

wholly or partly, the following Sarkars and Dasturs' :—

Subah	Sarkar	Dastur	Mahal or Pargana
Delhi	Delhi	Palwal	
		Jharsa	
	Rewari	Bahora	
		Taoru	
		Rewari	
		Sohna	
		(Kohana or Lohana)	
Agra	Suhar or Pahari Tijara	Hodal Tijara	Indor
			Ujina
			Umri-Umra
			Pinangwan
			Bisru
			Bhasohra (Bichor)
			Jhamrawat
			Khanpur
			Sakras
			Santhwari
			Firozpur
			Kotla
			Ghasera
			Nagina

During the flourishing times of the Mughal empire, Gurgaon was not in the limelight of history, but with its decay, mention of the district is again found in historical writings. In 1685, Aurangzeb had to send a powerful army under the command of Raja Jai Singh to Mewat area against Ikram Khan who had started giving trouble to the Mughal administration. Heavy casualties

were inflicted on his followers and the fort of Alwar was captured from the rebels.¹

THE LATER MUGHALS, MARATHAS AND JATS

During the period of the decline of the Mughal empire after the death of Aurangzeb, the district was torn between several contending powers. In the north were the Nawabs of Farrukhnagar, a principality founded in 1713; in the centre an independent Badgujar Rajput power had risen at Ghasera; Rewari was held by an Ahir family with forts at Gokulgarh and Guraora while from the south the great Jat ruler Suraj Mal of Bharatpur was extending his dominions. In due course, he captured Ghasera and Farrukhnagar; but after his death in 1763, Farrukhnagar returned to its former rulers. A great part of the tract was, however, recovered for the Mughal empire by Najaf Quli Khan.

Under the Marathas, the greater part of the district was held by Generals De Boigne, Perron and Bourquin. Begum Samru owned the pargana of Jharsa or Badshahpur, and George Thomas had that of Firozpur assigned to him in 1793. George Thomas once plundered Gurgaon but could not retain this possession. In Rewari, Tej Singh established himself in power by allying himself with the Marathas.²

The exploits of Balram Jat, popularly called Balu, came to prominence in the fifties of the 18th century. Balu was the son of a petty revenue collector of Faridabad.³ Supported by his family connection with Badan Singh, the Jat Raja of Bharatpur, (d. June 7, 1756), he extended his power by seizing the neighbouring villages and ousting their lawful owners and the local magistrates. He killed Murtaza Khan, the local Mughal Government Officer at Faridabad who had once imprisoned his father. He practically closed the Delhi-Agra Road. He took full advantage of the ascendancy of the Bharatpur chiefs with the Mughal court. In 1739, Muhammad Shah, the Emperor gave the titles of Naib Bakshi and Rao to Balu. When after Muhammad Shah's death in 1748, Balu expelled the imperial outpost at Shamspur, Safdar Jang, the Wazir of the new Mughal Emperor Ahmed Shah, sent a force there which was boldly resisted by Balu. Thereupon, Safdar Jang himself marched against him. The Wazir had only reached Khizirabad (probably on June 30, 1750) when Balram in terror came and made his submission through the Maratha

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 19.

1. Hashim Amir Ali, *The Meos of Mewat*, 1970, p. 28.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Punjab*, Volume I, 1908, p. 266.

3. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 212.

envoy. He was sent back to his home after a few days, on his promising to be the Wazir's follower. He had built a mud fort in about 1740 and named it Ballabgarh.¹ (8 kilometres south of Faridabad), and by taking the lease of revenue collection of Palwal and Faridabad (which lay in the Nizam's jagir) soon made himself a district governor and noble (rai).²

Balu then participated actively in the imperial politics. In 1752, when acute differences arose between the Wazir and the all-powerful eunuch Javed Khan, paramour of the Queen mother, Udham Bai or Nawab Qudsia Begum, Javed employed Balu to create disturbances. Balu attacked Sikandrabad across the Yamuna, 51 kilometres south east of Delhi, expelled the local Faujdar, and plundered the city. Balu accompanied Suraj Mal to Delhi when the latter was called for counsel and assistance by Safdar Jang on the occasion of the murder of Javed Khan on August 27, 1752, by the Wazir.

Then began a civil war. Ahmed Shah dismissed Safdar Jang and appointed Intizam-ud-daulah as new Wazir. Safdar Jang revolted and decided to try his strength. The Emperor was supported by Intizam-ud-daulah and Mir Bakshi, Imad-ul-mulk. The Ruhelas led by Najib-ud-daulah as well as the Marathas joined the Emperor. In his struggle against the Emperor, Safdar Jang won over Suraj Mal and Balu to his side. The civil war lasted for a year and a quarter. The city of Delhi, its environs, and the regions of Faridabad and Ballabgarh were the scenes of fighting. Safdar Jang established his headquarters at Sikri, 5 kilometres south of Ballabgarh, and with his Jat allies put up a stout resistance. However, after having been defeated, he fled to Avadh in November 1753. Imad-ul-mulk then tried to gain possession of the lost areas from the Jats.

Imad's chief agent, Aqibat Mahmud Khan, son of Murtaza Khan (who had been killed by Balu) opened the campaign of re-conquest on Faridabad side. Here the leading disturber of law and order was Balu. When Aqibat came with 500 Badakshis and 2,000 Marthata troopers and demanded the revenue of the district and the tribute due to the Emperor, Balu offered fight.

1. The name is probably a corruption of Balramgarh, the fort of Balram, its founder. Balu had built this fort to celebrate his acquisition of the titles of Naib Bakshi and Rao in 1739.

(Delhi District Gazetteer, 1883-84, pp. 212-13.)

2. *Tarikh-i-Ahmed Shahi*, ff. 22b-23a; *Delhi Chronicle* (a diary of events written in Delhi from 1738 to 1793). But *Chahar Gulzar-i-Shujai* of Harcharan-das (f. 402 a) differs.

Imad sent 7,000 more troops and 30 pieces of light artillery with rockets to Aqibat to match the guns of Ballabgarh. After some fighting Balu made his submission, saw Aqibat and agreed to pay the rent and tribute due from him. Then Aqibat advanced to Palwal, about 23 kilometres south of Ballabgarh, but found the peasants afraid to pay him rent lest Balu should demand it again. The revenue collector of the place, whom Balu had ousted, told Aqibat that unless he captured Ballabgarh and killed Balu, he would fail to get control over the administration of the area. A *thanedar* sent by him to Fatehpur village was turned out at Balu's bidding. Aqibat, therefore, marched back to a plain near Ballabgarh and asked Balu to come and settle the revenue demand. Balu arrived with his Diwan, one son and an escort of 250 men. Aqibat demanded payment. The Jat chief replied defiantly, "I have not brought the money in my pocket. I only promised to pay the tribute after collecting the rent. If you want to wrest this tract from me, you will have to fight for it." High words were exchanged and Balu in anger laid his hand on the hilt of his sword. But the Badakshis surrounding Aqibat's *palki* fell upon Balu and slew him with his son, his Diwan and nine other men (November 29, 1753).¹ The garrison of Ballabgarh kept up fire till midnight after which they evacuated the fort. Aqibat took possession of it with all its artillery and armament and gave up the other property within to plunder by his soldiers. The areas were then conferred upon Imad.

Aqibat quickly followed up this success in other directions. In the following week, he sacked the walled villages of Mithaul and Hathin (19 kilometres south and south-west of Palwal), where refractory peasants had fought all day and had fled away at night. He also attacked the small mud forts of the Jats all around Palwal and brought them under his rule. Then after a visit to Delhi, he started (December 27) again for Faridabad, taking Khandoji Holker and his troops to assist him in the campaign. But could not control this tract, as his soldiers refused to obey his agents, and the Jats seized the opportunity to expel the outposts set up by him at Hathin and other newly conquered places. So he appealed to his master to come in person and Imad marched from Delhi to Ballabgarh.

Khandoji Holker son of Malhar Rao Holker had encamped at Hodal (27 kilometres south of Palwal) and sent detachments which plundered the

1. *Tarikh-i-Ahmad Shahi*, ff. 89a-92a.

Khawajah Aftab Khan, the Jamadar of Badakshis, who had cut off Balu's head, was rewarded with two pearl pendants taken from the Jat's ears. The head was exposed on a pillar by the roadside near Faridabad (Ibid, ff. 92b, 98b). Ballabgarh was named Nizamgarh after Imad's new title Nizam-ul-Asaf (Ibid, f. 106b).

Jat villages all around, even as far as Barsana (19 kilometres) and Nandgaon (27 kilometres) south of Hodal, ousting Jawahir Singh, Suraj Mal's son from these and establishing Maratha posts there (end of December 1753). This strengthened Aqibat's position and he sacked the Jat village of Ghangaula (14 kilometres south-west of Ballabgarh) belonging to a brother of Balu and planted his own *thana* there (January 5, 1754). On January 8, Imad advanced from Ballabgarh to Palwal and got into touch with Khandoji at Hodal. The fort of Ghasera (24 kilometres west of Palwal) had been wrested by Suraj Mal from Bahadur Singh Bar-Gujar, the Faujdar of Chakla Koli (Aligarh).¹ On April 23, 1753, after that chieftain had slain his women and rushed to death in battle at the head of 25 desperate followers, Imad appointed Bahadur's son, Fath Singh, master of his father's fort, which the Bharatpur garrison had evacuated in terror. Thus a mortal enemy of the Jats was planted there with orders to attack their hamlets around.

In short, most of the Jat homes on both banks of the Yamuna now fell into Imad's hands and his rule was established even as far south as Mathura and Agra from where the Jats had fled away. Another officer expelled the Jat force that had seized Koli (Aligarh) and Jalesar. Imad sent his men to restore the civil administration in all long disturbed places and to induce the peasants to return to cultivation. Soon afterwards the Marathas laid siege to Kumher in Bharatpur and he was called there.² In February 1754, Aqibat squeezed the peasants of Rewari and other places. But shortly afterwards, the Jats again began to assert themselves and recovered their power to a large extent.

During his fourth invasion in 1756, Ahmed Shah Abdali encountered Marathas at Faridabad and sacked and burnt the town. In 1757, Ahmed Shah Abdali marched down the west bank of the Yamuna, by way of Khizrabad and Badarpur, to a place about 10 kilometres south of Ballabgarh. His objectives were Suraj Mal's strongholds of Kumher and Dig. At first he left Ballabgarh untaken in his rear. But as his foragers, spread over a vast area, approached this place, the Jat garrison attacked them, slaying and wounding many. Thereafter fort of Ballabgarh was attacked and captured. After the capture of Ballabgarh, Ahmed Shah Abdali set forth for Mathura still held by the Jats under Suraj Mal.

Abdali's second visitation of the district was in 1760 during his fifth invasion of India. After his victory over Dattaji Sindhia at Barari Ghat north

1. *Bharatpur District Gazetteer*, 1971, p. 64.

2. *Tarikh-i-Ahmed Shahi*, ff. 93 b, 94b, 102a, 104b, 107a.

of Delhi, on January 9, Abdali skirting the city of Delhi, which was then without a ruler, instead of entering it, encamped at Khizrabad, south of Delhi, on January 14. Thirteen days later, he marched south through the Gurgaon district to Dig (in Bharatpur) against Suraj Mal. He invested this fort, but not earnestly. Moving through Mewat, he reached Rewari on February 18, chasing in vain the Marathas under Malhar Rao Holker. Abdali then started for Delhi, reached Dhankot (32 kilometres south-west of Delhi) on February 27 and Khizrabad on February 29 without having achieved anything. Soon after he shifted to Aligarh. He remained there till he again marched towards north through the Doab, crossed the Yamuna and defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.

Meanwhile, the Mewatis had been robbing the disturbed country around Mewat. For some years past, Suraj Mal had also been engaged in conquering that region and establishing his own administration there. He had seized Palwal on September 27, 1754, recovered Ballabgarh and reconquered Ghasera in November 1755. He had taken the imperial fort of Alwar, which dominated the district (March 1756), and built another fort at Kishangarh, 32 kilometres northwards.¹ On June 12, 1761, after the defeat of the Mahrattas he captured Agra fort by bribery, after less than a month's blockade. In 1762, Kishan Singh and Bishan Singh sons of Balu were restored the fort of Ballabgarh and nominated *killadar aur nazim* of the pargana under the Bharatpur ruler.² In the course of his gradual occupation of Mewat, particularly after Abdali's departure from India in 1761, whenever Jawahir Singh, the son and ultimately the successor of Suraj Mal, heard of any Mewatis practising highway robbery, he used to track them by their footmarks and sternly put them to death. But a most notorious culprit of the place defied him. A Meo named Sanulba, with his gang of ten mounted brigands, used to make long night marches from his lair, and loot caravans near the fort of Dig or between Hodal and Barsana. The people were helpless against his oppression. He fixed his residence in the fort of Taoru (tahsil Nuh), the seat of Asadullah Khan Baluch, with whom he used to share his booty, (as the price of his protection). Jawahir found that Sanulba would not be expelled from his refuge unless his protectors were attacked. Suraj Mal called upon the Baluch chief to drive Sanulba out. He refused to lose such a profitable agent in crime, and Jawahir led an expedition against him. All the Baluchis under Musavi Khan of Farrukhnagar, the head of their clan,

1. Jadunath Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Volume II, (1754-1771), Third Edition, 1966 (Orient Longman's 1st impression, 1971), p. 314.

2. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 213.

opposed him, and the expedition had to return unsuccessful. This repulse only served to rouse Jawahir's spirits. A second and stronger expedition was organised. Najib, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief of Abdali wrote to Suraj Mal asking him not to touch the Blauchis who were his proteges. Suraj Mal replied by pointing out that those who harboured highway robbers deserved punishment.

Jawahir Singh advanced upon Farrukhnagar, destroying the villages on the way. Suraj Mal followed with reinforcements and a train of big guns, and in less than two months the fort was taken (c. December 12, 1763). Suraj Mal left a strong garrison in Farrukhnagar and Jawahir Singh in its neighbourhood, and marched with the rest of his army rapidly to the Doab where he was killed (December 25, 1763) in a battle with Najib on the banks of river Hindan.

Jawahir Singh (d. August 1768) recovered the Jat posts in the middle Doab (April 1764), which had been seized by Najib after his victory over Suraj Mal. He strongly reinforced with more artillery and munitions the fort of Ballabgarh which was to serve as his base of operations against Delhi which he bombarded in November 1764. He made friends with the Sikh hordes of Punjab in order to harass Najib by getting his dominions invaded by them. A vast Sikh force led by Jassa Singh made a lightning raid on Rewari (in the jagir of Diwan Nagar Mal) towards the end of October 1765, plundered and burnt that town, dug up the floors of the houses and took away prisoners.

Following the death of Najib-ud-daulah in 1770, his son Zabita Khan (d. January 1785) had occupied the districts around Delhi in the name of Emperor Shah Alam II who was in exile at Allahabad. But on the occupation of the capital and the Red Fort by the Marathas in February 1771, — Visaji Krishna was appointed by Mirza Jawan Bakht, the Crown Prince, as Collector of the districts around Delhi, especially to the north, which Najib had so long appropriated to himself.¹

Mirza Najaf Khan was appointed Second Paymaster General of the Mughal empire on June 5, 1773.² He set himself to raising a new army for the Emperor, with his usual energy. The response for recruits was prompt and ample in the country around Delhi, especially the Baluch colonies in Mewat. But the main difficulty was how to feed and equip this force. An attack upon

the Jat Raja of Bharatpur, known to be the richest vassal in the north, was decided upon as the only course left. Against such an adversary, the Jats were hopelessly outclassed. They were already torn by family dissensions between Nawal Singh, the regent of the minor ruler, Kesri Singh, and his brother, Ranjit Singh. Balu's sons had also defected as the Jat Government had dismissed them from service and wrested their fort. Although they died just at the same time, their successors nursed a deep grudge against the Bharatpur ruler.

The Mughal general set out from Delhi on September 24, 1773. He had already captured the mud fort of Maidangarhi (c. August 17), 21 kilometres south of Delhi. His lieutenant, Najaf Quli Khan, had deflated and despoiled the Jat detachment which, issuing from Farrukhnagar, had attacked the *garhi* of Harsaru, west of Gurgaon. Marching by way of Barapula and Badarpur, Najaf Khan reached Ballabgarh. Here he received a highly important accession to his strength in the person of Ajit Singh son of Kishan Singh and Hira Singh son of Bishan Singh, the dispossessed heirs of Balu.¹ They offered to assist the imperial forces with their local knowledge and influence if Najaf Khan would promise to restore their patrimony to them after it had been wrested from the Jat Raja's agents. The defection of such men at the very outset of the campaign "broke the waist of Nawal Singh's resolution", and he fell back from his first post of Bawnikhera (Bamnikhhera) (about 10 kilometres south of Palwal) to Banchari, about 15 kilometres further south, where he entrenched his camp. While Mirza Najaf himself halted at Sikri-Fatehpur Biluch, 8 kilometres south of Ballabgarh and about 15 kilometres north of Palwal, Najaf Quli Khan who had just arrived from his successful operations on Rewari side, was sent off with the vanguard (October 8) to clear the way. Najaf Khan advanced, daily fighting skirmishes and driving back the Jat patrols. Nowhere was any stout defence offered, and the villages in the north of Jat territory lay helpless before the imperial army.

So greatly were the Jat troops demoralised by the example of their craven chief that one day (October 11) they abandoned their camp at Banchari in a ridiculous panic. While they were at their midday meal, they mistook a dust cloud on the west for the approach of Najaf Khan's army and fled away in fear, leaving their entire camp as it was. The cloud moved like a spiral. The villagers of Banchari, on seeing the helpless condition of the fugitives,

1. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 213 : Hira Singh is said to be the son of Rao Kishan Dass, which is apparently wrong. He was the son of Bishan Singh. It has also been wrongly recorded that the sons of Balu were dismissed from service in 1774. This surely took place in 1773.

1. Jadunath Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Volume III, (1771-1788), 1964, p.21,

2, Ibid, p. 62.

looted their camp. On the news of this reaching Najaf Khan's encampment in the rear, every man went out of it and looted what remained of the Jat camp, and at night fell back to their own base. Nawal Singh took refuge near Kotvan, about 7 kilometres south of Hodal (and 13 kilometres south-east of Banchari) amidst its abundance of jungles and broken ground.

After skirmishes for ten days, a decisive battle was fought on October 30, midway between Sahar and Barsana. Najaf Khan's superior generalship gave him victory over the Jat chief. In the strategic moves before the battle of Barsana, the imperialists had marched southwards along the eastern route from Hodal by Chhata and Sahar, leaving Kotvan untaken behind them. Kotvan which was held by Sitaram, the father-in-law of Nawal Singh, was also taken by the end of November 1773. Agra fell on February 18, 1774. The fort of Ballabgarh was captured from the Jat Raja's garrison on April 20, 1774, and Farrukhnagar on May 6. Ajit Singh and Hira Singh were restored the pargana of Ballabgarh, Ajit Singh was formally entitled 'Raja' and Hira was called 'Raja' as also 'Salar Jang'.

Meanwhile, Abdul Ahad Khan, the Deputy Wazir, after gaining unrivalled sway over the Emperor's mind, was playing a double game. He pointed out that all the conquests made by Mirza Najaf had merely strengthened him without bringing the least gain in territory or revenue to the Emperor, though the Emperor's personal troops had cooperated with Najaf's in making those acquisitions. The Emperor's poverty had, in fact, only deepened in consequence of Najaf's adventures. The districts round Delhi, north and west, which had formerly belonged to the Emperor's privy-purse, as well as the recent conquests from the Jats to the south-west of Delhi and in the mid Doab, had all been appropriated by Mirza's officers on the plea of providing their soldiers pay. His lieutenant, Najaf Quli Khan, had occupied Mewat and Rewari. With all such arguments, Abdul Ahad tried to set the Emperor against Mirza Najaf and his intrigues continued for quite a few years while the Mirza was again campaigning against Bharatpur (1775-77) and Alwar (1778). Abdul Ahad pointed out that not a single pice of revenue had been paid to the Emperor. No share of the spoils of war had also been credited to the public treasury. If the Emperor himself marched into Rajputana, the rajas and chiefs were sure to present themselves and offer tribute. The Emperor yielded to his exhortations and leaving Delhi on November 10, 1778 for Jaipur, reached Rewari in the third week of December. Mitraser Ahir of Rewari was interviewed and saddled with a tribute of Rs. 1,25,000. The Emperor returned to Delhi in April 1779.

The history of the two years and a half after the death of Mirza Najaf Khan on April 6, 1782, is a story of dissolution and formation of new groups among his four lieutenants, viz. Afrasiyab Khan, Mirza Muhammad Shafi, Najaf Quli Khan and Muhammad Beg Hamadani.¹ There was chaos everywhere. Shafi came to Delhi from Karnal. Najaf Quli Khan marched from his fief of Shekhawati and Mewat (with its centre at Kanaud, the present Mahendragarh) towards Delhi, apparently to join Muhammad Shafi, but Afrasiyab intercepted him at Gurgaon on July 17, won him over by personal entreaty, and brought him to Delhi the next day. Ultimately Shafi was made Mir Bakshi and Regent on September 15, 1782.

Only a month after his appointment as Mir Bakshi, Muhammad Shafi had to flee away from the capital. The fugitive with his own troops rode hard from Delhi to Ballabgarh and thence to Kosi where he gained the adhesion of Muhammad Beg Hamadani. Here all the former captains of Najaf Khan vowed to recognise Shafi as their master. Then the two set their faces (November 6) towards Delhi, expelling the imperial collectors in Hodal district and camping on arrival at Faridabad.²

The close proximity of the rebel generals alarmed the Emperor who was persuaded to march against them (November 12). Thereupon, the rebels sent their envoys to him (November 14) to offer their protestations of loyalty and to seek his pardon and restoration to their former offices and honours, which was allowed by the Emperor.

About the end of May 1783, a detachment from Muhammad Shafi's army was fighting the Alwar Raja's troops near Firozpur Jhirka; Shafi went to their aid and began to bombard the strong fortalice of Kumari-Pahari (Pahari-Kandla). But soon afterwards he went southwards to meet Mahadji Sindhia on the Chambal to seek his aid against Hamadani with whom he had quarrelled and by whom finally, he was murdered on September 23, 1783.

In December 1784, Mahadji Sindhia was appointed Regent of the empire. As the Mewatis were disturbing the countryside, he made a march in their direction and reached Nandgaon about December 10, 1786. Shortly afterwards, he marched northwards into Mewat in order to overawe the rebels there, especially Murad Beg, a Mughal officer of Najaf Khani service, whom Sindhia wanted to remove from the possession of Kishangarh fort (21 kilo-

1. Jadunath Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Volume III, (1771-1788), 1964, p. 158.

2. *Ibid*, p. 171.

metres west of Firozpur Jhirka) and the governorship of Mewat. This having been peacefully effected, he turned north to Pingor (tahsil Palwal), 13 kilometres north of Hodal (c. December 30), to be nearer to Delhi. In the neighbourhood of Hodal, Sindhia lay encamped for the next two months. Here he received his two Delhi agents — Shah Nizamudin and Ladoji Deshmukh, whom the Emperor had sent (February 6, 1787) to dun him for his outstanding allowances, amounting to Rs. 8,40,000 which Sindhia had to pay. It was no easy matter for Sindhia to find a such sum, and he detained the envoys for three weeks, after which he sent them back (February 17) with bankers' bills for two lakh payable at sight, assignments for five lakh on the revenues of Meerut and other *mahals*, and a promise to pay up the balance of 1,40,000 in two months. His subsequent campaign against Jaipur to raise money resulted in his ignominious retreat from Lalsot to Dig in August 1787, after the disastrous battle of Tunga fought on July 26.

The audacious attack of Ghulam Qadir Ruhela, grandson of Najib, on Delhi early in October 1787, drove the Emperor into making frantic appeals to Mahadji Sindhia to come to his rescue. So leaving Alwar on October 28, Mahadji arrived between Rewari and Pataudi (November 4) and here he was brought to a halt for a month. He made a vain attempt to bring the Emperor over to his own side by sending Ambaji Ingle as an embassy. His enemies at Delhi gained complete control over the feeble Emperor and secured an order forbidding him to approach the Court (November 15), and Sindhia could do nothing but wait passively for reinforcements to arrive. He made another equally futile effort to raise the siege of Agra by Ismail Beg Hamadani, nephew of Muhammad Beg Hamadani, who had been killed in the battle of Tunga while fighting against Mahadji. At last, abandoning all field operations north of river Chambal, Mahadji retired beyond that river (December 20). The siege continued till June 1788, when Mahadji regained the upper hand and Hamadani was defeated and fort relieved.

Ismail Beg had put his father Munim Beg in charge of Gokulgarh fort near Rewari in November 1788 when he was working under Sindhia's orders. When Ismail quarrelled with Sindhia, Munim Beg began to carve out an independent estate for himself round Rewari.¹ Joined by Gulab Singh, the son of Mitrasen Ahir (the dispossessed zamindar of Rewari), he began to plunder the wayfarers and tax-collectors and invade Kot Putli and other *mahals* where he levied contributions. At this time, Sindhia was too busy fighting the Jaipur and Jodhpur Rajas to send an adequate force against Munim Beg. Two

¹ Jadunath Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Volume IV, (1789-1803), 1972, p.46.

battalions under a clerk of his service occupied Rewari, but they were defeated and captured by Munim Beg and deprived of all their weapons and guns. This victory emboldened him to increase his force by enlisting the adventurers who flocked to his side. Like the robber barons of medieval Italy, he made his castle a centre of lawlessness in the country around and of insecurity to traders on the highways.

Towards the close of the year 1790, the battles of Patan and Merta had been won by Sindhia against the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur respectively. Mirza Ismail Beg had been forced to flee to Gujarat and Mahadji was master again. Being himself still engaged in the campaign in Rajputana, Sindhia arranged that Najaf Quli Khan and the Raja of Alwar should undertake the suppression of Munim Beg with their own contingents. Najaf Quli Khan who was now anxious to conciliate Sindhia, arrived at Bharawas near Rewari, with a contingent of 4,000 men under the Alwar Diwan Ramsevak, about the middle of December. Gulab Singh who offered them battle was defeated and driven back into Gokulgarh. The siege of this fort was protracted for more than six months, partly because a personal quarrel between the Alwar Diwan Ramsevak and commander-in-chief Hushdar Khan paralysed the forces of that State, but mainly by reason of Najaf Quli not really wishing to see Gokulgarh taken by Sindhia. At the end of February 1791, it was reported that the siege was still going on, but there was no food in the fort and parties of its defenders were coming out in despair; the garrison had sunk to a thousand Mughal and five hundred men of Gulab Singh, but "the roads were unsafe, as the peasants were up in arms on all sides."

Soon after reinforcements arrived from Alwar and the siege trenches were advanced to the wall of the fort. But Najaf Quli secretly used to send provisions to Munim Beg and thus put off its fall, though increasing numbers of defenders deserted to Sindhia's side. Early in July, the garrison had sunk to five hundred men, and Mahadji wrote to Najaf Quli warning him against his double dealing. This letter and the approach of Sindhia's own army forced the hand of Najaf Quli. On July 16, 1791, he secured the capitulation of the fort. By Sindhia's orders, Munim Beg was confined in the Agra fort.

Najaf Quli in fear of punishment for his treachery fled away from Rewari. Illness overtook him and after a halt for treatment at Kot Qasim (end of July), he reached his refuge in Kanaud, where he died on August 23, 1791. Shortly afterwards Mirza Ismail Beg also sought shelter at Kanaud.

On the fall of the fort of Kanaud to the Marathas in the middle

April 1792, Najaf Quli Khan's junior widow had appealed to Col. De Boigne (a general under Mahadji Sindhia), who held the parganas of Palwal, Hodal and Sohna with cannon foundries at Hodal and Palwal to become the protector of Mirza Ismail Beg and of Najaf Quli's family, and offered him her foster-child, Moti Begam, who had been brought up in music and dancing. The Savoyard general accepted the virgin tribute and Moti Begam was betrothed to him on April 20. He later settled three villages near Palwal out of his jagir, on the widow for her support, besides giving money to the Mirza when he happened to pass through Agra next time, where the Mirza was held as a prisoner and where he was put to death in February 1794.

Apa Khande Rao, the Maratha governor of the Mewat country, west of Delhi, engaged George Thomas (c. October 1793) and placed a battalion of sepoys under him. Of all European military adventurers in India, George Thomas lived a life of most romantic interest, marked by the brilliancy and briefness of a meteor. His tall manly form, wild courage, inborn power of command and Irish humour and generosity soon made him well known as a good fighter. He worked for Apa Khande Rao for four years from 1793 to 1797.¹

Early in the year 1794, Thomas was raising fresh troops, collecting revenue by force from the ever-refractory peasantry of Mewat, and (in April) supporting his unpaid soldiery by looting Gurgaon and two other villages in the jagir of Begum Samru. As Apa Khande Rao enlarged the contingent of Thomas, he assigned to him Tijara, Tapukra and Firozpur Jhirka as fiefs for the maintenance of his troops, and he had to fight repeatedly before he could impose his authority on the wild unruly peasantry—² (March-July). Soon afterwards Jhajjar (District Rohtak), Pataudi and the neighbouring villages were added to his jagir, raising his income (on paper) to 1.5 lakh of rupees a year.

Among other things Mahadji's leadership in North India suffered a decline owing to his financial distress. His death in 1794 threw responsibility on the shoulders of a much less competent successor in the person of

1. Jadunath Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Volume IV, (1789-1803), 1972, p.233.

2. George Thomas defeated Bakhta, the rebel Zamindar of Rewari, made raids near Delhi (September 1794) and forced the nephew of Ganga Vishnu Ahir, another rebel to surrender his fort of Belji (October).

(*Dilliyethil Marathyan chin Raj-Karanen*, Volume II, pp.120, 128-29, 136; edited by D.B. Paransis, 1913-14.)

Daulat Rao Sindhia. His unwisdom to fight with Holker in the first place and later on with the British, toppled the political structure which Mahadji had built in North India.

In 1797, Thomas's fortune took a turn for the worse. He had so long managed somehow or other to get on with Apa Khande Rao, in spite of Apa's jealousy, failure to keep his promises, and even a treacherous plot against his life. Apa died on June 25, 1797, and his nephew Vaman Rao succeeded to his governorship and continued to keep Thomas in his service only for some time, i.e. up to the end of 1797.

George Thomas had been a regular servant of some lawful authority or other till 1797. But when Apa Khande Rao's successor terminated his services, Thomas became a private robber-captain for his living.¹ Early in 1798, he occupied Hansi and made it the capital of his kingdom extending from Ghaggar river in the north to Rewari and Pataudi parganas in the south.

Sombre, another adventurer, the husband of the well known Begum Samru, had obtained the pargana of Jharsa or Badshahpur.²

THE MODERN PERIOD

Within two years of the abandonment of his dominion by George Thomas in 1801, the rising power of Daulat Rao Sindhia in North India was completely broken by the British forces under General Lake in the Second Maratha War. The Gurgaon district, with other possessions of Sindhia, west of the Yamuna, passed on to the British East India Company by the Treaty of Surji Arjungaon signed on December 30, 1803.

At the time of annexation in 1803, the district (exclusive of the pargana of Pali which was transferred to Delhi in 1863), consisted of 11⁸ parganas, viz. Jharsa, Sohna, Nuh, Hathin, Palwal, Hodal, Punahana, Firozpur, Bahora, Rewari, and Shahjahanpur. At that time it was a principle of British policy to make the Yamuna as far as possible, a limit of actual British possession, and to interpose between that border and foreign territory a buffer of semi-independent States; and in consequence of the effect given to

1. Jadunath Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Volume IV, (1789-1803), 1972, p. 236.

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 20.

3. Actually taking into account Taoru, the total number of parganas should be 13. On its annexation in 1803, Taoru was conferred upon the Raja of Bharatpur and it remained with him till 1826. (*Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 186).

that policy, it was only gradually that the greater part of the district came under direct British rule.

During the decay of the Mughal empire, the district was torn between contending powers. In the north was the Nawab of Farrukhnagar, a principality founded in 1732. It was ruled by Nawabs until the reigning Nawab, Ahmed Ali Khan, was hanged for participation in the Uprising of 1857 and the estate was confiscated by the British.

Ghasera along with 11 villages including Nuh and Malab was granted by Aurangzeb to Hathi Singh, a Bar-Gujar Rajput. He was succeeded by his son Rao Bahadur Singh, who extended his rule over the parganas of Indor, Kotla, Ghasera and Sohna.¹ Ghasera was besieged by Suraj Mal, and after a heroic defence, the fort was captured. Bahadur Singh and all his family, except one grandson Bhagwant Singh,² perished. Bahadur Singh's wives blew themselves up with the magazine when no hope of victory was left. Thus Ghasera was taken by Suraj Mal in 1753.³

Rewari was held by an Ahir family with forts at Gokulgarh and Guraora. After the cession of Delhi territory in 1803, Rewari was made over to the rulers of Bharatpur, but was resumed three years later. Tej Singh was allowed to retain 87 villages as an *istamarari* jagir in perpetuity. In 1857, Rao Tula Ram represented the family. He harboured a grudge towards the British, who had reduced his State to a petty *istamarari* jagir. In May 1857, he proclaimed himself ruler of the parganas of Rewari, Bhore and Shah-jahanpur, with his headquarters at Rampura, 1.5 kilometres south-west of Rewari.⁴ Rao Tula Ram was defeated by the British and his estate was confiscated.

Firozpur Jhirka and Punahana along with Loharu were granted by the Alwar Raja and the British to an agent of Alwar Raja, Ahmed Baksh Khan.

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, pp. 19-20.

2. This appears to be wrong, Bahadar's son, Fath Singh was then in Delhi and thus escaped the massacre of his family. He naturally joined Suraj Mal's enemy, Imad-ul-Mulk and recovered Ghasera with Mughal help in January 1754. (See Jadunath Sarkar : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Volume II (1754-1771), 1971, p.313).

3. The year 1767 given in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, seems to be obviously wrong for Suraj Mal, was killed in battle in December 1763. So he could not be alive in 1767. Moreover, the year in the Gazetteer is shown as corresponding to 1810 Sambat but this can only correspond to 1753 and not 1767.

4. Buddha Prakash, (Ed.), *Glimpses of Haryana*, 1967, pp. 101-02.

His son, Nawab Shams-ud-din, was executed on account of his complicity in the murder of William Frazer, the Resident of Delhi in 1835,¹ and the parganas of Firozpur and Punahana were annexed by the British.

The Ballabgarh estate had been transferred by Delhi Emperor to Ajit Singh in 1775. His son Bahadur Singh was recognised as Chief of Ballabgarh by the British in 1803. He also received the pargana of Pali Pakhal the following year. This pargana was resumed in 1832. Raja Nahar Singh, the reigning ruler in 1857, was implicated for his correspondence with the freedom fighters. He was hanged and the estate was confiscated.

Pataudi territory was granted in perpetuity in 1806 to Faiz Talab, a descendant of Afghan family of Samana (Punjab). He was originally in the Maratha service but on their defeat in 1803, he was employed under Lord Lake who granted him Pataudi territory. The Nawab of Pataudi behaved loyally towards the British during the 1857 Uprising.

These grants and estates except Pataudi were gradually resumed and came under the direct management of the British. The Nawabs continued to rule Pataudi till after Independence when the State was merged with the Gurgaon district.

UPRISING OF 1857

By 1857,² the life in the district seemed to have settled down to a peaceful and quiet routine. The feudatory races had betaken themselves to agriculture, the higher castes to trade and British service. The old feuds, if not extinct, were at least dormant. When in May 1857 the freedom fighters from Meerut entered Delhi, W.Ford of the Bengal Civil Service, was the Collector and the District Magistrate of Gurgaon.³

The proximity of the district to the imperial capital was to play a major role in shaping its destiny. Its chiefs and people, especially the former,

1. K.C. Yadav, British Rule in Haryana, 1809-1856 : A study of People's Reaction To A Foreign Order, *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Volume IV, Nos. 1-2, 1972, pp. 37-8.

2. The Gurgaon district, in 1857, formed a part of the Delhi Division of the North-Western Provinces of the Bengal presidency. The Delhi Division also comprised the imperial city of Delhi, a district of the same name, and the districts of Hisar, Panipat and Rohtak.

3. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 23.

threw in thier lot with the representative of the House of Timur. Its destiny was thus linked with that of Delhi.¹

Gurgaon was attacked on May 13, 1857, by a large party of the 3rd Light Cavalry troopers who had come through Delhi. Ford, with the assistance of a body of Pataudi sowars who were in attendance of him, drove off these troopers and seized their 10 men and 20 horses.² He also suppressed an outbreak in the jail. But eventually he was compelled to leave the station, which was thereupon plundered and burnt. Accompanied by four or five clerks and some officers, he fled away to Mathura via Bhundsi, Sailani and Palwal, picking up the Customs Officers of all these places. He reached Hodal on May 14 and Mathura on May 15.³ No symbol of the British authority was to be seen throughout the length and breadth of the district.⁴

The complete political vacuum thus caused led the people to believe that the British rule had ceased to exist. The role of the people of the Guragaon district in the Uprising of 1857 is described below.⁵

"The Mewatis rose up at once in great numbers. Their natural leaders and chaudharis addressed letters to Bahadur Shah acknowledging him the emperor of Hindustan and began to conduct the 'intizam' of their villages and localities in accordance with his instructions.⁶

"In the last week of May, when almost the whole of the rural Mewat had come under the rule of emperor Bahadur Shah, the urban Mewat still owed allegiance to the British through their "native officials" and wealthy persons, on whom the favours had been showered by the government earlier. Large gatherings of Mewatis attacked such towns. They did not meet any opposition at Taoru, Sohna, Firozpur Jhirka, Punahana and Pinangwan, and easily reduced them to subjection. A great deal of plundering and destruction also took place. The town of Nuh proved to be a hard nut to crack. The

1. Kaye and Malleon, *History of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58*, Volume VI, 1896, p. 139.

2. Ibid; Volume V, 1896, p. 357.

3. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 23.

4. Jawala Sahai, *The Loyal Rajputana*, p. 260.

5. Buddha Prakash, (Ed.), *Glimpses of Haryana*, 1967, pp. 85-9.

6. File R/269; *Trial of Bahadur Shah*, 118; *Sultan Akbar*, June 10, 1857.

local police and the "Loyal Khanzadas" gave a stiff battle to the Meos. But soon they were overpowered by the superior numbers of the latter. The Khanzadas suffered heavy casualties.² After the Khanzadas of Nuh, the Rawat Jats of the region near Hodal and the Rajputs of Hathin, "who were supposed to be on the part of the (British) Government", were attacked by a large gathering of Surot Jats of Hodal, Pathans of Seoli and the Meos. The fight continued for several months and the 'loyalists' suffered heavy losses.³ On receipt of the S.O.S. signal from the Rawats, the British authorities at Delhi despatched a small force to Hodal to help their supporters. The loyalists and the British troops fought well, but they were completely routed by the Mewatis.⁴

"In the middle of June Major W.F. Eden, the Political Agent at Jaipur, happened to pass through Mewat at the head of a big contingent force comprising about 6,000 men and 7 guns. He was going to Delhi, but finding Mewat, intervening between him and Delhi, in a "most deplorable state of anarchy," he thought it advisable to settle it before going to Delhi, for its "turbulent population" could at any time pose a serious danger to the forces before Delhi.⁵

"Major Eden's contingent force met stiff opposition at the hands of the thousands of armed men from the villages between Taoru and Sohna. Had he not been in possession of the artillery guns, his force would have experienced heavy losses.⁶ He destroyed many villages. He halted at Sohna for three days. Ford⁷ and thirty European officers came down from Mohena

1. They are an allied caste of the Meos, and consider themselves to have sprung up from the Rajputs of the Yadava clan. For details see Sharaf-ud-din, *Muragga-i-Mewat*, pp. 79-134; *Gazetteer of Ulwar*, 1878, pp. 40-1 (Extracts given on pages 38-9 of this Chapter.)

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, pp. 5-6.

3. Ibid, p. 24.

4. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, records this episode thus (at p. 24) : "... Suddenly a strong hostile force of mutineers appeared. Our (British) troops had to retreat and many Rawats were surprised and killed."

5. Jawala Sahai, *The Loyal Rajputana*, pp. 258-59.

6. Jawala Sahai describes it thus : "Major Eden's artillery opened fire in different quarters, burnt villages and destroyed a number of the Meos."

7. Accompanied by four or five Englishmen and one hundred Bharatpur Horse, Ford had come to Hodal from Mathura on May 20. He stayed at Hodal till May 29 when he started for Palwal, accompanied by some European customs officers and others. On May 30, the party proceeded from Palwal to the ferry over the Yamuna at Chaensa, intending to cross over to Bulandshahr. Hostile demonstrations on the Bulandshahr side of the river prevented this and the party then proceeded to Mohena where they were hospitably entertained by Mir Hidayat Ali, *Risaldar* of the 4th Bengal Irregular Cavalry. They left for Sohna on June 8 and joined Eden on the following day finally Ford returned to Gurgaon on October 13.

(*Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, pp. 23-4.)

and joined him there. After that, his force moved towards Palwal and remained between that place and Hodal for a long time. But sickness, discontent and growing spirit of revolt among his troops obliged him to return to Jaipur in August 1857.¹

"The departure of Major Eden's force led to further deterioration in the situation. Even the fall of Delhi on September 20, 1857 did not effect any improvement in the situation. Consequently, on October 2, a strong column of 1,500 men with a light field battery, a few 18-pounder guns, and 2 mortars, was sent under Brigadier-General Showers to punish the turbulent Meos, Gujars, Ranghars, Ahirs and 'the rebel princes'; and to settle the Gurgaon district. Throughout the month of October, the Brigadier General laboured hard to realise his aims. He seized the Nawabs of Jhajjar, Dadri, Farrukhnagar and the Raja of Ballabgarh, dispersed their troops and took their forts.² In the settlement of Mewat, his work was shared by Clifford, the Assistant Collector of Gurgaon. Clifford's sister was "stripped naked at the palace, tied in that condition to the wheels of gun-carriages, dragged up in the 'Chandni Chowk' or Silver Street of Delhi and then, in the presence of King's son, cut to peices". Clifford "had it on his mind that his sister, before being murdered, was outraged by the rebles". Naturally he had a fire of revenge burning violently in his heart. He burnt village after village and destroyed the countryside with. In his own words, "He had put to death all he had come across, not excepting women and children.³ But he could not carry on his ruthless campaign for long, for he was killed by the Meos of Raisina and Muhammadpur.⁴

"Brigadier-General Showers carried fire and sword far and wide. All the villages between Dharuhera and Taoru were indiscriminately burnt and their inhabitants were shot down ruthlessly. At the deserted town of Taoru some 30 persons were killed. A few miles short of Sohna, his column met a stiff resistance at the hands of the inmates of a Meo village who killed about 60 sepoys of General Showers' column in a hand-to-hand fight. Describing the strife of a brave Mewati, an eye-witness observes : A. Mewati, a

huge fellow, armed with shield and sword, was put up half way down the *khud* (pit) at our feet. Twenty shots were fired; but no, the bold fellow held steadily on, springing from rock to rock, descending to the bottom of the den, and then mounting the opposite face. The braveman, who put up this heroic show for quite a long time, was ultimately put to death by the Guides.¹

"The column, having cleared the area around Sohna and Taoru and leaving it in the charge of a Gorkha detachment of the late 22 N.I. under Captain Drummond, went to Delhi via Ballabgarh.² An account of his experiences in the district of Gurgaon by Brigadier-General Showers is worth noticing : "From the time I entered the Gurgaon district, I was in enemies' country, that in all encampments and during every march I was exposed to the attacks of the enemies horsemen.....I had to anticipate attack from every village that I passed, where I had to be continually on the alert against an enemy.³

"In the third week of November 1857, Captain Drummond received intelligence through the "native officials" of Sohna, Hathin, and Palwal that "several thousand Meos and a few hundred cavalry were congregated about Kot and Rupraka" and had been attacking the "loyal Rajput villages" for several days. Besides, they were also intent on plundering the Government treasury at Palwal.⁴ Captain Drummond with a small force comprising a detachment of Hodson's Horse, another of Tohana Horse, and some 120 men of the Kumaon Battalion, at once proceeded to Rupraka. On the way, he was reinforced by a company of the 1st Panjab Infantry (Coke's) from Ballabgarh.⁵

" Captain Drummond's force burnt all the Meo villages on the Sohna-Rupraka route and destroyed their crops. Panchanka, Geopur, Malpuri, Chilli, Utawar, Kot Mugla Mitaka, Kululka, Guraksar, Malluka, Jhanda, etc. were among these unfortunate villages.⁶ When the column reached Rupraka, 3,500 Meos and others drew up in front of the village, and gave them a tough fight. Though the Meos fought heroically and lost 400 men,

1. *Foreign Secret Consultations*, Nos.440-52, Dec. 18, 1857.

(National Archives of India, New Delhi).

2. *Punjab Government Records*, VII-II, 209.

3. Griffiths, *A Narrative of the Siege of Delhi* (with an account of the Mutiny at Ferozpur in 1857), 1910, pp. 96-7.

4. *Punjab Government Records*, VII-II, 209, File/R 188, p. 19, File R/194, pp. 89-90.

1. Ball, Charles, *The History of the Indian Mutiny*, Volume II, p. 58-9

2. *Ibid*, p. 59; *Foreign Secret Consultations*, Nos. 21-27, January 31, 1858.

3. File R/191.

4. *Foreign Secret Consultations*, Nos. 21-27, January 29, 1858.

5. *Ibid*, *Records Intelligence Department* (N.W. Provinces), II, 220.

6. *Foreign Secret Consultations*, Nos. 21-27, January 29, 1858.

the day went to the British who possessed superior fire power.¹ The action at Rupraka, says Captain Drummond, was very important in the way that "not only have the Meos been defeated, their villages and property burnt and destroyed, but the friendly Jat villages, who have hitherto been kept in a state of siege by constant aggression on the part of their enemies, are relieved."²

"On November 27, 1857, another rebel force commanded by a Meo leader Sadar-ud-Din attacked the pargana of Pinangwan.³ A British force under Captain Ramsay from Palwal and Gurgaon was despatched at once to meet the danger. The force reached Pinangwan on November 29.⁴ But the rebels were then at a small village called Mahun. They made for that village next day and reached there at 7 A.M. The Meos took the defensive in the village. Exchange of shots continued till mid-day. Then the British troops bombarded the village with guns. Three Gorkha regiments advanced upon the village from three directions, and they seized the village in a short time.⁵ The entire village was destroyed by fire. They cut down 28 Meos in the village including Sadar-ud-din's son, and 42 more in the neighbouring villages.⁶ Making an assessment of the whole affair, Macpherson, the Joint Magistrate of Gurgaon, and the chief actor in the action at Mahun, observed: "Altogether I look upon it as a most successful affair, I should say about 70 rebels killed The whole number of the rebels assembled was so small that their resistance was to me a subject of the greatest surprise."⁷

"Having crushed the last of the risings in Mewat, the column effected its retreat, but not before making a clean sweep of the villages and people suspected to have taken part in the Uprising. The villages of Shahpur, Bali Khera, Kherla, Chitora, Nahirika, Gujar Nagla, Baharpur, Kheri, etc., were set on fire and wiped out of existence.⁸ After some time, many more villages

1. Ibid, *Records Intelligence Department* II,220.
2. *Foreign Secret Consultations* Nos. 21-27, January 29, 1858.
3. *Delhi Division Records*, Military Department, Case No. 1 of 1858, Report by Mr. Macpherson, Joint Magistrate of Gurgaon (State Archives, Patiala).
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.

in the neighbourhood of Pininghwan met the same fate for assisting the rebel leader Sadar-ud-Din and refusing to pay revenue to the British Government.¹

"The landed property of several of the villagers, chaudharis and lambar-dars was confiscated in accordance with the Acts XXV of 1857 and 1858 for their rebellious acts and failure to extend any help to the British at the time of sore need. The villages of Jharsa, Kheri, Jalalpur, and Davela in the Jharsa pargana and Shikrawah and Ghaghus Kheri in the pargana of Nuh, suffered confiscation of the entire landed property of theirs. Bhaktawar Singh of Jharsa and Udampur, Ilahi Bax of Badhsahpur and Dhanuspur, Mirkhan of Naurangpur and Abu of Bhora and Binola in the Jharas pargana, Brija Nand of Shahjahanpur, Ramjas and Hamza Ali of Chhajunagar, Jaffar, Nurkhan, and Ghariba of Rasulpur in the pargana of Palwal got their shares of landed property confiscated.² Besides that, 235 persons were hanged and many more got long term imprisonments for taking part in the rebellion. Heavy fines were imposed on the individuals and rebel villages."

Besides the Mewatis, the Ahirs of Rewari also played a significant role. With the Uprising in 1857 and the cessation of all effective British authority, Rao Tula Ram of Rewari, at once assumed the government of the parganas of Rewari, Bahora and Shahjahanpur and made his headquarters at Rampura, 1.5 kms. south west of Rewari. His fort of Rampur was equipped with eighteen guns and a good many standard arms and other ordinance stores. He had also a gun foundry in which brass guns were neatly turned out.³

Tula Ram was directed by the emperor Bahadur Shah to collect the revenue of his area and revenue collectors in other areas received similar instructions.⁴ Tula Ram paid forty thousand rupees to the king's treasury and obtained a patent conferring Rewari in perpetual jagir on him.⁵

Although the sepoys as well as the people in general were true to the cause of national liberation, records have brought to light certain facts which

1. Ibid.
2. File/R/194, pp. 240-41 : Statement of the landed property confiscated during the Mutiny.
3. S.B. Chaudhari, *Civil Rebellion In the Indian Mutinies*, 1857-1859, 1957, p. 239. *The Bombay Overland Times* (November 1857, pp. 201-02).
4. Surendra Nath Sen, *Eighteen Fifty-Seven*, 1957, p. 91.
5. S.B. Chaudhari, *Civil Rebellion In the Indian Mutinies*, (1857-1859), 1957, p.68. Tula Ram also received the jagir of pargana Bahora and Shahjahanpur. The patent was granted on August 11, 1857. (cf. *Tarikh-i-Meo Chhatri* : 1974, p. 466.)

indicate that some of the chiefs and leaders were in most cases playing a double game. The king, his chief queen Zinat Mahal and the princes were also intriguing with the British. In the month of June when the sepoys were fighting for the defence of Delhi City, the king was offering to admit the British troops there by a secret gate.¹ Nor was the conduct of the other associates of Bahadur Shah above suspicion.

The suspicion of the sepoys was quite justified as proved by the secret intrigues disclosed by British records. The proverb, 'Like master, like servant', was perhaps nowhere better illustrated than by the conduct of the chiefs who joined the Uprising of Delhi. Many of them were playing a double game like Bahadur Shah. Raja Nahar Singh sent supplies and men to Delhi to support the Uprising but assured the British also of his staunch friendship. The Nawab of Jhajjar did the same. Some of the chiefs joined or utilised the Uprising to serve personal ends. Munshi Jiwanlal records (July 31) that Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan, Chief of Farrukhnagar, complained to the emperor that Tula Ram was going to attack him. At the same time a letter sent by Tula Ram to Ghulam Muhammad Khan, a relative of the Nawab, was read with the words : 'Are you intoxicated that you think the English are going away from Hindustan? They will most assuredly return and will destroy you. Yet Tula Ram paid *nazar* and lip allegiance to the king.² Thus while only a few showed any inclination to support the Uprising, even the Chiefs of Jhajjar and Ballabgarh, are definitely known to have been playing a double game as mentioned above.³

After the fall of Delhi, the British led by Brigadier Showers marched to Rewari. They had light skirmishes with Rao Tula Ram's forces. The British proceeded and the fort overlooking town of Rewari was taken

1. S.B. Chaudhari, *Civil Rebellion In the Indian Mutinies* (1857-1859), 1957, p. 73.
R.C. Majumdar, *The Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857*, 1957, p. 122.

2. According to Kirpal Chandra Yadav, 'Tula Ram's letter was forged one.' Tula Ram besides maintaining law and order in his territory, consistently helped the emperor. The money that he sent was received at a very crucial time. On August 24, the emperor sent a request for the supply of opium for his soldiers. It appears probable that some opium was sent. Later on, Tula Ram sent 2000 sacks and 43 carts of grain to Delhi. He also paid visits to Delhi in July.

(Buddha Prakash, (Ed.), *Glimpses of Hariyana*, 1967, pp. 104-05.)

3. R.C. Majumdar, *The History And Culture of the Indian People*, Volume IV, *British Paramountcy and Indian Renaissance*, Part I, 1963, pp. 512-13.

without opposition.¹ Rao Tula Ram and his cousin Gopal Deo disobeyed the summons to attend the British Camp and fled. Showers stayed at Rewari for a week and settled the villages around it. He left this place on October 12. Loaded with immense booty he went to Jhajjar and Kanoud and again passing through Rewari returned to Delhi in November 1857.

At Showers' approach to Rewari, Tula Ram had retired to Jaipur territory in Shekhawati. There he was joined by the Jodhpur Legion, which was on its way to Delhi to fight against the British. On hearing the news that Showers had gone back, Tula Ram along with the Jodhpur Legion reoccupied Rewari and Rampura.

This caused an alarm in Delhi. The British authorities immediately organised a strong column under the command of Lt. Col. Gerrard and despatched it to punish Tula Ram. Tula Ram's agent conveyed this news to him at Rewari. As this place was not fortified now, he retired to Narnaul, a strategically better place, 48 kilometers to the west of Rewari. Here he was joined by two other rebels of note, Abdus Samad Khan of Jhajjar and Prince Muhammad Azim of Bhuttu. The Jodhpur Legion was already with him. Thus Narnaul became a insurgents den, containing large multitude of them numbering above 5,000.

"Gerrard, marching from Delhi, the 10th of November, reoccupied Rewari on the 13th and pushed on to Narnaul,....."² In the battle of Narnaul that followed, the freedom fighters were defeated. On the Indian side, the number of dead in the battle was supposed to have gone beyond many hundreds. Rao Kishan Gopal, Ram Lal, Samad Khan's son and many other top-ranking officers were killed in the action. The British took 9 Indian guns and many other standard arms. The total loss on the British

1. Ibid. The fort of Rampura was captured on October 6, 1857. The court building at Rampura (near Rewari) was shelled by the forces from Neemuch under Brigadier Showers which recaptured Rewari. All the main gates of the defence-wall and the racks were completely razed to the ground. The balconies and the roof of the main court room were also blown off. The main roof was reconstructed after World War I about the year 1920. The new roof can still be clearly distinguished from the old building and a number of cracks, in the old thick walls, caused by shelling, are still visible.

The fears and suspicions of the British Government about the loyalty of this area were set at rest only after a very large number of recruits had been supplied during World War I.

2. Malleson, G.B., *The Indian Mutiny Of 1857*, 1912, p. 319.

side was 70 killed and 45 wounded. They lost their commanders, Col. Gerrard and Captain Wallace, while Lieuts. Graije, Kennedy, Peaise and Hamphreys were wounded in action.¹

The battle of Narnaul was one of the decisive battles of the Uprising of 1857. The British felt jubilant over their success in this battle for it resulted in the complete rout of three powers, viz. Tula Ram of Rewari, Samad Khan of Jhajjar and the Jodhpur Legion. It marked the close of the crucial period of struggle in the Delhi Division and northern Rajasthan and the restoration of the British supremacy in this region.²

Hakim Abdul Haq, one of the foremost leaders of the Gurgaon district, was executed on November 2, 1857.³ The Nawab of Jhajjar and the Raja of Ballabgarh were hanged on December 23, 1857 and April 21, 1858 respectively.⁴ The Nawab of Farrukhnagar was also executed on January 23, 1858. The States of the three chiefs of Jhajjar, Ballabgarh and Farrukhnagar were confiscated. Rao Tula Ram died as fugitive and his Rewari *istamarar* was confiscated.

AFTER 1857

After 1857, the British Government followed a relentless policy of harshness. No steps were taken to develop Gurgaon region, educationally and economically. Though situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Delhi, the district was deliberately kept backward. Under the Minto Morley Reforms, as embodied in the Indian Councils Act, 1909, the District Boards and other local bodies of the Gurgaon, Rohtak and Hisar districts were constituted into an electoral unit to elect a member to the Punjab Legislative Council. This election was held after every three years. The policy of ignor-

1. Buddha Prakash, (Ed.), *Glimpses of Hariyana*, 1967, pp. 109-10.

2. Ibid, p. 110.

3. S.B. Chaudhari, *Civil Rebellion In the Indian Mutinies (1857-1859)*, 1957, p. 239.

4. "Both of them had tendered their homage to the King and associated themselves with the Mutiny, but both of them had kept correspondence with the other side. The Raja had in the early days of the outbreak extended his hospitality to English fugitives, and if he had been tried a year later when it was realised that a policy of relentless vengeance could not be continued for ever, his life might have been spared. But for the discovery of his correspondence in the palace after the fall of Delhi, the Raja's double-dealing would never have been brought home to him."

(Surendra Nath Sen, *Eighteen Fifty Seven*, 1957, p. 111.)

ing the district was slightly modified after World War I in which the people of the district contributed liberally in men and money.

The total number of men from the district who served during World War I (1914-18) was 20,181, out of which 17,700 were enlisted during the war; the relative position of the district in the then province of Punjab in these respects was 9th and 10th respectively. The district registered 314 fatal casualties. Pataudi, which was then a separate small State, contributed 450 persons, this being 14.5 per cent of the eligible males, which was about the same as in the Gurgaon district (14.2).¹ The villages Uton, Khandsa, Biser, Akbarpur and Khotala Serai in the district gave practically every able-bodied man and boy.²

GROWTH OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE

During World War I (1914-18), Indians had helped the British Government freely with men and money. After having done all that, they could hardly be happy at what was offered to them by the Rowlatt Committee Report of 1918. It is, therefore, no wonder that strikes and other disturbances became frequent. To combat seditious crimes, the Government, in spite of opposition from all quarters, passed in 1918 the Rowlatt Act arming the executive with special powers to deport individuals, to control the press and set up special tribunals for the trial of political offenders without juries.

The year 1919 was an important landmark in the history of India's struggle for freedom. With the advent of Mahatma Gandhi into the arena of Indian politics, there came a new technique and new orientation of spirit. The people were called upon to disobey the repressive laws by non-violent methods. Mahatma Gandhi declared 'March 30, 1919' as the day of hartal all over India. Later on it was postponed to April 6. The districts responded to the call of hartal.

Hartal was observed at Rewari on March 30, 1919. Then on April 3 and 4, a few persons, both Hindus and Muslims, came to Rewari and again spread an idea of hartal in the town. There was thus a complete hartal on April 6, 1919. The people were restless and moved about in crowds. Rumours were set afloat that Mahatma Gandhi and a few other leaders were shortly expected at Rewari. Some people gathered in Birham Garh near the great tank to prepare a rostrum. The main crowd reached the

1. M.S. Leigh, *The Punjab and the War*, 1922, pp. 61-2.

2. Ibid, p. 118.

railway station and forced the refreshment rooms to be closed. A meeting was held in the evening at Birham Garh and several people delivered lectures; but there was disappointment as no important person had come from Delhi. At Ballabgarh and Faridabad, shops remained closed for a couple of hours on April 6. Emissaries from Arya Gurukul at Khawaja Sarai in the Delhi territory kept coming to the Ballabgarh tahsil to induce the local zamindars to refuse to pay land revenue. A meeting was held at Molarband just on Delhi border in this connection.

At Palwal, complete hartal was observed on April 6. A meeting was held and a collection was raised for defence of those who might be prosecuted.

Hearing of the trouble in Punjab, and on the invitation of Satyapal and Swami Shraddhananda, Mahatma Gandhi started for Delhi on April 8. On April 9, he was served with an order at Palwal to reside within the Bombay Presidency and was thus prevented from entering Punjab or Delhi. On his refusal to obey the order, he was arrested and turned back from there by a special train to Bombay on April 10. Hartal was, therefore, renewed at Palwal on that day (April 10) and continued for three days.

At Hodal, a meeting was organised on April 11 and hartal was observed for one day. At Hassanpur too hartal was observed the same day. At Firozpur, Nagina, and Taoru there was a hartal on April 13. At Nuh there was hartal on April 13 and 14. Partial hartal was also observed at Gurgaon on April 10. At night a large meeting was held in which it was decided to hold hartal on the following day and on the last Saturday of every month till the Rowlatt Act was repealed; the latter suggestion was not carried out. As decided, hartal was continued on the 11th, and a Hindu-Muslim meeting was held in the Araianwali Mosque.

Section 15 of the Indian Police Act, 1861, was proclaimed in the district on April 17, 1919.

The Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Martial Law in the then Punjab and the procedure adopted by the Hunter Committee, whereby Martial Law prisoners were excluded from giving evidence before it, shattered Mahatma Gandhi's faith in the goodwill of the British Government. The Congress then appointed its own committee of which Mahatma Gandhi was member to inquire into the Punjab incidents.

Mahatma Gandhi was still debarred from visiting the Punjab in person. On October 15, 1919, the order of exclusion was cancelled and he arrived at

Lahore on October 24, 1919, to undertake an extensive tour of the province which was still licking up its wounds of the Martial Law regime. The Muslims were then getting agitated over the Khilafat issue. After the Amritsar Congress Session in December, Mahatma Gandhi continued his Punjab tour and elaborated his triple theme of Satyagarh, Hindu-Muslim unity and the use of Swadeshi cloth. The province was passing through very excited days. The findings of the Hunter Committee, published on May 28, 1920, greatly dissatisfied the people. On the other hand, the report of the Congress Inquiry Committee published earlier and the Minority Report of the Indian Members of the Hunter Committee severely criticised the actions of the Punjab Government authorities and the public feeling ran very high. There was widespread discontentment amongst the people all over the province. Mahatma Gandhi supported the Non-Cooperation Programme approved by the All India Khilafat Conference, Bombay, held in February 1920. The 19th of March was observed as a mourning day throughout the country against the dismemberment of Turkey. There was complete hartal in all the towns of the province; but there was no disturbance. The Khilafat agitation was being intensified by holding numerous meetings in which fiery speeches were delivered as also by an intensive press propaganda. Mahatma Gandhi visited Punjab in July 1920, in the company of Shaukat Ali. Again there was a complete hartal on August 1, 1920, but there occurred no major incident. With the approval of the Congress in its session held at Nagpur in December 1920, Mahatma Gandhi formally launched the non-cooperation movement. It was in full swing in 1921. Mahatma Gandhi made an extensive tour of Punjab in February-March visiting *inter alia* Bhiwani and Kalanaur in Haryana. Hartals were repeatedly observed in April in the towns of all the districts including Gurgaon. Congress Committees had been established in almost all the towns of the district and so the movement was well-organised. Many volunteers were arrested for civil disobedience, picketing of liquor shops and defying law in various ways. Persons cooperating with the British administration were boycotted. Bonfires of foreign cloth were made on August 1. On November 24, 1921, the provision of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, XIV of 1908, Part II, were extended to the Gurgaon district also. All volunteer bodies were declared unlawful. Many persons were arrested and lodged in the police station which was then attacked by a crowd numbering two to three thousand. The police opened fire killing 3 and wounding 29. The situation was saved by the timely arrival of some troops of Alwar State. Then occurred the violence at Chauri Chaura in Bihar on February 5, 1922, and the movement was withdrawn by Mahatma Gandhi, who was himself

arrested in March and sentenced to 6 years' simple imprisonment.

All India Meo Panchayat was founded in Alwar and in 1932, at Nuh, the Meos were advised to pay no interest on loans to the Hindu *sahukars*. Conferences were held in the Gurgaon area in sympathy with the demands of the Meo population in Alwar state. British officers in India were unhappy with the Alwar ruler and therefore, they instigated the agitation against him. The Meos were already seething with discontent and with the help of the Unionist Party in the Punjab, a large-scale movement was started against the Maharaja. Finally in May 1933, the Alwar ruler was asked by the British Government to leave the state within 48 hours and not to return till normal conditions had been restored. To the Meos, the movement represented a fight for the independence of Mewat as a consolidated and autonomous State under the British crown. With the appointment of a British political agent at Alwar, the movement fizzled out.

By and large, during the thirties and forties of the 20th century, the Meos in the district supported the Unionist Party in the Punjab. This was a party of the landed aristocracy of the Punjab who irrespective of their caste and religion championed the cause of the Zamindars as against the town dwellers.

In the Congress session held at Lahore in December 1929, complete independence for India was adopted as the goal of their movement. January 26, 1930, was observed all over India as the day of Independence. The historic Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram on March 12, 1930, by Mahatma Gandhi was signal for a nation-wide mass civil disobedience movement. The people of the Gurgaon district also participated in it and several arrests were made. Almost all the people arrested were released early in 1933. The district also participated in the individual civil disobedience movement started by Mahatma Gandhi towards the end of 1940. Many persons were arrested. The Quit India Movement of 1942, the last struggle before the attainment of Independence, had also its impact on the district. Several arrests were made and fines were imposed.

Besides internal disturbances, the British Government had to face a serious threat from without. The battle of Indian freedom was now being fought in a different quarter and under different leadership. Subhash Chander Bose had organised Indian National Army (INA) outside India. Many a personnel of the INA were from the Gurgaon district.¹

1. According to the records maintained by Capt. Mehtab Singh, President, INA Association, Rohtak, 1,317 persons (223 Officers and 1,094 other ranks) belonged to the Gurgaon district.

Meanwhile, ever since 1940, the activities of the All India Muslim League under Muhammed Ali Jinah were becoming more and more aggressive. The ruling Unionist Party in the Punjab under the leadership of Sikandar Hayat Khan and Chhotu Ram kept an effective check on communal activities. However, the sudden death of Sikandar Hayat Khan on December 26, 1942 and of Chhotu Ram on January 19, 1945, strengthened the influence of Jinah in the province. Communal tension increased in 1945-46 and this had its repercussions in the Mewat area of Gurgaon also. A branch of the All India Muslim League was established there and a large number of Meos joined it. In the 1946 Elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, two Muslim Leagues were returned as members from this area. In 1947, a scheme of organising Mewat into a separate Meo province was mooted,¹ and it had the sympathies of the All India Muslim League. Meanwhile, the country was partitioned and India achieved Independence on August 15, 1947.

One of the most significant political changes that have taken place after the Independence, has been the formation of Haryana as a separate State on November 1, 1966. Gurgaon became one of the districts of the new State.

1. *Alwar District Gazetteer*, 1968, pp. 93-6.

Hashim Amir Ali, *The Meos of Mewat*, 1970, pp. 30-2.

Chapter III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Before the decennial enumeration system was adopted in 1881, the district population had been enumerated twice; once in 1853 and thereafter in 1868.¹ The following table shows the population position at various enumerations :—

Census year	Population	Variation	Percentage increase(+) or decrease(—)
1	2	3	4
1853	6,62,486 ²	—	—
1868	6,89,573 ³	(*)	
1881	6,41,848 ³	(—) 47,725	(—) 6.92
1891	6,88,929 ³	(+) 47,081	(+) 7.33
1901	8,77,728 ⁴	(+) 1,88,799	(+) 31.21
1911	7,65,384	(—) 1,12,344	(—) 12.80
1921	7,12,946 ⁵	(—) 52,438	(—) 6.85

1. A. Fraser reported in the *Statistical Report of Zilah Gurgaon*, 1846, that there were 4,60,326 persons in the district. No definite reliance can be placed on this figure since his estimates were based on the returns of the Tahsildars.

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p.32.

3. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 33.

(*) The district boundaries underwent considerable changes since the enumeration in 1853 and as such no comparison can be drawn between the enumeration of 1853 and 1868. (Ibid.)

4. *Census of India*, 1971, Series 6—Haryana, Part II-A, *General Population Tables*, p.37.

5. The population of Ballabgarh tahsil prior to its merger with the district in 1912 was recorded as follows :—

1881	1,38,878
1891	1,19,652
1901	1,26,693
1911	1,16,302

(*Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1912, p.51.)

1	2	3	4
1931	7,79,325	(+) 66,379	(+) 9.31
1941	8,95,940	(+) 1,16,615	(+) 14.96
1951	9,67,664	(+) 71,724	(+) 8.01
1961	12,40,706	(+) 2,73,042	(+) 28.22
1971	17,07,369 ¹	(+) 4,66,663	(+) 37.61

The above figures show that the population decreased during the 13-year period 1868—81 by 47,725 persons (6.92 per cent). The cause of this decrease was higher mortality due to an epidemic of fever which in 1878-79 had followed the scarcity of 1877-78. Though the epidemic was widespread in the whole of the province, the Gurgaon district suffered more than any other district. One seventh of the total population was wiped out in two years, viz. 1878 and 1879. Abnormal infecundity and emigration also accounted for the loss in population.²

1. The total population of the re-organised district is 13,72,197 on the basis of the 1971 Census figures (11,06,627 rural and 2,65,570 urban.)

(Statistical Abstract of Haryana 1974-75, pp. 5 and 8.)

2. "And not only has the death-rate been abnormally high during this period, but the birth-rate has, probably owing to the scarcity of food, the prevalence of fever and the consequent debility, been abnormally low,—fewer children have been born to take the place of the people who have died. The census returns of 1881 show that while of every ten thousand males of all ages then alive in the district, 1,360 were between the age of five and ten, only 936 were below the age of five; and while a fifth of the number still surviving between the ages of five and ten could give 272, the number of each year as below the age of five was as follows (per 10,000) :—

Born in 1876 and still surviving	226
Born in 1877 and still surviving	170
Born in 1878 and still surviving	101
Born in 1879 and still surviving	131
Born in 1880 and still surviving	308

"As the normal birth-rate is certainly over 308 per ten thousand per annum, the rate given by the survivors of 1880, these figures show that the number of births in 1877, 1878 and 1879 must have been abnormally small, and the mortality among young children in those years abnormally high; the result being that there were surviving in 1881 less than half the number of those ages that the other figures would lead us to expect.

"In 1877-78 and the years of trouble that followed, large numbers of the people left their homes and wandered in all directions in search of food. The Meos especially emigrated in great numbers, many wandering south to Malwa, which bears, the reputation of being always

free from famine, others going across the Jamuna or northwards to Delhi in search of work on the canals or in the towns. Many of these wanderers returned when the worst of the distress was over; but according to the Census Returns of 1881, while there were in the Gurgaon district 1,17,242 persons born in other districts of the Punjab, 1,31,897 persons born in the Gurgaon (district) were then in other districts, a net loss by emigration of 14,655 which would, no doubt be swelled if similar figures were available for exchange of population between Gurgaon district and the North-Western Province and Rajputana. It seems then certain that the loss of population between 1876 and 1881, due to excessive mortality, abnormal infecundity and unusual emigration, must have been at least 70,000 or 10 per cent of the population, probably considerably greater.

"The decrease of population is not an unmixed evil. There are many villages, especially perhaps among the strong Jat Communities in the east of the district, which have been decidedly weakened by the loss of a large proportion of their labourers, and have had to contract their cultivation and reduce the standard of excellence which abundance of skilled hands had enabled them to attain; but in many villages, especially in the Meo country, the population seemed almost too much for the land to support, and increase in the number of the proprietors had led to such extreme sub-division of the land that many peasant owners had great difficulty in supporting themselves and their families on their small holdings even in ordinary time. In such villages decrease of population means fewer consumers without much diminution of the total produce—means a larger share to each of the survivors, who are thus individually better off than they were before, the average size of a holding being increased as there are fewer families to own the land, and the average family having fewer mouths to feed from the produce of its enlarged holding. Thus such a community actually benefits, as a body, from the decrease of its population so long as it keeps possession of its land and the net profits of its cultivation."

(Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, pp. 35-6.)

During the following decade, i.e. 1881—91, the reduction of assessment combined with good seasons resulted in an increase of 7.33 per cent in the population. It is significant to note that during the decade, the Gurgaon and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils did not record any increase in population because these had always been the most backward tahsils and took longer to recover from the adverse conditions than the others.¹

The *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, recorded the population of the district in 1901 as 7,46,208 persons,² which means an increase of 76,948 persons (11.50 per cent) over 1891. But this figure has been adjusted to 8,77,728 persons according to the territorial jurisdiction of the district prevailing on April 1, 1971.³ Therefore the latter figure has been adopted here. As a result of this adoption, the district recorded an increase of 2,08,799 persons (31.21 per cent) during the decade 1891—1901. In any case, the increase in population is attributable to exceptionally favourable seasons between 1891 and 1895. Although the harvests between 1895 and 1901 were poor, population still showed a steady increase. As regards migrations, the following account given in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910 on pages 37-8 should be of some interest :—

“The normal conditions may have been somewhat disturbed by the famine of 1899-1900, but even so the very large preponderance of females over males clearly marks the type of migration as reciprocal. The migrations of the East Punjab as to which I quote the following remarks from the Census Report of 1891, (page 273) ‘There is of course reciprocal migration of an ordinary kind always going on between any two adjoining tracts, but the turn has been especially applied to that migration of women which is occasioned by the marriage customs obtaining in the east or most Hinduized part of the province. According to these customs the man must, of course, marry within his own caste, but he is forbidden to marry girls from any sub-division of the caste with which he is already through his father or mother closely connected, and as he generally is living in the midst of villages inhabited by the clan or tribe to which his father belongs, he must go further afield for his bride. Custom too forbids a marriage with a village which is in actual or close proximity to his own, so the bride may not come from any of them. And the idea has so far developed that the respectability of the marriage is gauged more

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p.36.

2. *Ibid*, p.33.

3. *Census of India*, 1971, Series 6—Haryana, Part II-A, General Population Tables, p.33 (Paras 1—4).

or less by the distance from which the bride is brought. The result of these regulations and feelings is that the brides are generally sought from a reasonable distance. And, speaking very roughly, for the purely administrative boundaries of districts have no appreciable effect on the custom, the brides may be said to be sought not within but beyond the borders of the district in which the intruding bridegroom lives.’

“Another type of migration which affects the Gurgaon District is that which is termed “one-sided” in the Census Report of 1901 (Page 73) :—“There is a rule, and apparently a stringent rule, among the Rajputs in Gurgaon that a daughter must always be given in marriage to the west, and a wife taken from the east. Thus the Rajputs of Rewari get wives from Ujina, Sangel and Hathin on the eastern side of the district, but do not give daughters to those in the eastern tracts. This custom is said to be in imitation of that followed in the portion of Rajputana which lies west of the Gurgaon district, and it appears to have been followed for many generations.’ The percentages of immigrants and emigrants to the total population are as follows :—

	Total	males	Females
Immigrants	17.9	5.3	12.6
Emigrants	15.8	5.3	10.5 ”

The decade 1911—21 witnessed *inter alia* the visitation of influenza epidemic in 1918-19 which took a heavy toll of 22,660.¹ According to the 1921 Census Report,² mortality had been the heaviest in the south-east of the province (the then Punjab), but there was some doubt as to the figures of Gurgaon, as in that district there had been an epidemic of relapsing fever going on concurrently with influenza and it had been impossible to separate the figures of mortality resulting from the two. Thus the district would have actually shown a decrease of 1,33,399 persons (17.42 per cent) but for the transfer of the Ballabgarh tahsil from Delhi district in 1912, which reduced the decrease to 52,438 persons (6.85 per cent).³

The following two decades, i.e. 1921—31 and 1931—41, recorded a gradual increase in population except that during 1921—31, this increase had been somewhat checked by mortality caused by cholera, smallpox and fever. Malaria had also spread in an epidemic form in the Ballabgarh tahsil.

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1935, Table 11.

2. *Ibid*, Volume I, p.61.

3. Population of the Ballabgarh tahsil was 87,027 persons in 1911 and 80,961 in 1921.

The lower rate of growth (8 per cent) during the decade 1941—51 was in consequence of shifting of the population following the Partition in 1947. The outgoing Muslims were more numerous than the incoming displaced persons. The Hindus, Sikhs and other immigrants to this district numbered 84,587 as against 1,22,329 Muslims who left for Pakistan.¹ Thus there had been an unbridged gap of 37,742 persons.

During the decade 1951—61, the population increased by 28.2 per cent as against 25.9 per cent in the then Punjab State as a whole. The population of the district, during the decade 1961—71, shot up by 38 per cent. This growth rate was much higher than the State rate of 31 per cent and the all-India rate of 24 per cent for the same decade. The probable causes of this faster increase, which are equally applicable to the rapid increase during the previous decade 1951—61, include *inter alia* the development of industries and consequent immigration, particularly in the Ballabgarh and Gurgaon tahsils; the higher fertility rate and decline in death rate due to the expansion of medical and public health facilities. The comparatively low growth rate in respect of the Rewari tahsil² compared favourably with the all-India growth rate during the decade 1961—71. The following table shows tahsil wise increase in population during the decade 1961—71:—

Tahsil	Population		Increase during the decade 1961—71	
	in 1961	in 1971	Number	Percentage
Gurgaon	2,19,203	2,96,149	76,946	35.12
Ballabgarh	1,79,834	3,23,376	1,43,542	79.81
Firozpur Jhirka	1,42,027	1,87,730	45,703	32.17
Nuh	1,74,971	2,30,663	55,692	31.82
Palwal	2,16,139	2,84,387	68,248	31.57
Rewari	3,08,532	3,85,064	76,532	24.83

As a result of the re-organisation of the district, most of the Rewari tahsil with a population of 3,35,655 has been made part of the Mahendragarh

1. The Muslim population numbered 2,85,992 in 1941 and 1,63,663 in 1951.

2. In the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.

district. The Gurgaon tahsil, consequently has a population of 3,45,558.¹

Density .—Standing fourth in point of population among the seven districts in the State according to the 1971 Census, the Gurgaon district ranked third in density, the number of persons per square kilometre being 278. Density had gone down during the first two decades of the present century, viz. 1901—21, but went up rapidly in the subsequent decades on account of the increase in population as is evident from the following figures :—

Census year	Area (square kilometres)	Density (population per square kilometre)
1901	5,139	144
1911	5,139	126 (Density in the Ballabgarh tahsil was 305 per square mile, i.e. 117 per square kilometre) ²
1921	5,861	117
1931	5,861	128
1941	5,786	147
1951	6,107	158
1961	6,131	202
1971	6,146	278 (281 for the re-organised district) ³

Of the six tahsils then constituting the district, the highest density, according to the 1961 Census, was in the Ballabgarh tahsil averaging 241 persons per square kilometre. Faridabad Township was mainly responsible for the higher density. The sparsest tahsils were Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka supporting 168 and 176 persons per square kilometre respectively. These tahsils are subject to serious inundation during the monsoons. There has also been no urban development in these tahsils.

Houses and households .—Additional housing is essential to relieve the inconvenience of increased density as conditions of living and working are determined by it.

1. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana*, 1973-74, p.3.

2. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1912, p.49.

3. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana*, 1973-74, p.7.

In 1961, 3,35,118 houses of all types (2,78,115 rural and 57,003 urban) in the district¹ were occupied by 12,38,587 persons. The number of dwellings was 2,07,546 (1,68,928 rural and 38,618 urban) as compared to 1,48,852 (1,26,342 rural and 2,510 urban) in 1951. The number of houseless persons comprising wandering tribes, tramps, *sadhus*, and pavement dwellers was limited to 2,119. Normally a single house was used by one household² which on an average consisted of 5.9 persons.³ As many as 41 per cent of the households consisted of 4 to 6 persons. One out of every 16 households consisted of a lone man, while one out of 9 had ten persons or more. The overburdened households reflected the shortage of houses in the district.

In 1971, the number of occupied residential houses (dwellings) increased to 2,56,538⁴ and each household consisted of 7 persons. The houseless persons numbered 4,419.⁵

Sex-wise and area-wise distribution of Population.—In the re-organised district, the percentage of rural and urban population is 80.64 and 19.16 respectively. The population of the pre-organised district, which was 12,40,706 persons (6,59,432 males and 5,81,274 females) according to the 1961 Census, rose to 17,07,369 persons (9,17,766 males and 7,89,603 females) in 1971 and thus registered an increase of 37.61 per cent during the decade 1961—1971. In 1961, 83.4 per cent of the population lived in rural areas and 16.8 per cent in urban areas while similar figures in 1971 were 81.5 per cent and 18.5 per cent respectively. The sex-wise and area-wise distribution of rural and urban population according to the census figures of 1961 and 1971 is given in Table III of Appendix.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1965*, pp.266-67. The term "house" included dwellings ; shop-cum-dwellings ; workshop-cum-dwellings; hotels, sarais, dharmshalas, tourist houses and inspection house; shops excluding eating places; business houses and offices ; factories, workshops and work sheds, schools etc., restaurants etc., places of entertainment, etc., hospitals etc., and others.

2. The term "household" in the 1961 Census, was taken to mean a group of persons who commonly lived together and took their meals from a common kitchen unless exigencies of work prevented any one of them from doing so.

3. *Census of India, 1961, Volume XIII, Punjab, Part-IV-A, Report on Housing and Establishments*, p.15. [The number of persons per occupied house was 8.5 in 1881, 9.1 in 1891, 3.8 in 1901, 3 in 1911, 4 in 1921 and 5 in 1931 in the towns and 9.8, 9.1, 10.3, 4, 4, 5 respectively in the villages. (*Gurgaon District Statistical Tables, 1935, Table 6.*)]

4. The number of occupied residential houses in the reorganised district, on the basis of 1971 Census, comes to 2,09,724 and this again leads to the same result, i.e. 7 persons per household.

5. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1973-74*, p.9.

Villages.—In 1951, the Gurgaon district had 1,445 inhabited villages. In 1961, there were 1,580 villages, 1,452 inhabited and 128 uninhabited¹, in the district. In the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils, there were 42 uninhabited villages mostly in the *bet* area affected by the river. In the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils, there were 47 uninhabited villages. The Rewa i and Gurgaon tahsils had only 39 uninhabited villages.

Before Independence, the average population per village ranged from 450 to 550. In 1961, the number of persons per inhabited village was 713. The villages in the Palwal tahsil were big units with 950 persons per village and the corresponding figures for the Gurgaon, Ballabgarh, Nuh and Rewari² were 811, 706, 671 and 647 respectively. The villages in the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil are smaller, with an average population of 595 persons. The Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils had the lowest density in the district. For this very reason, 116 out of 251 villages in the district with population less than 200 were located in these two tahsils.

There were six big villages in the district with population ranging between 5,000 and 9,999, 4 in the Gurgaon tahsil, 1 in the Ballabgarh tahsil and 1 in the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil. Among these, Gurgaon village had the highest population (8,127 persons). It had started showing signs of urbanisation because of its contiguity to Gurgaon town.

The 1971 Census, however, recorded 1,586 villages, 1,471 inhabited and 115 uninhabited in the pre-organised district. Their tahsil-wise distribution has been given in the Chapter on 'General Administration'. The average population per village came to 952. (In the re-organised district, it is 757.) The comparative figures of villages classified by population according to the Censuses of 1961 and 1971 are as follows³ :—

	Pre-organised district		New district
	1961 1	1971 2	1971 3
Less than 200	251	173	142
200—499	497	390	300

1. These villages are without any population but for the assessment of the revenue, these have been recognised as separate revenue estates, given Hadbast numbers and are called un-inhabited.

2. In the Mahendergarh district since December 22, 1972.

3. *Census of India, 1961, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1965*, p.168. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1973-74*, p.11.

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

	1	2	3
500—999	412	466	323
1000—1999	210	303	240
2000—4999	76	118	99
5000—9999	6	21	21

The general increase in population is fairly well reflected in the rising population of the villages.

Towns :—The number of towns in the district continued to be 14 all through the three censuses since 1951. These were :

Gurgaon
Faridabad Township
Rewari
Palwal
Faridabad (Old)
Ballabgarh
Hodal
Sohna
Firozpur Jhirka
Bawal
Pataudi
Farrukhnagar
Nuh
Hailey Mandi

Since the re-organisation of the district, Rewari and Bawal towns have gone over to the Mahendragarh district. In 1961, there was no class I town (population 1,00,000 and above) and no individual town in class II either (population ranging between 50,000 and 99,999). The combined population of Faridabad Township and Faridabad (Old), however was 50,709. During 1951—61, this town group had shown a remarkable growth of 61.15 per cent which was primarily due to the growth of industry.

Gurgaon, Rewari¹ and Palwal had population ranging between 20,000 and 49,999 (class III). The population of Gurgaon had risen fast from 18,613

PEOPLE

persons in 1951 to 37,868 in 1961. This increase was mainly due to the growth of industry in and around Gurgaon and its nearness to Delhi. Its importance was also due to the district administrative offices having been located here. The population of Rewari remained almost static registering an increase of only about three thousand (from 34,082 in 1951 to 36,994 in 1961). The population of Palwal increased from 13,915 in 1951 to 27,863 in 1961. Hodal was the only one town in class IV (10,000 to 19,999) which made fairly fast progress from 8,303 to 10,558 because of its location on the border of the Uttar Pradesh and its being a progressive business centre. Bawal² (5,392 to 5,924), Ballabgarh (5,927 to 8,330) Sohna (5,138 to 6,889) and Firozpur Jhirka (4,444 to 5,775) were class V towns (5,000 to 9,999). Except Bawal, the other towns in this class also showed remarkable growth of population during 1951—1961. The remaining four towns, viz. Farrukhnagar, Pataudi, Nuh and Hailey Mandi were in class VI (below 5,000). They were found to be more or less stagnant towns. The towns in the Gurgaon district were generally not much congested, there being 3,218 persons per square kilometre.

None of the towns was de-classified during the inter census period 1961—71; nor was any new town added to the list of towns at the time of 1961 Census. The classification of towns according to the 1971 Census, their population growth during the decade 1961—71 and sex ratio are given in Table IV of Appendix.

Sex ratio and age composition :—According to 1961 Census, there were 5,81,274 females and 6,59,432 males, i.e. a proportion of 46.9 : 53.1, in the district. Sex ratio decennial figures from 1901 onwards are given below :

Year	Females per thousand males		
	Rural	Urban	For the district
1901	900	947	905
1911	875	909	878
1921	858	859	858
1931	862	838	859
1941	880	881	880
1951	886	893	887
1961	884	870	881
1971	868.5	825.3	860.3 (846 in the reorganised district) ³

1. In the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.

2. Ibid.

3. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana*, 1973-74, p.7.

The age pyramid of the district, according to the 1961 Census, had a broad base and tapered rather obliquely : 331 persons per 1,000 of the population were below the age of 10 and only 76 per thousand of age 55 years and above. Roughly speaking, 4 out of every 10 persons were below the age of 15, 5 in the groups 15 years to below 55 and only 1 past the age of 55.¹

It was found that the females had a shorter span of life than the males. In 1961, for ages 45 years and above, there were 137 per thousand among females and 163 per thousand among males. Again, the males below the age of 15 years were 445 per thousand males ; the corresponding figure for females was 449. The number of males per thousand between the age of 15 and 55 years was 470 and that of females 485. In the age group 55 years and above, the males were 85 and the females 66.

It is a common observation that a large number of persons shift from villages to towns for study and livelihood. The low paid among them leave their families in their village homes and live in the towns by themselves. When past the age of useful work, some among them return to their villages. The effect of this type of movement was reflected in the statistics of rural and urban age composition in the 1961 Census. For age groups below 15, 15 to below 55, and 55 and above, the distribution among males is 451, 462 and 87 per thousand males in the rural area and 412, 508 and 80 in the urban area. The corresponding figures for females in the rural area are 452, 483 and 65 and in the urban area 431, 495 and 74.

As far the marital status, according to the 1961 Census, there were 55 per cent of males and 45 per cent of females who had been recorded as unmarried. The higher proportion of unmarried males was due to less number of females.² Correspondingly, there was higher proportion of the married among females (47 per cent) than among males (40 per cent). Further, the proportion of married males was higher in towns than in villages, but the proportion of married females was higher in villages (48 per cent) than in towns (44 per cent). Although marriage in this country is an accepted feature of life, the Census of 1961 recorded 26 unmarried males per 1,000 males in the district, who were past the age of 34 years and only 2 spinsters per 1,000 females who were past the age of 19 years in the rural areas. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 15 and 14 respectively.

1. Comparative figures of 1971 Census are not available.

2. Sociological and economic reasons are also responsible for this state of affairs.

Literacy.—According to 1901 Census, the percentage of literacy in the Gurgaon district was 2.6 (4.9 and 0.1 per cent for males and females respectively). The difference in literacy between the Hindus and Muslims was most striking and the Meos who predominated among the Muslims of the district were marked out as one of the most illiterate community in the whole of the then Punjab Province.¹

The percentage of literacy decreased to 2.3 (4.2 for males and 0.3 for females) in 1911.² At the same time, it was 3 per cent in the Ballabgarh tahsil³ It was 3.0 (5.3 for males and 0.4 for females) and 3.3 (5.7 for males and 0.1 for females) respectively in 1921 and 1931.⁴ This would show that prior to Independence, literacy was negligible among the males and practically non-existent among the females.

By 1961, 375 males and 102 females per thousand population were classified as literates. The literacy percentage was 19.2 (28.9 for males and 8.2 for females). Roughly speaking, one male out of three and one female out of ten could read and write. About half this number had had schooling and only one male in 24 and one female in 143 had crossed the Matriculation level. In the towns, there were 658 per thousand males and 362 per thousand females who were literate, but in the villages they were as few as 317 and 50 respectively. It was observed that the rural people had a considerable leeway to make up in order to reach the stage reached by the urban people. According to the 1971 Census figures,⁵ in the re-organised district, 382 males and 142 females per thousand have been classified as literate. The literacy percentage stands at 27.18 ; for the re-organised district being 27.2 (38.2 for males and 14.1 for females). The comparative low literacy among females is associated with the conservative outlook of the people as well as their social and economic backwardness, especially of those living in the rural areas.

Emigration and immigration.—Normal movement of population to the neighbouring districts and vice versa is mainly due to marriages. The mass migration in 1947 was the result of the partition of the country. This led to a decrease of 1,22,329 in Muslim population of 1951 over that of 1941 Census. Against this mass migration of Muslims to Pakistan, only 84,587 displaced persons settled in the district. Thus there was short replacement of Muslims by displaced persons, most of whom came from the Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali,

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, pp.231-32.

2. *Gurgaon District Statistical Tables*, 1912, Table 50.

3. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1912, p.203.

4. *Gurgaon District Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 50.

5. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana*, 1973-74, pp.21 and 473.

Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh districts. Their number according to the district of origin is given in Table V of Appendix.

Language

The following account is taken from the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910¹ :—

"The language of the Meos is Mewati, a sub-dialect of north-eastern Rajasthani. The language of the north and west of the district in which the Ahirs predominate is Ahirwati, another sub-dialect of the north-eastern Rajasthani, while the language in the east of the district in which the Jats predominate, is the Braj Bhasha dialect of western Hindi.

"Mewati.—Is a border dialect.² It represents Rajasthani fading off into Braj Bhasha, and the form of Mewati in Gurgaon is, as might be expected, much mixed with Braj. The peculiarities of the dialect are given in the Linguistic Survey and it is unnecessary to detail them here. One curious form of the past participle active may be noted, namely, *karhanni* for the usual Urdu *kar*, e.g. *lekarhaani* for Urdu *lekar*, having taken.

"Ahirwati.—It represents the connecting link between Mewati and three other dialects, Bangaru, Bagri and Shekhawati. In its grammar it differs little from Mewati. It is the stepping stone between that dialect and Bangaru, and the principal point of connection between it and Bangaru is the use of the word *su* instead of the Mewati *hun* to mean "I am". Thus *hir sai*—he is an Ahir. The nominative of strong masculine nouns of the *a* base ends in *o* and the same rule is followed in adjectives and in the suffixes of the genitive. Short 'a' often becomes long a e.g. *kaankar* for *kankar*—nodula limestone, *maakhi* for *makhi*—a fly.

"Braji Bhasha.—One of the noticeable differences between Braj and the other two dialects is the use of the cerebral 'r' for 'l' e.g. *baadar* for *baadal*—cloud; *bijri* for *bijli*—lightning; and *chaupar* for *chaupal*—the village club or guest house. Long *a* is pronounced very broad and sounds more like *au*. Long *i* denoting the famine generally becomes *ia*, e.g. a cat is *billia* in Braj and *billi* in Mewati and Ahirwati; a female jackal is *gadria* instead of *gaadri*; and a female monkey *bandria* instead of *bandri*.

"One or other of these dialects is almost without exception the language of the villagers and lower classes. The better educated, especially in the towns

1. Ibid, pp.58-9.

2. Mewati is written both in Devnagari and Persian scripts.

and among the Muhammadans who claim a foreign origin such as the Sayads and Pathans,¹ speak the Urdu of Delhi, but they form a very small fraction of the population.

"One of the most striking features of these dialects is that while the grammar is on the whole similar in all, the vocabulary is often quite different. Thus in many cases each dialect has a different word for the same thing. For instance, in Mewati "wind" is *baao*, in Ahirwati it is *baun*, and in Braj it is *biyar*. A white-ant in Braj is *uksa*, in Mewati *dimak*; and in Ahirwati *diwal*. These instances might be multiplied, and they show how puzzling the language of the villagers is until the main differences between the three dialects have been mastered."

After the Partition in 1947, most of the displaced persons who settled here, had come from the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh. They spoke different dialects of western Panjabi; but with the lapse of time they picked up local dialects also, though their own dialects have not influenced the local dialects to any appreciable degree.

Forty-nine spoken languages or dialects were recorded as their mother tongue in the district during the 1961 Census.² Hindi was given as mother tongue by the largest number of persons, viz. 82.7 per cent, while 13.8 per cent gave Urdu as their mother tongue. Mewati and Panjabi languages had 1.6 per cent each. The rest of the languages were insignificant as the following figures show :—

Mother tongue	Distribution per 1,000
Hindi	827
Urdu	138
Mewati	16
Panjabi	16
Pahari-unspecified	1
Other languages	2
	1,000

1. With the migration of these sections of Muslim population to Pakistan in 1947, this statement no longer holds good now.

2. Census of India, 1961, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1965, pp.260-61,

RELIGIOUS LIFE

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The religion-wise break-up of the population in the pre-Independence period was as follows :—

	1901	1911	1921	1931
Hindus	4,99,373	4,21,885	4,60,134	4,93,174
Sikhs	99	342	924	500
Jains	3,909	2,921	2,762	2,605
Parsis	1	2	6	—
Muslims	2,42,548	2,17,237	2,16,860	2,42,357
Christians	221	443	1,316	1,463
Others and not specified	57	66	—	4

The reasons for decline in population in the decades 1901—11 and 1911—21 have already been explained. The effect of the 1947 upheaval on the population has also been observed. The population as per 1961 Census is shown below :

Religion		Number			Percentage
		Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindus	Urban	1,02,975	90,102	1,93,077	81.5
	Rural	4,35,882	3,82,903	8,18,785	
	Total	5,38,857	4,73,005	10,11,862	
Muslims	Urban	1,441	1,052	2,493	17.5
	Rural	1,12,541	1,01,733	2,14,274	
	Total	1,13,982	1,02,785	2,16,767	
Sikhs	Urban	4,114	3,167	7,281	0.7
	Rural	605	476	1,081	
	Total	4,719	3,643	8,362	
Jains	Urban	1,036	1,015	2,051	0.2
	Rural	439	440	879	
	Total	1,475	1,455	2,930	
Christians	Urban	339	339	678	0.1
	Rural	34	18	52	
	Total	373	357	730	
Buddhists	Urban	12	3	15	N
	Rural	2	24	26	
	Total	14	27	41	

PEOPLE

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Other religions	Urban		2	—	2	N
	Rural		5	2	7	
	Total		7	2	9	
Religion not stated	Urban		4	—	4	N
	Rural		1	—	1	
	Total		5	—	5	
Total	Urban		1,09,923	95,678	2,05,601	100
	Rural		5,49,509	4,85,596	10,35,105	
	Total		6,59,432	5,81,274	12,40,706	

('N' stands for negligible)

Hindus.—The majority of the population of the district thus consist of Hindus. They predominate both in the rural and urban areas except in the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils where the Muslims are in majority. An idea about the tahsil-wise distribution of the Hindu population according to the 1971 Census¹ can be had from the following statement :—

Tahsil	Male	Female	Total
1. Gurgaon	1,52,609	1,35,321	2,87,930
2. Ballabgarh	1,65,210	1,26,019	2,91,229
3. Firozpur Jhirka	23,645	19,996	43,641
4. Nuh	61,516	51,996	1,13,512
5. Palwal	1,46,519	1,23,566	2,70,085
6. Rewari ²	1,98,419	1,82,286	3,80,705

The Hindus mostly follow traditional Hindu beliefs. The performance of *yajna* has been generally replaced in Hindu ritual by worship (*pūja*) of Vishnu, Shiva, Rama, Krishana, Hanuman and various other minor deities, whose images are mostly found in the same temple. Flowers and fruits and other offerings are laid before the gods. Their images are bathed and dressed every day and *pūja* is performed both in the morning and evening. The ruralites are, however, indifferent observers of religion and it is their women-folk only who care more for rituals and ceremonies. They have their family priests or *purohīts* on whom they depend for traditional observance of various auspicious

1. Source : Director of Census Operations, Haryana.

2. Most of the Rewari tahsil has been transferred to the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.

days and ceremonies connected not only with important domestic occurrences but also with other matters like building a house, undertaking a journey or pilgrimage or starting ploughing of land.

The spiral of a pucca temple is noticeable in most towns and villages. Hinduism, however, also attaches a sacred character to certain wells, tanks, rivers, trees, etc. Thus on sacred days, pilgrimage to river Yamuna or to a canal or tank nearby may be undertaken for bathing in it. Pipal tree (*Ficus religiosa*) is looked upon with reverence in pursuance of an ancient tradition. Water is offered to it every day and sometimes, cotton threads may be wrapped around it. The cow is sacred to all Hindus and Nandi (Lord Shiva's bull) invariably appears in Shiva's temples in the form of a picture or a statue.

Practical religion often assumes the form of rituals elaborate or simple, according to personal capabilities. Thus fasts are kept on holy days in a year or on particular days in a week accompanied sometimes, by performance of *havanas*, or recitation of devotional songs (*kirtan*) or reading from the religious texts (*katha*). Fasts may be observed either on pure devotional grounds or with a view to achieving some long cherished desire. Rituals are also practised in an effort to produce rain or to stop it when it is excessive, to protect oneself against the evil eye, to propitiate the deities, etc. There is, in fact, an endless multiplicity of purposes and practices. To this may be added worship of the various symbols, the *shalagram* stone and *tulsi* plant. Small statues of Radha, Krishna, Sita, Rama, etc., are also kept in homes and worshipped.

In villages, they also pray to Bhumia, the god of the homestead often called *khera* (a village). Under some shade giving tree on a small masonry platform stands the round shrine of Bhumia. It is dedicated to one of the founders of the village who is also sometimes attached to the name of Bhumia. The special day for making offerings is *chaudash* or the fourteenth day of the lunar month. The temple of Bhumia faces the east. The first few drops of milk are sprinkled on earth in dedication to Bhumia while milking cattle. The bridegroom before proceeding to the bride's house takes a round of his own village and worships Bhumia. The worship is repeated with his bride on return. Bhumia is also worshipped on the birth of a male child. Women often take their children to the shrine on Sundays, and the first milk of a cow or buffalo is always offered there.

A somewhat similar local deity who does not seem to be always clearly distinguished from Bhumia, but whose shrine is often found in addition to that of Bhumia in the same village, is the Chauwand or Khera Deota. Some say that it is the wife of Bhumia, others seem to put it in the place of Bhumia, but it is worshipped on Sunday.

Some of the Jats in the Gurgaon tahsil also have faith in Sayyids, one of such is known as Jugan Peer, and is located in village Islampur. A big fair is held in this village on the ninth day of Bhadra.

Sitla Mata is worshipped by the people of villages and towns alike and there is a temple of Sitla Mata in almost every village or town. The most important among the Sitla Mata temples is the one located at village Gurgaon, a suburb of Gurgaon town. It is named after Masani, the goddess of smallpox.

Muslims.—The Muslims constituted 17.5 per cent of the total population of the district and formed the second largest religious group as per 1961 Census figures. They are largely composed of Meos who predominate in the Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh tahsils. Their tahsil-wise distribution¹ is given below:

Name of tahsil	Male	Female	Total
1. Gurgaon	2,437	1,930	4,367
2. Ballabgarh	10,719	8,794	19,513
3. Firozpur Jhirka	75,274	68,085	1,33,359
4. Nuh	61,842	54,785	1,16,627
5. Palwal	6,649	5,987	12,636
6. Rewari ²	1,055	942	1,997

Their religious beliefs are discussed in the section on 'Social Life' of this Chapter.

Jains.—The Jains mostly belong to Digambar sect and they worship idols of 24 Tirthankars, the last of whom was Lord Mahavira and the last but one Parasnath or Parasva. Some of them belong to Sthanakvasi sect. They do not believe in idol worship but congregate at Sthanakas visited by Jain Munis. Five vows enjoined on men are: truth, *ahimsa*, celibacy, restraint of passions and non-stealing. The Jain priests are required to observe these vows strictly.

Sikhs.—The Sikhs live mostly in urban areas. They visit *gurdwaras* where verses from the holy *Granth Sahib* are recited. Besides observing some Hindu festivals, the Sikhs celebrate Gurupurbs (birthdays and martyrdom days of the Sikh Gurus) and Baisakhi which marks the birth of the *Khalsa*. *Akhand Path* is sometimes organised either in thanksgiving for the fulfilment of a desire or on the occasion of birth, marriage and death. No one is expected to appear bare-headed before the *Granth Sahib*.

Christians.—The Christians are an insignificant minority (0.1 per cent) in the district. They hold religious services in churches. Quite a few of

1. Source : Director of Census Operations, Haryana.

2. Most of the Rewari tahsil has been transferred to the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.

them exist in the district. The Church of Epiphany (adjacent to the District Courts), Gurgaon, which was built in 1863, is the oldest one.

Superstitions.—Superstitions have come to mankind from the past as a part of cultural heritage. We bind our minds with shackles of unreason and illogic and look upon simple material things as magical signs of the success or failure of the undertakings, or of the approach of good fortune or of calamity. These are known as omens. In fact, omens are merely signs not causes. These themselves exert no power, but show that there is some power at work which will produce good or bad result.

Although scientific investigation today has proved beyond doubt that material phenomena cannot have non-material origins, such is the hold of superstitions on Man's mind that it continues to remain an inherent part of our nature. The numerous superstitions beliefs of this district are mostly the same as found in other districts of the State. While starting on a journey, people avoid ill omens. The sight of a person carrying cow-dung cakes or wood, a snake, donkey or a pig, on exit from the house on some business, is considered inauspicious. Sneezing at such a moment is also considered as a bad omen. Alighting of an owl or a crow on a house is considered bad and scare-crows are placed on house tops to frighten such birds of ill omen. The farmers do not work their cattle till midday on Amavas even in an emergency. It is believed that there are lucky and unlucky days for undertaking a journey, sowing and harvesting. Saturday and Sunday are considered unlucky days for travelling and harvesting and Wednesday is regarded as inauspicious for sowing. Tuesday and Saturday are not proper for sale of cattle or even a haircut. The peg for tethering cattle is generally not inserted on a Tuesday.

Among the good omens are a buck or a dove crossing one's path from left to right : *dholi chiri* (grey shrike) crossing on one's left; meeting a woman carrying two pots of water on her head, and someone coming from an other village with grain or sweetmeat, or coming across a cow or a deer. Peacocks and pigeons are considered to be sacred. *Pipal*, *barh* and *ber* trees are regarded good and auspicious. If people meet with good omens, they feel happy and interpret these omens in their favour. Besides, at the start of a new enterprise, they take every care to avoid ill omens, and wait for good omens or even create them so.

It has been observed that young people believe in omens much less than the older generation, men much less than women and literate people much less than illiterate. People whose earning is uncertain believe more in omens compared to those whose income is more or less certain.

The worst thing that superstition does is that it damages self-confidence and blunts the edge of dynamic thinking. This evil needs to be eradicated. But the traditional superstitions will disappear only with the spread of education and cultivation of scientific attitude of questioning to find the truth.

FESTIVALS AND FAIRS

Festivals and fairs are an integral part of religious life. The common festivals celebrated by the Hindus are Holi, Janam Ashtami, Dussehra and Diwali. The minor festivals are Shivratri, Gugga Naumi, Solono (Raksha Bandhan) and Bhaiya Duj. Mela Masani Mata or Sitla Mata ka Mela and Mela Chhat Bhadon or Baldev Chhat are the more important fairs held in the district. Mela Pir, Mela Burha Baba or Mela Vankhandeshwar, Mela Suraj Kund, Mela of Ravan of Meos and Mela Jhirka are of local importance.

The more important festivals and fairs are celebrated by the Hindus here as in other parts of the State and country. It is, therefore, not necessary to give a detailed account of their observance except when there is something distinctive or peculiar to this district in the celebrations of any of them. For example, Holi is celebrated as Mela Phooldol at village Bhiduki (tahsil Palwal) with great gusto. People commemorate Lord Krishna's playing Holi with Gopikas by sprinkling of coloured water on one another. Full of ecstasy, they dance and sing to the beating of drums. The number of visitors on such occasions is estimated at ten thousand.

Gugga Naumi.—It is a religious festival connected with snake worship observed on Bhadra 9 (August-September). A number of legends have clustered around Gugga. He is also called Gugga Pir, Zahir Pir (the Saint Apparent). Some refer to him as Baggarwala (He of the Bagar) because of his grave near Dadrewa (Ganganagar district of Rajasthan) in the Bagar tract which he is said to have ruled over. He is believed to have flourished about the middle of the 12th century. He was a Hindu and his proper name was Gugga Bir (Gugga, the Hero). The Muslims also flock to his shrine and his name has been altered to Gugga Pir (Gugga Saint), while in the opinion of many, he himself became a Muslim. Gugga had a peculiar power of curing snake bite. Monday is his day, the 9th is his date and Bhadra 9th the date on which Gugga descended into earth. To commemorate this event, fairs are held at his shrine every year on this date. Those who do not attend the fair go out in search of holes that might contain some snake and pour on it *kachchi lassi* (diluted milk) and *sewian* (cooked vermicelli).

Gugga Pir's shrine is distinguished by its square shape with minarets and domed roof and is always known as a *mari*. Some of the places where the festival is celebrated in the Gurgaon district are Islampur, Gurgaon, Farrukhnagar, Nanu Kalan, Guraora, Pataudi, (tahsil Gurgaon), Nai (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka), Bissar Akbarpur, Rethaura and Hathin (tahsil Nuh).

Mela Masani Mata or Sitla Mata ka Mela.—Chief among the fairs of the district is that of the goddess of smallpox, Masani. Popularly known as Sitla Mata ka Mela, it is held in village Gurgaon, suburb of Gurgaon town, at the temple of Sitla Mata. This goddess is believed to help her devotees to ward off smallpox. There is a temple of another goddess in the village. She is called Choganan Mata on account of her temple being located near the main crossing (*chogan*) of the village. It is believed by some people that she is the younger sister of the goddess Masani. This temple is stated to have been built by the sweepers of the village when they were not allowed access to the temple of Masani Mata. It is, however, now visited by all shades of visitors without any distinction of caste or sub-caste.

Tradition has it that Kirpai or Lalita, the wife of Dronacharya used to live in Keshopur, a village in the Union Territory of Delhi. He visited the village daily to see his wife, where she busied herself in attending to the children, especially the diseased ones. People called her Mata (mother) out of affection and respect. Once Dronacharya, detained by circumstances, could not go to see her for some time. The ideal wife, unable to bear the separation, burnt herself to death in the spirit of a true *sati*. A temple was built in her honour by the villagers and she began to be remembered as Mata Sitla or Mata Masani, i.e. the goddess of smallpox.

It is said that more than three centuries ago, Masani Mother appeared in a dream to Chaudhri Singh Ram *alias* Singha, a fief holder of village Gurgaon. She expressed her desire to leave Keshopur and come to Gurgaon. She bade him build a place for her and authorised him to appropriate all the offerings made to her.

To the south of the village, lies a pond near the temple of Dronacharya. It is said that Singha selected this spot as the site for installing the statue of goddess Masani but the goddess urged him in one way or the other not to trespass on the territory belonging to the Guru. Therefore, Singha built the shrine to the north of the village. The village was divided into two portions known as 8 *biswas* and 12 *biswas*. Singha lived in the portion of 8 *biswas* whereas the shrine was set up in the portion falling under 12 *biswas*.

The legend goes that even after Singha had brought and installed the goddess Masani, after her own heart's desire, at village Gurgaon, the residents of Keshopur continued to dispute the claims of Gurgaon folks. This controversy was put at rest during the time of Begum Samru, the Governor of Jharsa under the Mughals. Her child who had contracted smallpox was cured after being consecrated in the prescribed manner before the goddess Masani at Gurgaon. It was thence finally established that the goddess had begun to live at village Gurgaon.

The present temple building is said to have been built by Jawahar Singh, the chieftain of Bharatpur, in memory of his victory over Delhi for which he invoked the blessings of the goddess. A pond is attached to the temple now. A few people cite the name of Suraj Mal of Bharatpur in place of Jawahar Singh.

The image of the goddess is of mixed metal with gold polish and weighs about 4 kilograms. It is kept in a wooden casket which is placed on a small marble platform in the temple. The statue remains in the possession of the *pujari* (priest) who moves it to the shrine only when it is needed. The main purpose for which the devotees come to pay homage and make offerings is to entreat the goddess to help them ward off smallpox. This purpose is achieved by requiring the people to visit the temple for the performance of important ceremonies. This is done by a ceremony known as *jal dena*; the devotees spend a sleepless night at the temple chanting hymns and songs in honour of the goddess. A section of the visitors come for the *mundan* ceremony (the first hair-cutting ceremony) of their children and offer the crop of hair at the altar of the goddess. Among other visitors married couples also come to invoke the blessings of the goddess for a happy married life.

The fair is held on two days in a week, i.e. Monday and Tuesday. The fame of the shrine has spread to distant places. The pilgrims now come from all over India. Men and women are almost equal in number. The attendance is at its peak during the month of Chaitra (March-April) when all the roads leading to the village and the village site are found full of bustling humanity. More than one lakh people are estimated to visit the fair on this occasion. It bespeaks of the faith that people, especially the simple country folk, still repose in traditional fairs and miraculous cures. The railways and the Haryana Roadways authorities provide special trains and buses from Delhi to Gurgaon and back for the convenience of the pilgrims. The attendance is considerable during the three succeeding months, and then again in the Asuj *navratras*. However, in the month of Srawana ((July-August), members of the Scheduled Castes like

Saperas and Sansis alone come to attend the fair, other castes generally do not attend in that month.

In addition to this fair being celebrated in village Gurgaon, it is also held for one day at Tihara in the Gurgaon tahsil and at Tigaon (as Sitla Devi Fair) in the Ballabgarh tahsil. Known as Budho Mata ka Mela or Mela Budho Mata, it is held for one day at two other villages of the same name, i.e. Mubarikpur, one in the Gurgaon tahsil and the other in the Pataudi sub-tahsil.

Mela Chhat Bhadon or Baldev Chhat.—This is another important religious fair of the district which is held to celebrate the birth anniversary of Balrama or Baldeva, elder brother of Lord Krishna and to commemorate the killing by him (Baldeva) of the demon Pralambasur whereupon he founded Palwal town. The legend goes that near about 1857, the Maharaja of Bharatpur was bringing an image of Baldeva from Delhi. The wheels of the chariot got jammed at Palwal and would not move despite the chariot being dragged by a hundred horses tied to it. The Maharaja then declared that if it be the will of the Lord that the image should remain there, then let it be so; but the chariot should move with the usual complement of two horses only. The remaining horses were unfastened and only two horses drove away the chariot. So a temple was erected at the place and the image was installed in it. It is estimated that about one lakh visitors attend this fair which is held for three days in the month of Bhadon (August-September). People worship Baldeva in the temple. *Jhankis* are taken out in a procession and the effigy of Kansa, the demon king, is burnt.

This fair is also held for four days in Hodal town and for three days in Ballabgarh town and is attended by about 15,000 and 70,000 people respectively. The fair is also held at villages Chhapraula and Bhandari (for two days) in the Palwal tahsil and at villages Pali, Dhauj and Fatehpur Tigga (for one day) in the Ballabgarh tahsil.

Mela Pir.—This religious fair, is held on Baisakh Puranmashi (full moon of April-May) for two days at village Kaushak in the Palwal tahsil. According to the legend, the *ilaga* was once ruled by Raja Rod. He wanted to relieve the Gujars, one of his subject tribes, of their cows and buffaloes. They went to a Sidh Mahatma living near the bank of the Yamuna. He gave them a bow and an arrow and asked them to shoot the arrow at the Raja's army. They did likewise; and the result was that the soldiers of the Raja's army began to fight among themselves and perished. After this, the Sidh Mahatma threw a rod and said "*Jahan parega katak, vahan basega Kushak*" (Kushak would be inhabited

at the place where the rod would fall). Kushak village came up at the place where the rod fell. The Gujars brought the Sidh to Kushak: but after a few days, he left his mortal frame while in samadhi (meditation). Both Hindus and Muslims became his followers and the Muslims called him a Pir. The fair is held in his honour. It is attended by about 5,000 people. People celebrate the occasion by taking a holy dip in the Yamuna.

Mela Burha Baba or Mela Vankhadeshwar.—This religious fair is held in Palwal town for one day in the month of Magha (January-February). It is attended by about 2,000 persons mostly women and children. They worship at the temple which is without an image. According to legend, Palwal as formerly surrounded by deep woods, and people, before passing through the woods, used to worship a statue of Lord Shiva, The Vankhadeshwar, Lord of Jungles and seek his protection. Later, the Muslims destroyed the image and converted the priests to Islam and they are still Muslims. The general belief is that the ashes of the place cure skin disease. Another story is that a trader of this place got huge profits and constructed the temple and the tank.

Mela Suraj Kund.—A religious fair, it is held on every Sunday in the month of Sravana (July-August) at village Lakarpur in the Ballabgarh tahsil. About 2,000 visitors are estimated to attend the fair which is celebrated by taking a holy dip in the tank. According to one legend, Suraj, Commander of Raja Anang Pal, ruling over a small state became a victim of leprosy. Following the instructions of a Sadhu, he took bath in the rainy water standing here and was cured. He constructed a tank at the spot and the fair began to be held. Another legend is that Raja Anang Pal had no male issue. He arranged a big *yajna* at which all devtas (gods) were invoked. Suraj, the Sun god, also came but he had to be requested to return because nobody could stand his heat. The tank, Suraj Kund, was used as Havan Kund for that *yajna*.

Mahadev ka Mela.—This religious fair is held for one day once in the month of Phalguna (February-March) and again in the month of Sravana (July-August) at village Inchhapuri in the Gurgaon tahsil. It is attended by about 5,000 people. People worship god Shiva and goddess Parvati and make offerings of milk, flowers and Ganga water. It is said that over a hundred years ago, while digging the earth people came across idols of Shiva and Parvati which they failed to remove. Then they built a temple over them considering them as spontaneous appearance of Shiva and Parvati.

Mela of Ravan of Meos.—Religious and recreational in character, this

fair is held for three days in the month of Chaitra (March-April) at Firozpur Jhirka. It is associated with Ravana of Meos. It is attended by about 8,000 persons among whom the Meos predominate. Wrestling, feats by *bazigars*, dramatic performances and puppet shows are some of the attractions at the fair.

Mela Jhirka.—This religious fair, which is dedicated to god Shiva, is held for three days in the months of Sravana (July-August) and Phalguna (February-March) at Firozpur Jhirka. It is attended by several thousand persons. People take bath at the *jhar* (spring) and offer prayers and offerings in Lord Shiva's temple where *bhajans* (religious songs) are sung and *kirtans* held.

Muslims (Meos), till recently, used to celebrate Hindu festivals and fairs. Although they have now turned to orthodox Islam it has been noticed that they still enjoy a particular group dancing on the occasion of the Holi festival—a festivity shared in common with the Hindu communities of the region. In this performance the village boys and girls married to them form into two separate parties, one facing the other with a large drum known as the Naqqara in the centre. The male party advances towards the drum while keeping the tune with the Holi songs sung in unison. Meanwhile the female group recedes in the same manner until the boys have struck the Naqqara and begin to recede. Then the girls advance while the tune continues and they beat the Naqqara in turn. This ebb and flow goes on being repeated long into the moon-lit night and on rare occasions light drinks are also served. "Such festivities had ceased altogether after the Partition (1947) and particularly so in the Nuh region but reports indicate that they are coming into their own again."¹

It is, however, significant that the women-folk among the Meos, or the Meonies as they are called, participate in equal proportion to their men in the fairs held at places associated with Sheikh Musa, Shah Chokha, Bhartri Hari and Lal Das. Even near Nuh, a large fair assembles on the occasion of the Teej festival. The majority of the participants consist of the Meos in their best clothing and with their traditional turbans and *lathis*. The Meo women also participate freely in this fair and come from far off villages in beves of lightly coloured femininity and singing songs reverberating through the hills of Mewat.

However, the celebration of Muslim festivals like Id-ul-Fitr, Id-ul-Zuha and Shab-i-Barat, is gaining more popularity among the Meos. Sweet dishes and boiled sweet rice are prepared in Muslim homes on the occasion of Id-ul-Fitr and people wear new clothes. On the occasion of Id-ul-Zuha they sacrifice goats and distribute their raw or cooked meat among friends and relatives. Feasts are held on this day and daughters and sisters are presented with

1. Hashim Amir Ali, *The Meos of Mewat*, 1970, p.73.

gifts and new clothes. Besides, Muharram is celebrated on the 10th of Muharram month of Hijri era to commemorate the martyrdom of Ali and his two sons. Processions of Tazias are taken out in villages Chahlka, Guarka, Jai Singhpur, Tain, Guraksar, Ransika (tahsil Nuh), Nagina, Sakras, Doha, Biwan, Lohinga Kalan, Kherla Punahana, Khor Shah Chokhi, Bisru, Punahana and Bishhor (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka).

Besides these, other fairs are also held in this district at some places of worship or of tourist interest. These have been mentioned in the Chapter on 'Places of Interest'.

SOCIAL LIFE

SOCIAL GROUPS

The population of the district as stated earlier is predominantly Hindu and its important traditional social groups are Ahirs, Jats, Rajputs, Gujars, Brahmans, Baniyas and the members of the Scheduled caste. The Kambojs, Khatri and Aroras have come to the district after the Independence. The only Muslims are Meos. Ahirs, Jats, Gujars, Brahmans, Kambojs and Meos being the chief agricultural communities of the district preponderate in the rural area.

Ahirs are chiefly found in the northern part of the Gurgaon tahsil. Though various other folk etymologies are current,¹ the name Ahir, according to H.A. Rose, is derived from the Sanskrit *abhir*, a milkman. As to their origin, a number of traditions are current. The Ahirs' own tradition, mentioned by Rose, is that a Brahman once took a Vaisya girl to wife and her offspring were pronounced *amat-sangya* or outcaste; that again a daughter of the *amat-sangyas* married a Brahman, and her offspring were called *abhirs* (i.e. Gopas or herds-men), a word corrupted into Ahir. According to the *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1883-84,² "Their (Ahirs') tradition claims for them a Rajput origin, and the story goes that, when the incarnation of Krishan (Krishna) took place in Bindraban (Vrindavan), some demon carried off the cattle of an ancestor of the tribe and also the man himself who was tending them. Krishna by his omnipotence, created a man for the purpose of tending the cattle, and brought back the cattle for him to take care of, and his descendants were henceforth to be called Ahirs. This is curiously Irish story, and does not deal well with the original herdsman;

1. One of these is *ahi-ar*, "snake-killer", due to the fact that Lord Krishna had once killed a snake. But according to the *Shrimad-Bhagwat*, Skand 10, Adhyaya 17, Lord Krishna did not kill the snake, but brought it out of the Yamuna.

2. Ibid, p. 75.

but another tradition steps in to add that the defeated and disappointed demon, when he saw his evil intentions thwarted, brought back the abducted cattle-driver, so that he and Krishna's man have between them to account for the tribe."

The Ahirs are divided into three *khanps* or sub-castes, viz. Nandbansi, Jadubansi and Gualbansi. The Jadubansi Ahirs, who claim to be descendents of the Yadu, a nomadic race, have 55 *gots*.¹ They were probably by origin a pastoral caste, but in Haryana they are now exclusively agricultural, and stand in quite the first rank as husbandmen. They are also supposed to have given their name to the Ahirwati dialect.²

The Jats are stout hard-working cultivators. They predominate in the Palwal tahsil.

The Rajputs, who are found all over the district, largely depend on service in the army.

The Gujars are chiefly in the villages of the Gurgaon and Ballabgarh tahsils adjoining the hills and are mostly a pastoral rather than an agricultural tribe. Lately, they have, however, settled down in agriculture in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils.

The Brahmins are chiefly of the Gaur clan and are scattered in the Palwal, Ballabgarh and Gurgaon tahsils. They generally live on agriculture but are indifferent cultivators. The displaced agricultural people have settled mostly in Bahora Kalan, Dhankot, Chumuba and Badshahpur (Gurgaon tahsil); Taoru, Hathin, Ujina, Malab and Ghasiara (Nuh tahsil); Nagina, Mandi Khera and Punahana (Firozpur Jhirka tahsil); Pingor, Rasulpur, Seoli, Gudhaha, Likhi and Hasanpur (Palwal tahsil); and Gaunchhi, Fatehpur Biloch and Mehena (Ballabgarh tahsil).

The Kambos are an agricultural tribe unmatched for their hard work.

1. H.A. Rose, *A Glossary Of The Tribes And Castes Of The Punjab and North-West Frontier Province*, Volume II, 1883, pp. 4—7. For a detailed account of the Jadubansi Ahirs, refer to (i) Rao Man Singh, *Yadav Ahir Kuldipake* (or '*Tarikh Qaum Ahir Hindostan*'), pp. 104—216 (Delhi, 1889).

(ii) Elliot, *Races of North-West Provinces*.

2. Although Ahirwati has been described in the preceding pages, for its full account and that of its local varieties, refer to : Grierson, *The Linguistic Survey of India*, Volume IX, pp. 49—51, 233—41.

Due to their tenacity and persistence, they have succeeded in getting the best land in the district allotted to them.

The Vaish community, which is concentrated in urban areas, is mostly engaged in business.

The Khattris and Aroras settled here after the Partition of India, have brought new life to villages. They are excellent traders and shop-keepers.

The district has also a large number of people of the artisan classes. Because all of them cannot find work, a good many of them have taken to cultivation and are working as tenants and agricultural labourers. Kumhars, simple folks, belong to the caste of potters. Some of them work at the wheel and others wander with donkeys in search of work. They are mostly led by a Jamadar who is the leader of the group working outside the village. He deals with the contractors on behalf of his people. The income of Kumhars has shrunk during recent years. Most of the Kumhars worked in the salt mines now in Pakistan; but after the Partition this avenue of employment was lost to them. Extension in communications has taken away another part-time occupation of this community. When communication was difficult, a Kumhar could buy a few maunds of grain, transport this on his donkey's back and earn a few rupees. Since a large family is an asset to a Kumhar, the men get married at the age of 16 or even earlier, a widowed girl may have a *karewa* marriage or if her parents can afford it, she may have a marriage ceremony conducted by Brahman priests, which is equal in status to the first marriage. They, however, do not marry outside their community.

Muslims by religion, the Meos claim to be Rajputs by descent although this claim cannot be considered to have been definitely established. Many Meos believe that they are descended from the Chandravanshi, the Suryavanshi and Agnikula Rajput nobility of old times. As such they connect themselves with one or the other clan, the Tomaras, the Yadavas, the Chauhans (Chahamanas) and the Rathors.¹ It has been suggested that they might be descendants of some primitive Indian tribes who also became Rajputs. In any case, in spite of being converted to Islam they have followed the customs and cultural practices

1. "In spite of living a pastoral life and burdened with poverty, they (the Meo people) still regard themselves as highborn and descended from the most renowned among the earliest inhabitants of the country. Pride is expensive to maintain in poverty and the Meos pay the price for hugging on to one and unable to discard the others." (Hashim Amir Ali, *The Meos of Mewar*, 1970, p. 109.)

of both Hinduism and Islam.¹ Many Meos were "Muslims by name only" and they followed "about 50 per cent of their old Hindu customs."² Several Meos had "Hindu names such as Dhan Singh, Chand Singh, Sammu Singh."³ But in recent years the Meos have turned to orthodox Islam.⁴ Hindu festivals and fairs, are not celebrated any more by them. Hindu gods and goddesses are now losing attraction for them. They have also changed their names from 'Singh' to 'Khan'. Most of them now offer their daily prayers (*nimaz*) five times a day in the mosque or at home. Women say *nimaz* in their houses. The Mullah is respected and is given customary offerings on various occasions like births, deaths and festivals. *Jumma Nimaz* is held on every Friday and the Muslims assemble in *Idgahs*, mosques or some other scheduled places.

Any Meo will say that the tribe is divided into twelve *pals* and fifty-two *gotrs*; but no two enumerations of the *pals* precisely correspond; and the fifty-two *gotrs* include the *pals* and are not, as would at first appear, in addition to them. The Meos claim descent chiefly from three branches or Bans of the Rajputs and twelve sub-branches or *pals* enumerated below :—

Bans 1	Pal 2	Gotra 3
Yadav	1. Chiklot	
	2. Demrout	
	3. Dulout	At least 18 Gotras
	4. Nai	
	5. Pundlot	

1. "Although the Meos were converted from Hinduism to Islam about four centuries back, their adoption of Islamic cultural practices, even the religious injunctions prescribed in the Koran, remained until 1947 at best nominal and did not advance beyond male circumcision and burial of the dead." Partap C. Aggarwal: *Caste, Religion and Power*, 1971, p.1.

2. "The Customs of the Meos were predominantly Hindu. Their religious rituals were Hindu and were performed under the guidance of Brahman priests. There were Mewati versions of the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*, the two great epics of the Hindus. The Meos regarded the Hindu mythological heroes as their ancestors." Ibid, p. 42.

3. *An Economic Survey of Bhadas*, 1936, p. 18.

4. "...the Meos began abandoning Hindu customs with a vengeance and by 1964they had adopted a good many of the Muslim practices." Partap C. Aggarwal: *Caste, Religion and Power*, 1971, p.1.

1	2	3
Tomar	6. Lundawat	
	7. Dewal	
	8. Bagoria	At least 15 Gotras
	9. Ratawat	
	10. Balot	
	11. Gaurwal	
Kachuwaha	12. Ghaseria	Most of the other Gotras

"In addition to the above more or less accepted applications some references to Meo lineal classification actually enumerate the names of all the 52 Gotras in which the 12 Pals are next divided.

"The fact to be noted however is that in many cases whole villages often consist of Meos who belong to a single Pal and in most of the larger villages the Meos belonging to particular Pals constitute separate and distinct localities designated by the names of the respective Pals. The same holds good for the Gotras—the Meos belonging to each Gotra live by themselves slightly apart from those belonging to other Gotras.

"Each Meo is thus aware of the Pal or the Gotra to which he belongs as also the Pals and the Gotras to which most of his acquaintances belong. This geographical segregation of the people of one Pal or Gotra from those of another, even if nominal and indistinct, is sufficient to give the inhabitants of each Meo Kheda, village, or each Pada, section in a village, a distinct identification. Each Meo recognises every other Meo to belong to his own community, but each Meo also knows the Pal and Gotra distinctions which separate him from or attach him to, other Meos.

"The Meos living in each such geographical units—whether it be a village or only a section of a village—thus constitute a single family the boys and girls of which are taught to regard themselves as brothers and sisters. Marriage between a boy and a girl belonging to the same Gotra—which has thus become both a lineal and geographical unit—comes to be regarded as incest."¹

1. Hashim Amir Ali, *The Meos of Mewat*, 1970, pp. 53-4.

Socially, the Meos are a well-knit community, capable of united action in an emergency. Being a poor, backward and unsophisticated people, they can be easily led. They are able to eke out their living by sheer dint of hard-work in the inhospitable rain-fed areas of the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils. But they have neglected to develop their land.

The poverty of the Meos is accentuated by their unthrifty habits. They are so lavish in expenditure that the failure of one harvest plunges them irretrievably into debt.

Early marriage is another bane of the Meos. This is considered as a safeguard against sexual laxity. Before a girl has reached her prime, she is already a mother to be classed among the matrons rather than among the young women. Further, the strong community feeling leads to much waste on ceremonies; the whole sub-tribe may have to be invited to a wedding or a funeral feast. Known as *kaj* this feast is an expensive affair as its size denotes the prosperity of the host. The custom fortunately is on the decline under the inexorable pressure of economic circumstances.

The Meo women do not observe *purdah*. It is said that the Meos owe, more than any other tribe of the district, a great deal to the energy of their women. They do most of the field-work except ploughing and clod-crushing and they would do these also if there were no social stigma signifying widowhood attached to this work.

FAMILY LIFE

The size of the family living together depends largely on custom and circumstances. Some families are very large and include under one roof, more in rural than in urban areas, grandmother and grandfather, sons with their wives, and sometimes even daughters with their husbands, and many grand children. Broadly speaking, this joint-family system though traditionally prevalent, is slowly breaking up under the stress of social and economic circumstances. Transfer of property, acquired by individuals, by making a will, is becoming common. Townsfolk belonging to rural areas, often partition and neglect their properties in the villages; they hardly ever go back to rural areas. Thus the tendency to shift from rural to urban areas is helping to liquidate the joint family system in the villages. Family life is becoming more and more individualistic.

INHERITANCE

The traditional type of inheritance among Hindus prevailed before the enforcement of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, when sons used to inherit

PEOPLE

the intestate property after the death of the father, and if there was no son, the widow of the deceased inherited it. The widow had, however, only life interest in the property and she was not legally entitled to dispose it of as she liked. Except *stridhana*, a woman was not supposed to be the last owner of property; nor could a married daughter claim share in her father's property.

Now according to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, sons and daughters, the mother and the widow along other heirs¹ of the deceased, inherit the intestate property simultaneously. A daughter has as good a claim to her father's property as a son, provided the father does not debar her by law (in case of his self-acquired property only). However, in spite of the right conferred by law, it appears to have become a general practice for the girls not to claim any part of the intestate property. In the absence of a brother, a girl may some time give her land to her near relations, though in such cases she usually retains her right to property.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS AND MORALS

There are two predominant forms of marriage, viz., *Vivah* (Hindu marriage) and *Nikah* (Muslim marriage). *Anand Karaj* is the system of marriage which prevails among the Sikhs. *Karewa*, another form of widow-marriage, is also prevalent. Early marriage was the rule in the district in the past and there was no age limit at which the marriage could take place; but with the enforcement of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1930, there is a marked tendency to defer the age of marriage beyond the age specified in the Act.² However, early marriage is prevalent among the Meos.

Marriage is negotiated by the parents of the boy and the girl but sometimes the help of a *nai* (barber) is traditionally sought to arrange things between the parties. After the settlement, the parents of the girl offer *teeka* (saffron powder) to the boy and the ceremony marks the settlement of marriage which is announced. Betrothal follows the *teeka* ceremony. In the case of Meos, no *teeka* or betrothal ceremony takes place but either a *mai* or the family *nai* if he still exists, goes to boy's house with a small earthen pot containing *sarson* oil, a piece of turmeric and a coin and the wedding date is fixed finally. Among Hindus, *peeli chitthi* (a letter smeared over with turmeric) is sent from the girl's side proposing the date of marriage, which is confirmed by the boy's side. Negotiations in respect of the time of the *lagan* (auspicious moment), number of guests in the marriage party and other details regarding marriage are settled

1. Specified in Class I of the Schedule vide Section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

2. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978, has now provided 21 and 18 years as marriage age for boys and girls respectively.

directly or through a *nai* or some common friends or relatives. Prior to the marriage party proceeding to the bride's house, the ceremony of *ghurchari* takes place. The bridegroom rides a mare and takes a round of his locality and worships Bhumia or other gods in a temple. The marriage party arrives with the bridegroom and is accorded a reception by the bride's parents and taken in a procession to a *dharmasala* where arrangements for the stay of the marriage party are made. According to the Hindu marriage ritual, the wedding couple goes round four to seven times around the sacred fire; in the first three rounds of the fire the bride leads and in the next the bridegroom. During the course of the wedding, the tenets of married life are read out to the wedding couple, the main principles being chastity, sincerity, faithfulness to each other and promises to stick together through thick and thin. In the case of *anand karaj*, the wedding couple goes round the holy Guru Granth Sahib instead of the sacred fire. Besides, some extracts from the holy Granth are read which sanctify the union.

A Meo marries early. The wedding is a prolonged affair. It is preceded by year-long preparations. Although polygamy is permissible, a Meo usually has one wife. As widow marriage is allowed in Islam, a young widow is generally married to the brother of the deceased husband. This is done so that the family property is not divided or does not go out of the family. "In spite of rigid rules of sanguinity—customs defining who can marry who, elopements are not rare. But they are not taken lightly either."¹

Earlier, a bride-price was charged. According to the tribal custom anything between Rs. 200 and Rs. 5,000 was demanded and paid for a girl. The price depended on the age. This was due to the economic importance of women who work in the fields. The custom is mostly extinct now and, instead, parents now give a dowry and entertain big marriage parties.

Meo marriages are generally held in the month of May and June after the crops have been harvested. The ceremonies begin with *lagan*, followed by *chak nauta*, and *ban nauta*. Dinners are served to the groom and his people by relatives and the residents of the village. Mustard oil is sent to the bride's people a week before the marriage. During *bendi-ka-nag* four days before the marriage, *laddus* are distributed in the village by the groom's family. *Batna* and *banvara* involve giving an oil bath to the groom two days before the wedding. The *baraat* is received by the bride's people on the outskirts of the village. Money is distributed by the bride's people among the *baraat*.

The *nikah* is performed in the village mosque according to the Islamic

custom. The Maulvi recites some verses from the Koran and asks for the consent of the girl. As soon as the girl's consent is received the Maulvi asks the boy's consent, and the *nikah-nama* is signed. The legal ceremony does not take more than ten minutes. After this, dried dates (*chhoharas*) are distributed among the guests.

The *baraat* is served rice in earthen ware with sugar and pure ghee sprinkled on it. After the feast, the guests carry a spare dish called *kotal* and present it to any householder of the village who provides them the necessary facilities for the stay. The *kotal* signifies that the person is a *baraati*. Satisfactory arrangements for the stay of the *baraat* is a matter of respect and dignity for the whole village. The *baraat* leaves after two days. The bride's relatives go to the groom's village and bring her back after a couple of days. Or the girl remains in her parent's home for a year or two till she attains maturity. Her departure to her husband's house is called *gauna*.

Every year a colossal amount of money is poured into weddings. The ruinous expenditure on weddings today appears inevitable because hosts vie with one another in holding pompous receptions. The surprising thing is that people spend lavishly though not all of them have money. Some take a loan from rapacious money-lenders at exorbitant rates of interest and then spend a lifetime in paying back the money. They indulge in this showy and wasteful overspending lest their relatives should snigger and gossip.

Rich and poor both take marriage parties in taxies and tractor trollies. Private cars which are used as taxies charge exorbitantly. The social status of bride-groom is judged from the number of taxies hired for taking the marriage party. The bride is given various gifts by her parents and relatives so as to set up a new home. Besides jewellery and money too, a bride often brings her trousseau and articles of utility, e.g. furniture, mattresses, cooking utensils, etc. The dowry is presented according to the status of the family. Among Meos, dowry is known as *dan* which includes a lot of money, cattle and carts. The dowry system has become a tyranny for poor parents who cannot afford it. Radical changes in the marriage customs have, therefore, become vitally necessary. It is a happy sign that the Meos are awakening to all this avoidable and wasteful expenditure and there is an under-current to simplify the ceremonies, lessen the duration of the stay of *baraats* and reduce the dowry.

Restrictions on marriage alliance.—Every clan in the district is exogamous, i.e. while every man must marry into his own tribe, no man can marry into his own clan. The restrictions on the marriage alliance are described in the

1. Hashim Amir Ali, *The Meos of Mewat*, 1970, p. 61.

Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910,¹ as follows :—

“Among the Ahir, Brahman, Taga, Jat (Hindu and Musalman), Hindu Gaurwa, Agri, and probably the Mallah tribes, as well as among some Musalman Gaurwas, a man may not marry a woman belonging to any of the following *gots* :—

1. his own *got* ;
2. his mother's *got* ;
3. his father's/mother's *got* ;
4. mother's mother's *got*.

And the same prohibition applies to women.

“Among the Gujars and Kaisths only the three *gots* first enumerated are forbidden. A man may marry in his mother's mother's *got*. Among the Rajputs, both Hindu and Musalman, a man may not marry a woman—

1. of his own *got* ;
2. of his mother's *thamba*;
3. of his father's mother's family, or grandfather's mother's family, so far as the relationship is traceable ;
4. descended from his father's sister or father's father's sister, &c., so far as the relationship is traceable.

“Among the Meos a man may not marry—

1. a woman of his own *got* or *pal* ;
2. a woman of the village his mother belonged to, even though of a different *got* ;
3. a woman of the village his father's mother belonged to ;
4. any woman whose relationship with him is close enough to be traceable ;
5. the daughter or descendant through males for two generations only of a woman of his own *got*.

“Among the Agarwal Baniyas a man may marry in any *got* except his own, even in his mother's *got* and even in his mother's family,

1. Ibid, p. 51.

provided the relationship be not very close. There is no distinct limit fixed.”

These restrictions are now giving way to some extent and the suitability of a match becomes sometimes the criterion for the marriage alliance. This tendency is visible more among the educated and advanced families though the rural population is still in the grip of caste rigidity. The Meos do not marry with non-Muslims because they do not want to lose their distinctiveness as a religious and cultural group. The Hindus also follow the caste hierarchy and a person of higher caste will not marry a person of lower caste.

The marriage within the *gotra* or with cousins or inter-caste are also not approved by society and hence are rare. There has been occasional relaxation among the Hindu displaced persons migrated from Pakistan who may marry the daughters of maternal uncle and aunt probably due to the earlier Muslim influence. Though endogamy is permitted in Islam, Meos do not marry women of their mother or father's *gotras*.

With regard to widow marriage, Jats, Ahirs, Meos, Gujars and Harijans are more advanced as compared with the other castes. A woman of marriageable age seldom remains a widow and she is readily accepted as a wife by one of the brothers of the deceased husband. This type of marriage is called *Karewa*. *Karewa* is not accompanied by any ceremony. The woman merely resumes her jewels, bracelets and coloured clothes which she ceased to wear on her husband's death. A widow cannot be compelled to marry but the influence of the family is strong enough to make her yield to their wishes.

In case the husband dies shortly after the marriage and the girl has not lived with him or has no issue, she is re-married with all the ceremonies of the usual marriage. This is called *punar vivah*.

Sometimes widows do not marry but adopt some profession. In urban areas, they usually engage themselves in teaching, nursing, social work or doing some Government or private service but in rural areas they live only on the property left behind by their husbands or under the protection of their families.

Divorce.—Divorce is not much prevalent. There is a general tendency to suffer hardship resulting from ill-matched marriages. This is particularly true of uneducated and conservative people. They prefer to lead a miserable life rather than to dissolve the marriage. Another practice has been to leave

the girl with her parents and never recall her. However, with the coming into force of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, cases of divorce are being instituted now and then in law courts. The following table gives year-wise details of divorce cases in the Gurgaon district since the creation of Haryana on November 1, 1966 :—

Year	Cases instituted			Divorce Petitions		Cases com- promised	Cases pend- ing
	Pending cases	New cases	Total	granted (Allow- ance allowed)	dis- missed		
1966	—	14	14	1	8	—	5
1967	5	29	34	3	17	2	12
1968	12	27	39	9	23	2	5
1969	5	27	32	5	11	6	10
1970	10	26	36	6	16	4	10
1971	10	16	26	8	8	1	9
1972	9	32	41	9	21	4	7
1973	7	38	45	10	20	4	11
1974	11	43	54	7	16	3	28
1975	28	14	42	4	7	2	29
1976	29	16	45	8	8	2	27
1977	27	14	41	3	2	2	34

Birth and death customs.—Ritual impurity continues for 13 days in the case of a child birth in the family. The mother and the child are bathed on 3rd, 5th, 7th and 13th day. For 40 days, the mother is considered to be impure and is not allowed to cook meals. People welcome the birth of a male child and distribute sweets to celebrate the occasion. The parents of the mother send *chhoochak* which comprises some ornaments and clothes for the mother and the child. Feasts are held and sisters and daughters of the family are offered gifts.

Among the Meos the *soonat* (circumcision) ceremony takes place in the case of a male child when he attains the age of about 5 years. This is considered to be one of the religious ceremonies and is a must according to Islam. On the occasion, friends and relatives are invited and feasted.

Among the Hindus, the *mundan* ceremony is performed and relatives

and friends are invited and feasts are held. The ceremony is performed when either the child is one year old or when he is of three years. The child is shorn of all his hair and this is the first hair-cut in his life. Some orthodox families take the child to a temple in or outside the district to perform the ceremony.

In case of death, the dead body is bathed and wrapped in a piece of new unwashed cloth. The Hindus cremate the dead body. They collect ashes of the deceased on the fourth day and immerse these in the Ganga. The family mourning continues for 13 or 17 days. In the end, the family priest is served with meals in the name of the deceased. Among the Meos, the corpse is buried in a graveyard and the Mullah recites verses from the Koran for about 3 days in the name of the departed soul.¹

POSITION OF WOMEN

The women folk of the district are mostly engaged in outdoor and indoor activities of agriculture which is the mainstay of the people of this area. Since Independence, the condition of women has undergone a vital change. The education of women has received a new impetus and numerous academic and technical institutions have been set up. The spread of education has jerked the social barriers against their employment. Women are now found serving as Lady Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurses, Midwives, Staff Nurses, Trained Dais, Teachers, Craft Mistresses, Gram Sewikas, Social Education Organisers, Physical Instructors, Sewing Mistresses, etc. Women have not yet ventured in the fields of engineering, transport and the like. On the other hand, they are replacing men in many other fields such as social education, child welfare and community work, arts and crafts and social work. This is more true of the urban areas.

In rural areas the division of work between man and woman is, however, still very rigid. The woman puts in more work than the man who may while away most of his time in smoking a hookah or gossiping with friends. The Jat women participate in nearly all agricultural operations except ploughing. They take care of cattle and assist men even in sowing operations. Their work in the fields is in addition to what they have to do within the households. Darling, therefore, rightly remarked that the Jatni was an economic treasure.² This equally applied to the Meoni. The life of the

1. The celebration of *kaj* is vanishing among Meos. It is a feast which is held sometime between the third and the fourth day after the death of a person. The most ordinary *kaj* involves inviting relatives and friends and entertaining them for three days. In a few cases, a whole circle of villages constituting *pal* was invited and thousands of rupees were spent on entertainment.

2. Malcolm Lyall Darling, *The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt*, 1923, p. 38.

housewife is, on the whole, a hard one. She goes to the village well with *gharas* (earthen water pots) on her head, draws water twice a day, cooks the morning meal and when the men are at work in the fields, carries the food to them. On return home, she has to cook the evening meal. In addition to this, she spins cotton and collect cowdung from the fields for making *oplas*. The list of odd jobs attended to by the women is inexhaustible. No wonder they age prematurely. Women who are no more than 25 or 30 look as if they were 40 or 50.

Women have not attained equality with men despite the best efforts of the Arya Samaj and other reformist organisations. One reason is that, in rural areas in particular, they have remained illiterate, largely on account of the attitude of their parents. Even at places where girls schools exist, people are not usually as keen to send their girls to school as they send the boys. Being conservative by nature, they are afraid of modernising influences. Some feel that they cannot allow their daughters to do other outdoor jobs since the daughters help them in field work all day long. Thus women, by and large, are neither educated nor economically independent. They command a lower status in society and cannot be independent.

HOME LIFE

Although it may appear to a casual observer that the home life of villagers is patterned on traditional lines, yet a closer view at once indicates the directions in which changes in this pattern are percolating from the more modernised urban localities.

Dwellings (Rural and Urban).—The usual types of dwellings in rural areas consist of a few rooms which are constructed around a courtyard. One of the rooms near the courtyard is meant for tethering of cattle. In poor families, the cattle and members of the family share the room. The number of rooms depends upon the status of the family. Generally, the farmers have houses which consist of two to three rooms; Harijans and other poor communities possess houses which have only one or two rooms. Many of the houses in the villages have roofs thatched with straw and grass. In recent years, some villagers have constructed houses with pakka roofs. But houses are generally constructed without any plan. There is hardly any provision for ventilation and proper lighting. The walls and floors are plastered with mud. Provision for bathrooms and latrines hardly exist in the houses and members of the family go out in the fields to answer the call of nature. The men take their bath in temples or mosques or at the well whereas females take their bath in the corner of a room where an outlet for water is provided. With the rise in

the standard of living, rural people are also realising the need of bathrooms, latrines and proper sanitary arrangements.

The business community in urban areas have constructed pakka houses and these houses are generally double-storeyed. Where such houses are located in the market, the shops are constructed on the ground floor and living quarters are placed behind the shops or on the first floor. They have also arrangements for the latrines and bath rooms and their roofs are pakka and the walls and floors are made of burnt bricks and something plastered with cement.

With the construction of model towns and new colonies in various urban areas of the district, modern houses with a courtyard and lawns are also coming up. In such localities, there are arrangements for piped water-supply and proper drainage. Shamaspur, Ajrounda and Daulatbad are the three properly planned model villages having good houses.

According to 1961 Census, there were 2,10,557 households in the district. Of these, 0.2 per cent did not have any regular room; 40.8 per cent had one room; 31.0 per cent 2 rooms; 14.4 per cent 3 rooms; 6.6 per cent 4 rooms; and 7.0 per cent 5 or more rooms.

A household in urban as well as rural areas consisted of 5.9 persons on an average. The size of the household increased with the number of rooms in the dwelling. It was 4.78 persons in the case of household living in one room unit and 9.33 persons in the case of those living in the dwelling of 5 or more rooms. The rate of increase in the size of household was, however, not so steep and consequently the number of persons per room declined in large dwellings. Against the district percentage of 40.8 in the case of one room dwellings, the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil had 55.7 per cent of such dwellings in which an average 5.06 persons resided in one room.

Furniture and decorations.—The villagers generally possess articles of utility and not of beauty and these generally include *charpoys*, *peeras* and *moorahs*. Few houses have chairs or tables. Well-to-do landowners have, however, big *niwar* or fine string beds.

The houses in the towns are provided with chairs and tables. Houses of well-to-do persons are furnished with sofas, wardrobes and dinning tables.

In towns, pictures, curtains and some other curio articles form interior decoration of the houses; but interior decoration as such is hardly known in the villages. They decorate their houses with some calendars or pictures of some national leaders or prophets.

Handi, degchi, katora and metal tumbler are common utensils used by the people in rural areas. The Hindus use utensils made of brass or bronze, and the Meos usually make do with a *degchi* of copper, *katora* of brass, and aluminium tumblers. Petromax lamps, torches and sewing machines are becoming common in rural areas. In towns, the brass and bronze utensils are getting replaced by porcelain crockery; however, the cooking utensils are still of brass and bronze. Utensils of stainless steel are used rarely being more expensive. Kerosene stoves, radio sets, transistor radios and sewing machines are generally found not only in urban houses but are a common sight in rural areas also. Bicycles are now ubiquitous both in towns and villages.

Dress and ornaments.—The common dress worn by men of the district is a shirt, a *dhoti* round the waist and turban or a cap on the head. The Meos wear a loose *kurta*, a wrap *tahmat* and a turban. The turban is usually made of coarse cloth and is called *phainta* among the Meos and *safa*, *dupatta* and *patka* among others. In eastern parts of the district, quilted trousers are also used in winter. The most common type of shoes is the village made *panta*, which has a design common throughout the rural areas in north India.

Women usually wear *ghagra* (a loose skirt or petticoat), a full sleeved shirt, and *orhna*. On festive and ceremonial occasions, they wear multi-coloured new clothes. Ahir women generally put on blue petticoat and red *orhna* worked on the *hem* in white and usually studded with circular pieces of tiny mirrors. These too are frequently decorated with bosses and fringes. The common dress of a Muslim woman is a *churidar* pyjama, a full sleeved shirt, and an *orhna* (known as *lagra* among Meos) to cover the shoulders and the head. Invariably these are of different colours—red, green, yellow and black being most common. These colours are fast and deep.¹

1. "Above the thick triangular scarf, with two of its corners framing the face and falling on the shoulders the Meo women, when going out of their houses, are often found to carry rectangular wicker baskets on their heads. Being seen outside their homes without these encumbrances appears to be looked upon almost as a bazaar impropriety: Custom makes them always carry a little grain in these baskets and this no doubt is a remnant of the days when barter was the mode of exchange and these baskets served the same purpose as the purpose of the women do in the cities of our own day.

"But the Meo eve has inculcated charm and picture sequences even to these encumbrances. Beneath these baskets is generally kept a soft ring, with coloured strings falling from it on the shoulders and reaching up to the waists. The ends of these strings are adorned with shells or beads and a sudden movement of the head makes soft music."

(Hashim Amir Ali, *The Meos of Mewat*, 1970, pp. 51-52.)

Married women whose husbands are alive, display a number of ornaments, the commonest among these are the silver rings, 5 to 6 for each ear, *pachheli* (silver bangles) round the wrists, *baankara*, *kaansli*, and *kara* and *naivri* about the ankles. Glass bangles are also worn by younger women, never by widows. *Bali bunda* and chained buttons to shirts are common among Meo girls. Poor women cannot afford many ornaments and they wear silver *kara* on the wrist and *naivri* about the ankles. Men do not generally wear ornaments. *Baankara* and *murki* are used by bridegrooms among Meos on the occasion of marriage.

After 1947, Hindu displaced persons from Pakistan brought with them their own traditions. The last three decades have witnessed a significant cultural fusion between the life style of the old residents and the new. Thus *salwar* and *kamiz* are being increasingly adopted by young girls studying in schools, and even some of the grown-up women have started discarding the old graceful *ghagri* in favour of the *salwar*. They have also almost given up the use of their heavy silver ornaments. The tall and well-built Jat women appear very graceful in their *ghagris* and their bright clothes lend charm and colour to the countryside. The gradual disappearance of the *ghagri* with its bright colours is perhaps not altogether a welcome feature.

The western style of dress in some form or other is gaining favour in urban areas. People belonging to the learned professions, officials, college students in particular irrespective of their origin (whether rural or urban), caste and creed have generally adopted this style of dress.

Food.—Food of the people is simple and there is little variety except slight seasonal variations that depend upon the nature and kind of harvest they get. The number of daily meals is according to the season of the year and the work to be done. The staple food is *bajra* mixed with wheat, gram and barley. *Bajra* is taken during the winter whereas barley, gram and wheat constitute staple food during the summer. Rice is taken only on ceremonial occasions. The people also consume vegetables which are available and pulses like *moong* and *mash*. The people generally do not take meat and eggs; even Meos take these occasionally. Curd milk is consumed in great quantities.

There are no fixed meal times but generally the first meal is taken in the fields before 10 A.M. Lunch consists of loaves besmeared with purified butter and pulses or vegetables. In the evening, tea is taken. In recent years

tea has become quite popular in towns as well as in villages. The dinner consists of *chapatis*, some vegetable, onion and chillies. During winter, large quantities of milk, butter-milk are consumed daily. *Kheer*, *halwa* and sweet rice puddings are common. Normally, they are prepared once a week; but are also prepared on festive occasions and for entertainment of guests.

In urban areas during the past few years the use of vegetable oils has become common. The consumption of vegetables and fruits has increased. Since the Partition, the habit of meat eating has been on the increase and meat shops are seen in a number of towns. Some people from the rural areas have also acquired a taste for meat eating and they enjoy their meals in a *dhaba* on their visit to the town.

So far as drink is concerned, tea as a stimulating drink has become very popular with both urban and rural people. Tea stalls are found in every town and big villages. In summer months, some people prefer to drink a glass of *sharbet* or *lassi*. The aerated soft drinks are becoming popular with younger people. The country-made liquor is consumed practically in every village. Drinking liquor is unfortunately becoming more common everywhere.

Men are much addicted to the use of tobacco—cigarette and bidi smoking in towns and hookah in villages. As a rule women do not indulge in smoking.

COMMUNITY LIFE

As everywhere else, community life is somewhat more effectively organised in villages than in towns. A growing town cannot claim to be the nucleus of a single community. Its various social and economic groups are more exclusive even when scattered. They do not come into such frequent contact with one another. Civic responsibilities no doubt are applicable to all, but these are not cohesive in their nature. And this is more true of an expanding town which is sprawled over a large area. There is a growing tendency for voluntary social agencies to establish themselves in local areas or small towns and organise community life in some form or other. They also organise mass celebration of important festivals in their respective areas.

The social situation in villages is different. Big and small landowners, agricultural labourers and other workers are not far apart from each other. The limited amenities and amusements of village life are equally shared by all of them and require their combined attention. The Community Develop-

ment Programmes have given a fillip to community activities of various kinds and the panchayats have also become a nucleus of community activities.

FOLK CULTURE

The folk culture of the district is expressed in folk-songs, dances and theatre. With fast changing conditions urban culture is slowly but surely making an inroad into folk life. The gramophone-record is an onslaught on the songs of the village *ragi* and the radio seeks to replace the group festivals of folk-songs and dances. Despite all this, folk culture continues to enliven the countryside which hums with dances, folk-songs sung on various occasions and festivals. Of late, All India Radio is giving good attention to the revival of folk culture and broadcasts 'Lok Manas' featuring programmes on Haryana culture, besides the special programmes telecast by the Delhi Television Centre.

The renowned Hindi poet, Surdas, of Bhakti Movement (Krishna Shakha), who composed his verses in *Braj Bhasha*, is said to have been born at Sihigram (near Ballabgarh) in this district. Although the Mewati dialect has no script or written literature, some Mewati poets, like Saadullah Khan, Nurullah Shah, Bhikji Baded, Lal Das and Munshi Ahmed Khan are well known. Among other familiar Meo names may be counted Ehakkay, Ewaz Daddo, Nabi Khan, Ahmed Chander Bhan and Raja. *Mahabharata* translated into Mewati by Saadullah Khan is still extant. The literary contribution of most of these not having acquired the status of written literature, and being passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth and recital, has assumed the form of folk-songs.

The *dohas* of one of the famous Hindi poets, Abdur Rahim Khan-e-Khanan, popularly known as 'Rahiman', are very much current particularly in the Mewat area.¹ He has beautifully depicted the tenderness of love in the following *doha* saying that it is very difficult to have the same feeling of unity and grace as before if the thread of love is once broken:—

*Rahiman dhaaga prem ka,
mat toro chatkaye;
Tute se phir na mile,
mile gaanth par jaye.*

1. "The most famous of names associated with Meo poetry is that of Abdur Rahim Khan-Khanan, whose tomb now dominates the bridge separating Nizamudin from Bhogal on the Mathura Road in South Delhi. His father is said to have been a Turk and his mother was a daughter of the Mewat area. Both apparently shared some literary talents and the mother wrote in both Persian and Mewati. Rahiman is said to have been born and brought up in Alwar."

(Hashim Amir Ali, *The Meos of Mewat*, 1970, p. 70.)

Folk-songs.—With their burden of love and labour, folk-songs have a peculiar charm of their own. In these songs, the heart-beats of the rural people vibrate with their hopes, aspirations, love longings, joys and sorrow. We also hear about the changing season, tinkling of bells of the cattle returning home at sunset, waving of fields of green wheat speckled with yellow *sarson* and the emotional outbursts of married couples at the time of their union and separation.

There is a variety of folk-songs, connected with particular occasions. A good number of these are nature songs in particular months. The month of Sravana (July-August) brings ecstasy in its wake. The impact of the season on the emotional life is obvious. With the onset of black clouds of the monsoon and the raging torrential rains, love longings are evoked. When the sky is overcast with the hanging clouds young women come out of their homes and get lost in the raptures and ecstasies of nature. Their hearts echo in songs and they sing while they swing :

O Mother ! torrential rains have come,
All the tanks and ponds are full of water,

O Mother ! the month of Sravana has come,
Swings are seen on every tree,

O Mother ! *bajra* and *jowar* have sprouted,
The landscape has turned green,

O Mother ! plants are growing speedily
Like a newly wedded girl.

Teej or Haryali Teej is the main festival of Sravana, falling on Sudi 3 (third of the lunar month). It is observed throughout Haryana. By this time the rainy season starts gathering momentum replacing the scorching summer. To celebrate this change, young girls of the countryside yearn for the approach of Teej. It is an occasion for the newly-married girls to go back to their parents. The mother-in-law is approached for permission. The following lines beautifully depict a dialogue between the *bahu* (daughter-in-law) and her *sasar* (mother-in-law) :—

There comes, O mother-in-law ! the month of Sravana,
Let us to our father's home proceed !

O my bride ! who the accompaniers 've come ?
With whose permission will you proceed ?
To your father's home indeed !

O mother-in-law ! brother, the accompaniers 've come,
With your permission I'll proceed,
To my father's home indeed !

The mother-in-law would not object to her going but what about the field and domestic affairs ? Who would attend to these jobs in her absence ?

Who will do the hoeing ?
Who will grind the allotted grain ?
Who, O my bride ! will wash my head ?
And who will fry the *kasar* ?

The intelligent daughter-in-law works out the problem very ably :

Elder *jeth*, O mother-in-law ! will do the hoeing,
Elder *jethi*, O mother-in-law ! will grind the allotted grain,
Barber's wife, O mother-in-law ! will wash your head,
The brother's wife will fry the *kasar*.

The month of Phalguna (February-March) is a pleasant period which inspires the women to sing and dance. It announces the advent of spring; the wintry veil of fog and mist is lifted from the face of the earth and the whisper of spring is in the air. In moonlit nights after they are free from daily chores, the women congregate and sing songs :

Two daughters-in-law in a house,
Both go for water,
O dear ! colourful Phalguna has come,
The scorpoid ring slipped from a daughter-in-law's foot finger,
And the daughter-in-law behind picked it up,
O dear ! colourful Phalguna has come.....

The villagers sing *russia* on Holi in Phalguna. The song is in conversation form and is accompanied by the beats of cattle-drums, harmonium, *chimta*, etc. :

Who is one in this universe and who are two ?
Who is awake and who is asleep ?
God is one and the sun and the moon are two ;
The sin, in the universe, is awake and the goodness asleep.

Ceremonial songs, marriage songs and songs on married life are essentially lyrics sung by women, indispensable to the various rituals and

ceremonies, these cover a wide range of subjects. The following lines, reminiscent of a forgotten social past, are from a marriage song sung by women :—

O beloved daughter ! don't go to the pond,
Your husband's party is coming,

They are riding the horses,
armed with shields and swords,
Covering their heads with round caps
and dressed in pendant waist-
clothes.

O beloved daughter ! don't go to the garden,
.....

A woman sings lullabies and cradle songs when she swings the cradle. Invariably these songs abound in soft and tender feelings natural to the theme :

Your grandfather gets a gold rattle for you,
And your grandmother dandles you,
rejoice, Oh dear boy !

Your uncle gets a gold rattle for you,
And your aunt dandles you,
rejoice, Oh darling boy !

The folk-songs are essentially lyrics giving a glimpse into the woman's heart. These describe a girl's longing for love and marriage, her initial inhibitions, her usual apprehensions, her emotional reaction to the dreary lot in a strange house, complaints from the young wife regarding the monotony of domestic life and various types of odd work which she is compelled to do, pangs of childbirth, etc. Love songs are the most common since love in its varied forms provides numerous themes. The socio-economic aspects too sometimes find expression. Indeed, it is the village woman who has preserved the tradition of folk lore.

Folk-dances.—Folk-dancing, an outburst of surging emotions, at times accompanies folk-singing. The celebration of Phag is a significant festival and its celebration continues for a month. Locally, it is also called Dhuhl-aindi because it is celebrated in a season when dust storms blow. In March, after their daily chores, women congregate in the village in an open space and sing and dance till late at night. Their melodious sound spreads through the village and resounds in gaiety. The dance usually starts with the lines,

which have a distinct poetical flavour :

O dyer's son ! beat the *daph* rhythmically,
Beat it so beautifully that
The Yamuna water may hear
And turn more charming.

The women sit in a circle and sing to the sound of drumbeats or pitcher-beats. Two women, or sometimes four, dance in a circle to the tune of the song. Though the congregation is only of women, they sometimes dance with their faces covered. The style of the dance on this occasion resembles *gidda* of Punjab.

Folk-tales.—Folk-tales are enchanting and people love to hear them at leisure. The characters of folk-tales form the motifs of the facades of houses and *chaupals*. Sorath, Hira Mal Jaimal, Nautanki, Bhartri Hari, Gopi Chand and Nihal Dey are popular subjects among such characters.

GAMES AND RECREATIONS

Wrestling, *kabaddi*, *gindo tora* or *gindo khuli* and *gulli danda* (tip cat) are popular indigenous games in the district, the last two being usually played by children. *Gindo tora* or *gindo khuli* is the indigenous version of the game of hockey and is played with a stick and a ball made of rags and twigs. *Gulli danda* is played in the streets and in a ground outside the village. Wrestling and *kabaddi* are, however, popular sports among the young and the middle-aged men. *Kabaddi* is often played in the moonlit nights during the months of Phalguna and Chaitra (February-March). *Kabaddi* matches are enthusiastically arranged during the festivals, particularly Teej and Raksha Bandhan. Two teams take part in this game. Of a number of varieties in which the game is played, the two types popular in this district are Haryana style and National style. Haryana style *kabaddi* is played in a circular field with a periphery of about 23 metres with 10 players on each side while the field for National style *kabaddi* is marked as a rectangle of 13 metres by 10 metres. In Haryana type, a player of one team goes to the court of the other team repeating the words *kabaddi kabaddi* or *kaudi kaudi* in one breath. If the player after touching and encountering any player of the opposite team returns to the boundary dividing the two courts still uttering the words *kaudi kaudi* in the same breath, the particular player of opposite team is considered to be out and that team loses one point. In case the player is not able to return to his side by crossing the boundary line in one breath, he is considered to be out and his team loses one point. In the National style, the player going to the court of the opposite team may be encountered by any number of players

of the other team. If he does not return to the boundary line dividing the court, his team loses one point but if he reaches the boundary line in one breath the other team loses points corresponding to the number of players who encountered him. The playing time for the game in both the types is the same, viz. 45 minutes including an interval of 5 minutes. The team securing more points wins.

To encourage sports in the rural areas, the State Government gives grant for the construction of playgrounds and also provides coaching facilities. The State Government awards scholarships to promising young players from schools and colleges. Modern games like hockey, cricket, football, volleyball and basketball are popular among students of urban areas where there are facilities of playgrounds while games like *kho kho*, netball, skipping, etc., are popular among girls.¹

Chess, cards and *chopar* are some of the indoor games which are played in urban as well as rural areas. The villagers enjoy these games in *panchayat ghars*, *chopals* or wherever convenient along with a puff of *hookah* or while inhaling *bidi*. Having no other engagement, the *baraatis* accompanying the *baraat* to the bride's village eagerly indulge in these games to while away their time.

The State Public Relations Department has provided radio sets to panchayats, cooperatives and schools under the 'Community Listening Scheme'. In addition to the occasional drama shows, this department frequently exhibits films, mostly documentaries, with the help of a mobile cinema unit both in the urban and rural areas. The contiguity of Delhi has bestowed a great boon on the areas of the Gurgaon district which come within the range (60 kilometres) of the Delhi Television Centre. People, both in urban and rural areas, are taking full advantage of this fortunate situation. While many in urban areas, particularly in Faridabad old, Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Gurgaon own their own television sets, the Government and other agencies have installed television sets at various places in the district.² The items shown on the television include agricultural and animal husbandry development programmes, rural programmes, educational programmes, films, dramas, folk-songs, news bulletins, etc. *Krishi Darshan* programme relayed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday is very popular among the farmers. Gossiping and listening to the radio are common pastimes. The portable transistor has become a fashion of the day with everybody without distinction.

1. For details about sports activities in the district, see Chapter on 'Education and Culture'.

2. For list of the places, see Chapter on 'Other Departments'.

The universal media of mass entertainment, particularly in the towns, is the cinema. It suits the pocket of the rich and the poor alike and by and large is the only place of public entertainment. There are 12 cinema houses and 2 touring talkies¹ in the district. The cinema houses are located at Faridabad (4), Gurgaon (4), Palwal (1), Hodal (1), Sohna (1) and Ballabgarh (1). Recorded film songs and music are freely played on marriages and other festive occasions.

REHABILITATION²

Following the Independence of the country on August 15, 1947, the Punjab Province was bifurcated into the East Punjab,³ and the West Punjab. The former formed a part of India and the latter of Pakistan.

The Partition triggered off communal disturbances of great magnitude. Members of the minority communities on either side had to flee for their life in large numbers leaving everything behind; their lands, houses, cattle, household goods and even valuables. Political expediency had suddenly transformed them into refugees fleeing from their own land and making for a border that was yet to be officially demarcated.

Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs moved from Pakistan to the East Punjab, and almost the same number of Muslims travelled from the East Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh to Pakistan. This tragic movement was one of the most massive in history involving inevitable hardships and miseries. Mostly, the refugees wended their weary way in long caravans on foot and in bullock carts. Others came crammed in trucks or clinging at great risk to the sides and roofs of trains. A few fortunate ones managed to come by air. The movement of all of them was regulated under the protection of the Military Evacuation Organisation. Despite official efforts to protect the migrating population, lawless elements on both sides played havoc with many convoys. Communal feelings running high in those days made human beings behave barbarously towards their victims. The Government of India and the East Punjab Government rose equal to the needs of the time. They took all possible steps

1. The two touring talkies were given licences after March 1975, viz. Parbhat at Faridabad Old on May 5, 1975, and Raj at Anangpur on February 2, 1976.

2. All the data and information included in this section relate to the Gurgaon district prior to its re-organisation on December 22, 1972.

3. The East Punjab then comprised the Ambala Division, (Hisar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla districts), the Jullundur Division (Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Firozpur districts) and a part of the Lahore Division (Amritsar district, Gurdaspur district except Shakargarh tahsil and Patti sub-tahsil of Lahore district).

to alleviate the sufferings of these distressed people. It was a tremendous task requiring a heroic effort. The fact that this challenge was met so successfully within a decade speaks volumes in favour of the administration. The following pages will show how the Government proceeded comprehensively on all fronts.

Refugee camps.—Transit camps were established at Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ambala and particularly large one at Kurukshetra with a capacity of five lakh. The rush of displaced people obliged the Government to establish refugee camps in other districts as well. Accordingly, six such camps were set up in the Gurgaon district; three at Gurgaon and one each at Palwal, Rewari and Faridabad and approximately 35,000 people were accommodated in these camps. All available buildings, including educational institutions, were utilised for sheltering refugees and even tented camps had to be set up. The services of teachers and students were utilised in the management of these relief camps. In lieu of the recognised service, students were given certificates/degrees by the newly set-up Panjab University, entitling them to have qualified in their respective examinations (without actually undergoing examination).

Camp life was made reasonably agreeable by the provision of a number of facilities. Free ration was distributed in these camps. Fruits, multi-vitamin tablets and other special items of diet were issued to refugees on medical advice. Blankets, quilts and clothes were supplied during the winter. Dispensaries were opened in tents for immediate medical relief. These camps provided much needed relief to the displaced persons and gave breathing time to all concerned to plan their future.

Though by the summer of 1948 the routine of camp life and administration of relief was well organised, the stage had arrived for the Government to take the next step of enabling displaced persons to find independent means of existence. To achieve this the grant of free rations was limited to those families who had no adult male member and could not, therefore, maintain themselves. All able-bodied male adults between ages of 16 and 60 years, who began to work or who refused to work when they got the opportunity, were de-rationed along with their dependents although they were allowed to live in the camps. Those entitled to allotment of land were obliged to leave soon after temporary allotment of the evacuee land had been made to them.

The population in the camps started decreasing gradually as a result of the steps taken for the speedy re-settlement of the displaced persons. Displaced persons from rural areas moved into villages evacuated by Muslims

while those from urban areas were sent to towns where they took to various avocations to earn their livelihood. For the destitutes, two infirmaries were set up, one at Palwal in 1951, and another at Rewari¹ in 1954. The former was closed in 1961 and its inmates were transferred to the later. Subsequently, the Rewari Infirmary was shifted to Rohtak in 1964 and merged with the Mahila Ashram, Rohtak, which was re-named Infirmary, Rohtak.² During the period 1954—64, the maximum number of inmates in the Rewari Infirmary was 2,060. Of this number, 1,152 were rehabilitated.³ Besides free accommodation, electricity, water, medical treatment and education for their children, the inmates were provided with cash doles and clothing allowance as detailed below :

Unit of family	Cash dole per mensem	Clothing allowance per mensem
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
One member	35	2
Two members	50	4
Three members	65	6
Four members	78	8
Five members	90	10
Six members	100	10
Seven members	110	10

Other facilities included three training-cum-production centres (for tailoring, hand embroidery and weaving craft) and a hostel for bed-ridden inmates where arrangements existed for cooked meals. As soon as a family started earning more than Rs. 150 a month, it was given one year cash dole in advance and discharged from the Infirmary.

Emigration and immigration.—The Muslim population of the district consisted of Meos, Afghans, Baluches, Muslim Rajputs and Sheikhs. No accurate figures are available to show the precise number of Muslim evacuees, but the diminution of about 86,000 in the Muslim population in the Census

1. In the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.

2. For details about Infirmary, Rohtak, refer to the *Rohtak District Gazetteer, 1970*, pp. 315-16 and 335-36.

3. Of the remaining 908 inmates who were transferred to the Rohtak Infirmary, 628 have further been rehabilitated and there are now only 280 inmates.

figures of 1941 and 1951 indicates roughly the extent of their migration to Pakistan.¹

The displaced persons from Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and other parts of Pakistan were settled in the then district. Table V of Appendix gives their number according to the district of origin, while the following table shows the displaced persons settled in the urban and rural areas of the district as per 1951 Census:—

District of origin	Number of persons settled in rural areas							Grand of per- sons settled in urban areas	total
	Gur- gaon tahsil	Bal- labgarh tahsil	Firoz- pur Jhirka tahsil	Nuh tahsil	Pal- wal tahsil	Rewari tahsil	Total		
Dera Ghazi Khan	1,137	340	5,813	160	1,782	5,706	14,938	14,676	29,614
Mianwali	221	1,252	9	1,661	9	720	3,872	10,044	13,916
Muzaffargarh	81	418	14	37	30	1,789	2,369	1,739	4,108
Others	677	226	3,534	345	184	1,583	6,549	30,400	36,949
Total :	2,116	22,36	9,370	2,203	2,005	9,798	27,728	56,859	84,587

RURAL REHABILITATION

The aim of the Government at that time was to ensure quick distribution of land with the object of giving employment to all displaced farmers who could start cultivation immediately. Possession was not to be delayed as the *kharif* crop was standing and *rabi* of 1948 was to be sown. All agricultural refugees who had either owned land or held land by virtue of grant and were cultivating it in Pakistan were declared eligible for temporary allotments. Allotments of lands abandoned by Muslims were accordingly made, preference being given to groups of cultivators who were bound by ties of kinship or friendship. This was done to maintain the social homogeneity of such settlements. Under this scheme, each family was given a plough unit (about 10 acres or 4 hectares) of land regardless of its holding in the West Punjab (Pakistan) and financial assistance in the form of food and *taccavi* loans. This measure not only provided work and the means of livelihood to a very large number of displaced persons but also had a very salutary effect on agricultural production in the State. That is why, despite its shattered economy during the post partition years, agricultural production in the State did not remain low for very long.

1. The total number of Muslims according to 1941 Census was about 2,50,000 whereas 1951 Census shows the number as 1,63,663.

Allocations.—The bulk of the population from the Dera Ghazi Khan and Mianwali districts, including colonists, was settled in the Gurgaon district. In addition, provision was made for those displaced persons from Muzaffargarh who had already settled in the district and did not wish to be settled elsewhere.

Allocations to the displaced persons from Dera Ghazi Khan.—The grade I area left behind in the Dera Ghazi Khan district was much more than the areas classed as grade I and even as grade II available in the Gurgaon district. The lands of the Palwal and Ballabgarh tahsils were relatively more fertile. It was, therefore, decided that the entire area available in the Ballabgarh tahsil and 7,500 standard acres¹ in the Palwal tahsil be allotted to displaced persons from Chahi Nehri circle of the Dera Ghazi Khan tahsil.

For Chak Qutab and Chak Qadra of the Rajanpur tahsil, 2,814 standard acres were provided in the Palwal tahsil. For Chak Sind of the Jampur tahsil, 5,000 standard acres were provided in the Palwal tahsil. The claimants of Chahi Nehri circle of the Sanghar tahsil were to be allotted land in Bangar circle of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil.

The remaining claimants from the grade I assessment circles of the Dera Ghazi Khan district were to be settled in the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil in Bangar, Deher and Chiknot circles and in the grade III villages of Budher circle.

The claimants from Sailab circle of the Rajanpur tahsil and Sind circle of the Sanghar tahsil were to receive allotment in the Sohna and Sahibi circles of the Gurgaon tahsil and, if necessary, in the grade III villages of Bahora and Bhud circles.

The claimants from Pachhad circle of the Dera Ghazi Khan tahsil, Kalapani circle of the Jampur tahsil, a group of villages (which was specified) near Dajal in the Jampur tahsil and Pachhad of the Rajanpur tahsil were to receive allotment in the grade IV villages of Bahora and Bhud circles of the Gurgaon tahsil and the grade IV villages of Budher circle of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil. The claimants from Pachhad circle of the Sanghar tahsil and the remaining Pachhad claimants of the Jampur tahsil were to be settled in the Narnaul tahsil of the Mahendragarh district.²

1. It is a measure of area convertible into ordinary acres of any class of land according to the prescribed scale with reference to the quantity of yield and quality of soil.

2. For the purpose of settlement of displaced persons from Dera Ghazi Khan, tahsil Narnaul of the Mahendragarh district (then in Pepsu) and Gurgaon were treated as a single area of allocation.

In the parts of the Gurgaon district, earmarked for the Dera Ghazi Khan or Mianwali districts or where Muzaffargarh refugees were already settled, displaced persons to whom allotment had already been made and whose settlement was consistent with the rules of grading, were allowed to remain there. Thus, a displaced person from Pucka circle of the Bhakkar tahsil could remain in Palwal or Ballabgarh if he was already settled temporarily and wished to remain there.

Allocations to the displaced persons from Mianwali.—Bawal sub-tahsil of the then Gurgaon district was earmarked for the resettlement of displaced persons from the Mianwali district. The provision in this area was in addition to 4,000 standard acres provided in the Ambala district for those already settled there and others from Pucka circle of the Mianwali tahsil, and 1,000 standard acres provided in the Karnal district for displaced weavers from the Bhakkar tahsil who had been settled at Panipat.

Displaced persons from Pucka circle of the Bhakkar tahsil, Pucka circle of the Mianwali tahsil and Saadat Miani circle were to be settled in Gurgaon and Sahibi circles of the Gurgaon tahsil and Bangar and Dehar circles of the Nuh tahsil.

Displaced persons from Pucka and Nehri circles of the Isa Khel tahsil, Kacha and Khudri of the Mianwali tahsil, Kacha of the Bhakkar tahsil and Kacha circle of the Isa Khel tahsil were to be settled in the grade III villages of Dehar and Taoru circles of the Nuh tahsil, the Pataudi sub-tahsil and grade II and grade III villages of Sahibi circle of the Rewari tahsil.

Displaced persons from Thal Kalan and Daggar circles of the Bhakkar tahsil were made entitled for allotment in the Chahat Kheri circle of the Rewari tahsil, Bawal sub-tahsil and the available area in Sahibi circle of the Rewari tahsil.

In the area proposed for the settlement of Mianwali claimants, it was open for the eligible (under the rules of grading) displaced persons from Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh who already held temporary allotments in that area, to continue there.

Sub-allocation adjustments.—As a result of a decision of the erstwhile Patiala State to permit certain refugees from Kashmir who had been given ad hoc allotments in the Narnaul tahsil to continue there, an additional area of 1,400 standard acres was made available in villages Akanwali and Jamalpur Sheikhan near Tohana in tahsil Hisar of the Hisar district for displaced persons from the Dera Ghazi Khan district.

Quasi-permanent allotment.—The scheme of temporary allotments no doubt provided some relief but no development could take place until uncertainty was dispelled and the allottees were assured of their proprietary right to the land which they were cultivating. In the absence of such assurances, all financial help in the shape of *taccavi* loans, etc., instead of being properly utilised was being squandered away by the recipients. To meet the situation, the State Government evolved a scheme of converting temporary allotments into quasi-permanent. The allottees were thus encouraged to improve the lands allotted to them.

This was a preliminary step towards the resettlement of displaced persons. Claims were invited from them and orally verified at tahsil headquarters. Unfortunately, in spite of their sufferings, many unscrupulous displaced persons made exaggerated claims, and obtained excessive allotments. To defeat these tactics, the Government obtained original revenue records from Pakistan and verified the claims of the displaced persons. These also showed that there was substantial difference between the land left behind in Pakistan by the incoming displaced persons and that abandoned by Muslims in the East Punjab. The latter was less. To overcome this problem the available land was converted into standard acres, and graded cuts were applied in making allotments to displaced claimants. The cuts were in proportion to the size of the claim. Bigger claimants lost more in comparison with the smaller claimants.

In the then Gurgaon district, the Muslim evacuees left behind 1,59,945 acres (67,773 standard acres) of land. The net area, excluding urban area and deductions and reservation, available for quasi-permanent allotment was 64,684 standard acres. The tahsil-wise distribution of this land was as follows :—

Tahsil	Area available (Standard acres)
Gurgaon	9,101
Ballabgarh	5,717
Firozpur Jhirka	13,598
Nuh	13,981
Palwal	15,314
Rewari	6,973
Total :	64,684

The land was allotted to the displaced persons without any share in *Shamlat deh*. Area to the extent of 244 standard acres as on March 31, 1977, is still available for disposal.

Agricultural loans.—Allotment of land on a quasi-permanent basis could not, by itself, be sufficient for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. They were, therefore, given assistance by way of agricultural loans for purchasing bullocks, agricultural implements, fodder, seeds, and for repairing wells and houses. To minimise chances of misuse, a general policy was devised to advance these loans in kind. The amount of loan, as shown below, was advanced from 1947-48 to 1953-54 :

Year	Loan advanced (Rs.)
1947-48	1,02,066
1948-49	3,75,480
1949-50	1,75,172
1950-51	1,82,920
1951-52	12,900
1952-53	7,050
1953-54	65,320
Total :	9,20,908

The disbursement of such loans was terminated after 1953-54.

Conferment of proprietary rights.—The quasi-permanent allotments were followed by the conferment of proprietary rights. This was taken up in 1955 after the enforcement of Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. Bogus and excessive allotments were cancelled. Only the genuine claims of displaced persons, verified from the revenue record received from Pakistan, were admitted. This resulted in the return to the evacuee pool of lakhs of acres of evacuee lands usurped by unscrupulous displaced persons. The following table gives tahsil-wise data about the conferment of proprietary rights in the Gurgaon district :—

Name of tahsil	Number of allottees on whom proprietary rights had been conferred	Area (Standard acres)
1	2	3
Gurgaon	3,005	7,633 — 11½ 3 — 3½

1	2	3
Ballabgarh	1,777	6,439 — 7½
Firozpur Jhirka	17,112	12,737 — 10
Nuh	6,560	12,676 — 9½
		0 — 14½
Palwal	3,570	14,502 — 9½
		3 — 15½
Rewari	12,197	6,532 — 9½
Total :	44,221	60,530 — 11½

Rural housing.—Rains and floods had damaged a large number of houses abandoned by Muslims in Gurgaon. Of the total number of evacuee rural houses in the then district, 6,940 were available for allotment; 3,187 were allotted and 670 were on rent with local or displaced persons. The remaining had been damaged by rain and rendered unfit for habitation. Another aspect of the rural housing problem was that the houses were unevenly distributed. In some villages they were in excess of the requirements of the allottees while in others they were inadequate or non-existent, for entire *abadis* had crumbled and not a single house remained intact. The houses in excess of the needs of the allottees in certain villages could not be used for making up the deficiency of accommodation in other villages.

Like allotment of land, houses were allotted on a temporary basis in the first instance and later quasi-permanently and finally *sanads* of proprietary rights were issued. After reserving some houses for common purposes, the allottees were given a choice according to their seniority on the merit list, which was based on the size of their holding. The bigger allottee was given a better house and the smaller one a less favoured one. Those who could not get a house were given cash compensation instead.

URBAN REHABILITATION

The rehabilitation of displaced persons coming from urban areas had three aims: (1) to provide residential accommodation, (2) to offer financial assistance by way of loans and grants and (3) to create opportunities for gainful employment. These were stupendous tasks in themselves but the general trend of shift towards urban areas after Independence made them more formidable. The gloomy situation was indeed a challenge which called for various well-considered schemes of urban re-settlement.

Utilisation of evacuee properties.—All Muslim abandoned properties were taken over as evacuee properties and were governed by the Punjab Evacuee Ordinance IV of 1947. This Ordinance was superseded by the East Punjab Evacuee (Administration of Property) Act XIV of 1947 which came into force on December 12, 1947. This Act was further amended and repealed in part from time to time. All previous Acts and Ordinances were repealed by the Administration of Evacuee Ordinance XXVII of 1949. This Ordinance was replaced by the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 which came into force on April 17, 1950. This Act was amended by the Amending Acts LXVI of 1950, XXII of 1951, XI of 1953, XLII of 1954, XCI of 1956 and I of 1960. Such properties comprising houses, shops, vacant sites, *Kholas* (dilapidated houses) and industrial establishments were temporarily allotted to displaced persons on a rental basis. Their permanent disposal stated in 1953-54. All evacuee properties were acquired by the Central Government under Section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. Properties valued below Rs. 10,000 (below Rs. 50,000 for industrial establishment) were declared allotable while those assessed above these properties were sold by open auction. Subsequently the limit of allotable properties was raised to Rs. 15,000. Properties lying vacant or in unauthorised possession were similarly auctioned.

In the urban areas of the then district, there were 6,320 evacuee properties : 2,818 valued above Rs. 10,000 and 3,502 valued below Rs. 10,000. These became a part of the evacuee pool for compensating displaced persons with verified claims. Allotable properties were given away as compensation against verified claims while those occupied by non-claimants were leased out to them. The claimants were allowed to make up any deficiency in their claims for allotted properties by instalments. Many of the properties valued above Rs. 10,000 were sold by 1966 or allotted to Government departments or public institutions at a negotiated reserved price. All these details may be seen at a glance from the following table :—

Town	Total number of properties			
	Available	Sold by auction	Disposed of by way of allotment/transfer	Sold by negotiation
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rewari	2,426	1,332	798	2
2. Gurgaon	549	426	119	—
3. Nuh	308	114	192	—
4. Firozpur Jhirka	277	47	201	—

1	2	3	4	5
5. Palwal	597	342	208	—
6. Ballabgarh	241	168	61	—
7. Bawal	445	270	169	—
8. Pataudi	176	54	102	—
9. Hodal	298	91	188	—
10. Sohna	353	213	124	—
11. Farrukhnagar	303	85	193	—
12. Faridabad	347	72	257	—
Total :	6,320	3,214	2,612	2

Housing schemes.—The properties abandoned by the Muslim emigrants were not sufficient to provide shelter to all the displaced persons settled in the district. While the former were generally labourers or artisans with a comparatively low standard of living, the latter were businessmen and shopkeepers, used to a relatively higher standard of living. To cope with the shortage of residential accommodation, the Government formulated three housing schemes, viz. New Townships, 8-Marla (Cheap) Housing Colonies and 4-Marla (Cheap) Tenements to cater to the requirements of various groups of displaced population. The New Townships accommodated the rich and upper-middle classes whereas the housing colonies and tenements helped the lower-middle and poorer sections. The houses and plots in the New Townships and 8-Marla (Cheap) Housing Colonies were sold at a reserved price under the East Punjab Refugees Rehabilitation (Buildings and Building Sites) Act, 1948. The price was recovered as loan in 30 half-yearly instalments. Later they were allowed to adjust these loans against their verified claims. The disposal of 4-Marla (Cheap) Tenements was made under executive instructions in consultation with the Government of India. Details of the houses and shops constructed and plots laid out under these schemes in the then Gurgaon district are given below :

Name of the Scheme	Houses constructed	Shops constructed	Shop sites	Plots
1	2	3	4	5
New Township, Gurgaon	200	10	12	202
New Township, Palwal	200	—	—	121
New Township, Rewari	298	4	—	92

1	2	3	4	5
8-Marla (Cheap) Housing Colony, Palwal	96	—	—	34
8-Marla (Cheap) Housing Colony, Gurgaon	200	—	—	—
4-Marla (Cheap) Tenements, Gurgaon	434	tenements		
4-Marla (Cheap) Tenements, Faridabad	80	tenements		
4-Marla (Cheap) Tenements, Palwal	86	tenements		

In all these colonies satisfactory arrangements were made for drainage, water-supply and electricity. Provision was also made for school buildings, public parks, hospitals, clubs, libraries and places of worship. Most of the plots earmarked for such special purposes were sold to private registered bodies at half the reserved sale price, on the condition that the plots sold would be utilised for the purpose for which they were earmarked.

Mud-hut colonies.—Mud-hut colonies were constructed in 1950 at Gurgaon (Shamshan Bhoomi Camp and Railway Road), Palwal and Rewari to provide accommodation to the residual population in refugee camps comprising members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and landless and destitute persons. A total of 3,950 mud-huts were constructed; 2,350 at Gurgaon, 1,450 at Palwal and 150 at Rewari. The claimants were required to pay the cost of the land and the super-structure. The non-claimants were charged only the cost of the land and the cost of the super-structure was treated as a grant. Nothing was charged from the destitute widows and disabled persons.

Small urban and house building loans.—The scheme of advancing loans and grants to help the poor and middle class displaced persons to re-start their business, trade or other vocations was introduced in February 1948. Under the East Punjab Refugees Rehabilitation (Loans and Grants) Act, 1948, the loan was limited to Rs. 5,000 to an individual, Rs. 20,000 to a group of 4 or more displaced persons and Rs. 25,000 to a cooperative society. Grants were also given to unattached women, widows and others for their re-settlement. The maximum grant to an individual was limited to Rs. 500.

Small urban loans.—These loans were advanced to displaced persons to enable them to establish themselves in different vocations. All classes of displaced persons (traders, shopkeepers, artisans, industrialists, students, lawyers and medical practitioners) were helped under the scheme. The loans carried an interest of 3 per cent per annum. Their recovery was to start after two years

of disbursement and they were repayable together with interest in equal yearly instalments spread over a period of six years. The amounts advanced as loans to displaced persons during 1948-49 to 1956-57 were as below :

Year	Loan advanced
	(Rs.)
1947-48	41,600
1948-49	3,50,300
1949-50	2,99,050
1950-51	2,20,665
1951-52	500
1952-53	25,000
1953-54	37,000
1954-55	10,000
1955-56	44,700
1956-57	19,000
Total :	10,47,815

The scheme of small urban loans was discontinued after 1956-57 onwards.

House-building loans.—House building loans were advanced to purchasers of plots sold out by the State Government in model towns and new colonies set up after the Partition. These loans enabled displaced persons to build their own houses on easy terms of repayment. The following house building loans were advanced during 1949-50 to 1955-56 :—

Year	Loan advanced
1	2
	(Rs.)
1949-50	2,71,250
1950-51	50,000
1951-52	2,50,000
1952-53	1,75,000

1	2
	(Rs.)
1953-54	—
1954-55	2,400
1955-56 ¹	1,54,800
Total :	9,03,450

No loans were given after 1955-56.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED STUDENTS AND TRAINEES

Displaced students had suffered greatly owing to the weakening of the financial position of their parents and guardians. The student community constitutes a valuable national asset. Their education was upset by the partition of the country. In order to enable them to pursue their studies, a scheme to give grants and loans to students was sanctioned by the Government in January 1948. Under this scheme, relief to the students of colleges and technical institutions took the form of loans. Relief to school students was in the form of grants for the purchase of books, apparatus, stationery and exemption from school and examination fees. The loans carried a nominal interest of 2 per cent per annum and were repayable within four years (in deserving cases up to six years) of the date of the payment of the last instalment. However, these were later treated as grants.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT

The next important step toward effecting rehabilitation was the provision of business premises where the displaced persons could pursue their avocations, industry or other professional work. The Government decided that evacuee shops, factories and industrial establishments would be allotted only to the displaced persons. An essential condition of eligibility, however, was that a displaced person who claimed allotment of a shop or a factory should have been carrying on similar business or industry in the West Punjab (Pakistan).

The number of evacuee shops, factories and industrial establishments in the East Punjab were far too inadequate to meet the requirements of the displaced persons who were to be rehabilitated. This disparity was beset with

1. In 1955-56, loans were advanced free of interest to the displaced persons having verified claims to the extent of Rs. 8,000 of immoveable property left in Pakistan.

the danger of the capital and industrial talent owing out of the State. In order to meet this situation and to create additional employment at important refugee centres, the Government formed a scheme of developing industrial townships in areas having substantial industrial potential or areas which were expected to gain this potential once industries were established. In this district, such a township was established at Faridabad which has now emerged as an industrial hub of North India.

Shopping centres were provided at Gurgaon, Palwal and Rewari for displaced persons who were doing business in temporarily installed wooden structures on pavements. An amount of Rs. 500 was advanced as loan for the construction of this type of shop. This facility served as an incentive and consequently 14 shops in Sabzi Mandi, Gurgaon, 45 shops in Mud-hut Colony, Palwal and 48 shops in Punjabi Market, Rewari, were constructed.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

To adjust the displaced persons in the economy of the State and to make up for the acute shortage of skilled labour, a number of vocational training centres were opened by the Government. Three such centres, one each at Gurgaon, Palwal and Rewari were opened in 1948-49. The aim was to impart technical training so that the displaced persons could be able to secure suitable employment after getting such training. Tools, equipment and machinery were provided mostly by the Government of India. Expenses for contingencies and establishment were met by the State Government. In fact, these were training-cum-production centres. The articles of general utility, as shown below, were produced and sold in the market:

Centre	Trade	Training imparted/articles produced and sold
Vocational Training Centre, Gurgaon	Carpentry	Chairs, stools, tables, almirahs, etc.
	Radio Mechanic	Training imparted
	Electrician	Do
Vocational Training Centre, Palwal	Tailoring	Pyjamas, shirts and bushirts
	Niwar and durries	Niwar and durries
	Hosiery	Socks, gloves, under-garments, etc.
Vocational Training Centre, Rewari	Leather and footwear	Shoes, attache cases, etc.

The centres were closed in 1963. The staff was adjusted in the industrial training institutes and the equipment and machinery were auctioned.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Compensation was paid to displaced persons who had abandoned immoveable property in Pakistan, after their claims had been verified under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950. Interim compensation was sanctioned for certain categories of displaced persons who were in urgent need of relief. The interim scheme was later replaced by the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, under which a scale of compensation was prescribed. It gave more to smaller claimants, and less to the bigger claimants. This compensation was paid out of the compensation pool to which the Central Government had contributed.

Residual work .—The rehabilitation of refugees was completed by 1958 and only minor residuary problems remained, e.g. correction of clerical mistakes in allotments or rectification of deficiencies, if any. The State Government entered into an administrative and financial agreement with the Government of India from March 1, 1970, whereby all the available urban evacuee lands and properties have been transferred to the State Government. These are now being sold by the Tahsildar (Sales). This process also helps in the detection of usurped properties. The Tahsildar (Sales) has also been authorised by the Government to conduct sale of surplus land available in the various rehabilitation colonies of the district. Prices of land in the rehabilitation colonies have gone up. All this has become an additional source of revenue to the Government.

IMPACT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ON THE LOCAL POPULATION

The communal outburst of 1947-48 was followed by a period of re-adjustment. The mass migration of thousands of the Meos of the Gurgaon district to Pakistan was checked by the efforts of Indian leaders. A large number of those who had already gone to Pakistan returned in the months and years that followed. Simultaneously, there was the problem of settling the influx of Hindus and Sikhs who had streamed over from across the new political border. To begin with, their bitter experience of the Partition made them understandably resentful towards the indigenous inhabitants of the district. Only with the passage of time they learned to live together in amity and gradually came closer to the older inhabitants who were complete strangers to them at first. It is noteworthy that even in the days of anger on one side and frustration on the other,

no communal clashes between the refugees and the Meos are reported to have taken place.¹

It is an interesting feature of the displaced persons coming to this district that a majority of them have settled in urban areas. Even the allottees of agricultural land had shown a preference to come to urban areas. However, the displaced persons have integrated themselves culturally with the new environment. They have greatly helped in the development of industries and trades. In fact, it was they who initiated the industrial economy of the district. To begin with, they took a leading share in the industrial units at Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Gurgaon.

It is generally acknowledged that both the urban and rural sections, formerly inhabiting West Punjab (Pakistan), were more advanced and more prosperous than their counterparts on this side of the border. The displaced persons had, therefore, brought with them new practices in agriculture, new modes of dress and food, less orthodox values of living and an urge to work hard for the achievement of a better lifestyle. Although their life had been soured by bitterness of hardships that had cropped up in the wake of the Partition, they showed a tenacity of purpose and capacity for hard work. Their presence had a catalytic effect on the activity of the local population. Farming techniques tended to improve; cattle and sheep began to be given a little more attention; handicrafts were introduced here and there. In fact, a new competitive spirit sprang up. The more liberal attitude of the displaced persons towards education and social life tended to soften the rigidity of the local people and weakened their resistance which had seemed unsurmountable. In many ways hard work replaced lethargy and smartness replaced sloppiness in all walks of life. With the passage of time drab bazaars were transformed into better establishments with a variety of wares, e.g. cosmetics, soaps, face powders, mirrors, hair oil, sophisticated toys, etc. Dresses and fashions also changed. The impact of displaced persons on the life and work of local population has thus been both interesting and beneficial in a number of ways.

1. Hashim Amir Ali, *The Meos of Mewat*, 1970, p. 32.

Chapter IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

INTRODUCTION

Gurgaon, like other districts of the State, is primarily an agricultural district and majority of its population lives in villages. Thus agriculture provides economic sustenance to about 80 per cent of the people either through direct cultivation or through subsidiary or allied occupations. Gurgaon has essentially been a district of peasant proprietors. According to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910*,¹ out of the total population dependent on agriculture (viz. 61.3 per cent of the entire population of the district), 93 per cent were owners or their dependents and only 7 per cent tenants who consisted of ex-proprietors, who had lost their land owing to poverty or misbehaviour, and of menials. Many owners did not cultivate the land they owned; while there were many owners who cultivated land also as tenants. As Gurgaon was a poor district inhabited by numerous peasant proprietors owning small holdings, hired labour was not usually employed for general agricultural operations except by those tribes like the Rajputs whose women did not assist them in the field. In the cultivation of certain crops like cotton, however, all tribes were compelled to employ hired labourers. Cotton pickers were generally paid in kind, receiving one-tenth of the pickings, while other labour was paid in cash at the rate current. Accretions to the numbers of peasant proprietors accrued further as a result of the various land reforms introduced in the post-Independence period. Feudal institutions like *jagirdari* and *biswedari* have been liquidated. The occupancy tenants have come to acquire proprietorship. Similarly many tenants-at-will, who purchased the land they tilled have availed of the opportunity afforded by law to become proprietors. Some landlords were able to circumvent the law by entering into *benami* transactions and mutate their lands in favour of their relatives and confidants so as to retain ownership under a different guise. But now ceilings have been prescribed and law is becoming more helpful to tenants to purchase the lands they have been tilling.

One sequel of these land reforms has been that such former landlords, whose only interest in land was to realise rent, have taken to cultivation with

1. Ibid, pp. 89-90.

their own hands to avoid their lands passing to the tenants. This change has given a welcome drive to mechanised farming. But in the process, many tenants have been evicted and in the absence of alternative vocations of their choice, they have had to work as agricultural labourers. In most cases, the resources at their disposal are meagre and they cannot afford to purchase land even when the law affords them opportunity. The result is that the number of agricultural labourers is also swelling.¹

The activities and programmes of the Department of Agriculture are linked with those of the Departments of Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Pisciculture and Forests which cover fields allied with agriculture.

As in the rest of the country, great emphasis is being laid on the need to adopt modern techniques, i.e. improved implements, better seeds, multiple cropping practices and in-puts like chemical fertilizers, green manuring, insecticides and pesticides.

Irrigation projects and facilities have a great bearing on agricultural output. Irrigation is the backbone of the Green Revolution. In addition to improving irrigation facilities, the Haryana Government is anxious to promote rapid mechanisation of agriculture in the State. Much ground has been covered lately; but the paucity of resources and, to some extent, traditional orthodoxy have stood in the way. It appears that, for sometime to come, bullocks will continue to play a key role in cultivation. Therefore, animal husbandry will also have to guide people in improving the livestock. The programmes of cross-breeding and artificial insemination at certain centres have already started making an impact. In order to promote nutrition and to add to the resources of the farmers, steps have also been taken to increase the milk potentiality of the district and to provide requisite facilities for the marketing of milk. With the same end in view, efforts are being made to boost poultry output.

By and large the people of the district are vegetarians and local fish consumption is, therefore, meagre. As, however, fish export has a very great future, Government is laying much stress on the development of pisciculture.

Afforestation checks the spread of desert through conservation of soil. It also increases the timber, fuel and fodder resources of the State.

On all accounts, a multi-pronged approach is becoming essential in the development process to tap income-earning avenues and increase economic resources.

LAND UTILISATION

The total area according to the village papers measured 486 thousand hectares in 1976-77. The land use classification is shown below :

Nature of land use	Area (Thousand hectares)	Percentage to the total area
Area under forests	15	3.1
Land not available for cultivation		
(a) Land put to non-agricultural uses	66	13.6
(b) Barren and unculturable land	15	3.1
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land :		
(a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	10	2.1
(b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	—	
(c) Culturable waste	—	
Fallow land	27	5.5
Net Area sown	353 ¹	72.6
Total area according to village papers	486	100.0

The utilisation of land since 1950-51 has been shown in Table VI of Appendix.

1. Of this, 159 thousand hectares was sown more than once.

1. Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook, Gurgaon District, 1965, p. 14.

Water-logging.—The water-logging prevailing in the district in the beginning of the present century has been described in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910,¹ as follows :—

“Against the enormous benefits which the Agra Canal has undoubtedly conferred must be set certain disadvantages. The natural drainage of the tract has been seriously interfered with by the construction of the main canal and its net work of subsidiary branches and channels, and in years of heavy rainfall large areas are submerged for a long period as happened in 1908-09. Again there is the evil of excessive irrigation. Mr. Maconachie when Deputy Commissioner repeatedly urged on Government the necessity of restricting canal irrigation as far as possible, and presumably as the result of his representation rules 6 and 7 were included in notification No. 0857 I., dated 4th August, 1899, which contains the rules applicable to the portion of the Agra Canal situated in the Punjab. Unfortunately these rules appear to have been overlooked. No attempt has been made by the district or canal officials to restrict irrigation, which in many villages is over-abundant and has supplanted well irrigation. The results are water-logging, the spread of *reh* to a serious extent and the attendant evils of malaria and enervation”.

However, it is no longer a serious problem in the district. During the rainy season, the water collects in the natural depressions particularly in the Centrally Hilly Region, making the land go out of cultivation for the *kharif* crops. It also causes the water-table to rise though temporarily. But the rise of the water-table in some areas of Palwal, Nuh and Fireozpur Jhirka tahsils is still due to canal irrigation. Consequently, salts have also appeared on the surface. As a sequence to this water-logging, the land is spoiled by *thur*,² *kallar* and *sem*.³

1. Ibid, p. 125.

2. *Kallar* is also classed as *thur*. *Kallar* or *thur* is of two types. The first type is white or ash coloured material consisting of harmful salts. It can be checked by proper bunding and good quality of irrigation water. The second type which is of dark colour contains sodium salts and is difficult to reclaim, except by using gypsum and other cultural practices.

3. The cultivated area which becomes unfit for cultivation due to rise in water-table is classed as *sem* or water-logged. Those areas which are badly affected and do not produce more than a four anna crop, are classed as *sem* in revenue records.

The tahsil-wise figures of area under water-logging are shown below :

		Tahsil						(Figures in hectares)
		Gurgaon	Ballabgarh	Fireozpur Jhirka	Nuh	Palwal	Rewari	Total for the district
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	Thur	3,895	1,572	1,824	2,575	4,217	145	14,288
	Sem	451	2	—	205	95	—	753
	Total :	4,346	1,574	1,824	2,780	4,312	145	14,981
1967-68	Thur	3,833	1,571	2,081	2,615	4,282	145	14,527
	Sem	433	2	—	252	95	—	782
	Total :	4,266	1,573	2,081	2,867	4,377	145	15,309
1968-69	Thur	3,805	1,536	2,167	2,644	4,267	145	14,564
	Sem	434	2	—	206	95	—	737
	Total :	4,239	1,538	2,167	2,850	4,362	145	15,301
1969-70	Thur	3,805	1,536	2,167	2,644	4,267	145	14,564
	Sem	434	2	—	206	95	—	737
	Total :	4,239	1,538	2,167	2,850	4,362	145	15,301
1970-71	Thur	3,881	1,603	2,230	2,668	4,344	142	14,868
	Sem	17	2	—	206	95	—	320
	Total	3,898	1,605	2,230	2,874	4,439	142	15,188
1971-72	Thur	3,881	1,762	2,230	2,610	4,344	142	14,969
	Sem	17	—	—	253	95	—	365
	Total :	3,898	1,762	2,230	2,863	4,439	142	15,334

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1972-73 and 1973-74	Thur	3,848	1,274	2,368	2,781	4,258	*	14,602
	Sem	6	—	—	90	12	*	108
Total :		3,854	1,274	2,368	2,871	4,270	*	14,710
1974-75	Thur	3,848	1,046	2,368	2,781	3,736	*	13,779
	Sem	6	2	—	90	2	*	100
Total :		3,854	1,048	2,368	2,871	3,738	*	13,879
1975-76	Thur	3,848	1,046	2,368	1,589	3,736	*	12,587
	Sem	6	2	—	74	2	*	84
Total :		3,854	1,048	2,368	1,663	3,738	*	12,671
1976-77	Thur	3,848	1,046	2,368	1,589	3,736	*	12,587
	Sem	6	2	—	74	2	*	84
Total :		3,854	1,048	2,368	1,663	3,738	*	12,671

*(Transferred to the Mahendragarh district since 1972.)

It is evident that the tahsil most affected is Gurgaon followed by Palwal, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh and Ballabgarh. But the problem is not very serious, as already observed. The lands affected by *kallar* or *thur* can be reclaimed by adopting suitable reclamation measures. Further, the area under *sem* in the Gurgaon tahsil which was 434 hectares in 1969-70, decreased to 6 hectares in 1976-77. This has become possible by the deepening and desilting of Najafgarh drain which carries the water of Najafgarh Jheel into the Yamuna. The Najafgarh Jheel has become almost a non-entity in the Gurgaon district.

Salinity and alkalinity.—The salinity and alkalinity problem is primarily due to the use of subsoil waters, which at places are of poor quality for purposes of agriculture. The following extract from the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910,¹ gives the basic idea of the problem :—

“A marked peculiarity of the Gurgaon district is the saltiness or brackishness of the water-supply in many parts; in some tracts, such as the Chiknot circle of Firozpur, the water is invariably salt, in the others it is everywhere sweet, and in others again it is impossible to tell beforehand whether a well will be sweet or salt; and sometimes there are two strata of water, one salt and the other sweet, so that the well when first worked is sweet, and after being worked some little time, yields salt water. It may be said that the wells are especially liable to be salt (1), when the depth to water is considerable and the soil of a clayey character (as a rule, in sandy villages the water is sweet); (2), in tracts which are low-lying and receive and retain the drainage of higher lands. The wells are classed in the Settlement papers as sweet, brackish, or salt; the effect of the character of the water on the produce depends partly on the nature of the soil; where this is sandy, a certain amount of saltiness in the water is a positive benefit, and where the water is very salt, very fine crops can be grown if the seed is once sprouted by rain water; on the other hand, on a clay soil saltiness in the water is very prejudicial. Besides the above three descriptions of water, there is a kind of water found in some wells in Rewari, known as *matwala*, or hard, the crops on which are generally good; and there are also a few wells in which the water is sweet *kallar*; on sweet *kallar* wells and on very salt wells on clayey soils, it is often necessary to let the land, which has been watered one year, lie fallow or be cultivated with rain crops the next year, in order to prevent its becoming unculturable.

“In the worst cases the land can only be irrigated once in three or four years.”

However, it was recently observed from the analysis of 1,914 water samples taken from 518 villages prior to the reorganisation of the district in 1972 that on an average 30 per cent of the villages in the district had good, 28 per cent marginal and 33 per cent poor quality underground waters.² In the marginal quality category, 11 per cent were marginally saline ($Ec \times 10^6 = 4000-8000$, SAR 10) and 17 per cent were sodic, which had low salinity but very

1. Ibid, p. 119.

2. Manchanda, H.R. Khanna S.S. and Anand Parkash (1972): *Quality Distribution of Underground Waters in Haryana State*, *Haryana Farming* 1(4), 7—11.

high proportions of sodium and bicarbonates ($\text{Ec} \times 10^6 = 4000$, SAR 10). The blockwise per cent distribution of each quality of water was as follows :—

Tahsil	Block	Percentage water samples in each category		
		Good quality	Marginal quality	Poor quality
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	67	23	10
	Sohna	50	37	13
Ballabgarh	Ballabgarh	64	28	8
	Faridabad	60	25	15
Firozpur Jhirka	Firozpur Jhirka	31	31	38
	Punahana	22	11	67
Nuh	Nuh	60	10	30
	Hathin	22	35	43
Palwal	Palwal	33	31	36
	Hodal	24	28	48
Rewari	Rewari	27	29	44
	Khol	32	28	40
	Bawal	11	44	45
	Pataudi	36	33	31
Average :		39	28	33

Amongst the marginal quality, the marginally saline waters could be profitably exploited by either using them on light textured well drained soils for growing salt tolerant crops or by mixing them with canal water whereas sodic waters can be utilised by using them along with gypsum. The poor quality waters are unfit for irrigation.

It was reported in 1970 that acute soil salinity was a problem in Palwal and Hodal blocks; high salinity and moderate alkalinity in Rewari and Khol

blocks; high alkalinity but slight salinity in Pataudi block and both high salinity as well as alkalinity in Bawal block.¹

Since the salinity and alkalinity problem in the district is primarily due to the use of brackish waters, the farmers are being advised to get their tubewell water tested from the Soil Testing Laboratories set up in the district at Gurgaon, Palwal and Ballabgarh, before these are permanently installed. Besides, demonstration trials for the reclamation of saline-alkali soils are being laid out in the fields by the Assistant Extension Specialist, Soils Science of Haryana Agricultural University, stationed at Gurgaon, to demonstrate how the problem could be overcome. In addition to the water quality appraisal, the soil testing laboratories also advise the farmers about the quality of their soil and their efficient management for judiciously exploiting the soil water potential.

IRRIGATION

Introduction.—The district gets uniformly light rainfall and nearly the whole of it falls between June and September. The little rainfall in winter is most welcome since it benefits the *rabi* crops. It is, however, scanty and uncertain. Consequently, *kharif* is more important harvest and *rabi* on unirrigated land is rather precarious. A few unirrigated tracts in the district which sow *rabi* crops extensively, such as the Dehar and Chiknot assessment circles of Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka, the Khadar circle of Palwal and the Sahibi circle of Gurgaon are comparatively better off.² The success of *rabi* crops depends on adequate showers between mid-December and mid-February. If there is too little rain in winter or a strong west wind, the crops dry up. The first half of September is the critical period for the ripening of the *kharif* and the sowing of the *rabi* depends on the rainfall during this period. Since the problem of inadequate and uncertain rainfall can best be solved by irrigation, it is worthwhile examining in detail the extent to which irrigation serves the district for purposes of agriculture.

In 1970-71, 32.34 per cent of the net area sown was irrigated.³ This included even those fields which received artificial application of water only

1. Duggal S.A., *Soil Geographical Zones of Haryana* HAU, Pub. No. 2/1970, p.37. (Since the reorganisation of the district, Rewari, Khol and Bawal Blocks have become a part of the Mahendragarh district).

2. For a detailed description of these revenue assessment circles, see Chapter on 'Revenue Administration'.

3. *Census of India, 1971, Series 6, Haryana District Census Handbook, Gurgaon District, 1973, p. 21.*

once in the year and depended on nature for the rest of the period. Although the Rewari tahsil was excluded, the figure of net area sown which was irrigated rose to 47 per cent in 1973-74. The variations in rainfall affect the sowing as well as the harvesting of the crops particularly those of the *kharif* season. The artificial supply of water by means of canals, tubewells, percolation wells, tanks, etc., for irrigated agriculture is, therefore, necessary to take advantage of the richness of the soil and to ensure against drought.

The district has a considerable topographic diversity. The drainage problem is of a typical nature; it is difficult because of the drains tending to flow towards inland depressions instead of flowing out into some river. The soil is heterogeneous. At most places it is rocky and the water is brackish. Here the only easily available means of irrigation is the water stored up behind the bunds.

The progress of irrigation during 1960-61 to 1976-77 is given below :

(Thousand hectares)

Year	Net Area Irrigated						Total
	Gurgaon	Palwal	Firozpur Jhirka	Nuh	Rewari	Ballabgarh	
1960-61	11	20	4	6	15	11	67
1965-66	16	32	5	12	21	18	104
1970-71	33	40	4	19	34	24	154
1972-73 (New district)	49	37	8	19		18	131
1975-76 (New district)	35.5	34.2	7.9	11.5		24.5	113.6
1976-77 (New district)	36.4	34.1	7.4	19.6		25.5	123.0

Development of irrigation.—It is evident from the following table, which gives year-wise data about the net area irrigated in the district by different means of irrigation, that the area under irrigation increased more than twofold during 1960-61 to 1976-77. The subsequent data appertain

the re-organised district :—

Year	Net area irrigated (hundred hectares)				
	Government canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total
1960-61	203	15	375	73	666
1961-62	133	10	422	10	575
1962-63	196	14	430	42	682
1963-64	194	36	448	39	717
1964-65	213	15	510	48	786
1965-66	278	32	389	341	1,040
1966-67	274	25	391	562	1,252
1967-68	127	24	408	386	945
1968-69	204	9	597	686	1,496
1969-70	264	15	565	512	1,456
1970-71	270	12	501	757	1,540
1971-72	219	10	173	989	1,391
1972-73 (New district)	226	2	131	948	1,307
1973-74 (New district)	348	10	312	1,015	1,685
1974-75 (New district)	226	5	38	910	1,199
1975-76 (New district)	173	9	41	912	1,135
1976-77 (New district)	286	1	16	927	1,230

The gradual increase in the irrigated area is due to the sinking of new wells, repair of old wells, installation of tubewells, and other irrigation schemes.

The years 1961-62 and 1967-68 experienced less rainfall and consequently the water level in the river as well as in wells went down. In fact, all the sources of irrigation were disturbed and this resulted in the decrease of net area irrigated in the district during these two years. A similar phenomenon was experienced, though on a lesser scale, during 1971-72.

CANAL IRRIGATION

Canal irrigation is done through the Agra Canal and the Gurgaon Canal Project.

Agra Canal.—An important irrigation work and also available for navigation, the Agra Canal is under the control of the Uttar Pradesh Government. It takes out of the Yamuna at Okhla in New Delhi. The canal was opened in March 1874, and irrigation commenced from it in the following winter.¹ The canal passes straight down through Ballabgarh Bangar into the Palwal tahsil and thence into the Uttar Pradesh. It enters the Gurgaon district at 9.6 kilometre and leaves it at 79.20 kilometre. Its course is fairly parallel with the Yamuna throughout and varies from 5 to 20 kilometres from the river bank. The canal has its outfall in Terminal Distributary near village Jodhpur on the southern border of the Mathura district which after about 48 kilometres finally joins the Utanghan river. The total length of the canal and its irrigation channels in the Gurgaon district is 595.90 kilometres² as shown below :

Name of Channel	Length (Kilometres)
Main canal	69.60
Main distributaries	213.40
Minors	179.60
Escapes	21.60
Drains	110.60
Mill channels	0.20
Total :	595.90

1. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1912, p. 10; *Gurgann District Gazetteer*, 1883-84 p. 79.

2. The total mileage in 1908-09 was 305 miles 2 furlongs (about 489 kilometres); *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 122.

The canal commands a total area of 3,05,424.284 hectares as follows :—

	Area (Hectares)
(i) Delhi (Union Territory)	93.100
(ii) Gurgaon district (Haryana)	63,313.000
(iii) Mathura district (Uttar Pradesh)	1,38,718.000
(iv) Agra district (Uttar Pradesh)	1,01,714.184
(v) Bharatpur district (Rajasthan)	1,586.000
Total :	3,05,424.284

The following table shows the area (in hectares) irrigated by the Agra Canal in the Gurgaon district during the period 1960-61 to 1976-77¹ :—

1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
21,000	28,000	20,157	14,694	14,046	24,808	25,917	24,608	25,642

The above figures show that the area irrigated by the Agra Canal has varied greatly from year to year. This feature was noticeable even in the pre-Independence years.² As observed in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910 (p. 122), this is in all probability due to the reason that whereas the *kharif* area is fairly steady, the *rabi* area fluctuates violently. In dry years, every available acre is cultivated, while in wet years, the demand on water is much less.

Gurgaon Canal Project.—This project represents a bold experiment in the inter-basin transfer of river waters. It provides the transfer of Ravi-Beas waters across the basins of the Satluj and Ghagghar rivers to the Yamuna basin. This is a flow-cum-lift project and envisages the extension of canal irrigation to the arid areas of the Gurgaon district and of the Rajasthan State. It aims at irrigating a gross area of 1.45 lakh hectares and a culturable commanded area of 1.31 lakh hectares in the district. The commanded area would comprise a culturable area of 0.36 lakh hectares between the Agra

1. Source : The Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1904, 1912 and 1935 (as updated by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala), Table No. 24.

Canal and river Yamuna close to Delhi-Haryana border and the remaining 0.95 lakh hectares between the western command of the Agra Canal and the main range of the Aravallis. A culturable area of 0.70 lakh hectares will receive flow irrigation while the remaining 0.61 lakh hectares will be provided irrigation through lifts ranging from 2.92 feet (0.61 metre) to 30 feet (9 metres).

The work on the Gurgaon Canal Project was started in 1960-61 but was abandoned in 1962 owing to the Chinese aggression. It was resumed in April 1964 but again the Pakastani aggression in 1965 and the non-availability of the stipulated funds intervened to slow down its scheduled progress. The Project Report of 1964-65 which visualised its completion by 1967-68 at an estimated cost of Rs. 789.50 lakh, was again revised. The project is now estimated to cost Rs. 1206.64 lakh, of which the share of the Haryana State would be Rs. 881.78 lakh and that of Rajasthan Rs. 324.86 lakh. Since the net work of diversion works of Ravi-Beas waters is under construction and the full share of supplies to the Gurgaon Canal Project is not yet available, the commissioning of the project will take a few more years.

The project involves the re-modelling of the Agra Canal, the construction of the Gurgaon Canal Parallel Feeder, Gurgaon Canal, Rajasthan Unit and Nuh Sub Branch. It envisages 11.11 million cubic metres of earth work, 25.52 lakh square metres of canal lining and construction of 300 masonry works, big and small. By the end of 1968-69, 8.54 million cubic metres of earthwork and 12.95 lakh square metres of lining had been executed and 161 masonry works built. As against the total length of all the works of the Gurgaon Canal System of 501.97 kilometres on completion, 395 kilometres had been completed as a result of the enthusiastic effort of the Government. By the end of 1973-74, the length of all works was 419.47 kilometres and the number of masonry works had increased to 234. The length of channels yet to be completed was as follows :—

Name of distributary 1	Length in feet 2
1. Banarsi Disty.	91,315
2. Umra Minor	32,100
3. Gangwari Minor	40,000
4. Shadipur Minor	52,000
5. Saral Sub Minor	10,000
6. Harphala Minor	2,000

1	2
7. Fatehpur Minor	7,000
8. Nuh Disty.	13,250
9. Rajasika Minor	10,000
10. Kalanjar Disty.	11,700
11. Dhatir Disty.	1,150
	27,0515 or about 82 km

The details about the areas to be served by this project are given in Table VII of Appendix.

The lined Gurgaon Canal Parallel Feeder has been built from kilometre 8 to kilometre 24 of the Agra Canal along its right bank to feed the Gurgaon Canal. For the block on the left on the Agra Canal, two distributaries, Chhainsa and Rampur have been provided which would ultimately be fed directly from the Parallel Feeder through crossings to be built under the Agra Canal. At present, they are supplied water from the Agra Canal by a mutual arrangement. The rest of the command area has been and would be covered by the distributary system of the main Gurgaon Canal. The lined Rajasthan Feeder would carry 500 cubic feet of water per second for Rajasthan areas from the tail of the Gurgaon Canal.

On the commissioning of the Project finally, the Gurgaon Canal would be essentially a perennial canal. It has been planned to utilize the spare capacity in Bhakra canals and provide perennial irrigation from the Ravi-Beas waters for 265 days in the year. For the remaining 100 days in the monsoon period, water will be drawn from the Yamuna as it then carries flows much in excess of the requirements of the existing Agra Canal. The present Okhla Barrage is not capable of giving the desired supply in the rainy season. Arrangements are, therefore, to be made for the construction of a new barrage, estimated to cost Rs. 600 lakh, about 2.5 kilometres down stream of the existing barrage, for feeding the Gurgaon Canal all the year round. The water-supply for the Gurgaon Canal for the *rahi* crops would be delivered at Okhla through Bhakra Canal System and Western Jamuna (Yamuna) Feeder. The supply is to be conveyed through Nangal Hydel Channel onward to Bhakra Main Line up to the head of Narwana Branch and

then through Narwana Branch-Karnal Link to the Western Jamuna (Yamuna) Main Branch at RD 81000 near Karnal. The total discharge allotted for the Gurgaon Canal at the head of the Agra Canal would be 2242 cusecs. Out of this, Rajasthan's share for delivering at Haryana-Rajasthan border would be 500 cusecs for *kharif* only (516 cusecs at the head of the Gurgaon Canal). The remaining discharge will be used in the Gurgaon district. Owing to the full share of water-supply for this project not being available, maximum advantage of this newly built net work of canals has not accrued. The new Okhla Barrage is yet to be constructed and the Agra Canal has not been remodelled. The present Agra Canal can carry only a limited additional water supply to feed the Gurgaon Canal Project. What is being done at present is that about 250-300 cusecs of the Satluj water is released from the Narwana Branch into river Yamuna through the Munak Escape Channel during the winter season. It is first diverted into the Agra Canal at the Okhla Barrage and then into the Gurgaon Canal. This provides irrigation for the *rabi* crops as also for the sowing of the *Kharif* crops. No water-supply is taken during the rainy season as the Agra Canal is closed. It is on this basis that the Gurgaon Canal has been operating in a limited manner even since April 1968. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, it is at present not receiving water-supply in the *rabi* season. During *kharif*, as and when the U.P. authorities release water from the Yamuna, it is taken to the Rajasthan areas through the Gurgaon Canal distribution system. But this supply is limited to about 10-12 days in the whole season.

The Gurgaon Canal was opened for a trial run on June 17, 1967 but it started regular service from April 1968 when an area of 2,521 hectares was irrigated. It was closed in July 1968 due to the closure of the Agra Canal on account of floods in the Yamuna. For practical purposes, irrigation started from the 1968 *kharif* and up to March 1969, an area of 9,068 hectares was irrigated. In the next year, i.e. 1969-70, it irrigated an area of 6,480 hectares only as against the target of 10,055 hectares, indicating a shortfall of 45 per cent. Two main factors had been responsible for this shortfall. Firstly, Uttar Pradesh had agreed to carry 600 cusecs of water in the Agra Canal up to mile 15 (kilometre 24) for the Gurgaon Canal till 1969, but it failed to do so. This caused short supply and a consequent fall in the achievement of physical targets. The non-co-operative and unfavourable attitude of the cultivators in utilising the already limited irrigation facilities was the second reason for failure to achieve the irrigation targets. The zamindars were shy of using canal water and as before they continued to sow *barani* crops. The situation improved in the subsequent years. But the enormous expenditure incurred on this

project is so for unproductive. Irrigation through the Gurgaon Canal System is bound to improve only when the scheduled supply of water becomes available and major works like the new Okhla Barrage and the remodelling of the Agra Canal are completed. It is also necessary that the landowners dig up lined water courses to take the maximum benefit of the water-supplies.

Exploitation of Sahibi basin water in the district.—The western part of the district, comprising mainly Pataudi, Gurgaon and Sohna blocks, is chronically deficit in perennial water for irrigation. It has a limited monsoon period but tropical climatic conditions. The soils in the area are sandy loam to sandy. The soil of Pataudi block has slight salinity but high alkalinity hazards. Gurgaon block has moderate salinity and moderate alkalinity hazards. There are no means of irrigation except private tubewells, pumping sets and dug wells. The density of tubewells and pumping sets is very low and the area covered by these means is about 25 per cent of the total area in these blocks. The remaining area is dependent on rainfall which approximates to 546 mm per year.

In order to arrange an assured water-supply for irrigation to this area, which falls in the rain-fed Sahibi Nadi basin, the Haryana State Minor Irrigation Tubewells Corporation carried out field investigations and exploration in the whole of the basin during the period February 1970 to October 1971 and a sweet water belt was delineated which according to present indications extends over an area of about 238 square kilometres in the present boundary of the district. It has been further established that the entire basin is yet under-developed and an additional draft of 0.08—10% MAF can be made which is sufficient for installation of 200 deep tubewells of 1.5 to 2 cusecs capacity and 400 shallow tubewells. The Haryana State Minor Irrigation Tubewells Corporation, however, considered it safe to restrict the development of half the available potential and to watch further the effect of pumpage on quality and ground water table carefully. It was, therefore, proposed to instal 100 tubewells of 1.5 to 2 cusecs capacity in the entire Sahibi Nadi basin of which about 30—40 tubewells were to be installed in the area falling in the Gurgaon district. The scheme has not been finally cleared by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and so further drilling is not to be undertaken in this basin. Six tubewells have, however, been drilled in the Gurgaon district area. As and when the scheme for further drilling is cleared, the tubewells will be drilled on the specific demand of the people. As far as possible, deep tubewells will not be drilled in the areas where privately owned shallow tubewells are feasible. These shall be located suitably depending on the demand

of irrigation in each case so that there is no difficulty in optimum utilisation of discharge from these tubewells.

It has been observed that the farmers have stuck to the traditional pattern of cropping and no experiments have been made on the soil and climatic conditions. The principal Rabi crops are wheat, gram, barley and pulses while the *kharfi* crops are *jowar*, *bajra* and maize. Ultimately, the assured supply of water from the deep tubewells of 1.5 to 2 cusecs capacity will surely revolutionise the cropping pattern and induce the farmers to increase the agricultural inputs in the form of tractor cultivation, use of hybrid varieties of seed, fertilizers and insecticides. Each tubewell will have at least 3000 ft. (914 metres) of underground pipe line for supply of water to the field so as to serve as an incentive to farmers to construct their own field water courses in accordance with the underground lay out. With the increased supply of water, it is anticipated that an intensity of 133 per cent (i.e. 80 per cent of culturable commanded area in *rabi* and 53 per cent of similar area in *kharif*) will be achieved in the *chak* areas of tubewells by working the tubewells 12 hours a day. The water allowance and intensity of irrigation could be further increased by increasing daily working hours from 12 to 18 depending upon the demand and local requirements.

After the installation of all the tubewells, the net value of produce is expected to increase two to threefold.

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

The topography of the district does not permit coverage of all the cultivable areas with major and medium irrigation schemes. The soil of these unirrigated places is rocky and the water is brackish. The only easily available means of irrigation have been and still are the bunds and tanks where rain and flood water may be stored. The various streams which inundate the district and the natural drainage have been described in Chapter I.

The construction of bunds or embankments¹ to stop, divert, dispose of or distribute drainage water either for irrigation and sanitary purposes, or to act as training work to control the flow of rivers and streams is no new development. This method of conserving and utilising the surface flow of water for irrigating land appears to have been long known and practised. In the district, there are traces to be found, here and there, of old masonry embankments commonly known as Badshahi bunds (those at Arangpur and Sohna are fine examples) which must have at one time usefully held up the run

1. The information is based on "Note on the Gurgaon Bunds" by Akhtar Hussain, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Gurgaon, written in 1945.

off from the surrounding hills. The existing arrangements for controlling the drainage-flow by a system of bunds and other works originated about 150 years ago in an effort to drain two large depressions, Kotla and Najafgarh, as described in Chapter I. Besides the Kotla and Najafgarh protection works, many bunds were constructed to control the Indori in the Tacru plateau (Nuh tahsil) and the myriad hill torrents all over the district. Under the British rule originally, these were placed under the charge of the Irrigation Department. But many of these were allowed to fall into disrepair on account of the small direct revenue derived from them. In 1879, they were taken over by the District Fund Committee (later called the District Board) and the system was greatly extended and as much attention was paid to the prevention of swamping as to the development of irrigation. In about 1910, 32 such bunds were managed by the District Board. In 1910, it was decided to provincialise these bunds and to place them under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner who was to manage them with the assistance of the District Engineer.

In addition to the bunds managed by the District Board, there were (i) bunds for controlling the Landoha floods and (ii) bunds constructed from Provincial or District Board revenues; but made over to the villages concerned for maintenance. Of the former, only three viz. Kanmaida, Madapur and Nagli were of importance.

During 1910—47, the following new bunds were constructed :—

Firozpur Tahsil	Bhond	Built in 1929-30. South of Firozpur town to intercept Bhond. Breached in 1936.
	Righar	Built in 1930-31 as a famine work.
	Pinangawan	Constructed in 1930 as famine work.
Gurgaon tahsil	Rithauj	Constructed in 1928-29.
	Behalpa	Constructed in 1929-30 to intercept drainage from eastern hills proving useful to Sahjawas and Behalpa Villages.
	Kherli Lala	Although situated in the Gurgaon tahsil, it is connected with Ballabgarh drainage. It holds

Nuh tahsil

Bhatka

waters of the Kot Nala which passes into the Sarmathla depression.

Constructed in 1930 to check flow of water from the western hills into Chandaini Jheel. Abandoned in 1936 as a new bund nearer the hills was needed.

Gajjoka

Constructed in 1930-31 as a famine work. Improved land in villages Taoru, Gajjoka and Goela.

A description of bunds of the Ballabgarh tahsil has been given in Chapter I.

When Mr. Brayne took charge of the district in 1921, he found that most of the bunds had fallen into disrepair owing to the inefficiency of the District Board Engineering Staff. So on his representation, the work of maintenance was transferred in 1923 to the Drainage Board, which was later re-constituted into the Rural Sanitary Board. In 1932, the work was re-transferred to the Deputy Commissioner. During this period, the old bunds were remodelled, improved and extended; several new bunds were constructed, extensive surveys were made; new sites for bunds were discovered and drainage schemes and plans and estimates for new bunds were prepared. Then followed a large cycle of dry years and not much attention was paid to the bunds. Ultimately in 1943, the Irrigation Department again took charge of all these works and since then holds it.

The minor irrigation bunds are actually multipurpose projects. They help in checkmating the erosion of land, distribution and dispersion of drainage water for either basin or outside irrigation conserving soil and water, raising of sub-soil water level, charging of brackish water, saving low lying depressions from flood and in developing desert lands. They also provide water for cattle and washing purposes. The bunds have thus proved very useful in improving drainage, agriculture and health of the district. A number of new bunds have been constructed in the district in addition to the old bunds which have been re-modelled and repaired. The total number of such bunds is 106; 97 under the Gurgaon Drainage Division, Gurgaon and 9 under the

Faridabad Division G.C., Faridabad. All these bunds are inspected by the Tahsil Inspection Committees of which the respective S.D.O.s (Civil) are Chairmen and suitable steps are taken to strengthen them wherever necessary. Other members of the committees are the representatives of the Public Works (B&R) and Irrigation departments and the Tahsildars of the tahsils concerned.

The following new schemes have been executed/proposed :—

(i) *Basai Khanzada Bund (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka)*

This bund is to trap the local torrents in the catchment area of the Landoha coming from hill ranges in the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil near villages Basai Khanazada, Mohlaka, Kherli Kalan and Nai Nangal near Nagina. The bund would be 3.14 kilometres along involving 80 lakh cubic feet of earthwork and would cost about Rs. 3 lakh. It would provide basin irrigation for 63.5 hectares of land and 163 hectares of land outside the bund would be saved from soil erosion. Earthwork to the extent of 50 lakh cubic feet had been done up to February 1975 and was expected to be completed in 1975-76. It is situated about 5 km from village Morara on Barkli-Hodal Road.

(ii) *Dongrawan Shahzadpur Bund (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka)*

This bund is located about 10 kilometres east of village Bhadas. It is 647 metres long and has cost Rs. 1.55 lakh. It caters to the needs of Dongrawan, Shahzadpur, Bazadpur and Banarsi villages and benefits an area of about 53 hectares. It was completed in 1975.

(iii) *Panchgaon Bund (tahsil Nuh)*

This bund is located about 5 kilometres south-east of Taoru Rest House and about 1.5 kilometres from the Sohna-Rewari Road. It is 1,295 metres long and cost about Rs. 5.00 lakh. It benefits 127 hectares of land of village Panchgaon. This bund was completed in 1972-73.

(iv) *Bhutlaka Bund (tahsil Nuh)*

It is situated in Bhutlaka Patti of village Sisanla and is about 8 kilometres from Sohna on Sohna-Rewari Road. The catchment area of this bund is 3.9 sq. km and it has a length of 274 metres. It will control the waters of five nullahs which take off from the adjoining hills on the northern side of the road parallel to it. After crossing the road, these flow southward and fall into the basin of Dhulawat and Gojjaka Bund. The

Bhutlaka Bund was started in the beginning of 1974 and was expected to be completed during 1975-76 at a cost of about Rs. 6 lakh.

(v) *Bhandwari Bund No. II (tahsil Gurgaon)*

During the rains, small local rivulets join and flow down towards the Ghata Bund which is situated about 13 kilometres south-east of Gurgaon beyond village Wazirabad. Besides causing erosion, these rivulets flood the Ghata Bund perilously. The excess water had to be released and flowed into Jharsa-Maidawas Bund situated on the periphery of Gurgaon town (from Civil Line to village Badshahpur). In excessive rains, the overflowing waters, posed a grave threat to Gurgaon town as in 1972. Bhandwari Bund No. II situated at about 4 kilometres from village Ghata, was designed to intercept the run-off of this area, check erosion and reduce flooding of the Ghata Bund. It was completed in 1973 with a total expenditure of Rs. 4.35 lakh.

Moderation of Landoha Nala Floods.—This project is a landmark in the irrigation history of the district. As already described in Chapter I, Landoha Stream is a monsoon torrent rising in Rajasthan. When in flood, its waters enter into the Gurgaon district from the south and cause damage in the Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh tahsils. The roads are sub-merged, communications are disrupted and there is acute shortage of food and fodder. The losses in these two tahsils were much too heavy in 1969 when the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil suffered a loss of about Rs. 109 lakh and the Nuh tahsil of about Rs. 78 lakh.

The following extract from the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910,¹ explains the position regarding the sharing of its waters :

“Considerable difficulty has always been experienced in maintaining fairly the respective rights of the Alwar and Gurgaon zamindars in its waters.

“....., after a long and exhaustive enquiry, the arrangements detailed in paragraph 30 of Mr. Channing's Settlement Report were made with the Alwar State for securing to the zamindars of the Firozpur valley their fair share of the Landoha waters. The agreement arrived at may be briefly summarized as follows :—

- (a) The Alwar State admitted its responsibility to maintain and embankment called the *Jat band*, so as in all seasons to prevent any portion of the stream passing to the east at this point.

1. Ibid, pp. 5-6.

- (b) The entrance to the channel called E.E.E. in the correspondence of last Settlement was to be closed by a masonry dam 2 feet high, and, to prevent the bed of the stream at this point being lowered below its present level, a wall of masonry was sunk across it at right angles, so that the top of the wall should be flush with the bed of the stream.

- (c) With reference to works situated higher up the stream than the points referred to in (a) and (b) it was decided that no interference could be attempted under the principle accepted in 1836 on the following recommendation of Mr. Gubbins :—

‘It would in my opinion, allow the Alwar Raja an ample share of the water were he permitted to irrigate whatever lands belonging to him are situated higher up the stream than the point where in its natural course it enters our territory, obliging him at the same time to direct all the water he did not so use into its old channel before it reached us, and not allowing him, to turn any part of the *naddi* into the *Tirbaini jhil*, which is situated as regards the natural channel lower down the stream than our territory’.

- (d) The Gurgaon authorities were to have a right of inspection so as to assure themselves of the observance of the arrangements arrived at.

“Since last Settlement the Alwar State, besides damming most of the tributaries of the Landoha, has converted the *Atria band* from a low earthen embankment a few chains long into a dam 6½ miles long, of which more than half is faced with masonry.

“A further extension of the embankment to the north is contemplated. This action has almost certainly decreased the amount of flooding received in Firozpur, but under the principle quoted at (c) no objection to it can be taken by Gurgaon.”

In 1935, the Punjab Government accepted the Alwar State suggestions for joint inspection of Landoha works first before the monsoons as also on such further dates during the monsoons as the Gurgaon district authorities may suggest.

The Gurgaon district authorities still had the right to conduct independent inspections at sites if they so desired under the agreement of 1877. But

the Alwar authorities were not always cooperative. The channel above the Jat Bund was allowed to be silted up. Only in heavy rains, the Landoha waters reached the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil.

To tackle the inter-State floods problem, inter-State meeting of the representatives of Rajasthan, Haryana and U.P. was held in November 1967 and it was decided to enlarge the capacity of Government and Pahari Kaman drains for which Haryana was to pay about Rs. 4 crore to Uttar Pradesh. This was a heavy charge on this State's exchequer. The Government, therefore, considered other economical methods for controlling the flood waters as well as for their utilisation for irrigation.

Under the revised programme, a scheme for moderation of Landoha floods through Raoli-Kanmeda bunds and Ujina-Kotla complex was evolved. The scheme was estimated to cost about Rs. 2.30 crore and consisted of two parts. One part envisaged the construction of two bunds and this work has been completed. The first bund about six miles (9.6 kilometres) in length with adequate spillways and having maximum height of 20 feet (6.1 metres) and storage capacity of 19,808 acre feet has been constructed at Raoli (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka). The second bund, about the same length with adequate spillways and a capacity of 21,046 acre feet, has been constructed at Kanmeda (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka). The cost of the two bunds has been about Rs. 65 lakh. These bunds would hold 40,000 acre feet of water. If Landoha waters bring a flood of 20,000 cusecs, it would be impounded in these bunds for full one day. However, the bunds will not be able to contain high floods when the wet period extends over a couple of days and it is not unusual in this area to have heavy rains for days together. To overcome this difficulty, storage has also been planned at Kotla Lake at the foot of Aravalli hills and situated on the right hand side of Gurgaon-Alwar Road at a distance of about 10 kilometres from Nuh.

The second part of the scheme, the Ujina-Kotla Complex, was estimated to cost about Rs. 165 lakh. It is an irrigation-cum-flood protection project and involves the completion of seven works in two stages, as shown below :

Stage 1	Name of the work 2	Estimated cost 3
First	1. Kotla Drain and Pump House (capacity : 600 cusecs)	(Rs. in lakhs) 48.14
	2. Strengthening of the existing Kotla Bund including regulator	3.44
	3. Remodelling of Ujina Drain (capacity : 800 cusecs)	11.54
		63.12

1	2	3
Second	4. Kotla Lake Bund	19.11
	5. Leading Channel	1.99
	6. Gurgaon Canal-Kotla Lake Feeder	30.64
	7. Ujina-Gurgaon Canal Link including pump house	50.94
	Total :	165.00

101.88

Kotla Lake which receives the waters of the Nuh and Chandaini Drains from the northern side, is like a bowl in which water can enter but cannot get out as there are no natural outlets to empty it. The only way to deplete the lake is, therefore, to pump out the water and since this was not possible, the land inside the lake had remained under water for years. The part of the Kotla-Ujina Complex comprises the leading channel for taking the water of the lake to the Kotla Pump House, the Kotla Pump House itself and the Kotla Drain. The existing Kotla Bund has also been strengthened.

The underlying idea of the project is twofold: firstly to use the Kotla Lake as a storage of excess flood water and secondly to de-water its 9 square miles (23.3 squares kilometres) of valuable land by the middle of November every year so that it is brought under cultivation.

For the moderation of floods from the Nuh and Chandaini drains, the flood water will be diverted from these drains to Kotla Lake through the Gurgaon Canal-Kotla Lake Feeder. In order to ensure regulated admission of Landoha waters into the Kotla Lake, a regulator is to be provided at the existing Kotla Bund. A bigger Kotla Lake Bund is also to be constructed. The water thus stored would be utilized for irrigation during the period September to November over an area of 24,250 hectares. However, the Kotla Lake itself, as stated earlier, will be emptied by November 15 every year for *rabi* cultivation. It was estimated that crops worth about Rs. 40 lakh would be annually grown in the area so emptied.

The Kotla Drain takes out the waters of the Kotla Lake. The Kotla Pump House has been constructed in such a way that it can pump out the waters of Kotla Lake into Kotla Drain (leading into the Ujina Lake) and also pump water of the Yamuna through the Gurgaon Canal into the Kotla Lake whenever required. This would be possible only after the Gurgaon Canal

runs to its full capacity. The present capacity of the pumps is 200 cusecs. Ultimately it will be 600 cusecs.

The Ujina Drain has also been remodelled to a capacity of 400 cusecs. It may be mentioned that any further remodelling of this drain depends entirely on the remodelling of Pahari-Kaman-Govardhan Drain which is an inter-State project. In 1970-71, it was estimated to cost Rs. 70 lakh. Now the whole work is estimated at Rs. 140 Lakh. Haryana has already paid Rs. 40 lakh towards its cost.

The Gurgaon Canal Ujina Link including a pump house is to be constructed for lifting the waters of Kotla and Ujina Lakes into the Gurgaon Canal.

After building the Kotla Pump House and the Kotla Drain, pumping operations began early in 1972. In 1972-73, water level in the lake was brought down from R.L. 614 to 608. About half of the lake area was made fit for *rabi* cultivation and wheat worth Rs. 20 lakh was grown. In 1973, it was further brought down to R.L. 606 and the inflow into the lake was simultaneously pumped out. The pumping operations cost Rs. 66,000. The entire area of 6,240 acres (2,525 hectares) of Kotla Lake, which had lain submerged 8 feet deep in a perpetual watery grave was put under cultivation for the first time in *rabi* 1973-74. The "depression" was full with bumper crops of wheat, barley, gram, sorghom and *bajra* which were valued at Rs. 60 lakh. The value of the crops grown in *rabi* 1974-75, is estimated at about Rs. 70 lakh.

With the construction of the Raoli and Kanmeda bunds, the effect of floods in the Landoha has been moderated to a very great extent. This has protected 5,000 acres (2,025 hectares) and 5,830 acres (2,360 hectares) of land respectively from flooding and rendered it fit for cultivation. For the last three years, Ujina Jheel has also been depleted normally through the remodelled Ujina Drain. With the remodelling of the Ujina Drain and also construction of the Nuh Drain, about 4,344 acres (1,758 hectares) of land which was under water in Ujina Jheel, has also been saved from flooding and made available for cultivation. The construction of three link drains, namely, Ter, Parauli and Neem Khera, have brought cultivation to another 1600 acres (647 hectares). In addition to the area which has directly benefited from the above described works, lands extending to 16,100 acres (6,515 hectares) have been saved from the devastation caused by floods.

TANK IRRIGATION

Tanks, as a means of irrigation, are found only in some parts of the

Gurgaon tahsil. These do not play any significant role in the agricultural economy of the district. In 1963-64, 3,600 hectares of land (including the Rewari tahsil) was irrigated through tanks. This was the peak year for irrigation from this source. In 1970-71, only 1,200 hectares of land was under this type of irrigation. In 1976-77, it dwindled down to 100 hectares. This shows that this source of irrigation is very much on the decline because other sources of irrigation have developed considerably.

WELL IRRIGATION

The Gurgaon district is one of the typical arid districts of the State, where well irrigation is still the mainstay of agriculture. It includes irrigation by dug wells, tubewells, pumping sets, etc., and covers 78 per cent of the total irrigated area. The quantity of underground water depends on many factors, such as rainfall, depth of water-table in the area, type of underground strata and its nearness to a natural stream. Its quality of sweetness or salinity depends upon the type of salts in the clay underneath. The water table in the Palwal and Ballabgarh tahsils varies from 10 to 32 feet (3 metres to 10 metres) and a tubewell can be bored at 60 to 125 feet (18 metres to 38 metres). In the Gurgaon tahsil, the water table varies from 15 to 30 feet (5 metres to 10 metres). There is scarcity of water in some parts of the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils and the water table varies from 10 to 30 feet (3 metres to 10 metres). The quality of water and its availability have already been discussed earlier under the heading 'Salinity and Alkalinity'.

The area under well irrigation, which was 31 thousand hectares in 1950-51, rose to 44.8 thousand hectares in 1960-61 and to 126 thousand hectares in 1970-71. With the exclusion of most of the Rewari tahsil from the district on its reorganisation in 1972, the area under well irrigation decreased to 107.9 thousand hectares in 1972-73. It went on further decreasing and came down to 94.3 thousand hectares in 1976-77.

Percolation Wells.—Till early forties, three classes of such wells were still in vogue in the district. These were: (a) masonry (*gola*); (b) semi masonry, i.e. of masonry in one stratum only; and (c) earthen. The earthen wells were again sub-divided, according as they were worked by bullocks or by a manual labour, into *jheras* and *dhenklis*.

Masonry wells were generally constructed of stones quarried from the local hills, bricks being used in tracts situated at a distance from hills. Ordinarily, the masonry was plastered with cement, but in tracts adjoining hills, the masonry was hand packed only. Such wells were called *karand*.

The semi-masonry wells were generally found where the lower stratum was hard. In the soft upper stratum, a masonry lining was constructed, and the lower stratum was left unlined. They were found chiefly in the villages of the Rewari Pahar Circle adjoining the hills.

Earthen wells, if to be worked by bullocks, could only be successfully constructed where the soil was firm. They were found only in the Chahat Khari Assessment Circle of the Rewari tahsil and Taoru Assessment Circle of the Nuh tahsil where they lasted some years. *Dhenklis* worked by hand could be sunk wherever the sub-soil water was very near.

Since Independence, the semi-masonry and earthen wells have gone out of use. Even figures of masonry wells are coming down every year. Pumping sets are being installed in increasing number. Percolation wells are sunk only in areas where tubewell sinking is not possible. These wells are pakka masonry wells constructed with cement and concrete.

Lately, the installation of tubewells and pumping sets is becoming more and more popular. However, in canal irrigated areas of the Nuh and Ballabgarh tahsils the persian wheel (*rahat*) is used to take out water from the canal when there is very little water in it or where the higherlands which are not commanded by the canal water are irrigated. The following wells were in use for irrigation in the district during 1973-74 to 1976-77 :—

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Masonry	14,407	14,214	14,354	14,354
Non-masonry	699	195	—	—
Total :	15,106	14,409	14,354	14,354

Well sinking scheme.—Well irrigation is mainly a function of private enterprise. The State only encourages their construction by agricultural loans and by liberal rules in the matter of land revenue assessment. The Government grants *taccavi* loans to the extent of Rs. 2,000 for sinking a new well and Rs. 500 for repairing an old and abandoned one. Whenever there is scarcity, the supply of cement at controlled rates and of bricks through approved kiln contractors is also arranged. The following table shows the number of wells sunk/repared during 1960—77 at private expense and on

receipt of *taccavi* :—

During the year ending <i>rabi</i>	New wells sunk		Old wells repaired	
	At private expense	From <i>taccavi</i> advanced	At private expense	From <i>taccavi</i> advanced
1960	20	65	29	51
1965	21	24	4	10
1970	140	161	70	51
1973. (New district)	53	42	35	41
1975 (New district)	—	—	50	43
1976. (New district)	—	—	56	54

Tubewells.—Tubewells and pumping sets were introduced in the Gurgaon district after 1950. Besides irrigating the land, these serve to reduce the water-logging and check the rise in water-table. As against ordinary wells, tubewells tap deeper layers of underground water. These are becoming increasingly popular because of their capacity to discharge more water. The following comparative data show how useful it is to install tubewells for larger supplies of water :—

Well irrigation device	Approximate cost	Capacity for irrigation	Discharge
	(Rs.)	(Hectares)	(Cusecs)
Pakka open well	8,000 to 10,000	1	0.1 to 0.2
Well with pumping set	8,000 to 11,000	3	0.25 to 0.35
Private tubewell	8,000 to 11,000	4	0.35 to 0.85
Government deep tubewell	1,20,000	120	1.0 to 1.75

The installation of tubewells varies from one area to another. They are more usefully installed where the underground water is sweet or fit for irrigation purposes. The availability of electrical energy, which is cheaper than diesel oil, in every village since November 1970, has given a boost to the installation of more and more tubewells by the people.

The district was found to have sweet water in shallow aquifers in large part of the area. During 1968-69, the Government set up an Exploration Cell to explore and delineate areas of sweet water in deep aquifers. The block-wise exploitable groundwater potential as on April 1, 1977, has been ascertained as under :

Name of the block	Total recharge	Total draft	Balance
	(Acre feet)	(Acre feet)	(Acre feet)
Ballabgarh	92,386	78,024	29,967
Faridabad]	74,818	1,03,226	7,763 (O.D.)
Firozpur Jhirka	44,423	20,978	27,641
Gurgaon	39,782	81,738	25,608 (O.D.)
Hathin	58,159	64,117	6,865
Hodal	1,27,334	70,032	71,308
Nuh	39,706	62,329	18,157 (O.D.)
Palwal	1,40,936	76,338	79,866
Pataudi	40,231	1,06,327	44,831 (O.D.)
Punahana	42,382	21,890	25,370
Sohna	37,902	1,16,047	54,936 (O.D.)
Total :	7,38,559	8,01,046	97,722

The blockwise number of minor irrigation units including deep tubewells, as on April 1, 1977, was as shown below :

Block	Dug wells	Pumping sets	Shallow tubewells	Deep tubewells		
				Direct irrigation tubewells	Augment-ation tubewells	Energised
Ballabgarh	58	299	2,654	18	18	39
Faridabad	74	67	2,216	19	82	74
Firozpur Jhirka	965	188	506	—	—	—
Gurgaon	937	1,499	2,536	—	—	—
Hathin	942	350	2,461	—	—	—
Hodal	950	70	2,812	6	—	2
Nuh	1,121	399	2,275	—	—	—
Palwal	1,425	280	2,658	13	—	11
Pataudi	919	1,417	3,597	9	—	5
Punahana	533	92	778	—	—	—
Sohna	221	772	4,851	4	—	5
Total :	8,145	5,433	27,344	69	100	136

The Agriculture Refinance Corporation had also sanctioned a scheme for advancing loans for minor irrigation units in the district in the year 1967-68. It has been in progress since then and a total of 6,019 tubewells as detailed below, have been installed up to 1976-77 :

Year	Number of tubewells installed
1	2
1967-68	153
1968-69	40
1969-70	137
1970-71	329

1	2
1971-72	541
1972-73	981
1973-74	1,114
1974-75	1,490
1975-76	745
1976-77	489
Total:	6,019

Medium term loans are advanced to the cultivators through the Primary Land Development Banks in the district against the mortgage of land. The recovery is made in easy instalments in a period of seven years. The first year of the loan is treated as grace year and only the interest is realised. The rest of the loan and the interest are recoverable in 6 equated yearly instalments. The commercial banks are also coming forward and advancing loans for tubewells. The Small Farmers Development Agency provides subsidy to the small farmers at the rate of 25 per cent of the loan money for tubewells as well as for sinking of percolation wells. The agency also provides subsidy to the small farmers for blasting wherever the percolation wells need such operation. Electricity connections are given on priority basis to the cultivators by the Haryana State Electricity Board for tubewells installed under the above schemes. These schemes have made great impact and are very popular with the farming community.

Up to 1970-71, 27,766 tubewells (36 State deep tubewells and 27,730 private) had been installed in the district. This number rose to 37,261 (100 State deep tubewells and 37,161 private) in 1972-73. Table VIII of Appendix shows tahsil-wise figures about the installation of tubewells during 1973-74 to 1976-77. From the table it is clear the number of tubewells installed in the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils is much less as compared to the other tahsils. In the Nuh tahsil, the water is mostly saline and not fit for cultivation. In the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil, the tubewells are not popular because of the unfavourable topography.

The tubewell irrigation has popularised the sowing of various crops particularly high yielding varieties of wheat, hybrid *bajra* and vegetables.

AGRICULTURE]

Soils]

The district has the distinction of having all types of soils right from clay to sand dunes. They are classified into Heavy or Hard Clay (*Chiknot*, *Dakar* and *Rohi*), Clay Loam (*Narmot*), Sandy Loam (*Magda*) and Sandy (*Bhur*).

Heavy or Hard Clay (*Chiknot*, *Dakar* and *Rohi*).—As the name indicates, these soils are very hard in texture and render the cultivation difficult. These are mostly found at the basement of the hills and in regular flooded area of the district. They require a good deal of moisture. In years of good rainfall, they give a magnificent yield, but in dry years, these cannot be sown, or if sown, yield little or nothing. The approximate area under these soils in the district is 33,540 hectares which is mostly found in the Dahar circle of Nuh, the Dahar and Chiknot circles of Firozpur Jhirka and the Sahibi circle of Gurgaon tahsils. The crops grown are wheat, peas, rice and sugarcane.

Clay Loam (*Narmot*).—This is a medium type of soil and the crust is also not difficult to break. Addition of humous (organic matter) is essential for raising the crops. This type of soil, approximately 2,20,580 hectares, is scattered almost throughout the district but is mostly in the eastern parts including those of Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils which are canal irrigated. The crops grown are wheat, gram, barley, fodders, *bajra*, *jowar*, pulses, *sarson* and vegetables.

Sandy Loam (*Magda*).—As the name indicates this type of soil is easy to work. This is the representative soil of the district on which is based the entire cropping pattern. It is very much prevalent in the Taoru circle of the Nuh tahsil and the Gurgaon and Sohna circles of the Gurgaon tahsil. The approximate area under this soil is 2,65,190 hectares. Seepage is a major problem in the case of this soil and the addition of organic matter is essential to increase its water holding capacity. This soil is suitable for raising all types of crops with top as well as fibrous root system such as *bajra*, *jowar*, gram, barley and oilseeds, such as *sarson*, *taramira* and groundnut, having low water requirements. Tuber crops also grow successfully under irrigated conditions.

Sandy (*Bhur*).—Sandy soil and sand dunes are found in scattered patches in all the tahsils of the district. The area under this category of soil is approximately 90,376 hectares. The soil suffers from erosions by wind and its shifting nature makes the raising of crops very difficult. It remains a cause of concern to the farmers and requires constant vigilance on their part.

Rain showers are the major factors in raising crops in this soil. The crops grown are : *jowar*, *bajra*, gram, *sarson*, barley and *taramira*.

In general, the soils are deficient in nitrogen and organic matter, but the phosphoric content ranges from low to medium.¹ It is, therefore, evident that for obtaining good yields, the soils need heavy manuring with nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. The deficiency of organic matter demands that the soils be also enriched with organic substance like farm-yard manure, compost and green-manure. For the improvement of alkaline soils, green-manuring occupies an important place in the development of agricultural programme.

Agricultural zones.—Agriculturally Gurgaon district may be divided into two zones, viz. the first zone comprising the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils and the second zone comprising the Gurgaon, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils.

The first zone is the most fertile area of the district. The soils range from sandy loam to clay loam. On its east flows the Yamuna and on its West are the remnants of the Aravalli. It avails of irrigation facilities from the Agra Canal. The subsoil water is sweet and fit for irrigation. The water table is comparatively high and water can be struck at a depth of 10—32 feet (3 to 10 metres). Lift irrigation is very successful. These conditions are favourable for the successful raising of all types of crops. The major crops grown are wheat, gram, barley, oil-seeds, cotton, sugarcane, peas, *rabi* and *kharif* vegetables, *bajra*, *jowar*, *gowar* and pulses. The difficulties, peculiar to this zone, in the way of successful agriculture are the presence of alkalinity, salinity, erosion by water, floods, defective drainage and depressions. The Government is already seized of these problems and is taking measures to overcome these hurdles. The Gaunchi Drain, now re-modelled, will ease further the water-logging and drainage problems. The uneven lands have been levelled by bulldozers and tractors. Subsoil water has been tapped wherever possible. The agricultural produce is being increased by practising intensive cultivation, using improved seeds and taking necessary plant protection measures. Some fruit gardens have also sprung up.

The soils in the second zone are mostly sandy or sandy loams or hard clay. The lands are fairly even but the cropping pattern depends on the

1. The soil PH varies from 7.5 to 9.0 per cent, the organic matter from 0.23 to 0.53 per cent and the calcium carbonate content from 0.23 to 2.23 per cent.

(Source : Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Gurgaon.)

vagaries of water. This zone may conveniently be divided into two halves. In the portion comprising Nuh, Hathin, Punahana and Firozpur Jhirka blocks, the subsoil water is brackish and unfit for irrigation. However, this area is mostly subjected to floods during the rainy season. The major crops grown in this part are : *bajra*, *jowar*, sugarcane (to a limited extent), wheat, gram, barley and *sarson*. In the other half comprising Gurgaon, Sohna and Pataudi blocks, lift irrigation is practised where the sub-soil water is sweet. The major crops grown in this part are : wheat, gram, barley, groundnut, *bajra*, *jowar*, oil-seeds and vegetables. The difficulties peculiar to this zone which come in the way of agriculture relate to the absence or lack of sweet subsoil water, water-logging, soil erosion by wind, defective drainage depressions. Depressions are mostly due to the presence of Aravalli hills. Boring operations at the foot or in the bed of these hills are difficult. The Government has since arranged Rig machines for deep and difficult borings. Gypsum is given on 50 per cent subsidy for the control and reclamation of alkaline soils. To take advantage of the accumulated water of floods and heavy rains, the Government has introduced sugarcane, rice and also groundnut crops which have given promising results. The high-yielding varieties of wheat and *bajra* too have proved successful.

Crops

The crops grown in the Gurgaon district are divided into two main categories, viz. *kharif* and *rabi*, locally named as *sawani* and *sadhi*. The former is the summer season and the latter the winter season harvest. Any crop which does not strictly fall within these two harvests is known as a *zaid* crop and its harvest is called the *zaid kharif* or *zaid rabi*, according to the harvest with which it is assessed. *Toria* is cultivated as *zaid kharif* and tobacco as *zaid rabi*.

The major *kharif* crops are : *bajra*, sugarcane, cotton, paddy, maize, *jowar*, soyabean, groundnut, cow-pea; while the minor ones or subsidiary crops are: *kharif* pulses (*moong*, *mash*, *moth*, *arhar*, *massar*, and *kharif* vegetables (*kaddu*, *karela*, *bhindi*, *kakri*, *tinda*, *ghia*, chillies, tomato, brinjal, onion).

The major *rabi* crops are: wheat, gram, barley and *rabi* oil-seeds (*sarson*, *taramira*, *raya*); while the minor ones or subsidiary crops are: fodders (*bar-seem*, oats, *sarson*) and vegetables (raddish, carrot, turnip, brinjal, cauliflower, potato, pea, tomato, *band-gobhi*, *ganth-gobhi*, *palak*, *methi*).

Sugarcane, cotton, groundnut and vegetables (potato, chillies, onion, pea, tomato) are the main cash crops of the district. Vegetables are generally

cultivated around the towns where there is comparatively a greater demand for them.

Table IX of Appendix gives details about the sowing and harvesting of *kharif* and *rabi* crops; Table X shows the area under principal crops; Table XI the yield per hectare and Table XII the production of principal crops from 1960-61 onwards.

A major break through in agriculture has been achieved after Independence by the evolution and introduction of high yielding varieties of various crops and by following the latest technology in processes connected with agricultural production including mechanisation. The multi-pronged approach adopted by the cultivator with the technical know-how and guidance imparted by the agricultural experts has also contributed greatly to increasing production in the district. During the last two decades, all existing resources have been exploited to the maximum extent. Apart from high yielding varieties and improved seeds, the other major factors are provision of major and minor irrigation facilities, rational and balanced use of chemical fertilisers and control of pests and diseases. The secondary factors, such as the use of agricultural machinery and improved agricultural implements, seed treatment, optimum sowing time, initiation of various package programmes, soil testing reclamation facilities, etc., have also helped to a great extent in increasing the agricultural production. Technical guidance has been made available in such a way as to ensure that the practices evolved by the experts are followed by the cultivators in the right manner. By virtue of this multipurpose approach, every inch of cultivable land is being brought under the plough. The increased production during 1970-71 was to the tune of 42 per cent as compared to 1966-67, and it increased to 65.93 per cent in 1976-77.

FOODGRAIN CROPS

Wheat.—As per the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, (p. 92), “Gurgaon is not distinctively a wheat growing district and the average matured area under wheat for the 22 years from 1885-86 only amounted to 42,675 acres (i.e. 17,270 hectares) or 5 per cent of the total matured area”. The total percentage under wheat and mixtures of wheat (*gochni*, i.e., mixed with gram and *gojra*, i.e. mixed with barley) was 10. Even in the Ballabgarh tahsil which was then part of the Delhi district, the percentage was 9. The estimated yield of well-irrigated wheat varied from 6 to 14 maunds (3.36 to 5.22 quintals) and of canal irrigated wheat from 11 to 12 maunds (4.11 to 4.48 quintals) per acre (0.405 hectare). On the whole, it averaged at about 10½ maunds (3.90 quintals) per acre (0.405 hectare). However, since Independence, wheat has

become the principal *rabi* foodgrain crop. It is cultivated throughout the district. The area under this crop in 1950-51 was 49 thousand hectares. It went on increasing up to 1964-65 when it was 100 thousand hectares. There was a decrease in area during 1965-66 and 1966-67. The area under wheat was 156.5 thousand hectares in 1970-71 and 169.1 thousand hectares in 1971-72 and the production was 250 and 279 thousand metric tonnes respectively. During 1972-73 to 1975-76, the area varied from 138 thousand hectares to 148.3 thousand hectares. The highest area was 182.8 thousand hectares in 1976-77 and the production was 274 thousand metric tonnes. In 1969-70, although the area sown under wheat was less, i.e. 138 thousand hectares, the yield was 283 thousand metric tonnes. The varieties sown in the district are c.591, c.518, c.281, c.273 and c. 306. The new varieties that are being sown are Kalyan 227, Sonalika, S-308, Hira 1941 and Moti 1949. These new varieties have led to a remarkable increase in the production of wheat. With recommended doses of fertilizers and the latest techniques, these varieties are capable of yields as high as 92 quintals per hectare. This fact alone has brought about a revolution in wheat cultivation.

Rice (Paddy).—Paddy is locally known as *dhaan*. The cultivation of rice requires damp climate, heavy soil and frequent rains or irrigation. As a crop it was practically unknown in the district 60-70 years ago. On an average, only 172 acres (69.6 hectares) were annually under rice cultivation from 1905-06 to 1909-10. Excepting 1934-35, when it was 274 acres (110.9 hectares), the acreage under rice declined steadily till in 1943-44, it was only 20 acres (8.1 hectares). In 1950-51, the area under this crop was less than 500 hectares. It was less than 1,000 hectares up to 1966-67 but in 1967-68 and 1968-69, it rose to 1,000 hectares. The area was 2.4 thousand hectares in 1969-70 and 1972-73. The production increased to 3.6 thousand metric tonnes. In 1973-74, the area increased to 2.7 thousand hectares and the production increased to 5 thousand metric tonnes. There was decline in the area as well as production of rice. But the highest area was 3.3 thousand hectares in 1976-77, with production of 5 thousand metric tonnes of rice. The main producing areas are Palwal, Hathin, Hodal, Nuh, Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Gurgaon blocks. The popular varieties grown are Basmati 370 and Jhona 349. The new varieties which have been introduced for increase in the production of rice are I.R. 8 and Jaya Padma.

Gram.—Gram is locally known as *channa*. It requires dry climate and is sown throughout the district. An important *rabi* foodgrain crop, it forms a good item of diet for both human beings and cattle. It is consumed right from the time of germination to grain development stage and is used for

a variety of purposes. The area under gram is mostly dependent on the vagaries of weather. Timely rainfall increases its cultivation while late rainfall leads to decrease. This results in considerable fluctuations.¹ The area under this crop in 1950-51 was 75 thousand hectares. It was the highest in 1961-62 with 166 thousand hectares and the lowest in 1972-73 with 37 thousand hectares. The district ranked third in the State in the production of gram (10.27 per cent) during 1970-71. The production of gram touched the lowest level in 1975-76 with 25 thousand metric tonnes and the area was 61.7 thousand hectares. According to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, (Page 92), the out turn of gram per acre (0.405 hectare) varied from 8 to 12 maunds (2.99 to 4.85 quintals) on irrigated land, from 8 to 10 maunds (2.99 to 3.73 quintals) on flooded land, from 5 to 9 maunds (1.87 to 3.36 quintals) on loam and 4 to 6 maunds (1.49 to 2.24 quintals) on sandy soil. After Independence, various new varieties of gram have been developed and cultivated. These are disease resistant and higher yielders and are described as follows :—

- S—26 : The grains of this variety are bright yellow coloured. The plants are semi-spreading, medium in height and earlier in maturity. Its average yield is 6 quintals per acre (0.405 hectare). It does not fare well in light soils or humid areas.
- C—274: Its yield is slightly better than that of S-26. It is successful where S-26 fails.
- C—24 : It is tolerant to Ukhera disease and grows better under rainfed and light textured soils but not in humid areas. The grains are of chocolate brown colour and the yield is about 6 quintals per acre (0.405 hectare).
- PUNJAB—7: It gives slightly higher yield than C-24 and the grain colour is brown yellow. It is suited to irrigate or adequate rainfall conditions but not to humid conditions.
- C—104: It is known as Kabli gram because the grain size is double than that of other varieties. Its yield is about 7 quintals per acre (0.405 hectare).
- C—130: It has recently been evolved and its yield is higher than any other variety, i.e. about 8 quintals per acre (0.405 hectare). It is meant for irrigated area.

1. In 1929-30, the total area under gram was only 8,503 acres (3,441 hectares). It was over four lakh acres (1.6 lakh hectares) in 1924-25 and 1933-34. The variations in other years were also considerable. (*Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 19, as updated by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala).

Bajra.—A principal *kharif* foodgrain crop, *bajra* is mostly grown in the *barani* areas of the district. It constitutes an important item of food during the winter season and is preferred to wheat and gram. The cultivation of this crop needs rainfall at sowing time, frequent rainfall after short intervals and sunny weather at the time of harvesting. The dependence on rainfall leads to great variations in acreage under this crop. Prior to Independence, it ranged from 2,77,971 acres (1,12,491 hectares) in 1925-26 to 4,74,243 acres (1,91,919 hectares) in 1942-43.¹ In 1950-51, the area under this crop was 142 thousand hectares. Thereafter, the maximum acreage has been in 1967-68, i.e. 165 thousand hectares. In 1970-71, the district occupied the second position in the production of *bajra* (17.68 per cent) in the State, the first being Hisar (46.16 per cent). The sharp decline in 1972-73 was on account of the reorganisation of the district; the Rewari tahsil, where it is an important crop having been made a part of the Mahendragarh district. In 1976-77, the area increased to 96 thousand hectares but the production was only 38 thousand metric tonnes. According to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, (Page 90), the yield per acre under *bajra* was from 3 to 8 maunds (1.12 to 2.24 quintals). After Independence, the farmer used better varieties of seeds like T-55 A, $\frac{3}{4}$ and S-530. Since 1966-67, however, hybrid *bajra* varieties namely Hybrid Bajra I and Hybrid Bajra IV have been introduced and these have increased the production. But these have been found to be susceptible to serious diseases like Downy Mildew (Green ear) and Ergot. Then H.B. No. 3 which was considered to be disease-resistant was introduced. Hopes with regard to this variety have also not come true as it has also been affected by disease. Pesticides are the only remedy. Although the yield of hybrids has gone down in the circumstances, yet these are superior to local varieties as their yield potential is 100 to 150 per cent higher. Given the prescribed chemical fertilizers and favourable weather conditions and effective use of pesticides wherever necessary, the hybrid varieties yield 25 and 35 quintals per hectare under unirrigated and irrigated conditions respectively.

Maize.—Maize is locally known as *makka*. It is a *kharif* foodgrain crop and needs assured irrigation for its cultivation. The area under this crop was only a thousand hectares in 1950-51. It rose to two thousand hectares in 1960-61 and almost remained constant till 1965-66. In 1967-68 and 1971-72, it was six thousand hectares but the introduction of Baisakhi *Moong* after wheat has resulted in the shifting of the sowing time of maize from the monsoon to post-monsoon period when it is more economical and profitable

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 19, as updated by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala.

for the farmers to raise hybrid *bajra* crop instead of maize crop. This accounts for not much increase in the area under maize. The main producing areas are Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hathin, Punahana and Hodal. Although new varieties, viz. Ganga-5, Hybrid Maize and Composite Vijay have been introduced, these are not popular. The local seed is preferred because it requires less quantity of fertilizers and can even be grown with the farmyard manure produced locally for which the farmer has nothing to pay.

Barley.—Dry climate suits this crop. Locally known as *jaun*, it is sown throughout the district. The most suitable area for the cultivation of this crop was Rewari tahsil which has since become part of the Mahendragarh district. Gurgaon no longer occupies the first position in the State for barley production. The area under this crop was 55 thousand hectares in 1950-51, 45 thousand hectares in 1960-61 and 52.3 thousand hectares in 1970-71. It had touched its highest in 1967-68 when the area under this crop was 101 thousand hectares. The area has considerably reduced since the re-organisation of the district. It was 36.1 thousand hectares in 1972-73 with a production of 39,000 tonnes. In 1974-75, the area increased to 64.4 thousand hectares with a production of 75.1 thousand metric tonnes. According to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, (pages 90 and 91), the yield per acre under barley was 11 to 19 maunds (4.11 to 7.09 quintals) on Chahi lands, 7 to 9½ maunds (2.61 to 3.54 quintals) on unirrigated lands and 4½ to 7 maunds (1.67 to 2.61 quintals) on sandy soil depending on favourable rains. The popular varieties grown after Independence were T-4 and T-5. These varieties have been replaced by new varieties which are drought resistant, give better yields and have been specially recommended for this district. These improved varieties are :

C-138: It is suitable under *barani* conditions, tolerant to rusts and fairly resistant to lodging. The grains are bold and amber-coloured and the average yield ranges from 3.5 to 6 quintals per acre.

C-164: It is suitable for semi-irrigated areas. It is six rowed variety with compact ears and yields from 6 to 12 quintals per acre (0.405 hectare).

B.G.I. (LOCAL SELECTION) : It is suitable for unirrigated areas and yields about 6 quintals per acre (0.405 hectare).

PULSES

(i) **Moong.**—Cultivated throughout the district, *moong* crop requires dry climate with occasional rains and sandy or loam soil. It is also grown

at places where the canal water or lift irrigation is available. It is partly sown with *bajra* and partly as a pure crop. The extraordinary variation in the area under *moong* results from the timings of the rainfall. The area is more in years of timely rainfall during the period of sowing.

The varieties being grown in this district are :

1. Pusa Baisakhi

or type 44 : It is an early maturing variety and takes about 65—70 days from sowing till harvesting. It is preferred as a summer crop, sown around Baisakhi and harvested before the rains. Its yield is about 4 quintals per hectare. It helps in obtaining three crops a year, i.e. *bajra* followed by wheat followed by *baisakhi moong*.

2. **Moong No. 305** : It is recommended under *barani* conditions of this district and takes about 90 days to mature. Its average yield is 5.50 quintals per hectare though it has potential to yield 10 quintals per hectare.

3. **Moong No. 54** : This variety matures in 85—90 days and is moderately resistant to yellow bean mosaic and bacterial and fungal diseases. On an average, it yields 6.80 quintals per hectare though it has potential to yield 12 quintals per hectare.

4. **Hybrid 45** : A promising variety from the Madhya Pradesh it has been released for general cultivation by All India Coordinated Research Project. Its average yield is 8-10 quintals per hectare and its duration is 85-90 days. The grains are bright attractive.

(ii) **Mash.**—Locally known as *urd*, its cultivation, like *moong*, requires dry climate with occasional rains and sandy or sandy loam soil, and is cultivated throughout the Gurgaon district. It is also grown at places where canal water or lift irrigation is available. It is usually sown with *jowar*. The new better yielding varieties introduced in the district are No. 48 and Mash 1-1.

(iii) **Massar.**—Cultivated mostly in the irrigated areas, it also requires dry climate with occasional rains and loam or sandy loam soil. For this item also a new better yielding variety, namely *Massara 9-12* has been introduced.

(iv) **Moth.**—Cultivated mostly in the dry areas, it requires the same climatic conditions as have been described for *moong* and *mash*. The following

figures relating to the period 1965-66 to 1976-77 show that its production has been steadily on the increase :—

Year	Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric tonnes)
1965-66	280	168
1966-67	350	210
1967-68	378	246
1968-69	420	384
1969-70	480	324
1970-71	520	364
1971-72	762	1,315
(New district)	1972-73	403
	1973-74	802
	1974-75	811
	1975-76	795
	1976-77	781

The new better yielding variety of *moth* introduced is T-3.

(v) **Arhar (Pigeon Pea).**—Its cultivation requires the same climate, soil, etc., as have been described for *moong* and *mash*. It is mostly grown under *barani* conditions. Its cultivation has also been on the increase as is evident from the following figures pertaining to the period 1965-66 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Area (Hectares)
1	2
1965-66	2,000
1966-67	2,000
1967-68	2,800
1968-69	3,000

	1	2
	1969-70	3,300
	1970-71	3,500
	1971-72	3,600
	1972-73	3,450
New district	1973-74	1,860
	1974-75	1,974
	1975-76	2,747
	1976-77	1,991

Cultivation is done with the local seed and no new variety has been introduced. This crop is grown with other *kharif* crops like *jowar* and *bajra* as a cash crop. It is a one-year crop, i.e. grown with *kharif* crops and harvested along with *rabi* crops.

(vi) **Soyabean.**—It requires damp climate with occasional rains and sandy or sandy loam soil. It can also be grown at places where canal water or lift irrigation is available. The cultivation of soyabean was totally unknown in the Gurgaon district. It has started very recently, i.e. from 1969-70 in a regular way. Demonstration plots were laid out on farmers' fields. These plots proved a success and the crop found its place in the cropping pattern. Subsidies were given for the inputs to the farmers, who were also assured of a support price by the Food Corporation of India. These incentives and the good harvest encouraged its cultivation. The area under this crop increased from 50 hectares in 1969-70 to 100 hectares in 1970-71. The corresponding increase recorded in its production was from 60 metric tonnes to 125 metric tonnes. The varieties sown were Charks-16 and Bragg. This experiment has, however, failed of late. Charks-16 has not proved successful. In 1971-72, only 10 hectares were under Soyabean and in 1972-73, in the reorganised district, the area was reduced still further. In 1976-77, the area under syoabean was only 2 hectares.

CASH CROPS

Oil-seeds.—Locally known as *tel ki fasal*, the oil-seeds have always been cultivated throughout the district. Loam to light loam soils with two showers for *kharif* crops and one shower for *rabi* crops are required for the cultivation.

of oil-seeds. Cloudy winter does not suit the *rabi* crops. Originally, *sarson* and *taramira* at the *rabi* and *til* at the *kharif* were the only oil-seeds grown. *Til* was sometimes sown alone, but more often in lines in *bajra* and cotton fields. It was a delicate crop and its yield was about 3½ maunds (1.3 quintals) per acre (0.405 hectare). The total area under the crop was very small. Of the *rabi* oil-seeds, *sarson* was the most important and *taramira* was sown on inferior lands. A yield of 8 maunds (2.29 quintals) in irrigated and 4½ maunds (1.67 quintals) on unirrigated land per acre was normal.¹ The area under oil-seeds has been fairly fluctuating. It has varied from 37,748 acres (15,276 hectares) in 1926-27 to 96,194 acres (38,928 hectares) in 1941-42. In the following years, it exceeded one lakh acres² :

1923-24	106,641 Acres	(43,156 hectares)
1928-29	189,395 Acres	(76,645 hectares)
1932-33	113,929 Acres	(46,105 hectares)
1939-40	111,940 Acres	(45,300 hectares)

The area, as shown below, has been under the oil-seeds during 1965-66 to 1976-77 :

Year	Area (Thousand hectares)
1	2
1965-66	40.1
1966-67	41.8
1967-68	40.9
1968-69	19.7
1969-70	26.7
1970-71	29.0
1971-72	39.0

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 95.

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 19, as updated by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala.

	1	2
(New district)	1972-73	26.0
	1973-74	23.0
	1974-75	35.0
	1975-76	20.0
	1976-77	16.0

The improved seeds used in this district are :

Name of the oil-seeds	Name of the old varieties used	Name of the new varieties introduced
KHARIF CROPS		
1. Groundnut	Local	Pb. 1 and M-145
2. Castor	Local	No. 1
RABI CROPS		
1. <i>Toria</i>	Local	Selection A
2. Brown <i>Sarson</i>	Local	B.S.H.I
3. Yellow <i>Sarson</i>	Local	Y.S. Pb. 24
4. <i>Taramira</i>	Local	Selection A
5. <i>Raya</i>	Local	L-18
6. Linseed	Local	K-2
7. Japan Rape	Local	L.G.L.

Sugarcane.—Sugarcane is locally known as *ganna* or *eekh*. It requires a wet climate and considerable irrigation for its cultivation. The main producing areas are Ballabgarh, Hodal, Punahana, Hathin and Palwal blocks. Prior to Independence, the area under this crop was always less than fifteen thousand acres. Only in 1941-42, it was 25,743 acres.¹ From 5 thousand hectares in 1950-51, it rose to 14 thousand hectares in 1960-61 and to 20 thousand hectares in 1965-66. Thereafter, there has been a steady decline and the area was only 11.6 thousand hectares in 1976-77. The main reason is that this crop remains in the field for almost the whole year and the income from *gur* is much less than what two or three other crops may fetch from the same unit of land. Moreover, sugarcane is much too prone to the attacks of its diseases and this affects the quantity of *gur*.

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 19, as updated by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala.

Of the new varieties, Co 1148 and Co 975 are grown in the district.

Cotton (Desi and American).—Locally known as *kapas*, the cultivation of this fibre crop requires wet climate. Originally, cotton was one of the most important staples in the district. It was mostly grown in the Ballabgarh, Palwal, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils. The cotton of Firozpur Jhirka tahsil was esteemed as the best. On irrigated soil, the yield was about 6 maunds (2.24 quintals) per acre (0.405 hectare). On other soils, it varied from 3 to 5 maunds (1.12 to 1.87 quintals). The Agra Canal caused extension of the cultivation of early cotton. Only one type of cotton, namely Desi, was grown.¹ At the time of Second Regular Settlement in 1879-80, the total area under cotton was 75,312 acres (30,477 hectares) exclusive of the Ballabgarh tahsil. In 1914-15 it stood at 92,814 acres (37,561 hectares). Thereafter, there was a steady decline and in 1943-44, it was only 12,733 acres² (5,153 hectares).

The area under *desi* cotton further decreased from one thousand hectares in 1968-69 to 600 hectares in 1969-70. In 1972-73, it was only 862 hectares and it was 0.5 thousand hectares in 1976-77. The American cotton was introduced after Independence; but did not make any striking impact. The area under American cotton has varied from one thousand to two thousand hectares. Of the new varieties introduced, H-14 (American) and G-27 (Desi) are fairly popular. G-27 variety is more yielding and somewhat resistant to pests. The main producing areas are Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Palwal, Hathin, Hodal and Nuh blocks.

The phenomenal disappearance of a valuable cash crop from this district may primarily be attributed to the changes in the agro-climatic conditions due to which water table kept on rising and the salinity hazard increased. Pest and disease attacks also increased and adversely affected the quality of the crops. Finally, there was neither any market nor any ginning and pressing factory and resultantly, the farmers had to experience great hardships in selling their produce.

Chillies.—Locally known as *mirch*, it is cultivated throughout the district. It is becoming one of the most important cash crops of the district because of low investment and high yield. The sandy loam to loam soils with heavy doses of humous and fertilizers are required for the successful

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 81.

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, pp. 95-96.

3. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 19, as updated by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala.

cultivation of this crop. It is grown under irrigated conditions both in *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. The seeds used are :

Old varieties	Panipati, Tatiha and Patna
New high yielding varieties	Sirhandi, Patna Red and N.P. 46-A

Sirhindi is heavy yielding variety with long thick fruit of red colour at maturity. This variety gives an average yield of about 100 quintals per hectare. Patna Red produces long red fruit and gives a yield of about 95 quintals per hectare. The fruit of N.P. 46-A is medium size red coloured with a yield of about 90 quintals per hectare. The area under this crop, as the following figures show, has been on the increase because chillies do not perish even after long storage and this is an item of daily use in every Indian kitchen :—

	Year	Area (Hectares)
	1966-67	468
	1967-68	706
	1968-69	482
	1969-70	543
	1970-71	486
	1971-72	510
(New district)	1972-73	850
	1973-74	952
	1974-75	886
	1975-76	1,269
	1976-77	1,239

Consequent upon the increased cultivation of this crop and the introduction of numerous varieties, chillies are found in the market in green form almost throughout the year. The farmers have also taken up the cultivation of *Capsicum* popularly known as *Simla Mirch*.

Potato.—Potato, locally known as *alu*, is grown throughout the district. It is presumed to have been introduced in the district in the early twenties. But its cultivation was taken up after the initiation of the N.E.S. programme in Faridabad after Independence. The light loam soils with proper irrigational

facilities are ideal for its cultivation. High rate of humous and chemical fertilizers are also essential. The seeds used are :

Old varieties	Phalwa, Gola and Sufaida
New high yielding varieties	Kufri Chander Mukhi, Kufri Chamatkar and Kufri Sinduri

Kufri Chander Mukhi matures in about 90 days. The tuber has large size, smooth surface, white skin, flat eyes and white flesh. The average yield is about 100 quintals per acre (0.4 hectare). Kufri Chamatkar is a medium late variety and matures in about 110 days. Tubers are of medium size, round, white with deep eyes and pale yellow flesh. The yield is about 90 quintals per acre. It is resistant to viruses and rate of degeneration is very low. Its keeping quality is good. Kufri Sinduri is also a late variety, maturing in about 120 days. The average yield is about 120 quintals per acre (0.4 hectare) and the tubers are of pale yellow flesh. Consequent upon the increased cultivation of potatoes, 7 cold storages with a storage capacity of 3 lakh maunds (about 1,11,973 quintals) have sprung up in different parts of the district, viz. one each at Ajraunda, Majesar, Fatehpur Chandila, Lakerpura, Meola Maharajpur (Faridabad block), Ballabgarh (Ballabgarh block), and Gurgaon (Gurgaon block). It is noteworthy that the potato tubers for use as seed, are now exported to Patna (Bihar State) from where this district used to import this commodity in the past.

Tobacco.—Known as *tambaccu*, it is also cultivated throughout the district. Light soils are good for this crop. It is grown under irrigated conditions. The seeds used are :

Old varieties	Desi and Calcutti
New high yielding varieties	T—238 and T—17

The Central Excise on this crop acts as a check on further extension of its cultivation. Whatever is grown, is consumed in the State. There are two warehouses at Gurgaon which cater to the storage need of this commodity.

Pea.—Pea is locally known as *mattar*. The moist soil at the time of sowing suits this crop very much. The area under this crop was 8.5 thousand hectares in 1950-51, 13.15 thousand hectares in 1960-61; but 9.3 thousand hectares in 1970-71. It has varied as follows in the subsequent years :—

Year 1	Area (Hectares) 2
1971-72	13,105
1972-73	8,459

1	2
1973-74	6,515
1974-75	6,483
1975-76	8,389
1976-77	7,757

The main producing areas are Palwal, Hodal and Punahana blocks. In addition to old varieties, the following four varieties have been introduced.

Early Badger.—An early, dwarf variety with wrinkled seeds. Pods are good sized. Yield is about 15 quintals per acre (0.405 hectare).

New line perfection.—A mid-season variety, having medium sized pods. Yield is about 25 quintals per acre (0.405 hectare).

Bonneville.—A mid-late variety. Pods are good-sized with sweet grains. Its yield is about 25 quintals per acre (0.405 hectare).

Multi-Freezer.—Multi-podded late variety, tolerant to frost, with very sweet tender peas. Yield is about 25 quintals per acre (0.405 hectare).

Bonneville has become popular with the farmers.

Mehndi (Henna).—It is a *rabi* crop sown in the month of the March and April. It requires sandy loam soil and sub tropical climate. Frequent irrigation after 15 to 20 days is essential for this crop. The name of old seed used is Henna and no new variety has been introduced. It is grown in Faridabad block of the Ballabgarh tahsil and the area under this crop from 1965-66 onwards has been as follows :—

Year 1	Area (Hectares) 2
1965-66	1,515
1966-67	1,000
1967-68	1,008
1968-69	1,004
1969-70	1,008
1970-71	800
1971-72	325

1	2
1972-73	575
1973-74	502
1974-75	539
1975-76	565
1976-77	374

Since most of the area specially meant for the cultivation of *mehndi* has been acquired for the needs of the Faridabad Township, the area under this crop has decreased considerably. *Mehndi* is exported to France, U.S.A. and Middle-East countries. The year-wise figures of export are as under :

Year	Export value (Rs. in lakhs)
1965-66	28
1966-67	29
1967-68	26
1968-69	31
1969-70	28
1970-71	30

FODDER CROPS

Eight per cent of the total cropped area of the district is under fodder crops. The stalks of *bajra*, *jowar* and maize and the chaff of wheat, gram and minor cereals are used as animal feed. The forage crops are sown in irrigated as well as un-irrigated areas and are grown during both *kharif* and *rabi*. The important and popular among fodder crops are *gowar*, peas, *jowar* and *barseem*. Of these, *gowar* and *jowar* are the leading crops and cover about ninety seven per cent of the forage crop area. When fed green, *jowar* is called *chari* and when harvested after ripening and turned into hay, it is called *karb* or *kurbi*. Table XIII of Appendix shows the area under different fodder crops in the reorganised district during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77. The area under *gowar* in the district has gradually decreased from 18,022 hectares in 1972-73 to 12,640 hectares in 1976-77. The area under peas has increased from 2,436 hectares in 1972-73 to 4,000 hectares in 1976-77. Under oats, the area has decreased from 267 hectares in 1972-73 to 150 hectares in 1976-77 and under *barseem* also, the area has decreased from 560 hectares in 1972-73 to 140 hectares in 1976-77. There is no substantial change in the area of *jowar*.

PASTURES

An area of about 3,157 hectares was under permanent pastures and grazing lands during 1950-51. It increased to 8,424 hectares in 1955-56 and 10,147 hectares in 1960-61. It was 10,169 hectares in 1965-66.

During the consolidation operations, pastures and grazing lands were reserved in every village according to the provisions of the Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1948. The consolidation work was completed in all the villages of the Gurgaon district in 1965-66 and as such there was no increase in the area of pastures and grazing lands afterwards. The area in the re-organised district is 9,795 hectares.

FRUITS

Fruits form an essential part of human diet, as they contain natural elements like proteins, starch, minerals and vitamins. Against the per capita daily requirements of 3 to 4 ozs. of fruits, Haryana produces only 1.5 ozs. and the Gurgaon district 1.45 ozs. Of 12,000 hectares under fruit cultivation in the State, Gurgaon has only about 171 hectares.

Fruit cultivation ceased to be a hobby of a few affluent persons after Independence. It then began to attract the attention of Government which took steps to provide facilities under the Five-Year Plans to those who took to fruit cultivation. To intensify the production of fruits, the State Government introduced a number of schemes such as Applied Nutrition Programme, Intensive Cultivation of Grape Vine and Garden and Nursery Production Work. The results have been encouraging. The area under fruit cultivation has increased by 33 per cent. There is no garden colony, but there are 10 model gardens, mostly of grapes, in villages Bhorakalan, Dundahera, Garhi, Harsaru and Mulahera (tahsil Gurgaon) and at Ballabgarh, Palwal and Pataudi. While the owners of the old gardens are not keen to run these on a commercial basis, the new gardens have come up as business concerns.

Lift irrigation supplies water to many gardens though canal water is used in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils.

The two private nurseries, Jogindra Nursery in Faridabad and New Rajoria Nursery in Gurgaon, find it not possible to meet the fruit plants requirement of the district.

The table below shows the fruits grown in the district, their average

yield per tree and average gross income per hectare :

Fruits	Average yield per tree (Vine in the case of grapes)	Average gross in- come per Hectare
	(Kilogram)	(Rs.)
Grapes	40	40,000
Mangoes	100	10,000
Ber	120	7,500
Malta	50	6,000
Kaghzi Lime	50	7,500
Papaya	20	10,000
Peach	30	7,000
Falsa	10	10,000
Pomegranate	25	6,000
Guava	75	7,500

Gardens and nurseries.—There is no Government garden or nursery in the district. Of the two approved private nurseries, named already, one is located at Faridabad and the other at Gurgaon. Numerous varieties of decorative plants, shrubs, ornamental trees and flower and fruit plants are available at these nurseries. The people of the district also supplement their requirements of fruit and ornamental plants from the Government nurseries located at Pinjore, (district Ambala), Hansi (district Hisar), Sirsa and Jind. For the benefit of the growers, the Horticultural Division of the Haryana Agricultural University has, since 1971, set up a garden-cum-progeny nursery called the Agricultural Research Sub-Station at Sohna Road, Gurgaon.

VEGETABLES

With the increase of irrigation facilities, the cultivation of vegetables has increased considerably. The increase is notable particularly in or around the towns and adjoining villages as marketing facilities are easily available. The eating habits of the people in the villages are also changing and vegetables are becoming an important part of the diet. Consequently, a majority of farmers in villages having water enough for irrigation have started growing vegetables not only to meet their own requirements, but also to make some additional money out of it. The increase in production of vegetables in the district is borne out by the fact that at present large quantities of vegetables are being daily exported to Delhi from Gurgaon, Sohna, Faridabad, Palwal, Ballabgarh and other towns after meeting the local requirements.

According to their growing season, the vegetables are divided into two main groups, i.e. (i) Summer vegetables (ii) Winter vegetables. Summer vegetables include *tar* or *kakri*, *kharbooza*, *tarbooz*, *ghia*, *kaddoo*, *tori*, *petha*, *tinda*, *karela*, brinjal, tomato, *bhindi*, different types of *saag* and sweet potato. Winter vegetables include a wide range of vegetables such as (a) root crops like radish, turnip, carrot; (b) leafy cole crops, like *palak*, *methi* and *sarson ka sag* (c) cole fruit crops like cauliflower, cabbage, *knol khol*, etc. Recent researches carried in the improvement of vegetables by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi and the Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar have introduced many new varieties which not only give higher yield over the old types but have also improved their quality and nutritive value. Seeds of all varieties of vegetables are produced and multiplied at the Haryana Agricultural University Vegetable Seed Farm, Gurgaon. Some of the seeds are also supplied from the Government Vegetable Farm, Gharaunda (district Karnal).

Kitchen gardening.—The State aided programme of kitchen gardening was taken up in the district in 1971, and it covers Gurgaon, Faridabad and Ballabgarh blocks. About 3,000 kitchen gardens in urban houses and educational institutions had been set up by the end of March 1972. Seeds and technical guidance in respect of planting and aftercare are given by the field staff.

Fruit preservation.—A short course on fruit preservation is some times organised by the Central Food Technological Research Institute or the Horticultural Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, for the benefit of the housewives. One such course was organised by the Farmer Training Centre, Gurgaon, for five days in 1971 under the Women Farmers Training and Education Programme. A team of specialists from the Horticultural Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, also participated. About 100 ladies took advantage of this course.

Applied Nutrition Programme.—This programme was initiated in the Gurgaon district during 1965 under a Centrally sponsored scheme. It aims at making the villagers conscious of the necessity of taking balanced and nutritive food as their diet. This is being advocated through practical means. To start with, only two blocks, viz. Ballabgarh and Sohna, were selected but in 1971 this programme was extended to two more blocks namely, Firozpur Jhirka and Gurgaon. In each of these blocks, about ten villages have been selected for this programme. Ten kitchen gardens, one community garden and one school garden have been set up in each of these villages. Vegetable seeds, fruit plants and garden tools have been provided free of cost to the owners of the gardens. Technical advice about the cultivation of fruits and vegetables is given regularly.

Rotation of crops.—The cultivators of the district have been aware of the advantages of crop rotation. The general rotation of crops followed by the farmers in canal irrigated, well irrigated and *barani* areas is as follows :—

(i) Canal irrigated areas

Sugarcane-cotton-wheat

Bajra-wheat-moong baisakhi

Bajra-wheat

Maize-potato-wheat

Maize-potato-wheat-moong *baisakhi*

(ii) Well irrigated areas

Bajra-wheat

Paddy-wheat

Maize-potato

Maize-wheat-moong *baisakhi*

Bajra-pea

Bajra-berseem

(iii) Barani areas

Bajra-gram

Bajra-barley

Gowar-barley

Bajra-wheat

Gowar-wheat

Bajra-rape and mustard

PROMOTION OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

Apart from land and irrigation, agricultural operations depend on some other resources which must be scientifically exploited to achieve higher yields. Even for a number of years after Independence, the Indian cultivator remained tradition-bound in spite of Community Development Programme. Gradually, agriculture assumed national importance, as India, like other countries, could not hope to feed its growing millions without developing the means to produce enough food for all her people. Scientific agriculture requires knowledge of various kinds based on the application of fundamental research to local conditions. It is becoming more and more the responsibility of the State to make this knowledge available, to encourage its understanding and to provide financial and other facilities to cultivators who are getting keener to use scientific methods in their cultivation. Any notable achievement in this direction on the part of Government as well as the cultivators is bound to be revolutionary in character. It was not, therefore, at all surprising that the State became involved on many fronts in an effort to improve all the factors

of scientific agriculture. It began to spend large sums of money to achieve self-sufficiency in food production so that India may not have to go on buying large quantities of food from other countries.

This effort on the part of Government can be studied usefully if we first keep in view the nature of the administrative machinery which has grown over the years.

An office of the Agriculture Department in the district was set up as early as 1929, under the supervision and control of a District Agriculture Officer. Since 1967, it has been functioning under the charge of a Deputy Director of Agriculture. He is assisted by a District Agriculture Officer (District Work), 4 Sub-Divisional Agriculture Officers (High Yielding Variety Programme), 24 Agriculture Inspectors (High Yielding Variety Programme), 11 Agriculture Inspectors (District Work), 7 Agriculture Inspectors (Oil-seed), 20 Agriculture Inspectors (Intensification of Agriculture Production), 3 Farm Managers (Fertilizer Scheme), 11 Agriculture Sub-Inspectors (District Work) and 7 Agriculture Sub-Inspectors (Oil-seed).

The Agriculture Department guides the farmers in the latest technological advances in agricultural production. These include intensive methods of cultivation for higher production per unit area through new cropping patterns suited to their conditions. These also comprise preparation of crop plans, control of various pests and diseases affecting agricultural crops and gardens, use of fertilizers and good seeds, and laying out of demonstration plots to show to the cultivators the superiority of new strains and agronomic practices recommended for the district. The Agricultural Inspectors impart training and education to the farmers in their respective areas on matters relating to improve techniques resulting in better management for getting more production, use of improved seeds, manures and fertilizers, improved agricultural implements, plant production, horticulture and other agricultural practices.

The Agriculture Extension Agency gives a great push to scientific agriculture through the package field demonstration on a large scale. The demonstrations are laid on the fields by the farmers themselves with the scientific knowledge provided by the Government experts. When the results of field demonstration are found to be of marked improvement, Kisan Melas are held on such fields where all the package operations are explained to the farmers. Seminars are also held in these Melas and discussions amongst the farmers on various improved agricultural practices are held where the Extension Specialists and the Extension Officers remove such doubts as the farmers may have,

With the evolution of high yielding varieties the results have been convincing and widespread.

The administrative machinery not only provides knowledge and practical demonstration but also administers financial and other help under various heads as provided by the State. Let us now review in some detail the position in respect of the various factors of scientific agriculture.

SEEDS

Good seed is the basis of successful agriculture. The Agriculture Department rightly pays much attention to ensure the multiplication and supply of seeds of improved varieties. It also gives wide publicity in favour of improved seeds. Eleven seed farms were set up in the district in different blocks between 1958 and 1961 to meet the growing demand for improved and better varieties of seeds. The reorganised district has eight of these farms. On an average each seed farm, except the seed farms at Daulatpur and Pinangwan, covers an area of about ten acres (4 hectares). The area of the farm at Daulatpur is about 18 hectares and of the one at Pinangwan is about 22 hectares. Seeds of wheat, gram, barley, *bajra* and *sarson* are multiplied at these farms depending upon agroclimatic factors. In fact all the improved agricultural practices are being followed at these farms which are also serving as demonstration centres. Relevant details of these farms are given in Table XIV of Appendix. The better yielding varieties of seeds recommended for the district have already been mentioned while discussing individual crops.

In 1929, a 100-acre Government Agriculture Demonstration Farm was set up at Gurgaon on the Delhi-Alwar Road, at a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres from the district courts. Research work on oil-seeds, wheat, barley, *bajra*, tobacco and millets was being carried on at the Barley Research Centre located at the farm. It has since been shifted to Bawal in the Rewari tahsil. The following types of promising strains and varieties have been evolved and tried in the fields on a large scale :—

C—302 Strain of Tobacco (*Nicotiana*)

Brown Sarson Gurgaon I

Brown Sarson Gurgaon II

Raya Gurgaon I

The farm has been under the charge of the Haryana Agricultural University, which has since set up Vegetable and Fruits Research Sub-Stations, each covering an area of 8 hectares. The University had also set up a Farmers Training Centre with a hostel with aid from the Government of India since

December 1968. A Krishi Gyan Kendra has also been constructed to serve as an advisory centre for the farmers. The remaining area has been transferred for the construction of the Mini-Secretariat at Gurgaon.

The district is notified under the East Punjab Seeds and Seedlings Act, 1949, under which it is an offence to sow varieties of seeds, particularly of wheat and cotton, other than those on the approved list of the State Agriculture Department. The defaulters are liable to a fine which may extend up to Rs. 500.

The quantities of improved seeds distributed by the Agriculture Department in the district and the area under the same from 1966-67 onwards are as shown below :

Year	Agricultural Seeds distributed	Area under improved varieties
	(Metric tonnes)	(Hectares)
1966-67	12	1,200
1967-68	111	16,000
1968-69	97	48,000
1969-70	108	81,000
1970-71	285	1,35,000
1971-72	187	1,22,000
(New district)	1972-73	198.7
	1973-74	125.60
	1974-75	176.30
	1975-76	248.10
	1976-77	531.91
		1,86,666

Since in the beginning, the farmers were not aware of the benefits which could accrue from the use of improved varieties of seeds, the demand and consequently the distribution were insignificant. As the farmers got enlightened about more yield, larger quantities of seeds were distributed year after year. By now, the farmers have enough of the improved seeds produced on their own fields.

Farmers Training Centre, Gurgaon.—The Farmers Training Centre, Gurgaon, covering the whole of the district, was started in December 1968 as one of the five centres provided to Haryana State by the Government of India, which bore the entire expenditure of this scheme. The training is classified under two general headings : (a) Institutional and (b) Non-Institutional.

Institutional training.—The institutional type of training is carried out in the form of short specialised courses at suitable places where physical facilities and expertise exist, such as Government farms, research stations, agricultural colleges and training centres. The short duration institutional training of farmers has been an important component of farmers' training and caters to the needs of farmers who would like to have higher knowledge and skills in certain specialised areas such as fertilizers, machinery, water use, plant protection, farm management, storage, etc. Ten such specialised courses of 5 days duration are held in a year and are attended by 25 farmers interested in acquiring advanced knowledge.

Recent advances in agriculture have opened up new vistas for the farm women to acquire larger responsibilities especially in relation to storage, seed selection, method of cooking, high yielding varieties and preparation of nutritional diet from cereals, pulses and horticultural products. Training of farm women has, therefore, become very important. In this scheme separate training courses, 10 in number, are organised either at the Farmers Training Centre or in the field. The training is taken care of by the woman officer provided as a member of the peripatetic team in the scheme.

Specialised courses for the men and women conveners of farmers discussion groups commonly known as *charcha mandals* are also organised under the farmers training and education programme. The courses for conveners include special areas such as development of leadership qualities, procedures for obtaining credit, fertilizers, pesticides and spare parts and procedures governing the use of irrigation water, electricity and related matters.

Every year 25 courses on an average are organised for farmers and farm women at the Farmers Training Centre. Thus the institutional training programme in a year covers 625 participants, each course having a strength of 25 participants. Out of 25 courses, 5 courses are for men and women conveners of the Farmers Discussion Programme. Thus training is provided to 500 participants in special fields and to 125 conveners of the Farmers Discussion Programme. These courses are properly supported by audio-visual aids and radio.

Non-Institutional training.—It is conducted with the help of a peripatetic team of the Farmers Training Centre. The programme includes short production-cum-training camps at the points (farms) of demonstration to educate the farmers on high yielding varieties, film shows, film strips, etc.

In the training camps organised for farm women, stress is laid on the

importance of agricultural production, consumer education on the high yielding varieties of cereals and domestic storage of grains.

These training camps are attended by neighbouring farmers participating in production programme, e.g. H.V.P. multiple cropping and any other important agricultural effort. Audio visual van provided in the scheme is used by the team for carrying crop specimens, samples of inputs, posters, leaflets and other training materials. The team also provides guidance to the participants of the training camp on high yielding varieties, answers questions and gives instructive material, all with a view to supporting the demonstration and ensuring that the instruction given is followed up. About 100 such training camps are organised in a year.

Farmers Discussion Groups.—Organisation of farmers discussion groups popularly known as *charcha mandals* forms another very important activity of this scheme. There are 300 such groups in the district. These are closely linked with the demonstrations carried out in the district by the specialists and serve as a forum for exchange of views and experience on these demonstrations and also for thrashing out field problems faced by the farmers in adopting improved practices demonstrated. These groups are fully equipped with material such as listening sets, bulletins on farmers' training, literature on high yielding varieties programme, audio-visual aids and pre-addressed envelopes along with stationery and postage for correspondence.

The convener of the group leader has to arrange a discussion on farm broadcast made by the All India Radio. The group discusses the content of the broadcast in relation to their own field experiences. The problems that emerge from these discussions, the convener brings these to the notice of the specialists through the Radio Contact Officer, who in turn seeks the solutions and arranges for answers to be broadcast.

To make the discussion effective, the membership of the discussion group is limited to 20 farmers. Separate discussion groups are formed for farm men and farm women.

Conducted tours of farmers.—In the present situation, where majority of the farmers are not literate, conducted tours to agricultural research stations, universities, experimental farms and the farms of progressive farmers have a special significance for purposes of adoption of recommended technology. Such planned visits by the farmers make their training more effective through education and exchange of experience.

Information support.—The All India Radio plays a key role in farmers training and education programme. The Radio Contact Officer, provided at

the centre, is responsible for collecting information about the high yielding varieties programme from all the relevant sources at the district level and passing them to the farmers through radio broadcasts. He also receives information relating to farmers' problems from the conveners of discussion groups and secures solutions for them from the specialist concerned and arranges broadcasts. The field demonstrations provide the basic information for every broadcast. The All India Radio, in order to meet the requirements of farm information, has set up Farm and Home Units to cover the district in the high yielding varieties area. The Delhi TV's *Krishi Darshan* programme plays a significant role by its comprehensive and topical coverage of items of special interest and utility for the farmers.

Training courses in agriculture for the pre-released personnel from service.—With a view to imparting training in scientific agriculture to those personnel from services who are to be released shortly and likely to settle on the land after retirement, courses are organised for them at the Farmers' Training Centre so that they may take up farming in a right way as a profit-earning business. This training was taken up at this centre during 1973-74 on the suggestion of the Resettlement Wing of the Ministry of Defence, Government of India and selected persons from the three services are sent to this centre for training for a period of 2 months. During 1973-74 three such courses were arranged and 100 persons were trained.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

Crops consume various plant nutrients in substantial quantities from the soil during the course of growth. The continued depletion of plant food elements from the soil leads to low soil fertility and lower agricultural yields. It is, therefore, essential that besides irrigation facilities and the improved varieties of seeds, plant nutrients are replenished through the increased use of manures and fertilizers so that the soil is kept at a high level of fertility and crops continue to give good yields. In recent years, the consumption of manures and fertilizers has increased considerably. Before Independence, hardly any quantity of chemical fertilizers was used in the district. The people were under the erroneous belief that chemical fertilizers adversely affected the crops and spoiled the land. Even the night-soil and other urban wastes were neglected about 20 years ago; as the people did not like to use them due to special prejudices. But the picture is different now. The laying of demonstration plots at various places has removed their prejudices and the cultivators have realised the benefits of manures and fertilizers.

(i) **Green-manuring.**—As green-manuring with leguminous crops adds

to the fertility of the soil, it has been found to be the cheapest among all kinds of manuring practices. Chemical fertilizers give very good results when the fields have in them sufficiently high amounts of organic matter supplied by green-manuring. It is an important practice which increases soil fertility by direct addition of nitrogen and improve soil texture by addition of humus or organic matter. The addition of organic matter improves both heavy and sandy soils for it has a binding effect on the loose particles of sandy soil and makes the tough and heavy soil less heavy. The water-holding capacity of the soil is also increased. Further, it creates better conditions for the increase of useful bacteria in the soil. Green-manuring is very useful from the production point of view, but shortage of irrigation facilities in the district and low rainfall greatly limit its use. It has not been possible for the cultivators of the district to adopt green-manuring because of adverse weather conditions. The Government, however, encourages the adoption of green-manuring by the cultivators in areas where it can be adopted with chances of reasonable success. It distributes free seed packets of *dhaincha*, grants subsidy at the rate of 6.25 per cent per hectare for the area green manured and also grants remission of water rate, if crops are buried in the soil before the 15th September. Apart from *dhaincha*, *gowar* and *sani* are also used for green-manuring.

The following table indicating area under green-manuring crops during 1960-61 to 1976-77 shows that the cultivators are realising the usefulness of green-manuring :—

Year	Area under green-manuring
1	2
	(Hectares)
1960-61	3,658
1961-62	3,303
1962-63	9,093
1963-64	10,228
1964-65	8,608
1965-66	13,249
1966-67	13,464

1	2
1967-68	14,326
1968-69	16,349
1969-71	14,244
1970-71	19,544
1971-72	18,356
1972-73	16,643
1973-74	6,000
(New district) { 1974-75	6,500
1975-76	6,900
1976-77	7,700

(ii) **Chemical fertilizers.**—The soils in the district are alkaline in nature and are deficient in organic matter, nitrogen and phosphorus. So apart from green-manuring, chemical fertilizers are indispensable for increasing crop yields quickly and these are used in combination with organic manures.

As a result of a large number of village demonstrations, the cultivators have started using chemical fertilizers in increasing quantities.

Previously the District Wholesale Cooperative Marketing and Supply Society received and distributed fertilizers to their depot-holders on cash as well as on credit. The State Government provided *taccavi* to the farmers for the purchase of chemical fertilizers from these depots whose number in 1970-71 was 187. Later on, this *taccavi* system was stopped and crop loan system introduced. It is working quite effectively. Under this system, short term loans are being advanced by the Central Cooperative Bank to the members of the Cooperative Societies, for the purpose of purchasing fertilizers.

Now the Haryana Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation arranges supplies of fertilizers to the Cooperative Supply and Marketing Societies in the district. These societies are located at Gurgaon, Sohna, Pataudi, Nuh, Taoru, Firozpur Jhirka, Palwal and Ballabgarh and have branches at the block level and sub-depots at the village level.

The number of fertilizer depots opened by each society fell from 10 during 1973-74 to 5 during 1974-75, as the financial position of these societies was not sound and fertilizers could not be purchased on cash payment basis.

In addition to the 39 societies depots, in 1975-76, there were 38 private depots which sold fertilizers on cash payment.

The following table shows the distribution of chemical fertilizers since 1960-61 :—

Year	Nitrogenous (in term of Ammonium Sulphate)	Phosphatic (in term of Super Phosphate)	(Metric tonnes)	
			Potash (in term of Muriate of Potash)	Total
1960-61	734	27	—	761
1961-62	1,101	6	—	1,107
1962-63	3,381	115	—	3,496
1963-64	4,020	112	—	4,132
1964-65	7,155	200	—	7,355
1965-66	7,240	225	—	7,465
1966-67	10,742	747	20	11,509
1967-68	17,967	945	78	18,990
1968-69	15,611	2,386	166	18,163
1969-70	17,977	1,338	219	19,534
1970-71	22,030	3,440	316	25,786
1971-72	33,077	3,153	443	36,673
(New district) { 1972-73	6,000	600	350	6,950
1973-74	5,543	650	280	6,473
1974-75	3,490	215	95	3,800
1975-76	3,863	375	89	4,327
1976-77	6,380	698	261	7,339

(iii) **Compost manure.**—Also called farmyard manure or cattle dung manure, it is an all-round good manure to maintain and improve soil fertility. However, the farmyard manure commonly used by the cultivators is poor

both in quality and quantity. This is largely due to faulty method of its preparation and incomplete utilisation of the useful ingredients contained in cattle dung. In the context of emphasis on high yielding varieties programme, it has been inevitable that larger quantities of good quality manure are produced in villages and the Department of Agriculture is making all efforts in this respect. For this reason, the entire district has been notified under the East Punjab Conservation of Manure Act, 1949, whereunder the farmers are required to conserve the cattle dung and other negative wastes in pits of proper dimensions for making the compost.

As already stated, the soil of the district is composed of all types ranging from sandy to clayey. Addition of compost is useful for all the types. In sandy soil, the compost is useful in keeping together the soil particles and in clayey soil humus material is absolutely essential to improve the soil texture. With the increase of irrigation facilities and the adoption of the multiple cropping programme, the use of compost has assumed a special significance. Whatever compost is prepared in the district is used in agriculture especially for vegetables, sugarcane, cotton, and better yielding varieties of other crops. The district on the south and south-west is touched by Rajasthan and from that State numerous herds of cattle come every season in search of fodder and water. The farmers in the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil utilise the urine and dung of these herds on their fields on payment.

To popularise compost manure several incentives are given by the State Government. The total quantity of rural compost prepared during the period 1960-61 to 1976-77 is given below :

Year 1	Compost prepared 2 (Metric tonnes)
1960-61	8,50,000
1961-62	8,90,000
1962-63	9,50,000
1963-64	9,80,000
1964-65	10,00,000
1965-66	10,20,000
1966-67	10,40,000
1967-68	22,60,000

	1	2
	1968-69	12,40,000
	1969-70	15,40,000
	1970-71	16,30,000
	1971-72	21,60,000
(New district)	1972-73	26,40,000
	1973-74	3,31,988
	1974-75	3,38,106
	1975-76	3,65,801
	1976-77	3,51,971

In spite of incentives for compost-making, cattle dung is used as fuel in the form of dung cakes. With a view to meeting the farmers' need for fuel, Gobar Gas Plant Project has been initiated. The cattle dung thus can be utilised to supply gas for cooking purposes as also for compost. This project started a decade ago, by the Khadi Board, did not make headway and only 12 plants were established. The State Government has now taken up this project with a target of 500 plants for the district. Twentyfive per cent subsidy is given for a plant under this project.

The Faridabad Complex and the Municipal Committees of Gurgaon, Palwal, Hodal, Nuh, Firozpur Jhirka and Sohna prepare compost under the supervision of Sanitary Inspectors. These inspectors are trained by the State Biochemist in the preparation of compost. The State Government advances loan to the municipal committees for the purchase of tractors, trollies and other carriers on the recommendations of the State Agriculture Department. The compost so prepared is owned and disposed of by the municipal committees. The total quantity of urban com-post prepared during the period 1960-61 to 1976-77 is given below :

Year 1	Production 2 (Metric tonnes)
1960-61	35,000
1961-62	37,000

1	2
1962-63	40,000
1963-64	45,000
1964-65	48,000
1965-66	52,000
1966-67	58,000
1967-68	62,000
1968-69	65,000
1969-70	74,000
1970-71	79,200
1971-72	81,300
1972-73	84,400
(New district) { 1973-74	3,12,116
1974-75	3,18,122
1975-76	3,46,504
1976-77	2,99,871

AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND DISEASES

Crops are occasionally exposed to damage from an immense variety of pests and diseases. These attack the standing crops and stored grains with varying intensity. Suitable control operations against the attack of pests and diseases of cereals, fruits, vegetables and stored grains are, therefore, necessary for the successful raising of farm crops. The Agriculture Department is propagating different control measures to check these causes of damage to the crops. Under the East Punjab Agricultural Pests, Diseases and Noxious Weeds Act, 1949, as applicable to Haryana cultivators who do not eradicate weeds, pests and diseases before the maturing of seeds, are liable for legal action.

Most important and common pests and diseases occurring in the district, as elsewhere, are detailed in Table XV of Appendix. Apart from this, agriculture is subject to heavy damage caused by hail storms and floods. Table XVI of Appendix gives details about the damage done in the district, through different agencies during 1960-61 to 1976-77.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Any improvement in agriculture is inconceivable without a corresponding improvement in the implements used. Modern implements are being gradually adopted by the farmers in accordance with their utility and scope for use. These are popularised by the Government through different schemes. The agricultural implements used in the district are given below :

Old type implements

Hal (Plough)	Jua (yoke)
Maij or Sohaga (flat cold-crusher)	Kolhu (round cold -crusher)
Dranti (sickle)	Gandasi (long handled chopper used for cutting sugarcane, cotton sticks and bushes)
Kohari (hatchet)	Dikri (drag rake dragged by men for levelling high land)
Gori (leveller)	Kasola (large mattock for weed-ing and hoeing)
Kasoli (smaller mattock for weeding and hoeing)	Chhaj (winnowing basket)
Jeli (four-pronged fork)	Belan (hand ginning mill, also sugar-press)
Gharaunchi (stand for oiling card)	Orna (seed drilling tube)
Baguri (small khurpa like implement used for the hoeing of sugarcane at the time of the first and the second hoeing)	Gandasa (hand fodder cutter)
Datrali (used for wat bandi in the irrigated areas)	Tipaya (stand for winnowing)
Rahat (persian wheel used where water table is not low)	Kutti-ki-machine (chaff-cutter)
Gadi (cart)	Kassi (spade)
Unt gadi (camel cart)	Kolhari or lod (store roller)
Phala (large mattock spade)	

Khurpa (grass spade)*Garhi-ki-machine* (wheat thrasher)*Rehru* (small cart)*Behli* (bullock cart)*Rath* (chariot)*Damcha* (watchman's controlling station)*Gopia* (bird scarer)*Tat* (bird scarer)*Gulail* (bird scarer)*Dhainkli* (appliance for manual water-lifting suitable for small holdings)*Charsa* (leather bucket)*Thela* (four wheeler bullock cart)*Bijoudi* (seed bag)*Gandola* or *Khodna* (digging tool)*Santa* (ox goad)*Kuthla* (seed storage)*Kothi* (indigenous bins)**Modern implements***Anaj nikalney wali machine* (power thrasher)

Tubewell

Pumping set

Tractor

Harrow

Cultivator

Nalai gudai wala hal (hoes)

Trolly

Beej-aur-khad-boney-ki-machine (fertilizer-cum-seed-drill)*Triphali* (three tined cultivator)*Panch datta* (five tined cultivator)*Kapas boney wala hal* (cotton drill)*Tar-davai-ki-machine* (sprayer)*Sooki-davai-ki-machine* (duster)*Mitti Palatney wala hal* (soil inverting plough)

The old types of simple implements are in use due to their low initial cost, simple construction, easy availability and also for the reason that some of them can be used for multifarious agricultural operations and these cannot be dispensed with. The description of agricultural implement in common use is given below:

Plough.—It consists of three major parts the beam (*halas*) wooden body (*hal*) and the coulter (*panhiari* and *kuis*). It may be of wood or iron but one in common use is generally of *kikar* wood, made by the village carpenter. It merely scratches the soil up to 4 to 5 inches and does not really serve the purpose of a plough. The chief defect in it lies in the fact that it leaves ridged of unploughed land between the V-Shaped furrows which it makes. The plough also fails to eradicate weeds properly. However, a sturdy and intelligent farmer makes full and efficient use of the plough with a string pair of even. Still in the small land-holdings and fragmented and non-contiguous plots the plough is very much suited and it does not disturb the level of the land.

In 1951 there were 35,760 wooden ploughs in use in the Gurgaon district. The number rose to 42,270 in 1961; but decreased to 38,210 in 1965, owing to an increasing use of iron ploughs by the farmers. The number of iron ploughs consequently increased from 205 in 1951, to 4,062 in 1961 and 5,880 in 1965. However, the wooden plough still held the field, being cheaper. Its number rose to 95,885 in 1970 and 99,354 in 1972. But the iron plough is changing the outlook of the local farmers. Its number was 6,270 in 1970 and 11,658 in 1972. The number of wooden ploughs decreased to 73,833 in 1976 and iron ploughs to 10,203.

Tractor.—The use of tractor is limited to a few big farms. The number of tractors in use increased from 115 in 1951 to 740 in 1961, 972 in 1965, 1,416 in 1970 and 1,874 in 1972.

Bullock-cart.—This is the usual load carrying device of the farmer. It is commonly used for carrying the farm produce to the thrashing ground, grains to the homestead and surplus, if any, to the market and for all other transportation needs. The carts are manufactured locally. Different types of carts are in vogue in different tracks of the district in consonance with the topography. Wooden as well as iron wheels are used. But the use of inflated rubber tyre wheels is gaining popularity. There were 27,512 carts in the district in 1951, 32,810 in 1961, 35,775 in 1965, 48,810 in 1970 and 42,433 in 1972. This was indicative still of the popularity and indispensability of the bullock-carts with the not-too-rich farmers who were in majority and could not afford to replace bullock-carts by auto-vehicles. However, decrease in the number of carts to 34,833 in 1976, shows a change in the trend in favour of the tractors and trollies.

Cane-crusher.—It is another important agricultural implement used, mostly on co-operative basis, for crushing the cane. Wooden crushers, in vogue sometime back, have mostly been discarded and those of steel have taken their place. There were 1,720 cane-crushers in 1951, 1,725 in 1961, 1,820 in 1965 and 1,920 in 1970. In 1972, the number was 1,468 and it further decreased to 1,212 in 1976.

Although the scope of mechanised farming is limited because of the small land-holdings, modern implements are being gradually adopted by the farmers. Scarcity of labour and improved economic conditions of the cultivators have accelerated this process. The following comparative study for the years 1951, 1961, 1965, 1970 and 1972 to 1976 is revealing :—

Particulars	Number								
	1951	1961	1965	1970	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Plough									
(i) Wooden	35,760	42,272	38,210	95,885	99,354	94,350	90,680	74,991	73,833
(ii) Iron	205	4,062	5,880	6,270	11,668	10,990	10,685	10,311	10,203
2. Tractors	115	740	972	1,146	1,874	..	..	..	..
3. Carts	27,512	32,810	35,775	48,810	42,443	36,890	36,180	35,220	34,833
4. Sugarcane crushers	1,720	1,725	1,820	1,920	1,468	1,468	1,350	1,275	1,212

TRACTOR TRAINING CENTRE

The Tractor Training Scheme was started by the Agriculture Department under its Engineering Section in 1971-72. Its main objects are as follows :—

- (i) To impart training to farmers in the working, handling, maintenance and ordinary repairs of tractors and other allied farm machinery.

- (ii) Registration of agricultural implements manufactured in the State.
- (iii) Distribution of raw material to fabricators in the State.
- (iv) Quality marking of agricultural implements.
- (v) Advise farmers regarding machines and agricultural implements.
- (vi) To regulate the distribution of tractors to the farmers under the Tractors Control Act.

As part of the Scheme, a Tractors Training Centre was set up at Gurgaon. It gives training to the young farmers of the Gurgaon and Mahendragarh districts in the following :—

- (i) Driving and operation of tractors.
- (ii) Use of Agricultural machinery.
- (iii) Repair and maintenance of tractors and implements.
- (iv) Use of pesticides and insecticides on crops by mechanical means.

In June 1971, the first batch of fourteen trainees was admitted for training which was of two months duration. The total number of trainees trained till the end of 1976-77 is as follows :—

Year	Trainees
1971-72	74
1972-73	75
1973-74	75
1974-75	77
1975-76	62
1976-77	76

SOIL AND WATER TESTING SERVICE

Soil and Water Testing Service was started in the Gurgaon district during 1969-70. Its object was to check the increasing menace of alkalinity and salinity hazard in the district, carry out soil samples and give necessary advice about application of suitable fertilizers, etc., on the basis of soil tests. The service is provided through a net-work of five laboratories located at Gurgaon, Palwal, Ballabgarh, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka. The laboratory at Gurgaon was established in 1969-70. The Ballabgarh and Palwal laboratories were

set up in 1971-72. The Nuh laboratory started functioning in January 1975 and the Firezpur Jhirka laboratory in 1975-76. Each laboratory is under the charge of an Assistant Soil Testing Officer who is assisted by 5 Junior Scientific Assistants and 5 Laboratory Attendants. There is a target of testing 10,000 samples for each laboratory. This has already been achieved by the Gurgaon laboratory. The service also provided a mobile soil testing unit to help the farmers in the field itself. This unit also worked under an Assistant Soil Testing Officer and took help from the nearest laboratory in carrying out the tests. The unit was shifted to Karnal in 1974 after completing its target of testing 10,000 samples.

The service provides valuable advice to the farmers of the district regarding the quality of ground water. They are made aware of the harmful and hazardous elements in the irrigation waters. In some pockets of the district, the problem of salt due to intermittent use of brackish water has taken an alarming position and the farmers are feeling perturbed on this account. The tests carried out by the laboratories have considerably helped them to understand the problem and take steps to check this menace.

STATE ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURISTS

Prior to Independence, loans were regularly given to the agriculturists in the Gurgaon district and erstwhile Patiala State under the Land Improvement Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act respectively for wells, seeds, and bullocks. Money was advanced for seed at the beginning of the *rabi* season for sowing irrigated and flooded lands on which the seed was certain to germinate and advances were not made for bullocks unless there was a reasonable probability of the owner being able to maintain them. In times of drought, advances were made for the purchase of fodder.

After Independence, the scope of loans, etc., was considerably widened to cover purchase of fertilizers, tractors, development of horticulture, installation of pumping sets, tubewells, etc. The loans thus advanced during the period 1961-62 to 1976-77 are shown in Table XVII of Appendix. A number of other semi-Government agencies like corporations and banks have now come into the field to help the agriculturists, to meet their requirements of loan thus lessening the burden on State.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

The small land-holdings are not economic units. The scarcity of labour and its high charges require that the cultivation of land be carried out on a cooperative basis. Cooperative farming refers to a system of agricultural

organisation wherein cultivators of an area voluntarily associate themselves together, pool their individual holdings for purposes of cultivation and manage the whole affair as one unit under an elected management. Its main object is to combine the incentive of ownership with the 'size economics' possible in agriculture. The scanty resources of a farmer can be pooled with those of others in order to bring to all the participants the gains of large-scale intensive farming.

Cooperative farming is yet not a reality. Meanwhile the agriculturist stands in need of help of various kinds during the course of his multiple operations. If he can obtain on requirement, short, medium or long term credit for improved implements, adequate quantity of fertilizers, improved seeds, insecticides, pesticides, irrigation facilities and facilities for storage and marketing of his agricultural produce, he can get the best out of his efforts. It is only through agricultural cooperatives that he can get all these facilities in time and in a reasonable manner.

In the Gurgaon district, the indebtedness of the cultivator had assumed a serious proportion by the end of the nineteenth century. As detailed in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, (Page 106), the total ascertained indebtedness in the district excluding the Ballabgarh tahsil, both by way of consideration on land and unsecured loans, amounted to about Rs. 1.70 crore. The causes of debt were: (1) general extravagance, which led to debt in ordinary years; (2) marriages and funerals, the expenditure on which was enormously disproportionate to income; (3) drought, which always found the agriculturists without any savings and in which his cattle died and compelled him to borrow to pay the revenue and support his family and (4) neglect to pay the interest on debts already contracted, which rapidly multiplied themselves. Very heavy rates of interest were charged on the unsecured loans and, more often than not, it was compound interest. The cultivators who incurred debts, were always in the clutches of the money-lenders and ultimately had to mortgage or sell their lands, becoming absolute paupers and ultimately labourers. The money-lenders were not interested to sink more money in improving the land obtained by them and in most cases, the land remained fallow and deprived of cultivation and finally rendered *banjar*, dwindling the national resources of foodgrains. This process accentuated scarcity conditions in subsequent conditions of drought and famine.

In order to meet this situation the Government passed the Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1901, imposing restrictions on the transfer of agricultural lands to money-lenders and mortgagees. At the same time, facilities for cooperative credit were created with the passing of the Cooperative Societies Act, 1904.

In the beginning of 1907, ten cooperative credit societies were started at the following places :—

- (1) Firozpur Jhirka
- (2) Nagina
- (3) Santhawari
- (4) Dharuhera
- (5) Sidhraoli
- (6) Pinangwan
- (7) Marora
- (8) Tankri
- (9) Rathiwas
- (10) Khanpur Ghati

Unfortunately at this early stage the most successful form of cooperative credit society for the Punjab had not yet been evolved and, as elsewhere, societies were founded by a single individual. As the members belonged to a number of villages, there was no basis of unity. There has thus been none of that common action or enthusiasm among the members which are necessary in order to make a society successful. Such societies being far remote from the Registrar's headquarters also suffered through lack of proper supervision. The result was that one society was cancelled, three were ready to wind up their business and none of the remaining six showed a prospect of successful development. If these were started on proper lines and were properly supervised there was no reason why these cooperative credit societies should not have flourished in Gurgaon as they did elsewhere and in 1910, only the Dharuhera society was working well and a new society was about to be started at Jatusana.¹

With increasing awakening among the land-holding communities and the propaganda in this behalf at both Governmental and political level, the idea of cooperative credit societies took root.

By 1944, there were 4 central and 852 primary agricultural credit societies with a membership of 993 and 20,559 respectively. Other particulars of these

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, pp. 99-100.

societies were as follows :—

	Share capital	Reserved and profit	Total capital	Annual turn over (in 1939)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Central Credit Societies	1,56,350	8,21,693	24,07,833	39,37,409
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	1,24,499	3,39,535	14,07,177	8,30,075

There were other cooperative societies with specific functions relating to supply and sale, production and labour, thrift, consolidation, better farming, stock breeding, etc.¹

In the erstwhile Pataudi State, in 1932, there were 17 primary agricultural credit societies with a membership of 318. They had a total capital of Rs. 1,05,593 and annual turnover of Rs. 70,500.²

"The movement made steady progress and the number of societies went on increasing till Partition which affected its growth considerably. The apex institutions like the Provincial Cooperative Bank and the Punjab Cooperative Union were left behind in Pakistan. Deposits accumulated in long years were lost overnight. The mass migration of the Muslim members suddenly depleted the ranks of societies and the loans advanced to them became bad debts. With courage, patience and hard work the cooperative movement, however, recovered from that rude shock within a few years and dashed for still better achievements as is indicated by the following increase :—

Year	Societies	Members
1950-51	2,294	73,164
1955-56	2,644	81,719
1959-60	3,957	1,59,662

"By 1960-61, 12.9 per cent of the entire population of the district had been brought within the fold of cooperation. Cooperative Banks and Banking Unions financed the societies affiliated to them. There were four such banks

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 21-A, as updated by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala.

2. *Pataudi State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1936, Table 21-A.

In the district in 1950-51 with membership of 974 and working capital of 3,101 thousand rupees. They issued loans to the tune of 3,101 thousand rupees. In 1959-60, the number of these banks remained the same but their membership increased to 2,013 and their working capital increased to 11,614 thousand rupees and the loans issued stood at 8,110 thousand rupees.

"There are credit societies whose membership and loan operations are confined exclusively to the Harijans. In 1950-51, there were 668 Agricultural Credit Societies with a membership of 17,474 and a working capital of 1,308 thousand rupees and these societies issued loans of 1,335 thousand rupees. By 1959-60, their number increased to 1,371 with a membership of 58,328 and a working capital of 9,179 thousand rupees, in that year they issued loans to the tune of 7,945 thousand rupees.

"In 1956-57, there were six societies for cooperative marketing and processing of agricultural products, with a membership of 2,072. By 1959-60, their number went up to 10 although the number of members came down to 1,442. Besides functioning as commission agents in the markets, these societies purchased wheat and other commodities for Government whenever required. There is a big cooperative oil mill at Nuh."

"Irrigation Societies encourage installation of tubewells and pumping sets on cooperative basis. In 1959-60, there were two such societies with 22 members. The number of Farming Societies increased from 7 with 157 members in 1950-51 to 34 with 610 members in 1959-60.

"To eliminate the exploitation of the artisans by the middlemen and to help the members in the purchase of raw material and disposal of finished products, efforts are being made to organise small-scale and cottage industries on cooperative line. There were eight Weavers' Societies in the district in 1959-60 with 159 members, 36 Milk-Supply Societies with 681 members and 12 Consumers' Societies with 870 members. In 1959-60, there were four Housing Societies with 405 members."

The Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Gurgaon, established on February 27, 1919, is the central agency for advancing short and medium term credit to cooperative societies. Prior to re-organisation of the district in December 1972, the bank at Rewari also served this district. These two banks advanced loans

1. Since closed a few years ago.

2. Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 3, Gurgaon District, 1963, pp. 35-36.

as follows during 1967-68 to 1971-72 and the Gurgaon bank from 1972-73 onwards :—

Year	Loan advanced (Rs.in lakhs)
1967-68	127.66
1968-69	188.48
1969-70	249.46
1970-71	275.35
1971-72	295.91
(New district) { 1972-73	379.15
1973-74	442.43
1974-75	487.14
1975-76	485.76
1976-77	718.35

It is apparent that the Central Cooperative Bank, Gurgaon, advanced a larger amount of loans to the cultivators than that advanced by both the banks before bifurcation. The increased amount of loans being advanced by this bank every year shows an increasing desire among the cultivators to raise more and more loans for improving their agricultural requirements leading to greater production and consequent prosperity. Keeping in view the needs of the rural population, crop loan system has been introduced and maximum credit limit of the members as well as that of the societies has been increased considerably and this has resulted in the increase of advances by this bank.

The Primary Land Development Banks too play a great role in the economy of the cooperative sector. There were five such banks in the Gurgaon district before its re-organisation located at Gurgaon, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Nuh and Rewari. Due to re-organisation of the district during 1972-73, the Rewari Primary Land Development Bank was transferred to district Mahendragarh. These banks advanced loans for long term credit for the purchase of tractors, installation of pumping sets, digging of tubewells, debt redemption, purchase of land and improvement of land, etc. The loans advanced by these

banks to the cultivators for these purposes during 1969-70 to 1976-77 are given in the following table :—

Year	Banks	Membership	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Share capital	Loan advancement
	(Number)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1969-70	5	5,818	15.06	96.37
1970-71	5	7,680	21.15	109.61
1971-72	5	9,727	27.51	119.53
1972-73	4	12,335	29.15	140.58
1973-74	4	12,135	36.31	122.42
1974-75	4	13,929	42.86	134.29
(New district) 1975-76	4	14,479	48.04	131.61
1976-77	4	16,307	59.74	197.32

It is evident from the above data that these banks are playing a vital role in the advancement of loans to the cultivators. During the period 1969-70 to 1976-77, the advancement of loans has increased to Rs. 197.32 lakh from Rs. 96.37 lakh, i.e. more than two times. Similarly share capital has increased to Rs. 59.74 lakh from Rs. 15.06 lakh and membership has increased from 5,818 to 16,307, i.e. more than three times.

In 1967-68, there were 85 Joint Farming Societies with a total membership of 1,672 and these commanded 11,660 acres (4,719 hectares) of land under cultivation. In 1969-70, the number of societies decreased to 75 with a membership of 1,438, and 9,193 acres (3,720 hectares) of

land under cultivation. The details for the succeeding years are given as under :

Year	Societies	Member-ship	Land under cultivation	Production (In terms of money)
	(Number)	(Number)	(Hectares)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	70	1,399	3,704	3.74
1971-72	69	1,349	3,633	3.05
1972-73	54	834	3,550	2.24
1973-74	53	795	3,475	1.72
(New district) 1974-75	54	799	3,503	2.36
1975-76	53	786	3,352	0.68
1976-77	53	788	3,352	0.13

At the outset, these societies were organised with the idea that members will be benefited by large-scale intensive farming and cost of production will be reduced to enable the members of the farming societies to earn more profits through joint cultivation. However, the movement could not be popularised among the masses as a result of which some of the societies became defunct and non-viable units. This is mainly responsible for the decline in the number of the societies. Moreover, the governmental financial assistance was not available to these societies in the subsequent years; so the movement did not pick up momentum.

The total number of cooperative societies of all types excluding industrial cooperatives in the Gurgaon district was 1,925 on June 30, 1968. It decreased to 1,909 in 1969, 1,890 in 1970 and 1,869 in 1971. There was some increase in 1972 when the number rose to 1,883, but it decreased to 1,528 on June 30, 1973 due to re-organisation of the district. Similarly, the number of members decreased from 1,72,965 to 1,52,066 during the corresponding years. The number of such societies as on June 30, 1974, was 1,566 and the membership increased to 1,60,239. The agricultural credit and service societies were re-organised by amalgamating all the societies in a patwar circle into one society. This led to decrease in the total number of these

societies which came down to 910 in 1975-76. However, their membership increased to 1,73,701. It further increased to 1,92,488 in 1976-77. The decrease in the number of societies should not give the impression that the cooperative movement has become less popular among the masses. On the contrary, it exhibits the genuine stability and soundness of the movement's hold in the district as most of the non-viable and defunct societies have been amalgamated and liquidated and all the credit and service societies have been formed at Patwar level which are called 'Mini Banks'. These 'Mini Banks' now serve in a better way to provide credit facilities and other service facilities to their members in a well organised way.

A few details of the societies for the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 are given in table below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of society	1974-75				1975-76				1976-77			
	Societies	Member-ship	Owned Funds	(Rs.)	Societies	Member-ship	Owned Funds	(Rs.)	Societies	Member-ship	Owned Funds	(Rs.)
1. Central Cooperative Bank	1	1,768	157.20		1	981	184.57		1	968	219.55	
2. Agricultural Credit & Service Societies	1,054	1,08,966	146.42		443	1,13,923	157.50		446	1,27,286	188.49	
3. Primary Land Development Bank	4	13,929	55.56		4	14,479	63.65		4	16,307	82.97	
4. Marketing Societies	5	2,208	11.97		5	1,998	16.41		6	2,850	26.30	
5. District Wholesale Society	1	658	7.12		1	658	9.08		—	—	—	
6. Sugar Mills	1	56	0.28		1	56	0.28		1	171	0.55	
7. Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	63	3,239	2.90		61	3,312	3.36		62	4,563	4.01	
8. Other Processing Societies	3	2,389	6.94		3	2,095	7.43		3	1,929	7.61	
9. Central Consumer Stores	2	8,576	5.89		2	8,262	7.92		2	8,291	13.66	
10. Primary Consumer Stores	12	2,891	1.25		15	3,249	1.38		15	3,359	1.35	

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

11. Labour Construction Unions	1	32	0.64		1	31	0.73		1	37	0.86	
12. Labour Construction Societies	44	4,359	3.10		44	4,515	3.37		45	4,670	3.51	
13. Women Societies	29	580	0.09		29	580	0.08		27	550	0.07	
14. House Building Societies	19	5,198	6.53		19	5,229	5.56		21	5,369	5.62	
15. District Cooperative Union	1	701	0.09		1	701	0.01		1	701	0.04	
16. Farming Societies	54	799	5.78		53	786	5.66		53	788	5.45	
17. Garden Colony Society	1	38	0.02		1	38	0.02		1	38	0.02	
18. Poultry Societies	17	340	0.39		17	332	0.34		17	308	0.36	
19. Transport Societies	10	330	5.32		10	330	5.39		9	318	5.31	
20. Milk Unions	1	109	0.75		1	110	0.81		1	112	1.30	
21. Milk Supply Societies	179	10,356	8.46		179	11,165	10.84		183	12,929	11.21	
22. Other Societies	17	728	1.31		19	871	1.57		19	944	1.61	
Total :	1,519	1,68,250	428.01		910	1,73,701	485.96		918	1,92,488	579.95	

SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, GURGAON

Small Farmers Development Agencies have been set up in the country as pilot projects to give adequate credit support for various programmes of agricultural development and subsidiary occupations for the benefit of small/marginal but potentially viable farmers. The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee had observed that although the small/marginal farmers constituted a very large number and owned sufficient agricultural lands, yet they had not been able to avail of the facilities provided by various plan programmes particularly in the field of agricultural development. In this context, the Survey Committee recommended special programmes for such farmers so that they could also join in the main-stream of the green revolution and accordingly 46 Small Farmers Development Agencies and 41 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies were set up in various States of the country in the years 1970-71 and 1971-72. The number of such agencies increased to 165 on March 31, 1977. Gurgaon is one of the three districts in Haryana where a Small Farmers Development Agency has been established.

Organisation, Composition and Functions of the Agency.—The Small Farmers Development Agency, Gurgaon, was registered on January 7, 1971, under the Registration of Societies Act. The whole of the old district of Gurgaon (i.e. the present district of Gurgaon and Rewari sub-division of the Mahendragarh district) is covered under its programme.

The agency gets funds as grants-in-aid from the Government of India for implementing its various programmes. Its tenure, originally fixed for the Fourth Plan period was subsequently extended first up to 1975-76 and afterwards up to 1978-79. The funds placed at its disposal amounted to Rs. 150 lakh for the first tenure ending March 31, 1976. The agency expended its entire budget till the end of March 1975 and Government of India, after being pleased with its excellent performance, granted an additional amount of Rs. 30.38 lakh for the year 1975-76 which was also fruitfully utilised by the agency in the implementation of its programmes. The agency has been granted a financial outlay of Rs. 100 lakh for the extended period of three years-commencing from April 1, 1976 to March 31, 1979. Out of these funds of Rs. 100 lakh, the agency received a sum of Rs. 19 lakh as grants-in-aid for the year 1976-77 and expended the same on its programmes during the year. This way, the agency secured a sum of Rs. 199.38 lakh as grants-in-aid till the end of March 31, 1977 from the Government of India against which it incurred a sum of Rs. 212.83 lakh. The difference is mainly due to the

recovery of 10 lakh from the Gurgaon Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. Gurgaon which was granted this sum as a loan for maintenance of non overdue-cover. The rest of difference is covered due to interest on Small Farmers Development Agency deposits in the bank and some refund of subsidies in respect of participants found ineligible.

The supreme body which watches, manages and guides this agency is its Governing Body. Besides the Chairman (Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon), Vice-Chairman (Deputy Commissioner, Mahendragarh), and Member-Secretary (Chief Executive Officer, Small Farmers Development Agency, Gurgaon), it has 19 official and non-official members. In addition, the heads of concerned department and all the M.L.As. and M.P.s from the Project Area are invited as special invitees.

Staffing Pattern.—The Chief Executive Officer, who is drawn from the the Indian Administrative Service/State Civil Service is the principal officer of the agency. He is assisted by three Assistant Project Officers and two Extension Officers. The office establishment consists of one Head Clerk, one Statistical Assistant, one Accountant, one Steno-typist, four Clerks, one Jeep Driver, one Car Driver and four Class IV employees. The field work is executed through the existing staff of various development departments of the State Government and other financing institutions.

Functions.—The first and foremost function of the agency is to identify and select viable small/marginal farmers.

When the agency started working it was only meant to deal with small farmers, i.e. farmers owning land between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Although it subsidised marginal farmers also (farmers owning less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres) by treating them as small farmers, it showed no extra consideration to them. Since July 1, 1974, the definition of a small farmer has been changed. A farmer owning more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres (1 hectare) of Class I and up to 5 acres (2 hectares) of Class II land with an income, from sources other than agriculture up to Rs 200 per month, is considered to be a small farmer. The agency has also started dealing with marginal farmers. A marginal farmer is a person who owns less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Class II land and has less than Rs. 200 per month income from sources other than agriculture. In each case, where the land is of Class I land quality, the ceiling of land is reduced by half, i.e. one acre of Class I land is treated equal to 2 acres of Class II land. The agency deals with agricultural labourers as

well. The agricultural labourer is a person whose main source of livelihood is labour on the farm of somebody else. Since July 1, 1974, the marginal farmer is entitled to 33½ per cent subsidy while small farmers continue to be entitled to 25 per cent subsidy. The change in the definition of the small farmers has necessitated fresh identification. About 92 per-cent of the villages were covered by March 31, 1977.

The agency also arranges short-term credit for seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides. It provides agricultural implements, storage bins and additional irrigation facilities. It finds subsidiary occupations for selected farmers. It promotes all activities to improve the economy of the identified farmers like agricultural marketing and rural artisan schemes. It functions as a catalytic agent of financing institutions for strengthening their structure by providing them risk fund and a managerial subsidy. It provides interest-free loans to small farmers for purchase of shares of cooperative societies in order to enable them to avail credit facilities easily. It also gives financial help to small farmers in the form of subsidy, etc., on various programmes undertaken by it.

Achievements of the agency.—Up to March 31, 1977, the agency has got identified 1,95,355 farmers (50,909 small and 1,44,446 marginal) against the overall target of 80,000 up to March 31, 1979. 49,704 small/marginal farmers belong to the Rewari sub-division of the Mahendragarh district. This identification of small/marginal farmers has been got done as per revised definition enforced after July 1, 1974. It is a continuing process as holdings go on being bifurcated.

Membership of cooperative societies.—55,495 small/marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers have been enrolled as members of primary agricultural credit service societies now the 'mini banks'. Of these 17,504 small/marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers are from the Rewari sub-division of the Mahendragarh district.

Minor irrigation programmes.—One of the major tasks of the agency was to arrange credit support for small/marginal farmers to install their own minor irrigation units. It included installation of shallow tubewells, percolation wells, blasting of wells, community irrigation works such as panchayat tubewells and deep tubewells. Prior to implementation of these programmes, the Minor Irrigation and Tubewell Corporation was persuaded to undertake an extensive underground water survey of selected areas. On the basis of this survey, the implementation of the programmes was contemplated and planned.

(i) *Tubewells and Wells*

The programme of installation of tubewells and construction of wells in the district is being implemented as per guide-lines given by IDA (International Development Agency). The major share of arranging finances falls upon the Primary Land Development Banks, although Commercial Banks have also been given areas for advancing loans. The agency provides 25 per cent/33½ per cent subsidy on the cost of projects undertaken by small/marginal farmers and gives 3 per cent risk fund on the loaning done by the Primary Land Development Banks. The progress has been as under :

Tubewells (For operational area)

Year	Physical targets (Number)	(Rs. in lakhs)			
		Achievements			
		Number	Loan	Subsidy	Risk fund
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	1,500	368	20.51	—	0.60
1972-73	500	989	56.54	12.02	1.49
1973-74	1,000	1,251	77.25	20.36	1.51
1974-75	900	1,040	69.66	18.09	1.29
1975-76	560	399	25.95	7.15	0.40
1976-77	650	649	43.38	6.56	0.35

Wells (For operational area)

Year	Physical targets (Number)	(Rs. in lakhs)			
		Achievements			
		Number	Loan	Subsidy	Risk fund
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	270	96	3.85	0.49	0.12
1972-73	50	62	2.36	0.49	0.07
1973-74	50	45	2.84	0.57	0.07
1974-75	50	13	1.04	0.12	0.01
1975-76	50	—	—	—	—
1976-77	50	—	—	—	—

(ii) *Blasting of wells*

In mountainous/sub-mountainous region, (Sohna, Rewari, Punahana, Firozpur Jhirka and Ballabgarh blocks), where rocks are met with in the wells,

normal boring operations are not feasible. Such wells have water but it cannot come up due to these obstacles. With the help of the Agricultural Engineering Cell of the State Agricultural Department, the agency has re-commissioned these wells by blasting the rocky obstacles. Seventy five per cent subsidy was given to small/marginal farmers for these works. The progress of the scheme has been as under :

Year	Rocky wells blasted	Subsidy
	(Number)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	5	0.05
1972-73	16	0.33
1973-74	16	0.27
1974-75	17	0.35
1975-76	—	—
1976-77	13	0.10

(iii) *Deep tubewells*

In Bawal, Khol and Rewari blocks, the general economic condition of the small farmers is very bad as they depend only on rain. The quality and quantity of the crops are poor and the small farmers live below poverty line. The State Government ordered the undertaking of hydro-physical studies and underground exploration of this area with a view to providing irrigation facilities to the farmers. The Minor Irrigation and Tubewell Corporation of the State Government, after detailed exploration, showed that it was possible to tap deep underground water strata for irrigation purposes. As deep tubewells were beyond the capacity of the small farmers, the agency readily took up the programme in collaboration with the MITC to install such tubewells in these areas. Almost similar conditions obtain in Hodal block and parts of the Palwal tahsil. The agency has supported a programme of 63 deep tubewells out of which 41 have been completed. A deep tubewell when fully developed is designed to irrigate 40 hectares of land.

(iv) *Community tubewells*

Another scheme of the State Government to set apart panchayat lands for purposes of cultivation has received attention from the agency. Many panchayats had not been able to put to full use their cultivable lands on account of shortage of funds for investment in tubewells and such like programmes. The agency has supported and undertaken a scheme of com-

munity tubewells by which the panchayat lands would be irrigated. These wells will be owned by the panchayats and benefits would go to the small farmers. The agency provided a sum of Rs. 8.55 lakh for installation of 223 community tubewells on panchayat lands till March 31, 1977.

Land development works.—These works include the construction of water channels and land levelling. Small/marginal farmers are given 25 per cent/33½ per cent subsidy for such works. The achievements are as under :

Scheme/year	Target	(Rs. in lakhs)			
		Achievements			
		Number	Loan	Subsidy	Risk fund
	(Number)		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Water Channels					
1971-72	260	36	0.89	0.11	0.03
1972-73	64	142	5.56	0.65	0.16
1973-74	250	159	6.28	0.79	0.20
1974-75	200	91	3.78	0.50	0.11
1975-76	200	5	0.87	0.08	0.01
1976-77	200	213	8.86	0.82	0.15
Land levelling					
1971-72	—	—	—	—	—
1972-73	25Hec.	24 Hec.	0.10	0.01	—
1973-74	100Hec.	20 Hec.	—	0.07	—
1974-75	50 Hec.	4 Hec.	0.08	0.02	—
1975-76	50 Hec.	2 Hec.	0.06	0.03	—
1976-77	—	10 Hec.	0.53	0.03	—

Demonstration, storage, and agricultural implements

(i) Demonstration

The agency has been encouraging package practices for good production from farm lands. As the key to the success of agricultural policies lies in the response of the farmers, the agency came out with its plan of demonstration programme. It has undertaken 3,768 demonstrations of different crops with application of package practices, particularly to fertilizers and water.

(ii) Storage bins

As protection to every grain of the small farmer is essential, the agency has supplied 526 storage bins of small size which can be used both for storing seed or grain.

(iii) Market (Development of markets)

The agency has supported the programme for development of marketing facilities at Sohna and Farrukh Nagar, Palwal, Hodal, Hathin and Rewari.

(iv) Agricultural implements

The agency has also taken up a programme under which the small farmers get the desired machinery to protect crops from pest attack and to complete its harvesting operations as early as possible. For early completion of harvesting operations it has supplied 537 threshers. As the small farmers have little disposable production, these machines would enable them to undertake post-harvesting operations for other farmers on the custom basis which would add to their own increased income.

Subsidiary occupations.—The small/marginal farmers do not get sufficient income from agriculture alone to meet their needs. To augment their financial resources, programmes for providing them with subsidiary occupations have been formulated. These subsidiary occupations are very much linked with their farm occupation and include dairying, poultry farming and sheep breeding.

(i) Dairying

The programme of dairying has been prepared on the following two principles :—

(i) Supply of quality milch buffaloes

(ii) Arrangement of infra-structure for marketing of the milk produced

The agency has arranged loans for small farmers through cooperative and commercial banks, Rs. 1,600 is given as loan and Rs. 400 as subsidy for purchase of one buffalo. The loan is not given directly to the loanee; it is given to the person from whom the buffalo is purchased. The teams of the farmers are taken to cattle fairs where they are free to select the buffaloes. The veterinary doctor accompanying the team, inspects and tattoos the buffalo there and then. These loans are advanced only to those small/marginal farmers who become members of Milk Producers Cooperative Societies. The progress achieved is as under :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Achievements			
	Buffaloes purchased	Loans	Subsidy	Risk fund
	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	269	4.73	1.04	0.16
1972-73	832	12.90	3.21	0.36
1973-74	768	15.28	1.99	0.36
1974-75	1,648	32.86	8.01	1.08
1975-76	1,483	29.66	8.20	0.90
1976-77	1,800	36.00	5.28	0.68

As for the marketing of milk, the agency decided to provide the infra-structural facility. A Milk Chilling Centre at Bilaspur was set up at a cost of Rs. 4.77 lakh and commissioned in December 1973. The capacity of this centre is 10,000 litres expandable to 20,000 litres per day and it is being run and managed by the Haryana Dairy Development Corporation.

The agency has advanced Rs. 2.57 lakh to the corporation to set up another Chilling Centre at Hodal. The agency had also persuaded the National Dairy Development Board and the Haryana Dairy Development Corporation to set up two Chilling Centres at Nuh and Rewari under their 'Operation Flood' programme. The total chilling capacity of 4 chilling centres would be 60,000 litres expandable to 1,00,000, litres per day. The Nuh Centre started working in February 1975.

To utilise the milk of these four chilling centres, Milk Plant at Faridabad¹ is being set up by the Haryana Dairy Development Corporation. Thus a self-reliant infra-structure has been created.

To feed these chilling centres, a net-work of Milk Producers Cooperative Societies has been set up. The number of these societies increased from 68 to 155 by May 1974. This number was 120 on March 31, 1977. Some of the defunct societies have been weeded out. The total membership of these societies was 10,417 out of which 7,812 were of small/marginal farmers. These societies had till March 1977, supplied 112.43 lakh litres of milk to the Milk Chilling Centre, Bilaspur. The gross value of this milk was Rs. 174.05 lakh.

The producer members are ensured remunerative price for the milk. It is related to the fat content in the milk.

(ii) Poultry

Poultry is another occupation for which small/marginal farmers are being assisted. A sum of Rs. 2,000 as loan and Rs. 500 as subsidy are for setting up a 100-layers poultry unit. The achievements are as under : provided

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Achievements		
	Number	Loan	Subsidy
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	2	0.04	0.01
1972-73	35	0.70	0.18
1973-74	112	2.44	0.43
1974-75	11	0.26	0.31
1975-76	34	0.82	0.26
1976-77	—	—	—

(iii) Sheep breeding

The sheep breeding scheme is yet to be implemented but spade work has already been done. There is enough scope for sheep breeding in Sohna,

1. It has started functioning since March 31, 1979.

Nuh, Firozpur Jhirka and Punahana blocks where grazing sites are available in Aravalli ranges.

Those farmers who already own at least 20 sheep would be supplied 20 more sheep. Rs. 2,250 would be given as loan and Rs. 750 as subsidy.

Rural Artisans Scheme.—The main aim of this scheme is to meet the requirements of repairs and maintenance of agricultural implements of small farmers. It was proposed to train the existing rural artisans by means of re-orientation courses to be conducted in the local Industrial Training Institutes. The rural youth has also been imparted training in the trades of electrician and *mudha*-making. The Industrial Training Institute-trained electricians were given loan and subsidy for setting up of their own workshops. The agency has borne the entire expenditure on the training programme. Twentyfive per cent subsidy has been given on the capital cost of setting up of the workshops. Thirtynine artisans have completed their one-year training under electrical trade. Seven *mudha*-making artisans have been given loans amounting to Rs. 0.14 lakh.

Assistance to Cooperative Institutions.—To strengthen the cooperative structure so as to meet the credit requirements of the farmers, the agency has taken the following steps :—

1. It advanced Rs. 10 lakh as loan to Central Cooperative Bank, Gurgaon, to strengthen its non overdue position.
2. It gives managerial subsidy on a tapering basis to Central Cooperative Banks and Primary Land Development Banks to meet the cost of the additional staff employed for handling the loaning business generated because of the agency.
3. It provides managerial assistance to milk cooperative societies on a tapering basis to meet the initial burden due to expenditure on staff.

Cross-Breed Calf-Rearing and Poultry Development Schemes.—The two central sector schemes of cross-breed calf-rearing and poultry farming are separately funded by the State Animal Husbandry Department. Under the cross-breed calf-rearing programme, 514 small/marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers have been issued ration cards till March 31, 1977 and a sum of Rs. 0.87 lakh has been incurred by the agency for supplying feed to these participants. Under the Poultry Development Scheme, the agency has been able to arrange loan worth Rs. 16.03 lakh and provided sub-

aid of the value of Rs. 5.69 lakh to 456 small/marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers for setting up of 100-layer poultry units till March 31, 1977.

Funds.—The agency had till March 31, 1977, received Rs. 199.38 lakh as grants-in-aid from Government of India. As against this, it had spent Rs. 212.83 lakh under various programmes.

It would not be out of place to mention here that the Government of India prepares a report on the working of Small Farmers Development Agencies in the country and according to the report for the years ending March 1973 to March 1977 prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, the Small Farmers Development Agency, Gurgaon, received the following position amongst all Small Farmers Development Agencies in the country in respect of arrangement of production credit under crop loan system through cooperative and commercial banks and utilisation of grants-in-aid received from the Government of India :—

Year	Arrangement of production credit under crop loan system	Utilisation of grants-in-aid
1972-73	2nd	2nd
1973-74	1st	1st
1974-75	2nd	1st
1975-76	5th	1st
1976-77	5th	3rd

During 1976-77, the agency also secured 6th position in the arrangement of long term credit through cooperative institutions for the implementation of its various programmes. The agency ranked first in the State and 5th in the country in the overall performance of implementation of its programmes.

Aggregate loaning.—The position regarding aggregate loaning through

cooperative and commercial banks is as follows :—

Kind of loan	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	Amount of loans arranged by SFDA, Gurgaon through					
	Commercial Banks		Cooperative Banks		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		(Rs.)		(Rs.)		(Rs.)
Short term loan	1,839	22.74	1,36,625	1,051.47	1,38,464	1074.21
Medium term loan	4,590	97.55	2,909	56.11	7,499	153.66
Long term loan	171	9.33	5,305	321.64	5,476	330.97
Total :	6,600	129.62	1,44,839	1,429.22	1,51,439	1558.84

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry activities in the district are looked after by the Deputy Director, Intensive Cattle Development Project. He is assisted in his work by seven Senior Class II Officers, viz. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Cattle Development Officer, Office-in-Charge Centralised Semen Bank, Fodder Development Officer, Statistical Officer, Dairy Extension Officer, Assistant Director Calf Rearing and also by 40 Junior Class II Officers (Veterinary Surgeons). Besides, there are 34 Veterinary Compounders, 5 Animal Husbandry Assistants and 120 Livestock Assistants.

Under the breeding programme, cross-breeding is being done in cows and selective breeding in buffaloes. For sheep breeding, rams of improved breed are supplied to the breeders.

Disease control covers prophylactic vaccination of animals every year and providing free hospital facilities to sick animals.

For keeping a milch animal in productivity stage for a long period, it is necessary to provide it with a properly balanced feed. Since the grazing areas have almost all disappeared due to pressure in land, the animals are being increasingly stall fed. Accordingly, there is the necessity of growing more green

fodder. The farmers are provided with seed and fertilizers on subsidiary basis to grow more green fodder in their fields.

Marketing facilities for milk are provided through Milk Cooperative Societies organised at village level. Milk from such societies is brought to the chilling centres.

Livestock Population.—The district possesses a fairly large number of livestock which include cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, camels, pigs and others. Gurgaon is a home-breeding and an exporting tract. Cattle raising is, however, done primarily to meet the requirements of the family and as a side line of agriculture. The district ranks third in cattle population in Haryana, i.e. next to the Hisar and Karnal districts. The livestock population as per 1971 Livestock Census is 8.23 lakh and poultry bird 2.30 lakh. The break-up of livestock population¹ is as under :

Livestock	Number (in lakhs)
Cattle	3.20
Buffaloes	3.30
Sheep	0.40
Goats	0.90
Camels	0.05
Pigs	0.20
Others	0.18
Poultry	2.30

Cattle and buffaloes.—Cows and buffaloes play an important role in rural economy and agricultural operations even in the present mechanised age. It is not only the milk and its by-products which are being exported from this district to Delhi, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, but also the bullocks, which provide the chief power for agricultural operations. The district is well known for world famous breeds of Haryana cows and Murrah buffaloes. Haryana cow is reared generally for its male produce, the bullock, which is valued for its draught capacity and speed. Haryana bullocks fetch premium prices.

1. The population of livestock has been based on the average number of livestock in each village.

The Murrah buffalo is famous for high milk-yield all over India and is the main milch animal of the district.

The cattle and buffalo population which numbered 6.50 lakhs in 1971, accounted for 78.8 per cent of the total livestock. The female population of cows and buffaloes was 0.99 lakh and 1.76 lakh respectively. Their relative figures vis a vis those of males were :

							(in lakhs)	
Males above 3 years			Females above 3 years			Calves below 3 years		
	Breeding bulls	Others	In Milk	Dry	Not calved even once	Others	Males	Females
Cows	00 (a) ¹	1.40	0.50	0.41	0.06	0.02	0.42	0.40
Buffaloes	00 (a)	0.40	1.21	0.45	0.09	0.01	0.51	0.97

Intensive Cattle Development Project, Gurgaon.—Consistent with the latest breeding policy enunciated by the Government of India for exotic strain in the non-descript cattle for increasing milk production, an Intensive Cattle Development Project, was started from October 1967. Though the district is well known for Murrah and Haryana breeds, a fair majority of these are non-descript type and un-economic. The scheme envisages a systematically planned method for the best utilisation of superior germ plasm obtained from superior stock throughout the district. The technique of artificial insemination is used to maximise utility of available number of approved bulls to the maximum extent. Controlled breeding has been progressively brought through removal of all scrub bulls in the area. To upgrade the non-descript and low milk yielders, exotic semen is being used. To provide breeding facilities effectively, 6 artificial insemination centres with 102 stockman centres are at work. The figures of artificial insemination done and calves born year-wise are given below :

Year	Artificial insemination done		Calves born	
	Cows	Buffaloes	Cows	Buffaloes
1973-74	5,856	10,455	1,042	3,134
1974-75	7,600	11,832	1,582	3,340
1975-76	8,305	6,444	1,702	3,539
1976-77	8,653	7,496	1,664	1,117

1. Denotes less than 1,000.

Frozen Semen Bank, Gurgaon.—It was established with the assistance of Royal Danish Government in 1975-76 under the DANIDA Assistance Programme. The main object of the project is to produce high yielding cross-bred cattle in a large number by intensive cross-breeding in local cows using imported frozen semen from superior exotic bulls of Jersey and Holstein Friesian breeds. The bank receives frozen semen from other countries too and store it for utilisation in Intensive Cattle Development Projects at Gurgaon, Karnal and Meerut (U.P.).

This is a Centrally assisted project administered by the State Animal Husbandry Department. The existing facilities at Centralised Semen Collection Station have been developed into a central frozen semen bank to discharge its functions. Equipment such as Liquid Nitrogen Plant, Liquid Nitrogen Storage Containers, Semen Storage Containers and other accessories were received in 1975 under DANIDA Assistance Programme. In addition, a generator was also received. During the period of 5 years (from 1975), 1,25,000 doses of frozen semen will be imported.

The Liquid Nitrogen Plant was installed in May 1975 and the production started the same year. Liquid nitrogen is catering to the requirements of Intensive Cattle Development Project, Gurgaon, and Meerut (U.P.) and Indo-Australian Cattle Breeding Project, Hisar, for preservation of semen. In addition, liquid nitrogen gas is also sold to Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, and Haryana Development Corporation, Bhiwani.

From April 1976, freezing of semen obtained from the bulls stationed at the project in mini strows was also started. Up to the end of 1976-77, use of frozen semen had been introduced in 15 Stockman Centres and in the near future this facility will be introduced in other centres. The training of technical personnel engaged in artificial insemination in frozen semen technique has been started and 19 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 15 Stock Assistants have been trained.

DISEASE CONTROL

Apart from common diseases affecting livestock, the district in the past was most frequently visited by a number of contagious diseases namely, rinderpest or cattle plague (*mata*), haemorrhagic septicaemia (*galghotu*), foot and mouth disease (*muh khur*), black quarter or black-leg (*farsujan*), internal parasites, external parasites, ticks and lice. These diseases generally appeared due to unhealthy surroundings and drinking of unhygienic water by animals

from dirty water sources, i.e. village ponds and *ganda nalas*. People used to resort to religious rituals and local treatment, mostly unscientific.¹

With the advancement of knowledge and science and provision of adequate prophylactics and curative facilities, the incidence of animal disease has been considerably reduced.

For the most part of the year now, there is no outbreak of any contagious disease. It is only during the monsoon season that in some low-lying areas, the outbreak of haemorrhagic septicaemia among the animals is observed. The prophylactic vaccination programme against this disease is, therefore, taken up much earlier before the onset of monsoons every year. As a result of this, the number of outbreaks has been reduced and there has been no loss among the cattle.

In the rural areas bullock and camel carts are popular as a means of communication. Bullocks and camels are extensively used for ploughing purposes also. Unfortunately camel is very susceptible to a wasting disease known as *surra*. To protect camels from this deadly disease and also to treat the affected camels, sufficient quantity of medicines is stocked in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Amongst sheep, sheep-pox halber is common and prophylactic vaccination is administered to prevent the outbreaks of this disease, which has been substantially controlled. Foot and mouth disease is prevalent but prophylactic vaccination is administered in small number as it is not feasible to protect all the cattle on mass scale due to the high cost of vaccine. However, cross-breed animals are being protected from this disease. For haemorrhagic septicaemia disease, prophylactic vaccination is done before the summer and winter rains which keeps the disease under control.

Veterinary hospitals.—In the wake of livestock development programme, the subject of disease control, for combating the various contagious and non-contagious diseases, assumes a great importance. The district has 25 veterinary hospitals, 9 veterinary dispensaries, 6 regional artificial insemination centres, 101 stockman centres, 6 poultry extension centres and 4 sheep and wool centres for providing treatment and breeding facilities. Their place of location is shown in Table XVIII of Appendix.

A veterinary hospital functions under the charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, assisted by a Veterinary Compounder or a Stock Assistant and Class IV attendants, while a Veterinary Dispensary is run by a Veterinary Compounder with the help of Class IV attendants. An Artificial Insemination

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, pp. 115-16.

Centres run by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon with one Veterinary Compounder or Stock Assistant and Class IV attendants. A Stockman Centre is run by a Stock Assistant with the help of Class IV attendants. A Poultry and Sheep Extension Centre is run by a Stock Assistant with the help of Class IV attendants.

FODDER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The practice of feeding the animals has not been systematic. For most part of the year, the animals are fed only on dry fodder such as wheat *bhusa* and *karbi jowar*. It is only during the rainy season that a little of green fodder is available for grazing.

The present inadequacy of feed and fodder resources to the nutritional requirements of the country's livestock population is known. The lack of adequate fodder is one of the main causes of present low productivity of our cattle. Good quality green fodder for maintaining proper health and efficiency of both milch and draught animals is essential. An ordinary cow fed on balanced feed can produce more milk.

With the increase in irrigation facilities the farmer is interested in cash crops and the area under fodder has not increased considerably. The cross-bred animals with high milk potential are economical only when animals are kept on proper balanced feed which needs abundance of green fodder.

The programme of fodder development continued to receive attention under Intensive Cattle Development Project. Seeds and fertilizers are supplied at subsidised rates for growing of improved varieties of fodder and grasses. For the development of fodder during *kharif* season, the seeds of cowpeas, J.S. 20, *mackhari*, *guar* (*gwaraj*) and *bajra* are distributed and *berseem*, oats, Jai and Japan Rape are supplied during *rabi* season. Under fodder development programme mini kits received from the Government of India are given to the farmers free of cost.

The utility of improved seed cultural practices and inter cropping by laying out demonstration plots in cultivator's own field are explained. During 1976-77, 501 such plots were laid out and up to March 31, 1977, 1,638 plots were organised since the inception of the scheme.

DAIRY FARMING, MILK AND ITS MARKETING

During the first quarter of the 20th century the manufacture of ghee which was regularly prepared by the zamindars, was the only form of dairying carried on in the Gurgaon district. The quantity manufactured was of course

the largest in tracts where there were large number of buffaloes. The zamindars either took ghee to the *bania* for sale or the *bania* used to collect it after going round the villages. Delhi being the nearest market, the zamindars sold it directly to wholesale dealers there; but generally they made transactions through a middleman who made a profit of about 6 pies per rupee (about three per cent). On an average a cow yielded 5 seers (about 4.7 kilograms) of milk and a buffalo 8 seers (about 7.5 kilograms). By 1910, the price of dairy produce, like the price of stock, had doubled. Now a rupee could fetch 10 seers (9 kilograms) of milk or 1 seer (0.9 kilogram) of ghee as compared to 20 seers (18 kilograms) of milk and 2 seers (1.8 kilograms) of ghee a few years earlier.¹

The district had the following number of breedable cows and buffaloes in 1961, 1966 and 1971 respectively :

Year	Breedable cows and buffaloes	Total livestock population
1961	2,35,104	7,49,983
1966	2,40,800	8,33,900
1971	3,27,196	9,56,733

The details given below are revealing :

	1961		1966		1971	
	Cows	Buffaloes	Cows	Buffaloes	Cows	Buffaloes
In milk	55,541	71,987	47,600	94,600	58,045	1,46,639
Dry	43,865	46,315	40,700	48,700	49,362	53,355
Not calved even once	6,140	9,323	3,400	4,700	6,685	9,960
Others	1,348	585	100	1,000	2,137	1,013
Total:	1,06,894	1,28,210	91,800	1,49,000	1,62,229	2,10,967

It is apparent that both 1966 and 1971 registered an increase in the number of buffaloes and a decrease in the number of cows as compared to the year 1961. As already explained, the cow is a low yielder. As such, it is not looked after very well. It is mainly reared for male calves required for cultivation purposes and they are exported to Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, pp. 113-14.

A buffalo with a life span of 15–20 years gives 7–8 issues and yields milk for 310 days in a year after delivering its calf. The cost of a buffalo yielding on an average 8 kilograms milk per day ranges from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. The price of a cross-bred pregnant heifer is Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 while that of a non-pregnant heifer is Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 according to the age of the animal. A heifer gets pregnant at the age of 2–2½ years. A cross-bred cow, like a buffalo, has a life span of 15–20 years, but it gets pregnant almost every year, thus giving the maximum of 10 issues. It yields milk for a full year (276 days). The cost of a cross-bred cow, yielding 10 to 12 kilograms milk per day on the average varies from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,500. The local breed cow gets pregnant at the age of 4½ years and yields about 3 to 4 kilograms milk per day. Its price ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600. The local breed heifer fetches only Rs. 100 or so as nobody wants to feed it for 4½ years to get only a small quantity of milk. Such heifers are just let loose by the owners. The loose cattle are captured by the Cattle Catching Parties and if not claimed within the prescribed time, are auctioned. The male calves are, however, carefully nurtured as they turn into good bullocks. The price of a pair of such Haryana bullocks ranges from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000.

The district commanded the third position in the State on the basis of livestock population but despite its being rich in cattle wealth, no organised dairy industry had been developed. The farmer and the milk producer could only be interested in maintaining quality milch animals for commercial milk production if he could find a ready and remunerative market for his milk near at hand. Milk is a perishable commodity and requires too much care for maintenance of its quality and wholesomeness at all stages from production to consumption. It was not possible for the farmer to carry milk to the dairy for sale as his means were limited and he could not maintain a carrier.

Under these conditions there was no organised marketing of milk in the Gurgaon district till 1960. Small quantities of milk were collected from the area in an unorganised manner by private traders for sale in Delhi. In 1959, Delhi Milk Scheme was initiated by the Government of India to cater for the milk requirements of Delhi in an organised manner. It was also to provide a fair remunerative market for milk producers in areas in the neighbourhood of Delhi.

The scheme commissioned its first Milk Collection and Chilling Centre in the district at Ballabgarh in August 1960. In November, the same year, another centre was commissioned at Palwal. The centre at Sohna was started

in January 1962.¹ These Milk Collection and Chilling Centres are equipped with modern plants and machinery to receive, chill and store milk in hygienic conditions. The centres are equipped with laboratories to test the milk for its hygienic quality and purity. Milk was collected from the areas around these Centres through the medium of contractors who gave money as loans to the producers of milk for buying cattle. They pocketed unproportionately huge profits by procuring milk at much cheaper rates from these loanees. Gradually, cooperative societies of milk producers, were formed which supplied milk directly to the scheme and they have thus been saved from exploitation by private contractors.

Milk produced in areas in the vicinity of the Milk Collection and Chilling Centres is received directly at these centres. From far-off places, however, Delhi Milk Scheme itself collects milk through transport provided by it. The suppliers are also provided with sanitary milk cans and ice for chilling the milk in order to maintain its freshness till it reaches the Milk Collection and Chilling Centres. The milk is further chilled to lower temperature and stored in insulated storage tanks and is then despatched to the Central Dairy of the Delhi Milk Scheme at Delhi in insulated road tankers.

The Delhi Milk Scheme covers a large part of the Gurgaon district and as the table below shows, the quantity of milk procured by it increased steadily from year to year up to 1969-70. Thereafter, a steady decline set in. The reason for it was that most of the milk was being taken over by the Haryana Dairy Development Corporation :

Year	Total quantity procured (quintals)
1	2
1962-63	72,210
1963-64	63,739
1964-65	67,138
1965-66	1,12,570
1966-67	1,52,856

1. Delhi Milk Scheme, in the near future, proposes to establish two more Milk Collection and Chilling Centres at Bhadas and Punahana in the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil. Proposals are also under consideration for setting up of centres at Utawar (tahsil Nuh) and Firozpur (tahsil Palwal).

1	2
1967-68	1,65,053
1968-69	2,10,771
1969-70	2,56,056
1970-71	2,52,498
1971-72	1,04,692 (only from Palwal Centre)
1972-73	1,33,470
1973-74	85,796
1974-75	1,28,290

The Intensive Cattle Development Project through its marketing cell, started organising milk cooperatives with the object of maximum profits to the milk producer. Till March 31, 1975, 108 Milk Cooperative Societies were organised. The following table gives the picture of progress in this field:—

Year	Total milk supplied through Milk Cooperative Societies (l.kh litres)
1969-70	5.55
1970-71	11.67
1971-72	19.43
1972-73	28.05
1973-74	20.98 ¹
1974-75	32.58

Side by side with facilities for the marketing of milk, steps have been taken towards increasing milk production by advancing loans to members for the purchase of good quality milch animals. The loans advanced for this purpose since the start of this project amounted to Rs. 40,48,718 up to March 31, 1975. The technical know-how about dairy industry is also provided to these societies.

For the Milk Marketing Cell, a Dairy Extension Officer and Assistant Registrar, Milk Cooperative Societies, assisted by Dairy Extension Assistants,

¹, Decrease was due to drought conditions.

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Cooperative Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are working under the Deputy Director, Intensive Cattle Development Project, Gurgaon.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

The district has seven recognised slaughter houses at Gurgaon, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Faridabad, Sohna, Hodal and Farrukhnagar. The animals in the slaughter houses are inspected by the Veterinary Surgeons before and after their slaughter to ensure that the meat being made available for human consumption was free from disease. Being adjacent to Delhi, the district has a ready market for the sale of meat and other animal products, viz. bones, hides and skins. From the year-wise number of animals slaughtered, as given below, it is evident that the consumption of meat is on the increase :

Year	Animals slaughtered
1973-74	31,640
1974-75	43,625
1975-76	59,184
1976-77	70,316

GAUSHALA DEVELOPMENT

According to the old concept, *gaushalas* were the institutions opened under a religious sentiment to house the unproductive and useless cattle and were run on charity. To give new meaning to the old concept, an idea was mooted to convert these *gaushalas* into Cattle Breeding-cum-Milk Producing Centres with some financial assistance and technical guidance. The income from the sale of milk and animals of the *gaushalas* helps a lot in running the *gaushalas* which also serve as breeding units. The four registered *gaushalas* in the district are at Hodal, Chhainsa, Gurgaon and Farrukhnagar. Of these, only the *gaushala* at Gurgaon is aided under the scheme 'Development of Gaushalas'.

SHEEP BREEDING

According to 1971 Livestock Census, the sheep population is 0.40 lakh, which has fairly good scope for the development of sheep and consequently of wool industry. Sheep provide necessities of vital importance (meat for food, wool for clothing, skin for industrial enterprise and manure for agriculture). Although the number of sheep is large, these are not of good quality wool yielders. In order to bring about improvement in sheep stock, four Sheep and Wool Extension Centres have been set up at

Sohna (tahsil Gurgaon), Nuh, Sondhad (tahsil Palwal) and Firozpur Jhirka. Each centre is looked after by a Stock Assistant with other Class IV attendants. Superior rams, kept at the centres, are supplied to the breeders during the tupping season and are taken back after the tupping season is over. Veterinary aid and other sheep husbandry facilities have also been made available.

HORSE BREEDING

With the advancement of mechanisation, there is no interest in horse breeding by the public and at present horse breeding is of no economic interest to this area. However, some increase in the number of ponies has resulted from the fact that animals were purchased from outside for local use at brick kilns and for pulling carts.

CAMELS

No camel breeding programme has been taken up in the district. Whatsoever the additional demand, it is met with from the Rajasthan State.

PIGGERY

There is no Government owned or private piggery farm where the breeding of pigs could be pursued on scientific lines. Pigs are reared by Scheduled Castes; the breed is indigenous and the animals are poor in constitution and fat. To develop this industry, the Yorkshire pigs are produced at Government Pig Breeding Farms at Ambala and Hisar. These are supplied to the breeders at subsidised rates for the improvement of local pigs. The veterinary hospitals and dispensaries attend to the work of disease control of pigs and provide technical know-how for establishing piggery farms. According to 1971 Livestock Census, the pig population is 0.20 lakh. Pigs are slaughtered locally for meat.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

The poultry population, according to 1971 Livestock Census, was 2.3 lakh. One day old chicks of White Leg Horn, produced at the Government Poultry Farm, Ambala, were made available to the breeders at subsidised rates. This breed has a laying capacity of 200 to 250 eggs per year. Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the district train the poultry farmers in the latest techniques of poultry husbandry and help them in setting up poultry farms. Mass vaccination, debeaking and deworming are also carried out by these institutions.

There are six Poultry Extension Centres at Badshahpur, Gurgaon, Nuh, Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Firozpur Jhirka. Each centre is looked after by

a Stock Assistant with Class IV attendants. Delhi being in the neighbourhood of the Gurgaon district, provides a very good market for eggs and table birds all the year round.

Problem of stray animals.—The State Government has formed a cattle catching party to round up wild, stray and useless cattle which create problems for the farmers. The panchayat approaches the Gaushala Development-cum-Cattle Catching Officer having headquarters at Chandigarh and a party is deputed in the affected area for rounding up the animals. The animals are put to auction. The unsold ones are sent to Gosadans where these are housed till they die.

FISHERIES

The Fisheries Department in the district is represented by a Fisheries Development Officer who is in charge of all fisheries development activities. He is assisted by four Fisheries Officers, one Assistant Fisheries Officer and other supporting staff. The Fisheries Development Officer functions under the administrative control of the Director of Fisheries, Haryana, Chandigarh.

There are fairly vast potential water resources for fisheries in the district. Details of the waters notified under the Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914, are given in Table XIX of Appendix. Fishing rights in these notified waters are auctioned to members of the public from the 1st September every year for a period of one year.

There is a considerable scope for developing fish culture in perennial bunds and ponds. Out of about 100 protective and storage bunds in the Gurgaon district, those forming the perennial lakes are Badkhal, Dhauj, Dumdumma, Suraj Kund (Peacock Lake), Rithaj and Bundwari. These lakes are developed for production of fish for sale and also as angling resorts.

Fish culture is being popularised not only by panchayats but also by individuals. The fish seed farm at Badkhal supplies fish seed of Major Carps at the rate of Rs. 50 per thousand for stocking culturable water area in the district. A Fisheries Research Centre headed by Fisheries Research Officer has been established at Fish Seed Farm, Dumdumma to tackle day to day problems. Fish seed of Major Carps is also available in abundance from the inundated areas near river Yamuna and other flooded waters.

Almost every village has one or two ponds used mainly to provide water for cattle and for washing purposes. Although vegetarian, the villagers have started taking interest in developing the ponds for fish culture. The

Gram Panchayats are gradually becoming conscious of the benefits of fishery resources and a number of these have begun to increase their revenue by auctioning the village ponds.

The number of professional fishermen in the district is small and most of the fishing parties come from Uttar Pradesh. The Meos of the Ferozpur Jhirka and Nuh tahsils and the Rajputs of the Palwal tahsil have taken up fishery as a part-time job.

The annual production of fish in the district is estimated at 425 metric tonnes. Cold storage facilities are not essential as most of the fish-catch is exported to Delhi from where it is despatched to Calcutta, Dehradun, Simla, etc. Weed fishes generally processed are dried and are exported to Assam where it has a good market. The income to the State from this source is about Rs. 4.25 lakh and to the panchayats Rs. 5 lakh per annum. The fishery industry provides employment opportunity to about 1,300 persons and subsidiary avocation to about 2,300 demobilised men in the district.

The species of food fish available in the district are :

1. MAJOR CARPS

Labeo rohita (Rohu).—It is a column-bottom feeder, and grows to three feet or more in length. It is a very popular variety.

Labeo calbasu (Kalbasu).—It is relatively slow growing and attains a size of about three feet (0.9 metre).

Catla catla (Thaila).—It is a surface feeder and the fastest growing carp fish. It is quite popular when not exceeding two feet (0.6 metre) in size. The large specimens, reaching up to six feet (1.8 metres), are rare.

Cirrhina mrigala (Mori).—It is a bottom feeder and grows to three feet (0.9 metre) or more.

2. CAT FISH

Wallago attu (Malli).—It is a predacious and piscivorous fish, and grows to a size of about six feet (1.8 metres). It is a good game fish.

Mystus scenghala (Scenghala).—It attains a length of over four feet (1.2 metres).

Notopterus notopterus (Pari).—Scales on cheeks much larger than on body, maxilla does not extend the hind edge of the body. Grows to two feet (0.6 metre) or more.

Notopterus chitala (Moh).—It is a game fish growing to about 1½ feet (0.4 metre) in size.

Silonia silondia (Silond).—It prefers strong stream and clear deep waters. It grows to a size of six feet (1.8 metres), and is considered good for eating.

Rita rita (Khagga).—It is a game fish. It is much esteemed as food but is a very foul feeder.

3. MINOR CARPS

Labeo gonius (Seercha).—It attains nearly five feet (1.5 metres) in length with scale darkest at margins, but many have red lunules on them.

Labeo bata (Bata).—It attains two feet (0.6 metre) in length.

Girrhana reba (Reba).—A bony fish which attains one foot (0.3 metre) in length.

Pangasius pangasius (Pangus).—It attains four feet (1.2 metres) in length and is a foul feeder.

Bagarius bagarius (Gonch).—It grows up to six feet (1.8 metres) in size and is probably the largest fish caught on rod and line in India.

Chella baccila (Chilwa).—It attains at least seven inches (0.2 metre) in length. It is used as live bait for fishing with rod and line.

Mastacemblus armatus (Bam).—It prefers ponds or places of water which abound in mud. It is excellent food.

Callichrous patoa (Pabod).—Its colour is silvery with a badly marked shoulder spot.

Callichrous bimaculatus.—It attains a length of at least a foot and half (0.4 metre). It is excellent as food and is called 'butter fish' for its better quality.

Hemiramphus-sp (Half beak).—Its body is narrow and compressed. It attains a length of at least 10.5 inches (0.26 metre).

Mugil corsula (Hard Vicku Wahre).—The fish of this variety swim with their eyes just above the surface of water, giving appearance of a number of tadpoles. As soon as they are disturbed, they dive down with great speed. They attain a length of one and a half feet (0.4 metre).

FORESTRY

The Gurgaon district is covered by the Gurgaon Forest Division which is under the charge of the Divisional Forest Officer, Gurgaon. The controlling officer of the division is the Conservator of Forests, Hisar Circle, Hisar, who functions under the overall control of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The activities of the Forest Department are : (i) to produce maximum wood from the waste lands available ; (ii) to reduce the soil erosion by wind and water by raising shelter belts and wind-breaks along roads, canals, bunds and boundaries of agricultural fields; (iii) to mitigate the dry climatic conditions by growing trees wherever possible ; (iv) to meet the local requirement of firewood, timber and wood for industrial uses.

The Gurgaon Forest Division comprised five forest ranges, viz. (i) Gurgaon Range, (ii) Nuh Range, (iii) Palwal Range, (iv) Sohna Range, and (v) Ballabgarh Range. These ranges were further subdivided into blocks and beats. The charge of a range is ordinarily held by a Forest Range Officer, and the charge of block is held by a Deputy Ranger or a Forester, whereas a beat charge is supervised by a Forest Guard. The technical and executive staff looks after the existing forest areas belonging to the Government as well as private individuals which are notified as closures under section 38 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and under sections 4 and 5 of the Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900 as applicable to Haryana. The staff is also responsible for the execution of afforestation works.

Till about 1930, there were no forests in the district. In the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1935, Table 27*, the following areas are shown as under re-afforestation operations in the district :—

Name of forest 1	Area (Acres) 2
1. Bhondsi	630
2. Raisina	1,203
3. Raipur	157
4. Rehna	317
5. Biwan	50
6. Mandha	134
7. Tankri	268

1	2
8. Rithauj	200
9. Sanpki Nangli	211
10. Harchandpur	306
11. Taphusi	387
12. Firozpur Jhirka	124
13. Khol	1,205
14. Sohna	1,375
15. Indri	364
16. Malhai	138
17. Khori	166
18. Khaleta	166
19. Haryahera	274
Total :	7,675

All the road strips were transferred to the Forest Department in 1950 for management. Similarly canal banks, railway strips of the Northern Railway and flood protective bunds were put under the charge of the department for afforestation.

The area under forests is classified according to ownership, viz. Private and State. Forests owned by corporate bodies and private individuals are included under Private Forests. The State Forests on the basis of legal status are categorised as Reserved, Protected and Unclassed. Reserved Forests are permanently dedicated either to the production of timber or other forest produce and in them the right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed. In Protected Forests, these rights are allowed subject to certain restrictions.

The following area was under forest in the district :—

Classification of forests 1	Area 2 (Hectares)
STATE FORESTS	
Reserved	404
Protected	4,003
(i) Road strips	2,812
(ii) Canals and Bunds	1,066
(iii) Railway strips	115
Unclassed	491

1	2
PRIVATE FORESTS	
Closed under section 38 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927	209
Closed under sections 4 and 5 of the Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900	12,022
Total :	17,1191

The districts has a chain of low Aravalli hills starting from Gurgaon-Delhi border towards Rajasthan in the south. These hills had vegetation, the remnants of which are still visible at various places. The forests on the hills are mostly privately owned or panchayat areas. Restrictions for saving these areas from denudation was imposed for the first time in 1948. These natural forests contain species like *Khairi* (*Acacia Senegal*), *Dhouk* (*Anogeisus pendula* Edgew), *Dhak* (*Butea monosperma* Lamk.), *Papri* (*Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch), *Rounj* (*Acacia leucophloea*), *Inderjo* (*wrightia tinctoria*), *Chamaror* (*Erhetia laevis*), *Grevia populifolia*, etc. *Shisham* and *Nim* are found in the foot hills and plains and *Kikar* is grown in the plains. Its bark is good source of tanning. *Shisham*, *Nim* and *Kikar* are valuable as timber, firewood, and for making agricultural implements. The plantation of eucalyptus trees in the plains along roads, canals and boundaries of agricultural fields is the recent development in forestry. It is used as firewood and pulp wood for paper industry.

1. The total area under forests shown here does not tally with the figure shown at p.145 of this Chapter due to different definitions followed by the Forest and Land Records Departments. The Forest Department reckons entire area including non-wooded area under its control as the forest area whereas the Land Records Department calculates on the basis of actual area under forests.

The works executed under different schemes are given below :

Name of Scheme	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Raising of economic plantation along rail, road and canal strips (RKM)	876	120	81	325	284	360	772	500	638	400	330
2. Raising of economic plantation in plains (Hect.)	—	—	—	—	20	20	25	10	20	10	20
3. Farm forestry (Hect.)	—	—	—	2	88	145	70	35	60	20	34
4. Quick growing species (Hect.)	76	67	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Raising plantation on national highways (RKM)	—	—	—	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	—
6. Nature conservation (Hect.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40
7. Air strips (Hect.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	274
8. Panchayat land (Hect.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
9. Soil conservation works on water shed basis (Hect.)	97	40	30	87	80	—	20	50	45	23	30
10. Soil conservation in desert areas (Hect.) (RKM)	108 568	230 350	50 348	115 100	145	100	—	—	—	—	—
11. Rehabilitation of eroded hills (Hect.)	—	—	—	15	21	23	80	110	104.5	85	98
12. Stream bank stabilization (Hect.)	—	—	—	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
13. Afforestation of Suraj Kund (Hect.)	—	25	4	—	12	9	7	—	—	—	—
14. Afforestation of Badkhal Lake (Hect.)	—	40	4	3	30	10	7	2	—	—	—
15. Crash Programme for Rural Employment (Hect.)	—	—	—	—	—	220	80	120	—	—	—

Forest produce.—The produce from the forests consists of timber, fire-wood and grasses. There are no herbs worth exploiting. The income derived from the sale of forest produce for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 is shown below :

Year	Income from forest produce
	(Rs.)
1972-73	3,82,106
1973-74	3,45,380
1974-75	4,64,837
1975-76	4,01,574
1976-77	3,95,841

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Water, a great gift of nature, poses two problems in the Gurgaon district; its seasonal excess and its general deficiency. The lands are mostly *barani* but, paradoxically enough, there have been serious floods in parts of the district. The causes of floods differ from tahsil to tahsil.

FLOODS

Floods have been caused by abnormal rains and the seasonal overflow of the Yamuna, Sahibi Nadi and Landoha Nullah. Heavy floods in the catchment areas of the present Gaunchi and Nuh Drains, blockade of water in Paosar Drain in Rajasthan, less discharge from the regulator on Ujina Drain, deliberate cuts in drains and breaches in the bunds have been other factors responsible for flooding various areas of the district.

Heavy rains increase the volume of water in river Yamuna and cause floods along the western bank of its course, that is in the *Khadar* areas of the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils. The situation in the riverain villages sometimes becomes too alarming. Floods cause heavy damage to standing crops, life and property, and also necessitate the shifting of some *abadis*, especially in villages Lalpur (tahsil Ballabgarh) and Solra and Bholra (tahsil Palwal). However, this problem is often not so acute for the water flows away automatically with the receding of the level in the Yamuna. But at some places the accumulated water stays for months together and minimises the possibility of

the following *rabi* sowing. The villages generally affected in this way are as follows :—

Ballabgarh Tahsil

Akbarpur, Sheikhpur, Mauzamabad, Harphala, Nanglia, Jodian, Mohana, Bhanakpur, Qabulpur Bangar, Samepur, Majori, Sabupura, Ladhala, Shahpur Kalal, Bhahalpuri, Bashkula, Mohabatpur, Yakubpur, Lalpur, Dadsia, Dalelpur, Sherpur, Ismailpur, Aganpur and Chandpur.

Palwal Tahsil

Bhond, Bagpur Khurd, Bholra, Solra, Rajpur Khori, Dostpur, Hassainpur, Thanthri, Hasanpur and Bagpur Kalan.

Ring Bunds have been constructed in the following villages for protection against the floods in river Yamuna :—

Ismailpur, Agwanpur, Dalalpur, Lalpur, Bholra, Nangla Sunehri, Nangla Brahman, Nangla Peruke, Shekhpur, Rajpura, Dostpur, Bhond, Kherli, Basantpur, Sherpur and Mohabatpur.

Up to Independence (1947) and even for quite a few years thereafter, there were a large number of depressions round Palwal town which used to get filled up during heavy rains. The existence of a net-work of canal distributaries south of Palwal had also widened the natural course of the drainage towards the Yamuna in many places causing water-logging and *reh*. Some 14 drains and drainage cuts were provided by the Agra Canal authorities to prevent the deterioration by water-logging. However, these drains were not designed to deal with abnormal flooding. In the west of the Palwal tahsil also, there were a disconnected series of depressions which too got flooded in heavy rains to cause havoc in the whole of surrounding area. At that time the drainage of these depressions was not considered appropriate as any attempt to do so would merely transfer the danger, greatly enhanced on the way, to the Mathura district and the then Bharatpur State. However, syphons were provided where irrigation channels interfered with the natural drainage of flood water.

The matter was seriously taken up only after Independence and the problem was tackled through the Gaunchi Main Drain and its system which serves an area of 257 square miles (665.63 square kilometres) lying between the left side of the Gurgaon Canal (comprising the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils and a part of the Nuh tahsil) and the right side of the Agra Canal. The drain starts from village Gaunchi and crosses the Gurgaon Canal through a syphon

at RD 2,24,000 and ultimately falls into the Yamuna in the Uttar Pradesh after traversing a distance of 46 miles (74.03 kilometres).

The construction of Gaunchi Main Drain in its first phase was started in 1959-60 with a small pilot section. Later on, in 1962-63, its capacity was increased to 5 cusecs per square mile (2.5 kilometres) run off factor and link drains Sarahala, Pirthala, Palwal, Ranika, Dhatir and Khirbi were also constructed. Inadequacy of the main drain and its link drains was still felt in the subsequent years. Therefore, during 1966-67, the work of increasing the capacity to 10 cusecs run off factor was taken up. This work has been completed in almost all parts of the drain and only a few reaches remain to be remodelled. Between 1964-65 and 1970-71, new link drains, viz. Janauli, Manpur, Hathin, Ratipur, Mitrol Nos. I and II, Banchari, Sondh, Siha, Dighot and Bamni Khera were constructed. After the heavy floods of 1971, it was experienced that the drain and its system still did not provide the desired relief against flood waters. In the seventies, the annual rainfall in this area had been more than 20 inches (508 millimetres) whereas in 1959-60, it was only 6 to 7 inches (152.4 to 177.8 millimetres). Accordingly, it was decided to remodel the main drain and other drains like Dighot-Pingore System, Banchari, Sondh and Gailab. Four more link drains, viz. Tumasra, Khatela, Gudhrana and Kot Bahin were also excavated. Pump houses were constructed at the outfalls of Kot Bahin, Banchari and Sondh link drains as the flood waters of these drains could not flow into the main drain by gravity when it was running full. Other measures in the offing include the raising and strengthening of the banks of the drains to check damage from overflowing of water and providing inlets to clear local depressions. Relief is also provided by making relief cuts of allowing outflow of water through the existing inlets when the level in the Gaunchi Main Drain subsides.

All these measures are expected to go a long way in checkmating the recurrence of floods in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils.

The undulating character of the land is mainly responsible for floods in the Pataudi block. The overflow of Sahibi Nadi and its tributaries like Indori causes floods in this side. In order to reduce floods caused by Sahibi Nadi, more spans near Khalilpur village have been provided below the railway line so that the water may pass freely without any obstruction.

As already mentioned in Chapter I, the Landoha brings flood havoc to most parts of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil and the south-eastern parts of the Nuh tahsil. The villages affected are Deola Nangli, Bajhera, Ujina, Sangel and Jajuka in the Nuh tahsil and Doha, Rajoli, Bhakroji, Agon, Badopur, Maholi, Righar,

Akhnoka, Padla, Nangli, Sakras, Kherla Khurd, Kalika Bas, Hamjapur, Jargali, Malhaka, Kultajpur, Mandi Khera, Jalalpur Firozpur, Marora, Balai, Sadipur, Aterna Shamasabad, Bhadas, Aqlimpur Firozpur, Umra, Umri, Banarsi, Ghaspur, Sukhpuri, Sultanpur Nuh, Khan Mohammadpur and Dhanibas in the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil. A scheme has been evolved for the moderation of the Landoha floods through Raoli-Kanmeda Bunds and Ujina-Kotla Complex. It has been discussed in detail earlier under the heading "Moderation of Landoha Nala Floods." On its completion not only the floods will be checked but also all the waters will be utilised to bring prosperity to the people of the area.

Heavy floods in the catchment area of the present Nuh Drain affected the villages of Ghangola and Silani, (tahsil Gurgaon), Bhirawati, Raniaki, Indri, Gangoli, Chhapera, Tain and Dhanduka (tahsil Nuh). The project estimates of constructing the Nuh Drainage System was sanctioned in 1960-61. The drain was completed during 1964-65. The total catchment served by this system is 188 square miles (486.92 square kilometres). The drain starts from village Ghangola and falls into the Ujina Lake. The total length of the drain is 1,04,145 feet (31,743.4 metres) with design capacity of 329 cusecs. It serves an area of 1,60,000 acres (64,749.76 hectares) within the irrigation boundary of the Gurgaon Canal System. Kherli Kankar Drain and Parauli Drain have their outfalls into the Nuh Drain at R.D. 36,480 and 96,800 respectively.

Another factor leading to floods is the blockage of water in Paosar Drain into Rajasthan territory which also causes floods in the two tahsils of Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka, particularly, in the villages on the southern side of Puna-hana block. Paosar Drain crosses the Rajasthan Canal in the Rajasthan territory through a syphon beneath the canal. The Rajasthan authorities close the syphon and this results in the accumulation of excessive water in the Haryana area. On each such occasion, a request has to be made to the Rajasthan authorities to keep the syphon open to avoid flooding in Haryana territory. A 16 kilometres long bund with an average height of 5-6 feet (1.5 to 1.8 metres) has been constructed by Uttar Pradesh all along the southern boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh opposite Bichor village. This is bound to cause very heavy flooding in the Haryana villages on this side.

The Ujina Drain originates from Ujina Lake near village Ujina and flows along the villages Rajhera, Alawalpur, Shikrawa, Mohammadpur, Ter, Shah Chokha, Mamlika, Lohinga Kalan, Gokalpur and Ranauta Dhondal and then enters Rajasthan near village Khalluka. The Rajasthan authorities sometimes do not allow more than the agreed 400 cusecs discharge through the regulator of Ujina Drain which results in the accumulation of water in the villages

of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil. These are : Gokalpur, Nimkhera and Incha-pari on the right side and Dhondal, Ranauta, Manota, Lohinga Kalan and Jamalgarh on the left side of the drain. The left bank of the drain has been strengthened to avoid flooding of villages situated on that side.¹

Floods are also caused by cuts in drains and breaches in bunds, which are deliberately made by the villagers to save their own lands from the ravages of excessive water. It mostly happens in the Firozpur Jhirka (particularly in Bhond and Kanmeda bunds), Nuh (particularly Chandaini bund) and Palwal tahsils. The villagers of Dhanibas, Umra and Sultanpur Nuh sometimes make cuts in the Kotla bund which result in the flooding of villages Ganduri, Kherli, Nuh, Gohana, Partapbas and Ranika of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil and Birsika, Dihana, Akaira, Kotla, Malab and Marora of the Nuh tahsil. A police check post is established in the rainy season to check such acts of mischief.

The damage caused by floods and heavy rains in the district since 1956 is shown in Table XX of Appendix.

FAMINES AND DROUGHTS

Owing to uncertainty of rain and the large percentage of cultivation dependent entirely upon it, the district has from time to time suffered severely from droughts, beginning with the dreadful *chalisa* famine. The years of droughts and their nature are shown below² :

Year 1	Nature of drought 2
1783-84	Severe famine
1803-04	Scarcity
1812-13	Scarcity
1817-18	Scarcity
1824-25	Scarcity
1833-34	Severe famine

1. For further details, see 'Moderation of Landoha Nala Floods' in this Chapter.
2. (i) *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, pp. 7, 28.
(ii) *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, pp. 155-66.
(iii) Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.

1	2
1837-38	Severe famine
1843-44	Scarcity
1850-51	Scarcity
1860-61	Famine
1868-69	Scarcity
1869-70	Famine
1877-78	Famine
1883-84	Scarcity
1896-97	Scarcity
1899-1900	Famine
1905-06	Scarcity
1907-08	Scarcity
1929-30	Famine
1930-31	Famine
1939-40	Famine
1951-52	Scarcity
1959-60	Scarcity
1964-65	Scarcity
1965-66	Scarcity
1968-69	Scarcity

No details are available about the earlier droughts. In 1781 and 1782, there had been little rain and so the harvest was poor; and the winter rain of 1782-83 completely failed. Hence with no *rabi* crop of April 1783, a severe famine broke out in the then Punjab. The drought which had been raging for the past two years, and had become most acute in that year became known as the *chalisa* because it occurred in the year 1840 Bikrami Samvat. So terrible was the visitation that thousands of persons died of absolute starvation.¹

1. Hari Ram Gupta, *History of Sikhs*, Volume II, *Cis-Sutlej Sikhs*, 1769-1799, 1944, pp. 145-46.

The effects of the famine of 1860-61, scarcity of 1868-69 and famine of 1869-70 were greatly mitigated by the timely relief afforded by Government. In 1877-78, the famine was more severe in the district than in any other part of the State and hundreds of people were reduced to semi-starvation. It was dreadfully fatal to the cattle. Some 30,000 plough bullocks and 1,20,000 cows and young stock were estimated to have perished. With the rains of *kharif* 1878, the apparition of famine disappeared.

In 1883-84, the then Gurgaon district, in common with the then Hisar, Delhi, Karnal and Rohtak required measures of relief. The six preceding harvests, with the exception of 1883 harvest which was average, had been poor and consequently the people were exceptionally impoverished. Scarcity was seriously felt and distress prevailed more or less throughout the district.

Following 1883-84 was the scarcity of 1896-97. It was slight and only affected the village workers who were relieved by employment in digging and clearing tanks in the Rewari, Gurgaon, and Nuh tahsils and in work on the Kasan, Bahora and Jharsa Roads in the Gurgaon tahsil and on the Sohna-Firozpur Road in the Nuh tahsil.

The scarcity of 1896-97 was succeeded by the famine of 1899-1900, and large-scale relief measures were taken up. The loss of cattle was, however, very severe and was estimated at two-thirds of the total number in the district.

The district experienced famines again in 1929-30 and 1930-31. In these years, the people were confronted with the problem of fodder famine. About 1,17,000 maunds (43,670 quintals) of fodder was procured from distant areas for distribution in the affected areas of the district. The condition of the sufferers was further aggravated by damage done to crops by locust. Naturally, the distress was most acute in the unirrigated tracts. To help the poor people, five test works were opened in November 1929, one in each of the five out of the six tahsils of the district, the then Rewari tahsil being the only exception. The number of works was steadily increased to 19 and the daily average of persons benefited to 58,277. These were closed in September 1930, due to the timely and sufficient rainfall in July 1930. These operations cost roughly Rs. 5½ lakh.

September 1930, was again a rainless month and as the *rabbi* crop could not be sown satisfactorily, it was a failure to the extent of 55.6 per cent. In 1931, four test-works were reopened, one in each of the tahsils Gurgaon, Rewari, Palwal and Firozpur Jhirka. More works had to be opened bringing the total number to 14.

To the drought of 1930-31 were added crop calamities in the form of

roli (rust) and *chepa* (an insect); the former considerably damaged barley and wheat while the latter practically destroyed the *sarsaf* (*sarson*) crops. The expenditure on test and relief works during 1931 was to the tune of Rs. 1,50,000. Gratuitous relief was also provided to a certain extent in the affected areas.

During 1929-30 and 1930-31, *taccavi* loans, in addition to remissions and suspensions to the extent of Rs. 7,43,664 and Rs. 7,37,645 respectively were distributed to tide over distress. The land revenue and canal *abiana* were remitted to the extent of Rs. 2,59,496. The following amounts of *taccavi* were suspended from *kharif* 1928 to *kharif* 1930 :—

Kharif 1928	Rs. 4,81,162
Rabi 1929	Rs. 4,47,307
Kharif 1929	Rs. 5,05,162
Rabi 1930	Rs. 3,64,926
Kharif 1930	Rs. 3,75,709

The Famines of 1929-30 and 1930-31 were succeeded by the famine of 1939-40. In these years also the first problem was fodder. Relief was provided from both direct and indirect sources to the tune of Rs. 50,67,983. In fact this district had been very unlucky in having a series of bad years and there was no indication of the termination of the repetition. Since 1928-29, no harvest touched the settlement average. The Rewari tahsil was the worst affected by scarcity. Practically, the whole tahsil was without any means of sustenance from land in 1938. The landless labourers suffered more than any other class of people.

These famines were often followed in subsequent year by exceptionally heavy rainfall. Malaria, which existed in an endemic form, would break out and take a heavy toll of people already enervated by hunger and want. An enquiry conducted by the Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, sometime in the thirties, showed that 46 per cent of the landowners of this region died without leaving male heirs. This was probably due to the low vitality of the people.

There has been no famine since 1939-40, but scarcity still occurs. The scarcity conditions prevailed during 1951-52, 1959-60, 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1968-69. In 1951-52, 74 villages in the then Rewari tahsil were affected by drought. The extent of damage was 50 per cent or more in 21 villages. To meet the acute shortage of fodder 86,271 maunds (32,200 quintals) of fodder was imported from outside the State. The foodgrain shortage was also felt at certain places. To overcome this situation, 45 ration shops were opened in the rural areas and 15 in the urban areas. A sum of Rs. one lakh was

distributed as fodder *taccavi* in kind. Besides, out of the total demand of Rs. 1,12,767 of land revenue of *Kharif* 1951, a sum of Rs. 34,016 was suspended.

The tahsils of Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka witnessed scarcity conditions in 1959-60. A total of 58 villages were affected. The Government sanctioned Rs. 2,24,000 for the construction of ponds and Rs. 11,16,000 for the construction of roads and employed the people from scarcity hit areas on these works. A sum of Rs. 3 lakh was given as fodder *taccavi*. The *taccavi* loan amounting to Rs. 17,765.25 and land revenue for *kharif* 1959 amounting to Rs. 6,066 were suspended.

The then Rewari tahsil again experienced scarcity conditions in 1964-65 when 41 of its villages were affected. Although there was scarcity of fodder, there was no scarcity of food. To meet the fodder shortage, 36,835 maunds (13,748 quintals) of fodder was supplied. Relief works amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 were undertaken to provide employment to the people of these areas.

Drought conditions again prevailed in the district in 1965-66 and 1968-69. Although 505 villages were affected in 1965-66, there was no shortage of food and fodder. However, the monsoon completely failed in 1968-69 and this led to drought conditions in 833 villages covering a population of 5,36,987. To offset this natural calamity, a sum of Rs. 17,15,500 was distributed as *taccavi* loans. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 7,985 and *taccavi* loans amounting to Rs. 5,61,748 were suspended besides the remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 30,929. Local relief works involving an expenditure of Rs. 4,55,000 were undertaken to provide employment to the people of the affected areas.

Now with better means of transport, Government is well equipped to cope with any emergency and food can be rushed immediately to the affected areas. However, it cannot be said safely that famines would not re-appear. The existing irrigation facilities are not sufficient to cope with the drought conditions in case of failure of rains. On the completion of various development programmes, particularly extension of irrigational facilities through a network of canals, tubewells/pumping sets, it is hoped that recurrence of famines would be prevented. But even if famines come, they will not raise their old ugly spectre.

Chapter V

INDUSTRIES

OLD-TIME INDUSTRIES

The Gurgaon district remained industrially backward area till India achieved Independence in 1947. Until then the only small industries in which the people of this district engaged were utensil-making, slate manufacturing, *moorah*-making, *mehndi* grinding, glue-making, tanning and shoe-making, manufacturing of saltpetre, glass bangles and small-width *pagrees*. Utensil-making, glue-making, small-width *pagree*-making and slate manufacturing were located in the Rewari tahsil which has since been transferred to the Mahendragarh district. The history of some of these industries which have disappeared is worth recording.

The following note on salt manufacturing finds place in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910¹ :—

Salt.—“In 1883 there were flourishing salt works both near Sultanpur in the Gurgaon tahsil and round the town of Nuh, but only the former has survived the competition of the cheaper lake salts.”

X X X X

“South-west of Delhi there are ten clusters of villages, known as the Sultanpur Mahal ; covering an area of about 20 square miles situated partly in the Gurgaon and partly in the Rohtak districts where salt has been manufactured by solar evaporation of brines from wells from a period long antecedent to British supremacy. The Mahal comprises the villages of Sadrana, Sultanpur, Mahmudpur, Saidpur, Zaidpur, Mubarakpur, Kaliawas, Ikbalpur, Basirpur and Sailana. No salt is now manufactured at the last five owing to a decline in the demand for the salt.

“Three of the tracts were included in the Jharsa *pargana* and in 1836 lapsed to the British Government on the death of the Begam Sumroo.” Five of these belonging to the Nawab of Jhajjar and two to the Nawab of Farrukhnagar were confiscated by the Government after 1857.

“The salt produced at these sources, locally called *sars*, is named Sultanpuri and contains from 90 to 93 per cent chloride of sodium.

1, Ibid, pp. 143—45.

"The following give particulars of the *sars* in 1870 and 1908 :—

Name of <i>sar</i>	1870		1908	
	Wells in use	Pans in use	Wells in use	Pans in use
Sadrana	21	284	10	136
Sultanpur	39	435	15	140
Mahmudpur	15	138	1	15
Saidpur	6	60	1	11
Zaidpur	15	602	2	35
Mubarakpur	72	1,308	..	..
Kaliawas	3	35	..	..
Ikbulpur	16	243	..	..
Basirpur	49	530	..	..
Sailana	10	164	..	..
Total :	246	3,799	29	337

"The manufacture of salt is exclusively from brine raised from the wells. The supply seems inexhaustible as some of the works have been in operation for over 200 years without apparent deterioration.

"To each well is attached one or more sets or groups of chunam lined pans varying in size from 200 x 60 feet to 60 x 40 feet and from 10 to 12 inches in depth. Each set consists of about 9 pans the levels of which are so arranged as to allow of the natural flow of brine from the first to the last. These pans are annually repaired in February and March after which the highest pan, generally nearest to the well, is filled with brine and allowed to stand for one, two, or more days according to the season and weather. The brine is then run off into the second pan (the first being refilled with fresh brine) and then into the third and so on until the brine reaches the last pan but one (the condenser or *rasail*) where it is allowed to stand, receiving perhaps one or more accessions from the higher pans, until the salt begins to form, when the concentrated brine is run off into the last pan (the crystallizer or *nunkarh*) for a crop of salt. If the best salt is to be made the process of crystallization must be closely watched and the crop of salt must be gathered before the inferior allied salts, the sulphate and carbonate of soda, precipitate. After the removal of the crop of salt the bitterns (locally *kah*) are

either run off or baled out with a reed scoop (locally *chhaj*) and Dradesh), as useless. If the allied salts are allowed to deposit, the crop of salt will be bitterish and inferior. Before running off the brine from the condenser into the crystallizer the manufacturer skims off all floating impurities and straw, leaves and the like resting on the brine, for this purpose he uses a cow's, or camel's rib or a broom. This skimming is known as *kiari dhona*. The period of manufacture of a single crop of salt varies from 3 weeks to a month in the winter, when evaporation is slow, to 10 days and even less in the hot weather, when evaporation is rapid.

"In some factories, the brine is not detained for condensation but is allowed to flow into the crystallizer but this is not the usual practice. The salinity of the brine varies considerably in different wells and in same well at different seasons. During the rainy season the water in the wells is hardly brackish but as the season advances the density rises until in the hot weather it is about 4° Beaume or 4 per cent salt.

"On removal from the pans the salt is stacked in conical heaps on a platform alongside and while fresh the surface is stamped with the Government seal as a precaution. In a few days the surface hardens into a crust sufficient to withstand ordinary winter and spring showers.

"The salt is always pure white unless discoloured by dust-storm. The salt fetches a better price when fresh and is never pitted until the approach of the monsoon rains when any remaining unsold must be stored in pits. Sultanpuri salt is not of uniform quality owing to variations in the quality of the brine in the wells and care or want of care in the process of manufacture. The cost of production cannot be accurately ascertained as the mass of the workers are agriculturists during the rains and better part of the cold weather—their plough and cart bullocks draw the brine and the labour they employ is mostly that of their own household. They work on capital borrowed at exorbitant rates and practically the *mahajans* own the works.

"The demand for Sultanpuri salt has been steadily declining for years and the few surviving works are struggling for bare existence. The salt is of fair quality, the principal works are on the railway, but the salt is expensive to make and cannot compete with Sambhar salt from Rajputana and Lahori salt from the mines in the Punjab. The output of Sultanpuri salt now amounts to only about 70,000 maunds, and is on the steady decline. Most of the salt exported is consumed in the eastern districts of Oudh and in the Dehra Dun and Pilibhit districts where there is still a lingering demand for this salt,

"The Government is entitled to a share in the produce which is realized by the cess, called Hakimi, levied at the rate of 3 *pies* per maund on all salt excised. Though an item of land revenue the cess is collected by the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for obvious reasons. In consideration of the rights of landholders in the lands occupied by the saltpans the Government pays through the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon in some cases a refund of from 5 to 50 per cent of the Hakimi cess.

"The preventive arrangements are controlled by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra, under the Indian Salt Act XII of 1882. Manufacture of salt is permitted by license and its manufacture, storage, excise and clearance are effected under the rules of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. Departmentally the works are divided into two groups, one comprising the Sultanpur, Mahmudpur, Saidpur and Sadrana factories under a Superintendent, and the other comprising the Zaidpur factories under an Inspector subordinate to the Superintendent. The establishment under these officers consists of 56 petty officers and men."

This industry continued to decline due to tough competition from the Sambhar-salt and the imposition of duty on Farrukhnagar-salt. Consequently, it became a defunct industry. An attempt to revive it was made in 1931 but it could not withstand competition from other centres and had to be closed down. The Department of Industries, Haryana, again conducted experiments during 1962 to 1965 but the recovery of salt was only 3 per cent and as such it was not considered economical to revive this industry.

The following extract relates to the glass bangles industry :—

"Glass bangles are manufactured at Raipur and Pingor in the Palwal tahsil, at Basai Meo in the Firozpur tahsil, and at Khajuri in the Rewari tahsil. The *kanch* is generally procured from Delhi or Aligarh at Rs. 2 per maund, but the Basai Meo workers manufacture their own. The workers are called *kacheras* and are said to be of Rajput origin. They earn about 4 annas per diem and work for eight months in the year, stopping work during the four harvesting months and going out as agricultural labourers. Only coloured bangles are manufactured. The larger size sells at 8 annas per thousand and the smaller at 4 annas. The bangles find a sale all over the district as it is still considered necessary for the women of all tribes to wear bangles during the lifetime of their husbands. The industry is not flourishing as bangles of European make are preferred to the local product."¹

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, p. 149.

Due to the competition of glass bangles from Firozabad (Uttar Pradesh), this industry has completely disappeared.

Glue-making.—A factory for the manufacture of glue gelatine was established in 1948 at Gurgaon but it could not survive the stiff competition from the manufacturers at Madras.

Moorah-making.—This is another old industry of Farrukhnagar. The raw materials required for this industry are *sarkanda* and *munj* which are available in the area in abundance. The finished products find a ready market at Delhi. Even now about 75 families of Farrukhnagar are engaged in this industry.

Mehndi grinding.—The cultivation of *mehndi* leaves in Faridabad block of the Ballabgarh tahsil and its grinding at Faridabad is about a century old. There are 15 units engaged in *mehndi* grinding and provide employment to 400 persons. The annual production is about 32,000 quintals worth Rs. 1 crore. *Mehndi* is consumed not only in India but has a good market in Middle-East Countries (where it is used for dyeing hair and palms) besides France and the United States of America. *Mehndi* leaves cultivated in other parts of the country are also mostly processed and marketed at Faridabad. The year-wise steady figures of export are as under :

Year	Export value (Rs. in lakhs)
1965-66	28
1966-67	29
1967-68	26
1968-69	31
1969-70	28
1970-71	30
1971-72	25
1972-73	26
1973-74	30
1974-75	35
1975-76	40
1976-77	50

The cultivation of *mehndi* leaves is, however, declining due to industrial expansion in the Faridabad area.

Saltpetre.—Unrefined saltpetre was extracted from the earth of old village sites in the east of the district. The extractors were Agris, whose operations resembled those described above in the manufacture of salt. There were two refineries—one at Palwal and the other at Hodal. The unrefined saltpetre was sent to these factories where it was refined through an indigenous method which took six days to complete the process.¹

Though there is no refinery now, crude saltpetre is extracted from the areas in the Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh, Palwal, and Ballabgarh tahsils and sent mostly to Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) for refining. Saltpetre is an essential raw material for the manufacture of ammunition and is also used as manure.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Since 1947, the district has made rapid progress in the field of industrial development and various modern industries have been established. The number of registered factories in 1951 was estimated 27; which rose to 71 by the end of the First Plan (March 1956) and to 137 during the Second Plan (up to March 1961).

After the creation of the State of Haryana in 1966, there has been a real spurt of industrial activity in the district. It has now the unique distinction of having one of the biggest industrial area in the State located in Faridabad Complex. Gurgaon, Sohna and Palwal are other noteworthy industrial areas.

There are now 125 registered large and medium-scale industries and 2,586 small-scale industries in the district. The large and medium-scale units have given employment to 53,109 persons and their annual production is estimated at Rs. 35,435.30 lakh. The annual production of 45 large and medium-scale units is more than rupees one crore each. Of the small-scale industrial units, 379 units are having investment of more than Rs. one lakh each. The small-scale units give employment to 74,861 persons and their annual production is estimated at Rs. 8,271.69 lakh. Besides, there are 92 ancillary units.

In addition, there are 6,630 units of cottage industries with an annual production of Rs. 1.47 crore providing employment to about 17,000 persons.

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, p. 147.

Some details of more important industries are given below :

Name of industry	Units (Number)	Total invest- ment (Rs. in lakhs)	Workers (Number)
1. Leather tanning & shoe-making	2,800	72.00	6,100
2. Carpentry	950	12.50	2,700
3. Blacksmithy	300	4.25	1,100
4. Weaving	180	6.50	780
5. Pottery	750	8.50	1,500
6. Moorah-making	80	2.23	243
7. Ban-making	220	4.80	1,080
8. Dyeing and calico printing	75	10.50	350
9. Oil mill	180	90.00	540
10. Dal mill	60	72.00	310

AREAS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Faridabad Complex.—It mainly comprises Faridabad Old, Faridabad Township and Ballabgarh. Faridabad Old was only a small town and there was no industry. Faridabad Township, which was originally conceived as a rehabilitation project for the displaced persons from Pakistan, has made rapid strides in the industrial field. Its proximity to Delhi, the national capital, has been responsible to a large extent in inducing outside investors from all over the country to establish new industries. The infra-structure was provided by the Government with the setting up of an Industrial Area in 1950, extending over 240 acres (97 hectares) and comprising 116 industrial plots, and by making available cheap land, electricity, piped water-supply and also technical assistance, financial help and other facilities for the benefit of entrepreneurs. To meet the increasing demand of land for setting up industries, the Department of Urban Estates has since developed the following industrial sectors at

Faridabad :—

Name of the sector	Plots	Area		Year in which plots allotted
	(Number)	(Acres)	(Hectares)	
Sector-4	46	105	42.5	1964-65
Sector-6	130	300.73	121.7	1964-65
Sector-24	268	428.25	173.3	1969-70
Sector-25	199	263	106.4	1969-70
Sector-27 A	81	22	8.9	1972
Sector-27 B	19	22	8.9	1972
Sector-27 C	76	40	16.2	1972
Sector-27 D	7	10	4.0	1972

Faridabad does not specialise in producing just one item. Its products range from ceramics to buttons, tractor-motor parts to little syringes, bicycles to little pins. The main products are rubber footwear, ceramics, plastic goods, steel re-rolling, huge pipes, tractors, motor-cycles, scooters, refrigerators, concrete mixers, vacuum flasks, bulbs, syringes, printed tin-boxes, hand-tools, electric motors, auto-parts, electric goods, machine tools, agricultural implements, rubber products, tyres and tubes, radios and transistors, tape recorders, X-ray equipment, air-conditioners, TV sets and fabrics of different varieties. There are over two thousand industries operating in Faridabad. The Faridabad Industry can boast of having achieved the maximum foreign-collaboration. Foreign skill and capital are available in various units manufacturing tyres, electronic-equipment, hand-tools, tractors and X-ray equipment. Proximity to Delhi is made use of for marketing, purchase of raw material and transport facilities.

While Faridabad has thus become the centre of various types of industries, its main activity is in the engineering field. With a number of large-scale units and considerable growth in the ancillary small-scale sector and the mutual sustenance which large as well as small-scale units derive from this combination, Faridabad offers unique advantages for enterprises of all sizes and shapes in the engineering sector. Whether it is the production of a tractor or a scooter, Faridabad can rival the claims of any other place for giving massive ancillary support, both for simpler as well as sophisticated items. Of the 92 ancillary units in the district as detailed in Table XXI of Appendix, 84 units are located at Faridabad.

The industrial growth of Faridabad has extended to Ballabgarh. All along the national highway there have come up many new factories which manufacture a variety of items including steel, tyres, scooters, motor-cycles, bicycles, chemicals, etc. Under the new scheme of development, the areas from Ballabgarh to Badarpur between 35 to 16 kilometres from Delhi on both sides of the Delhi-Agra National Highway are being developed into a big industrial-cum-housing estate.

With 122 large and medium-scale units and 2,198 small-scale units providing employment to over 1.20 lakh persons, Faridabad Complex has assumed a place of pride on the industrial map of the country. The Faridabad Complex can rightly boast of having large factories like Escorts, Goodyear, Kelvinator, Gedore, Metal Box, Bata, etc. These factories not only help the country's economy but also develop a number of ancillary units by buying from them their requirements of spare parts. The Escorts group of companies, the largest engineering complex in Faridabad, provides a good example of how a multi-product unit can help build a large family of ancillary suppliers. The company buys nearly 60 per cent of its total requirements of spares and components from various ancillary units.

Faridabad contributes over 50 per cent of the total exports from Haryana. In 1976-77, out of total exports of Rs. 74 crore, Faridabad alone exported industrial goods worth Rs. 38.81 crore. The sophisticated industrial products of Faridabad have earned a name for themselves in international markets and are being exported all over the world. Engineering items like milling machines, power presses, diesel engines, sewing machines and parts, hand-tools, cycle parts, steel tubes and pipes, bath room fittings, etc., are being exported to various Middle-East Countries, East Africa, South Asian Countries and even to technologically advanced countries like USA, Canada, West Germany and Australia. Electrical goods like fractional motors, H.P. motors, electric fans, fancy lights and fittings, etc., are being exported to various Middle Eastern, European and East Asian Countries. In the field of electronic equipment such as radios, transistors, TV sets, advanced communication equipment and other electronic components, Faridabad has made considerable progress. Some of these items are also being exported.

Gurgaon.—Gurgaon is another important town where a good number of industrial units have come up. Originally, in 1962, land measuring 50.60 acres (20.2 hectares) had been acquired by the Government for setting up an Industrial-Estate-cum-Development-Colony. Later on, in 1968, another piece of land measuring 15.53 acres (6 hectares), adjacent to the colony was acquired by the Government for the same purpose. 38 sheds (20 'A' type and

18 'B' type) duly constructed and 87 plots as per details given below were allotted to the prospective entrepreneurs during 1967-69 :

(i) One-acre (0.4 hectare) plots	11
(ii) Half-acre (0.2 hectare) plots	14
(iii) Two-kanal (836 square metres) plots	19
(iv) One-kanal (428 square metres) plots	43
Total :	87

The colony is adequately provided with all civic facilities and industrial activities have been initiated. The sheds have been given on hire purchase (i.e. payment by instalments basis. The monthly rent of 'A' type shed is Rs. 307 and of the 'B' type shed Rs. 275.

The industries at Gurgaon produce items like pottery, rubber-goods, agricultural implements, cutlery, sanitary fittings, chemicals, looking glasses, artificial teeth, pressure-cookers, scientific goods, automobile parts, locks, electrical appliances, plastic goods, paper products, textiles, hardware, mechanical-toys, time-pieces, conduit-pipes, pharmaceuticals, varnishes, paints, etc. The optical lense grinding industry with 60 units, has localised itself at Gurgaon. The production of optics is estimated at Rs. 10 lakh employing 350 workers.

Gurgaon is developing fast. The Government have further acquired about 120 acres (48.6 hectares) of land on Gurgaon-Delhi Road for the setting up of ancillary industries. Of this, about 70 acres (28.3 hectares) of land has been given to the Urban Estate Department and 50 acres (20.2 hectares) to the Haryana Industrial Development Corporation. The Urban Estate Department has demarcated 191 plots and the Haryana Industrial Development Corporation 83 plots. All the plots have been allotted and construction has also commenced on some of the plots.

Though having only 3 large and medium-scale units, Gurgaon has as many as 122 small-scale units having an investment of more than Rs. 1 lakh. Of the small-scale units, Enkay (India) Rubber Co. Pvt. Ltd. is world famous for its rubber products. It claims to be the biggest manufacturer of rubber products in the whole of Asia. It is also one of the biggest manufacturer of hot water bottles. It has also manufactured a new type of rubber basketball which is seamless, i.e. without any joint as compared to the multi-panel leather ball. Its annual turnover is over Rs. 1.5 crore. Its goods are exported to many European and Middle-East Countries.

Continental Paints, as per the State Bank of India, is the only small-scale unit at Gurgaon that has been progressing according to schedule under the Entrepreneur Scheme. Having been established in 1975 by a young technocrat, the unit is engaged in the manufacture of insulating varnishes and paints. The unit was started with an investment of about Rs. 2 lakh and a projected target of an annual turnover of Rs. 50 lakh by 1981-82. The unit has won two all-India level awards, viz. Udyog Patra and Transworld Tradefare Selection Award.

Indo-Nippon Foods Pvt. Ltd. is another small-scale unit with an annual production of over Rs. 50 lakh. It is an Indo-Japanese joint venture engaged in the production of sausage castings.

Indo Swiss Time Ltd., a large-scale industrial unit for the manufacture of manual and automatic wrist watches in technical collaboration with M/S Ronda S.A., Switzerland has come up at Dundahera Industrial Complex. During its first phase, the company started assembling watches from imported watch components in July 1977. It produced 2.08 lakh wrist watches worth over Rs. 2 crore in 1977-78. The whole project is estimated to cost Rs. 5.39 crore and produce 6 lakh wrist watches annually.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited with an estimated cost of Rs. 8.72 crore and estimated annual production of Rs. 35 crore, is being set up at Dundahera Industrial Complex. Its first phase is expected to be completed by November 1978 at a cost of Rs. 2 crore. It will produce pharmaceutical formulations with indigenous technology.

Sohna & Palwal.—There are two Rural Industrial Estates in the district located at Sohna and Palwal. The Estate at Sohna was established in 1962 and has 9 sheds out of which 4 sheds have been allotted to the Rural Artisans Training Centre for training classes for students in various fields like weaving, soap-making, dyeing and calico printing, general mechanical enterprises, etc. The remaining 5 sheds have been allotted to individuals for different industries. The Rural Industrial Estate at Palwal which was established in 1964 has 8 sheds allotted to various other industries.

ROLE OF THE HARYANA STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Besides developing an Industrial Estate at Gurgaon in an area of 55 acres (22 hectares) for allotting 86 plots to the entrepreneurs for starting their units, the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation has set up a television manufacturing project, namely the Haryana Television Limited at Faridabad with a capacity to produce 5,000 TV sets annually. This project is in the joint sector and its total assets amount to Rs. 64 lakh. It gives

employment to 78 persons. It went into production from January 1, 1975, and its product under the brand name of 'Telebird' has been introduced in the market.

The corporation is also developing an Electronics Complex at Dunda-hera, near Gurgaon, in an area of 181 acres (73 hectares). 266 plots of various sizes have been carved out to meet the requirement of all categories of the entrepreneurs. The Electronics Testing and Development Laboratory to be set up in the Complex with an investment of Rs. 48 lakh would serve as an information centre, undertake research and development of new products and cater to the testing, calibration and development needs of the local and neighbouring entrepreneurs.

The corporation also renders financial assistance to the industries in the private sector through underwriting of preference shares, direct equity participation and providing infra-structure facilities to the entrepreneurs. By way of underwriting, the shares of the value over Rs. 72 lakh have been subscribed to 13 companies.

ROLE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Commercial banks have played a very important role in rapid industrialisation by advancing loans. Till recently banking in the district had made a tardy progress; but since 1970, there has been substantial increase in the total number of branches opened by the commercial banks. There were 92 branches of various banks in the district on December 31, 1976. Amongst the banks operating in the district, the State Bank of India had the largest number of branches (17) followed by the Syndicate Bank (15).¹

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES

The industrial development of the district is looked after by the Senior District Industries Officer, Faridabad, who is assisted by one Assistant District Industries Officer and one Manager, Industrial Estate at Gurgaon, seven Inspectors (five at Faridabad and two at Gurgaon) and six Block Level Extension Officers (Industries), one at each of the five sub-divisional headquarters and the sixth in the office of the Senior District Industries Officer, Faridabad. The Senior District Industries Officer functions under the overall control of the Director of Industries, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The Government assists the entrepreneurs in a number of ways described below by giving cheap land on easy instalments and financial assistance, by supplying machinery on hire purchase basis and raw material at controlled rates, by providing marketing assistance, technical industrial training and common facility centres.

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Banking, Trade and Commerce'.

Cheap land.—Land in industrial areas and estates is given on payment of easy instalments spread over 10 years after making an initial payment of 20 per cent of the total cost of a plot. Preference is given to the educated unemployed and technically qualified persons while making allotments.

Financial assistance.—The Department of Industries, Haryana, provides assistance to small-scale industries in the form of loans under the provisions of Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, for the construction of factory building, purchase of machinery and working capital. These loans are granted to the extent of Rs. 25,000 at a nominal interest of 3 per cent per annum against tangible security in the form of land, building and machinery (fixed to the ground) either of the applicant or of any surety. Such loans are given up to 50 per cent of the value of the security offered. A scheme of advancing loans up to Rs. 1,000 against a certificate of credit-worthiness was introduced in 1955-56 for the benefit of village artisans and craftsmen but it was later withdrawn. The following figures show the loans advanced from 1963-64 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Under the State Aid of Industries Act, 1935	
	Beneficiaries	Amount
	(Number)	(Rs.)
1963-64	132	2,79,548
1964-65	240	6,57,950
1965-66	142	3,91,900
1966-67	113	2,37,900
1967-68	107	2,08,200
1968-69	135	5,77,105
1969-70	95	3,71,400
1970-71	137	2,25,000
1971-72	144	4,73,300
1972-73	27	1,74,500
1973-74	142	3,92,000
1974-75	1	20,000
1975-76	51	1,27,000
1976-77	32	1,20,000

Small-scale industries are also provided loans by State Bank of India and other commercial banks. Such loans are advanced against the security of raw material and finished goods.

Financial assistance in the form of loans is given to large and medium-scale industries by the Haryana Financial Corporation which came into existence on April 1, 1967. It grants loans up to Rs. 30 lakh in the case of private limited companies and registered cooperative societies and up to Rs. 15 lakh in other cases. These loans are granted for creation of fixed assets to new industrialists or for expansion or rationalising existing industrial units. The loans are payable in a period of ten years with a grace period of two years. Loans are also provided on attractive terms for the purchase of generating sets and transport vehicles.

In order to promote self-employment among the technician entrepreneurs holding degree or diploma in engineering, loans are granted on liberalised terms at a reduced margin of 15 per cent on the value of fixed assets offered as security. Under the scheme of Educated Unemployed, seed money equal to 10 per cent of the capital cost of the project is also given additionally at a very nominal rate of interest, which is to be repaid after the normal instalments of the loan are over.

The corporation also gives foreign currency loans to industrial concerns for import of plant and equipment under 'World Bank Loan Scheme' where the cost of project does not exceed Rs. 1 crore.

The loans sanctioned and disbursed by the corporation in the district since its inception are given in Table XXII of Appendix.

The Haryana Khadi & Village Industries Board, Chandigarh, also advances loans and grants for the promotion of village industries. A sum of Rs. 8.50 lakh was given as grant and Rs. 37.87 lakh as loan during 1968-69 to 1976-77 by the board under various schemes.

Relief from taxation.—(i) Small-scale Industrial units with investment in plant and machinery in the Faridabad-Ballabgarh belt are completely exempt from the payment of electricity duty for a period of three years. Further concession in tariff is available to such chemical and other industries as are using power as principal raw material. In other parts of the district the above concessions are available for the first year only.

(ii) The Inter-State Sales Tax is treated as interest-free loan for the same period from the date of production.

The amount of Inter-State Sales Tax involved in any particular year is recoverable after a period of 5 years and is payable in a further period of 5 years in 10 equal six-monthly instalments. This is, however, subject to

limitation that the total amount to be treated as interest free loan in this manner in any particular year does not exceed 8 per cent of the capital investment. Similarly, in the case of purchase of raw material made by the new industries within the State of Haryana, for manufacture of goods to be sold outside the State, the Purchase Tax is treated as loan on the same terms and conditions as Inter-State Sales Tax. No new taxes are to be levied in respect of purchase of industrial raw material for the manufacturing processes in factories (within Haryana) for the next 5 years.

(iii) New units are exempt from Property Tax for a period of 5 years.

(iv) All industrial units which fall outside the municipal limits, at the time of their establishment, are exempt from levy of octroi for a period of 5 years from the date of their going into production.

New industrial units located in the municipal limits are exempt from octroi on capital equipment and building material. These units are also exempt from octroi on raw material for a period of 3 years. However, both these exemptions are admissible only to small-scale units (investment in plant and machinery up to Rs. 7.50 lakh) in Faridabad-Ballabgarh belt.

Supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis.—The National Small Industries Corporation, an agency founded and controlled by the Government of India, supplies machinery, both indigenous and imported to small-scale units on hire-purchase basis on easy terms on the recommendations of the State Government. After the initial payment of five to ten per cent of the total cost of machinery and equipment by a loanee, the remaining amount is paid by him in easy instalments.

The Haryana State Small-Scale Industries and Export Corporation, a State undertaking, also supplies machinery on hire-purchase basis. It provides financial assistance up to Rs. 50,000 in each individual case on a nominal rate of interest. The intending entrepreneur contributes only a margin of 10 per cent of the cost of machinery with one solvent surety. The loan is repayable in 13 half-yearly instalments, the first instalment being repayable after one year from the date of delivery of Railway Receipt/Goods Receipt.

Supply of raw material.—Indigenous iron and steel are supplied to the small-scale sector through the agency of the Small-Scale Industries and Export Corporation, which also processes and distributes other scarce raw materials which are allotted to the State from time to time.

The supply of raw material like mutton tallow, molasses, coal, coke, copper, zinc, etc., is made to quota-holders and deserving industrialists by the

Industries Department. The quota is fixed after assessment of actual requirement by the State Government which makes necessary recommendations to the Government of India for import licences.

Marketing assistance.—The Haryana Small-Scale Industries and Export Corporation assists the small-scale industries in marketing their products both in India and abroad.

The National Small-Scale Industries Corporation, New Delhi, also helps the small-scale industries in marketing their products. Such assistance is provided through the participation of these industries in the Government Store Purchase Programme. About 196 items have been marked by the Director General, Supply and Disposal, Government of India, for exclusive purchase from the small-scale sector. Small-scale units are also given purchase preference over the large and medium-scale units for Haryana Government Purchase Programme.

Common Facility Centres.—Some of the Common Facility Centres located within and outside the district by the State Government for the benefit of industries all over the State are as below :

(i) *Quality Marking Centre, Faridabad*

The pace of development of light engineering industry in the district has particularly been rapid after Independence. But the development had been uneven with the result that the quality aspect remained ignored on account of unhealthy competition among small manufacturers. To put this industry on sound lines, to improve quality standards of products and also provide testing facilities to the manufacturers, the State Government established a Quality Marking Centre at Faridabad in 1962 for light engineering products. The scheme is operated on a voluntary basis and the manufacturers can become members by getting their products approved as per specifications laid down by the Centre which also does quality marking for defence products and purchases made by the Controller of Stores, Haryana, and has been recognised as an Inspection Agency by the Export Inspection Council, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, for the purpose of clearance under Export (Quality Control and Pre-shipment Inspection) Act, 1963. By this arrangement, it is not only the consumer who derives full satisfaction by having quality goods but also the producer who reaps a rich harvest in the shape of better prices and ready acceptability of his products. The centre has gone a long way in improving the production of small-scale manufacturers who could not afford to maintain their own testing equipment. It is located in its own building,

the construction of which was completed in the beginning of January 1963. A new Quality Marking Centre for electrical goods has also been set up at Faridabad in the same building.

A Quality Marking Centre for plastic goods has also been set up at Faridabad. Another Quality Marking Centre for engineering and rubber goods is being set up in the Industrial Complex, Dundahera.

(ii) *Heat Treatment Centre, Faridabad*

This centre was shifted from Sonipat in 1968. It supplies common facility in respect of heat treatment to various manufacturers of engineering goods.

(iii) *Centres outside the district*

The Quality Marking Centres and Industrial Development Centres outside the district, whose facilities are available to the industrial units in the district are as follow :—

Quality Marking Centres

(a) Ambala	For instruments and precision machinery
(b) Jagadhri	For engineering goods
(c) Panipat	For textile goods
(d) Sonipat	For engineering goods, paints and rubbers
(e) Karnal	For leather goods
(f) Ambala Cantt.	For Electronics

The scheme of quality marking is voluntary and is done on non-charge basis. The units registered with the Quality Marking Centres are also provided with the following facilities :—

- Testing of raw material, semi-finished and finished products.
- Technical guidance regarding material, methods of fabrication and standardisation.
- Supply of standard specification and assistance to adopt the same.

Industrial Development Centres

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Jagadhri | (i) For anodizing |
| | (ii) For tools and dies |

- (b) Ambala For graduation and engraving of scientific instruments.

These centres are to assist the small-scale industries which are not in a position to arrange for this facility due to high capital costs.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Government has established a number of institutes for industrial training and technical education in order to provide training in various crafts.¹

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SCALE INDUSTRIES

As stated earlier, there are 125 registered large and medium-scale industrial units in the district. The names of these units, items manufactured and their production value along with the employment are given in Table XXIII of Appendix.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES (WITH INVESTMENT OF MORE THAN RS. ONE LAKH)

There are 379 small-scale industrial units with investment of more than rupees one lakh in the district. The names of these units, items manufactured and their production value along with the employment provided, are given in Table XXIV of Appendix. Since 1968-69, there has been considerable increase in the number of units manufacturing auto parts, agricultural implements, steel tubes/pipes and electrical equipment and also those concerned with power-loom weaving. Machine-tools, bicycle parts, bicycle tyres and tubes, plastic goods, paints and varnishes, electric motors, sewing machines, surgical instruments, scientific instruments, auto-lamps, ceramics, glass, pottery, radio parts, pumping sets, rubber moulded goods, calico printing, barley malt, water proofing material, mechanical toys, PVC conduit pipes, optical lenses, belt conveyers and elevators, embroidery and art silk, mustard oil, pesticides and insecticides, screws, bolts and nuts, amplifiers, tape recorders and speakers, nylon fabrics, PCC poles, construction equipment, office equipment and steel furniture, microscopes and its parts, tin containers, aluminium wares, RCC pipes, printing and packing material, dyeing and processing, filtration equipment, trolleys, steel wires, solvent extraction plants, suiting and synthetic worsted spinning yarn, flush doors, rounds and bars, etc., are some of the other industrial products of small-scale industries having investments of more than rupees one lakh.

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Education and Culture'.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Among the cottage industries, leather tanning and shoe-making industry occupies the foremost place followed by carpentry and pottery. The carpentry industry mainly produces furniture and traditional type of wooden agricultural implements and building material. Knives being produced in the Mewat area (Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka) of the district are an item of black-smithy. Other items being manufactured include agricultural implements, *sawas*, axes, etc.

Pottery of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil is a well-known product because the clay found in that area is suitable for artistic wares of pottery. The products find a ready market in the district itself and in the adjacent Rajasthan State.

Farrukhnagar in the Gurgaon tahsil is known for its *moorah*-making industry. *Moorahs* which are manufactured in various sizes and colours, find a ready market in Delhi. Mubarkarpur, another village in the Gurgaon tahsil has made considerable progress in *moorah*-making industry in recent years. This village was adopted by S.F.D.A. (Small Farmers Development Agency) in 1976-77 for *moorah*-making industry. A cooperative society of *moorah*-making artisans was also formed in 1976. Nearly 22 parties were financially assisted by State Bank of India in 1977-78.

Almost all the cottage industries are widely scattered over the rural areas of the district depending on the location of village artisans who produce goods for meeting the requirements of the village and neighbouring areas.

AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES

The agro-based industries of the district are flour milling, malt and malt extracting, *gur*-making, corn flakes-making, oil-seeds and *dal* milling.

There are two large-scale flour mills at Faridabad, one under the name of Capital Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd. and the other Laxmi Flour Mills. Both the units were established in 1967. They provide employment to about 100 workers and their turnover is estimated at Rs. 1 crore per annum. There are *atta chakkis* throughout the district which work on a job basis. Two malt and malt extracting units are located at Gurgaon with an investment of about Rs. 7 lakh each. The first unit, Bar Malt India Pvt., Ltd. was established in 1968 and the second, Malt India Pvt. Ltd. in March 1970. The raw material, i.e. barley, is locally available.

Gur-making is mainly done in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils where there is cultivation of sugarcane. The unit producing corn flakes is located

at Gurgaon. The main oil mills are in Faridabad Complex but there are quite a large number of oil presses throughout the district. *Dal* milling is done mostly in the Palwal and Gurgaon tahsils.

The proximity of Delhi has been instrumental in the development of poultry-farming in two adjoining tahsils, viz. Ballabgarh and Gurgaon. This has further induced the entrepreneurs to set up some breeding farms which now supply chicks even to poultry farms in other States.

The breed of Ranishavar Poultry and Breeding Farm has gained sufficient popularity. This farm was set up in 1962 in collaboration with a Canadian firm with an investment of rupees 13 lakh.

The district has good agricultural potential which can be utilised for the manufacture of a number of agro-based products. According to an industrial survey of the Gurgaon district undertaken by the Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi, there is scope for setting up of a beer plant at Pataudi in view of the availability of huge quantities of barley in the adjoining Rewari tahsil of the Mahendragarh district. One more plant for the manufacture of egg powder has been recommended in the district because of its nearness to Delhi, which is the biggest marketing centre for the poultry products. Large quantities of *mehndi* leaves are being exported to Middle-East Countries, France, and U.S.A. Till now, there has been no effort in India to utilise these leaves for industrial purposes by way of extraction of scent or manufacture of dyes. Therefore, there is scope for the installation of a *mehndi* crushing and extraction plant on medium-scale basis at Faridabad.

ITEMS OF EXPORT

Various items of export, the units manufacturing these and the countries to which these items are exported, are listed below :

Items of export 1	Names of manufacturing units 2	Countries to which exported 3
(At Gurgaon)		
1. Bathroom fittings	D.R. Kumar and Brothers	Singapore
2. Rubber goods	Enkay India Rubber Co. (P) Ltd.	Germany, Middle-East Countries

INDUSTRIES

1	2	3
(At Ballabgarh)		
3. Tyres and tubes	Goodyear India Ltd.	Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Singapore, Ethiopia
(At Faridabad)		
4. Flasks	Hindustan Vacuum Glass Ltd.	Middle-East Countries, Ceylon, Turkey
5. Industrial air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment	Frick India Ltd.	U.A.R., Kuwait
6. Tractor and scooter parts	1. Escorts Ltd. 2. Escorts Tractor Ltd. 3. Eicher Tractor (India) Ltd.	Nepal Tanzania, Kenya
7. Carbon paper and ribbons	Bharat Carbon and Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd.	
8. Refrigeration equipment and compressors	1. Kelvinator of India Ltd. 2. K.G. Khosla & Co. (P) Ltd.	Australia Burma, Afghanistan
9. Hydraulic brake-repair kits and fuel oil kits	Devis and White India Ltd.	U.A.R., Iran
10. Spring leaves	1. Motoren Industries 2. Kobe Suspension	Afghanistan, Kenya
11. Gaskets	Payen Talbros (P) Ltd.	Middle-East Countries, Turkey, Lebanon, Sudan, Phillipine
12. Oil-seals and brake-hoses	Super Seals (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Middle-East Countries, Turkey, Lebanon, Sudan, Phillipine

1	2	3
13. Hand-tools	Gedore Tools (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Throughout the world
14. Auto electrical parts	Prostolite of India Ltd.	Iran, U.A.R.
15. Tractor parts	Bolton India Ltd.	Afghanistan
16. Horn, head lamps, etc.	Sharco Industries (P) Ltd.	Afghanistan, Iran
17. Electrical motors	Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd.	Thailand, U.A.R., Singapore, Iran, Africa
18. Auto parts	1. Lloyds Tools India 2. Ottino Engg. Corporation 3. Luck Auto Ancillary Ltd.	Iran, Afghanistan
19. Cycle parts	Midland Cycle and Motor Industries	Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Arab countries
20. Syringes	Hindustan Syringes (P) Ltd.	Ceylon, Nepal, Middle-East Countries
21. Steel tubes	Jatindra Steel and Tubes Ltd.	Middle-East Countries, Singapore, Nepal, Ceylon
22. Motor fans	American Universal Electric (India) Ltd.	Egypt, Middle-East Countries, Nepal, Ceylon
23. Looking glass	Atul Glass Industries (P) Ltd.	...
24. Air conditioners, coolers and heaters	Electronics Ltd.	Nepal
25. Cotton yarn	Usha Spinning and weaving Mills Ltd.	Ceylon, Nepal

1	2	3
26. Glazed pottery	Hitkari Potteries (P) Ltd.	Ceylon, Nepal
27. Readymade garments	1. Top Style Apparels 2. Santosh Exports 3. La-fashion Garments 4. Guru Hari Enterprises 5. Partap International 6. Dimple Wears Pvt. Ltd. 7. Lemomt Garments 8. Amrapali Boutique Pvt. Ltd. 9. Fabex 10. Cotton India 11. Anand Synthetics Ltd.	East Germany, U.S.A., France, U.K., Italy, Finland, Nigeria, Canada
28. Medicines	R.K.Phordia Pvt. Ltd.	Bahrain, Arabian Gulf Countries
29. Synthetic resins	Dujodwala Industry	Ceylon, Burma
30. Shoes (Sports)	Bhogals D.L.F. Industrial Estate	Middle-East Countries, U.S.A., U.K., East Africa
31. Carpets	Bharat Carpets Ltd.	U.S.S.R., Poland
32. Machine tools	1. Ameteeep Machine Tools Pvt. Ltd. 2. Beco Engg. Pvt. Ltd.	Tanzania, Malaysia
33. Auto and ancillary equipment, head-lamps, lamps, etc.	J.M.A. Industries Ltd.	Yugoslavia, Malaysia, West Germany, U.K.
34. A.C.C./A.C.S.R. Conductors	Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd.	Bangla Desh

1	2	3
35. Silicon devices	Continental Devices India Ltd.	
36. Railway track testing machines	Plasser and Theisner Pvt. Ltd.	Middle-East Countries
37. Clutch plates	Clutch Auto Ltd.	Kenya
38. Auto metres	Auto Molur (P) Ltd.	Gulf Countries
39. Printing machines	Printers House (P) Ltd.	Bangla Desh, Spain, Abu Dhabi
40. Oil mill machinery carbouretors	United Oil Mill Machinery	Yeman, Ceylon, Ghana
41. Fuel pumps	Injecto (P) Ltd., Faridabad	Yeman, Ceylon
42. U.F. moulding powder	Nuchem Plastics Ltd.	Middle-East Countries
43. Bicycle free-wheels	Free Wheels India Ltd.	European Countries
44. Printed books	1. Thomson Press India (P) Ltd. 2. M.L. Manchanda and Co.	U.S.A., U.K., East Germany, Sweden, Austria
45. C.I. pipes and fittings	Hind Ispat (P) Ltd.	U.A.R.
46. Pressure die castings	Oswal Engg. and General Works	Kuwait
47. Medicines and pharmaceuticals	Cure Well India	Bulgaria
48. Braiding machines	Sidha Engg. Works	U.K.
49. Agricultural implements	1. D.S. Diesel (P) Ltd. 2. Sethi Industrial Corporation 3. Agrioultural Imple-ments Mfg. Co.	Middle-East Countries

1	2	3
50. Silver mica plates	J.V. Electronics (P) Ltd.	Middle-East Countries
51. Printed cotton cloth	East India Cotton Mfg. Co.	U.S.S.R.

REGISTERED WORKING FACTORIES AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

In about 1910, there were only four registered factories in the district, two at Palwal and one each at Hodal and Firozpur Jhirka. The factories at Palwal (Hamukh Rai Gobind Ram and Muffasil Coy.) did cotton cleaning and pressing. The former was started in 1901 and was the first factory in the district. The Muffasil Coy. was started in 1905. The factories at Hodal (Johri Mal) and Firozpur (Mirchuni Lal, etc.) were commissioned in 1902 and 1909 respectively. These did only cotton cleaning. A flour mill was started at Palwal in 1907; it worked for only one year. Another cotton cleaning factory at Hodal was commissioned in 1911 by the same concern which owned the Firozpur factory. Cleaned cotton was sent to Kosi in the Mathura district (U.P.) to be pressed. All pressed cotton was exported to Bombay. Labour was supplied from the unskilled working population of the locality in which the factories were situated. The prevailing rates of pay ranged from 3 to 8 annas (20 to 50 paise) per day for different class of work and all the five factories employed on the average 713 workers daily.¹

Between 1911 and 1947, the following 11 factories were working in the district :—

Name of factory 1	Place where situated 2	Nature of work carried on 3
Bhiwan Sahai-Kanshi Ram	Ballabgarh	Cotton ginning
Behari Lal-Lashkari Mal	Do	Do
The Firozpur Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory	Firozpur Jhirka	Do and pressing
(Mirchuni Lal-Baij Nath Mirchuni Lal & Bros.	Hodal Do	Cotton ginning
Hira Lal Ram Bilas	Do	Do

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, p. 150.

Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1912, Table 28.

1	2	3
{ Hadiwala Vania & Co. { The New Ginning Factory	Hodal Do	Cotton ginning Do
Upper India Press Co. Ltd.	Do	Do
The New Mofussil Co. Ltd.	Palwal	Cotton ginning and pressing
{ Bhagwan Ginning Factory { Manohar Ginning Factory	Do Do	Cotton ginning Do
R.B. Amolak Chand-Gobind Ram	Do	Cotton ginning and pressing
Jain Metal Works	Farrukhnagar	Metal works

The factories mostly worked by fits and starts. In no year, the average number of workers employed exceeded one thousand.¹

In 1951, the total number of registered factories was 27, employing about 766 workers. In 1960, the number increased to 137 giving employment to more than 8,600 workers. The figures given below show the total number of registered working factories and the workers employed from 1971 to 1976 :

Year	Number of registered working factories	Number of persons employed
1971	405	44,184
1972	466	51,340
1973	493	52,449
1974	523	52,850
1975	561	53,413
1976	624	59,002

SOURCE OF POWER

Before the Independence, the district lacked facilities of hydel-power

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1935* (as brought up to date in the copy kept in the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division), Table 28.

and used diesel power for flour grinding, oil-seed crushing, *dal* grinding, rice husking, grain grinding and saw milling industries. In the thirties, electricity was made available through the establishment of some thermal and diesel generating stations. These were privately owned and supplied electricity to various towns. The following electric supply companies and power stations existed before the district received electricity from the Bhakra Nangal Hydro-Electric Project in 1955.

Thermal Station, Gurgaon.—The Ministry of Defence, Government of India, established its thermal power house at Gurgaon in 1946. Electricity to general public for domestic and commercial purposes was supplied from this station. It stopped supply to the general public in 1955 when the town started receiving electricity from the Bhakra Nangal Hydro-Electric Project.

Thermal Station, Palwal.—The State Development Board set up a thermal power station at Palwal in 1951 with a generating capacity of 250 KW. It was taken over by the Punjab Electricity Board in 1953 and ultimately energised by Bhakra Nangal Hydro-Electric Supply in 1955.

Thermal Station, Faridabad.—The Development Board, Faridabad, started setting up a thermal power house at Faridabad in 1949. It was commissioned in 1951. The electricity generated here was not sufficient to meet the growing needs of the industrial township. In 1956, the supply was augmented from the Bhakra Nangal Hydro-Electric Project. The thermal station was purchased by the Punjab State Electricity Board in June 1959. It was, however, closed down in 1964 due to high cost of production. Another thermal generating unit of 15 MW capacity was commissioned in February 1966 and thermal supply was maintained to supplement the hydro-electric supply from Bhakra Nangal. The thermal power house has been further augmented by installation of 2 units of 60 MW each. The first unit was commissioned in November 1974 and the second in March 1976. This capacity is being extended further and work for installing third unit of 60 MW is under progress.

The Nawab of Pataudi had set up a small diesel power house for the supply of electricity to Pataudi town but it was closed down when the town was electrified in 1955 with the supply of electricity from the Bhakra Nangal Hydro-Electric Project.

By 1969, the whole supply of electricity to the district was from the Bhakra Nangal Project. The industries in the district constitute 70 per cent of the total industrial activity in the entire State of Haryana. To ensure continuous and uninterrupted power supply to all the industries, a 66 K.

ringmain has been provided in the Faridabad area. It will finally feed eleven inter-connected sub-stations with hydro as well as thermal sources of supply from Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Thermal Complex of Delhi. The total length of the ringmain is about 55 km and installed transformer capacity of about 250 MVA is planned at the ringmain sub-stations.

The following figures show the position of electric connections in the district :—

	As on March 31, 1967	As on March 31, 1970	As on March 31, 1977
Domestic	40,016	53,512	80,056
Commercial	9,985	11,845	16,390
Small Industries including Cottage Industries	1,957	2,677	6,231
Medium Industries	289	377	
Large Industries	57	129	
Agriculture	4,193	14,380	26,114

The power actually sold was 1,935.43 lakh units in 1969-70 which increased to 4,593.46 lakh units in 1976-77.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

The migration of skilled Muslim labourers to Pakistan in 1947 was a set-back to village and cottage industries, but this vacuum was soon filled by the incoming sturdy Hindu and Sikh displaced persons from that side. They provided a new incentive to the local people who were hesitant to take up manual work. The industrial labour for the expanding industrial activity at Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Palwal and Gurgaon was drawn mostly from the displaced persons from Pakistan and later on from the neighbouring villages. Besides the ready availability of labour in the villages, the Industrial Training Institute and Industrial Schools opened by the Department of Industries to meet the demand of skilled labour have greatly helped in the development of industries. In the beginning, the sudden and frequent closures of small-scale factories due to non-availability of raw material and lack of funds caused hardship to labour; but the establishment of large-scale units after 1955 (when Faridabad township was developed), have provided a steady employment. Industrial development has also offered subsidiary occupations to agricultural

labourers who do not get round-the-year employment in villages. The country labour normally returns to villages after the day's work in an industrial concern.

The average rates of wages per mensem of industrial workers have been as under :

Category	1970-71 (Rs.)	1971-72 (Rs.)	1972-73 (Rs.)	1973-74 (Rs.)	1974-75 (Rs.)	1975-76 (Rs.)	1976-77 (Rs.)
Unskilled	87 to 140	104—141	104—141	104—141	104—165	140—185	140—190
Semi skilled	110—150	120—156	125—156	125—156	125—180	154—210	154—235
Skilled Grade I	115—270	140—175	145—175	145—190	145—225	173—275	173—275
Skilled Grade II	120—200	160—225	165—225	165—225	165—340	218—460	218—460

The industrial workers have organised themselves into unions.¹

The problem of labour welfare has been engaging the attention of the Government. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme and Employees' Provident Funds Scheme have been introduced for the benefit of the employees. The industrialists, on their own, are also conscious of the welfare needs of labour. Their attitude has changed in favour of giving better amenities to labour and many large-scale units are providing medical, social, residential, recreational and other facilities to their employees.²

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

The development of industrial cooperatives is essential for democratic development of industries specially in the cottage and small-scale sectors. Greater and greater stress is, therefore, laid on the development of industries through cooperatives. The industrial cooperatives ensure that decentralisation of industry is accompanied by proper improvement of techniques of production, procurement of raw materials and marketing of finished goods.

The cooperative movement in the district has been finding its place in the industrial sphere also. The development of industrial cooperatives is looked after by the Industrial Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Gurgaon, who is assisted by 4 Industrial Inspectors and 15 Sub-Inspectors. The activities of the Cooperative Department are confined to cottage and small-scale industries. The following table indicated the number of

1. For more details and the list of the unions, see Chapter on 'Other Social Services'.
2. For details, see Chapter on 'Other Social Services'.

industrial cooperative societies that have existed since 1966-67 :—

Serial number	Industry	Number of cooperative societies							
		1966-67	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Handloom weaving	28	22	19	17	19	21	22	22
2.	Small-scale industries								
	(a) Leather goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Engineering goods	57	55	31	39	41	42	42	41
	(c) Wood work	30	34	29	34	28	30	30	29
	(d) Miscellaneous (Brick kilns, hosiery, etc.)	94	95	92	99	99	95	92	87
3.	Khadi and village industries								
	(a) Non-edible oils and soap	13	12	14	16	16	14	14	13
	(b) Pottery	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
	(c) Bee keeping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) Gur and Khandsari	12	18	19	21	23	23	23	22
	(e) Palm gur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(f) Ghani oil	14	9	6	5	6	7	7	7
	(g) Cobblers	69	70	51	50	50	55	54	52
	(h) Leather tanning and flaying of skins	33	23	19	21	20	23	23	23
	(i) Hand pounding of rice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(j) Others	9	17	24	34	31	39	40	38
	(k) Khadi spinning	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4.	Handicrafts and women handicraft societies	19	17	8	5	5	4	2	1
Total :		385	376	316	345	341	356	352	338

INDUSTRIES

The value of goods produced by these societies is as follows :—

Year	Value (Rs.)
1966-67	13,28,067
1967-68	12,70,617
1968-69	12,86,512
1969-70	15,44,076
1970-71	13,82,233
1971-72	16,18,769
1972-73	27,32,395
1973-74	27,15,013
1974-75	42,02,000
1975-76	53,68,000
1976-77	48,37,000

The loans and subsidies advanced to the industrial cooperative societies are shown below :

Year	Loan (Rs.)	Subsidy (Rs.)
1966-67	3,37,900	11,250
1967-68	2,08,200	9,330
1968-69	1,36,297	26,760
1969-70	2,51,985	4,350
1970-71	3,22,681	10,440
1971-72	3,25,000	16,160
1972-73	3,42,000	15,800
1973-74	3,39,000	18,000
1974-75	2,97,100	15,000
1975-76	2,87,900	13,000
1976-77	2,76,700	12,500

Chapter VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

INDEBTEDNESS AND MONEY-LENDING

There has been no survey of indebtedness in the district. The Famine Report of 1879 discussed at some length the economic conditions of the peasantry and actual figures were given only to illustrate typical instances. However, the Famine Report indicated that the economic conditions of the peasantry depended on various factors such as the castes, size of the family, subdivision of land, irrigation facilities, nature of soil and status of the agriculturist. The causes of debt enumerated were general extravagance, which led to debt even in ordinary years; marriages and funerals, the expenditure on which was enormously disproportionate to the income; drought, which found the agriculturist without any surplus, killed his cattle and compelled him to borrow to pay the revenue and support his family and finally neglect to pay the interest on debts already contracted which rapidly multiplied.

During the Settlement in 1907—09, the total unsecured debt in the district was estimated to be more than Rs. 84 lakh. The corresponding figure for the secured debt was Rs. 112 lakh. Again, the economic surveys of village Bhadas (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka) in 1926-27 and 1930, conducted by the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, are indicators towards the general conditions which then prevailed throughout the district.¹

The survey of 1926-27 showed that 41 per cent of the borrowings were against mortgage of land and the remaining 59 per cent were unsecured. Of the latter, 35 per cent were for professional use and 65 per cent for personal requirements, daily needs, local ceremonies, etc. About 40 per cent of the money was borrowed from agriculturist money-lenders, 51 per cent from non-agriculturist money-lenders and 9 per cent from the institutional credit agencies. In 1930 when the re-survey of this village was made, the census of the debt was taken for cultivators only. It indicated an incidence of over

1. As conditions in various parts of the district differ in respect of soil, the impact of caste and diverse climatic conditions, the description of the economic condition of village Bhadas would not apply except in general terms to the whole of the district.

Rs. 280 per indebted family. The loans ranged from interest-free debts to those carrying interest up to 37½ per cent; non-agriculturist creditors accounted for 63 per cent of the loan, agriculturist for 12 per cent, whereas the remaining 25 per cent was from the Government and the institutional credit societies. The percentage of credit from the Government and the institutional credit agencies was the highest in the State due to rural uplift schemes in the district which succeeded to some extent in reducing the emphasis on expenditure for personal and social reasons. The numerous needs necessitating the incurring of debts outstanding in 1930 were as shown below¹ :

Causes of debt	Amount (Rs.)	Percentage to total
Payment of land leases and land revenue	2,519	8.4
Taking land on mortgage	1,225	4.1
Purchase of land	500	1.7
Redemption of land	830	2.8
Purchase of seed, cattle fodder and setting up persian wheel (Rs. 130)	10,752	35.9
Building	1,000	3.3
Social observances	2,611	8.7
Litigation	—	—
Living expenses	10,141	33.8
Miscellaneous (well-repairs, Rs. 150; inherited debt, Rs. 250)	400	1.3
Total :	29,978	100.0

Other factors like general ignorance of the people, their improvidence, the habit of bartering particularly by women who often gave an equal weight of grain for worthless trinkets and social and religious ceremonies were also responsible for rural indebtedness.

1. *An Economic Survey of Bhadas, A Village in the Gurgaon District, 1936.* (Published by the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab.)

During the Settlement of 1938—43, it was estimated¹ that total debts of the district amounted to about four and a half crore rupees of which the amount of 1.5 crore was insecure. Of the remaining amount, 87 per cent was secured by mortgage of property or occupancy rights, 7 per cent was taken for cooperative societies and 6 per cent from Government on account of *taccavi* loans. The highest number of land mortgage was in the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils where the Meos mortgaged their land extravagantly.

The usual interest charged by money-lenders was 2 per cent per month; if ornaments were mortgaged, the interest was reduced to 1.5 per cent per month. Even so the amount advanced was to the extent of half the value of the article. In the case of secured loans, no interest was charged if the mortgage was with possession and more than compensated the lenders for their apparent loss of interest. In the case of mortgage without possession, the interest charged varied from 12 per cent to 24 per cent per annum. The money-lenders were of two types, agriculturist and non-agriculturist. The latter comprised *sarafs*, *bantias* and *sahukars*. Though the passage of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 debarred *sahukars* from keeping possession of the land for more than 20 years, the agriculturist money-lenders who were as exacting and avaricious as the *sahukars*, in no way replaced the non-agriculturists. The *sahukar* with the inability to deprive his debtor of his property became more pliant and less exacting than his agriculturist counterpart. He got a promissory note executed for the amount advanced out of which one year's interest was deducted in advance.

The business of the money-lenders was regulated by the Punjab Registration of Money-Lenders' Act, 1938 and they were required to register themselves with the authorities for carrying on the business of money-lending. In 1976-77, there were 50 registered money-lenders in the district although the number of persons actually engaged in money-lending was much higher. In order to evade the law the money-lenders did not hesitate to indulge in malpractices and did most of their transactions either orally or by mortgaging ornaments.

GENERAL CREDIT FACILITIES

The credit requirements in agricultural and industrial sectors are increasing. Prior to Independence, the indigenous banking accounted for most of the borrowings. Although it still provides the bulk of the agricultural

1. *Final Settlement Report of the Gurgaon District, 1938—43*, p.10.

credit, yet the credit policy of the Government has been re-oriented to provide an effective alternative agency. Institutional credit system backed by adequate resources is combating indebtedness of the old type to an increasing extent.

Besides giving credit facilities in the form of *taccavi* loans and loans under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, the Government is promoting cooperative credit societies to discharge the responsibilities of development programmes particularly those in the agricultural sector. It is estimated that the share of the cooperatives in the total borrowings of farmers has gone up to 40 per cent. This happened in spite of the set-back between 1965 and 1967 caused by the severe drought.

In addition to the cooperative agencies, institutions like the Khadi and Village Industries Commission provide credit facilities in rural areas. The Government also advances *taccavi* loans for seed, cattle, or agricultural improvements under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

The loans are also advanced for the promotion of industry by the Haryana Financial Corporation, Chandigarh, which came into being on April 1, 1967 on re-organisation of the former Punjab Financial Corporation. It grants loans up to Rs. 30 lakh in the case of limited companies and registered cooperative societies and up to Rs. 15 lakh in other cases. It also gives foreign currency loans to industrial concerns for import of plant and equipment under World Bank Loan Scheme, where the cost of project does not exceed Rs. 1 crore. The details of loans sanctioned, disbursed and outstanding are given in Table XXV of Appendix.

JOINT STOCK BANKS

Banking in the Gurgaon district has made tardy progress till recently. In 1966, there were only 19 branches of various commercial banks functioning in the then district. Most of the Rewari tahsil was excluded from this district on its re-organisation on December 22, 1972. The number of branches of various commercial banks within the new delimitation of the district was 29 in 1969; it increased to 73 by March 31, 1975.¹ The major expansion took place after 1968, particularly after the nationalisation of fourteen banks on July 19, 1969. However, the opening of new branches by the commercial banks designed to ameliorate conditions in this regard was yet to play a dynamic

1. *Banking Statistics, Basic Statistical Returns, Reserve Bank of India, Provisional Results for June 1974*, p. N. 278.

role in the economy of the district. At present (December 31, 1976), 92 commercial banks are operating in the district. Among the various banks operating in the district, State Bank of India is having the largest number of branches, i.e. 17 branches (three at Palwal, two each at Gurgaon and Faridabad and one each at Ballabgarh, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh, Badshahpur, Ujina, Dunda-hera, Manesar, Pinangwan, Sarai and Hathin), closely followed by Syndicate Bank with 15 branches (one each at Faridabad, Gurgaon, Sohna, Farrukhnagar, Ballabgarh, Nuh, Firozpur Jhirka, Hodal, Taoru, Bamni Khera, Chhainsa, Dayalpur, Pataudi and Palwal) and Punjab National Bank with 6 branches (one each at Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hodal, Palwal and Mewla Maharajpur). The detailed list of Joint Stock Banks along with their branches operating in the district as on December 31, 1976, is given in Table XXVI of Appendix.

The total deposits mobilised by all the commercial banks in the then district was 5.59 crore in 1966. The deposits with the banks (functioning within the new delimitation of the district) which amounted to Rs. 8.50 crore in June 1969 increased to Rs. 28.65 crore by June 1974. This accounted for about 19 per cent of the total deposits of the Haryana State, while the relative share in respect of advances given was 28 per cent during the corresponding period 1969—74.¹

Some of the relative indicators of banking development in the district up to June 1974 are given below² :

Banking indicators	Gurgaon district	Haryana State	Indian Union
Deposits (Rs. lakhs)	2,865	15,102	10,71,354
Advances (Rs. lakhs)	3,062	10,642	8,08,944
Deposits per branch (Rs. lakhs)	39	39	64
Advances per branch (Rs. lakhs)	42	27	48
Per capita deposits (Rs.)	209	151	196
Per capita advances (Rs.)	224	106	148
Branches	73	390	16,812
Population per office (000's)	19	25	33

1. *Banking Statistics, Basic Statistical Returns, Reserve Bank of India, Provisional Results for June 1974*, p. N. 8.

2. Calculated from *Banking Statistics, Basic Statistical Returns, Reserve Bank of India Provisional Results for June 1974*.

It is evident that the per capita deposits and per capita advances are much higher than the State average as well as the averages for the country as a whole. Figures of deposits per branch are the same for the district and the State, but are lower than the national average. Advance per branch in the district is much higher than the State but slightly lower than the country as a whole.

Occupation-wise classification of outstanding credit (as on the last Friday of June 1974 of the scheduled commercial banks in the Gurgaon district, as given below¹, shows that the scheduled banks provided credit facilities mainly to the industrial sector (92.5 per cent). Agricultural and allied activities availed of barely 3.0 per cent, trade 1.9 per cent, while all the rest only 2.6 per cent of the total credit facilities :—

Occupation	Number of accounts	Outstanding credit (Rs.)	Percentage to total amount
Agriculture and allied activities	4,041	23,743	3.0
Industry	3,395]	7,34,757	92.5
Trade	1,140	15,598	1.9
Others	6,952	20,092	2.6
Total :	15,528	7,94,190	100.0

COOPERATIVE CREDIT

The cooperative movement started with the enactment of the Cooperative Societies Act, 1904 and the subsequent Act of 1912. Though ten societies were started in the beginning of 1907 in the then district of Gurgaon, none of these showed any prospect of successful development. Actually, the movement gained momentum with the subsequent Acts of 1954 and 1961. The progress made by the cooperative institutions in the district has been very impressive and these are even competing with the commercial banks in mobilising the savings of the people and also in providing credit, especially to the farming sector. These institutions also meet the credit requirements of small farmers under the Small Farmers' Development Agency Programme.²

1. *Banking Statistics, Basic Statistical Returns, Reserve Bank of India, Provisional Results for June 1974*, p.N. 9.

2. For details about the Small Farmers 'Development Agency Programme', see chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

In 1971, there were 1,445 primary agricultural cooperative credit societies and 88 primary non-agricultural credit societies in the pre-organised Gurgaon district. The former included agricultural credit societies, agricultural multi-purpose societies and agricultural service societies. These provide adequate facilities for short and medium term credit for fertilizers, improved seeds, better implements, marketing and storage and extension of advanced agricultural techniques. The non-agricultural cooperative societies comprise urban banks, employees credit societies and other catering to the credit requirements of non-cultivating section of the population in urban and rural areas. Due to the amalgamation of unviable societies in 1972, there were 1,447 primary agricultural cooperative credit societies and 85 primary non-agricultural credit societies but on reorganisation of the district, 322 agricultural and 17 non-agricultural societies were transferred to the Mahendragarh district leaving behind 1,125 agricultural and 68 non-agricultural societies as on June 30, 1973. Thereafter, in the subsequent years, though decrease in the number of societies was normal up to 1975, there was a tremendous decrease in their number subsequently. In the re-organisation of the societies that followed, all the societies functioning in a patwar circle were amalgamated to form only one society in each patwar circle also called 'mini bank'. Their number thus decreased from 1,054 in 1975 to 443 in 1976.

This was a great achievement in the history of the cooperative movement. Managers were appointed by the Central Cooperative Bank, Gurgaon and work of all these societies was streamlined. These were placed on a sound footing to meet the credit requirements of the members. This recorded a marked improvement in the increase in membership, working capital and loan advancement from year to year. This is indicated when we compare the improvement in the year 1976-77 to that of 1975-76. Membership increased from 1,13,923 to 1,27,286, working capital from Rs. 532.89 lakh to Rs. 754.98 lakh, loan advancement from Rs. 366.94 lakh to Rs. 642.461 lakh and deposits from Rs. 11.41 lakh to Rs. 11.64 lakh. As regards non-agricultural credit societies on June, 30, 1971, there were 88 non-agricultural credit societies in the district. Of these, 27 were exclusively for Harijans. After re-organisation of the district in December 1972, the number of these societies was 68 in 1973 but decreased to 63 in 1975. Some of the societies were small in size and financially weak. Two or more such societies were, therefore, amalgamated into one to make them viable units. This explains the decrease in the number of societies in 1975.

The number, membership and working of agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies are given in Tables XXVII and XXVIII of Appendix.

Central Cooperative Banks.—There were two central cooperative banks functioning in the district. The Brayne Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Rewari, established in October 1922, covered the Rewari tahsil. Its branches were opened at Hailey Mandi, and Bawal in 1965, Dharuhera in 1970, Jatusana in 1971 and Kund in 1972. The Gurgaon Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Gurgaon, established in 1919, operated in the remaining portion of the district. It had eight branches in the district in 1971, which were functioning at Firozpur Jhirka in 1940, Nuh in 1945, Ballabgarh in 1954, Palwal in 1960, Hathin and Faridabad in 1969, Sohna in 1970 and Hodel in 1971. Most of the Rewari tahsil having been excluded from the Gurgaon district on its re-organisation on December 22, 1972, the Rewari bank along with its branches now functions in the Mahendragarh district except the Hailey Mandi Branch which was transferred to the Gurgaon bank on April 1, 1973.

The cooperative banks issue short and medium term loans to the individual members through societies and provide financial accommodation to the affiliated cooperative societies for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. Some relevant information relating to the Gurgaon bank for the years 1967—77 is given below :

Year	Share Capital	Deposits	Advances
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1967	17.26	89.53	150.41
1968	20.97	103.96	97.38
1969	25.13	93.48	131.04
1970	31.87	121.14	192.37
1971	42.08	135.09	207.58
1972	53.05	167.30	213.57
1973	69.23	208.71	397.15
1974	78.50	227.71	442.48
1975	90.08	248.22	487.14
1976	103.64	292.95	485.78
1977	115.50	327.05	718.35

It is evident from the above table that the Gurgaon Central Cooperative Bank was successful in mobilising more than Rs. 327 lakh in 1977 as deposits against 90 lakh in 1967, thus accounting for an increase of 263 per cent over the period. Its performance in the field of credit disbursement was better as the amount of advances was almost double the amount of deposits. With regard to the share capital, there has been a gradual increase since 1967.

The Gurgaon Primary Land Development Bank Limited, Gurgaon.—This bank was established in 1962 to promote the economic interest of its members by providing long term credit facilities on the security of immovable property. Such facilities had not been provided to the farmers by other cooperative credit institutions. In the beginning its area of operation covered the Gurgaon and Mahendragarh districts. In 1964, a new bank was established at Mahendragarh and the assets and liabilities of the members belonging to the Mahendragarh district were transferred from the Gurgaon bank to the Mahendragarh bank. Thereafter, new branches were set up at tahsil level at Palwal, Ballabgarh, Rewari¹ in 1968 and at Nuh in 1970. The area of operation of the Gurgaon bank now confines to the Gurgaon tahsil only. Nuh bank covers both the tahsils of Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka.

The following statement shows the progress achieved by the Primary Land Development Bank, Gurgaon and its branches in the district during 1969-70 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Branches	Membership	Share capital	Loan advanced
	(Number)	(Number)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1969-70	5	5,818	15.06	96.37
1970-71	5	7,689	21.15	109.61
1971-72	5	9,727	27.51	119.53
1972-73	4	12,335	29.15	140.58
(New district)				
1973-74	4	12,135	36.31	122.42
1974-75	4	13,929	42.86	134.29
1975-76	4	14,479	48.04	131.61
1976-77	4	16,307	59.74	197.32

1. Attached to the Mahendragarh district after re-organisation of the Gurgaon district.

In June 1969 (before the reorganisation of the district in December 1972), there were five branches of the bank with a membership of 5,800 persons which increased to 7,690 in June 1971. After its reorganisation, the number of branches came down to four and their membership stood at 12,135 in 1971-74 and 16,307 in 1976-77. Up to March 31, 1977, the share capital of these branches was about Rs. 60 lakh and the amount of loan advanced was more than Rs. 197 lakh.

INSURANCE

Prior to 1956, there were agencies of the various private insurance companies transacting life insurance business besides business relating to fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance. With the nationalisation of the life insurance in 1956, only general insurance remained in the private sector. The Life Insurance Corporation (L.I.C.) also entered the field of general insurance in 1964. The general insurance too was nationalised in 1971.

Although the L.I.C. took up the life business in 1956, it established its branch office at Gurgaon in September 1958. Its sub-offices were opened at Rewari¹ and Palwal in 1961 and 1962 respectively. The sub-office at Rewari was closed in 1967 and was merged with the Gurgaon Branch. The Palwal sub-office was shifted to Faridabad in 1964, and was upgraded as Branch Office. The business secured by the L. I. C. in the district during 1964-65 to 1974-75 is given below :

Year	Life business		General business	
	Policies	Sum assured	Cases	Premium income
	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)
1964-65	4,411	2,13,60,000	124	82,183
1965-66	5,076	2,52,78,250	409	2,11,785
1966-67	3,696	2,06,60,750	507	1,80,472
1967-68	3,411	2,09,31,500	487	2,65,952
1968-69	3,536	2,29,20,000	344	1,00,076
1969-70	3,972	2,89,12,750	490	1,14,628
1970-71	3,631	2,97,00,500	568	65,703
1971-72	4,704	4,19,34,500	..	..
1972-73	6,624	6,31,83,000	..	..
1973-74	5,629	6,11,86,250	..	..
1974-75	4,427	4,82,02,000	..	..

1. In the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.

SMALL SAVINGS

Various schemes like Post Office Savings Bank and Cumulative Time Deposits, 12-Year National Defence Certificates, 10-Year Defence Deposits Certificates, 15-Year Annuity Certificates, 10-Year National Savings Certificates, 5-Year Fixed Deposits are in vogue all over the country. These are intended to instil the saving habit among the people and to mobilise resources for a developing economy.

A large number of post offices,¹ scattered all over the district, mobilise middle class savings in rural as well as in urban areas. Banking facilities are virtually extended to everybody's door-step through Post Office Savings Bank. In 1961, there were 184 Post offices of all types doing saving bank work and this number went up to 276 by March 31, 1971. On the reorganisation of the Gurgaon district on December 22, 1972, the number of post offices in the district decreased to 195. This number rose to 199 by December 31, 1975. The following table giving the number of savings bank accounts and the total amount invested during 1963-64 to 1976-77 shows the rapid progress made in mobilising small savings :—

Year	Number of savings bank accounts	Amount of credit (Rs.)
1963-64	41,142	2,47,27,843
1964-65	43,701	2,55,88,215
1965-66	46,081	3,15,17,262
1966-67	48,225	3,46,21,941
1967-68	54,468	3,98,17,806
1968-69	62,562	4,59,32,053
1969-70	68,853	4,91,38,938
1970-71	63,263	9,20,26,000
1971-72	68,525	8,30,96,861
1972-73	71,601	8,61,45,338
New District		
1973-74	89,120	15,04,89,293
1974-75	12,101	..
1975-76	16,272	..
1976-77	31,674	..

1. For details about post offices, see Chapter on 'Communication'.

Gross collections under small savings schemes during 1963-64 to 1976-77, as given below, show an appreciable increase. The fall in net collections is explained by withdrawals during each year :

Year	Total gross collections	Total net Collections
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1963-64	1,51,26,329	22,62,588
1964-65	1,64,43,963	19,50,119
1965-66	2,24,27,828	67,26,234
1966-67	2,52,93,271	28,84,297
1967-68	2,89,94,289	40,95,597
1968-69	3,54,18,039	51,28,291
1969-70	3,48,50,000	29,93,000
1970-71	9,36,58,000	5,14,36,000
1971-72	8,93,05,381	(—)1,74,35,661
1972-73	10,43,55,500	4,21,90,349
(New District)		
1973-74	15,07,00,444	4,11,92,820
1974-75	13,61,95,523	(—)8,37,63,623
1975-76	3,60,86,658	(—)73,38,974
1976-77	3,71,75,309	33,14,237

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

In the beginning the people, in rural areas in particular, had some misgivings about the utility of decimal coinage introduced in 1957 but they have steadily got used to it. Conversion tables, placed at all the places of money transactions made things easy for them. A conversion factor has been given in Table XXIX of Appendix. The prefix 'naya' or 'naye' in the designation 'naya paisa' or 'naye paise' was dropped on June 1, 1964.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

During the 19th century, the surplus grain of the district was collected in the local grain markets from where it was exported to different places in the country. The principal grain markets were Nuh, Sohna, Firozpur Jhirka, Palwal, Hodal and Faridabad. The produce was exported to Agra, Mathura and Delhi by road; to Delhi, Alwar, Bombay and Gujarat by rail and to Agra by the Agra Canal. Besides, camels were pressed into service for carrying trade with the nearby markets of Rajasthan.

The exports of the district comprised cotton, salt and quarried slate. Firozpur Jhirka was an emporium for cotton which was grown in the Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh and Palwal tahsils. It was exported to Mathura, Agra, Kanpur and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh by road. It found a good market in Rewari where it was manufactured into superior fabrics and exported to Delhi and Rajasthan. The salt from Farrukhnagar was exported to the North Western Provinces and Rohilkhand.¹

The imports of the district included rice from Patna (Bihar) and Bengal, salt from Sambhar (Rajasthan) and Lahore (now in Pakistan) and sugar from Uttar Pradesh.

The opening of Delhi-Agra railway in 1904 reduced the importance of Firozpur Jhirka as a market while the trade of Faridabad, Palwal and Hodal increased, of the latter two due to the establishment of cotton mills.

The position regarding the export of barley remained the same as the production of this commodity went on increasing day by day. The crop of *mehndi* is grown in the areas of Faridabad (tahsil Ballabgarh) and around village Hasanpur in Hodal Block (tahsil Palwal). Its cultivation increased with the provision of irrigation facilities and this led to the establishment of more and more *mehndi* grinding mills. Fifteen such units were in this trade at Faridabad during 1977. A portion of the crop is ground and despatched to various places in the country and to Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan where, as in India, it is used as a hair-dye and for colouring the hands and feet. A portion of the crop in the form of dry leaves is exported to France and U.S.A. for extraction of scent and manufacture of dyes. Till now, there has been no

1. The present identification of the regions of old North Western Provinces is Pakistan and Punjab (India). Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit and Rampur districts, and the Kichha and Khatima tahsils of the Nainital district of Uttar Pradesh comprised Rohilkhand.

effort here to utilise these leaves for industrial purposes by way of extraction of scent or manufacture of dyes. For this reason it seems that there is ample scope for the installation of a *mehndi* crushing and extraction plant on medium-scale basis at Faridabad. Other crops like wheat, gram, *bajra*, *jowar*, oil-seeds, etc., are also grown in the district as detailed in the Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'. The trade in cattle fodder has increased. Previously, fodder was imported from outside. The area under fodder crops in the district increased from 34,288 hectares in 1961-62 to 57,457 in 1970-71, and in the reorganised district, in 1976-77, the area under fodder crops was 41,431 hectares. The production of grapes has comparatively increased. Although it is not sufficient for local consumption, it is marketed to Delhi as well. With the increase in potato production, seven cold storage plants with a storage capacity of about 1,11,973 quintals have been established in the district.¹ Its seed is exported to Patna and other places.

The trade in the export of building material did not lag behind as it was available on a large scale at the Gurgaon-Delhi border (Badarpur and its surrounding areas). China clay and slate are also available in sufficient quantities and exported to other States on a commercial basis. With the increase in transport and communications facilities in the district, Ballabgarh and Faridabad towns have assumed special importance as a large number of big industries based on agriculture have been set up there.² The following table gives town-wise details about the import and export of three most important commodities :—

Town	Commodities imported	Commodities exported
1	2	3
Ballabgarh	Rice Cotton Cement	Wheat Oil Mustard seed
Faridabad old	Foodgrains Chemicals <i>Khandsari</i>	
Faridabad Township	Leather Cotton	Leaf spring Bicycle parts Automobile parts

1. For more details, see chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

2. For details, see chapter on 'Industries'.

1	2	3
Farrukhnagar	<i>Gur</i> Sugar Oil-seeds	Wheat Barley Gram
Firozpur Jhirka	Flour Millet (<i>Bajra</i>) Rice	Mustard seed Gram <i>Arhar</i>
Gurgaon	Mustard seed <i>Gur</i> Unfinished optical glasses	Optical glasses Rubber goods Edible oil
Hailey Mandi	Cotton seed Gunny bags Building material	Foodgrains Red chilly Rape seed
Hodal	Timber Stone Ghi (<i>vanaspati</i>)	Pulses Wheat Barley
Nuh	<i>Gur</i> Rice Wheat	Mustard seed Gram Barley
Palwal	Sugar Cloth General merchandise	Mustard oil <i>Gur</i> Milk
Pataudi	Iron Foodgrains General merchandise	<i>Bhusa</i> Red Chilly Vegetables
Sohna	<i>Gur</i> , Cotton seed Rice	Barley Mustard oil Millet (<i>Bajra</i>)

Regulated markets.—An efficient system of marketing of farm produce plays a vital role in the economic development of a predominantly agricultural area.

Incentive in the form of assurance of a ready market and a remunerative price for all that the farmer produces are essential in order to enthrust him to produce more. Accordingly, the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961, was passed which provided for the establishment of markets for agricultural produce. Each village of the district has been attached with one market or another and the provisions of the Act are applicable to the whole of the area where transactions, delivery and weighing are done. Each market has a principal market yard besides some sub-market yards in the town itself or in the adjacent villages. Some of the sub-market yards are occasionally prescribed for special commodities to facilitate smooth working. The Gurgaon district has a unique advantage from the marketing point of view because of its nearness to Delhi.

In 1976-77, there were 11 regulated markets in the Gurgaon district. Market Committees are constituted for these markets and these comprise representatives of the area. Some important details about these regulated markets are given below :

Serial number	Regulated market and the year in which regulated	Sub-market yard	Main arrivals
1	2	3	4
1.	Palwal (1941)	Nil	Wheat, gram, barley, mustard oil, <i>gur</i> , <i>shakkar</i> and <i>mattar</i>
2.	Ballabgarh (1950)	(i) Fatchpur (ii) Biloch	Wheat, gram, barley, mustard, <i>gur</i> , <i>bajra</i> , <i>jowar</i> , <i>khandsari</i> and maize
3.	Pataudi (Hailey Mandi) (1962)	Nil	Wheat, barley, gram, <i>jowar</i> , <i>bajra</i> , <i>sarson</i> , <i>toria</i> , red chilly and red rape
4.	Hodal (1950)	Hasanpur	Wheat, gram, <i>sarson</i> , barley and <i>gur</i>
5.	Nuh (1953)	Hathin	Wheat, gram, barley, mustard seed, <i>bajra</i> , <i>sarson</i> , <i>moong</i> , <i>gur</i> and <i>shakkar</i>

1	2	3	4
6.	Sohna (1955)	Badshahpur	Wheat, gram, barley, mustard oil, <i>sarson</i> and <i>bajra</i>
7.	Gurgaon (1962)	Farrukhnagar	
8.	Faridabad (1962)	Faridabad Township	<i>Mehndi</i>
9.	Firozpur Jhirka (1966)	(i) Pinangwan (ii) Nagina	Wheat, gram, barley, mustard seed, <i>sarson</i> , <i>taramira</i> , <i>jowar</i> and <i>bajra</i>
10.	Taoru (1971)	Nil	Wheat, gram, barley, <i>bajra</i> , <i>sarson</i> , <i>moong</i> , <i>gur</i> and <i>shakkar</i>
11.	Punahana (1971)	Nil	Wheat, gram, <i>sarson</i> , barley and <i>gur</i>

It is estimated that more than 90 per cent of the agricultural produce of the district is brought to these regulated markets. The year-wise details of the arrivals of main commodities handled by the market committees of the district during the period 1961-62 to 1976-77 are given in Table XXX of Appendix. It is estimated that the total income from these markets which was about Rs. 9 lakh in 1967-68 increased to about Rs. 22 lakh in 1970-71 and Rs. 47.5 lakh in 1976-77 in the reorganised district, as shown below :

Regulated market	Income (Rs. in thousands)				
1	1967-68	1970-71	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	2	3	4	5	6
Gurgaon	52.8	98.2	362.9	488.1	605.9
Sohna	30.2	82.0	482.3	335.4	305.4
Rewari	162.2	493.2			

1. Report of the Lead Bank Survey : Gurgaon District (Prepared by Economic Research Department, Syndicate Bank, Manipal), 1972, p. 167.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pataudi	97.6	249.6	101.9	299.2	729.0
Firozpur Jhirka (including Punahana)	23.6	41.3	236.2	340.0	397.1
Nuh	41.3	256.2	145.8	214.7	248.6
Palwal	345.2	565.4	441.5	604.2	664.8
Hodal	108.5	196.6	448.9	594.9	612.6
Ballabgarh	40.3	97.3	129.6	202.5	321.1
Faridabad	51.5	122.5	283.4	351.9	437.6
Taoru	..	74.6	241.3	312.9	434.5
Total :	953.2	2,276.9	2,873.8	3,743.8	4,757.2

The produce is handled in large quantities and specialised operators perform different services. The sellers receive prompt payment of the sale proceeds from the commission agents in cash or by hundis. These provide a system of competitive buying, eradicate malpractices, ensure the use of standardised weights and measures and provide storage facilities. From the mandis, the goods are despatched by traders to other consuming markets. Uniform market rates have been prescribed in all the market committees. The market charges, with the exception of some incidental charges are paid by the buyer.

FAIRS

Fairs held in the Gurgaon district are chiefly religious in character and none of them has any commercial importance except the cattle fairs. The most important religious fairs are Mela Masani Mata at Gurgaon and Baldev Chhat at Ballabgarh and Palwal. These have been described in the Chapter on 'People'. The cattle fairs are held at the following places on the dates¹ according to the Vikrami Samvat mentioned against each :—

Name of Place 1	Tahsil 2	Dates 3
Badshahpur	Gurgaon	(i) Magh Badi Ekkam (ii) Sawan Badi Amavas (iii) Asuj Sudi Duadshi

1. As the dates of fairs are determined according to Vikram Samvat, these do not remain the same every year according to the Gregorian Calendar.

1	2	3
Pataudi	Gurgaon	(i) Phagun Badi Ekkam (ii) Jeth Badi Pancham (iii) Sawan Badi Ekkam (iv) Bhadon Sudi Dasm (v) Asuj Sudi Chhatt (vi) Maghar Badi Chodash
Patli	Gurgaon	Bhadon Badi Tirodshi
Hajipur	Palwal	(i) Phagun Sudi Saptami (ii) Ashad Badi Panchami (iii) Bhadon Sudi Duj
Taoru	Nuh	(i) Ashad Sudi Ashtami (ii) Asuj Sudi Teej

Good quality cows, oxen, buffaloes and camels are brought to these fairs for sale. Most of the transactions relate to camels and bulls. Traders from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh gather here to find their best buys.

The cattle fairs used to be organised by the respective Panchayat Samities and Municipal Committees. Their control and management was taken over by the Government (in the Development and Panchayat Department) on November 24, 1970. Access, charged at the rate of 3 paise per rupee on the sale price is paid by the purchaser. The income from the fairs is apportioned between the Panchayat Samitis and the Government in the ratio of 80:20. The Panchayat Samitis spend this money on the welfare and development of cattle wealth. The income accrued and expenditure incurred at these fairs during 1970-71 to 1976-77 was as follows :—

Year 1	Income 2 (Rs.)	Expenditure 3 (Rs.)
1970-71	2,65,478	19,164
1971-72	2,08,067	18,749
1972-73	3,12,174	21,948

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

1	2	3
NEW DISTRICT		
1973-74	2,14,068	10,969
1974-75	2,91,586	15,575
1975-76	2,32,692	14,429
1976-77	3,93,820	18,422

COOPERATION IN TRADE

The District Wholesale Cooperative Supply and Marketing Society Limited, Gurgaon, conducts wholesale business in supplies of agricultural seeds, sugar, oils, fertilizers, insecticides and agricultural implements. Besides, there are the following 8 cooperative marketing and marketing-cum-processing societies in the district :—

1. The Sohna Cooperative Marketing Society Limited, Sohna
2. The Pataudi Hailey Mandi, Cooperative Marketing Society Limited, Pataudi
3. The Ballabgarh Cooperative Marketing Society Limited, Ballabgarh
4. The Palwal Cooperative Marketing Society Limited, Palwal
5. The Hodal Cooperative Marketing Society Limited, Hodal (under-winding up process)
6. The Nuh Cooperative Marketing-cum-Processing Society Limited, Nuh
7. The Firozpur Jhirka Cooperative Marketing Society Limited, Firozpur Jhirka
8. The Taoru Cooperative Marketing Society Limited, Taoru

The membership of these marketing societies consists of primary societies and individual members. The membership, share capital and working capital

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

of these marketing societies in the district were as under in 1976-77 :

Nature of society	Number	Membership	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Share capital	Working capital
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)
District wholesale society	1	658	2.07	16.76
Marketing society	5	2,850	5.49	58.38
Marketing-cum-processing society	3	1,929	2.88	16.35

Consumers Cooperative Stores.—In 1965, the Faridabad Central Co-operative Consumers Store Ltd., New Industrial Township, Faridabad was opened under a scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The object was to ensure the regular distribution of consumer goods (controlled as well as non-controlled) in order to check the rising trend of prices. In 1966, two Co-operative Primary Consumers Stores were opened at Palwal and Gurgaon. The Central Co-operative Consumers Store was opened at Gurgaon in February 1974. Even in its infancy, the Gurgaon store attracted a handsome number of 1,361 members as on June 30, 1974 with a share capital of Rs. 0.50 lakh. These stores perform an important function by making available to the consumers their daily requirements like sugar, rice, kerosene oil, bicycle tyres and tubes, safety razor blades, battery cells, vegetable ghee, wheat atta, etc., at reasonable rates. The progress as regards membership, owned funds and working capital of these stores has been as under :

Year	Number of stores	Membership	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Owned funds	Working capital
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1970-71	1	5,631	2.01	3.20
1971-72	1	5,649	3.95	7.94
1973-74	2	7,676	4.92	9.40
1974-75	2	8,576	5.89	13.18
1975-76	2	8,262	7.92	18.74
1976-77	2	8,291	11.94	17.36

STATE TRADING

Fluctuation in the prices of foodgrains necessitated the adoption of State trading in wheat and other essential commodities. This helped to maintain a price level which was fair both to the producers and to the consumers. The extent of procurement basically depended on the extent of production.¹

For the purpose of distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities, the Government started a net-work of fair price shops in urban and rural areas. There were 615 fair price shops (206 in urban areas and 409 in rural areas) on March 31, 1977. Such shops were scattered all over the district.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

There was no uniform standard of weights and measures in the State prior to 1941, so much so that even in the same district, it varied from village to village and a seer ranged from 40 to 102 tolas in weight at different places according to usage. Owing to increase in commercial and industrial activities in the country, this chaotic situation created a sense of uncertainty in trade because of fraudulent practices of the traders. It was to remedy this evil that the Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941 which in itself was a corollary to the Central Standards of Weights Act of 1939, was enacted.

To bring uniformity and to introduce a standardised system of weights and measures in the country, the metric system was introduced in 1958. However, to obviate hardship to the public, a transitory period of two years was allowed permitting use of weights and measures in vogue immediately before the enforcement of the Act. Gradually people became fully conversant with new weights and measures and experience no difficulty.

The Inspectors, Weights and Measures with their headquarters at Gurgaon, Palwal and Faridabad, verify weights, scales, etc., used for trade purposes. They visit shops and markets and ensure the use of authorised weights and measures of metric equal units.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

In villages, people store their produce in their houses, *kothas* (bins) or in bags. In markets, the commission agents and cooperative marketing

societies maintain godowns. The mills and factories maintain godowns in their own premises to stock the requisite raw material.

There was no organised system for the storage of grains and the godowns maintained by private dealers were generally not of proper specifications. To make available better warehousing facilities, the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing Corporations) Act, 1956, was passed and later replaced by the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. The Haryana Warehousing Corporation was established under the later Act, on November 1, 1967. The corporation was authorised to acquire and build godowns and run warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce and other notified commodities.

The corporation is running four warehouses at Palwal, Hodal, Pataudi and Taoru. The corporation has constructed its own storage capacity of 2,000 metric tonnes each at Hodal and Palwal. The warehouses at Pataudi and Taoru are in hired godowns. The godowns of 3,500 metric tonnes at Palwal, 5,000 metric tonnes at Pataudi and 3,000 metric tonnes at Taoru are under construction. Godowns from private parties have also been hired at these places to meet the growing demand for storage space.

Bins and cold storage are also opened in the private sector for storing agricultural and other goods. Some of the well-known cold storages are : Zamindara Cold Storage, Gram Ajronda (Faridabad) ; Paras Cold Storage, Mathura Road, Faridabad ; Associated Industries Cold Storage, Faridabad ; Ajronda Cold Storage, Mathura Road, Faridabad ; and Laxmi Cold Storage, Ballabgarh.

1. For details about procurement, see Chapter on 'Other Departments'.

Chapter VII

COMMUNICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In 1883-84, there were 68 miles (110 kilometres) of metalled and 741 miles (1,193 kilometres) of unmetalled roads which traversed the district. The former comprised the present national highway from Delhi to Agra which ran the entire length of the Palwal tahsil,¹ the road from the railway station to Gurgaon (5.6 kilometres), the road from Gurgaon to Delhi via the Qutb and a section of 24 kilometres of the Gurgaon-Alwar Road. All the other roads were unmetalled. The Palwal-Narnaul Road via Nuh, Taoru, Dharuhera, Rewari and Nimant though an important road, was unmetalled. The metalled roads were served by halting places and rest houses whereas the unmetalled roads did not have such facilities. The following extract from the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1883-84,² provides an interesting reading regarding unmetalled roads :—

“Generally speaking, the unmetalled roads of the district are not good ; in the Rewari and Gurgaon tahsils the country is so sandy that the roads are necessarily extremely heavy; in the country near Taoru the ravines are numerous, and in the rainy season the roads are sometimes impassable to wheeled carriage; in the low-lying part of Nuh and the Firozpur valley the roads are often under water, and occasionally it is impossible to journey from Firozpur to Nuh, except by keeping close to the base of the hills; in Palwal, and in the east of Firozpur and Nuh, the country is more naturally favourable to the construction of roads, and here the communications are fairly good, but it would be impossible to attempt a driving tour over any other part of the district. Really good roads from Gurgaon to Firozpur via Sohna and Nuh and from Nuh and Firozpur via Punahana to Hodal, would confer a great benefit on the district, but they would not be easy either to make or to maintain. The other roads are not so important; the traffic between Rewari and Nuh is never likely to be of much importance; west of Rewari good unmetalled roads are almost impossible, and the trade with the Native States beyond

1. This excludes the length of the road passing through the Ballabgarh tahsil for it then formed a part of Delhi.

2. Ibid, pp. 95—7.

is mainly carried on by camels; the country too between Rewari and Gurgaon is not favourable for road making, and as the railway follows this line of route, a good road is not absolutely needed. There are roads for wheeled carriage over the hills at Sohna and at Nuh on the roads leading from those places to Taoru and Rewari; and there is a good road through the pass west of Firozpur leading to Tijara; and a very indifferent one through the pass east of Firozpur leading to Bisru and the Bharatpur town of Pahari; there is another pass on the Firozpur-Punahana road at Khanpur-Ghati; the traffic by this route is considerable, but the road on both sides of the pass is at present very heavy. Tracks over the hills, fit only for foot passengers or for ponies, are numerous. Perhaps at some future time it may be found possible to make a light railway, in continuation of the Hathras-Mehtura Railway, running through Kosi, Hodal, and Palwal, with a branch to Nuh; it would cost little to construct, and would probably be profitable financially, running, as it would, through a fertile and well-populated country, and opening up cheap communication between the Nuh salt and the Firozpur cotton, and the marts whither they now are exported by road".

"There are also unmetalled roads from Jatauli Railway Station via Bahora (metalled as far as Bahora, 6 miles or about 10 kilometres), Taoru, Sohna and Palwal to Gurwari Ferry, 52 miles (84 kilometres); Delhi to Rewari and Jaipur via Shahjahanpur, 53 miles (85 kilometres); Rewari to Jhajjar, 15 miles (24 kilometres); Rewari to Kot Kasim, 10 miles (16 kilometres) and Firozpur to Hodal, 30 miles (48 kilometres) on which there are no fixed halting-places. A good unmetalled road runs along the left bank of the Agra Canal, which is bridged at the following places:— Mandkaul, canal bungalow; Alawalpur, 4 miles (6 kilometres); Kithwari, 1 mile (1.6 kilometres); Chhajjunagar, 2½ miles (4.4 kilometres), canal bungalow; Rasulpur, 2½ miles (3.6 kilometres); Bata 2½ miles (4.4 kilometres), canal bungalow; Bela 2½ miles (3.6 kilometres); Ghasera, 2½ miles (4 kilometres); canal bungalow; Khanbi, 2½ miles (4.4 kilometres); Bhiduki, 2½ miles (4 kilometres); Banswa, 2½ miles (4 kilometres), canal bungalow."

In 1910, the mileage of metalled roads increased to 103 miles (166 kilometres) and that of unmetalled decreased to 500 miles (805 kilometres). Gurgaon-Sohna, Sohna-Nuh, Firozpur to border-portions of the Gurgaon-Alwar Road in the district, were metalled and so was the road from Sohna to Palwal. Also the metalled roads from Nuh to Palwal (21 miles=34 kilometres) and Nuh to Firozpur Jhirka (23 miles=37 kilometres) were under construction.¹

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p.152.

The provision of metalled roads in other parts of the district was considered not so important.¹

Earlier, the railway was considered to be of vital importance for transportation of goods and movement of people. Roads, specially the metalled ones, were few. Only the portion of the Delhi-Agra Road of about 30 miles (48 kilometres) was maintained by the Government; the remaining roads were the responsibility of the District Board (Zila Parishad/Municipal Committees). As time passed, more roads were metalled, but the progressive increase was limited to a few kilometres every year.

ROADS

At the time of Independence in 1947, the areas now comprising Haryana State claimed only 1,893 kilometres of metalled roads. Of this, the Gurgaon district had only about 290 kilometres. The post-Independence period has, however, seen considerable expansion in road construction. The phased progress of road development achieved in the Gurgaon district during the First, Second and Third-Five-Year plans along with the position as obtaining on November 1, 1966, when Haryana was formed is detailed in the table below:

Period	Total metalled length	Length per 100 square kilometres of area	Length per lakh of population
	(Kilometres)	(Kilometres)	(Kilometres)
As on 31-3-1951	293.17 ^a	4.83	30
First Five-Year Plan (1951-56), i.e. on 31-3-1956	340.00	5.60	30.70
Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61), i.e. on 31-3-1961	938.91 ^a	15.40	76.00
Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66), i.e. on 31-3-1966	960.00	15.80	(. .)
As on Nov. 1, 1966	967.00	15.90 ^a	(. .)

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 153.

2. *Census of India*, 1961, *Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, 1965, p. 21.

3. Taking the area at 6,087 square kilometres.

The break-up of 967 kilometres of metalled roads as on November 1, 1966, in the district was as under :

Classification	Length (Kilometres)
National Highways	158.57
State Highways	371.00
Other roads	437.43
Total :	967.00

In 1951, the Gurgaon district had about 4.83 kilometres of metalled roads per 100 square kilometres as compared to 4.3 kilometres in the State. Similar figures on November 1, 1966, worked out to 15.90 and 10.55 respectively.

Since the formation of Haryana, there has been considerable expansion in road construction as is exhibited in table below :

Period	Total metalled length (Kilometres)	Length per 100 square kilometres of area (Kilometres)
1st November, 1966	967.00	15.90
March 1968	1020.00	17.58
March 1969	1072.00	17.62
March 1970	1243.00	20.50
March 1971	1480.00	24.35
March 1972	2052.00	33.82
March 1973	2235.00	37.00
March 1974	1809.74	37.02
March 1975	1933.10	39.54
March 1976	2022.30	41.36
March 1977	2084.80	42.64

In 1970, the State Government took a historic decision to embark upon a Crash Programme of linking every village with a metalled road. The Census of 1961 was taken as the basis for identifying the villages. The villages which had subsequently become *be-chirag* were not included in the list of villages for these existed no longer. The position of roads metalled up to March 31, 1977 is given in Table XXXI of Appendix.

With the increase in agricultural production, the State Government in June 1974, also decided upon mobilising resources from the Market Committees in the form of their contribution towards construction of roads. Previously, the Market Committees used to contribute for specific roads in their marketing areas, but now they were expected to subscribe substantially to the construction of link roads in the whole of the district. This was to generate a better rural economy by enhancing the area of road transportation and free up and down movement of the villagers.

The district has a fairly large net-work of roads by which all the important towns are connected with Delhi, the national capital city. The total length of the roads in the district on March 31, 1977, was 2,085 kilometres, of which 2,081 kilometres was metalled and the remaining 4 kilometres unmetalled. It is having the highest road mileage next only to the Hisar district.

The roads in the Gurgaon district are discussed below as National Highways, State Highways, District Major and Minor Roads and Canal Inspection Roads. A complete list of State Highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads is given in Table XXXII of Appendix.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Originally the construction, maintenance and improvement, etc., on all the national highways used to be with the P.W.D. Buildings and Roads Branch Circles, in the jurisdiction of which the national highway crossed. In view of the rapid increase of traffic including heavy traffic on the national highways, it was constantly realised that these highways needed more attention and better construction and maintenance standards. Consequently, in June 1972, an independent circle was created with headquarters at Faridabad under the name of National Highway Circle. It has four divisions located at Faridabad, Gurgaon, Karnal and Sirsa. The circle is responsible for the upkeep of all the national highways totalling 655 kilometres passing through the State of Haryana.

Delhi-Agra Road (N.H.2).—An inter-State road, it starts from Delhi

and goes to Agra and onwards to the central parts of India as also to Bombay in the western region. After covering about 19 kilometres in the Union Territory of Delhi it enters the district at kilometre 18.8 and leaves it at kilometre 93.83 after traversing from north to south for 75.03 kilometres. The road is metalled and bitumen-surfaced. The important towns situated along this road are Faridabad, Faridabad Township, Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hodal. There are numerous factories on either side from Delhi Border up to Ballabgarh (18 kilometres) and, therefore, this road has been provided with a dual carriage-way and a central verge up to 37 kilometre. To cope with the ever increasing volume of traffic and to reduce the incidence of accidents, it is proposed to provide service roads on either side of this highway in the Faridabad-Ballabgarh section. This will restrict entry to the national highway directly from the adjoining factories. Beyond Ballabgarh, the road is double-lane single carriage-way. Bye-passes have been provided at Palwal and Hodal for through traffic.

Delhi-Jaipur Road (N.H.8).—Also an inter-State road, it enters the district from the western side of Delhi at kilometre 23.79 and leaves it at kilometre 67.92 after traversing the district for 44.14 kilometres. It connects Delhi with Jaipur and also caters for all traffic bound for Gujarat and Maharashtra. The previous national highway which passed through Gurgaon, Sohna, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka on the way to Alwar and Jaipur is no longer treated as such. The new road has been diverted from very near to Gurgaon through a bye-pass on to Manesar and crossing Sahibi Nadi beyond Dharuhera (in the Mahendragarh district) on to Shahjahanpur in Rajasthan. The portion of the road beyond Gurgaon, which was single lane, has been widened from 12' to 22' and made double lane. The whole surface of the road has been provided with bituminous macadam for attaining efficient riding quality except from kilometre 27.0 to 36.64.

STATE HIGHWAYS

Gurgaon-Alwar Road (S.H.No.13).—Previously a part of the national highway to Jaipur and known as Delhi-Alwar Road, this road passes through Gurgaon, Sohna, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka. It has a length of 95.35 kilometres exclusive of bye-passes which have been provided at Sohna (3.91 kilometres), Nuh (2.47 kilometres) and Firozpur Jhirka (3.12 kilometres) to avoid congestion of traffic in urban areas. The entire road is metalled and bitumen-surfaced.

Palwal-Sohna-Rewari Road (S.H.No. 28).—It has a total length of 74.78

COMMUNICATIONS

kilometres out of which 49.86 kilometres fall in the Gurgaon district, 20.34 kilometres in the Mahendragarh district and 4.60 kilometres in Rajasthan territory. The entire road is metalled and bitumen-surfaced. The important places situated on this road in the district are Sohna and Taoru.

Gurgaon-Rewari-Narnaul-Singhera Road (S.H.No.26).—This road has a length of 40.59 kilometres in the Gurgaon district and is all metalled and bitumen-surfaced. It passes through Pataudi and Rewari which are at a distance of 29 kilometres and 51 kilometres respectively from Gurgaon.

Jhajjar-Farrukhnagar-Gurgaon Road (S.H. No.15-A).—This road has a length of 24.23 kilometres in the Gurgaon district and is all metalled and surfaced. It passes through Sultanpur and Farrukhnagar.

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS

Hodal-Kot-Nuh-Pataudi-Patauda Road (M.D.No.132).—This is an important road which connects important places like Nuh, Taoru, Bilaspur, Bhora Kulan and Pataudi. The total length of the road is 85.44 kilometres and is metalled and bitumen-surfaced. Patauda is situated in the Rohtak district and on the State Highway connecting Rewari-Jhajjar Road.

Gurgaon-Chandu-Badli-Bahadurgarh Road (M.D. No. 136).—This road has a total length of 15.20 kilometres out of which a stretch of 5.90 kilometres falls in the Gurgaon district and the balance of 9.30 kilometres in the Rohtak district. The length in the Gurgaon district is fully metalled. It starts from Chandu and passes through Iqbalpur in the Gurgaon district and joins Badli in the Rohtak district. Its total length from Gurgaon to Badli is 25.70 kilometres.

Hodal-Punahana-Nagina Road (M.D. No. 131).—This road has a length of 40.39 kilometres and is metalled and bitumen-surfaced. It starts from Hodal and passes through Punahana on to Nagina.

Nuh-Palwal Road (M.D. No. 134).—This road has a length of 29.79 kilometres and is metalled and bitumen-surfaced. It passes through Mandkola.

Palwal-Hathin-Uttawar-Shikrawa-Bhadas Road (M.D. No.135).—This road has a length of 40.84 kilometres and is metalled and bitumen-surfaced. It passes through Hathin-Uttawar-Shikrawa on to Bhadas situated on the Gurgaon-Alwar Road.

Gurgaon-Faridabad Road (M.D. No. 137).—This road has a length of 24.98 kilometres out of which 18.25 kilometres is metalled and bitumen-surfaced

and 6.73 kilometres is unmetalled. It branches off from village Sikandrapur on the Gurgaon-Qutab Road and goes to Faridabad via Badkhal. It provides a direct link from the district headquarters to Faridabad entirely through the Haryana territory.

Ballabgarh-Pali-Dhoj-Sohna Road (M.D.No. 133).—The length of this road is 29.80 kilometres and it is metalled and surfaced and passes through Pali and Dhoj on to Sohna.

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS

Out of 1,124 villages to be connected with metalled roads, 854 villages were connected up to March, 31, 1977, leaving a balance of 270 villages. The length of roads to be constructed to connect the remaining villages is 395 kilometres. Thus 75.5 per cent villages have been covered.

CANAL INSPECTION ROADS

There are well maintained unmetalled inspection roads along the banks of the canals. These roads can serve only light vehicular traffic, e.g. cars and jeeps. These are maintained by the Irrigation Department and are not meant to be used by the general public. The following figures show that the total length of these roads which was 230.76 kilometres during 1965-66, increased to 344.49 kilometres in 1970-71, 372.68 kilometres in 1973-74 and 427.16 kilometres in 1976-77 :—

Year	Completed length (in kilometres)		
	Main canals and branches	Distributaries and minors	Total
1965-66	39.96	190.80	230.76
1970-71	86.68	257.81	344.49
1973-74	103.96	268.72	372.68
1976-77	103.96	323.20	427.16

The details of these roads are given in Table XXXIII of Appendix.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Vehicles and conveyances.—In ancient times, the means of communications were scarce. Life was static and perforce restricted to villages and the

wants of the people were limited. They used to travel on foot only on rare occasions and that too in groups and mainly for pilgrimage to distant holy places, taking months, if not years, to return home. Country carts were used by common people in the villages for moving from village to village. *Raths* and *majholies* were maintained by the more well-to-do persons. Ponies and horses were also pressed into service for travelling from one place to another. In sandy tracts, the chief means of conveyance was the camel. With the passage of time, the modes of conveyance improved. *Ekkas* and bamboo carts came to supplement country carts. Camel-carts and four-wheelers drawn by bullocks were used for transport of passengers and goods.

With the development of communications, not only were big villages and towns linked together by metalled roads but the class of vehicles used for transport also improved. Thus a rubber-tyred tonga drawn by one or two horses was a swifter means of conveyance and came in vogue. With the modernisation of vehicles, appeared new types. At present, the numerous means of transportation by road available in the district comprise *thelas* and hand-carts, horses and donkeys, camels, tongas, bicycles, bicycle rickshaws, motor-cycles, jeeps and station-wagons, motor cars, buses, tempos and trucks. Slowly and steadily, the modern swift and cheap means of conveyance are becoming more popular. Tempos, which appeared only some years ago, are now becoming very popular especially in rural areas. It is a sort of motor-cycle rickshaw with 3 wheels and is used both for carrying passengers and goods. It is usually over-loaded with passengers and sometimes people are seen hanging on its sides.

The number of motor transport vehicles (newly registered) in the district which was 125 in 1950 increased to 176 in 1961, 332 in 1965-66, 1,197 in 1970-71 and 2,022 in 1976-77¹. The year-wise details for the period 1963-64 to 1976-77 are given in Table XXXIV of Appendix.

PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Before Independence, no State road transport undertaking was in existence. A few private companies operated their service without providing any facilities or amenities for the passengers. The then Punjab Roadways, Gurgaon, came into existence on September, 1, 1959. On the bifurcation of Punjab Roadways, Ambala, 68 vehicles came to the share of Gurgaon Depot

- (i) *Census of India, 1961, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1965, p. 21.*
- (ii) Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.

for plying on different routes. On the creation of Haryana State on November 1, 1966, the Gurgaon Depot fleet comprised 256 vehicles. The name of the depot was changed to Haryana Roadways, Gurgaon. Six sub-depots, viz. Delhi, Rohtak, Hisar, Hansi, Dabwali and Rewari were functioning under the administrative control of Haryana Roadways, Gurgaon.

A new full fledged depot was created at Rohtak on April 1, 1967 and 126 vehicles were transferred there, reducing the Gurgaon Depot strength to 130. As a result of nationalisation of passenger transport in Haryana, the strength of the fleet increased to 255.

To promote efficiency in the passenger transport, a new depot was opened at Rewari on December 1, 1972, and 74 vehicles were transferred from the Gurgaon Depot once again reducing its fleet strength to 181. By December 1977, the strength of the vehicles increased to 230.

There are three sub-depots, viz. Delhi, Faridabad and Palwal under the administrative control of Haryana Roadways, Gurgaon. The Faridabad Sub-Depot has 20 vehicles and most of the buses ply on the following local routes :—

- (a) Ballabgarh—Mohna
- (b) Ballabgarh—Chandpur—Arwal
- (c) Ballabgarh—Jashna
- (d) Ballabgarh—Sohna
- (e) Ballabgarh—Fatchpur
- (f) Ballabgarh—Manjhawali
- (g) Ballabgarh—Delhi

The above local routes cover various sectors, schools and colleges and the entire Industrial Area of Faridabad. The buses of the following transport companies pass through the Gurgaon district :—

1. Haryana Roadways, Rohtak
2. Haryana Roadways, Rewari
3. Haryana Roadways, Hisar
4. Haryana Roadways, Kaithal
5. Haryana Roadways, Karnal

6. Haryana Roadways, Jind
7. Haryana Roadways, Bhiwani
8. Haryana Roadways, Ambala
9. Haryana Roadways, Chandigarh
10. Rajasthan Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur
11. Rajasthan Road Transport Corporation, Bharatpur
12. Uttar Pradesh Transport Corporation, Agra
13. Uttar Pradesh Transport Corporation, Mathura
14. Mewat Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Delhi
15. Kamal Bus Service (P) Ltd., Delhi
16. Ashoka Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Delhi
17. Vishkarma Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Delhi
18. Capital Bus Services (P) Ltd., Delhi
19. Crown Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Delhi

The Haryana Roadways (Gurgaon Depot) has some fast moving services on the following routes :—

- (a) Delhi—Jammu
- (b) Delhi—Khetri
- (c) Delhi—Jaipur
- (d) Delhi—Bharatpur
- (e) Gurgaon—Chandigarh
- (f) Delhi—Gwalior
- (g) Delhi—Mathura
- (h) Gurgaon—Agra

Deluxe coaches are plying on four different routes, viz. Delhi, Chandigarh, Delhi-Simla, Delhi-Jagadhri and Delhi-Jaipur. Keeping in view the convenience of the general public, the buses of the depot operate on

following 17 routes :—

1. Gurgaon—Bass Lambi
2. Gurgaon—Narwana
3. Gurgaon—Kurukshetra
4. Gurgaon—Mahendragarh
5. Gurgaon—Kosli
6. Gurgaon—Rewari
7. Gurgaon—Agra
8. Gurgaon—Tohana
9. Gurgaon—Dabwali
10. Gurgaon—Nahan
11. Gurgaon—Naraingarh
12. Gurgaon—Safidon
13. Palwal—Narnaul
14. Delhi—Faridabad
15. Faridabad—Jagadhri
16. Faridabad—Narnaul
17. Gurgaon—Bawal

Night services have also been provided by the Gurgaon Depot on some routes, viz. Delhi—Jaipur, Gurgaon—Chandigarh and Delhi—Chandigarh.

The Haryana Roadways constructed a general bus stand at Gurgaon where amenities like waiting rooms, waiting sheds, bath rooms, canteens, toilets and drinking water have been provided. Besides, temporary bus stands at Palwal and Firozpur Jhirka have been constructed with facilities of eatables and drinking water. Amenities such as waiting halls and toilets have also been provided. Bus stands are proposed to be constructed at Faridabad, Hodal, Nuh and Sohna. Bus queue shelters have been constructed at Sohna, Farrukhnagar, Pataudi, Hailey Mandi and Ballabgarh and these are proposed to be provided at Mandkola and Hathin.

Haryana Roadways, Gurgaon, is running a large number of services exclusively meant for short distance passengers even in areas where the income from operation does not cover the cost of operation.

GOODS TRANSPORT

The goods transport by road is mainly handled by private operators. The number of trucks registered in the district which was 48 in 1963-64 increased to 185 in 1970-71. On March 31, 1977, the number of trucks registered was 974. This trend in the registration of more public carriers is an evidence of the increasing popularity of the transport of goods by road. As compared to the railways, the freight and incidental charges are less if the goods are transported by road. Consequently, goods transport has sufficiently diverted to roads, particularly on shorter haulage. Moreover, the rural sector which is actively participating in economic activities, relies much more on road traffic than on rail traffic. The booking agencies for the transport of goods by road are scattered all over the district at important places. These cater for the needs of both the operators and the traders. The operators are provided with parking, godown and warehouse facilities and the traders with a regular satisfactory service. Availability of the trucks has inspired the traders to prefer goods to be transported by road for long distances, as the goods are delivered quicker and with less risk. Claims for the loss of goods sent by road are also settled more promptly than in the case of railways.

Private operators have organised themselves into a union to reduce competition, to regulate goods traffic and to share profits. The trucks required by the traders and companies are supplied by the union at fixed rates. In 1977, the number of trucks with the union was 195.

RAILWAYS

A close net-work of railway lines connects the important towns (except Sohna, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka) of the district with Delhi and New Delhi. The district headquarters and other important towns like Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hodal, Pataudi and Farrukhnagar are well linked with broad-gauge double line and metre-gauge double and single lines. The broad-gauge line running between New Delhi and Agra serves the entire eastern part of the district. The metre-gauge line connects Delhi with Gurgaon and Rewari. The latter is an important junction on the Northern and Western Railways. The railway line between Delhi and Rewari has been converted into double-track so as to cope with the heavy pressure of traffic on this line. Also, there is pressing need to convert this metre-gauge line into broad-gauge line in view of the

Industrial development of the district. A branch metre-gauge single line from Garhi Harsaru, which is a railway station on the Delhi—Rewari line, connects Farrukhnagar.

A brief description of the railway lines existing in and passing through the district is given below :

Delhi-Rewari Line (Northern Railway - Main Line).—Constructed in 1883, this is the oldest railway line in the district. It is a metre-gauge line and enters the district from Delhi at 26.30 kilometre and goes up to Khalilpur after traversing a distance of 52.70 kilometres. Gurgaon is the first station on this line in the district and it reaches Khalilpur after passing through Basai Dhanakot,¹ Garhi Harsaru junction, Patli, Jataula Jauri Sampka, ¹ Pataudi Road, Inchhapuri and Khalilpur. Delhi to Garhi Harsaru and Khalilpur to Rewari were made double-line sections in 1960. This line has greatly helped in the economic uplift of the area by providing quicker transport in greater volume for the carriage of agricultural and industrial produce. It has also contributed to the development of local industries.

Garhi Harsaru-Farrukhnagar Line (Northern Railway - Branch Line).—This metre-gauge small branch line (11.27 kilometres) from Garhi Harsaru to Farrukhnagar was also constructed in 1883 mainly for salt traffic. It has only one station in-between at Sultanpur Kalia (tehsil Gurgaon).

Delhi-Mathura Line (Central Railway - Main Line).—This broad-gauge line was constructed in 1904. It enters the Gurgaon district from New Delhi at 18.83 kilometre and runs through the district along Delhi-Mathura Road for 72.21 kilometres. It was converted into double-track after the Independence, the portion between Faridabad and Ballabgarh in 1949 and that between Ballabgarh and Hodal in 1958. There are 8 stations on it in the district, viz. Faridabad, Faridabad Township,² Ballabgarh (tehsil Ballabgarh), Asoti, Palwal, Rundhi, Sholaka and Hodal (tehsil Palwal).

RAIL ROAD COMPETITION

With the growth of railways, a mistaken view had been expressed that roads were unnecessary and unprofitable. So the road development was neglected during the latter half of the 19th century. But the advent of motor transport in the beginning of the 20th century led to an appreciation of the value of through highways.

1. Basai Dhanakot was made a railway station in 1943 and Jataula Jauri Sampka in 1962.
2. Faridabad Township was added as a station in 1963.

The Mitchell Krikness Committee, appointed by the Government of India, recorded in 1933 huge annual loss of railway revenues owing to competition from roads. During World War II, there was practically no rail-road competition as considerable number of motor vehicles were requisitioned by the Government for military purposes and the railways had to cope with traffic far in excess of their capacity. After the cessation of the war, the fear of rail-road competition continued as was witnessed by the promulgation of a rigid code of principles and practices for regulating the plying of motor vehicles which aimed at protecting railway interests because of the financial stake of the Government.

A sample study of the traffic flow was made in the beginning of the sixties and it revealed that there was a good deal of traffic moving by road in the State. Though the actual ratio of the rail and road traffic was not known, preference was clearly for road. This was more pronounced in shorter haulages. The reasons for diversion to road traffic seemed to be the lower freight rates, proper supervision, absence of irksome formalities and provision of door-to-door service. The subsequent years have seen a lot of road expansion, whereas there has been no increase in railway mileage. However, for transport of heavy machinery, bulky articles and also for long distance haulages (beyond 500 kilometres), there is still a marked preference for railways.

WATERWAYS AND FERRIES

The Yamuna runs parallel to the eastern border of the district and separates it from the Uttar Pradesh. In 1883-84, it was still navigable for country craft throughout its course and carried merchandise between Delhi and Agra. However, owing to the construction of canals, viz. Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal and Agra Canal, the Yamuna ceased to contain enough water for navigation and it had only ferries to cross the river at various places. The Agra Canal was navigable, but navigation was not permitted except for Government boats carrying Government timber, fuel, etc.¹

The ferries are now maintained by the respective Panchayat Samitis, which auction the *ghats*. The highest bidder is allowed to ply his boats. Casual inspection is, however, made by the district authorities. A few details

1. *Techno-Economic Survey of Punjab*, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1962, p. 71.

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 154.

about these ferries are given below :

(As in March 1977)					
Place	Number of rowing boats	Annual volume of passengers (Number)	Daily load carried (Quintals)	Annual revenue (Rs.)	Name of place in U.P. where it is connected
1	2	3	4	5	6
PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BALLABGARH					
1. Manjhauri	1	3,80,000	186.6	26,000	Dankaur, Dist. Bulandshahr
2. Shahjahanpur	1	1,000	22.4	1,025	Do
3. Chhainsa via Makanpur	1	2,50,000	56.0	10,500	Rabpura, Dist. Bulandshahr
4. Mohna	1	2,00,000	74.6	15,050	Do
5. Chhainse via Shekhpur	1	1,50,000	37.3	3,500	Do
PANCHAYAT SAMITI, FARIDABAD					
1. Dadisia	1	3,000	9.3	55	Gaziabad
2. Mahavatpur	1	4,000	14.9	80	Sikandrabad
PANCHAYAT SAMITI, PALWAL					
1. Solhra	1	18,250	11.2	1,250	Karoli, Dist. Bulandshahr
2. Bholra	1	15,000	9.3	3,200	Madnaia, Dist. Bulandshahr
3. Hassanpur	1	50,000	56.0	6,100*	
4. Thanthri	1	75,000	74.6	12,500*	
5. Sheikhpur	1	14,000	7.5	505	Farida, Dist. Bulandshahr

*Across Yamuna Nala within the Gurgaon district.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Gurwadi	1	45,000	29.8	14,000	Kanigarhi, Dist. Bulandshahr
7. Bagpur Kalan	1	14,000	7.5	625	Fariada Do
8. Ghori	1	5,000	5.6	315	
PANCHAYAT SAMITI, HODAL					
1. Hassanpur	2	1,20,000	250.2	5,000	Melow Do
2. Maholi	1	30,000	93.3	3,100	Utasauli Do
3. Tappabilochpur	2	40,000	121.3	2,100	Tapal Do
4. Sultanpur	2	45,000	186.6	3,000	Pipli Do
5. Shishmwala	1	80,000	266.2	5,200	Jewar Do
6. Rahimpur Ghatti	1	2,000	56.0	1,700	Jewar (Jhuppa) Do

AIRWAYS

There is no civil aerodrome in this district. The nearest two aerodromes, viz. Palam and Safdarjung, lie in the Union Territory of Delhi at a distance of about 14.5 kilometres and 22.5 kilometres respectively from Gurgaon.

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

Though there are places of tourist interest in the district, no effort had been made in the past to develop any type of tourism with the result that tourist facilities were conspicuous by their absence. Besides, the district falls in the region of three major tourist centres of India, viz. Delhi, Agra and Jaipur, popularly known as the Golden Triangle of Indian tourism. These places hold a great charm for tourists. A fairly large number of foreign and domestic tourists have to pass through the district on their way to these places. Haryana State, of late, thought of taking advantage of this position.

Apart from developing attractive tourist spots with modern boarding and lodging facilities at Surajkund, Badkhal Lake, Sultanpur Lake and Sohna,

the State Government also realised the importance of providing facilities to tourists on various highways. For the motorists, on their way to Agra, the **Magpie Tourist Complex** at Faridabad, situated 30 kilometres from Delhi on the Delhi-Agra national highway now caters to their needs. Nearby is also the Government approved **Holiday Inn Hotel** with a 3-star (***) classification which indicates its luxurious nature. The hotel is fully air-conditioned and offers all types of modern boarding and lodging facilities. Besides 39 guest rooms, it has a conference hall, a banquet hall, and a board/committee room. A swimming pool and a mini golf-course are among the amenities provided. The **Oasis Restaurant** with a night club is another attraction. On the same national highway, 92 kilometres away from Delhi and about half way to Agra, the State Government has set up **Dabchick Tourist Complex** at Hodal. Similarly, 31 kilometres away from Delhi, on the Delhi-Dharuhera-Jaipur national highway, has been located **Shama Tourist Complex** in the heart of Gurgaon, the district headquarter town. The facilities at all these places cater to varied clientele ranging from tourists desiring a short stop-over to vacationers.¹

For the visitors either on business or otherwise, there are *chopals* in the villages and dharmshalas and small hotels in the towns besides a number of rest houses which are maintained by different departments of Government to render facilities to officers on tour.

The village *chopal* is an institution of considerable importance in the life of the villagers. Generally, it is a pakka building made of bricks or stones faced with handsomely carved woodwork and situated in the heart of a village. A dozen sturdy charpoys, which appear to be unbreakable, are placed in the *chopal* for the benefit of the village guests. A fire of dung-cakes keeps smouldering all the time and provides fuel for the hookah smokers. Some of the *chopals* are attractive, having figures of Rama, Krishna, tigers, horses, elephants, women carrying earthen pitchers, etc., painted on the walls. In the towns, dharmshalas are built for the public by pious and generous persons. Some of the important dharmshalas in the district are detailed in Table XXXV of Appendix.

Rest houses are maintained by different departments of the Government to render facilities to officers in the discharge of their duties while on tour. A net-work of rest houses is spread throughout the district and many of them are located in the country-side. The list of rest houses along with the number of suits and officers who make the reservation is given in Table

1. For details about tourist resorts, the Chapter on 'Places of Interest' may be referred to.

XXXVI of Appendix. The District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board (Zila Sainik Board) maintains a rest house at Gurgaon for the benefit of ex-servicemen. The civilians are also permitted to stay in this rest house on prescribed payment.

POSTS

In 1883-84, there were 20 Imperial Post Offices at Hodal, Hasanpur, Firozpur, Nagina, Punahana, Palwal, Nuh, Hathin, Rasulpur, Taoru, Sohna, Badshahpur, Pataudi, Farrukhnagar, Rewari, Jatusana, Khol, Shah-jahanpur, Garhi Harsaru and Gurgaon.¹ In the Ballabgarh tahsil which was then in the Delhi district, there were only three post offices at Ballabgarh, Chhainsa and Faridabad.² All these post offices served both as money-order offices and savings banks. A camel carriage daily plied along the Delhi-Mathura road and a bullock carriage between Gurgaon Railway Station and Sohna. There were no telegraph offices but there was a telegraph office at each railway station. In 1904, the district had 5 telegraph offices at Gurgaon, Farrukhnagar, Hodal, Palwal, and Rewari and 72 post offices including the Head Post Office at Gurgaon and the Sub-Office at Pataudi. Between 1904 and 1908 a number of small offices were abolished and a new one at Kund Railway Station was added. Their number at the end of 1908 stood at 59³ and by April 30, 1912, it was 63,⁴ of which 6 were telegraph offices. Soon after, with the transfer of Ballabgarh tahsil to the district, Ballabgarh Sub-Office and its seven branches at Ateli, Chhainsa, Dayalpur, Fatehabad, Fatehpur Biloch, Mohna and Tigaon were added. By 1938, 10 Branch Offices out of 62 had been closed, but 19 new ones opened, bringing the over all number to 80. Jatusana was made a Branch Office while Punahana and Taoru were made Sub-Offices⁵.

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 97. (The *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, has mentioned (p. 154) that there were only 19 post offices in 1883. It probably excludes Pataudi which was then a princely State.)

2. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 145.

3. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 154 and *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1904, Table 31.

4. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1912; Table 31. The figures include the sub-post office and telegraph office at Pataudi.

5. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 31, as updated by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala. The total number of 80 includes Pataudi.

The Gurgaon district falls under the Gurgaon Postal Division which was created in 1962 and functions under the control of the Postmaster General, Punjab Circle, Ambala. This division is now under the charge of the Senior Superintendent of the Post Offices, Gurgaon, and covers the Gurgaon and Mahendragarh districts and has been divided into five sub-divisions, viz. Gurgaon (E), Gurgaon (W), Faridabad New Industrial Township, Rewari and Narnaul, each under the charge of an Inspector of Post Offices.

The postal facilities in the district have increased rapidly after the Independence. The number of post offices which was 79 (it would be 80 including the post office at Pataudi) in 1938 increased to 184 in 1961¹ and to 276 in 1971² (March) with head office at Gurgaon. The rural area of the district was served by 244 post offices which worked to four post offices per 100 square kilometres. The number of post offices was the highest (79) in the Rewari tahsil, which had five post offices per 100 square kilometres. Gurgaon tahsil (42 post offices) equaled the district average of four post offices. Palwal (29 post offices), Nuh (28 post offices) and Ballabgarh (25 post offices) had three post offices per 100 square kilometres. Firozpur Jhirka tahsil (18 post offices) had the lowest average of all, viz. two post offices per 100 square kilometres. At the time of the re-organisation of the district in December 1972, the total number of Sub-Offices and Branch Offices was 286 with head office at Gurgaon.

Consequent upon the transfer of almost the whole of Rewari tahsil (except 63 villages merged with the Gurgaon tahsil) on the re-organisation of the Gurgaon district on December 22, 1972, the number of post offices in the district came down to 195 (10 Sub-Offices and 82 Branch Offices having been placed in the jurisdiction of the Mahendragarh district). On December 31, 1973, the number of post offices rose to 198 and on December 31, 1974 to 199.

There are now two Head Post Offices in the district, one at Gurgaon which was established in the beginning of the 20th century and the other at Faridabad New Industrial Township established on July 2, 1973. Each one is under the charge of a Postmaster and functions under the overall control of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Gurgaon Division, Gurgaon.

Besides, there are 57 Sub-Post Offices, each under the charge of a Sub-Postmaster and 163 Extra Departmental Branch Offices each under the charge

of a Branch Postmaster. The Head Post Office and Sub-Office function as account offices for the branch offices which are allotted as per their area and distance. The Head Post Office-wise break-up of Sub and Branch Post Offices is shown below :

Head Post Office	Sub-Post Offices	Branch Post Offices
Gurgaon	25	90
Faridabad	32	73

A list of all these post offices is given in Table XXXVII of Appendix.

The district as reorganised has 4.54 post offices per 100 square kilometres. The rural area of the district is served by 176 post offices which works to 3.68 post offices per 100 square kilometres. As is evident from the Table given below, the number of rural post offices is the highest (63) in the Gurgaon tahsil which has 5.19 post offices per 100 square kilometres. Palwal (34 post offices), Nuh (with 34 post offices) and Ballabgarh (24 post offices) have 3.41, 3.26 and 3.31 post offices respectively per 100 square kilometres. Firozpur Jhirka tahsil (21 post offices) still has the lowest average of all, viz. 2.59 post offices per 100 square kilometres :

Tahsil	Total		Rural	
	Number of post offices	Number per 100 square kilometres	Number of post offices	Number per 100 square kilometres
Gurgaon	78	6.29	63	5.19
Ballabgarh	48	6.42	24	3.31
Firozpur Jhirka	22	2.70	21	2.59
Nuh	35	3.34	34	3.26
Palwal	39	3.89	34	3.41
Total :	222	4.57	176	3.68

1. *Census of India, 1961, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1965, p. 79.*

2. *Source : Superintendent of Post Offices, Gurgaon Division, Gurgaon.*

Besides postal and telegraph business, post offices conduct savings bank, C.T.D. business, sale of postal articles, registration, parcel, receipt, despatch of mail, booking and payment of money orders, sale and payment of postal orders, issue and payment of National Saving Certificates, pension payment to the retired personnel of the Armed Forces and the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Sub-Post Offices in the rural areas were also authorised to accept premia of insurance for the Life Insurance Corporation from the policy holders but this was stopped in 1973. Certain post offices (25 as described under 'Telegraphs') are authorised to work as telegraph offices and such an office is known as combined office. Some of the post offices are provided with telephones which are also used for forwarding telegraphic messages. Public call facilities are available at 24 post offices.

The mail delivery service has made sufficient progress after Independence. Previously it was delivered once a week or twice a week in most of the villages. The position has considerably improved. Of the 1,114 villages, the mail is delivered twice a day in 5 villages¹ and once a day in 1,109 villages.

All the towns in the Gurgaon district receive mail daily; but it is delivered twice a day at Gurgaon, Palwal, Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Sohna, Firozpur Jhirka, Hodal, Badshahpur, Hailey Mandi, Pataudi, Punahana, Nuh, Hathin and Tigaon. Mail is delivered on all the days of a week except Sunday. However, it is delivered only once on holidays.

TELEGRAPHS

As already stated, there was no telegraph office in the district in 1883 but a line of telegraphs ran along the whole length of the railways, with a telegraph office at each station. In 1904, telegraph facilities were available at five post offices only and the position remained static even up to 1912. By that time, Ballabgarh also had a telegraph office². There has been a lot of expansion in telegraph facilities since then and in 1974, such facilities were available at the following 25 post offices :—

1. Gurgaon H.O.
2. Escort Nagar, Faridabad

1. Badshahpur, Taoru, Hathin, Tigaon and Punahana.

2. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1912, p. 167.

COMMUNICATIONS

3. Amarnagar
4. Badshahpur
5. Ballabgarh
6. Bhondsi
7. Faridabad City
8. Faridabad Industrial Area
9. Faridabad New Industrial Township
10. Farrukhnagar
11. Firozpur Jhirka
12. Gurgaon Kachahri
13. Hailey Mandi
14. Hasanpur
15. Hathin
16. Hodal
17. New Colony Gurgaon
18. Nuh
19. Palwal
20. Punahana
21. Pataudi
22. Railway Road Faridabad
23. Sohna
24. Taoru
25. Tigaon

TELEPHONES

Prior to Independence, there was only one telephone exchange in the district at Gurgaon which had been established in 1938. In 1973, the

following telephone exchanges were functioning :—

Name of exchange	Year of opening	Number of total working connections				
		1947	1966	1970	1972	1973
1. Gurgabn	1938	20	268	362	531	645
2. Badshahpur	1964	—	21	24	24	20
3. Hailey Mandi	1964	—	20	45	50	57
4. Nuh	1964	—	19	28	39	41
5. Sohna	1964	—	20	27	28	35
6. Taoru	1968	—	—	35	40	40
7. Firozpur Jhirka	1969	—	—	22	22	25
8. Farrukhnagar	1970	—	—	11	11	14
9. Nagina	1973	—	—	—	—	19
10. Palwal	1955	—	81	143	158	171
11. Hodal	1967	—	—	16	33	60
12. Punahana	1969	—	—	13	16	19
13. Hathin	1970	—	—	12	13	10
14. Tigaon	1971	—	—	—	15	3
15. Faridabad	1950	—	515	1,112	1,330	2,170
16. Ballabgarh	1958	—	92	222	284	290

The automatic dialing system was introduced at Hailey Mandi, Sohna, Badshahpur and Firozpur Jhirka in 1964, Faridabad in 1965 (25th September), Gurgaon in 1966, Ballabgarh in 1966 (30th March), Taoru in 1968 and Farrukhnagar in 1970.

Chapter VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Miscellaneous occupations in rural and urban areas constitute a significant part of the life of the district. These include members of public and defence services and all those working in the fields of education, medical, law, engineering and transport. In addition to these fully or partly organised services, there are many people engaged in earning their livelihood on a self-employed basis. They either work in their own houses or in shops run by themselves. Some go about hawking their goods or services. In addition, there are a few people who are engaged in domestic services and work as cooks, bearers, gardeners and chowkidars or in the case of women as ayahs, charwomen, helping hands, etc.

PUBLIC SERVICES

After Independence, there has been a considerable increase in the number of jobs in public services under the State and Central Governments, Local Bodies and quasi-Government organisations. Several new departments came into being to carry out development activities in the sphere of agriculture, cooperation, animal husbandry and allied services. In 1961, the number of persons employed in public services in administrative departments and offices of the State and Central Governments, quasi-Government organisations, municipalities, etc., was 7,367 (7,328 men and 39 women). This number increased steadily and rose to 29,220 (26,507 men and 2,713 women) by the end of March 1972. It, however, decreased to 27,363 (24,638 men and 2,725 women) by the end of March 1973, due to the re-demarcation of the district boundaries in December 1972. The number stood at 30,666 (28,007 men and 2,659 women) by the end of March 1975. The number increased to 32,049 (29,131 men and 2,918 women) by the end of March 1976 and further increased to 32,508 (29,012 men and 3,496 women) by the end of March 1977.¹

These figures show that employment opportunities in the public services have expanded more than four-fold during the period 1961—77. This has been possible because of the employment potential created by various developmental and welfare policies and activities of the Government. The figures also draw a sharp comparison between the two sexes joining the public

1. Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.

services. It is significant that the number of women in these services, which was only 39 in 1961 rose to 2,713 by March 1972. This number stood at 2,725 in March 1973. The nominal increase of 12 over the previous year's figure was due to the exclusion of most of the Rewari tahsil on re-organisation of the district in December 1972. The number further increased to 3,496 by March 1977. At the same time the number of men rose considerably from 7,328 in 1961 to 26,507 by March 1972. The number decreased to 24,638 by March 1973, the reason being the same, i.e. re-organisation of the district in December 1972. The number, however, increased to 29,012 by March 1977. Evidently, the data of 1975 do not include the figures pertaining to the area which was excluded from the district in December 1972. Even then, if a comparison is drawn between the two sets of figures pertaining to the years 1961 and 1977, the number of women in public services increased manifold during the period 1961—77 whereas the number of men increased only by about four times. It shows that more and more women are coming out of their daily chores and joining service to improve their own prospects and incidentally assist their families financially.

The persons in the employ of Government are given dearness allowance related to some extent to the cost of living as recommended by the Pay Commissions from time to time. Class IV employees are provided with liveries and *chapals*. Loans and advances for the construction of houses and under the Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes and for the purchase of vehicles are granted to Government employees. Occasionally, they are also given an interest-free advance recoverable during the same year, for the purchase of wheat. Advance is also given to the employees of the State Government for the celebrations of marriages of two of their children. The advance is recoverable with interest.

According to a decision taken by the State Government in December 1970, in addition to family pensions, if admissible, an ex gratia grant and other facilities are now provided to the families of the Government employees who die while in service. The amount of the ex gratia grant has been fixed as equivalent to ten times the last monthly emoluments drawn by the deceased subject to a minimum of Rs. 5,000 and a maximum of Rs. 15,000. Other facilities include free medical aid, free education up to the degree level and Government employment to one or more members of the family besides house rent allowance or the retention of Government house on the usual rent for a year after the death of the deceased.

Group Insurance Scheme was also introduced for all State Government employees in 1975. Under this scheme Rs. 5,000 is provided to the family

of an employee who dies while in service. Each employee contributes rupee one per month which is deducted from his pay.

Some Government Officers are provided rent-free accommodation. These include the Deputy Commissioner, all the Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) and all the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in the Gurgaon district. Since the number of Government owned houses is limited, only seniormost employees are allotted these houses against a deduction of 10 per cent of their pay. Government employees who have not been provided with Government accommodation are paid house rent according to the classification of various towns which is on the basis of the population of the towns in the district. The rate of house rent reimbursable at Faridabad, which has been classified as Class I town, is 12.5 per cent of the pay of a Government employee while it is 7.5 per cent in the case of Gurgaon and Palwal, which have been classified as Class II towns. The persons in the employ of local bodies and quasi-Government organisations do not enjoy this concession. The essential services like the police, medical and public health are usually provided with residential accommodation. Another category is the jail executive staff which is provided with rent-free accommodation or house rent allowance in lieu thereof at the rate of 10 per cent subject to the ceiling as shown below :

Category of the staff	Maximum of the house rent allowance admissible per month
	(Rs.)
1. Superintendent	80
2. Deputy Superintendent, District Probation Officer	55
3. Assistant Superintendent, Welfare Officer	45
4. Sub-Assistant Superintendent	25

Employees in public services are not restricted from forming associations or unions to voice their grievances and to safeguard their recognised service interests. Although no independent union of employees exists at the district level, the branches of the two State level unions which function here are : (i) Revenue Patwaris Union and (ii) Haryana Subordinate Services Federation,

DEFENCE SERVICES

Jats, Ahirs, Rajputs, Gujars and Meos in the Gurgaon district contributed a large number of recruits to the different branches of the defence services during the two World Wars. The largest number of recruits during World War II was from the then Rewari tahsil.

A large number of soldiers from the district fought in NEFA and Ladakh areas when the Chinese invaded Indian territories in 1962 and against Pakistan when it started hostilities in 1965 and again in 1971. The following defence personnel received gallantry awards for distinguished services on these occasions:—

Recipient	Resident of village/ tahsil	Award	Remarks
Chinese Aggression, 1962			
1. Naik Hukam Chand	Lakhnaula/ Gurgaon	Vir Chakra	The award was given posthumously
2. Capt. P.N. Bhatia	New Colony, Gurgaon	Vir Chakra	Since died in an accident
Pakistani Aggression, 1965			
1. Rifleman Mahi Lal	Banchari/Palwal	Vir Chakra	The award was given posthumously
Pakistani Aggression, 1971			
1. Major Sukhpal Singh	Kasan/Gurgaon	Vir Chakra	Still in service
2. Flt. Lt. A.K. Datta	Fatehpur Biloch/ Ballabgarh	Vir Chakra	Do
3. Naik Ramesh Chand	Tikri Gujar/ Palwal	Vir Chakra	The award was given posthumously
4. Nb. Sub. Phul Singh	Dhanwapur/ Gurgaon	Sena Medal	Do
5. P.O. Sant Ram	Basai/Gurgaon	Nav Sena Medal	Do
6. P.O. PTI. Jai Narain Sharma	Rehrana/Palwal	Nav Sena Medal	Do
7. LAC. Onkar Singh	Gadaipur/ Gurgaon	Shaurya Chakra	Do
8. Major Santosh Chauhan	Bahora Kalan/ Gurgaon	Sena Medal	Do
9. Major Narain Singh Koak	Railway Road, Gurgaon	Sena Medal	Do

Seventy seven persons, belonging to the armed forces and hailing from the district, were reported to be killed, missing and wounded during the Pakistani Aggression of December 1971. Their tahsil-wise details are given below :

Name of tahsil	Killed	Missing	Wounded	Total
1. Gurgaon	17	6	22	45
2. Ballabgarh	2	2	3	7
3. Firozpur Jhirka	—	1	2	3
4. Nuh	8	1	4	13
5. Palwal	4	—	5	9
Total :	31	10	36	77

Most ex-servicemen belong to agriculturist families and they are concentrated in villages Bahora Kalan, Kasan, Manesar, Shikohpur, Khandsa, Gurgaon village, Bhondsi, Ghamroj, Kherla, Rithoj, Damdama, Patharheri (tahsil Gurgaon), Tigaon (tahsil Ballabgarh), Banchari, Sihol (tahsil Palwal), Ujina, Sangel (tahsil Nuh), Mandi Khera and Gulalta (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka).

The number of ex-servicemen and the number of families of serving personnel in the district during 1967-68 to 1970-71¹ were as shown below :

Year	Number of ex-servicemen	Number of families of serving personnel
1967-68	24,330	63,482
1968-69	24,460	64,462
1969-70	24,950	64,702
1970-71	24,730	64,320

Several concessions, as detailed below, have been granted by the State Government to the Armed Forces personnel and their families, belonging to Haryana, who may be killed/disabled/missing during various operations in or outside India :

1. The figures relate to the pre-organised Gurgaon district. A fresh census of ex-servicemen is being conducted to ascertain the latest position.

(A) Ex gratia Grants

	Officers	Junior Commis- sioned Officers	Other Ranks
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(a) Personnel reported killed/ disabled personnel with 50 per cent disability or above	7,500	4,500	4,000
(b) Personnel with disability between 20 per cent and 50 per cent	3,750	2,250	1,500
(c) Personnel taken as Prisoners of War by the enemy	A lump sum of Rs. 500 as ex gratia grant plus a further lump sum of Rs. 60 per minor/ dependent child		
(d) Personnel reported missing	A lump sum of Rs. 500 as ex gratia grant plus a further lump sum of Rs. 69 per minor/ dependent child.		

The ex gratia grant and pension distributed in the district to the personnel of the Armed Forces and their families during April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1977, was Rs. 3,78,600.

(B) Pensions

In addition to ex gratia grant mentioned above, the families/personnel concerned are given monthly pension, as follows, for a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the casualty :—

	Officers	Junior Commissioned Officers	Other Ranks
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(a) Personnel reported killed/disabled with 50 per cent disability or above	250	150	100
(b) Personnel with disability between 20 per cent and 50 per cent	200	125	75

(C) Educational Grants

- (I) The children/dependents (including wife/widow/real minor brothers/sisters) of the above mentioned categories of personnel are entitled to free education, i.e. no fees are charged from them in schools and colleges including professional institutions.
- (II) For the education of children/dependents, monthly grants at the following scale are given per child/dependent¹ :—
- (i) At the Primary stage Rs. 15
 - (ii) At the Secondary stage Rs. 35
 - (iii) During College (Arts and Science) Rs. 75
 - (iv) Stenography in I.T.I., polytechnic, J.B.T. classes (w.e.f. 27-9-1976) Rs. 75
and motor mechanic trainees with qualifica-
tion below Matric
 - (v) Motor Mechanic trainees from ITI/Polytechnic (w.e.f. 27-9-1976) Rs. 100
Institute with minimum qualification
as Matric
 - (vi) In the case of technical and professional educa-
tion Rs. 125
 - (vii) For higher education in foreign countries Rs. 350
 - (viii) The children of deceased armed forces personnel already studying
in public schools or getting admission to schools after the death
of their father in action

	Income of widow/ guardian per mensem	Amount of education allowance per annum
		(Rs.)
Up to	Rs. 600	2,400
From	Rs. 601	1,800
to	Rs. 800	
From	Rs. 801	1,200
to	Rs. 1,000	
From	Rs. 1,001	600
to	Rs. 1,200	

This concession was extended with effect from July 22, 1976.

The educational grants are not admissible in the cases in which these are being given by the Government of India.

1. The expenditure incurred in this behalf is met by the Chief Secretary to Government, Haryana (in the Defence Branch). The Deputy Commissioners are, however, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers in respect of such expenditure.

These grants are allowed in addition to whatever other assistance the children/dependents are entitled to in respect of freeships, scholarships or other financial assistance specially sanctioned by the Government or by any other institution.¹ These concessions have also been extended to the personnel of the Border Security Force, Territorial Army and the Home Guards Organisation belonging to Haryana.

(D) Rewards to the winners of Gallantry Decorations

The State Government also gives cash rewards and annuity, as shown below, to the winners of gallantry awards, viz. Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra, :

Decoration,	Reward
(i) Param Vir Chakra	(a) Cash : Rs. 15,000 (b) Annuity : Rs. 750 for 30 years. The annuity is given for the life of the serviceman or for the life of his wife/widow (if the decoration is earned posthumously or if the recipient dies before his wife) or for 30 years, whichever is shorter.
(ii) Maha Vir Chakra	(a) Cash : Rs. 11,000 (b) Annuity : Rs. 400 for 30 years. The annuity is given for the life of the serviceman or for the life of his wife/widow (if the decoration is earned posthumously or if the recipient dies before his wife) or for 30 years whichever is shorter.
(iii) Vir Chakra	(a) Cash : Rs. 4,500 (b) Annuity : Rs. 300 for 30 years. The annuity is given for the life of his wife/widow (if the decoration is earned posthumously or if the recipient dies before his wife) or for 30 years, whichever is shorter.

1. A war widow and her children would be eligible for the educational concessions with effect from June 29, 1976, even if she re-marries the brother of her late husband or some one else, but no arrears would be paid.

To the winners of these awards in future, the Haryana Government has decided to give cash rewards of Rs. 22,500, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 7,000 and annuity of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 400 and Rs. 300 respectively.

The winners of Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Shaurya Chakra and Sena/Vayu Sena/Nav Sena Medal are given cash reward of Rs. 12,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 3,000 respectively without any annuity. It has also been decided to give in future, a cash reward of Rs. 2,000 to the recipient of Mention-in-Despatches without any annuity.

The awardees of Param Vir Chakra and Maha Vir Chakra (Posthumous) of Chinese Aggression 1962, Indo-Pak Conflicts of 1965 and 1971 are given monetary grants of Rs. 22,500 whereas winners of Maha Vir Chakra Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of agricultural land or urban property. In future, the recipients of Param Vir Chakra and Maha Vir Chakra will be given monetary grant at the rate of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively.

These rewards/annuities are given to the members of the Armed Forces of all ranks belonging to Haryana. The personnel of the Border Security Force, Territorial Army and the Home Guards who may be awarded such gallantry decorations have also been made entitled to similar cash rewards and annuity.

These benefits are in addition to any ex gratia grant/pension that may be admissible otherwise. In the case of more than one gallantry decorations, the awardee is entitled to full cash rewards for each decoration separately. In the case of posthumous decoration the rewards/annuities are given as under :

- (i) Fifty per cent is given to the widow/dependent children with immediate effect.
- (ii) Fifty per cent is given to the parents provided they were dependent on the recipient of the decoration. Otherwise the whole annuity is given to the widow/dependent children.
- (iii) Where widow/dependent children and dependent parents do not exist, the payment of cash rewards and annuity are made to the dependent brother (s) and sister (s) provided they were residing with the deceased during his life time and in the case of females, annuity is to be paid till her/their marriages.
- (iv) Where the deceased is survived by his dependent parents only, then parents are given 100 per cent of such grant, etc.

(E) Employment Concessions

Five per cent vacancies in Class I and II posts and 28 per cent of vacancies in Class III and IV posts have been reserved for ex-servicemen. This reservation is to be utilised in the order given below :

- (i) Disabled ex-servicemen with disability between 20 per cent to 50 per cent.
- (ii) Up to two dependents of service personnel killed/disabled with disability 50 per cent and above. (This includes wife/widow/dependent sons/daughters).
- (iii) Other ex-servicemen.

Relaxation in educational qualifications and age are also given to ex-servicemen for their re-employment in civil positions.

The above concessions are also allowed to ex-servicemen by the Semi-Government organisations, public sector undertakings and local bodies.

The following other concessions/facilities are also available to the ex-servicemen :—

- (i) Reservation of 15 per cent of the plots in the industrial areas/industrial development colonies for the establishment of industries.
- (ii) Allotment of residential and commercial plots in Urban Estates to the war widows/disabled personnel hailing from Haryana on instalment basis, with a nominal interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.
- (iii) The Housing Board, Haryana, has reserved 10 per cent of houses in the Housing Colonies being set up by the Board for allotment to war widows and ex-servicemen.
- (iv) Ex-servicemen and families of deceased personnel are exempted from the payment of house tax imposed by the Municipal Committees in respect of their houses within municipal limits, provided they have no other residential house in Haryana State and are residing themselves and have not let out any portion of the house.
- (v) War Jagir at the rate of Rs. 150 per annum is given to the father or where the father is dead, to the mother of the only son or of two sons or of three or more sons who served in the Armed Forces.

- (vi) Additional pension out of Haryana Defence and Security Relief Fund to the widows of soldiers who die while in service but not a battle casualty and 100 per cent disabled ex-servicemen whose disability is attributable to service and their children at the following rates with effect from March 1, 1975 :—

(a) Officer	Rs. 50 per mensem per child (up to three children) up to 20 years of age or employment whichever is earlier.
(b) Junior Commissioned Officer	Rs. 40 per mensem per child (up to three children) up to 20 years of age or employment whichever is earlier.
(c) Other Ranks	Rs. 30 per mensem per child (up to three children) up to 20 years of age or employment whichever is earlier.
(d) Childless widow	Rs. 30 per mensem up to re-marriage or till life.
(e) Childless disabled ex-serviceman	Rs. 30 per mensem.

Under the above scheme a sum of Rs. 1,00,500 has been received from the State Board up to March 31, 1977 for disbursing to 93 families.

Two funds, namely Post War Services Reconstruction Fund and the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen have been created by the Government of India for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents. A brief history and scope of these funds is as under :

Post War Services Reconstruction Fund.—This Fund was raised during World War II for the benefit of ex-servicemen below the rank of Non-Commissioned Officers and their dependents. The money from this fund was to be used for collective benefit of those who had served in the rank of non-combatants in the Defence Services during World War II or thereafter. The fund is being mainly utilised for:

1. Grant of stipends to the sons/wards of beneficiary ex-servicemen
2. Medical relief to TB and Leprosy patients
3. Construction and maintenance of Sainik Rest Houses
4. Purchase of sewing machines for widows/wives of beneficiaries and

disabled ex-servicemen (in extremely deserving cases)

5. Maintenance allowance to destitute ex-servicemen in Ex-Servicemen's Home at Kandaghat/Jullundur
6. Maintenance charges of ex-servicemen trainees in the Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkee, Pune
7. Grant to Haryanvi students, sons/wards of ex-servicemen studying in Punjab Public School, Nabha
8. Maintenance of information rooms attached with Zila Sainik Board
9. Grant for re-union of ex-servicemen

Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.—

This fund was created in 1964. The nucleus of the fund consists of contributions from the Government of India from the Defence Budget and Defence Fund and matching grants made by the State Government. The objects of the fund are :

1. to award stipends to ex-servicemen for technical, managerial, vocational or agricultural training at a recognised training institution ;
2. to sanction grants or loans to cooperative societies or other associations of ex-servicemen for schemes and projects of resettlement that is to say horticulture, animal husbandry, industry, transport, and the like ;
3. to sanction scholarships or grants to dependents of ex-servicemen for higher studies in India beyond high school or higher secondary stage in technical, vocational or agricultural education ;
4. to sanction expenditure on special measures of a collective nature for the maintenance of old and destitute ex-servicemen or widows of ex-servicemen ;
5. to grant loans to individual ex-servicemen for starting industries or business undertakings ; and
6. to do all other things to promote measures for the benefits of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

The income from the above funds is mainly utilised for grant of stipends to ex-servicemen/dependents and grant of loan to ex-servicemen for their rehabilitation. Ever since the operation of the Special Fund in the State, an

attempt has been made to make a clear-cut demarcation in regard to the benefits to be given to ex-servicemen/their dependents from Special Fund/Post War Services Reconstruction Fund in order to avoid over-lapping and duplication. Stipends to ex-servicemen/their dependents eligible under the Special Fund Scheme are being given only from the Special Fund. Thus applications of dependents with academic qualifications of Matric/Higher Secondary for technical, vocational or agricultural education are considered under this Fund. Applications of under-Matric dependents studying in industrial training institute and all dependents for general education are considered from the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund.

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL

In 1961, the number of persons in educational services in colleges, schools, and similar other institutions of non-technical type was 4,329 (3,617 men and 712 women). Unfortunately all of them were not trained teachers.

As a result of expansion in educational programme after the creation of Haryana in November 1966, the number has increased considerably in the subsequent years as exhibited below in the case of persons in educational services in schools :

Year	Number		
	Total	Men	Women
1967-68	5,942	4,624	1,318
1968-69	6,262	4,688	1,574
1969-70	6,832	5,193	1,639
1970-71	7,176	5,433	1,743
1971-72	7,503	5,498	2,005
1972-73	6,233	4,210	2,023
1973-74	6,943	4,747	2,196
1974-75	6,854	4,710	2,144
1975-76	6,975	4,739	2,236
1976-77	7,223	4,904	2,319

New district

There is a dearth of trained high school teachers, both men and women,

in mathematics and science subjects. Social conditions do not encourage unmarried girls to go for work in village schools. Even male teachers reside in nearby urban areas because of the scarcity of suitable residential accommodation and lack of living facilities in the villages. It is a fact that teachers living away from their place of work cannot make full impact on life of the village community.

To safeguard their service interests, college lecturers and school teachers in the district have formed their associations and unions. These are : (i) Haryana Government College Teachers Association; (ii) Haryana Government School Teachers Union; and (iii) Haryana Private School Teachers Union. In accordance with the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, the pay scales of the teaching staff working in the privately managed recognised schools have been revised since December 1, 1967, in order to bring them at par with their counterparts in Government schools. Further, the Haryana Aided Schools (Security of Services) Act, 1971, enforced from April 1, 1971, provides complete security of service to the employees of the privately managed recognised schools in Haryana. The Education Department allows a Government teacher to engage in private tuition (not more than one) which may help him to supplement his income. Permission to take various university examinations is given to ten per cent of the staff working in different institutions. In fact, the Education Department offers incentive to teachers to improve their qualifications. These incentives include grant of advance increments and reservation of posts for further promotion in certain categories.

MEDICAL PROFESSION

According to the 1961 Census, 1,640 persons including 409 women, as shown below, were engaged in public health and medical services rendered by hospitals, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinics. The number included veterinary surgeons and individual Hakimi, Unani, Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Homeopathic practitioners:

	Males	Females	Total
Urban	772	177	949
Rural	459	232	691
Total :	1,231	409	1,640

Similar figures for the subsequent years are not available since these are compiled only at the time of decennial census. Anyhow, according to the year-wise statistics maintained by the State Directorate of Health Services since the creation of Haryana, the number of medical and para-medical personnel under the allopathic system of medicine engaged in Government service and in private medical institutions including those run by local bodies, was as shown below :

Year	Medical and para-medical personnel engaged in	
	Government service	Private medical institutions
1967	295	25
1968	295	25
1969	312	43
1970	313	46
1971	898	48
1972	981	44
New district	1973	886
	1974	879
	1975	973
	1976	1,027

According to the Registrar, Medical Council, Ludhiana, 1,464 medical and para-medical personnel stood registered in the Gurgaon district on December 31, 1976.

Private physicians also play an important role. Many of them dispense their own prescriptions. A few of them charge a small consultation fee, but generally, the cost of the medicines supplied during the treatment covers the consultation fee. Those trained in dental surgery render a specialised service. Dental clinics are attached to the Civil Hospitals at Gurgaon, Rewari and Faridabad. The dental services are also available in the Civil Hospital at Firozpur Jhirka, Palwal and Nuh. Some private Dental Surgeons do very well on the basis of their professional competence.

The Gurgaon branch of the Indian Medical Association, Haryana, and the Unani Private Practitioners Union, Gurgaon, formed by the members of medical profession, disseminate professional knowledge among their members, ensure due observance of the standards of professional ethics and promote the socio-economic conditions of their members.

LEGAL PROFESSION

This profession includes barristers, advocates, pleaders, attorneys, law assistants, *munshis*, etc. According to the 1961 Census, the number of persons engaged in the legal services was 274. Of these categories the number of lawyers, advocates and pleaders in the district was 226 in 1970.

As reported in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910,¹ the local Bar consisted six first grade and four second grade pleaders with two Mukhtars, 13 petition writers first grade and 18 of the second grade working in the district. With the spread of education the position continued changing and along with the increase in other professions, there has been a steady increase in the number of lawyers and advocates also as the following figures show :—

Year	Lawyers and Advocates
1922	23
1928	38
1936	48
1941	61
1953	78
1958	73
1968	200
1969	219
1970	226
1971	267
1974	303
1975	323
1976	365

1. Ibid. p. 169.

The district depends mainly on agriculture. During the first quarter of the 20th century, rather up to 1936, the financial position of the cultivators was not satisfactory and much was required to be done to improve it. They had to borrow money from the village money-lenders to meet their necessary requirements for agricultural implements, seeds, etc. The exorbitant rate of interest charged usually hindered repayment of principal and led to money suits. With the enactment of legislation in this behalf during the years 1935—38, the money suits dwindled and the legal profession in the district received a set-back¹, from which it recovered when pre-emption and declaratory suits began and which continue to be filed in large numbers. The spiralling rise in the prices of land, improvement in the financial position of the agriculturists after Independence and increase in the industrial establishments are the main factors leading to an increase in litigation. Heinous crimes like dacoity and robbery have been checked to a great extent but the other crimes in the district provide plenty of work for persons engaged in the legal profession. So far as urban areas are concerned, cases of dispute between landlords and tenants under the East Punjab and Land Restriction Act, 1949, keep cropping up in addition to business disputes. Similar is the position in cases between landlords and tenants on the revenue side; the majority of such cases relate to the ejectment of tenants. Excepting complicated cases there is a trend among clients to prefer lawyers of their area or of their own caste.

The district bar has provided brilliant gems to the judiciary and the State Government. Late Sir Shadi Lal, the first Indian Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, belonged to this district.

ENGINEERING SERVICES

The engineers play an important role in the development and well-being of the people in the fields of agriculture, industry and transport. The industrial development is particularly linked with road development, transmission of electricity and other engineering activities. There has, therefore, been an increasing demand for engineering personnel in the past few years, their services having been required for various development and nation building activities including construction and repairs of canals and bunds and sinking of tubewells. Many new electricity distribution units have been set up at different places in the district to extend rural electrification. The emergence of the district into prominence in the field of industry and transport has necessitated the commissioning of engineering services for the development of roads and buildings.

1. 3,818 money suits were decided during November 1972 to March 1975, whereas 28,198 money suits were decided during 1939 to October 1972 (34 years) and 44,320 money suits during 1925 to 1935 (11 years).

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon)

TRANSPORTERS

Transport workers include people working on railways, ferries, buses, motor vehicles and all those who drive bullock carts and attend pack animals. In 1961, 7,286 persons were employed in all these transport activities. This number rose to 8,081 in March 1977.

Cycle rickshaw-pullers mostly appeared on the scene after the Partition in 1947. Most of them obtain rickshaws on hire and pay Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.50 a day to the rickshaw owner. On an average a rickshaw-puller earns about Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per mensem. At the end of March 1977, there were 3,665 licenced cycle rickshaw-pullers in the district.

As a result of loan facilities offered to the weaker section of the society by the various scheduled banks, about 20 auto-rickshaws were brought on the roads in the Gurgaon district. In addition, loans are being offered by the banks to the rickshaw-pullers for the purchase of their own rickshaws and they are required to pay a nominal interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Many horse-driven tonga drivers own their tongas, but their earnings have greatly dwindled owing to the ready availability of the cycle-rickshaws/ auto-rickshaws at comparatively cheaper rates. The other advantage is that cycle rickshaw being small in size, takes the passengers to their residence located even in the narrow lanes into which no other vehicle can possibly enter. The cost of a cycle rickshaw is much less than that of a tonga. Moreover, the maintenance charges for a rickshaw are negligible as compared to those for a tonga.

Thus there are only a few tongas seen plying on the town roads, but country tongas are still in common use for transporting passengers to the countryside. At the end of March 1977, there were 186 licenced tonga drivers in the district. The emergence of auto-rickshaws/tempos (three-wheeled auto-vehicle) have adversely affected the popularity of the tongas. The three-wheeled auto-vehicle which is employed to carry both goods and passengers has been gaining much popularity on comparatively shorter hauls even up to 30 kilometres. People prefer it for the carriage of their goods for it can carry much more than the horse-driven cart. For passenger traffic, it is plied on routes where bus service is either not available or is inadequate and naturally passengers prefer it to a tonga because of its speed and better seating arrangements. Tempos/scooter-rickshaws (used as taxis or private carriers) are also gaining

popularity. The number of self-employed persons engaged in this activity was 293 in March 1977.

Transport workers, viz. drivers, conductors, cleaners, workers in the workshops, etc., have been employed by transport companies. They are provided with facilities like uniforms, bonus and overtime allowance. Their economic and social lot is better than that of rickshaw-pullers and tonga drivers and they have separate unions for different categories of workers for safeguarding their professional interests.

There are a few private motor cars and jeeps. The owners usually do not keep chauffeurs but drive their vehicles themselves.

For the carriage of goods, men driven *rehris* and hand-carts are also used. These are employed where the load is light and the destination distance is short. The number of persons engaged in the occupation was 228 in March 1977. However, for a heavy load and a bit longer destination distance, the animal-driven carts are employed. The number of persons engaged in this occupation was 403 in March 1977.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Among these are included barbers, washermen and tailors:

Barbers.—Their number was 2,475 at the end of March 1977. It also included hair dressers and related workers. In urban areas the old practice of a family barber became extinct with the growth of money economy. People pay cash to barbers for service at home or go to hair-cutting saloons for this purpose. Hair-cutting charges vary from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 and shaving charges from 75 paise to Rs. 1.50. The barbers in Gurgaon, Sohna and Faridabad have their own unions which enjoin upon their members to follow certain rules and a code of ethics concerning their economic and social conditions.

There are 3 lady dressing saloons in the district as the number of ladies desiring hair dressing is not much. Moreover, the proximity of Delhi does not encourage such saloons for ladies desiring hair dressing prefer going to Delhi.

In villages, however, the old practice of a family barber is still in vogue. He can still be seen on certain social ceremonies. He also attends to his *yajmans* (patrons) at their residence and gets remuneration in kind at the time of harvesting. The wife of the barber called *nain* does some sort of hair cleaning and hair dressing of women in villages and her presence on certain social ceremonies is necessary.

Washermen.—There were 1,474 washermen on March 31, 1977. It included *dhobis*, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers. Washermen mostly serve the urban areas for the villagers do their washing themselves. The *dhobis* in the district hail mostly from Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. They collect clothes for washing from the residence of their customers and generally charge 50 paise per article of clothing. The launderers run regular shops and do not undertake home delivery. They charge higher rates than the *dhobis*. Still, because of their quick and efficient service the launderers are gaining popularity over the *dhobis*. The laundry owners either use washing machines or employ *dhobis* for washing and additional persons for ironing. The laundry business has affected the common *dhobi* who prefers employment with the launderers. The laundry owners switch over to dry cleaning in winter. Dry cleaning has no doubt become a profitable business as the existence of several such establishments shows. Dry cleaners charge according to a schedule of rates fixed by themselves. A woollen suit is dry cleaned for Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Tailors.—Their number was 4,862 which included cutters, furriers and related workers at the end of March 1977. In urban areas the tailors make coats, pants, shirts, bush shirt, pyjamas and blouses while tailors in rural areas generally make trousers, *kurtas* and *ghagris*. With the passage of time the style of clothes has undergone a complete change. The *ghagris* and *chandnas* are being replaced by shalwars and *kurtas* in rural areas. In urban areas the girls prefer *kurtas/kameez* and pyjamas/shalwars. Bell-bottom design is also gaining popularity. The women prefer dhotis or saris and blouses.

In ancient times, tailoring was a caste profession. Like the family doctor, there used to be the family tailor. He would visit his family clients and take the 'family order' wholesale on the eve of school reopening or festivals. The tailor in olden days was the counsellor to the family for cloth purchases. But all that has changed with the times. The family tailor has faded away. Tailoring that started as a craft in the hands of a few has not only become a profession but also an industry with the onset of ready-made garments.

All this has led to the classification of tailoring and tailors according to the nature of work. There is the highly-specialised professional at one extreme catering to an elite clientele and at the other a wage-earner in a garment factory doing one form of machine stitching all the time as ordered by his supervisor for the 'assembly line' type of tailoring. In between these extremes, there are individual tailors, master tailors, tailors attached to companies, tailors specialising in men's, women's and children's garments.

Tailors who run their own shops are usually referred to as master tailors

and employ a number of tailors, sewing boys and helpers. Almost all are cutters, who have acquired their tailoring skill not through formal training but through long years of apprenticeship under some master tailors. 'Employee tailors' usually work on a piece-rate basis, if the type of garment they are asked to stitch is the same. If, however, they are given different garments, then they are paid a daily wage.

The nearness of Delhi causes the import of the latest sartorial designs, and the standards of tailoring in urban areas has, therefore, undergone much change. Some cloth merchants accommodate a tailor or two in a corner of the shop. This combined facility promotes quick sales of cloth apart from bringing them some additional benefit from the tailoring charges. The tailoring charges vary from place to place and shop to shop depending upon the stitching skill of the tailor and the standard of living of the people. The usual charges for stitching garments in urban areas are as follows :—

Type of garment	Stitching charges
Gents	(Rs.)
Shirt (cotton)	7
Shirt (terylene)	10
Trousers (Pyjama)	2
Bush shirt	10
Trousers (Pants—cotton)	16
Trousers (Pants—terycot/terylene)	26
Kurta	7
Woollen Suit (with trimmings)	130
Woollen Suit (without trimmings)	65 to 70
Ladies	
Suit (cotton)	10
Trousers (Pants—cotton)	16
Trousers (Pants—terylene/terycot)	26
Trousers (Woollen)	30
Blouse	2

SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

The scope of work of self-employed persons is very wide. It includes *julahas* (weavers), *mochis* (cobblers), sweepers, *thatheras*, shoe-makers, potters, hand-cart pedlars, hawkers, *pandas* (priests) and all other persons who work for their living or provide their individual services on demand. There are shops of all kinds, *halwai* shops, *pan bidi* shops, shops manufacturing or selling aerated water (soft drinks), shops dealing in grocery and vegetables and fruit shops. Bakeries sell their products directly or through agents. Goldsmiths manufacture gold and silver ornaments. Shops dealing in general merchandise, oilmen's stores and consumer goods and novelties also cater to the needs of the people. Changing concepts and circumstances make scope for new occupations. Take for example, the public eating houses. The growing habit of eating outside has led to the establishment of a large number of tea stalls, snack bars, *'dhabas* and a few coffee houses and restaurants where bearers are employed to serve refreshments. Likewise, a desire to wear standardised clothes has promoted the opening of shops dealing in ready-made garments. The increasing use of bicycles, auto-cycles, cycle rickshaws, scooters and motor cars has been responsible for attracting people to take to the business of cycle and auto-repairing. Quacks, street singers, beggars, and jugglers who do not remain at one station but keep on moving from one place to another for their livelihood may also be called self-employed persons.

The time-old *julahas* (weavers), *mochis* (cobblers), potters and sweepers are spread throughout the district and serve the rural community. Most of them in the rural areas help families in their agricultural activities and perform their customary professional services on the occasion of marriages and other ceremonies. The *mochi* (cobbler) with his equipment hanging by the shoulder in a box may usually be seen hawking for his service in the streets. Cobblers usually attend to the repairing, mending and reconditioning of shoes. Others who make new shoes have their own shops. The potters make ordinary vessels mostly for the use of villagers. The earthen pitchers and *surahis*, because of their property to cool the water, are sold in large number during the summer season both in the urban and rural areas. The potters of Firozpur Jhirka are famous for their skill in making the earthen wares. The sweepers engaged in cleaning houses in urban areas get a few rupees per month in addition to a *chapati* daily or weekly and occasionally small gifts, in cash or kind on festivals and ceremonial occasions. In recent years, owing to better employment facilities and privileges, some sweepers have been shifting over to services in Government offices and private organisations,

The shoe-makers in this district particularly of village Jharsa (tahsil Gurgaon) are specialists in their trade. They have organised themselves into cooperative societies. The Government provides them with loans, technical advice and various other facilities.

Hand-cart pedlars and hawkers go about the towns and villages hawking their goods. The goods which they sell include among others, articles of daily use, vegetables, fruits, eatables, general merchandise, crockery, cloth and toys. By the end of March 1977, 1,143 persons were employed as vendors selling eatables, etc., on *rehris* in municipal areas.

Except in very small villages, a tea-stall of some kind has made its appearance almost in all parts of the district; its appearance depending on the clientele, local and otherwise, which patronises it. The smaller ones, managed by a single person and serving nothing but tea, are generally shabby. The bigger ones which also serve other hot and cold beverages and some edibles are more presentable in appearance and are managed by more than one person. A few modern-type restaurants have also sprung up in the urban areas and these engage cooks and bearers according to the size and requirements of the establishment.

The rapid and continuous increase in the number of bicycles both in the urban and rural areas has made the vocation of bicycle repairing much popular. No high skill is required for this job; bicycle repairers are, therefore, found in every nook and corner of the district. Although slack during the rainy season, the business remains brisk throughout the year, particularly during the summer when persons with bicycle-repair tools can be seen here and there in the corner of a street or under the shade of a tree by the roadside. On the other hand, the auto-mechanics have their repair shops only in urban areas.

In every town and big villages one comes across shops dealing in general merchandise. The goods on sale comprise toilet articles (as combs, hair-brushes, mirrors, etc.), soaps, oils, tooth-pastes, tooth-brushes, shoe-polishes, hosiery articles, ready-made garments and sundries of daily use. They have flourishing business in the sense that with the rise in the standard of living there is an increasing demand for such consumer goods and in fact new shops keep coming up into existence.

Every town and big village of the district has a number of *halwai* shops. In the old days their familiar sweetmeat preparations were *laddus* and *jalebis*. The development of communications and an increasing contact with other parts of the country have introduced some new sweetmeat preparations like *gulab jamans*, *rasgullas*, *barfi* and various kinds of *halwas*. *Jalebis*, *imritis*, *laddus*

and milk-cake of Firozpur Jhirka are popular. In urban areas sweetmeats prepared from milk are more popular¹. These shops are generally one-man units employing two or three or even more persons according to the requirements of the establishments. This business provides employment throughout the year.

Pan-bidi stalls in urban areas are tiny booths which are a familiar sight throughout the district. These one-man units in towns which usually sell cigarettes also serve as *chopals* in villages. These become social centres for people who stop to listen to radio broadcasts and recorded film music and talk about current events.

Not so long ago, every place of some significance had a unit which manufactured aerated drinks for local consumption. Now bottled drinks being made available in many places by large manufacturing units, their number is on the decrease. In the last few years bottled soft drinks have become very popular and it is fashionable to drink these with a straw put into the bottle. Such drinks are imported into the district from Delhi. In fact soft drinks are freely offered in all big functions and marriage celebrations.

A grocer supplies the basic necessities of daily use. A number of such shops can be found in every locality. Although these are one-man establishments, generally a helper is also engaged. Every town has a number of shops selling vegetables and fruits. Enterprising persons with small capitals carry vegetables and fruits on their *rehris* (hand-carts) and sell these to customers at their doors.

It is not unusual to come across a bakery even in a small town. The bakeries have gained popularity owing to the demand for their ready products. Such establishments are mostly one-man units. The proprietor engages one or two persons for preparing products as bread, cakes, biscuits, pastries, etc. The bakery units sell their products in wholesale as well as in retail. Usually the grocers and hawkers buy these products in wholesale and retail these to their customers along with other articles.

Different types of gold and silver ornaments are made by the goldsmiths. The ordinary goldsmith cannot afford to purchase his stock of precious metals like gold and silver. These precious metals are, therefore, supplied to them by the customers who place orders for ornaments. However, richer goldsmiths have their own stock and they prepare ornaments even without taking the

1. During the lean summer months (usually mid-April to mid-July) when the milk is in short supply, the State Government bans the preparation and sale of milk products so that milk remains available to the public for general consumption.

metal in advance from the customers. This business gets a boost during the period when marriages are celebrated.

In rural India, still the day dawns with the humming of songs sung by women while grinding grain on the grinding wheels. The Gurgaon district is not an exception to this. However, with the passage of time, flour mills have come to be established in urban areas and in some cases in rural areas as well. The new pattern of living has necessitated such a change. Grinding of grains like wheat, *jowar* and *bajra*, dehusking of paddy, grinding chillies, etc., constitute the main work of these flour mills.

Electric fans, radios and watches have now become a part and parcel of the life of practically every family in the urban areas and have also gained no less popularity among the rural masses. Shops selling these articles and repairing them are naturally to be found in most of the towns. Their fixed capital ranges between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 depending mostly on the volume of the business. The profit margin of these establishments ranges between 25 per cent and 30 per cent. Repairing charges depend on the parts replaced.

Religion has been a full-time occupation and the main source of income for some persons, among whom the most numerous are the priests. The priests conduct worship and perform rites in accordance with religious scriptures and recognised practices in a temple, church, *gurdwara* or mosque, and make their living in return for their services. They are called Poojari, Padre, Granthi and Mullah according to the faith of denominations to which they belong. Some Hindus practise the art of astrology and palmistry. The astrologers prepare horoscopes of persons showing position of stars at the time of birth and interpret horoscopes to tell past events in their lives and predict the future. The palmists interpret lines and other symbols on palms of persons.

As elsewhere, beggars are to be seen everywhere. Some of them expose their crippled or wounded limbs to evoke pity for alms. At bus stands women and children are often seen showering their blessings and goodwill continuously in order to strike a generous chord in the heart of the giver of alms. Others try to entertain the people by singing before they beg for money. Common jugglers usually earn their living by showing feats of jugglery and other tricks to an audience they manage to collect. Occasionally, one may find a *bandarwala* or *richhwala* entertaining the people by showing the feats of monkeys or the bear he has trained for the purpose. The snake-charmer also belongs to this category. He collects alms by instilling awe in the minds of the people by showing a snake or two. What these people collect in return for the entertainment they provide is anybody's guess.

The quack who exhibits his medicinal stuff on the roadside and uses his powers of oratory to extol the potency of his medicines is also a familiar sight everywhere. He is usually successful in palming off his stuff to the ignorant, credulous people and before long moves to another station to avoid receiving complaints about his ineffective preparations.

The contiguity of the Gurgaon district to Delhi has its special bearing on the livelihood pattern on both the sides. A large number of workers employed in industries at Faridabad reside in Delhi and daily come to their duty places at Faridabad. Paradoxically due to non-availability and costly residential accommodation at Delhi/New Delhi, many a person engaged in the Central Government offices and commercial establishments live at Gurgaon and Faridabad and daily commute to Delhi or New Delhi. A similar paradox is noticeable in so far as employment in the education line is concerned. Many women teachers employed at Gurgaon and Faridabad reside at Delhi whereas, attracted by better pay-scale a number of male teachers belonging to Gurgaon and Faridabad have secured service under the Delhi Administration. While the former daily come to Gurgaon and Faridabad, the latter daily go to Delhi and New Delhi.

The proximity to Delhi has made the Gurgaon district a potential source of milk supply for the people of Delhi. In the villages practically every family has one or two buffaloes the milk of which he sells to the contractors of the Delhi Milk Scheme or to the cooperative societies.¹

DOMESTIC SERVICES

A domestic servant is paid between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 per month in addition to board and lodging. The Indian situation and atmosphere do not usually favour specialised jobs. A single domestic servant engaged in a household may be required to buy eatables in the market, cook food at home, clean the used dishes and plates, scrub utensils, sweep the house, make the beds and in fact do anything also at the bidding of the master. It is a hard life full of chores. Some women also work as part-time domestic servants in a number of houses for cleaning utensils, sweeping and helping the house wives in their daily chores. Such a part-time domestic worker gets about Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per month.

In urban areas, the upper middle class and the more well-to-do people often employ domestic servants. If both the partners are in service, a domestic

servant is employed to look after their house and children. The increase in the number of women working in offices, industrial establishments and schools has increased the demand for domestic servants. On the other hand owing to the opening of other avenues which provide increasing opportunities of employment elsewhere and particularly the establishment of industrial establishments at Faridabad, Ballabgarh and other towns, the domestic servants have become scarce in relation to their demand.

In rural areas, hardly any family employs servants for domestic work. Most rural women attend to their domestic work themselves. The *halis* besides attending to agricultural operations, do domestic chores for their masters. These persons who are generally landless labourers are paid at fixed proportion of the harvest. If engaged on cash wages, they generally receive Rs. 4 to 5 daily in addition to two meals not costing more than Rs. 2.

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

Chapter IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The livelihood pursuits of the people of any region, the nature and variety of occupations followed, as also the economic development of the area are closely related to the stages of economic development and the extent to which available resources are exploited for the industrial and agronomic advancement of that region. This district, lying in the shadow of Delhi, has witnessed devastating upheavals of foreign invasions and internecine warfare. It also suffered from the insecurity of harvests. In no part of the then Punjab had droughts and scarcity been so prevalent and overwhelming as in this district and recurring famines and scarcity have left their indelible mark on the life of the people. Struck by the miserable condition of the people, the primitiveness of their farming and the squalor of their houses, F.L.Brayne, the then Deputy Commissioner, introduced in 1920 a scheme of reconstruction, popularly known as "the Gurgaon Scheme", to bring about all round improvement. This was the British Government's project plan to meet Mahatma Gandhi's challenge of establishing mass contacts with the people. The scheme yielded some favourable results but the famine of 1928 and the general depression of the thirties thwarted these efforts. The position improved a little during World War II as a rise in agricultural prices and income from their sons serving in the army brought more money to the farmers for a time. Basic backwardness and low standard of living, however, continued to be the main characteristics of the Gurgaon district before the Independence. The Partition provided a new facet to this poverty-stricken district. The displaced persons who came to the district had among them individuals who had initiative and experience to start a new life through the process of economic development. With the introduction of schemes for economic growth as a result of planning, the district, therefore, started making headway in various fields of economic development. Under the community development programme, facilities for education, medical aid, improved agricultural practices, loans and grants were provided in the rural sector. All possible efforts were made in the urban areas to develop trade and industry. As a result of these measures, the average income of the people began to show an upward trend.

The all-round development in different fields of the district economy has been discussed in the relevant Chapters. Here it is necessary to review the state of agriculture and industries in the district for these two fields play a major role in shaping its economy. To take agriculture first, according to the 1971 Census, it was the primary occupation of nearly 57.7 per cent (2,10,124 cultivators and 47,395 agricultural labourers) of the total of 4,45,948 working population in the district. The contribution of the district in the production of barley in the State in 1970-71 was the largest (59.68 per cent) while in respect of *bajra* it ranked second (17.68 per cent) after Hisar (41.16 per cent) in the State¹. The total value of agricultural produce marketed through regulated markets, was estimated to be Rs 23 crore.

For various reasons which include a larger area brought under cultivation of food crops, increased irrigation facilities, use of fertilizers and high yielding varieties of seeds and improved agricultural implements, the yield from the land has increased appreciably to the advantage of the grower also. This position is reflected in the following table relating to the yield rates of different crops during 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1969-70 :—

Crop	(kilograms per hectare)		
	1960-61	1965-66	1969-70
<i>Bajra</i>	223	289	557
Wheat	1,139	1,297	2,054
Barley	669	1,610	1,408
Gram	669	489	990
<i>Jowar</i>	127	184	213
Sugarcane (in terms of <i>gur</i>)	3,226	2,700	3,926

The increase in yield rate was more in the case of *bajra*, where it has increased nearly 150 per cent during the above period. The increase in wheat and *jowar* was 80 per cent and 68 per cent respectively. The yield rate of barley increased from 669 kilograms in 1960-61 to 1,610 kilograms in 1965-66, but there was a decline during 1965-66 to 1969-70. In the case of gram and sugarcane, yield rates declined during 1960-61 to 1965-66 but increased between 1965-66 to 1969-70.

1. Census of India, 1971, Series 6—Haryana, Part II-A, General Population Tables, p.88.

2. The district was again on the top in 1971-72 in the production of barley (50.99 per cent) but in respect of *bajra*, it was relegated to the third position (14.10 per cent) with Hisar occupying the first position (37.82 per cent) followed by Mahendragarh (19.71 per cent).

However, the per hectare yield of important crops in the re-organised district during 1974-75 to 1976-77 was as shown below :

Crop	(kilograms per hectare)		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Bajra</i>	386	450	401
Wheat	1,889	1,723	1,851
Barley	1,164	1,371	1,239
Gram	546	815	912
<i>Jowar</i>	348	239	233
Sugarcane (in terms of <i>gur</i>)	2,997	3,226	3,357

The net area sown per cultivator in 1970-71 was 1.80 hectares in the then Gurgaon district, which was somewhat low when compared to 1.90 hectares in the State but it was more than 1.34 hectares for the country as a whole. The changes in area under important crops in the district can be seen from the following table :—

Crops	(hectares)		
	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71
<i>Bajra</i>	1,46,099	1,31,044	1,46,135
Wheat	71,118	87,543	1,55,475
Barley	44,699	55,884	52,272
Gram	1,61,970	94,585	1,15,295
<i>Jowar</i>	59,124	47,122	37,443
Sugarcane	13,942	20,266	15,117

It is clear from the above table that the area under wheat steadily increased from 71,118 hectares in 1960-61 to 87,543 hectares in 1965-66 and further to 1,55,475 hectares in 1970-71. There was a corresponding increase of 17 per cent in the area under barley during 1960-61 to 1970-71. The area under

bajra declined from 1,46,099 hectares in 1960-61 to 1,31,044 hectares in 1965-66. During 1965-66 to 1970-71 there was a marginal increase in the area under *bajra*. The area under gram varied widely from 1,61,970 hectares in 1960-61 to 94,585 hectares in 1965-66 and then increased to 1,15,295 hectares during 1970-71. The area under *jowar* decreased gradually. Another important crop was sugarcane under which the area increased during 1960-61 to 1965-66 but decreased during 1965-66 to 1970-71.

The area under these crops, in the re-organised district, during 1974-75 to 1976-77 was :

Crops	(hectares)		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Bajra</i>	93,300	1,01,400	96,000
Wheat	1,38,100	1,58,200	1,82,800
Barley	64,500	54,200	37,400
Gram	42,200	62,400	57,800
<i>Jowar</i>	35,600	35,000	52,300
Sugarcane	13,700	11,300	11,600

In the past, there were only a few industries in the district, i.e. utensil-making, slate manufacturing, salt manufacturing, *moorah*-making, *mehndi* grinding, glue-making, manufacturing of saltpetre, glass bangles and small-width *pagrees* (turbans). These insignificant industries provided employment to a small number of persons only. After Independence, the district started making rapid progress in the field of industry. It now has the unique distinction of having one of the biggest industrial complex located at Faridabad. Numerous industrial products are manufactured here. In 1970-71, there were 760 small-scale industries in the then district. This number included 193 small-scale units with a capital investment of Rs. 1 lakh or more. Besides, there were 80 registered large and medium-scale units, 40 ancillary units and 6,630 cottage industries. All these industries provided employment to about one lakh workers. The estimated total capital investment made in all these industries was about Rs. 200 crore and their annual production in 1970-71 was Rs. 142.09 crore. This excluded 567 small-scale industrial units with investment of less than Rs. one lakh each.¹

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Industries'.

However, in 1976-77, in the re-organised district there were 125 large and medium-scale industrial units, 2,586 small-scale industrial units 92 ancillary units and 6630 cottage industries. Of the 2586 small-scale industrial units, 379 had an investment of more than Rs. one lakh. All these industries provided employment to about 1.50 lakh workers.

MANPOWER DISTRIBUTION

The general population on the basis of work has been divided into two broad categories, viz. Workers and Non-Workers. Out of the total population of 12,40,706 persons in the then district according to the 1961 Census, the number of persons engaged in some kind of economic activity or gainful work was 4,87,658, while the number of Non-Workers was 7,53,048. Their rural and urban split was as shown below:

	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Workers	3,39,027	1,48,631	2,86,589	1,43,423	52,438	5,208
Non-workers	3,20,405	4,32,643	2,62,920	3,42,173	57,485	90,470
Total :	6,59,432	5,81,274	5,49,509	4,85,596	1,09,923	95,678

The ratio of Workers to Non-Workers in the district was 39.30 to 60.70, the corresponding ratio for the then Punjab State being 34.97 to 65.03. These figures indicate that the population of economically inactive population in the district was lower than that in the State as a whole.

In the re-organised district of Gurgaon, the number of persons engaged in some kind of economic activity, on the basis of 1971 Census was 3,71,615, while the number of Non-Workers was 10,00,582. Their male and female distribution was as under¹ :

	Males	Females	Total
Workers	3,55,827	15,788	3,71,615
Non-workers	3,87,527	6,13,055	10,00,582
Total :	7,43,354	6,28,843	13,72,197

1. Source : Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1976-77, p.14.

The ratio of Workers to Non-Workers in the district was 27.08 to 72.92, the corresponding ratio for the Haryana State being 26.44 to 73.56. The ratio of Workers to Non-Workers was much less in 1971 when compared to the ratio based upon 1961 Census. The major reason for this variation was the change in the definition of workers, especially of female workers.

Workers.—Agriculture has been for long the mainstay of livelihood of the majority of the people in the district. Almost throughout the first half of the present century the economy of the then district was centred upon the rural areas and it revolved round the agriculturist. Even according to 1961 Census, 70.31 per cent of the total working population derived its sustenance from agriculture. The fact is borne out by the following table giving break-up of working population by industrial category according to 1961 Census¹ :

Category of Workers	Number of workers			Percentage to total working force
	Males	Females	Total	
1. As cultivators	2,01,678	1,18,523	3,20,201	65.66
2. As agricultural labourers	15,534	7,129	22,663	4.65
3. In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	2,078	545	2,623	0.53
4. In household industry	24,132	9,016	33,148	6.80
5. In manufacturing other than household industry	18,722	1,129	19,851	4.07
6. In construction	6,673	354	7,027	1.44
7. In trade and commerce	18,495	510	19,005	3.90
8. In transport, storage and communications	9,189	41	9,230	1.90
9. In other services	42,526	11,384	53,910	11.05
Total working force :	3,39,027	1,48,631	4,87,658	100.00

1. Census of India, 1961, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1965, pp. 170-71.

These figures reveal that in 1961, about 70.31 per cent of the working population (against 68.5 per cent in 1951) was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the district as against 63.94 per cent in the State as a whole.¹ Mining, quarrying, livestock, etc., accounted for only 0.53 per cent which was the lowest category. Non-agricultural pursuits including mining, etc., accounted for 29.69 per cent of the workers among whom 'Other services' was the most important category which accounted for 11.05 per cent, followed by 'Household industry' (6.80 per cent) and 'Manufacturing other than household industry' (4.07 per cent). The categories of 'Trade and commerce', 'Transport, storage and communications' and 'Construction' accounted for 3.90, 1.90 and 1.44 per cent of the workers respectively.

Due to re-organisation of the district in December 1972, the position of workers changed to some extent. On the basis of 1971 Census, this re-organised district possessed 46.27 per cent cultivators and 10.56 per cent agricultural labourers out of the total workers. The percentage of workers in manufacturing was 13.00. Category-wise break-up on the basis of 1971 Census is given below :

Category of workers	Number of workers			Percentage to total working force
	Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1. As cultivators	1,67,733	4,216	1,71,949	46.27
2. As agricultural labourers	35,225	4,004	39,229	10.56
3. In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	6,926	445	7,371	1.98
4. In household industry	11,662	421	12,083	3.25
5. In manufacturing other than household industry	46,536	1,792	48,328	13.00
6. In construction	7,418	435	7,853	2.11

1. These figures should not be taken to imply necessarily that there is a greater dependence on agriculture now than a decade ago, since there is a higher percentage of workers among the agricultural classes. Whereas the figures for 1951 relate to the whole population, the figures for 1961 take into account only the workers. These, however, indicate the extent to which the district population depends on agriculture as a means of its livelihood.

1	2	3	4	5
7. In trade and commerce	22,441	244	22,685	6.10
8. In transport, storage and communications	8,182	84	8,266	2.22
9. In other services	49,704	4,147	53,851	14.49
Total working force :	3,55,827	15,788	3,71,615	100.00

The category-wise rural and urban break-up of the total working force in the district is given in Table XXXVIII of Appendix. Naturally, agricultural pursuits preponderate in the rural areas. But in the urban areas 'Other services' preponderate followed, in order, by 'Manufacturing other than household industry', 'Trade and commerce', 'Household industry,' and 'Transport, storage and communications'.

Non-workers.—The number of non-workers, i.e. those not engaged in any economic activity, was 7,53,048 (3,20,405 males and 4,32,643 females) in 1961. A study of the relevant details given in Table XXXIX of Appendix, shows that the distribution pattern of non-workers according to the type of activity among males and females was very dissimilar. The largest number of non-workers fell in the category of 'Dependents, infants and disabled' which was 4,34,780 (57.74 per cent) of the non-workers. It included 2,22,857 females. In the second category fell 'Household duties' whose number was 1,84,012 (24.43 per cent). Out of it, the number of females was 1,83,698. These two categories jointly accounted for 82.17 per cent. In the 'Household duties', the percentage of males was 0.04 (313) whereas the percentage of females was 42.46 (1,83,698). The females engaged in household duties were proportionately higher in urban areas than in villages where women-folk in addition to their attending to household chores also participated in agriculture and household industry.

The number of 'Full time students' (1,25,286) formed 16.64 per cent of the non-working population. Out of it, the male percentage was 13.36 and the female percentage was 3.28. The higher number of 'Full time students' (86,646) in rural areas indicates extension of educational facilities for young people in rural areas or belonging to rural areas although male students still outnumber females. While men have to work for a living, women are consigned to household duties.

The number of persons in the district seeking work was 0.31 per cent

(2,381) of the total non-working population. The number of males was much higher than that of females (2,356 males and 25 females).

Principal and secondary works.—There are some persons in the working population, who are engaged in more than one productive activity. The principal activity required more time and brought them a major portion of their income than the secondary activity. The following details about the persons doing secondary work in the pre-organised district have been taken from the Census of 1961¹ :

1. Persons working principally as cultivators and doing secondary work

(a) at household industry	15,528	(11,332 Males) (4,196 Females)
(b) as agricultural industry labourers	2,418	(1,835 Males) (583 Females)
Total :	17,946	

2. Persons working principally as agricultural labourers and doing secondary work

(a) at household industry	127	(104 Males) (23 Females)
(b) as cultivators	131	(110 Males) (21 Females)
Total :	258	

3. Persons working principally at household industry and doing secondary work

(a) as cultivators	1,098	(781 Males) (317 Females)
(b) as agricultural labourers	748	(487 Males) (261 Females)
Total :	1,846	

Out of total of 3,20,201 persons engaged principally in cultivation, 17,946 or 5.60 per cent did some secondary work; out of a total of 22,663 persons

1. Census of India, 1961, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1965, p. 214.

engaged principally as agricultural labourers, 258 or 1.14 per cent did some secondary work; and out of a total of 33,148 persons principally engaged in household industry 1,846 or 5.57 per cent did some secondary work. Agricultural labourers as well as those engaged in household industry preferred to take up cultivation to supplement their earnings.

Occupational distribution.—Table XL of Appendix gives occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation on the basis of the 1961 Census.¹ It shows that the most important category of occupations besides agriculture was 'Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers' not elsewhere classified (48.18 per cent), followed, in order, by Service, Sport and Recreation Workers (15.27 per cent); Sales Workers (12.12 per cent); Farmer, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (5.82 per cent); Professional, Technical and Related Workers (4.95 per cent); Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers (4.75 per cent) and Clerical and Related Workers (4.20 per cent). The rest of the categories, which are relatively insignificant, accounted for less than 4 per cent each.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

The economy of Haryana is dominated by agriculture with 82.85 per cent of the population (according to the 1961 Census) living in rural areas. Full employment can become possible only after a considerable period of development in the conventional sector, i.e. agriculture, together with a well defined policy of diversion of surplus man-power from agriculture to industry. Out of a total population of 12,40,706 only 4,87,658 formed the work force (39.30 per cent), of which 3,42,864 (27.63 per cent) were engaged in the conventional sector and the remaining 1,44,794 (11.67 per cent) were engaged in other pursuits, i.e. mining and quarrying, household, industry, manufacturing, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and in other un-identified services.² However, in the re-organised district, on the basis of 1971 Census, out of a total population of 13,72,197, only 3,71,615 formed the work force (27.08 per cent), of which 2,11,178 (15.31 per cent) were engaged in the conventional sector and the remaining 1,60,437 (11.77 per cent) were engaged in other pursuits, i.e. mining and quarrying, household industry, manufacturing, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and in other un-identified services.

Employment status.—For a proper assessment of the employment status of workers it will be convenient to study them under the categories of those

engaged in agricultural and those engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Among those engaged in agriculture, the most important status is that of self-employed persons who work with the help of family labour. Those engaged in non-agricultural pursuits have been categorised as persons at work (i) in household industry and (ii) in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service. Out of a total of 1,44,794 persons engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, 33,148 are covered in category (i) and are classified into employees and others, while the remaining 1,11,646 in category (ii) are classified into employer, employee, single worker and family worker. Of the persons at work in category (ii), 2,972 (2.66 per cent) persons were returned as employers, 43,918 (39.34 per cent) persons as employees, 56,789 (50.86 per cent) persons as single workers and 7,968 (7.14 per cent) persons as family workers. Further details of this classification by sex and urban/rural workers are given in Tables XXXVIII to XLI of Appendix.

Employment exchanges.—The Employment Exchange, Gurgaon, was established in October 1947. The activities of this exchange were further expanded by opening its sub-offices at Palwal in 1950, Rewari¹ in 1951 and Faridabad in 1959. These offices were raised to the status of Town Employment Exchange, District Employment Exchange and Divisional Employment Exchange from July 4, 1974; May 13, 1971 and December 19, 1967 respectively. To cover the rural areas, two Rural Manpower Units were opened at Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka in 1971 and 1973 respectively.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, came into force on June 1, 1960. It makes a statutory obligation on the part of all establishments in public as well as private sector to notify all vacancies to the employment exchange. In private sector, provisions of the Act apply only to those establishments which employ 25 or more persons. The working of employment exchanges in the Gurgaon district during 1952 to 1977 is given in Table XLII of Appendix.

The State Directorate of Employment, Haryana, runs employment exchanges in the district. These register the names and qualifications of those people who being unemployed; seek employment. These exchanges are also supplied information about the vacancies which under the law must be reported to them. The employment exchanges are in a position to determine the kinds of employment in which (1) the vacancies are fewer than the number of applicants and (2) the vacancies are apt to remain unfilled for lack of suitably qualified personnel.

1. In the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1965*, pp. 191—207.

2. *Ibid*, pp. 170, 191.

We can form a general idea of unemployment from the Census figures of 1961 which give details of unemployed persons aged 15 and above by sex and educational level, both in urban and rural areas as shown in Table XLIII of Appendix.

The problem of the unemployed in the district is varied and complex. Certain trades lack suitable personnel while others have surplus man-power. The surplus category included ex-trainees of different trades, fresh graduates and people with lower qualifications. The problem of unemployment can be tackled with the right sort of occupational information and guidance and provision of sufficient training facilities, in the occupations in which vacancies exist. To perform this function, the vocational guidance programme was shifted to the Employment Exchange, Gurgaon, in February 1962 from Rohtak. Talks are delivered in schools and colleges and at employment exchanges where employed counselling is also done. A career information room has been established. The programmes of occupational research and analysis as also the publication of career books and pamphlets are being attended to by the State Headquarters of the National Employment Service, Haryana, Chandigarh, and the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Government of India, New Delhi.

PRICES AND WAGES

Prices, price movements and wages together form the pivot on which the entire economic activity revolves. The prices of commodities and the wages for services rendered are an expression in monetary form of their individual and relative values.

World War I led to an increase both in prices and wages. An idea of this increase may be formed from the table below showing prices and wages of labour during the periods that preceded and followed World War I :

Year	Retail Prices (per rupee) ¹					
	Wheat		Barley		Gram	
	Seers	Chhataks	Seers	Chhataks	Seers	Chhataks
1901 to 1905	14	2	23	0	18	15
1906 to 1910	9	14	15	0	12	14
1911 to 1915	10	15	15	6	15	14
1916 to 1920	7	6	10	5	9	13
1921	6	8	9	0	7	8
1922	4	0	6	4	5	4

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1935, pp. cxii-cxiii.

Year	Wages of Labour (per day) ¹											
	Skilled						Unskilled					
	Highest			Lowest			Highest			Lowest		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1912	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
1917	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	2	0
1922	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	5	6	0	3	6

The general depression of the late twenties / early thirties and the World War II were other factors that greatly affected the economy of the district. A comparison of prices and wages in the table below illustrates how prices and wages were affected during these periods :

Year	Retail Prices (per rupee)					
	Wheat		Barley		Gram	
	Seers	Chhataks	Seers	Chhataks	Seers	Chhataks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1929	6	13	8	6	6	12
1930	8	7	11	0	7	4
1931	12	14	20	0	10	8
1932 ²	12	6	24	8	15	0
1933	10	13	18	0	16	8
1934	14	8	24	0	17	12
1935	13	8	24	0	22	0
1936	13	0	22	0	20	0
1937	8	12	16	0	16	0
1938	11	8	17	8	15	8
1939	12	0	16	0	10	4
1940	9	8	12	8	10	0

1. Ibid, p. cx.

2. Ibid, pp. cxii-cxiii.

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1941	10	6	18	0	11	4
1942	8	12	12	4	8	8
1943	6	8	5	0	4	4
1944 ¹	3	12	6	4	4	10
1945	3	8	6	0	4	0
1946	3	10	5	10	4	13
1947	3	10	5	10	4	13
1948	1	7	1	6	2	8
1949	2	7	2	15	2	14
1950	2	7	2	14	2	8

Wages of Labour (per day)

Year	Skilled						Unskilled					
	Highest			Lowest			Highest			Lowest		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1927	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	5	6	0	3	6
1932 ^a	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
1935	0	11	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
1937	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
1942 ^a	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	3	0
1947	4	0	0	2	8	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
1952	5	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0

The Economic and Statistical Organisation, Haryana, collects the data on wholesale prices for a large number of agricultural commodities from all the market committees of the Gurgaon district. The data are published in the 'Monthly Wholesale Price Bulletin of Haryana'. The following table shows the average annual wholesale prices of various agricultural commodities in the district during the sixties and early seventies. These are the averages of 52 weeks of the year and for all the market committees of the district :—

1. The data for the years 1933—44 have been taken from the entries recorded in the copy of the Gazetteer *ibid* kept in the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. The data for the subsequent years have been obtained from the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, p. cx.

3. The data for the years 1935—42 have been taken from the entries recorded in the copy of the Gazetteer *ibid*, kept in the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. The data for the subsequent years have been obtained from the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Commodity	(Rs. per quintal)												
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Wheat	(Rs.) 41.50	(Rs.) 46.30	(Rs.) 59.75	(Rs.) 62.84	(Rs.) 62.78	(Rs.) 97.70	(Rs.) 98.75	(Rs.) 98.83	(Rs.) 97.25	(Rs.) 100.00	(Rs.) 101.80	(Rs.) 85.95	(Rs.) 90.35
Jowar	22.85	24.80	30.35	43.50	62.50	72.15	75.84	73.90	78.00	80.25	81.00	84.63	84.79
Bajra	26.74	28.67	35.15	62.75	61.63	66.00	96.00	73.00	65.35	68.72	80.00	90.00	97.34
Barley	32.60	29.90	31.75	57.50	54.35	65.70	107.85	61.80	78.90	82.00	85.00	85.74	103.00
Maize	27.19	30.00	34.50	62.78	55.25	59.00	96.45	82.30	65.83	58.00	61.50	78.00	82.85
Gram	34.45	39.15	44.37	65.30	58.60	73.50	109.85	77.90	82.50	95.00	100.00	110.00	120.66
Groundnut	66.00	66.98	67.90	75.53	88.25	90.00	135.00	117.80	129.85	150.50	162.25	163.00	165.00
Gur	42.55	58.60	74.84	80.00	68.75	82.50	154.00	114.00	98.50	150.00	175.00	176.00	178.00
Potato	36.00	37.75	37.50	46.59	46.70	45.75	38.65	35.75	42.80	40.15	40.00	67.00	70.00
Cotton (Desi)	—	—	45.61	49.57	55.00	63.83	65.00	67.70	85.00	90.00	105.00	115.85	120.00

The prices of agricultural commodities continuously rose from 1960-61 and reached the maximum level in 1966-67. Thereafter the prices decreased in 1967-68 except in the case of cotton (*desi*) and a nominal increase of 8 paise per quintal in wheat. During 1968-69, the prices declined in respect of wheat, *bajra*, maize and *gur*, while those of *jowar*, barley, gram, groundnut, potatoes and cotton (*desi*) increased. The years 1969-70 and 1970-71 again registered an upward trend in prices.

As regards individual commodities, the price of wheat rose from Rs. 41.50 per quintal in 1960-61 to Rs. 98.83 in 1967-68. It decreased a little in the subsequent year but again registered an increase in 1969-70 and 1970-71. Almost similar trends were observed in other commodities except *gur* and potatoes. It is interesting that there was no significant rise in the price of potatoes sold at Rs. 40 per quintal in 1970-71 as against Rs. 36 in 1960-61. The price of *gur*, however, had gone up by more than four times in 1970-71 (Rs. 175 per quintal) as compared to Rs. 42.55 per quintal in 1960-61.

The following table shows the harvest prices¹ which prevailed in the district from 1960-61 to 1971-72 (in the old district) and 1972-73 to 1976-77 (in the re-organised district) :—

1. The harvest prices are the average wholesale prices at which the commodities are sold by the producers in the villages during the harvesting period.

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Wheat	39.00	40.30	46.30	50.00	59.00	70.00	112.00	70.00	85.00
Jowar	20.80	17.30	26.73	65.00	60.00	68.00	110.00	72.00	70.00
Bajra	21.80	23.10	30.09	65.00	50.00	55.00	100.00	70.00	72.00
Barley	27.56	27.52	30.10	54.00	50.00	59.00	104.00	55.00	65.00
Gram	30.16	34.06	40.10	55.00	49.00	65.00	105.00	68.00	115.00
Maize	22.75	23.80	32.17	60.00	55.00	56.00	100.00	85.00	66.55
Sugar (Raw)	36.40	41.60	72.66	100.00	55.00	40.00	160.00	210.00	85.00
Sesamum (Til)	71.50	72.80	100.64	110.00	105.00	112.00	150.00	110.00	140.00
Groundnut	—	—	61.19	70.00	80.00	85.00	150.00	112.00	117.22
Rape	71.50	78.00	79.69	91.00	90.00	120.00	150.00	102.00	110.00
Mustard	62.40	72.80	65.06	102.00	110.00	145.00	175.00	125.00	125.00
Linseed	—	—	75.36	81.00	90.00	92.00	140.00	112.00	145.00
Torla	—	—	65.00	105.00	105.00	135.00	150.00	112.00	120.00
Tobacco	105.04	105.04	171.48	200.00	200.00	180.00	267.00	250.00	150.00
Cotton Desi (Unginned)	72.80	70.20	81.47	110.00	114.00	119.00	150.00	140.00	125.00
Cotton American (Unginned)	80.60	75.40	85.13	125.00	130.00	141.00	165.00	160.00	135.55

Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Wheat	80.00	80.00	85.00	80.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	110.00
Jowar	60.00	60.00	65.00	112.00	150.00	160.00	160.00	150.00
Bajra	65.00	50.00	57.00	96.00	100.00	120.00	75.00	80.00
Barley	52.00	52.00	55.00	98.00	110.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
Gram	90.00	85.00	90.00	117.00	200.00	195.00	100.00	125.00
Maize	65.45	50.00	60.00	66.00	80.00	75.00	65.00	65.00
Sugar (Raw)	57.20	75.00	155.00	150.00	160.00	175.00	150.00	150.00
Sesamum (Til)	155.00	150.00	155.00	176.00	300.00	250.00	200.00	250.00
Groundnut	137.60	135.00	155.00	172.00	200.00	190.00	150.00	175.00
Rape	112.00	112.00	130.00	144.00	250.00	200.00	175.00	200.00
Mustard	150.00	163.00	170.00	180.00	250.00	200.00	200.00	225.00
Linseed	150.00	155.00	160.00	171.00	160.00	190.00	175.00	200.00
Toris	126.00	130.00	135.00	161.00	200.00	180.00	150.00	175.00
Tobacco	150.00	160.00	175.00	187.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	250.00
Cotton Desi (Unginned)	140.00	140.00	150.00	162.00	175.00	175.00	175.00	200.00
Cotton American (Unginned)	152.84	165.00	175.00	183.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	250.00

The above table shows that harvest prices like the wholesale prices, also followed a similar trend. The prices kept on increasing and reached the highest level during 1966-67 and thereafter stabilised to some extent except in the case of linseed and cotton American (unginned).

There is a time lag between the movement of wholesale and retail prices. Therefore, the market information regarding the movement of prices flows down to the retailer comparatively at a slow pace. The following table shows the average annual retail prices¹ of important commodities from 1966 to 1976 which prevailed at the district headquarters town of Gurgaon :—

1. The annual retail prices are the average of weekly prices during the year.

Commodity	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Wheat	0.76	1.11	1.10	1.00	0.86	0.77	0.87	0.98	1.63	1.62	1.19
Wheat Atta	0.88	1.21	1.20	1.22	1.02	0.99	1.10	1.17	1.69	1.72	1.35
Rice-Coarse	0.71	0.81	0.90	0.93	0.86	1.17	1.28	1.73	2.57	2.37	1.94
Maize Atta	0.98	1.05	1.10	1.05	0.90	0.90	1.06	1.14	1.55	1.71	1.30
Moong Whole	1.33	1.72	1.90	1.95	1.60	1.82	2.53	3.05	2.90	2.57	2.30
Mash Whole	1.32	1.99	2.00	2.05	1.54	2.06	2.72	2.84	2.68	2.80	2.79
Gram Whole	0.77	1.12	1.10	1.00	0.99	0.92	1.18	1.60	2.36	2.18	1.41
Massar Dal	1.21	1.64	1.70	1.65	1.47	1.62	2.16	2.13	—	—	2.33
Desi Ghi	10.37	11.74	12.70	13.00	13.15	13.18	13.69	18.61	22.25	22.64	22.63
Vanaspati Ghi (2 Kilograms)	11.82	11.93	12.54	12.43	13.30	12.92	12.54	16.99	—	—	19.42
Tea Lipton (500 grams)	6.67	6.36	7.85	8.10	8.16	8.48	8.74	8.61	9.63	11.64	12.39
Milk per litre	0.89	1.03	1.10	1.20	1.09	1.13	1.17	1.44	2.15	2.27	2.00
Potato	0.68	0.84	0.75	0.80	0.75	0.72	0.69	0.83	1.05	0.76	1.00
Onion	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.60	0.71	0.56	0.82	0.72	0.77	1.07	0.70
Gur	1.65	1.89	1.75	1.60	0.89	1.25	1.82	1.84	2.03	2.16	2.15
Soft Coke (40 Kilograms)	4.08	4.30	8.50	8.50	6.00	8.71	9.19	11.44	18.32	15.03	11.77

The above table reveals that average retail prices like wholesale prices also rose considerably. Wheat prices increased from 76 paise per kilogram in 1966 to Rs. 1.11 in 1967, after which a downward trend started which continued up to 1971 (77 paise per kilogram). From 1972 onward, the wheat price again registered an upward trend and in 1975 it was Rs. 1.62 per kilogram, i.e. more than double the 1971 price. However, in 1976 it declined to Rs. 1.19 per kilogram. The prices of other commodities also moved in a similar way with slight variations from year to year. But the increase in the price of gram, milk, *gur* and kerosene oil registered almost 100 per cent increase over 1971 prices thus badly hitting the consumers of lower income brackets.

The Economic and Statistical Organisation started compiling monthly cost of living index numbers for working classes from 1956-57, in respect of important industrial towns in the State. Rewari, then a town in the Gurgaon district, was one of them. This series was discontinued after 1966 and in the new series Faridabad replaced Rewari. 1966 based series of Faridabad was discontinued and replaced by a new series (base July 1972 to June 1973) from July 1975. The relevant year-wise data regarding cost of living index numbers from 1956-57 to 1966-67 in respect of Rewari and from 1967 to 1976 in respect of Faridabad are given below. These index numbers are based on the weekly retail prices that prevailed in these towns in respect of more than 100 commodities/services which were mostly consumed by the working classes :

Town 1	Year 2	Food 3	General 4
		(Base 1950-51 : 100)	
Rewari	1956-57	104	104
	1957-58	107	107
	1958-59	120	119
	1959-60	124	123
	1960-61	126	125
	1961-62	129	130
	1962-63	127	132
	1963-64	134	138
	1964-65	160	155
	1965-66	167	165
	1966-67	214	199

1	2	3	4
		(Base 1966 : 100)	
Faridabad	1967 ¹	128	120
	1968	129	121
	1969	128	122
	1970	132	128
	1971	131	134
	1972	144	145
	1973	166	164
	1974	212	206
	1975 ²	222	217
		(Base 1972-73 : 100)	
	1975 ³	143	138
	1976	136	135
	1977	149	146

The above table indicates that the general price level rose continuously till 1966-67. In 1958-59, the rise was 19 per cent of the base year but it was not so sharp in 1959-60 to 1963-64. Again in 1964-65, it rose by 12 per cent over the previous year and by 6 per cent in 1965-66 over 1964-65. The price rise was, however, tremendous in 1966-67 when in a single year it rose by 20 per cent beating all the previous ten-year record. During the period of sixteen years from 1950-51 to 1966-67, the price level had increased by 99 per cent in Rewari. This state of affairs was not, however, peculiar to Rewari alone. During the same period, in other parts of the State, the prices had risen by 99 per cent in Bhiwani (in the then Hisar district), 81 per cent in Panipat (Karnal district) and 94 per cent in Ambala Cantt. (Ambala district). The position in the country as a whole was almost similar. The all-India working class cost of living index number was 191 in 1966-67 with 1949 as the base.

1. Average from June to December 1967.
2. Average from January to June 1975.
3. Average from July to December 1975.

The price level at Faridabad remained normal during the years 1967 to 1969. However, in 1970, an increase of about 5 per cent occurred in the price level. The rise was about 4 per cent during 1971, 8.2 per cent in 1972, 13.1 per cent in 1973 and 25.6 per cent in 1974. The price level further galloped by 5.3 per cent during the first half of 1975. The prices thus more than doubled during first half of 1975 as compared with the base year 1966.

The Economic and Statistical Organisation started new series of cost of living index numbers in 1975, assuming the base year 1972-73 : 100. Under this series, prices rose by 46 per cent during 1977, over the base year, i.e. 1972-73.

The economy of the Gurgaon district or any other part of the State is not a closed one. The price movement and price policy in the country have, therefore, affected the price level in the district. The following are some important reasons which have led to an increase in the prices in the country :—

- (i) Expansion in the money supply from Rs. 2,868.81 crore in 1960-61 to Rs. 4,529.39 crore in 1965-66 and further to Rs. 6,353.65 crore in 1969-70.
- (ii) Heavy investment on projects with long gestation period.
- (iii) Great increase in population and consequent greater demand for consumer goods than their supply.
- (iv) Chinese aggression in 1962-63 followed by Indo-Pak conflicts in 1965 and 1971 and the prevalence of drought conditions and industrial recession.
- (v) Devaluation of Indian currency.
- (vi) Artificial scarcity created by hoarders.
- (vii) Existence of black money.

The maximum rates of pay/wages for the persons employed in the district during the year 1976-77 are as follows¹ :

Particulars of labour	Wages per mensem		Daily wages
	Whole time	Part time	
1	2	3	4
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Chowkidar	200	90	7
Jamadar	200	90	7

1, Deputy Commission, Gurgaon.

1	2	3	4
Sweeper	200	90	7
Water Carrier, <i>Bisti, Mashk</i>	200	90	7
<i>Kahar, Khalasi, Mali</i>	200	90	7
Peon	200	90	7
<i>Dak</i> Runner	200	90	7
<i>Dhobi</i> (Washerman)	200	95	7
Special Cook	295	—	12
Cook (<i>Langri</i>)	210	95	9
Warden Coolie	180	80	7
<i>Aya</i>	180	80	7
<i>Palledar Mazdoor</i>	200	90	7
<i>Beldar</i>	200	90	7
Experienced mason	225	90	13
Experienced carpenter	250	90	13
Raw mason and Carpenter (II Grade)	200	90	10
Trained Painter	220	100	10
Raw Painter	160	60	8
Jeep Driver	210	90	8
Motor/Truck Driver	210	90	10
Bus Driver	220	—	10
Cleaner	160	—	6
Cobbler (Shoe-maker)	200	90	7
Tailor Master	200	90	7
Fisherman	160	60	6
Blacksmith (I Grade)	200	—	8

1	2	3	4
Blacksmith (II Grade)	160	—	6
Chainman	160	—	6
Dusting Coolie	160	—	6
Flagman	180	—	6
Mate	190	—	7
Barber (<i>Nai</i>)	180	80	7
Electrician (Auto-Electrician)	210	—	10
Cycle <i>Dak</i> Runner	200	—	7
Mechanic and <i>Mistri</i>	210	—	10
Glass Cutter	160	—	6
Bullock-cart with two bullocks and a Driver	350	—	15
Bullock-cart with one bullock and a Driver	300	—	12
Boatman	225	—	12
Weighman	160	—	6
Ticket Verifier	230	—	8
Store Boy	140	—	5
Tent-pitcher	140	—	5
Bearer/Waiter	140	—	5
Driver for heavy earth clearing duty	—	—	10
Cleaner for above	—	—	5
Dispenser	200	—	17
Tractor Cleaner	160	—	6
Tractor Driver	220	85	10
Telephone Peon	200	—	7
Book Binder	180	80	7

1	2	3	4
Care taker for air conditioner in Rest House (Literate)	—	—	7
Cattle Catcher	—	—	5
Camel-man with one camel	280	—	10
Camel-man with two camels	360	—	13
Telephone Attendant	200	—	7
PWD <i>Khalasi</i>	—	—	6
Turner	—	—	9
Welder	—	—	9
Printing Press Compositor	—	—	9
Machineman	—	—	11
Supervisor (Insemination)	—	—	7
Milk Collector	—	—	7
Labour for supplying water and dusting offices for one hour	—	20	—
Footwear Worker	170	—	7
Tanner	160	—	6
Server	160	60	6
Pipe-Fitter	160	60	6
Hammer-man	160	60	6
Semi-skilled Worker (Trade Certificate)	200	—	8
Skilled Supervisor (Diploma in Trade of 5-year experience)	250	—	9
Bicycle Mechanic	200	—	8
<i>Halwai</i>	210	80	12
Head coolie	Maximum per day		8
	Minimum per day		6
Counter salesman or office clerk	210	—	—
Job Boy or <i>Masalchi</i> or Counter Boy	160	—	—

In normal conditions wages for farm labourers are mostly determined by factors like customary practice as modified by the law of supply and demand. During the busy season, labour being more in demand, the wages are high while during the slack season, labour can be hired at lower wages. The wages for various occupations in rural as well as urban areas are paid either in cash, kind or both. For example, a casual labourer in urban areas is paid only in cash whereas a barber or tailor or washerman in rural areas is paid in cash and kind. A domestic servant in urban areas receives wages partly in cash and partly in kind. A domestic servant gets meals and clothing in addition to his pay, while an agricultural labourer gets meals or a share of the produce in addition to his wages in cash. The agricultural labourer wages per day in the Gurgaon district during 1960-61 to 1976-77 were as follows :—

Year	(Per day for men only)							
	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Picking of cotton	Other agricultural operations	Balcksmith	Car-penter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	2.32	2.44	2.17	2.50	—	2.00	4.36	4.95
1961-62	2.50	2.00	2.25	2.48	—	2.00	5.00	5.00
1962-63	2.46	2.00	2.25	2.31	2.17	2.00	5.00	5.00
1963-64	2.50	2.50	2.17	2.21	—	2.25	5.00	5.25
1964-65	2.85	2.83	2.28	2.20	—	2.17	6.00	6.00
1965-66	3.08	3.14	3.00	3.00	—	2.96	6.17	6.17
1966-67	4.67	3.50	3.67	3.75	4.00	4.19	7.00	7.00
1967-68	5.00	4.00	—	4.00	4.00	4.42	9.00	9.00
1969-70	6.91	5.00	4.00	5.33	—	5.00	10.00	10.00
1970-71	7.00	5.00	4.29	5.00	—	5.00	10.33	10.33
1971-72	7.00	5.17	4.91	5.00	—	5.00	12.00	12.00
1972-73	6.67	5.00	4.53	4.33	4.00	4.58	11.27	11.50
1973-74	5.50	5.25	4.40	4.25	—	4.55	9.50	10.83
1974-75	6.25	6.29	5.20	5.14	8.00	5.70	13.25	12.75
1975-76	9.11	8.89	6.37	6.25	6.00	6.91	13.58	13.17
1976-77	10.47	9.83	7.00	7.00	7.50	6.89	15.00	15.00

The above figures show that with minor deviation the wages kept on increasing from 1960-61 onwards in respect of all agricultural operations and also for skilled workers like blacksmith and carpenter. The wages were more than treble in 1970-71 and a little less in 1974-75 as compared to 1960-61 for ploughing while these almost doubled for sowing, weeding and harvesting. The daily wages in respect of other agricultural operations increased from Rs. 2 in 1960-61 to Rs. 5 in 1970-71 and Rs. 6.89 in 1976-77. In the case of blacksmiths, the wages increased from Rs. 4.36 in 1960-61 to Rs. 10.33 in 1970-71 and to Rs. 15.00 in 1976-77, while the increase in respect of carpenters had been from Rs. 4.95 to Rs. 10.33 up to 1970-71 and Rs. 15.00 in 1976-77.

Both prices and wages on the whole have been rising during the recent years. As usual, the rate at which prices have gone up has outrun the rate at which wages have increased. In other words, the relative position of prices and wages has not remained constant and there has been a greater rise in prices than in wages. The effect of these fluctuations is obvious. The value of money has been constantly on the decline, adversely affecting the cost of living of the people and in turn their standard of living.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The idea of Community Development was first thought out and tried in the Gurgaon district by F.L. Brayne, I.C.S., about 50 years ago. He took over as Deputy Commissioner in 1920 and was so struck by the miserable conditions in the district, its poverty and lack of health, in sanitation and uncleanness, primitive farming and wasteful customs, etc., that he decided that something must be done on a large scale to improve these conditions. He organised a campaign known as 'The Gurgaon Experiment' covering the whole district and its seven lakh inhabitants.

The objects of the experiment, to quote Brayne, were "to jerk the villager out of his old groove, convince him that improvement is possible, and kill his fatalism by demonstrating that both climate, disease and pest can be successfully fought", "to laugh him out of his uneconomic and unhealthy customs", and "to teach him better ways of living and farming". The objects of the experiment were : firstly, to increase the produce from the soil; secondly, to stop waste; thirdly, to secure good health; and finally, to raise the standard of living.

As regards the measures, to quote Brayne again, "Agriculture was

easy; better seed, better implements and more manure". All these things were already worked out and ready to hand. These only required bringing home to people on a large scale. "The reduction of waste was equally simple; better finance, that is to say cooperative credit, arbitration in preference to litigation, limitation of expenditure on social ceremonies, discarding and reduction in the number of ornaments worn by women. The health of the village fortunately combines easily with better farming. What now poisons the village will, if conserved for use in the fields, give bigger crops. Every farmer must have a six-foot deep pit in which to collect everything that will help his crops. And to raise his standard of living since the key to this is the condition of woman, in as much as she brings up the children and runs the home, "the little girl must be sent to school, at first with her brother and as she gets better to a separate school, and she must be taught everything which a village housewife should know to enable her to keep her family healthy, happy and comfortable and to regain the position and respect which her ignorance has partially forfeited." For this purpose, a school was established in Gurgaon to train village women so that they might return to teach the little girls at school and the grown-ups in their houses. In this sphere of work, Mrs. Brayne was the moving spirit.

Thus it will be seen that both objects and measures were so designed as to cover the whole field of rural reconstruction. But how was effect to be given to this plan over an area of the size of a district and amongst a population that was almost entirely illiterate? How, too, was this to be done in the short span of a Deputy Commissioner's tenure of office? Here again, to quote Brayne, the method was 'to take the whole district as the field of operation and to deluge the area with every form of propaganda and publicity that we could devise or adopt or afford'. The great ally was the magic lantern and after that parties of strolling minstrels and glee songsters 'roped in and bribed to sing our dope'. They cost very little and hundreds of villagers were still enthralled for hours while they told them in song how to wash the baby or what sort of wheat to sow. Finally, "we plaster the walls with cartoons and posters, distribute leaflets, handbills and poems, organise shows, demonstrations and competitions.....and prizes are even given for poems and essays". Briefly stated, the method was propaganda, more propaganda and still more propaganda.

Brayne was of the opinion that propaganda would move mountains, yet he did not trust to it alone, and joined with it, to the full, the use of his Deputy Commissioner's authority. "I always worked hand in glove with the

rural leaders", he explains, "but once I had them with me in any new departure, I did not hesitate to use the whole of my official influence to obtain acceptance for its and to get it carried out in the villages"..... "We forced the pace deliberately"..... "We were told inside and outside the District that the squalor of the village was incurable and even if there were a remedy its application was impossible"..... "In the short time at our disposal, we had to disprove both statements and establish a *fait accompli* to the satisfaction both of the district and of the world at large."

'The Gurgaon Experiment' no doubt produced some good results but it did not last. The transfer of Brayne to another district, the famine of 1928 and the general depression of the thirties were the main factors which thwarted these efforts.

After the attainment of Independence in 1947, the central purpose behind all the efforts the nation has been making, as manifested in the Five-Year Plans, is to raise the standard of living and ensure better conditions of living for all sections of society. The directive principles embodied in the Constitution are sought to be implemented through the integrated development programmes included in the Five-Year Plans. All India level, State level and district level plans are formulated with their specific targets and methods of achievement. These are implemented through the district administrative machinery which has been re-organised and strengthened after Independence to meet the challenge of all types of strains in the developmental growth. Thus the district administrative machinery is assigned a pivotal role in executing developmental and the welfare schemes. It is with this end in view that the Community Development Programme was initiated. It is altogether a unique and scientific endeavour for an integrated approach to the problems of rural development based on public participation and working through representative institutions of the people. This programme was first inaugurated in the district on October 2, 1952, by starting Community Development Projects at Ballabgarh and Faridabad. At first three types of development blocks known as National Extension Service (N.E.S.), Community Development (C.D.) and Post Intensive Blocks were conceived. These marked three different phases of development in rural areas. The N.E.S. was a preparatory period when the area was prepared for receiving a heavy dose of development during the next stage of Community Development. The assumption was that thereafter it would be sufficiently developed and the people educated and conscious enough to keep up by themselves the tempo of progress already achieved. The programme since then has undergone various organisational

changes as a result of the recommendations of the Balwant Ray Mehta Committee appointed by the Planning Commission during 1956-57 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme and related matters and to recommend measures for improving its quality and content. In pursuance of the recommendations of this committee, the existing distinction between the N.E.S. stage, Intensive Development stage, and Post-Intensive stage was abolished from April 1, 1958, and all the blocks under the All India Programme except blocks in the community development stage which had then not completed 3 years, were classified into Stage I and Stage II blocks, with revised financial patterns and periods of operation. Preceding Stage I, every block which has been recognised as a unit of planning and development, undergoes a pre-extension phase of one year during which work is confined to preliminary surveys, planning and agricultural development. The community development blocks on completing Stage I period would enter Stage II. A Stage I block has a five-year period of operation with a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 12 lakh for this period. It is the intensive development phase in which the peoples' participation is to be promoted as the means of community development by closer association of gram panchayats with the formulation of plans for their respective areas. The degree of success attained during the first stage will be the evidence of the growth and functioning of self-reliant rural communities which is the basic objective of the programme. After completing Stage I, the blocks enter Stage II of the programme with a total provision of Rs. 5 lakh for 5 years during which period the process of community development is intensified. After the two stages of 5 years each, the block enters the Post Stage II where the expenditure is the entire responsibility of the State Government. On March 31, 1971, of the 14 community development blocks in the district, only one, viz. Punahana, was a Stage II block while the remaining 13 were Post Stage II Blocks. The tahsil-wise location of these as obtaining in 1971, is given below :

Tahsil 1	Block 2
Gurgaon	Gurgaon Sohna
Ballabgarh	Ballabgarh Faridabad
Firozpur Jhirka	Firozpur Jhirka Punahana
Nuh	Nuh Hathin

1	2
Palwal	Palwal Hodal
Rewari	Rewari Bawal Pataudi Khol

After the re-organisation of the districts in December 1972, Rewari, Bawal and Khol blocks of the Rewari tahsil were transferred to the Mahendragarh district, while the fourth, viz. Pataudi block became a part of the Gurgaon tahsil. Thus there are 11 blocks in the district and all are in Post Stage II.

Chapter X GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Gurgaon district¹, as a basic administrative unit, consists of five tahsils namely; Gurgaon, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh and two sub-tahsils, viz. Hathin (of Nuh) and Pataudi (of Gurgaon). A manageable number of villages is included within the compass of a tahsil boundary. The number of towns, villages², police stations, and police posts in each tahsil is as follows :—

Tahsil	Towns	Villages			Police stations	Police posts
		Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gurgaon	3(Gurgaon, Farrukhnagar, Sohna)	214	15	229	4(Sadar Gurgaon, City Gurgaon, Farrukhnagar, Sohna)	—
Pataudi (sub-tahsil of Gurgaon)	2(Pataudi, Hailey Mandi)	55	7	62	1(Pataudi)	Hailey Mandi

1. The Gurgaon district has been bifurcated on August 15, 1979, and the new district of Paridabad comprising the tahsils of Ballabgarh and Palwal has been carved out of it. Its details have been included in Chapter I 'General' under the sub-heading 'History of the District as an Administrative Unit'.

2. A village refers to an area for which a separate record of rights is maintained, or which has been separately assessed to land tax, or would have been so assessed if the land tax had not been realised or compounded or redeemed, or which the State Government had otherwise declared as an 'estate'. This definition of village is identical with that of *mauza* under section 3 (1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. The definition applies to a demarcated area of land and not a residential site.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ballabgarh	3(Ballabgarh, Faridabad Township, Faridabad)	206	35	241	4(Ballabgarh, Central Faridabad, Faridabad, Chhainsa)	—
Firozpur Jhirka	1(Firozpur Jhirka)	229	13	242	2(Firozpur Jhirka, Punahana)	—
Palwal	2(Palwal, Hodal)	154	9	163	2(Palwal, Hasanpur)	Hodal (attached with Hasanpur)
Nuh	1(Nuh)	192	31	223	2(Nuh, Taoru)	—
Hathin (sub-tahsil of Nuh)		64	2	66	1(Hathin)	—
Total :	12	1,114	112	1,226 ¹	16	2

On the principle of decentralisation of authority in the administrative set-up, the district is divided into five sub-divisions, each coinciding with a tahsil area. The object is to promote efficiency in administration and to ensure better supervision over public affairs through decentralisation. The Sub-Divisional Officer can deal with many matters expeditiously on the spot. Before 1947, there was only one sub-division in the district, namely, Palwal which had been created in 1911. The remaining four sub-divisions functioning now, besides Rewari which has been made part of the Mahendragarh district, were created in the post-Independence period; Nuh (and Rewari) in 1955, Ballabgarh and Firozpur Jhirka in 1964 and Gurgaon in 1965. In March 1967, Gurgaon and Firozpur Jhirka sub-divisions were abolished and merged with Rewari and Nuh sub-divisions respectively, but were again created in March 1968.

1. As mentioned in Chapter III 'People' the, 1971 Census recorded 1,586 villages (1,471 inhabited and 115 uninhabited) in the pre-organised district.

The strength of sub-division and tahsil officers, to assist the Deputy Commissioner in the administration, is as follows :—

Tahsil	Officers	Strength
Gurgaon	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1
Pataudi (sub-tahsil of Gurgaon)	Naib Tahsildar	1
Ballabgarh	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1
Firozpur Jhirka	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1
Nuh	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1
Hathin (sub-tahsil of Nuh)	Naib Tahsildar	1
Palwal	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1

In addition, attached to the office of the Deputy Commissioner, there are 3 Naib Tahsildars— one for Low and Middle Income Groups Housing Loans and two for Agrarian Reforms work. These three officials are entrusted with work extending all over the district.

DISTRICT AUTHORITIES

Deputy Commissioner.—The general administration of the district is vested in the Deputy Commissioner, who is normally a member of the Indian

Administrative Service. For administrative purposes, he is under the Commissioner, Hisar Division, Hisar. In other words, the State Government's general authority descends through the Divisional Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner. For a fairly long period after Independence, the Deputy Commissioner was assisted by an Additional District Magistrate, other Magistrates, Treasury Officer, Revenue Assistant and the Divisional Officer. With the separation of the judiciary from the executive, he ceased to exercise control and supervision over the Additional District Magistrate and the Magistrates. The control over treasuries and sub-treasuries having gone over to the Finance Department, he lost supervision over this field also. The Treasury Officer was no longer an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner. With the creation of more sub-divisions, and appointment of Sub-Divisional Officers with revenue powers, the post of Revenue Assistant was abolished and an Extra Assistant Commissioner designated as General Assistant began to supervise the Revenue Branch in the office of the Deputy Commissioner. Another Extra Assistant Commissioner, designated as the District Development and Panchayat Officer (DDPO) was appointed to look after the work relating to Community Development, Municipal and Market Committees and the Panchayats. That post has also been abolished and replaced by that of Additional General Assistant. The Sub-Divisional Officers, General Assistant and Tahsildars are Executive Magistrates and decide security cases for prevention of breach of peace and good behaviour under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Deputy Commissioner is the executive head of the district with multifarious duties and responsibilities including coordinating the activities of the various departments, executing developmental schemes and looking after all kinds of emergent situations such as floods, locust attacks, epidemics, etc. There is hardly any aspect of district administration with the general supervision of which he is not concerned in one way or another. He has a special role to play in Panchayati Raj. In addition to keeping an eye on the working of Panchayati Raj institutions, he guides the panchayats and Panchayat Samitis and also helps them to overcome their difficulties and problems. Similarly, he supervises the functioning of Municipal Committees and Market Committees. As the seniormost officer in the district, he is expected to maintain contact with the elected representatives of the people in order to keep himself well-informed about the functioning of the machinery for which he is responsible.

As District Magistrate, he is entrusted with the maintenance of law and order in the district for which purpose he, in principle, heads the police organisation. However, in the actual discharge of this responsibility, he is

assisted by the Senior Superintendent of Police who administratively controls the entire police force in the district. The District Magistrate orders preventive detentions under various laws and also exercises the powers of an Executive Magistrate.

Prior to April 1974, the District Magistrate also headed the Prosecution Agency responsible for the prosecution of police cases, which was actually under the administrative control of the Superintendent of police. A Prosecuting Inspector, a non-gazetted officer was posted at the district headquarters and was assisted by a number of Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, who guided the investigation of police cases and also conducted these cases in the various courts in the district. Since the enforcement of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, on April 1, 1974, the entire Police Prosecution Agency has been placed under the District Attorney.

As Collector, the Deputy Commissioner is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district and is responsible for collection of revenue and all dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. If a party does not pay a tax in time, the tax-collecting authority sends a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner, who has powers to recover the amount in the same way as he does in respect of land revenue. A host of functionaries, viz. Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Kanungos and Patwaris assist him in this sphere.

He supervises the maintenance of land records and agricultural statistics besides the management of Government lands and estates under Court of Wards. He is also entrusted with the implementation of land reforms and distribution of *taccavi* and other loans to agriculturists. The supervision of acquisition and requisition of land and administering relief measures in case of droughts, floods and other natural calamities are some of his other duties. He acts as the District Elections Officer and the Registrar for registration work.

The list of his miscellaneous duties for which he can be said to be responsible is not a short one. Some of the more important ones relate to civil defence, jails, reformatories and poor houses, liaison with military authorities and welfare of the members of the armed forces, collection of loans, donations and subscriptions; and collection and supply of all sorts of information about the district.

The co-ordination work of the Deputy Commissioner to which a brief

reference has been made forms a very important part of his overall responsibilities. While co-ordinating departmental activities whenever necessary, he takes care not to interfere in their internal administration, and the procedures, methods and policies of their parent departments. He holds periodical meetings of all the district-level officers with a view to reviewing the progress of work done by the several departments and co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts. He has to possess a clear picture of the objectives of all the departments so as to evolve an integrated approach to various developmental activities. In this way he promotes development schemes of all the departments. To make him more effective in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioner has been authorised to inspect the offices of all the departments in the district and he may call for any reports and other information regarding those offices and their working. He is, in short, the head of the district administration, a co-ordinating officer among various departments and a connecting link between the public and the Government in so far as he executes the policies, administers the rules and regulations framed by the Government from time to time, and also looks after the welfare, needs and requirements of the people. He has to keep his finger on the pulse of the people and refer such of their grievances to Government as he himself cannot redress. In fact he has become an essential instrument in the building of Welfare State.

Sub-Divisional Officer.—The Sub-Divisional Officer is the general designation of the chief civil officer of a sub-division. In fact, he is a miniature Deputy Commissioner of his sub-division though he exercises his powers in consultation with and without detriment to the authority of the Deputy Commissioner. The decentralisation has been effected in order to enable the Deputy Commissioner to devote more time for general development work. The Sub-Divisional Officer exercises direct control over the Tahsildar and his staff. He is competent to correspond direct with the Government and departments on routine matters. His main duties, like those of the Deputy Commissioner, include revenue, executive and judicial. His executive duties pertain to the maintenance of law and order, development, control over local bodies, motor taxation, issuing of passports, renewal of arms licences, control and supervision over the sub-divisional establishment, etc. As Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he exercises judicial powers under certain preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. An appeal from the orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in such cases lies with the District and Sessions Judge.

Tahsildar (Mahal)/Naib Tahsildar (Mahal).—The Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar are the key officers in the revenue administration and exercise the

powers of Assistant Collectors II Grade. While deciding partition cases, the Tahsildar assumes powers of Assistant Collector I Grade and for registration work he acts as Sub-Registrar.

Their main task being revenue collection, the tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar have to tour extensively in their areas. They are principally responsible for the maintenance of revenue records and crops statistics. In the discharge of their miscellaneous duties, they assist the development staff in the execution of development plans, construction of roads, drains, embankments, soil conservation and reclamation, pavement of streets, filling of depressions and disposing of work connected with rural reconstruction. They also help the Block Development and Panchayat Officers in enlisting the maximum co-operation of the people in rural areas in making the Panchayati Raj a success. They have to exert a lot to cope with any emergent situation that may arise.

The Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in the district are assisted by the following revenue staff :—

Staff	Strength
Office Kanungos	5
Field Kanungos	17 (excluding 3 under Half A Million Job Scheme)
Patwaris	311 (excluding 10 under Half A Million Job Scheme)
Assistant Patwaris	4

Since the actual preparation of village records and revenue statistics rests with the Patwaris, the district is divided into 311 *patwar* circles, each circle being looked after by a Patwari who works under the immediate supervision of the Kanungo concerned.

The Lambardar (a non-official) is quite an important functionary in the administration. He collects and deposits the land holdings tax. These deposits were previously made in the Government treasury under the charge of the tahsil officers. The deposits are now made in the branches of State Bank of India at Gurgaon, Nuh, Firozpur Jhirka, Palwal and Ballabgarh. In addition

to his duties of collection of land holding tax, he looks after the law and order in his area and any breach thereof is reported by him to the nearest police station and to the Deputy Commissioner's agency. He is assisted in his work by the village Chowkidar. The total number of Lambardars and Chowkidars in the district as on March 31, 1977 was 3,050 and 1,080 respectively.

Prior to the enforcement of the Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, the Lambardar was paid *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Since various levies have been consolidated into land holdings tax,¹ the rate of *pachotra* has been fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax. The Lambardar also collects dues pertaining to the Minor Irrigation and Tubewell Corporation, consolidation fee and *abiana* and is paid commission at the rate of 1, 5 and 3 per cent respectively.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT FOR DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS

Besides the sub-division, tahsil and sub-tahsil staff, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by the General Assistant and Additional General Assistant. At times, Additional Assistant Commissioners/ Extra Assistant Commissioners are temporarily appointed with varying degrees of powers—magisterial (executive) and revenue, for training as also to perform special functions. These officers relieve the Deputy Commissioner of detailed and routine activities of his office and enable him to concentrate upon the general managerial duties of co-ordination, direction, superintendence and control in all spheres of district administrative functions.

General Assistant.—He is the first principal administrative officer at the district headquarters, directly under the Deputy Commissioner and assists him in all executive and administrative functions. Not required to tour in the district, he stays at the headquarters to supervise the working of the office. He is competent to correspond direct with Government and other departments on routine matters. Papers concerning all the branches² except the Development, Panchayat, Low and Middle Income Groups Housing, Inquiry and Complaints, Judicial Record Room and Copying and Registration Branches in the Deputy Commissioner's office are routed through him. He is also required to function as the District Electoral Officer.

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Revenue Administration'.

2. Allocation of the branches varies from time to time under the order of the Deputy Commissioner.

In addition, the General Assistant attends to a lot of miscellaneous work as detailed below :

- (1) Urban and rural rehabilitation work
- (2) Work of occasional nature, e.g. arrangements in connection with the celebration of Independence Day, Republic Day, Vana Mahotsava, visits of V.I.P.s, collection for District Relief Fund, etc.
- (3) Work of semi-official and non-official bodies, such as Zila Sainik Board, Boy Scouts, District Sports Association, Home Guards, etc.

Additional General Assistant.—He is the second principal officer at the district headquarters who helps the Deputy Commissioner to carry on the community development and welfare programmes. He deals with the following subjects :—

- (1) Work relating to development, Five-Year Plans and local development works and Family Planning
- (2) Low and Middle Income Groups Housing Schemes
- (3) Work relating to locust attacks
- (4) Panchayat Samitis and panchayats
- (5) Judicial Record Room and Copying Branch
- (6) Registration Branch
- (7) Small Savings Branch

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

A number of committees have been constituted at the district level to help in the disposal of work in specified fields and in devising concrete measures to improve the administration. These committees, which meet once a month, are detailed below :

Committee 1	Purpose 2
District Public Relations and Grievances	To create confidence in the mind of the public and take every possible measure to redress public grievances relating to the working of the Government Departments

1	2
District Agricultural Production	To review the progress of agricultural production and to devise ways and means to step it up
Revenue Officers	To review the recovery of revenue dues and discuss other revenue matters
Flood/Drought	To review flood/drought situation in the district
Food and Supplies	To review food situation in the district
Family Planning	To review the progress in achieving the targets of family planning
Municipal Affairs	To review municipal affairs regarding water-supply, sewerage, etc.

OTHER STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Other State and Central Government Officers working within the district are listed below. They are administratively under the control of their respective heads of department but the Deputy Commissioner has been invested with the powers to co-ordinate their activities and to exercise general control over them. The list given below emphasises the multifarious fields requiring the attention of the Deputy Commissioner :

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

1. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Public Health Circle), Faridabad
2. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Project Public Health Division), Faridabad
3. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Construction Public Health Division), Faridabad
4. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Drainage Public Health Division), Faridabad
5. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Industrial Area Public Health Division), Faridabad

6. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Public Health Division), Gurgaon
7. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Sub-urban Public Health Division), Faridabad
8. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Gurgaon
9. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (National Highway Circle), Faridabad
10. Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Gurgaon
11. Executive Engineer, Mechanical, Gurgaon
12. Executive Engineer, Electrical, Gurgaon
13. Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Faridabad
14. Executive Engineer, Horticulture, Faridabad
15. Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Nuh
16. Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Faridabad
17. Executive Engineer, National Highway, Faridabad
18. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad
19. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Gurgaon Drainage Division, Gurgaon
20. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Gaunchi Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad
21. Superintending Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Faridabad Operation Circle, Faridabad
22. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Ballabgarh Operation Division, Faridabad
23. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Faridabad Operation Division, Faridabad
24. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Palwal Operation Division, Palwal

25. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Gurgaon Operation Division, Gurgaon
26. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Construction Division I, Gurgaon
27. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Construction Division No. II, Gurgaon
28. Assistant Registrar (General Line), Co-operative Societies, Gurgaon
29. Assistant Registrar (General Line), Co-operative Societies, Palwal
30. Assistant Registrar (General Line), Co-operative Societies, Nuh
31. Assistant Registrar (Milk Supply), Co-operative Societies, Gurgaon
32. Assistant Registrar (Milk), Intensive Cattle Development Project, Co-operative Societies, Gurgaon
33. Assistant Registrar (Industrial), Co-operative Societies, Gurgaon
34. Treasury Officer, Gurgaon
35. Treasury Officer, Faridabad
36. Assistant Treasury Officer, Nuh
37. Assistant Treasury Officer, Firozpur Jhirka
38. Assistant Treasury Officer, Hathin
39. Assistant Treasury Officer, Ballabgarh
40. Assistant Treasury Officer, Palwal
41. Assistant Treasury Officer, Hodal
42. District Food and Supplies Controller, Gurgaon
43. District Public Relations Officer, Gurgaon
44. District Welfare Officer for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Gurgaon
45. Chief Administrator, Faridabad Complex Administration, Faridabad
46. Administrator, Urban Estate, Faridabad
47. Chief Executive Officer, S.F.D.A., Gurgaon

48. Chief Medical Officer, Gurgaon
49. Executive Engineer, Housing Board, Haryana, Faridabad Division, Faridabad
50. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Gurgaon
51. General Manager, Haryana Roadways, Gurgaon
52. Divisional Town Planner, Gurgaon
53. Divisional Town Planner, Faridabad
54. District Education Officer, Gurgaon
55. Divisional Forest Officer, Gurgaon
56. Deputy Director, I.C.D.P., Gurgaon
57. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Gurgaon
58. Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Gurgaon
59. Additional Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Faridabad
60. Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Gurgaon
61. District Horticulture Officer, Palwal
62. Senior District Industries Officer, Faridabad
63. Assistant District Industries Officer, Gurgaon
64. Additional Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Faridabad
65. Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Gurgaon
66. Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Faridabad
67. Seed Development Officer, Palwal
68. Sub Regional Employment Officer, Faridabad
69. District Probation Officer, Gurgaon
70. District Sports Officer, Gurgaon
71. District Employment Officer, Gurgaon
72. District Statistical Officer, Gurgaon
73. Fisheries Development Officer, Gurgaon

74. Superintendent, District Jail, Gurgaon
75. Executive Engineer, Gurgaon Tubewell Division (M.I.T.C.), Gurgaon
76. Executive Engineer, Tubewell Construction Division (M.I.T.C.), Faridabad
77. Consolidation Officer, Gurgaon
78. District Commandant, Home Guards, Gurgaon

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

(excluding Military Officers)

79. Superintendent, Central Excise, Gurgaon
80. Superintendent, Central Excise, Faridabad
81. Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Gurgaon Division, Gurgaon
82. Income Tax Officer, Gurgaon
83. District Savings Officer, Gurgaon
84. District Savings Officer, Faridabad

DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

Soon after the Independence came the programme of Community Development and National Extension Service through a series of community development blocks. The first two community development blocks in the district were instituted in 1952. By the close of 1956 their number rose to 8 and to 14 by 1961.¹

After the re-organisation of the district in December 1972, Rewari, Bawal and Khol blocks of the Rewari tahsil were transferred to the Mahendragarh district. The remaining 11 blocks are : Gurgaon, Pataudi, Sohna (tahsil Gurgaon), Nuh, Hathin (tahsil Nuh), Firozpur Jhirka, Punahana (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka), Ballabgarh, Faridabad (tahsil Ballabgarh), Palwal and Hodal (tahsil Palwal). Each block comprises a consolidated unit of about 45 to 125 villages.

The block was previously under the charges of a Block Development Officer but with the merger of the Panchayat Department with the Develop-

ment Department on October 31, 1959, the Block Development Officer has been redesignated as the Block Development and Panchayat Officer and has been vested with powers of Panchayat Officer under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj in 1961, the development of the block is looked after by an elected body known as the Panchayat Samiti. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer function under the administrative control of the Panchayat Samiti and also functions as its ex officio Executive Officer.

Each block has been provided with Extension Officers by the Development, Industries, Agriculture, Cooperative and Panchayat Departments who function under the control of the Block Development and Panchayat Officer. This procedure helps in the co-ordination of several development activities in the block.

The Zila Parishad has since been abolished. The existing Panchayati Raj institutions function under the overall supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.

It is not easy to assess the peoples contribution in developmental activities because it is mostly in the shape of manual labour and voluntary participation which is difficult to evaluate. The achievements of these blocks cannot be assessed in exact terms. Hence only a general description of their activities is given below:

Improved seeds, implements, green-manure and fertilizers are supplied to the cultivators at subsidised rates. They are encouraged to preserve dung in pits and help in reclaiming lands and in laying out model farms. Financial assistance is given for constructing percolation wells and installing pumping sets and tubewells.

Cow and buffalo bulls of good breed are supplied to villagers. Artificial insemination centres have been opened. Each centre has a few sub-centres attached to it and has pedigree bulls.

Health and sanitation activities cover opening of new hospitals, rural health centres, rural dispensaries, child welfare and maternity centres; construction of drains, dry latrines and smokeless *chullahs*, pavement of streets, installation of hand pumps and construction of wells for drinking water.

Educational activities cover opening of new schools, upgrading of old schools, conservation of schools into basic type and construction and repairing of school buildings.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1965, p. 11.*

In adult literacy centres, men and women are encouraged to learn the 3 R's. Libraries and reading rooms are started and young villagers are encouraged to organise youth clubs. *Mahila Samitis* are organised for the welfare of women-folk. Children parks and *balwadis* (nurseries) are started for the benefit of the children. Panchayat Ghars, Community Centres and listening radio sets are provided for the benefit of the community at large.

People are encouraged to construct *kachcha* roads, to repair old paths and to macadamise *kachcha* roads. The villagers are also encouraged to organise themselves into cooperative credit societies, industrial societies, farming societies and service societies of various kinds.

Village and small-scale industries are encouraged by setting up demonstration-cum-training centres where villagers are trained in various arts and crafts. The block development authorities have also tried to set up model villages to serve as examples for other villages.

POLICE

The police administration in the district is under the Senior Superintendent of Police, who, next to the Deputy Commissioner, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The Senior Superintendent of Police is assisted by one Additional Superintendent of Police and four Deputy Superintendents posted at Gurgaon, Faridabad, Nuh and Palwal. He, however, functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Ambala Range, Ambala Cantt.

There are 16 police stations and 2 police posts in the district as detailed at pages 403-04.¹

JUDICIARY

The organisation of civil and criminal justice in the district is headed by the District and Sessions Judge, Gurgaon, who is assisted by one Additional District and Sessions Judge. The civil justice is administered by the Senior Sub-Judge and two Sub-Judges at Gurgaon, and two Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates Ist Class—one each at Ballabgarh and Palwal. The criminal justice is administered by the Chief Judicial Magistrate² and three Judicial Magistrates at Gurgaon and one Judicial Magistrate each at Palwal and Ballabgarh. The

1. For details about the functioning of Police, see Chapter on 'Law and Order and Justice'.

2. Before the separation of the judiciary and the executive, he was known as the Additional District Magistrate.

Collector is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district. Executive Magistrates under him try only security cases.¹

District Attorney.—Prior to 1960, litigation work in civil courts and criminal work in sessions courts on behalf of the State was attended to by advocates employed by the State Government on the basis of a contract renewable every year. The advocates conducting civil cases were appointed as Government Pleaders under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and payment to them was made for each case taking into account its nature and the volume of work involved. The advocates handling criminal cases were appointed as Public Prosecutors under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and they were paid a fixed monthly salary.

In 1960, a regular service, known as the Punjab District Attorneys Service, comprising the District Attorneys and the Assistant District Attorneys, Grade I (redesignated as Deputy District Attorneys)/Assistant District Attorneys, Grade II (redesignated as Assistant District Attorneys), was created to conduct all cases in civil courts and criminal cases in the sessions courts. After the re-organisation of the State of Punjab on November 1, 1966, this service came to be known as Haryana District Attorneys Service. With the into force coming of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the police officers have been normally rendered ineligible for conducting criminal cases. Now all civil cases in a district are conducted by the District Attorney under the guidance of the Legal Remembrancer to Government, Haryana, and criminal cases under the guidance of the Director of Prosecution, Haryana, who is also the supervisory and administrative head of the District Attorneys and others. The District Attorneys are not allowed any private practice. They are required to give legal advice to district level officers. No fee is charged. If, however, a Central Government office at the district level seeks legal opinion, the prescribed fee is realised and credited into Government account. The District Attorney, Gurgaon, is assisted by two Deputy District Attorneys and eight Assistant District Attorneys.

Official Receiver.—An Official Receiver has been appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the District and Sessions Judge. He is in charge of insolvency estates. In case a person applies for insolvency, his property is put under his charge and he dispose it of according to the orders of the Insolvency Court, keeping 7½ per cent of the sale proceeds as his remuneration. He also acts as Court Auctioneer and gets 4 per cent com-

1. For details about judiciary, see Chapter on 'Law and Order and Justice'.

mission on the auction proceeds. He is an Oath Commissioner as also Local Commissioner for recording evidence.

Oath Commissioner.—There are 14 Oath Commissioners, 6 at Gurgaon including the Official Receiver who is an ex officio Oath Commissioner, 3 at Palwal, 2 each at Ballabgarh and Firozpur Jhirka and one at Nuh. They charge Re. 1 as attestation fee for each affidavit attested.

Registration.—The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar responsible for registration work in the district. The Tahsildar and the Naib Tahsildars act as Sub-Registrars.

Notary Public.—There is one Notary Public in the district, whose main functions are preparation and attestation of affidavits, certification, etc., of documents, administration of oath, etc. The fee for attestation of affidavits is Rs. 2.50 and for certifying or authenticating the documents as original Rs. 5

Local Commissioner.—There are two Local Commissioners—one each at Gurgaon and Palwal, for recording evidence and statements of witness under the orders of a court. They are paid fees according to the quantum of work fixed by it.

Chapter XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

HISTORY OF THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The land tax has been an important source of revenue collected by rulers ever since the concept of state became a reality. The history of India bears this out. Only the designations of royal officials responsible for collecting it have differed from time to time. According to Manu, it should be one sixth, one eighth or one fourth of the crops, i.e. of the gross produce. For each village, the king was to appoint an official known as *Gramika*. Kautilya in his *Arthashastra*, mentions various forms of land tax. There were crown lands which were either worked by hired labourers or let out to tenants who got a share (normally one half) of the produce. As regards other lands, the king received a tax for protection though in some cases, they were given to officials free of rent in lieu of service. The rate of tax was normally one sixth of the produce. Since *Gramika* is not included in the list of salaried officials given by Kautilya, it has been considered that *Gramika* was an elected official of the villagers. Kautilya mentions a royal official called *Gopa* who looked after five or ten villages and another called *Sthanika* who supervised one quarter of a *Janapada* or a district. During Ashoka's rule, *Rajukas* corresponded to the present day Deputy Commissioners. Kautilya refers to *Samahartas* (Collectors General of Taxes) assisted by *Pradeshtas* or *Yutas* or *Yuktas* (Commissioners) who are later mentioned in Ashoka's inscriptions and who, along with their assistants, *Upayuktas*, were probably District Treasury Officers, whose main function was to manage the king's property, receive and spend the revenue and keep accounts.

More or less, this system continued with deviations in nomenclature. Under the Imperial Guptas, the districts were known as *Vishayas* which were ruled by officers known as *Kumaramatyas*, *Ayuktakas* or *Vishayapatis*. Various officers of the local administration bearing the titles *Bhogapati*, *Ayuktaka* and *Pratipalakapurushas* are referred to in *Harsha-charita*. This would suggest an official-ridden village administration at that time. An officer mentioned is *Gramakshapatalika* whose title points to a regular arrangement for maintaining the village accounts.¹

1. *The History and Culture of Indian People : Volume II, The Age of Imperial Unity*, 1960, pp. 80, 323-24, 328-30. Ibid : *Volume III, The Classical Age*, 1970, pp. 350, 355-56.

During the Pathan rule, the country, for administrative purpose, was divided into *Iqtas* (provinces), *Shiqs* (districts), *Madinas* (towns) and *Parganas* or *Sadar* (a collection of 100 villages). The head of the *Shiq* was called *Amil* or *Nazim* or *Shiqdar*. In each *Pargana*, an *Amir-i-sada* or *Tahsildar* was in charge of the revenues.¹

The *Amir-i-sada*, like the present *Tahsildar*, had a large staff of subordinate officials under him. The *Qanungo* was the keeper of previous schedules of assessment. The *Mushrif* was the inspector who actually saw the crops and determined the Government share. The *Btihar*, *Khut*, *Muqqadams* and *Chaudharis* represented the peasants.²

The *Mahasil* received the payment made in cash or kind. A *Gumashta* was an agent of the Government. The *Patwari* kept the revenue records of each village and the *Sarhang*, like the modern peons, served peasants or *Muqqadams* with official orders or summons.³

Before the advent of the Mughals, the centrally organised administrative system had practically broken down, though the concept of the traditional did not disappear. Babar and Humayun had no time to re-organise it. Whatever efforts were made by Sher Shah Suri in this direction became futile under his successors. Akbar had to begin almost from scratch. He overhauled the entire administrative machinery from the bottom to the top. He formulated a workable basis for the functioning of the revenue system and introduced the *Mansabdari* System but eradicated many of its evils. The empire was divided into *Subahs*, *Sarkars* (districts) and *Mahals* or *Parganas*. Each *Sarkar* was headed by a *Faujdar* who was usually a *Mansabdar* of high rank. The *Amal* or *Amalgazar* was the revenue collector. He was the chief civil authority. Next to him, was a *Bitikchi* (a word of Turkish origin, signifying a writer or scribe) whose duty was to prepare the records pertaining to the nature of land and its produce for purposes of revenue assessment. The revenue administration in the *Mahal* or *Pargana* was almost the same as during the Pathan rule excepting that the *Shiqdar* was now a *Pargana* official under the *Tahsildar*. He received Government cash and his duty was to supervise and control the treasury and maintain peace and order in the *Pragana*. He was assisted by a *Karkun*. The *Tahsildar* was also assisted by three paid officials, viz. the *Amil*, the *Fotdar* and the *Qunungo*. The *Amil* or *Munsif* or *Amin* was concerned with assessment and collection

1. Bakhshish Singh Nijjar, *Punjab under the Sultans* (1000-1526 A.D.), 1968, pp. 97-106.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

of land revenue. He assisted the *Shiqdar* in the maintenance of law and order and punishment of miscreants. The *Fotdar*¹ was the treasurer of the *Pargana*. The *Qanungo* supervised the work of the *Patwaris* and occupied a very important position in the revenue administration. He was a repository of knowledge of various kinds of land tenures, peculiarities of soil and assessment and collection of land revenue. He was an expounder of laws that applied especially to village and district revenue officers concerning landed property and the realisation of the revenue. He kept all registers of values, tenure, extent and transfer of lands and assisted in measurement and survey of lands. He reported deaths and successions of revenue payees and explained when required, local practices and public regulations. Several sets of surveyors worked in the *Pargana* at the time of harvest, recording the cropped area in various villages.²

This was the revenue administrative set-up which the British inherited in the district in 1803.

The table below gives the area, revenue, etc., of the various *Parganas* in the Gurgaon district :

Subah sarkar	Mahal or pargana	Area Bighas- biswas	Revenue (in Dams)	Sayur ³ Ghal (in Dams)
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	Palwal (a brick post on a mound) Jharsa	2,34,783	17,69,493	2,18,225
Dist. Rewari	Bahora Taoru (a brick post)	38,547 85,858	7,55,543 9,86,228	345 11,573

1. The term *Fota* is applied in Arabic to clothes used as waist wrappers brought from Sindh. It is a word of Sindhi origin. *Fotdar* was named as such because of this distinguishing portion of apparel; whence the common name *Poddar* applied to *Kankar*, cash keeper or an officer in public establishment for weighing money or bullion. (Abul Fazaal, *Ain-i-Akbari*, Volume II, English translation by H.S. Jarret, corrected and further annotated by Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Second Edition, 1949, p. 52).

2. B.S. Nijjar : *Punjab under the Great Mughals*, 1968, pp. 114-15.

3. An assignment of land for charitable purposes.

1	2	3	4	5
Agra Sohar or Pahari Dist.	Rewari (a brick post)	4,05,180	1,19,06,847	4,04,100
	Sohna (a stone post on a hill)	2,51,738	39,28,304	1,50,563
	Loharu	15,264	4,21,440	—
	Bawal	1,10,373	41,14,753	16,274
	Pataudi	61,070	22,70,080	5,260
	Hodal	78,500	4,62,710	33,140
	Indor (or Indri)	1,34,150	19,95,216	26,096
	Ujina (Uchaira)	33,926	4,28,347	22,796
	Umri-Umra	8,107	3,07,037	—
	Pinangawan (a stone post)	75,148	13,29,350	34,312
	Bisru	35,703	2,15,800	5,354
	Bhasehra (a stone post)	57,778	14,16,715	25,471
	Inimrawat (a stone post on a hill)	22,632-11	4,96,202½	31,283½

1	2	3	4	5
	Khanpur	9,893	1,95,020	—
	Sakras	12,106	4,60,088	50,411
	Santhmari or Santhadari	7,712-11	4,06,811	2,67,470
	Firozpur (Mahadeosh- rine)	64,150	30,42,642	69,044
	Kotla (a brick post on a hill)	71,205	15,52,196	75,017
	Nagina (Noganwa)	7,215-19	3,77,257	3,572
	Ghajera (Karherah)	9,785	3,30,076	—

HISTORY OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN ERSTWHILE PATAUDI STATE

The erstwhile Pataudi State comprised an area of 52 square miles (134.7 sq. km.) including one town (Pataudi) and 40 inhabited villages. The revenue administration was headed by the *Nazim* under the Nawab. The *Nazim* conducted his revenue and judicial functions under the control of the Commissioner, Delhi Division, till 1911 when Pataudi became one of the then Punjab States and came in direct political relations with the Central Government through the Lt. Governor. Under the *Nazim*, there was a Tahsildar who did the revenue work. He was assisted by a Naib Tahsildar, who worked as an accountant; a kanungo, who performed the duties of a girdawar; a *saiha-navis-atreasurer* and eight Patwaris. The State had no *Zaildars*, the duties of *Zaildars* being performed by 5 *Sufedposhes* who had no rights in their villages, but received Rs. 60 a year from the State out of the *lambardari* funds. There were 107 *Lambardars*. The *Lambardari* fund was derived from a cess of 5 per cent of the land revenue out of which each *Lambardar* was allowed Rs. 24 annually.

Till 1857, the State revenue was realised through the Tahsil by means of *theka* (lease), *kankut* (appraisement of produce) and *batai* (division of produce). The amount of revenue, inclusive of certain dues (*sawai*, etc.), amounted

to nearly Rs. 1,10,000. The revenue was taken either in kind or by farming; the latter method being used in preference to the former. The State's share was theoretically supposed to be two-fifths or half; the cultivators being considered tenants-at-will. The average annual revenue collection for the 10 years ending June 1867 amounted to Rs. 85,925.

A five-year settlement was sanctioned by the Commissioner, Delhi Division, for the years *kharif* 1868 to *rabi* 1873 and the revenue was fixed at Rs. 85,550. For a further term of five years, it was determined at Rs. 80,945. The above settlements were made by Managers appointed by the Nawab. The next settlement was made in 1879 under the supervision of the Commissioner, Delhi Division, and the final assessment was sanctioned at Rs. 82,130. Including income from two villages, in which the Nawab was a proprietor and from some assignments, the total revenue came to Rs. 90,903 per annum. The assessment was still arbitrary, oppressively heavy and most unfairly distributed. The people were in very straitened circumstances and crushed by the burden of accumulated arrears of revenue which it was difficult to realise. In 1888, the whole settlement machinery was overhauled and the new settlement was completed in 1891. The State was divided into two assessment circles, Magda I and Magda II and the total demand of each was fixed respectively at Rs. 53,150 and Rs. 22,350 (i.e. Rs. 75,500 for the entire State). With the consent of land owners, the demand for each village was divided into dry revenue and water-rate. The former was spread over the holding according to their area and the latter was distributed by fixing a lump sum on each well (in the case of well-irrigated land) calculated on the average area irrigated during four years and by lump sums on three fourths of the area naturally irrigated in each holding. This distribution proved very satisfactory and as collections from 1891-92 to 1908-09 show, the demand which was on the average of Rs. 72,000 was almost realised within the same year except in years 1899-1900, 1901-02, 1904-05, 1905-06 and 1907-08. The arrears of these years had also been mostly recovered in subsequent years by 1909-10.¹

REGULAR SETTLEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT

A detailed account of the first three settlements is given in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910² and the *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1912.³

The assessment of the third regular settlement was introduced in 1907.

1. *Pataudi State Gazetteer*, 1904, pp. 24—30.
2. *Pataudi State Statistical Tables*, 1912, Table 39.
3. *Ibid*, pp. 179—218.
3. *Ibid*, pp. 180—190.

In the Ballabgarh tahsil, the third regular settlement became effective from *kharif* 1909. It was a time when the district was in a very reduced condition on account of continuous droughts. The revenue was carefully distributed over villages and this combined with the liberal policy of suspensions and remissions enabled the assessment to work fairly smoothly except in Chiknot Circle of Firozpur Jhirka tahsil and Dahar Circle of the Nuh tahsil where conditions grew from bad to worse. In 1926, Brayne, the Deputy Commissioner, suggested re-assessment of these tracts on grounds of irregular and frequent failure of both monsoon and winter rains and the decrease in the flooding because of several bunds having been constructed. The proposal was sanctioned at first but was ultimately dropped as it was considered that the time was not then suitable for undertaking any kind of re-assessment. As crop failure on a large scale occurred rarely, the first 20 years after the settlement were comparatively prosperous and uneventful. World War I (1914-18) was followed by an era of high prices which was too good to last long. The long continued period of economic depression since 1926 was accompanied by a succession of dry years. Famine conditions prevailed during 1928—31 and again during 1938—41 necessitating large suspensions and remissions of land revenue, liberal advances of *taccavi* for fodder and opening of test works. In spite of the generous and timely help provided by Government, cattle perished or were disposed of at throw away prices, debts piled up and health and vitality shrunk to the lowest ebb. A complete collapse was partially averted by good rains in *kharif* 1941, and seasons thereafter were favourable on the whole. With high rising prices as a result of World War II, the cultivators appeared to be regaining their poise. The amount of land revenue under suspension at the time of introduction of the new assessment of 1938—43 was about Rs. 25 lakh and it was later remitted by the Government.

A slight revision¹ was made in respect of the assessment circles of Gurgaon, Firozpur Jhirka and Ballabgarh tahsils as shown below, there being no change in the assessment circles of Rewari, Nuh and Palwal tahsils :

Name of tahsil	Assessment circles as per 1907 Settlement	Assessment circles as per 1942/1943 Settlement
1	2	3
Gurgaon	Sahibi Gurgaon Bhur Hill Sohna Bahora	Sahibi Gurgaon Bhud Sohna Bahora

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910.
Delhi District Gazetteer, 1912.
Akhtar Husain : *Final settlement Report of the Gurgaon District*, 1938—1943.

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bhud	Chahi Abi Chiknot and Narmot Magda Bhud	1 7 0 1 3 0 1 1 0 0 10 0 0 6 0	70,289	50,395	28
	Sohna	Chahi Abi Chiknot and Narmot Magda Bhud	1 4 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 14 0 0 8 6	43,149	27,700	29
	Bahora	Chahi Dahri, Chiknot and Narmot Magda Bhud	1 9 0 1 8 0 0 14 0 0 7 0	21,160	13,960	34
		Total :		2,21,901	1,52,930	31
Nuh	Taoru	Chahi Abi and Alabarani Bhud	1 6 0 1 0 0 0 7 0	43,602	38,520	12
	Dahar	Chahi, Abi Dahri, and Alabarani Bhud	1 0 0 0 7 0	1,04,717	64,450	38
	Bangar	Chahi and Alabarani Nahri Bhud	1 2 0 1 10 0 0 8 0	1,17,792	1,00,050	15
		Total :		2,66,111	2,03,020	24

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Firozpur Jhirka	Bangar	Chahi Abi, & Dahri Alabarani Nahri Bhud	1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 10 0 0 8 0	99,831	75,300	25
	Budher	Chahi Abi and Alabarani Dahri Bhud	1 6 0 1 2 0 1 4 0 0 8 0	46,610	29,650	36
	Dahar	Chahi Abi, Dahri and Alabarani Bhud	1 8 0 1 8 0 0 12 0	88,245	60,000	32
	Chiknot	Chahi, Abi and Alabarani Dahri Bhud	1 0 0 1 4 0 0 8 0	13,231	8,000	40
		Total :		2,47,917	1,72,950	30
Palwal	Bangar	Chahi and Abi Nahri Dahri and Alabarani Bhud	1 8 0 1 12 0 1 4 0 0 12 0	3,45,665	2,54,800	26
	Khadar	Chahi, Nahri, Abi, Dahri and Alabarani Bhud	0 15 0 0 8 0	10,743	7,000	35
		Total :		3,56,408	2,61,800	27
Ballabgarh	Khadar	Chahi, Sailab and Alabarani Bhud	1 0 0 0 10 0	41,547	25,130	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bangar	Chahi Nahri Alabarani Bhud	1 12 0 1 10 0 1 4 0 0 14 0	1,23,142	83,300	32
	Dabar	Chahi, Abi and Dahri Alabarani Bhud	 1 6 0 1 1 0 0 13 0	55,933	33,580	40
		Total :		2,20,622	1,42,010	36
	Total District :			15,87,503	10,95,510	31

The net result of the settlement was a reduction in the fixed land revenue demand to the tune of 31 per cent, i.e. from Rs. 15,87,503 to Rs. 10,95,510. The reduction had been occasioned largely because of the reduction of the standard by statute from half to quarter net assets and also due to such factors as decrease in cultivated area and diminution of matured area on account of reduction of flooding.

The following 7 villages of the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils, lying in the Kotla basin, were subject to the fluctuating assessment :—

Tahsil	Villages	Area (Acres)
Nuh	Meoli	577
	Mohammadpur Nuh	332
	Kotla	1,219
	Akera	2,150
Firozpur Jhirka	Jalalpur Nuh	111
	Khanpur	196
	Multhah	769

The following rates of assessment were sanctioned in these villages :—

Crops	Rates per acre					
	Flooded			Others		
	Rs.	As.	P.	R.	As.	P.
Cane, rice, cotton, <i>til</i> , hemp, indigo, wheat, spices, tobacco, <i>dhan</i> ia, orchards and vegetable gardens (excluding carrots, turnips and <i>rabi</i> vegetables and melons)	3	0	0	2	8	0
Barley, gram and <i>rabi</i> oil-seeds	2	8	0	2	0	0
All other crops	1	4	0	1	0	0

The average assessment, which was thus leviable in these villages came to Rs. 3,755 annually. Substantive rules¹ for working the fluctuating assessment were sanctioned and procedure rules incorporated in the *Dastur-ul-Amal*.

A large extension in the cultivation of *mehndi* in the Ballabgarh tahsil necessitated special assessment of land under this valuable crop. This area had increased from 400 acres at the time of the last settlement to 2,338 acres. Similar assessment was necessary in the case of gardens and culturable waste. The following amounts were, therefore, included in the quarter net assets of the different circles :—

Tahsil	Assessment circle	Mehndi (Rs.)	Gardens (Rs.)	Waste (Rs.)
Gurgaon	Bhud	—	—	2,000
	Sohna	—	—	1,000
	Gurgaon	—	—	500
Palwal	Bangar	—	1,500	—
	Khadar	—	—	1,000
Ballabgarh	Bangar	5,000	800	—

1. Akhtar Husain : *Final Settlement Report of the Gurgaon District, 1938—43*, Appendix III.

The demands by soil rates in the Bangar circles of Palwal and Ballabgarh included an additional assessment of Rs. 3 per acre for gardens and in the latter tahsil Rs. 2 per acre for *mehndi*. No separate rates for assesment on waste areas were fixed and lump sum amounts were included in the demands as shown above.

The Gurgaon bunds were in the charge of the Canal Department up to 1879 but as they were financially unprofitable, most of them were handed over to those zamindars who profited by them, to maintain them at their own expense. In the case of two sets of works, however, which drained the Chandeni Jhil and diverted the drainage of the Firozpur valley from the Kotla Lake, special arrangements were made. The Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon was given the powers of a Divisional Canal Officer and the lands irrigated from these works were made chargeable with an occupier's rate per crop of Re. 0-6-8 per acre and an owner's rate of Re. 0-3-4 per acre; and the income from this source and the revenue of the Kotla Lake *chak* were assigned to the District Committee on the condition of their maintaining the existing works and paying to Government half the fluctuating revenue of the *chak*. Similar arrangements continued until the Punjab Minor Canals Act was passed. At the time of the 1938-43 Settlement, water-rates were charged in accordance with the following schedule of water-rates prescribed by the Punjab Government vide Notification No. 86, dated June 12, 1909, issued under section 29 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act :—

Class of crop	Detail of crops	Rate per acre						Remarks
		Matured						
		Voluntary irrigation from controlled channels			All other irrigation			
1	2	3			4			5
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
I	Cane, orchards and fruit and vegetable gardens	4	0	0	3	0	0	Half of these rates are charged on irrigation by lift

1	2	3			4			5
II	Cotton, <i>til</i> , hemp, pepper, rice, indigo, and all <i>rabi</i> crops except orchards, fruit and vegetable gardens, carrots, turnips, fodder, extra <i>rabi</i> vegetables and melons	2	8	0	1	8	0	
III	All crops not included in classes I and II	1	0	0	0	8	0	

The rules regulating the assessment of these rates had been notified under section 74(1) read with section 29(3) and (4) of that Act, vide Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 112 and 113 of September 27, 1909.

The actual assessment of *abiana* (water-rate) was done by the district revenue staff which was guided by the procedure rules incorporated in the *Dastur-ul-amal* of the district.

The net amount of *muafis* was placed at Rs. 24,549.

The new assessments were introduced in the Rewari tahsil from *rabi* 1942, in the Gurgaon, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tashils from *kharif* 1942 and in the Palwal and Ballabgarh tashils with effect from *kharif* 1943. The distribution of the assessment over holdings was made after local inquiry in the case of each estate as to the method of distribution which the proprietors wished to adopt. The people were duly informed of the rates before making a final decision.

In conformity with tradition in the Meo tashils of Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka and owing to the general inferiority of soils in the unirrigated tracts of other tashils, the distribution was most commonly made by an all round rate (*Sarsari parta*) on cultivation, and in some cases on waste land also. Apart from canal irrigated villages, the only parts in which differential soil rates were applied to any extent in the distribution of the revenue were in the tashils of Rewari, Gurgaon and in the Taoru circle of the Nuh tahsil where on account of a regular well-irrigation a high rate was put on *chahi* lands.

It was found simpler and more equitable to have one separate rate for the area recorded as *chahi*, as figures of average irrigation over a small period did not give satisfactory results. In the actual distribution of the assessment of holdings, villages in which wells were not regularly used generally preferred to have an all round rate for *barani* and irrigated soils.

The following table shows the methods adopted in each tahsil in the villages under fixed assessment :—

Tahsil	Villages in which the distribution was by differential soil rates		Villages in which well abiana was fixed on		Villages in which the distribution was by an all round rate	Total
	Over or inside sub-divisions only	Through-out	Total	Chahi area	Nal Chahi (Cylinder)	
Rewari	..	229	229	191	38	309
Gurgaon	..	99	99	20	54	226
Nuh	..	60	60	37	..	289
Firozpur Jhirka	..	52	52	9	..	244
Palwal	1	27	28	..	2	197
Ballabgarh	..	26	26	17	5	206

Villages in which the distribution was on shares including villages owned by a single proprietor or held jointly

Protective leases were allowed to newly constructed wells for a period of 30 years in Sahibi circle of the Rewari tahsil, and for 40 years in all other assessment circles of the district. The total amount granted in protective leases in each tahsil at the introduction of the new assessment was as under :

Tahsil	Amount
	(Rs.)
Rewari	4,420
Gurgaon	4,463
Nuh	838
Firozpur Jhirka	107
Palwal	757
Ballabgarh	1,578
Total :	12,163

Special rules' for alluvion and *di-alluvion* (*burd baramad*) were approved during the settlement for all the villages of Khadar area situated along the western banks of river Yamuna in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils. There were 81 villages subject to special assessment due to river action. For these villages, the alluvion, *di-alluvion* files were to be prepared, every year in the month of December when the river recedes to its lowest level. June 15 was fixed as the date for the payment of annual instalment for *rabi* and January 15 for *kharif*. In framing the rules the possibility of the adoption in the near future of a fixed boundary in lieu of the deep stream between the Bulandshahr and Gurgaon districts was kept in view. Procedure rules were included in the *Dastur-ul-amal*. Arrangements were also sanctioned for remitting the revenue on land rendered unculturable by *reh* or temporarily submerged by floods. In this case too, procedure rules were contained in the *Dastur-ul-amal*.

The areas in the revenue records of the Ballabgarh tahsil, which were added to the district in 1912 and had formerly formed part of the erstwhile Delhi district, were being shown in *kachcha bighas* while in other tahsils these were entered in *pakka bighas*. In the interest of uniformity the areas in the records of the Ballabgarh tahsil were also calculated in *pakka bighas* during the settlement of 1938—43. The standard measure of length was *gatha* of 99

1. Akhtar Husain : *Final Settlement Report of the Gurgaon District, 1938—43*, Appendix IV.

inches and a square *gatha* equivalent to one *biswansi*.¹

The old maps except in the case of 33 villages² were in the scale of 16 inches to a mile. This scale was adopted during the settlement of 1938—43. Old maps were carefully checked and map correction was found suitable for most of the estates. Only the area of those estates where revision was not possible owing to consolidation of holdings or some other reasons, was re-measured on square system. The number of estates at the end of the settlement was 1,471 as against 1,265 at the last settlement. The increase of 206 estates was accounted for by the fact that 196 estates of the Ballabgarh were added in 1912-13, 8 estates were transferred from the Bulandshahar district (U.P.) under the deep stream rule and two estates of the Ballabgarh tahsil were split into four.

The consolidation of holdings was done in 41 villages all of which were re-measured on the square system.

At the last settlement one instalment had been fixed for the collection of the land revenue demand of each harvest and the dates prescribed for the payment of land revenue into the treasury were January 15 for the *kharif* and June 15 for the *rabi* with the proviso that the latter date could be changed to June 1 in the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils, if difficulty occurred subsequently with regard to the collections from the Meo zamindars. It was not, however, found necessary to change the date. The continuance of the system of one instalment at each harvest and the dates prescribed at last settlement for the payment of land revenue, viz. January 15 for the *kharif* and June 15 for the *rabi*, were sanctioned.

The new assessment was to be paid by 1,308 estates in one *kharif* and one *rabi* instalments, by 54 estates in one *kharif* instalment and by 103 estates in one *rabi* instalment. Six riverain villages were assessed to land revenue.

The total *kharif* instalment was Rs. 5,48,517 and the *rabi* Rs. 5,46,993.

The dates prescribed at the last settlement for the payment of water-rate were February 15 for the *kharif* and July 15 for the *rabi* which being deemed suitable were approved without any change.

The *khataunis* showing the revenue due from each cultivator for the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests were despatched by the Canal authorities to the Tahsildars concerned so as to reach their office not later than November 15

1. Other measures were as follows :—

20 Biswansis
20 Biswas

1 Biswa

1 Bigha = 5/8 of an acre.

2. The maps of these 33 villages were on the scale of 32 inches to a mile.

and May 15 respectively. With each batch of *khataunis* were sent warrants showing the total demand. Simultaneously with the despatch of the *khataunis* to the tahsil, copies of the warrants were forwarded to the Collector. The canal Patwaris prepared the demand statement and made them over to the Lambardars, who collected the canal demand and paid it into the treasury. This system was continued.

The records of rights contained the following documents :—

- (1) Opening sheet (*Sar Warq*)
- (2) Preliminary proceeding (*Robkar Ibtidai*) containing the notifications under which the settlement operations were undertaken. This document also serves the purpose of an index.
- (3) Gene logical tree (*Shajra Nasab*) of the land-owners as well as of the occupancy tenants of the village. In the case of small villages, this is placed in a pocket in the cover, while in large villages, it is placed in a separate cover.
- (4) Index of field numbers (*Fard Numberwar*) showing the field number and its relevant *khatauni* number.
- (5) *Jamabandi*
- (6) List of assignments and pensioners (*Fehrist Maafiat aur pension*)
- (7) Statement of rights in wells (*Naqsha Haquq Chahat*)
- (8) Village administration paper (*Wajib-ul-arz*)
- (9) List of village cesses (*Fahrist Habub Dehi*)
- (10) Order of the Collector determining the assessment
- (11) Order of the Collector distributing the assessment
- (12) Sanctioned mutations
- (13) Field map (*Shajra Kishtwar*)

All the above, except the index of field numbers, are prescribed in Appendix VIII of the Punjab Settlement Manual. No genealogical table of the occupancy tenants was prepared during previous settlements except in the Ballabgarh tahsil. This lacuna was made good.

The alphabetical index of owners and tenants was not prepared as its usefulness was hardly commensurate with the labour involved in its preparation and the genealogical tree gives all the information required.

Working of the Settlement of 1938—43.—The settlement seemed to have worked well during the normal years while in the years of flood and drought a number of remissions and suspensions were made. However, the rising prices of foodgrains since the forties improved the economic condition of land-owners. In recent years, the construction of large number of wells, tubewells and irrigation bunds have also greatly helped the agriculturists. In 1958, a special charge on the land revenue was imposed to meet the growing expenditure on development plans.

The prices of agricultural commodities rose considerably on account of World War II (1939—45), followed by the development activities after Independence in 1947. The land revenue, fixed at the time of settlements under the conditions then prevailing, had lost all relevance to the increased income arising from the land. The Government expenditure had also vastly increased, particularly since the Independence, on account of the expansion of Government establishment and because of the introduction of various development plans. To meet this ever-growing demand, the Government tapped different sources of revenue. As regards land revenue, in addition to the assessed demand of land revenue of previous settlement, Surcharge, Special Assessment, Special Charge and Additional Charge were levied in accordance with the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1956, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958 and the Punjab Land Revenue (Additional Charges) Act, 1960.

All the above and various other enactments proved inadequate in the light of the changed circumstances and ultimately to put the record straight, Government passed the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973. The incidence of land revenue from 1952 to 1973 is given in Table XLIV of Appendix.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT ON LAND PUT TO NON-AGRICULTURAL USE

In the case of agricultural land, the return to the State under the land revenue settlements is fixed after taking into account factors such as soil, yields, prices, rainfall, rental statistics and economic condition of the area. But when land is put to non-agricultural uses like constructing a residential building or erecting an industrial plant, the owner of the land gets an unearned increment, particularly if the land is situated within or in the vicinity of growing towns and cities. This increment in land values can generally be attributed to the expenditure incurred out of public revenues on constructing roads and railways and general development of the area. The land-owners are not fully entitled to this increment in values and it is only fair that this increment

should be shared with the Government. It was with this object that the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 was amended by the Punjab Act XIII of 1952 which provided for special assessment of land "put to use different from that for which an assessment is in force or when the land has been put to use for non-agricultural purposes such as brickkilns, factories, houses, landing grounds and other similar purposes". The work of special assessment of non-agricultural lands was started in July 1955.

Since a very elaborate procedure was provided for carrying out the special assessment operations extending over a number of years, it was decided to levy special assessment on ad hoc basis as a multiple of the existing land revenue with effect from *kharif* 1955 and for this purpose, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1955, was enacted.

While the work of special assessment was in progress, a defect was observed in the Punjab Act XIII of 1952 in as much as it did not permit the levy of special assessment on land put to non-agricultural use if it was not already assessed to land revenue. In other words, the town sites escaped assessment. Accordingly, the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act XIX of 1958 was passed to provide with certain exemptions for assessment of lands except village *abadi deh* (inhabited site of village) whether or not already assessed to land revenue.

Section 48 of the Act XIX of 1958 provides that special assessment on a category and class of sites of land put to non-agricultural use in an assessment circle or part thereof shall not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the average net letting value; or 2—4 per cent of the average market value; or in the case of sites lying vacant and out of use, 1 per cent of the average market value.

The net letting value is derived after making the following deductions from the prevailing annual rent of such sites :—

- (i) Fair remuneration at 6 per cent for the capital invested on building or machinery or both after deducting the depreciation on their value;
- (ii) house tax;
- (iii) property tax ; and
- (iv) maintenance charges not exceeding one month's gross rent.

On publication of the preliminary assessment reports, a number of

representations were made to Government regarding the harshness of the levy, Government, therefore, took the following decisions on April 4, 1961 :—

(i) The rate of levy at present should not be up to the maximum limit of 25 per cent prescribed in the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1958; it should not exceed $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the estimated average net letting value. Where, however, this levy has to be made according to the Act, it should be modified also in the same proportion as above.

(ii) Exemption should be given to the following cases:—

- (a) All hilly areas notified as such by Government.
- (b) Sites on which new factories are built, for a period of 10 years (i.e.) each factory will be exempted for 10 years from the start of working of the factory).

(iii) Substantial relief should be given in the following cases :—

- (a) Compound and courtyard areas surrounding the building and used for purposes such as flower-beds, kitchen garden, grassy lawns, fruit plants, etc.

(b) The owner-occupied residential houses and bungalows.

To give effect to the decision No. (iii), the following proposals were formulated and approved:—

- (i) The rate of levy on owner-occupied houses and bungalows shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the rate otherwise leviable, i.e. if the building was rented.
- (ii) The rate of levy on compound and courtyard areas shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the rate charged on the building itself.

Since the general rate of levy had already been reduced from 25 per cent to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the net letting value, the rate of owner-occupied houses and bungalows came to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the original rate, and in the case of compound and courtyard areas of owner-occupied houses/bungalows, it came to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the original rate.

In addition to exempting hill areas which term included sub-montane areas and factories (for a limited period of 10 years), the following exemptions were also provided :—

- (i) Use of land for purposes of a garden;

- (ii) Use of land for purposes of an orchard;
- (iii) Use of houses occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture;
- (iv) Use of land for public, charitable or religious purposes;
- (v) Use of land for small-scale cottage industries; and
- (vi) Residential houses/bungalows in occupation of owners with an annual rental value not exceeding Rs. 300.

As already mentioned, the work of special assessment in the district was started in 1955. Special assessment ordinarily lasts for a period of 10 years and remains in force till a new assessment is made. The work of special assessment in areas outside *lal laktr* (line to demarcate the inhabited site of village, not assessed to land revenue) was completed and the amount was realised until *kharif* 1964 when it was suspended.

Table XLV in Appendix shows demand, recovery and balance under ad hoc special assessment and regular special assessment.

Surcharge on land revenue.—The Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, had been enacted for the levy of a surcharge from the *rabi* harvest of the agricultural year 1953-54. Under the Act, every land-owner who paid revenue in excess of ten rupees was liable to pay a surcharge thereon to the extent of one quarter of land revenue if the amount payable by him as land revenue did not exceed 30 rupees, and two-fifth of the land revenue if it exceeded 30 rupees.

As the surcharge levied from 1955 proved to be inadequate to meet heavy financial obligations created by various development schemes, it became necessary to augment the State revenues in every possible manner and hence a special charge was levied under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charge) Act, 1958, from the *rabi* harvest of agricultural year 1957-58. The rate of special charge was based on the income tax pattern with different slabs for different categories of land-owners. The slab rates were such that the incidence of special charge mainly fell on those who could afford to pay it. While the land-holders paying revenue (land revenue plus surcharge) up to Rs. 50 had been exempted from the provisions of the Act, those paying more than Rs. 1,000 were subjected to 300 per cent increase in land revenue.

OTHER ENACTMENTS

A cess on commercial crops namely, cotton, sugarcane and chillies at the rate of Rs. 4 per acre in the case of land which was irrigated by

canal water and Rs. 2 per acre in the case of other land, had been levied from *kharif* 1963 under the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1963. Areas under commercial crops, sown solely for domestic use up to one *kanal* in the case of chillies and 2 *kanals* in the case of sugarcane or cotton were exempt from this levy.

An additional surcharge on the land revenue at the rate of 50 per cent was levied for the development of Kurukshetra University/town vide the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Ordinance No. 2 of 1967. Initially, this had been levied for one year, i.e. for *kharif* 1967 and *rabi* 1968, but it was extended for *kharif* and *rabi* harvests of the agricultural year 1968-69 according to the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1969. The levy of surcharge was further extended up to 1973-74 vide the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Amendment Act, 1970, but it could only be collected up to 1972-73 on account of the enforcement of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973.

Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973.—The Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, came into force on June 16, 1973. This Act has consolidated various levies into a single tax known as Land Holding Tax. The levies consolidated are:

- (i) Surcharge, under the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954;
- (ii) Special Charge, under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958;
- (iii) Cess on Commercial Crops, under the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1963; and
- (iv) Additional Surcharge, under the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1969.

The State Government took the view that the collection of these levies had become cumbersome not only for the revenue agency but also for the cultivators. To meet the situation the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, consolidated the above 4 levies into a single tax known as the Land Holding Tax. However, the Land Holding Tax shall not be levied and charged on land which is liable to special assessment under section 59 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, or the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1955. Further, during the period the above tax is levied and charged, the land shall not be liable to payment of land revenue by way of general assessment under

the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, or the payment of local rate under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. The Act brought out a concept of holding on the basis of a family rather than the individual as a unit for the purposes of imposition of tax and provided for graded taxation on the basis of the size of the holding. The present rates of land tax are as under :

Class of land (Specified in Schedule I) comprising the land holding	Rate of tax
I	(a) Seventy paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare; (b) One rupee per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and (c) One rupee and thirty five paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.
II	(a) Sixty paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare; (b) Ninety paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and (c) One rupee and twenty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.
III	(a) Forty paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare; (b) Fifty paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and (c) Sixty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.
IV	(a) Twenty five paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare; (b) Forty paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and (c) Fifty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.
V	(a) Ten paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare; (b) Fifteen paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and (c) Twenty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.

The Gurgaon district, which was re-organised on December 22, 1972, comprises the following assessment circles :—

Tahsil	Assessment Circles
Gurgaon	5 (Sahibi, Gurgaon, Bhud, Sohna, Bahora)
Sub-tahsil Pataudi	2 (Chak Awal, Chak Doaim)
Nuh	3 (Taoru, Dahar, Bangar)
Firozpur Jhirka	4 (Bangar, Budher, Dahar, Chiknot)
Ballabgarh	3 (Khadar, Bangar, Dahar)
Palwal	2 (Bangar, Khadar)

The tahsil-wise classification of lands in different assessment circles is :

Tahsil	Assessment circle	Classes and kinds of land				
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
Gurgaon	1. Sahibi	—	Chahi (Tubewell)	Abi, Ala Barani	—	Bhud, Banjar, Kallar, Thur and Sem
	2. Gurgaon	—	Abi, Chahi (Tubewell)	Dehri Ala Barani	—	Do
	3. Bhud	—	Do	Do	—	Do
	4. Sohna	Nehri	Do	Dehri Ala Barani	—	Do
	5. Bahora	—	Chahi (Tubewell)	Abi, Dehri Ala Barani (Bahora Others)	—	Do
Sub-tahsil Pataudi	1. Chak Awal	Nehri (Perennial)	Chahi, Nehri (Non-perennial)	Dehri Ala Barani	—	Bhud, Banjar, Kallar, Thur and Sem
	2. Chak Doaim					
Nuh	1. Taoru	Nehri (Perennial)	Chahi, Nehri (Non-perennial)	Dehri Ala Barani	—	Bhud, Banjar, Kallar, Thur and Sem
	2. Dahar					
	3. Bangar	—	—	—	—	—
Firozpur Jhirka	1. Bangar	Nehri	Chahi	Abi, Dehri, Ala Barani	—	Do
	2. Budher	—	Do	Do	—	Do
	3. Dahar	—	Do	Chahi, Abi, Dehri, Ala Barani	—	Do
	4. Chiknot	—	—	—	—	Do
Ballabgarh	1. Khadar	Nehri (Perennial)	Chahi	Abi, Dehri, Sailab, Ala Barani	—	Do
	2. Bangar	Do	Do	Abi, Dehri Ala Barani	—	Do
	3. Dahar	Do	Do	—	—	Do
Palwal	1. Bangar	Nehri	Chahi	Dehri, Ala Barani Sailab	—	Do
	2. Khadar	—	Nehri	Chahi, Dehri Ala Barani Sailab	—	Do

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE

On assumption of the area comprising the Gurgaon district, the British continued the system of dealing with *Muqqadams* and *Chaudhris* in the villages. The village panchayat which managed the affairs of the brotherhood continued to be ignored. It was left to regulate the private affairs of the community in places where its social authority was recognised and respected. The British appointed Headmen or Lambardars from among the leading members of the village community, usually, one or more Headmen to each division and sub-division of the village. A cess of 5 per cent on the land revenue was levied for their emoluments, and the sum was divided among them in proportion to the amount of land revenue collected by each. The office of Headman was looked upon as strictly hereditary in the eldest branch of the family, and thus formed an exception to the general rule that all the sons share equally in the inheritance without regard to age. Channing noted at the second regular settlement that the number of Lambardars was inconveniently large in proportion to the number of proprietors and the size and land revenue of the village. The inevitable result was that the majority of Lambardars was poor and ineffective. From 1878 to 1909 their number was reduced from 3,517 to 3,307. The number increased with the merger of the Ballabgarh tahsil in 1912. Still a reduction register was prepared and reductions in their number were made whenever possible.

The office of Chief Headman or Ala Lambardar was instituted in 1878. Chief Headman was appointed only in villages where there were three or more Headmen. He was elected by the votes of the proprietary body subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. He represented village Headmen in his village and received Government orders in the first instance though in respect of the collection of land revenue he possessed no special authority or responsibility. He was paid by deduction of 1 per cent from the land revenue of his villages. The number of Ala Lambardars in 1904 was 500, but in 1909 it was ordered that vacancies among the Chief Headmen should not be filled.

In place of Ala Lambardars a system of Inamdars or Sufedposhes was introduced. The total emoluments of Inamdars were fixed to a quarter per cent of the land revenue. The appointments were made every five years as money became available owing to vacant Ala Lambardari post not being filled up. The duties of Inamdars were the same as those of Zaildars. At the time of the 1938—43 settlement, the total number of Ala Lambardars was 27 and that of Inamdars 42. There were 46 Inamdars in 1948. The remuneration of an Ala Lambardar was Rs. 265 per annum and that of an Inamdar Rs. 60 per annum.

The *Zaildari* system was introduced at the second regular settlement when the whole district was divided into *zails*. In making the division due consideration was given as far as possible to the tribe and clan of the proprietors of the villages and the tradition of old revenue divisions. In many parts of the district there was no such clear basis of division available; therefore it was necessary first to choose Zaildars, qualifications for the office being respectability, hereditary influence, popularity among the Headmen of the villages and usefulness to Government, and then to parcel out the villages among them. Several Zaildars were men of no great influence and were only appointed because no better men could be found. Each Zaildar received an allowance of one per cent on the land revenue of his *zail*. This allowance was not a separate cess, but was deducted from the Government demand. Sixty four Zaildars were appointed, drawing a total remuneration of Rs. 12,671—an average of Rs. 198 each. This number was subsequently reduced to 61 in 1909 and a graded system as detailed below was introduced for all the *zails* except three, of which the Zaildars were the owners of the whole land of their *zails* :

Grade	No. of <i>zails</i>	Fee of grade
I	19	Rs. 275
II	19	Rs. 225
III	20	Rs. 175
Upgraded	3	Rs. 200

With the inclusion of Ballabgarh tahsil in 1912, 6 more *zails* were added, one of which was later split into two in 1929. During the settlement of 1938—43, no change in the number of *zails* was made except in the Firozpur Jhirka and Gurgaon tahsils. Twelve *zails* of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil were reduced to ten and Farrukhnagar *zail* of the Gurgaon tahsil was abolished and thus the total number was reduced to sixty five as detailed below:

Tahsil	Number of <i>zails</i>	Number of Inamdars or Sufedposhes
Gurgaon	11	2
Rewari	14	12
Nuh	9	7
Firozpur Jhirka	10	4
Palwal	14	10
Ballabgarh	7	7
Total :	65	42

As the assessment of the district was reduced considerably during the previous settlement, the allowance of Zaildars was raised from one per cent to one and a half per cent of the land revenue of a *zail*.

Till 1948, the agencies of *zaildari* and *sufedposhi inams* continued to supervise and assist in the collection of land revenue. These agencies were abolished in 1948, revived in 1950, but were again abolished in 1952.

Now only Lambardars are responsible for the revenue collection. In case a Lambardar is unable to collect the revenue, he makes a written complaint to the Tahsildar who helps him in effecting recovery. Lambardars are authorised to remit the land revenue by post but the system is not very popular because they generally find it more convenient and economical to visit the tahsil headquarters personally for crediting the land revenue in the treasury than sending it by money order. In March 1977, there were 3,050 Lambardars in the district.

Prior to the enforcement of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, the Lambardar was paid *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Since various levies have been consolidated into land holding tax, the rate of *pachotra* has been fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax. The Lambardar also collects dues pertaining to the Minor Irrigation and Tubewell Corporation, consolidation fee and *abiana* and is paid commission at the rate of 1.5, and 3 per cent respectively.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND LAND RECORDS

For the purpose of revenue management, the State is divided into various districts and a district is sub-divided into several tahsils. A tahsil is further sub-divided into *kanungo* circles, *patwar* circles and revenue estates. Thus the unit of revenue administration is an estate which is usually identical with the village. Each of them is separately assessed to land revenue and has a separate record of rights and register of fiscal and agricultural statistics. All its proprietors are by law jointly responsible for the payment of land revenue, and in their dealing with Government they are represented by one or more Lambardars. Estates are grouped into *patwar* circles each of which is under the charge of a Patwari. About 20 of these circles form the charge of a Kanungo, whose duty is to supervise the work of Patwaris. A tahsil, as a rule, contains from two to four hundred of the revenue estates.

The Gurgaon district has accordingly been sub-divided into tahsils,

kanungo circles, *patwar* circles and revenue estates as follows:—

Tahsil	Kanungo circles	Patwar circles	Revenue estates
Gurgaon	4 (Gurgaon, Farrukhnagar, Sohna, Pataudi)	60	287
Ballabgarh	2 (Ballabgarh, Faridabad)	45	210
Firozpur Jhirka	3 (Firozpur Jhirka, Nagina, Punahana)	61	242
Nuh	4 (Nuh, Ujina, Hathin, Taoru)	71	289
Palwal	4 (Palwal, Hodal, Chandat, Hasanpur)	74	197
Total :	17	311	1,225

The tahsil-wise details of the staff attending to revenue work in the district are given below :

Tahsil	Tahsildars	Naib Tahsildars	Office Kanungos	Field Kanungos	Patwaris	Assistant Patwaris
Gurgaon	1	2	1	4	60	1
Ballabgarh	1	1	1	2	45	—
Firozpur Jhirka	1	1	1	3	61	1
Nuh	1	2	1	4	71	1
Palwal	1	1	1	4	74	1
Total :	5	7	5	17	311	4

For the purpose of revenue administration, as already mentioned in Chapter X, the district is under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner whose title as Chief District Revenue Officer, is 'Collector', a term which indicates his responsibility for the realisation of all Government revenues¹ He is assisted in this regard by Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars. As a measure of decentralising the revenue work, the powers of the Collector have been delegated to the Sub-Divisional Officers.

1. The Collector is a steward of the State and is bound to respect and preserve from encroachment every private right in the soil which has been created or confirmed by the State. Where the revenue has been fixed for a term only, he is not only to collect it but also to look forward to a time when it will be revised and hence he is to record, in a systematic manner, statistical information which will facilitate its equitable reassessment. He must ensure and assist in the measures to prevent the damage to crops from causes which are in any degree Controllable by man. He must encourage and assist in every effort made by a right holder for the development of his estate.

The Tahsildar is an important functionary. He is in charge of a tahsil for revenue work including revenue judicial work. He has to control the *patwar* and *kanungo* agency, to collect revenue punctually, to point out promptly to the Collector any failure of crops or seasonal calamity which renders suspension or remission necessary and to carry out within his own sphere other duties connected with land revenue administration. He is a touring officer and his tours afford him ample opportunities to deal, on the spot, with partition cases and other matters connected with appointment of Lambardars, lapses of land revenue, assignments, etc.

The Patwari is an inheritance from the old village system¹. He is appointed for a circle consisting of one or more villages. Besides the proper maintenance of records, the Patwari is required to report to the Tahsildar any calamity affecting land, crops, cattle or the agricultural classes, and to bring to his notice alluvial and *di-alluvial* action of rivers, encroachments on Government lands, the death of revenue assignees and pensioners, progress of works made under the agricultural loans and similar laws, and the emigration or immigration of cultivators. He undertakes surveys and field inspections, aids in all other Government activities like distribution of relief, etc., prepares the *baachh* (distribution of revenue over holdings) papers showing the demand due from each land-owner to the village *jama* (land revenue demand). When revenue collections are in progress, he must furnish all information that may be required to facilitate the collections. He himself is not permitted to take any part in the collection of the revenue except when any Lambardar refuses to accept the *ahal baachh* (total demand from each land-owner) and no immediate alternative arrangement can be made.

The Patwari is under the immediate supervision of a circle supervisor known as Kanungo who has also been functioning since medieval times. The Kanungo is responsible for the conduct and work of Patwaris. He constantly moves about his circle, supervising the work of Patwaris, except in the month of September when he stays at tahsil headquarters to check *jamabandis* received from Patwaris.

The Office Kanungo is the Tahsildar's revenue clerk. His chief work is the maintenance of the statistical revenue records. He has also the charge of the forms and stationery required by Patwaris, keeps the account of mutation fee, records the rainfall and maintains the register of assignees of land

1. He was, under section 3 of the Land Revenue Act, a 'Village Officer' and not a Government employee. Patwaris were formerly paid from the cess on the land revenue but in 1906 the State took over the charge and abolished the *patwar* cess and with it the *patwar* fund.

revenue and other miscellaneous revenue registers. He is the custodian of all the records received from the Patwaris. A well-ordered Kanungo's office is an important factor in the revenue management of a tahsil.

At district headquarters, there is a District or Sadar Kanungo assisted by a Naib Sadar Kanungo. The Sadar Kanungo is responsible for the efficiency of Kanungos and should be in camp inspecting their work for at least 8 days¹ in every month from October to April. He is the keeper of all records received from Kanungos and Patwaris. He maintains with the help of his assistant, copies of the prescribed statistical registers for each assessment circle, tahsil and the whole district. The responsibility of Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar for the inspection and correctness of the work of Kanungos and Patwaris is, however, not affected by the duties of the Sadar Kanungo.

LAND REVENUE AND SPECIAL CESSES

The land revenue and cesses as fixed in the Settlement of 1938—43 continued to be realised till the coming into force of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, from *kharif* 1973. Some other cesses and surcharges had been levied in the interval. A detailed account of these charges is given below :

Land Revenue.—The details of income from fixed and fluctuating land revenue and remissions during 1963-64 to 1972-73 are given in Table XLVI of Appendix.

Local rate.—It has grown from small beginnings. It was usual in early settlements to levy a road cess at 1 per cent of the land revenue. Subsequently, an education cess amounting to 1 per cent and a *dak* cess amounting to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent respectively were added. But by the Punjab Local Rates (XX) Act of 1871, a local rate amounting to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on land revenue was imposed. This local rate was raised by the Punjab Local Rates (V) Act, 1878 from six pies to eight per rupee of annual value, or from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but the enhancement was delayed for this district by a special order. With the passing of the Punjab District Boards Act XX of 1883, the road, postal and education cesses were merged in the local rate and the entire amount was to be credited to the District Board.

In 1919, the local rate was raised to $10\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the total revenue. Later on, it was increased to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At this rate it was sanctioned and continued under the 1938—43 settlement. In 1954, the Punjab Government

1. Prior to September 1967, he was required to be in camp for at least 15 days in every month from October to April.

raised the local rate to 50 per cent of the land revenue and owner's rate.¹ The following table shows the amount of local rate collections during 1953-54 to 1972-73 :—

Year ending <i>rabi</i>	Local rate collections (Rs.)
1953-54	2,81,845
1954-55	5,44,374
1955-56	5,74,025
1956-57	5,72,624
1957-58	5,67,617
1958-59	4,14,987
1959-60	7,32,220
1960-61	5,73,646
1961-62	5,81,079
1962-63	5,92,216
1963-64	4,93,379
1964-65	4,21,673
1965-66	4,80,533
1966-67	5,02,177
1967-68	5,57,988
1968-69	5,58,731
1969-70	5,71,063
1970-71	5,71,092
1971-72	5,41,652
(New district) 1972-73	4,46,420

1. Vide Punjab Local Government Department Notification No. 3605-LB-54/18638 dated August 16, 1954,

Special charge on land revenue.—The collections under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special charge) Act, 1958, in respect of the Gurgaon district has been as follows :—

Year ending <i>rabi</i>	Collections		
	Previous (Rs.)	Current Year (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1958-59	—	2,059	2,059
1959-60	—	30,174	30,174
1960-61	7,623	11,441	19,064
1961-62	1,452	10,413	11,865
1962-63	9,722	11,359	21,081
1963-64	754	10,020	10,744
1964-65	245	7,044	7,289
1965-66	401	6,495	6,896
1966-67	59	5,138	6,197
1967-68	1,242	5,599	6,841
1968-69	128	5,186	5,314
1969-70	1,516	5,248	6,764
1970-71	271	4,606	4,877
1971-72	135	3,436	3,571
(New district) 1972-73	401	1,724	2,125

The decrease in the collection of special charge after 1964 has been due to the transfer of rights of big land-owners by inheritance or by sale.

Commercial crops cess.—The income from this cess (under the Punjab

Commercial Crops Act, 1963) from the date of its inception has been as follows :—

Year ending <i>rabi</i>	Collections		
	Previous	Current year	Total
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1963-64	—	17,057	17,057
1964-65	95	23,401	23,496
1965-66	8	47,354	47,362
1966-67	19	19,076	19,095
1967-68	115	14,118	14,233
1968-69	134	35,611	35,745
1969-70	749	62,764	63,513
1970-71	343	54,576	54,919
1971-72	736	29,206	29,942
(New district) 1972-73	270	45,345	45,615

Additional surcharge.—The income from this levy during 1967-68 to 1972-73 has been as follows :—

Year ending <i>rabi</i>	Collections		
	Previous	Current year	Total
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1967-68	—	5,34,672	5,34,672
1968-69	7,315	5,54,408	5,61,723
1969-70	27,582	5,62,783	5,90,365
1970-71	4,040	5,66,189	5,70,229
1971-72	1,006	5,62,194	5,63,200
(New district)] 1972-73	4,824	4,58,438	4,63,262

Land Holding Tax .—The following statement shows demand, recovery and balance under the land holding tax :—

Year	Demand of land tax	Amount suspended	Net demand	Amount recovered	Amount in arrears on August 30 of the year
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	44,25,902	523	44,25,379	44,21,461	3,918
1974-75	44,25,361	—	44,25,361	42,88,961	1,36,400
1975-76	44,45,763	1,293	49,44,470	43,83,872	60,699
1976-77	44,56,539	81,074	43,75,365	42,22,532	1,52,633

Water rates.—Water rates (occupier rates) are levied on the area irrigated during each crop under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873. The rates were revised a number of times and the final revision took place with effect from *rabi* 1949. The rates were slightly reduced on wheat and gram crops in 1953-54. After the construction of a part of the Gurgaon Canal Project, the water rate levy was assessed for the first time in 1967-68. The income from this source during 1967-68 to 1976-77 is given below :

Year ending <i>rabi</i>	Collections
	(Rs.)
1967-68	1,485
1968-69	1,79,735
1969-70	12,92,240
1970-71	4,33,031
1971-72	1,99,571
New district) 1972-73	2,38,992
1973-74	3,35,337
1974-75	4,50,588
1975-76	8,04,694
1976-77	6,36,580

Betterment charges.—Betterment charges are levied under the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Act, 1952. This is levied on the areas served by irrigation projects covered under the Act. The levy is to cover the cost of unproductive portion of these irrigation projects. The income from this levy during 1967-68 to 1976-77 has been as follows :—

Year ending <i>rabi</i>	Collections (Rs.)
1967-68	1,038
1968-69	1,74,891
1969-70	2,50,815
1970-71	3,15,494
1971-72	1,49,524
(New district) 1972-73	1,85,622
1973-74	2,42,165
1974-75	3,36,288
1975-76	49,184
1976-77	936

LAND REFORMS

Land tenures.—In this district, true village community has survived in a much more complete form except where it has been disrupted either wholly or partially as a result of the emigration and immigration of people following the partition of the country in 1947. The members of the proprietary body are in almost all cases united by ties of kinship. The villages are divided into *pattis* and these again, where the *pattis* are larger, are sub-divided into smaller sections called *thoks* and *thullas*. In most cases, the relationship between the proprietors can be traced through the *thula* or the *patti* right up to the common ancestor of the village. In the Ballabgarh tahsil, the primary sub-division was termed as a *pana* or *taraf* and the minor-sub-division, *patti* or *thula*.

Imperfect *bhaichara* and *pattidari* were the common land tenures prevalent in the district.¹ The trend was from communal form to several possessions. The strong Ahir communities clung to the former, while the Jats and Moes

preferred the latter. Differences of soil and agriculture were very probably responsible for this state of affairs as the soil of the tahsils of Ballabgarh, Palwal, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka, where Jats and Moes predominated, was, roughly speaking, of uniform quality and irrigation was relatively unimportant. Consequently only quantity was taken as the measure of equality. In the other tahsils, the difference in the value of soil enormous, and equality could only be maintained by giving each owner an equal share of good and bad lands.

The commonest forms of imperfect *pattidari* tenure were the following. The common land of the village and of the *patti* as well as the land owned separately was held on ancestral shares called *biswas* or customary shares called ploughs. Sometimes the common land of the village was held on ancestral shares, while the common land of the *patti* and the land owned separately was held on customary shares. In a third form, possession was the measure of right in the land owned separately, while the common land was held on shares. In the commonest forms of imperfect *bhaichara* tenure, possession was the measure of right in the common land as well as in the land owned separately, or the common land was held on equal or fixed shares, while the rest was held according to possession. The *zamindari* tenures were very few and the landlords held the land and got it tilled by tenants. The distribution of superior and inferior proprietorship hardly existed in the district and all *biswedars* (as members of the proprietary body were called) were of equal status. However, there were a few *dohildars*, the holders of rent-free land for the benefit of some temple, mosque or shrine and *bhodadars*, the holders of rent-free land for some secular service such as the duties of the village watchman or messenger.

The main forms of tenures which existed in the district in the beginning of the present century were owners, tenants, free of rent or at nominal rent and tenants paying rent with or without rights of occupancy. These tenures continued till India achieved Independence in 1947. The detailed picture is given in Table XLVII of Appendix.

In the erstwhile Pataudi State, the tenures of villages were as under¹ :

- (1) *Milkiyat mahduda* or *maqbuza*
- (2) *Patta-dari mukammal*
- (3) *Patta-dari ghair mukammal*
- (4) *Bhaichara and Patta-dari mushtarika*
- (5) *Zamindari bil-ijmal*

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, pp. 175—79.

1. Pataudi State Gazetteer, 1904, p. 25.

The position as regards cultivating occupancy of land in 1931-32 was as follows :—

	Number of holdings	Area in acres
Total cultivated area	8,117	42,327
Area cultivated by owners	3,506	20,654
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent	317	412
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT :		
(a) With right of occupancy		
Paying at revenue rates with or without Malikana	709	2,478
Paying other cash rents	44	182
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	32	246
(b) Without right of occupancy		
Paying at revenue rates with or without Malikana	542	2,597
Paying other cash rents	2,099	10,174
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	868	5,584

A great deal of land was cultivated by peasant proprietors of small holding or it was held by intermediaries, who got it cultivated through tenants but who themselves had no interest in the land beyond getting their rent. All these combined formed a sizeable proportion of the rural population. Their lot had to be improved in pursuance of the Government policy of 'land for the tiller' by coinciding ownership with the actual tiller. To give effect to this policy of abolition of intermediaries and regulation of tenancy of agricultural lands, the Government enacted the following pieces of legislation :—

1. The East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, 1949
2. The Punjab Abolition of Ala Malikiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1952
3. The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952
4. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953
5. The Punjab Bhudan Yagna Act, 1955
6. The Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957
7. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961

Under the East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, 1949, the Government enforced the utilisation of every inch of available cultivable land for growing more food and other essential crops. A notice to take over the land is served on every land-owner who allows his land to remain uncultivated for 6 or more consecutive harvests and the land thus taken over is leased to others for a term ranging from 7 to 20 years, priority being given to the Harijans. Under the provisions of this Act, approximately 1,679 hectares of land was taken over in the district prior to December 1972. On the re-organisation of the district, 374 hectares of land was transferred to the Mahendragarh district. The entire remaining land has been leased out.

Under the Punjab Abolition of Ala Malikiyat and Talukadari Rights Act, 1952, all rights, title and interest of an *ala malik* in the land held under him by an *adna malik* were extinguished and the *adna malik* was required to pay compensation to become the complete owner. The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952, declared all the occupancy tenants as the owners of the land. In all, 45,286 occupancy tenants were conferred proprietary rights in 42,923 hectares of land under this Act.

The main purpose of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, is to (i) provide a 'permissible area' to a land-owner/tenant which he can retain for self-cultivation, (ii) provide security of tenures to tenants by protecting them against ejectment, (iii) ascertain surplus area and secure resettlement of ejected tenants of those areas, (iv) fix the maximum rent payable by tenants, and (v) confer rights on tenants to pre-empt and purchase their tenancy in certain circumstances.

Its object being to effect agrarian reform and to give security to the tenants, the Act provided for the settlement of tenants on the land declared surplus and also fixed a ceiling on the total holding of a land-owner. It not only reduced the acreage which could be reserved but also specifically prohibited ejectment of tenants from all un-reserved areas, except in case of default in payment of rent or improper cultivation. Section 9-A enacted vide Act XI of 1955, provided that no tenant liable to ejectment would be dispossessed of his tenancy unless he was accommodated on a surplus area or otherwise on some other land by the State Government. Rent was limited to one-third of the crop or its value or to the customary rent, if that was lower. However, payment for services provided by the landlord was excluded from the computation of rent. The Act further extended the opportunities for tenants to become owners. A tenant of 4-year standing acquired a right of pre-emption at sales or foreclosures; but more important than that, tenants of 6-year standing were allowed to buy

un-reserved area from their landlords at three quarters of the 10 years average of prices of similar land. The payment of compensation, however, could be made by the tenant either in lump sum or in six-monthly instalments not exceeding ten.

Government was further empowered to utilise the surplus area of both land-owners and tenants for the re-settlement of ejected tenants, landless labourers and small land-owners. All areas owned by a local owner above 30 standard acres and by a displaced person above 50 standard acres were assessed as surplus. A small owner, who had up to 30 standard acres, may not eject a tenant under the Act from 5 standard acres unless the tenant has been settled by Government on surplus area.

In this way, the Act aims at creating what it called a class of small 'land-owners', i.e. holders of land not exceeding the permissible area (30 standard acres in the case of local owners and 50 standard acres in the case of displaced persons from Pakistan). The utmost emphasis has been laid on self-cultivation which means 'cultivation by a land-owner either personally or through his wife or children, or through such of his relations as may be prescribed, or under his supervision'.

The ceiling on holdings under the Act¹ was applicable to 571 persons in the district. The position as on December 31, 1973, in regard to the work of assessment of surplus area and the resettlement of tenants considered eligible

1. The provisions relating to ceiling on agricultural land holding under the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 have been amended by the Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972. Under this Act, a scheme known as 'The Haryana Utilisation of Surplus and Other Areas Scheme, 1976' has been framed for distribution of surplus land. The unutilised surplus area declared under the old Act and the area which will be declared surplus under the Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972 would now be utilised under this scheme. The area to be declared surplus in the proceedings pending immediately before the commencement of the 1972 Act will also be utilised under the new scheme. (The basis for determining the permissible area of a person or a family have been provided in section 4 of the Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972).

for the grant of surplus land is evident from the figures given below :

Details	Standard Acres	Units
Area declared surplus	7,817	2½
Net area available for allotment	5,104	8½
Area utilised	4,879	1
Area remaining un-utilised	225	7½
Number		
Tenants to be resettled	3,153	
Tenants resettled	3,128	
Tenants still to be settled	25	

The State Government gives financial assistance to those tenants and landless agricultural workers who are being resettled on the surplus areas for reclamation purposes, and also advances loans for building houses and sinking wells.

As a result of these enactments, feudal institutions like *jagirdari* and *biswedari* have been liquidated. The occupancy tenants have acquired proprietorship. Many tenants-at-will have availed of the opportunity afforded by law to become proprietors. At the same time, landlords were able to circumvent the law by entering into *benami* transactions and mutate their lands in favour of their relatives and confidants, so as to acquire ownership under different guise. Also many landlords whose only interest in land was to realise rent, took to cultivation with their own hands to avoid their lands passing to the tenants. This has, of course, given a drive to mechanised farming and more production, but has also resulted in unemployment for former tenants. Many tenants have been evicted on one pretext or the other. In most cases, the resources at their disposal are meagre and they cannot afford to purchase the land even when the law affords them the opportunity to do so.

Three other Acts completed the reform of the tenancy system prior to 1966. The Punjab Bhudan Yagna Act, 1955, gives statutory recognition to the Bhudan movement, the object of which is to receive donations of lands and distribute them among landless persons who are capable of cultivating them personally. Land measuring 19 acres 6 *kanals* and 1 *marla* in all, situated in village Dalelgarh in the Ballabgarh tahsil was donated under this Act prior to December 1972. It comprised 17 acres 4 *kanals* and 12 *marlas* of a *banjar* land and 2 acres 1 *kanal* and 9 *marlas* of *barani* land. The former (*banjar* land) already being in possession of the tenants could not be distributed while the latter (*barani* land) was sanctioned for Rs. 2,500 on January 11, 1969.

All *jagirs*, *muafis* and *jagir* pensions, except military *jagirs* granted in or after August 4, 1914; any pension as defined in clause (17) of Article 366 of the Constitution of India, and any grant made in favour of religious and charitable institutions, were resumed on November 14, 1957, under the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957. Compensation to the extent of 7 times the annual *jagirs* was paid to holders in lump sum or in instalments with interest at 2 per cent per annum.

The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961, provides to give village common land to landless persons.

The Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972.—The Government of India had appointed a Central Land Reforms Committee in 1970. The Committee submitted its report in 1971. This was discussed and guidelines were drawn up on the basis of the conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference in July 1972. A national policy was evolved for removing economic disparities by making available additional land and securing its more equitable distribution among landless persons and also for enlarging the scope of employment. This could be done by further reducing the existing permissible area with a land-owner. Two enactments, namely, the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1955,¹ which contained *inter alia* provision relating to ceilings on agricultural land-holdings, were in force in different parts of Haryana. The flaws in the implementation of these two Acts which had come to notice and the changed circumstances during the preceding two decades motivated fresh thinking in respect of ceilings on agricultural land-holdings. Experience had also shown that surplus land could not be transferred expeditiously to eligible tenants and landless persons as was originally intended. The increase in population had also resulted in more unemployment and called for making more land available to the landless persons. At the same time the break through in agricultural production, development of high-yielding varieties of seeds and availability of other facilities like irrigation, fertilizers, etc., highlighted the fact that the limit on an individual holding could be further reduced without affecting the total earning of a person from land. It was, therefore, decided to unify the two Acts, viz. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955, in so far as the ceiling on agricultural land was concerned.²

1. The Pepsu Act is not applicable to the Gurgaon district.

2. The provisions of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, which are inconsistent with the provisions of Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972, stand replaced.

Accordingly, a new Act called the Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972, was enacted. This Act has further reduced the ceiling on land with a land-owner and declared a family, instead of an individual, as a unit for the purpose of assessing the permissible area.

The new Act provided for a permissible ceiling of 7.25 hectares in the case of land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least two crops in a year and 10.9 hectares in the case of land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least one crop in a year, whereas the ceiling in respect of land of all other types including land under orchards is 21.8 hectares. In the old Acts, the permissible limit was 30/50 standard acres for an individual. In order to determine whether a person or family consisting of husband, wife and their minor children excluding a married minor daughter was entitled to this possession on January 24, 1971, was considered to be the determining date. It was decided to allot the land declared surplus to eligible persons,¹ at the rate of 2 hectares of land under assured irrigation or land of equivalent value. This ceiling has been fixed keeping in view the fact that with intensive cultivation and modern agricultural practices, it should be possible for the allottee to make a comfortable living with the earning from this area which has been assessed an economic holding. For the utilisation of surplus area 'The Haryana Utilisation of Surplus and Other Areas Scheme, 1976' has been framed and notified by the State Government on May 28, 1976.

The position as on March 31, 1977 with regard to the work of assessment of surplus area and the resettlement of tenants under this Act is given below :

1. Number of declaration forms filed by the land-owners	615
2. Number of declaration forms decided	275
3. Number of declaration forms still to be disposed of	340
4. Area declared surplus	Nil
5. Area allotted to the tenants (utilised)	Nil

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Alongside the reform of the land tenure, are the measures for reducing strip farming and fragmentation of holdings. A characteristic feature of peasant land tenure and cultivation over a length of time had been the fragmented holdings which usually consisted of small and often, many, strips of land,

1. Persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, landless persons, agricultural workers, tenants, ex-servicemen, tenants liable to ejectment, or persons owning land not exceeding two hectares of land under assured irrigation or land of equivalent value, fall under the category of eligible persons.

lying between the fields of other peasants. This had been the case with farms of both tenants and peasants who owned land. The tiller naturally found it difficult to look after his crops scattered at different places and it was also cumbersome to maintain long channels and water courses intact. Systematic and large-scale development was not possible when the holdings were small and fields lay scattered.

The process of bringing together small and fragmented pieces of land into a compact block for better and intensive cultivation is known as consolidation of holdings. It saves the tiller to a great extent from wasteful supervision and irrigation of scattered holdings. It enables him to avail of the facilities of modern agricultural implements and extend tractor cultivation in consolidated holdings. It is only through the consolidation of holdings that the land lying scattered in tiny strips can assume a compact and standard shape. Uneconomic, neglected and inaccessible holdings are re-grouped into a consolidated, composite and homogeneous block. A lot of virgin land is also reclaimed by the Government as a corollary to the scheme. The circular and approach roads increase the mobility between houses and villages and the provision of land for institutions like Panchayat Ghars and schools help initiate the social welfare programmes. In fact, consolidation brings about a revolution in both the economic structure of land tilling, and the mobility and social possibilities of the village.

The work of consolidation of land holdings had been carried out in the Punjab by the Cooperative Department since 1930 but in the absence of legislation, it did not make much headway. To make good this deficiency, the State Government enacted the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948, and created a separate Consolidation Department in 1949. In the district, the work relating to consolidation of land holdings was started in Gurgaon on 15-4-1951, in Ballabgarh on 1-4-1953, in Palwal on 1-4-1955, in Firozpur Jhirka on 1-11-1955, in Rewari on 1-4-1959, and in Nuh on 1-4-1960. The work was completed in the Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh and Rewari tahsils by March 31, 1971. It is also complete in the case of other three tahsils except a few cases involving writ petitions, revisions and river action. The tahsil-wise progress of work achieved up to 1976-77 (i.e. March 31, 1977) is given in Table XLVIII of Appendix. It is evident that out of the total of 1226 villages in the re-organised Gurgaon district, consolidation work had been completed in 1176 villages, was in progress in 9 villages. Six villages were yet to be taken up while 35 villages were found unfit for consolidation.

The measures of land reforms, as described above, though not the sole basis of increased agricultural production, contribute greatly to it. In fact, these reforms have provided the basis and paved the way for increased agricultural production with the help of modern and scientific techniques, viz. better implements, improved seeds, scientific inputs, increased irrigation facilities and effective insecticides. More area has been brought under plough owing to the Utilisation of Waste Lands Act. The consolidation of holdings has almost done away with the dispersal of operational holdings and this has promoted the advancement of agricultural production. Before the enactment and implementation of the Acts relating to abolition of intermediaries, vesting of proprietary rights in occupancy tenants and the security of land tenures, the interest of a tenant was much too precarious for him to invest his available labour and capital to the fullest extent so as to raise the maximum quality and quantity of cash crops and other crops. Now, with the implementation of these Acts, we have a large body of small land-owners who have a comparatively larger stake in the land, and consequently, have greater impetus to invest their labour and capital with a view to raising the maximum product out of the land in their possession.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE, STATE AND CENTRAL

STATE SOURCES OF REVENUE

In addition to the land, there are various other sources from which the state derives its revenue. A brief description of each of these is given below :

Stamp Duty.—This duty is collected under the Court Fees Act, 1870, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. The former was enforced on April 1, 1870, and the latter on July 1, 1899. Both these Acts were amended a number of times. The Court Fees Act was last amended by the Court Fees (Haryana Amendment) Act, 1974. The Stamp Duty Act was last amended by the Haryana Act No. 7 of 1967. Both these Acts require the Collector (or Deputy Commissioner), District and Sessions Judge and all the Sub-Judges to ensure that applications for all suits and other relevant documents are properly stamped according to schedule. The collection of stamp duty under these Acts

during 1963-64 to 1976-77 has been as follows' :—

Year	Judicial (under the Court Fees Act)	Non-Judicial (under the Stamp Act)	Total
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1963-64	4,60,357	37,39,077	41,99,434
1964-65	4,48,599	29,61,630	34,10,229
1965-66	5,13,764	25,07,181	30,20,945
1966-67	5,87,664	34,73,957	40,61,621
1967-68	6,13,930	37,26,668	43,40,598
1968-69	7,61,808	49,04,117	56,65,925
1969-70	8,54,083	62,92,878	71,46,961
1970-71	8,62,030	1,10,64,751	1,19,26,781
1971-72	9,25,465	80,64,944	89,90,409
1972-73	10,85,938	87,60,687	98,46,625
(New district)			
1973-74	11,98,861	97,79,830	1,09,78,691
1974-75	13,37,582	1,00,24,859	1,13,62,441
1975-76	14,51,429	97,78,421	1,12,29,850
1976-77	15,66,628	77,43,359	93,09,987

Registration Fee—The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar in the district. The Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars are Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars respectively.

Appeals from the orders of the Sub-Registrar are heard by the Registrar. The Inspector General of Registration, Haryana at Chandigarh, exercises general superintendence over all the registration offices in the State and has power to make rules consistent with the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

1. For the pre-1947 figures, see Gurgaon District Statistical Tables, 1912 and 1935 (as brought up to 1944-45 by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division).

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The following statement gives the number of registered documents, value of property and the receipts' :—

Year	Number of registrations		Aggregate value of property	Amount of ordinary fees	Other receipts	Total receipts (columns 5 and 6)
	Immoveable property	Moveable property	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1963-64	9,460	743	6,02,30,558	2,78,913	8,663	2,87,581
1964-65	10,368	881	5,19,55,184	2,63,157	16,158	2,79,315
1965-66	10,827	1,009	5,16,73,069	3,26,029	10,957	3,36,986
1966-67	12,240	1,186	9,96,28,034	9,34,228	17,704	9,51,932
1967-68	11,479	1,259	6,69,02,263	7,69,040	25,337	7,94,377
1968-69	13,771	1,278	5,82,71,086	8,71,317	15,872	8,87,189
1969-70	16,084	1,387	8,70,51,092	10,57,116	15,286	10,72,402
1970-71	15,882	1,513	10,25,19,937	10,97,787	18,793	11,16,580
1971-72	17,288	1,515	11,58,76,644	11,66,563	19,222	11,85,785
1972-73	19,213	1,565	13,45,86,143	12,37,883	26,815	12,64,698
1973-74	18,998	1,555	12,59,86,028	13,19,637	34,139	13,53,776
1974-75	18,383	—	13,84,73,580	13,54,912	33,393	13,88,305
1975-76	16,471	—	14,39,85,707	14,61,770	41,125	15,02,895
1976-77	30,697	—	14,82,73,050	10,80,102	21,457	11,01,559
(New district)						

1. For the pre-1947 figures, see Gurgaon District Statistical Tables, 1912 and 1935 (as brought up to 1944-45 by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division), Table 44. For Patnauli State figures, see Gurgaon District Statistical Tables, 1912, Patnauli State, Table 44 and Patnauli State Statistical Tables, 1936, Table 44.

Excise and Taxation.—The Excise and Taxation Department is one of the biggest revenue earning departments of the State. It deals with the administration of the following Acts which are in force in this district:—

Excise :

1. The Punjab Excise Act, 1914
2. The Punjab Local Option Act, 1923
3. The East Punjab Molasses (Control) Act, 1948
4. The Indian Opium Act, 1878
5. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930
6. The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948
7. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955

Taxation :

1. The Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973
2. The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
3. The Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940
4. The Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955
5. The Punjab Entertainments (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954
6. The Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939
7. The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952
8. The Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Act, 1956 (Repealed since April 1, 1977)

The department in the district is headed by a District Excise and Taxation Officer. His office is located at Gurgaon near the Old District Courts. There were two Taxation Sub-Offices in the district previously, one at Faridabad and the other at Palwal. Since the volume of work at Faridabad was much heavier, Faridabad has been declared as a separate Taxation District for the purpose of this department since March 26, 1975. The District Circle of Faridabad is also headed by a District Excise and Taxation Officer. The Taxation Sub-Office at Palwal has also been put under his charge.

The statement below shows the staff as on March 31, 1977, working in the district :

Designation	Staff strength at			
	Gurgaon	Faridabad	Palwal	Sales Tax check-barriers
District Excise and Taxation Officer	1	1	—	—
Excise and Taxation Officer	1	7	—	—
Assistant Excise and Taxation Officer	4	12	—	6
Taxation Inspector	13	22	2	38
Excise Inspector	2	4	1	—
Superintendent	1	1	—	—
Assistant	2	1	—	—
Accountant	2	1	—	—
Camp Clerk	11	15	—	—
Clerk	37	46	—	12
Peon, etc.	25	24	4	50

The District Excise and Taxation Officers function under the administrative control of the Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh, for administrative purposes whereas the appellate work of this district is attended to by the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner (Appeals), Rohtak.

Since the boundaries of this district adjoin the boundaries of the Union Territory of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan States, nine Sales Tax

Check-barriers have been established at strategic points, as noted below :

Check-barrier	Location	Since when established	Control
Faridabad	Delhi—Palwal Road	Since the creation of Haryana State	Assistant Excise & Taxation Officer assisted by Taxation Inspectors
Dundahera	Delhi—Gurgaon Road	June 16, 1969	Do
Sikandarpur	Gurgaon—Mehrauli Road	March 23, 1970	Do
Hodal	Palwal—Mathura Road	January, 1972	Do
Daultabad	Gurgaon—Daultabad Road	July 15, 1973	Do
Suraj Kund	Suraj Kund—Delhi Road	July 1, 1973	Do
Punahana	Punahana—Bharatpur Road	January 16, 1974	Do
Chandu—Budhera	Gurgaon—Doraha Road	January 16, 1974	Do
Mundka	Delhi—Alwar Road	—	Taxation Inspector

The main function of a Sales Tax Check-barrier is to collect information regarding the movement of goods so that the information can be used at the time of making an assessment. The officers in charge of the barriers are authorised to collect the tax on goods other than tax-free goods purchased in the State of Haryana and exported out of the State, not being in the course of inter-State sale and export out of the country. To check the evasion of tax, the vehicles can be unloaded at the barriers and if any goods are found undeclared or the declaration produced at the barriers is found to be false, a penalty is imposed after giving an opportunity to the owner of the goods. The barriers are also functioning for collecting tax under the Punjab Passengers

and Goods Taxation Act, 1952. The income from the barriers for the last 9 years has been as under :

Year	Income (Rs.)
1968-69	4,88,943
1969-70	14,22,170
1970-71	22,17,692
1971-72	27,39,403
1972-73	39,25,767
1973-74	50,85,540
1974-75	48,69,037
1975-76	57,03,301
1976-77	82,05,307

Till 1947, excise income was mainly from licence fees for sale of spirits made in British India and from sale of *charas*, *bhang* and opium.¹ The excise administration of erstwhile Pataudi State was managed as part of the district administration of Gurgaon, the State receiving an annual cash payment,² which was roughly about Rs. 1,000. There were 3 vends for foreign liquor, one at Gurgaon and two at Rewari, besides 11 shops for country liquor, 12 for opium and 10 for *bhang*, *charas*, etc., in the entire district.³

After Independence, the possession and import of *bhang*, *ganja*, *charas* and opium was banned under various orders issued during 1954—56 except as provided in the relevant Acts. Therefore on the excise side, income to the exchequer has been mainly from the licence fees and duty on country liquor, Indian-made foreign liquor and denatured spirit. The licences (L—14-A) for the retail sale of country spirit are auctioned. Whosoever gives the highest bid in open auctions is granted a licence for a year. The licensee deposits one-tenth of the licence fee so determined as security within a week of the acceptance of the bid by the Financial Commissioner and the licence fee is payable in eleven monthly instalments by the 20th of each month. He pays the duty leviable on such liquor in the district before he is permitted to draw quotas

1. For income and consumption figures, see Tables 41 of the *Gurgaon District Statistical Tables*, 1912, and 1935 (as brought up to 1944-45 by the office of Commissioner, Ambala Division).

2. *Gurgaon District and Pataudi State Gazetteer*, 1904, Pataudi State, p. 30.

3. *Gurgaon District Statistical Tables*, 1935 (as brought up to 1944-45 by the office of Commissioner, Ambala Division), Table 41-Supplement).

of liquor from the distilleries. Licences in form L—2 (retail vend for Indian-made foreign liquor) are granted to persons of repute such as income tax payees, etc., and who deposit prescribed security and licence fees. The licensee pays the assessed fee before making an application for issue of liquor. The denatured spirit is sold by licensees holding licenses in form L—17. They also pay the prescribed security and licence fees. A permit to purchase denatured spirit is granted to them on payment of the permit fees. The number of licensees holding licences in form L—2, L—14-A, L—17 during 1976-77 in the district is as under :

L—2	92
L—10	3
L—14-A	59
L—17	8

The excise revenue from 1957-58 to 1976-77 has been as under :

Year 1	Total collections 2 (Rs.)
1957-58	4,85,130
1958-59	7,05,206
1959-60	9,82,699
1960-61	10,95,835
1961-62	12,74,626
1962-63	16,18,109
1963-64	17,81,507
1964-65	29,92,734
1965-66	37,01,617
1966-67	50,50,417
1967-68	1,08,37,859
1968-69	1,42,46,305

1	2
1969-70	1,15,08,193
1970-71	1,63,07,032
1971-72	1,72,73,700
1972-73	2,49,22,464
1973-74	2,54,47,430
1974-75	3,23,86,092
1975-76	3,49,32,654
1976-77	3,74,88,172

Sales Tax (Inter-State).—On the partition of the country in 1947, the province of East Punjab inherited the powers to levy sales tax under the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1941. Soon after, the Act was substituted by the East Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948, which came into force on May 1, 1949. It provided single stage levy and gave relief to small traders by raising the exemption limits. This Act underwent various changes as a result of judicial pronouncements and the *modus operandi* of the dealers to evade tax. Provisions were also made for raising rates of tax on certain items normally used by the affluent people. In the Haryana State, this Act was substituted by the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973, repealing the earlier Act of 1948. The new Act came into force on May 5, 1973.

The particular problem confronting this district was that the goods procured/ manufactured here were transferred to other States and no tax to this State was paid. A provision has since been incorporated in the new Act and the goods procured and manufactured in Haryana and exported to other States otherwise than by way of sale, have been brought under taxation. Four schedules have been added. Schedule 'A' provides for items taxable at higher rates. Schedule 'B' gives the list of tax-free goods. Schedule 'C' deals with items leviable to purchase tax and Schedule 'D' describes the stage of levy of tax on declared goods.

The receipts of sales tax from 1957-58 to 1976-77 have been as under :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1957-58	20,78,327
1958-59	17,59,989
1959-60	18,99,274
1960-61	21,34,075
1961-62	24,61,105
1962-63	25,48,971
1963-64	32,52,134
1964-65	47,44,203
1965-66	55,98,944
1966-67	65,06,421
1967-68	79,54,321
1968-69	98,27,199
1969-70	1,13,00,852
1970-71	1,30,14,870
1971-72	1,93,12,202
1972-73	2,35,39,067
1973-74	2,67,35,643
1974-75	3,36,67,212
1975-76	4,23,38,275
1976-77	5,12,46,189

Central Sales Tax.—The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, provides for levy of tax on sales of goods made in the course of inter-State trade and commerce and to declare certain goods to be of special importance and to specify restriction and conditions to which State laws shall be subjected. The States have been authorised to administer this Act on behalf of the Government of India. The entire collection of this tax is appropriated by the States but in the case of Union Territories, the collection is deposited in the Consolidated Funds of India. This Central fiscal enactment has given the States a major source of revenue which is increasing day by day. Under section 8(5) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, the State Governments have been empowered to reduce the rate of tax on certain classes of goods, or any dealer or trader if it is expedient to do so in the interest of the State.

The collections under this Act from 1957-58 to 1976-77 have been as under :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1957-58	3,62,560
1958-59	6,23,352
1959-60	7,10,782
1960-61	7,54,539
1961-62	9,35,146
1962-63	11,13,136
1963-64	23,19,611
1964-65	38,24,750
1965-66	50,21,764
1966-67	87,97,502
1967-68	1,31,58,953
1968-69	1,65,66,832
1969-70	1,88,54,296
1970-71	2,37,49,253
1971-72	3,15,16,576
1972-73	3,77,09,056
1973-74	4,38,68,164
1974-75	5,45,76,029
1975-76	7,42,57,360
1976-77	9,53,00,972

The increase in tax collections is due to expansion of trade resulting from better economic conditions of the people. It is also due to enhancement in the rate of tax from 2 to 3 per cent on sales made to registered dealers against prescribed declaration and from 7 to 10 per cent on sales made to unregistered dealers, from April 1, 1973. The present rates of tax are 4% on sales to registered dealers and 10 per cent on other inter-state Sales.

Property Tax.—This tax was levied under the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940. It is charged at the rate of 10 per cent of the annual value of the buildings and lands situated in the rating area (municipal area) of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Faridabad Township, Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hodal in this district. A surcharge of 50 per cent of tax was levied on April 1, 1967 and it continued up to March 31, 1976. The self occupied residential units are, however, exempt from the levy of the tax to encourage new constructions.

However, with effect from April 1, 1976, due to the merger of House Tax in Property Tax, the rate of tax has been enhanced to 20 per cent. The properties whose rental value does not exceed Rs. 600 per annum and the agricultural and vegetable growing lands falling in the rating areas have been exempted from this tax. The rate of tax in case of (a) self occupied residential buildings, (b) lands and buildings situated in the rating areas of Ambala Cantonment and Faridabad Complex and (c) industrial premises or sub-units thereof owned and run by the proprietors themselves, where machinery and plant have been set up, is 10 per cent. The rate of surcharge has been reduced to 25 per cent of the tax. To encourage new construction activity and further development of new industries, the Government have granted exemption from the payment of property tax for the first 5 years in case of new residential houses and 10 years in the case of new industries.

For purposes of fixing the rental values assessment of the various property units in the rating areas is liable for revision every five years unless this period is extended or reduced by the State Government subject to a maximum period of five years. After the property units are surveyed, a draft valuation list is published for inviting objections within 30 days against the valuation, etc., contained in that list. The objections so received are entered in a prescribed register. The objections are heard and decided and a final valuation list is brought into force. The tax demand thus created is realised on yearly basis. The following categories of properties are exempt from the levy of property tax under section 4(1) :—

- (a) Properties vesting in Central Government
- (b) Buildings and lands vesting in State Government
- (c) Properties vesting in Cantonment Board
- (d) Properties exclusively used for educational purposes
- (e) Public parks and playgrounds
- (f) Building and lands exclusively used for public worship or public charity

(g) Properties whose rental value does not exceed Rs. 600

(h) Property used as factories whose rental value does not exceed Rs. 900

The collections under the Act from 1957-58 to 1976-77 were as under :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1957-58	1,45,228
1958-59	1,50,942
1959-60	1,76,049
1960-61	1,82,716
1961-62	2,65,207
1962-63	3,15,559
1963-64	6,22,830
1964-65	6,17,475
1965-66	4,30,319
1966-67	6,88,717
1967-68	7,91,014
1968-69	9,12,232
1969-70	18,35,236
1970-71	14,51,851
1971-72	15,28,824
1972-73	18,34,067
1973-74	16,46,683
1974-75	17,59,229
1975-76	18,82,765
1976-77	29,78,790

The Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940, was repealed by the Government with effect from April 1, 1977, through an Ordinance. The

Ordinance, has, however, lapsed as it was not replaced by an Act within the time prescribed under the Constitution of India. The Act ibid has, therefore, been revived with effect from July 7, 1977.

Passengers and Goods Tax.—The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952, came into force on August 1, 1952. The Act provides that a tax shall be levied on all fares and freights in respect of passengers carried and goods transported in transport vehicles in the State. The rate of tax which was 25 percent of the fare or freight paid by a passenger was enhanced to 35 per cent on July 21, 1967. It was raised to 40 per cent on October 7, 1969 and again from April 18, 1973 to 50 per cent. However, in the following cases the levy is charged in lumpsum and the rate per annum payable quarterly within 30 days of each quarter, is as under :—

	(Rs.)
(i) Scooter Rickshaw (two-seater)	272
(ii) Motor Cycle rickshaw (four-seater)	340
(iii) Tempo Rickshaw (six-seater)	1,000
(iv) Taxi Cars	408
(v) Taxi Station Wagon	544
(vi) Public carriers used for carrying goods in or through the State of Haryana	1,250
(vii) Public carriers registered under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in the State of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan or Uttar Pradesh or the Union Territory of Delhi and carrying goods in the State of Haryana	700
(a) If operating under a reciprocal agreement under the Western Zone Permit Scheme for goods vehicles covering the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi	
(viii) Private carriers used for carrying goods in or through the State of Haryana	1,250
(ix) Omitted	

(x) Tractor with public carrier permit	450
(xi) Tempo Rickshaw with public carrier permit (Loading Tempo)	610
(xii) Scooter Rickshaw (Loading)	272
(xiii) Motor Cycle Rickshaw (Loading)	340
(xiv) Public carrier registered under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in any of the State or Union Territory of the Union of India and carrying goods in the State of Haryana if operating under National Permit Scheme	700

The collections made under the Act during 1957-58 to 1976-77 were as under :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1957-58	6,06,416
1958-59	7,69,939
1959-60	9,32,790
1960-61	10,32,647
1961-62	12,04,248
1962-63	15,39,847
1963-64	27,62,312
1964-65	32,39,837
1965-66	38,23,831
1966-67	40,10,455
1967-68	51,58,858
1968-69	79,15,236
1969-70	99,67,483
1970-71	1,25,08,920
1971-72	1,37,30,453
1972-73	1,61,25,449
1973-74	1,84,38,996
1974-75	2,22,04,041
1975-76	2,96,74,814
1976-77	3,39,82,307

The increase in revenue is due to the increase in tax rates and increased volume of passengers and goods traffic.

Entertainments Duty.—The Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936, was repealed by the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955, on November 4, 1955. The rates on duty have been changing and the rate was enhanced to 60 per cent with effect from December 12, 1970 then to 75 per cent from November 19, 1971 and to 100 per cent from January 15, 1973. Its incidence falls on persons who witness the entertainment in question. There are 12 cinema houses in the district, viz. Faridabad-4, Gurgaon-4, Palwal-1, Sohna-1, Ballabgarh-1 and Hodal-1. Besides, one touring talkie is functioning at Faridabad.

The collections during 1957-58 to 1976-77 under this Act were as follows:—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1957-58	1,09,155
1958-59	1,12,696
1959-60	1,42,001
1960-61	1,69,295
1961-62	2,41,990
1962-63	3,80,598
1963-64	4,97,885
1964-65	5,55,376
1965-66	6,58,303
1966-67	7,77,832
1967-68	7,94,896
1968-69	11,64,516
1969-70	14,09,029
1970-71	20,40,761
1971-72	26,91,635
1972-73	34,87,649
1973-74	39,89,146
1974-75	48,65,425
1975-76	56,15,315
1976-77	60,01,313

The increase in revenue has been due to the enhancement of rates of duty from time to time and the increase in the number of cinema houses and cinema goers.

Show Tax.—The Punjab Entertainments Tax (Cinematograph) Shows Act, 1954, came into force on May 4, 1954. The show tax is levied on exhibitors for every show on the number of occupied seats of a cinema house. The rate of tax at various places in the district was as below :

Rate of tax per 100 seats per show

	During 1970-71	(Effective from February 1971)	Current rate of tax
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Gurgaon	3.50	4.50	4.50
Palwal	2.60	4.50	4.50
Faridabad	3.50	5.50	5.50
Ballabgarh	1.74	5.50	5.50
Other places and touring talkies	1.74	2.50	2.50

With effect from June 12, 1976, it is paid at the rate of 10 per cent of the entertainment duty payable.

The collections of tax under this Act during 1957-58 to 1976-77 were as given below :

Year 1	Amount 2
	(Rs.)
1957-58	13,011
1958-59	13,315
1959-60	13,852
1960-61	7,723
1961-62	8,766
1962-63	9,876

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

1	2
1963-64	11,783
1964-65	12,800
1965-66	23,530
1966-67	24,283
1967-68	82,930
1968-69	1,41,159
1969-70	1,62,446
1970-71	1,68,690
1971-72	1,70,633
1972-73	1,52,516
1973-74	1,51,204
1974-75	4,12,565
1975-76	5,59,225
1976-77	6,47,366

Motor Spirit Tax.—This tax is levied under the Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939. The rate of tax has been changed a number of times. In 1970-71, it was 6 paise per litre on petrol and other motor spirit items. However, since July 21, 1967, the stage of levy of tax has been shifted from 'last sale' to 'first sale' within the State. At present the tax is 12 paise per litre on the 'first stage' of sale. This change has minimised the difficulty experienced earlier by the traders. Now all such motor spirit dealers who purchase motor spirit from within the State of Haryana have been de-registered as the tax is to be paid by the oil companies, which have their depots in the State and generally make first sale in Haryana. Despite this change, the dealers of Gurgaon district still get their supplies from the Union Territory of Delhi. This is because there is no depot of any oil company in the district itself and it is economical for the dealers to get their supplies from Delhi instead of from any other depot situated within the State.

The collections of this tax during 1957-58 to 1975-76 were as under :

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1957-58	1,16,016
1958-59	1,21,287
1959-60	1,60,152
1960-61	1,79,595
1961-62	2,09,286
1962-63	2,04,250
1963-64	2,10,193
1964-65	2,70,295
1965-66	3,31,398
1966-67	3,84,190
1967-68	3,38,541
1968-69	4,10,586
1969-70	5,80,666
1970-71	7,02,761
1971-72	8,37,485
1972-73	10,70,861
1973-74	12,02,955
1974-75	20,56,005
1975-76	13,77,808

Professions Tax.—Every person who has been carrying on a trade, either by himself or through an agent or representative, or who has followed a profession or calling or who was in employment, either wholly or in part, within the State, was liable to pay for each financial year (or part thereof) Professions Tax under the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Act, 1956, provided the gross income exceeded six thousand rupees a year or a

part thereof. The maximum limit of the tax was Rs. 250 per annum payable by a person whose income was more than Rs. 25,000 and the minimum was Rs. 120 per annum, payable by a person whose gross income ranged between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 8,500. However, no tax was charged from the personnel belonging to the Armed Forces.

Employees of the factories situated in the revenue estates of Ballabgarh and Faridabad were subjected to Professions Tax by the local panchayats. Later on, the Government, on the representation of such employees, removed their hardship by amending the Act thereby exempting with effect from April 1, 1970, every person from liability to pay tax, who in any local area was liable to pay a similar tax to the local authority to the extent of his liability to pay such tax to such authority. The Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers have been functioning as Assessing Authority under the Act.

The table below shows the net earnings in the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

Year	Number of assesseees	Amount assessed	Net amount recovered
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1970-71	21,339	3,33,318	3,33,318
1971-72	21,893	5,75,566	3,04,694
1972-73	22,537	6,23,862	6,36,511
1973-74	—	—	7,46,598
1974-75	—	—	6,97,000

This Act has been repealed with effect from April 1, 1977.

CENTRAL SOURCES OF REVENUE

Central Excise Duties.—The central excise is administered by the Central Government. After the formation of a new division at Rohtak since May 1, 1972, the Gurgaon district excluding the Ballabgarh tahsil falls under the charge of the Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Rohtak. The Ballabgarh tahsil falls in Faridabad division headed by an Assistant Collector who is assisted by a number of Superintendents (12) posted at Faridabad. The work in the district except the Ballabgarh tahsil is looked after by a Superintendent posted at Gurgaon. The central excise duties, besides the unmanufactured tobacco,

are levied on the following commodities :—

1. P.P. (Prepared and Preserved) Food
2. Paints and Varnishes
3. Cotton Fabrics (Processed)
4. P.P. (Patent and Proprietary) Medicines
5. Cosmetics
6. Gases
7. Plastics
8. Tyres
9. Rubber Products
10. Plywood
11. Paper
12. Rayon and Synth. Fibre Yarn
13. Cotton Feust Yarn
14. Cotton Fab. (Power Loom)
15. Wollen Yarn
16. Yarn N.E.S. (Not Elsewhere Specified)
17. Embroidery
18. Wollen Fab. (Processed)
19. Jute
20. Typewriter Ribbons
21. Glass, Glassware
22. China Porcelainware
23. Asbestos, Cement Products
24. Steel Ingots
25. Copper and Copper Alloy
26. Iron and Steel Products
27. Aluminium
28. I.C. (Internal Combustion) Engines
29. A.C. (Air Conditioning) Machinery
30. Electric Motors
31. Power-Driven Pumps
32. Motor Starters
33. Electric Fans
34. Electric Bulbs
35. W.R. Sets and Parts thereof
36. Electric Wires and Cables
37. Domestic Electrical Appliances
38. Office Machines
39. Motor Vehicles

40. Motor Vehicles Parts
41. Footwears
42. Gramophone Parts
43. Crown Corks
44. Steel Furniture
45. PP (Pilferage Proof) Caps
46. Metal Containers
47. Slotted Angles
48. Coated Abrassives
49. Nut, Bolts and Screws
50. Pressure Cookers
51. Vacuum Flasks
52. Electric Insulation Tapes
53. Rayon and Art Silk Fabrics
54. Electric Storage Batteries
55. Fork Lift Trucks
56. Wool Tops
57. Adhesive Tapes
58. Mosaic Tiles
59. Sodium Silicate
60. Unmanufactured Tobacco
61. Electrical Stampings and Lamination
62. Cutting Tools
63. Zip and Slide Fasters
64. Readymade Garments
65. Ball Bearings Rolling Bearings
66. Tape Recorders

The collections of central excise duties during 1968-69 to 1973-74 were as shown under :

Year	Collections of central excise duty		
	In respect of the district excluding the Ballabgarh tahsil	In respect of the Ballabgarh tahsil	Total for the Gurgaon district
1968-69	12,14,283	9,86,15,844	9,98,30,127
1969-70	11,33,204	10,95,98,663	11,07,31,867
1970-71	13,96,933	12,26,25,610	12,40,22,543
1971-72	22,56,441	18,92,13,000	19,14,69,441
1972-73	28,82,767	24,23,30,000	24,52,12,767
(New district) 1973-74	32,60,824	27,69,92,000	28,02,52,824

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Income-tax.—The Indian Income-tax Act of 1922 has been replaced by the income-tax Act of 1961 since April 1, 1962. The collections under this Act for the years 1961-62 to 1976-77 were as follows :—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1964-65	13,04,111
1965-66	18,84,182
1966-67	18,53,246
1967-68	27,97,879
1968-69	38,28,303
1969-70	39,20,076
1970-71	52,73,270
1971-72	41,46,469
1972-73	20,35,102
(1-4-72 to 31-1-73 including Rewari Sub-Treasury)	
1-2-73 to 31-3-73 (excluding Rewari Sub-Treasury)	9,11,903
1-4-73 to 31-1-74	18,15,933
1976-77	45,45,447

Estate Duty.—The Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) came into force on October 15, 1953. Proceedings for this levy have to be started within 5 years of the death but there is no time limit for completion of the assessment. The collections under this Act for the years 1961-62 to 1976-77 were as follows :—

Year 1	Amount 2
1964-65	(Rs.) 34,155
1965-66	5,566
1966-67	20,291
1967-68	4,550
1968-69	1,31,690
1969-70	40,809

1	2
1963-64	—
1970-71	2,606
1971-72	4,83,505
1-4-72 to 31-1-73 (including Rewari Sub-Treasury)	2,23,808
1-4-73 to 31-1-74	1,89,419
1976-77	7,81,439

Wealth-tax.—The Wealth-tax Act, 1957, came into force from the assessment year 1957-58. It is leviable in the case of an individual whose net wealth exceeds Rs. 1 lakh and the Hindu Un-divided Family if its net wealth exceeds Rs. 2 lakh. The rate of tax was raised from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 1 per cent from April 1, 1970. The collections under this Act for the years 1961-62 to 1976-77 were as follows :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1964-65	16,669
1965-66	33,815
1966-67	51,318
1967-68	46,366
1968-69	38,415
1969-70	43,873
1970-71	50,876
1971-72	79,193
1-4-1972 to 31-1-73 (including Rewari Sub-Treasury)	56,168
1-2-73 to 31-3-73 (excluding Rewari Sub-Treasury)	3,211
1-4-73 to 31-1-74	45,187
1976-77	1,29,842

Gift-tax :—The Gift-tax Act, 1958, came into force on April 1, 1958. It was leviable on all gifts made after April 1, 1957 if the total value of the

gifts (movable and immovable) exceeded Rs. 10,000. However, since April 1, 1971, the tax has been made chargeable on the gift valuing more than Rs. 5,000. The collections under this Act for the years 1961-62 to 1976-77 were as follow :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1964-65	27,722
1965-66	35,352
1966-67	17,246
1967-68	1,485
1968-69	33,325
1969-70	25,297
1970-71	1,18,613
1971-72	76,386
1972-73	
1-4-72 to 31-1-73 (including Rewari Sub-Treasury)	37,025
1-2-73 to 31-3-73 (excluding Rewari Sub-Treasury)	5,345
1-4-73 to 31-1-74	11,829
1976-77	44,743

Chapter XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

Commenting on the general crime situation in the district, F.C. Channing wrote¹ about a century ago that murders were rare. The commonest crime were simple theft and house trespass. Cattle thefts and crime accompanied with violence were not unusually common. Even the Meos, formerly noted for their turbulence, had become a law-abiding people, and although there had been a notable increase in the amount of crime during the hard years of 1877 and 1878, during which the scarcity in this district had approached the dimensions of a famine, yet not even in such a time had the population generally shown a disposition to infringe the law. The *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, also bears out this fact : "Gurgaon is singularly free from crime and all criminal courts are very lightly worked. The predominant forms of crime are cattle-theft and petty burglary. The former is stimulated by the presence of so much foreign territory adjoining the district, and for the same reason a rather serious amount of crime goes undetected as the criminals take refuge across the border. One class of crime is peculiar to the district and deserves special notice. The offence of committing suicide by jumping down a well is extraordinarily common among women, especially Meo women who take their lives in this way on the most trivial grounds".² Undoubtedly the people of the district have been law-abiding.

Even now the crime situation in the district is generally normal. There is no specific or staple crime which could be mentioned in particular. The instance of murder is still rare and the general public is peace loving. The common crime reported is the crime against property, viz. simple thefts including cattle thefts, burglaries and at times sporadic incidence of robbery and dacoity.

1. F.C. Channing, *Report on the Revised Land Revenue Settlement of the Gurgaon District*, 1882-83, p. 52.

2. In one case, a mother jumped into a well with her infant and was followed by the whole of the rest of the family consisting of four girls aged 18, 15, 8 and 6 respectively. The only reason for the suicide was that the father of the family, an old man, had not punished to his wife's satisfaction a young Meo who had a petty altercation with her. The number of such suicides committed during 1907, 1908 and 1909 was respectively 73 (25 males 48 females), 108 (29 males 79 females) and 79 (20 males 59 females). (*Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 169).

Crimes accompanied with violence are not usually common though there has been a somewhat marked increase in the incidence of this sort of crime since 1960. This is attributed to increase in population, growth of industries and other all-round development. Committing suicide by jumping into wells by women is still common. The malady persists because of the socio-economic backwardness of women belonging to the Meo and Ahir communities.

An idea about the crime position obtaining in the district prior to the Independence (1947) may be had from the data given below:¹

Year	Cases reported
1930	1,210
1931	1,391
1932	1,350
1933	1,231
1934	1,315
1935	1,575
1936	1,488
1937	1,287
1938	1,307
1939	1,477
1940	1,285
1941	1,264
1942	1,261
1943	1,254
1944	1,270
1945	1,552

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1935, Table 34. (The figures pertaining to the years 1934 to 1945 have been taken from the original entries recorded in the copy of the book kept in the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division.)

The general situation of crime in the post-Independence years is represented by the following data :—

Year	Cases reported
1947	2,136
1952	2,028
1957	1,304
1962	1,651
1967	2,106
1970	2,762
1971	3,498
1972	2,564
1973	2,901
1974	3,535
1975	3,550
1976	3,592

(New district)

The following table gives a bird's eye view of the incidence of crime under important heads from 1947 onwards :—

Incidence of crime during	Nature of offence							
	Murder	Attempt to murder	Hurt	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Gambling
1947	165	45	71	99	57	391	327	10
1952	28	5	79	3	33	378	442	30
1957	17	11	94	2	7	235	307	42
1962	17	14	129	1	3	323	386	70
1966	18	7	128	3	6	153	305	86
1967	29	4	137	2	4	219	409	104
1971	30	6	182	2	3	256	466	182
1972	20	10	207	3	4	347	581	228
1973	25	16	169	1	4	239	443	191
1974	24	10	166	3	2	306	438	227
1975	9	4	160	2	1	256	450	233
1976	14	3	120	2	1	218	413	283

The Excise Act and the Arms Act have added considerably to the normal incidence of crime. To meet the situation and to maintain peace and tranquility in the district the police had to be very vigilant in detecting cases under these two Acts. The following data, relating to 5-year interval since 1946, showing the number of cases detected by the police, gives an assessment of this problem :—

Cases detected during	Particulars of cases under		
	Excise Act	Arms Act	Police Act
1946	38	29	72
1950	108	78	447
1955	110	113	421
1960	156	28	458
1965	237	16	471
1970	542	87	441
1971	815	109	813
1972	1,073	130	940
1973	802	111	987
1974	923	153	881
1975	1,176	196	760
1976	1,374	345	820

Cognizable cases.—The following is the number of cognizable crime cases of all kinds, i.e. registered cases and Police Act cases¹ dealt with by the police in the district since 1947 :—

Year	Total number of cognizable cases
1947	2,383
1952	2,359
1957	1,784
1962	1,980
1967	2,635
1970	2,762
1971	3,498
1972	3,504
1973	3,888
1974	7,400
1975	8,503
1976	9,513

1. The Police Act cases are cognizable, but these are not registered. Only complaints are filed by the police officers in courts.

The communal disturbances in the wake of the Partition in 1947 resulted in diminishing respect for law and moral values. This accounted for increase in crime. The lawless elements coming to India with the general body of displaced persons also partly contributed to the increase in crime. The administrative machinery and the police force underwent a radical change due to the migration of the Muslims who constituted a major portion of the then police force in the district. It took about two years for conditions to become normal after which the downward trend in the incidence of crime started from 1950. Since then, there has been only normal fluctuation in the general crime situation. However, the upward trend in the number of cases reported during the past few years can be attributed partly to better detection under the Excise Act. Despite the best efforts of the local police to check them, the bootleggers do succeed in smuggling liquor into the Union Territory of Delhi where it fetches attractive price and easy gains. The increase is also attributable to increase in population, establishment of new towns and expansion of old ones, rapid growth of industry, better means of communications and consequent rapid mobility of criminals as also free and unexhibited registration of cases by the police.

No doubt there is an overall increase in the incidence of crime but the law and order situation has remained under control. By and large the people have been peaceful and law-abiding.

Murder.—There are no vendetta or brutal/open murders. The motives for murder include land disputes, money matters and illicit sex relations. The incidence of murder cases was the highest during the Partition days when respect for law and order was at its lowest ebb as is evident from the data given below :

Year	Cases reported	Cases tried	Cases convicted
1	2	3	4
1947	165	16	9
1952	28	17	3
1957	17	13	4
1962	17	11	7
1967	29	19	7

1	2	3	4
1970	17	18	14
1971	30	17	9
1972	16	1	11
1973	25	15	9
1974	24	10	7
1975	9	17	9
1976	11	15	5

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—This crime is committed in an unpremeditated fight or where the offenders in a state of rage, want to inflict injuries only. The following figures show the incidence of this crime including offences under Section 308 IPC from 1947 onwards :—

Year	Cases reported
1947	9
1952	12
1957	18
1962	22
1967	24
1970	14
1971	23
1972	16
1973	17
1974	18
1975	21
1976	21

Dacoity.—Dacoities generally increased in 1947 due to Partition disturbances. After Independence in 1947, one organised gang of dacoits led by Jahan Singh Rajput (of Jewar, district Bulandshahr) in Uttar Pradesh operated in the *khadar* area of the district. For many years, this gang was not allowed

to enter the Gurgaon district due to pickets placed strategically, methodical patrolling of border areas and systematic *naka bandis*. Ultimately, it was completely liquidated by the Gurgaon police in 1959. Thereafter, this kind of crime almost disappeared from the district as the following figures reveal :—

Year	Cases reported
1947	99
1952	3
1957	2
1962	1
1967	2
1970	3
1971	2
1972	3
1973	1
1974	3
1975	2
1976	2

Uttar Pradesh across the Yamuna provides an easy refuge for the desperadoes after committing dacoity. It has been noted that after the rains, particularly in December and January, when the Yamuna recedes, dacoit gangs from Uttar Pradesh start visiting the district thus calling for intensive anti-dacoity measures. However, besides the police, the local population is alive to this menace and they have formed village defence societies and virtually made it difficult for gangs to move about in the rural areas.

Robbery.—The incidence of robbery has shown an appreciable decline since 1962 despite the increase in population and traffic on the national highway passing through the district, as the following data show :—

Year	Cases reported
1	2
1947	57
1952	33

1	2
1957	7
1962	3
1967	4
1970	5
1971	3
1972	4
1973	4
1974	2
1975	1
1976	1

A new trend in robbery has come to the surface. Delhi-based criminals ply stolen vehicles on the roads in the district, allure simple villagers for a lift and rob them at a lonely place enroute. Timely action and anti-highway crime measures have saved the district from this menace. All the robberies that occurred in the district during the last seven years were eventually traced out. The property involved was recovered and the accused were sent up for trial.

Burglary.—The following figures show the incidence of burglary from 1947 onwards :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases worked out	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percentage of recovery
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
1947	495	391	1,31,042	42,903	31.2
1952	464	378	1,54,821	63,403	40.9
1957	297	235	1,33,275	19,816	15
1962	323	404	2,79,578	18,914	6.7
1967	219	276	1,29,453	47,018	36.3
1970	228	383	2,39,117	68,974	28.8
1971	256	418	3,33,884	1,83,323	55.2
1972	347	153	3,40,251	1,75,766	51.7
1973	239	108	2,22,715	1,34,181	60.3
1974	306	173	3,57,325	1,82,572	56.5
1975	265	129	2,91,477	1,24,730	42.8
1976	218	103	3,04,936	1,51,322	49.6

The proportion of untraced burglary cases is no doubt high but certain inherent factors impede successful investigation of these cases. Criminals have their hide-outs in Rajasthan and Delhi to which areas they escape after committing crime in the district. The circumstantial evidence and clues left by criminals are often destroyed by ignorant villagers.

Theft.—The following table gives the incidence of theft in the Gurgaon district since 1947 :—

Year	Cases reported	Total cases dealt with	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percentage of recovery
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
1947	271	207	37,494	6,518	17.3
1952	331	318	94,975	28,630	30.1
1957	256	253	46,758	9,955	21.2
1962	318	273	90,760	21,911	24.1
1967	346	235	2,27,795	1,01,922	46.6
1971	403	349	3,66,122	2,46,606	67.3
1972	491	267	6,11,085	3,44,294	56.0
1973	394	230	10,35,545	8,51,778	83.2
1974	438	245	10,50,304	7,93,521	55.9
1975	410	225	5,13,244	1,39,462	27.2
1976	387	211	6,17,157	4,43,778	66.1

The increase in the number of theft cases is only normal. This increase includes a large number of wire cutting and cycle theft cases. It is also partly due to rapid industrialisation in the district and consequent influx of outside labour whose previous antecedents are not known.

Cattle theft.—Since the price of milch cattle has continuously gone up in recent years, cattle theft is confined to only useful animals. Such cattle are sent to far-off places on fast moving vehicles and no trace of crime is left behind. No doubt when vehicles are used for removing the stolen cattle there is less incidence of cattle theft than before when cattle were stolen and led to other places within the district. With the appreciation in the price of agricultural land and its produce, there has come comparative affluence and at the same time all-round developmental activities have

opened more avenues for work and employment thus setting a diminishing trend in this crime. The following table gives figures relating to this crime since 1947 :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases admitted	Value of property stolen (Rs.)	Value of property recovered (Rs.)	Percentage of recovery
1947	56	50	77,379	7,123	9.7
1952	111	92	90,432	19,479	21.5
1957	51	58	17,651	5,750	32.5
1962	68	47	47,781	20,721	43.7
1967	63	30	55,135	38,595	70.0
1971	63	61	1,28,601	54,846	42.6
1972	90	54	1,12,860	87,908	77.9
1973	49	33	55,514	40,350	72.7
1974	31	26	50,570	45,770	83.9
1975	40	26	96,345	71,350	74.1
1976	26	15	39,775	24,425	61.4

Cheating.—The desire to become rich without putting any labour is the motivation behind this crime. The cheats are always on the look-out for persons of credulous nature who can be made to believe things and under the spell of deception, are made to part with cash and property. The rapid industrialisation of the district and its proximity to Delhi has led many unscrupulous people to indulge in bogus land deals and chit funds. The offence is bailable and compoundable. The aggrieved party, in the event of redress offered to it, prefers to compound the offence rather than pursue it. The following figures, as representative of this type of crime in the district since 1947, show that its incidence is on the increase :—

Year 1	Cases 2
1947	8
1952	...
1957	28
1962	16

1	2
1967	35
1970	18
1971	17
1972	28
1973	28
1974	41
1975	43
1976	36

Offences under Local and Special Laws.—These offences are covered under Public Nuisance, Arms Act, Excise Act, Opium Act, Public Gambling Act, Essential Commodities Act, Railways Act and Prevention of Corruption Act. There has been an all-round increase in the number of offences but it is much marked under the Excise Act, Arms Act and Gambling Act as is evident from Table XLIX of Appendix. This is, as already stated, mainly due to the fact that the bootleggers smuggle liquor into Delhi where its price is comparatively high. There is only normal fluctuation in the number of offences under the other Acts.

Road traffic and transport.—The road traffic besides the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, is regulated by various other Acts. The following figures show the number of cases detected under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act since 1952 :—

Year	Cases detected
1952	1,826
1957	2,902
1962	4,175
1967	6,278
1970	17,170
1971	15,459
1972	18,133
1973	21,644
1974	21,400
1975	16,794
1976	17,135

The above data show the fast pace at which these offences are increasing. This is due to the increase in the number of motor vehicles and other means of transport plying on the roads. This is responsible for the increase in the number of accidents as revealed by the following figures :—

Year	Motor vehicle accidents
1949	34
1954	23
1959	57
1964	41
1969	117
1970	110
1971	159
1972	233
1973	218
1974	381
1975	175
1976	158

Loss and recovery of arms.—During the Partition days, a large number of arms and huge quantities of ammunition were supplied by the Muslim League to the Meos in the district. After the law and order situation was brought under control, these were recovered from the villages in the Mewat area (mainly comprising the tahsils of Firczpur Jhirka and Nuh) during 1947 to 1955.

The table given below shows the loss and recovery of firearms since 1947:

Year	Cases relating to	
	loss of firearms	recovery of firearms
1	2	3
1947	3	203
1949	9	1,265
1952	2	71
1957	2	79

1	2	3
1962	3	26
1967	1	19
1968	3	37
1969	2	52
1970	4	87
1972	4	130
1973	5	111
1974	7	153
1975	6	196
1976	7	345

The recent recovery figures indicate that people have started possessing arms illegally for personal safety or for the commission of crime. In the Gurgaon district, particularly in the Mewat area, the people possess illicit arms which they generally obtain from the adjoining areas of Rajasthan.

Sex crime.—The reported cases of kidnapping and abduction have been isolated in character and not the work of any organised gang. Most of the cases were the result of love affairs, the abducted women being the consenting party. The following figures show the incidence of sex crime since 1947 :—

Year	Cases under Indian Penal Code		
	Section 363/366	Section 376	Section 377
1	2	3	4
1947	13	5	2
1952	16	—	—
1957	15	—	—
1962	14	5	—
1967	22	3	1

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

1	3	3	4
1970	17	1	2
1971	14	5	2
1972	20	9	3
1973	22	22	—
1974	26	5	1
1975	21	4	—
1976	9	3	1

POLICE

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the police force in the Gurgaon district was controlled by a District Superintendent and one Assistant. The strength of the force reported in the Police Report for 1881-82 was as follows:—

Class of police	Total strength	Distribution	
		Standing guard	Protection and detection
District Imperial	368	50	318
Municipal	131	—	131
Total :	499	50	449

The police force, as reported in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, was : 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Inspectors, 22 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 85 Head Constables, 452 Foot Constables. Under the re-organisation scheme, its numbers were increased by 3 Inspectors incharge of separate circles with headquarters at Gurgaon, Palwal and Nuh and 50 Constables. The district formed part of the Eastern Range which was under the control of a Deputy Inspector General of Police, with headquarters at Ambala. There were no punitive, military or other special police attached to this district. The Punjab Railway Police supplied constables for duty at the stations of Rewari and Garhi Harsaru; the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police supplied constables at Khori and Kund, and the United Provinces Railway Police were in charge of the Assaoti, Palwal, Bamnikhera, Sholaka and Hodal stations. For the purposes of detection of crime the finger print system was regularly used but the tracking was not in vogue in the district.¹

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, pp. 226-27.

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

The Pataudi State police force consisted of a Deputy Inspector, two Sergeants and 14 Constables.

The development of urban areas, the economic and political unrest in the wake of World War I and the growth of the nationalist movement posed problems in the maintenance of public order and revealed considerable deficiencies in police strength. This led to the appointment, in November 1925, of Punjab Provincial Police Committee headed by Lumsden. The committee submitted its report in 1926. It contained *inter alia* recommendations about Gurgaon district as well. As a result of the recommendations of this committee, various changes were made in the police set-up. The police strength in 1931 and 1944 was as follows¹ :—

	1931	1944
Superintendent of Police	1	1
Deputy Superintendent of Police	1	1
Inspectors	2	3
Sub-Inspectors	22	27
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	5	27
Head Constables	85	86
Foot Constables	452	586

There has been constant variations in the constitution of police stations and police posts. In 1883, there were 15 police stations and 10 police posts, the distribution being as follows² :—

Tahsil	Police Stations	Police/Road Posts
Gurgaon	Gurgaon Sohna Farrukhnagar	
Rewari	Rewari Jatusana Shahjahanpur Chauk Khol	Road posts at Dharuhera, Kundal, Khori, Nimaut
Palwal	Palwal Hodal Hasanpur	Road posts at Pirthala, Kathela, Baghaura, Bamnikhera
Nuh	Nuh Hathin Taoru	
Firozpur Jhirka	Firozpur Jhirka Punahana	Road posts at Jhir, Bhadas

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 47 (as amended by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division).
2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 98.

By 1904, Shahjahanpur had ceased to be a police station¹ and instead Rewari had two police stations, viz. Rewari City and Rewari Sadar.

In 1910, Bassant, Badarpur and Majhaura ceased to be police stations. The last two had become police posts along with Pali and Dhauj, all others having been abolished except Sikri which was retained as a road post.² Soon after, tahsil Ballabgarh minus Mahrauli Police Station and Badarpur Police Post became part of the Gurgaon district but Faridabad ceased to be a Police Station and was made into a Police Post. By 1931, Hodal had also ceased to be Police Station and downgraded to a Police Post. The Police Posts at Pali, Dhauj and Majhauri had been abolished.

Consequently in 1931, there were 16 police stations, viz. Gurgaon, Rewari Sadar, Palwal, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh, Sohna, Khol, Farrukhnagar, Punahana, Hathin, Hasanpur, Taoru, Jatusana, Rewari City, Ballabgarh and Chainsa; and 3 Police Posts, viz. Shahjahanpur, Faridabad and Kund. By 1944, two more police posts had been established at Hodal City and Hidayatpur Cantonment. After Independence, the Shahjahanpur area was transferred to Rajasthan.

The whole of Pataudi State continued to have one police station at Pataudi till its merger in the district. Pataudi has remained a police station even thereafter.

In tahsil Ballabgarh of the Delhi district there were 7 Police Stations at Mehrauli, Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Badarpur, Bassant, Majhauri and Chainsa and 7 Police Outposts at Fattehpur Asaula, Talab Kishandas, Pulpurhya, Pali, Dhauj, Sikri and Barh.³

As on December 31, 1960, the sanctioned police staff was as follows⁴ :—

Superintendent of Police	1
Assistant Superintendent of Police	1
Deputy Superintendent of Police	1
Inspectors	3
Sub-Inspectors	33
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	45
Head Constables	101
Foot Constables	717
Mounted Constables	9

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1904, Table 47.*

2. *Delhi District Gazetteer, 1912, p. 200.*

3. *Delhi District Gazetteer, 1883-84, p. 147.*

4. *Census of India, 1961, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1965, p. 91.*

The Independence of the country increased the duties of the police force. Fresh burdens were thrown on it by expansion in the machinery of public administration. While the responsibilities increased, the police force had not been adequately strengthened; nor were its salaries and conditions of work reviewed in the light of altering economic circumstances. Ultimately in 1961, the State Government, constituted the Punjab Police Commission under the chairmanship of Mehar Chand Mahajan, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to enquire into and report on the role of the police in the context of democratic rights consistent with the paramount security of the State, measures for controlling meetings, demonstrations and mobs, police-public co-operation, steps for improving the work of the investigation and detection, staff position, emoluments and conditions of service, relations of the police with the magistracy, mutual obligation of the police and panchayats, etc. The recommendations of the Police Commission were made in May 1962 and are being implemented.

Organisation of Police.—For the purpose of police administration, the district falls in Hisar range which is under the charge of a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The police set-up in the district as on March 31, 1977, is given below :

	Civil Police	Armed Police
Superintendent of Police	1	—
Additional Superintendent of Police	1	—
Deputy Superintendents of Police	4	—
Inspectors	6	—
Sub-Inspectors	28	3
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	56	—
Head Constables	176	12
Constables	995	99

There are 16 *thanas* (police stations) and two police posts in the district. Their list has already been given in the Chapter on 'General Administration'.

Besides, there is an outpost at Palwal attached with railway police station at Rewari.

The Civil Police is detailed for duty at the police stations. Each station is under the charge of a Police Officer, known as the Station House Officer, assisted by one or more Second Officers, a Head Constable, a *Moharrir* or Clerk-Constable and a number of Constables. It is the duty of the Station House Officer to ensure law and order in his area and investigate offences occurring within his jurisdiction.

The Armed Police is deployed on protection of important vulnerable points. It has an interesting background. In the pre-partitioned Punjab, prior to 1947, there was a temporary force called the Provincial Additional Police. It was largely manned by Muslims. At the time of the Partition, the East Punjab got a small force. Extensive recruitment had, therefore, to be carried out immediately but it was restricted to ex-army personnel, because men were needed at once and the training of civilian recruits would have taken time. This rapid recruitment had its drawback and a number of undesirables also crept into the force. They were, however, gradually weeded out. The Provincial Additional Police was rechristened as the Provincial Armed Police on December 15, 1947 and thereafter designated as the Punjab Armed Police on April 11, 1961. Since November 1966, it has been called the Haryana Armed Police. Mounted Police is made available by the Haryana Armed Police. Its responsibility is confined to patrol the border area between Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan to prevent dacoity and also to check smuggling.

The railway police is not allotted to any district in particular but it is a part of a separate State organisation working under a Deputy Inspector General of Police who is stationed at Ambala Cantonment. The circles of the railway police are formed according to the sections of railway lines and they are concerned with the prevention, detection and control of crimes committed in railway trains and within the railway premises.

After the Partition, the Crime Branch of the C.I.D. functioned under very difficult and abnormal circumstances. The history sheets and personal files of confirmed criminals were obtained from Lahore after some time. In the intervening period such criminals as had migrated with the general population, operated freely. However, with sustained and careful action, the Crime Branch was able to evolve a suitable measure of supervision over these criminals before they could do much mischief. The existence of a large number of unlicensed weapons in the countryside in 1947 had also created a grave law

and order problem. The Crime Branch helped the district police appreciably in the recovery of illicit arms.

Village Police.—For over a century, the police functions at village level were performed by Zaildars, Sufedposhes, Chowkidars and Inamkhors. The Chowkidara institution alone survived the other institutions. The Chowkidars report births and deaths in a *thana* fortnightly, give information of crime, keep surveillance over the bad characters residing in the village and report their movements. Besides attending to watch and ward duties, they generally assist the public officers.

In the remote past the village Chowkidar used to receive, as his remuneration, a share from each cultivator's produce which was reckoned according to the number of hearths. Now the Chowkidars are given a salary at the rate of Rs. 55 per month. Their remuneration is collected by the Lambardars from the village. It is called 'Chowkidara Collection' and deposited in the treasury. The amount of 'Chowkidara Collection' which a village is to pay, depends upon the number of houses in that village. In some villages, it is collected yearly and in others, half-yearly; but the amount of collection as fixed by the Government is Rs. 660 per year per Chowkidar in a village.

Mention may also be made of *thikari* Chowkidars who were selected by lot from among the residents of the village; those unwilling to serve were obliged to pay the cost of a substitute. These Chowkidars were provided only during an epidemic, outbreak of crime and emergencies. This system, which was a sort of *sharmdan* aimed at providing safety to person and property, has now become very weak and is not of much help in the field of watch and ward. People generally are averse to it as it is considered a *Begar*. The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, has, however, authorised panchayats to raise their own voluntary force for the purpose.

GENERAL

The socio-economic changes which, of late, have been taking place in the country, have brought in their wake certain new problems and difficulties for the police. Some of these with particular reference to the district are discussed here.

The all-round development of the areas around Delhi has indirectly involved a sizeable portion of the district. Besides the net-work of new roads, the two national highways, viz. Delhi-Agra and Delhi-Jaipur, which pass through this district, have thrown up a new problem of 'highway crime' unknown in the past. The criminals committing such a crime are highly mobile. To deal

with them adequately it has become essential to have an equally mobile police force furnished with all modern equipment.

Bootlegging is another problem. Large-scale smuggling of liquor from Rajasthan (where it is cheap) to Delhi takes place through the intervening Gurgaon territory. It is a lucrative business for the smugglers. The criminals indulging in this crime are often desperate and when intercepted, do not hesitate to come to an open clash with the police.

The Haryana Government has set up a number of tourist resorts in the district at places like Badkhal, Hoda, Suraj Kund, Sultanpur, Sohna, etc. A large number of tourists from Delhi visit these places on holidays. The police have to deal with not only the traffic parking problems thus created, but also the 'lone birds' who find these lone surroundings much conducive to the fulfilment of their nefarious designs. The police have also to handle the problem of eve-teasing which generally springs up at crowded places.

Increase in crime involving sex is also noticeable. A section of the population has become relatively affluent as a result of the expansion of industry. This affluence is also shared by the rural population which has benefited from the 'green revolution'. Besides, there is a certain amount of floating population without any family moorings. These sections of the population more particularly in the Faridabad Complex, appear to be responsible for sex crimes.

The "hippy cult" and the student unrest in general have given rise to new problems of law and order. The unrest among the student community often culminates in looting and burning of public and private property, hijacking of buses, assault on public servants and citizens.

A number of steps have been taken to modernise the police in the district so that it is in a better position to cope with the problems confronting it. There is considerable improvement in the means of communications. Each police station has been provided with a telephone and a radio telephone set. Through telecommunication, the police are now able to get prompt information, and therefore, it is much easier to deal with an emergency today than it was before. Now if a heinous crime is committed in any part of the district, a net can be thrown around the criminals for their apprehension within minutes of the information reaching the control room at Gurgaon. With a view to man the police force with better and intelligent constables, Matriculation has been prescribed as the minimum educational qualification for the new recruits. Their training is now more science-oriented. There is also a desire to modify the traditional distorted image of the police and, therefore, much stress is laid

on their good behaviour with the public so that the police get attuned to maintain law and order with public cooperation and with the minimum use of force.

HOME GUARDS

Keeping civil emergencies in view and appreciating the needs of the time, a voluntary organisation known as the Punjab Home Guards, was started in 1960 in the border districts and in all the important towns of the State. Since the creation of the Haryana State, the organisation of Punjab Home Guards has been re-christened as Home Guards, Haryana. This organisation is governed by the Haryana Home Guards Act, 1974.

The aims of the organisation include the boosting up of the morale of the people by infusing in them a spirit of self-confidence and self-reliance to overcome different kinds of emergencies, both natural and man-made. The training given by the organisation is designed to tone up self-discipline, engender self-sacrifice, national pride and promote a feeling for dignity of labour among its members.

The overall charge of the district is with the District Commander, Gurgaon. Prior to the re-organisation of the district there were eight urban companies in the district, of which, three were raised in 1961, one in 1963 and two each in 1964 and 1969. These urban companies were located at Gurgaon (2), Rewari (2), Faridabad/Ballabgarh (3) and Palwal (1). The two companies at Rewari have since been transferred to the control of the District Commander, Mahendragarh (at Narnaul). Each urban company is under the charge of a Company Commander. Similarly, there were 14 rural companies, one in each block in the district, which were raised in 1963. Three block companies have also been transferred to the Mahendragarh district. Training is imparted to the volunteers in the urban companies at their respective places whereas the volunteers coming from the rural areas are trained at Gurgaon in drill with and without arms, *lathi* drill, fire-fighting, first-aid, crowd-control, *naka bandi*, maintaining essential services and in helping the civil authorities. They are also trained in using weapons, taking cover, judging distance, beat patrolling and performing general duties.

Eleven rural and six urban companies have a strength of 1,100 and 606 volunteers respectively.

Every effort is made to raise the standard of organisation in keeping with its aims and objects. The Home Guards have discharged their duties efficiently on various occasions particularly at the time of Pakistani Aggressions in 1965 and 1971 and the All India Congress Session held at Faridabad in April 1969.

During the year 1970 when controversy over the inclusion of the Union Territory of Chandigarh into Punjab/Haryana had reached a critical stage, a large contingent of Home Guard volunteers was entrusted with the duty of guarding the Faridabad Thermal Power House for nearly 3½ months.

JAILS

District Jail, Gurgaon.—The District Jail is located at about 370 metres away from the District Courts, Gurgaon, on the Gurgaon-Alwar Road. The building of the jail in the earlier stages comprised a *patwar* school in the front portion and a judicial lock-up in the inner enclosure. The *patwar* school was closed in 1908 and the portion of the building occupied by it was converted into an administrative block and miscellaneous godown of the judicial lock-up. On October 3, 1908, the judicial lock-up was converted into a sub-jail.

In 1910, the sub-jail had accommodation for 43 prisoners. The Treasury Officer was ex officio Superintendent of the sub-jail. The staff under the Superintendent consisted of one Police Hospital Assistant, who also acted as Deputy Superintendent, one Head Warder, six ordinary and five reserve Warders, three Convict Officers, besides Cooks and Sweepers.¹ In 1922, an Assistant Jailor was appointed to replace the Police Hospital Assistant to discharge the duties of the Deputy Superintendent. The post of the Assistant Jailor was later converted into the post of an Assistant Superintendent Jail but the posting was done in 1930. To assist the Assistant Superintendent, one Clerk, five Warders, and twelve Convict Night Watchmen were posted. In addition, one post of a Dispenser and one post of a Female Matron were also provided. The Treasury Officer continued to be the part-time Superintendent of the sub-jail. But this arrangement underwent a change when the post of Treasury Officer was included in the Punjab Finance and Accounts Service Class (II) in 1958. From then on, the General Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner worked as part-time Superintendent till 1965. In that year, the sub-jail was upgraded to a District Jail. It was again downgraded as sub-jail on September 1, 1966, the old staff position re-emerged but a Welfare Officer was posted on July 3, 1968. It was, however, again up-graded to a District Jail in June 1970, with a Superintendent and a Deputy Superintendent, both gazetted officers. Besides, one Head Warder, six Warders and one Clerk-cum-Storekeeper were also posted. The present staff (March 1977) is as follows :—

Superintendent	1
Deputy Superintendent	1

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 231.

Assistant Superintendent	1
Welfare Officer	1
Clerks	2
Head Warders	2
Matron	1
Warders	22
Orderly	1
Sweepers	3

The prisoners are classified into three classes, viz. A, B and C, according to their education, social status and financial resources. All these classes of prisoners are kept separately in different blocks. Class A is sanctioned by the Government, Class B by the Inspector General of Prisons. A prisoner can be entitled to Class B if he fulfils any one of the following qualifications¹ :—

- (a) should be at least intermediate,
- (b) has a net income of Rs. 500 per mensem,
- (c) pays at least Rs. 500 per annum as land revenue.

Class C is awarded by the Trial Courts but a prisoner confined as such has a right to apply for revision of the class to the Inspector General of Prisons. There does not exist any separate classification for political prisoners. However, this jail was used as a special jail for confinement of political prisoners during the Quit-India Movement of 1942, Punjabi Suba Agitation of 1955 and the Chinese Aggression of 1962. Some persons detained during the Emergency period (June 1975 to March 1977) were also lodged in this jail.

The diet of prisoners, in general, consists of *chapatis*, *dal*, salt, *masala*, tea and vegetables. But A and B class prisoners are also given ghi, potatoes, sugar and milk. The non-vegetarian prisoners are served meat for 5 days in a week. In summer season they are given cold drinks, provided this is within the permitted expenditure. Carrots and onions, if available in the jail garden, are also served in raw form. Class C prisoners are given parched gram, *sarson-toria* oil and gur.

1. These qualifications can, however, be relaxed by the Government.

The authorised accommodation in the jail (then a sub-jail) was for 43 prisoners in 1910 while the average number confined was 50. It increased to 119 in 1922. More space in barracks has been made available by demolishing sleeping berths. In case of emergency, 250 prisoners can be accommodated. Electric fans have been provided in the barracks.¹

The number of juvenile delinquents does not usually exceed two to three. Such under-trials are kept in a separate ward and not allowed to mix with the adult prisoners. After their cases are decided, they are transferred to the Borstal and Juvenile Jail, Hisar.

The habitual offenders number about 10 to 15 per cent of the total prison population. They remain confined here only for the period of their trial and are kept separate from other prisoners. Later on, they are transferred to the Central Jail, Ambala.

The convicts up to three years of imprisonment are normally confined to this jail. Prisoners with longer terms (other than the lifers) are also detained to work as convict officials to assist the watch and ward. However, the long term prisoners are allowed to be released under the Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Act, 1962, provided they have earned three good annual reports and during the period no jail punishment was awarded. Convicts are also released on licence under the provisions of Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926. As these prisoners are transferred to the Central Jail, Ambala, the actual release takes effect there.

There is a separate ward for women prisoners. This is flanked by a high wall all round and can accommodate eight prisoners. The women prisoners are given more facilities such as a charpoy, a looking glass and a comb. No woman prisoner is detained in the jail after her conviction; thereafter she is transferred to the Central Jail, Ambala.²

Measures of jail reform need a detailed reference. Prior to the implementation of the recommendations of the Jails Reforms Committee,³ a prisoner was allowed to have only one interview and write only one post card in a month. This facility has been liberalised very much. Better clothing and utensils are

1. It has been decided to construct a new jail on modern lines with an accommodation for 300 prisoners. For this purpose, 30 acres (about 12 hectares) of land has been acquired on the Gurgaon-Mehrauli Road at a distance of about 5 kilometres from the present jail.

2. Earlier, the women prisoners used to be transferred to the Female Jail, Lahore and later on to Ludhiana.

3. The Jails Reforms Committee was formed in 1948.

now provided. A prisoner is issued a brass *thali* (plate) in addition to a brass *bati* (bowl) in place of an iron *bati*. The rough clothing has been replaced by good *khadi* clothes. To create a sense of responsibility and trust among the prisoners, they are associated with work connected with their welfare through the Panchayati system. This is working successfully and is of great value in the maintenance of discipline.

A small hospital with four beds is attached to the jail. The staff comprises a part-time Assistant Medical Officer (who acts as the Medical Officer of the jail) and a dispenser. Before Independence, medical facilities for prisoners were meagre. The prisoners were usually not referred for specialised treatment. Now all the serious cases are transferred to the Civil Hospital and those requiring specialised treatment, to the Medical College Hospital, Rohtak.

No paid teacher was employed for imparting education to the prisoners. However, literate prisoners impart some instruction. To provide elementary education to the prisoners on sound lines, the appointment of a teacher was sanctioned by the Government in October 1971. Consequently, a number of prisoners have obtained literacy certificates from the Education Department after passing the prescribed test. The stay of prisoners in this jail is usually short. This does not allow any long term measures to be enforced for their mental, moral and social uplift. Anyhow, prayers are said early in the morning by all the prisoners. There does not exist any Crime Prevention Society in the district. Funds are collected by the Prisoners Aid Society of which the Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman and the Deputy Superintendent Jail is the Secretary. These funds are utilised towards the welfare of the prisoners and for providing monetary assistance. A radio set has been provided. Occasionally, on release, deserving prisoners are given clothes and fare to reach their homes. Sometime a sweet dish is served to them on festive occasions. A canteen has also started functioning from where the prisoners can buy on coupons, the articles of daily use such as tea, biscuits, gur, sugar and sarson oil.

The Welfare Officer (in the rank of Assistant Superintendent Jail) is required to manage the jail canteen, prepare cases of parole and furlough and look after the welfare of the prisoners. He has been authorised to pay visits to their homes to assist them in removing bottlenecks in the way of their ultimate rehabilitation as useful and honourable members of the society. He also visits the homes of the prisoners to secure help from the public in adjusting their family and other property matters. He organises literacy classes, indoor games, community listening programmes and dramatics and cinema shows.

No industry was run in the jail earlier. A small beginning was made in 1970. Besides the manufacture of *munj ban* and all types of furniture, caning work is undertaken.

A poultry farm was started in 1971. The year-wise figures of production since introduction of industry in this jail are given below :

Year	Poultry	Carpentry	Munj Ban	Caning	Total
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1970-71	—	18,772	3,208	220	22,200
1971-72	6,995	33,063	1,384	688	42,130
1972-73	20,354	64,625	12,230	2,869	1,00,078
1973-74	27,353	71,497	13,785	2,755	1,15,390
1974-75	16,675	85,873	3,407	3,109	1,09,065
1975-76	27,390	66,897	1,539	3,705	99,531
1976-77	16,749	6,752	5,793	6,356	35,650

The variation in production in different years is caused by a number of factors including availability of the skilled prison labour and fluctuation in demand.

A small number of prisoners, generally from among those confined for six months to one year, are trained in the latest techniques in agriculture on the farm attached to the jail. The area of this farm is 23 acres and 4 *kanals* (about 9.4 hectares). Mostly vegetables and a few fodder and cash crops are grown. The vegetables meet the requirements of the jail itself and the surplus quantities are sold in the market or to other jails on demand. There was no scheme of growing vegetables before 1959.

Sub-Jail, Palwal.—It was converted from a police lock-up to a sub-jail in 1958. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Palwal, is the part-time Superinten-

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

dent. The rest of the staff is as follows :—

Assistant Superintendent	1
Head Warder	1
Warders	9
Assistant Medical Officer (part-time)	1
Dispenser (part-time)	1
Sweeper	1
Bhisti	1

The building of the sub-jail comprises 3 barracks with an authorised accommodation for 26 prisoners. Women prisoners are not confined here since there is no separate accommodation for them. A small dispensary under the supervision of the part-time Assistant Medical Officer is run within the premises of the sub-jail for the benefit of prisoners. No regular arrangements exist for imparting education to the prisoners. The literate prisoners, if any, are deputed to teach the illiterate ones who are provided with slates and Hindi alphabet primers.

The area covered by the sub-jail is one acre and four *kanals*. Of this, one *kanal* and six *marlas* of land is utilised for growing vegetables. The produce, however, is always found inadequate as compared to the requirements of the number of prisoners usually confined here.

POLICE LOCK-UPS

An accused in police custody is lodged in the police lock-up attached to a police station. In 1912, there were 17 police lock-ups in the district at Gurgaon, Farrukhnagar, Sohna, Palwal, Hodal, Hasanpur, Hathin, Nuh, Taoru, Firozpur Jhirka, Bhadas Road Post, Punahana, Rewari Sadar, Rewari City, Jatusana, Shahjahanpur Outpost and Khol. With the merger of the Ballabgarh tahsil that year, three police lock-ups at Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Chhainsa were added. By 1935, the police lock-up at Bhadas Road had ceased to exist. After Independence, the Shahjahanpur Outpost lock-up went over to Rajasthan Government with the transfer of the territory. On the re-organisation of the district, the police lock-ups at Rewari Sadar, Rewari city, Jatusana and Khol Police Stations were transferred to the Mahendragarh district. Except the newly created police stations of Central Faridabad and City Gurgaon, each one of the remaining 14 police stations in the district has separate male and female lock-ups.

The average capacity of these lock-ups is 8 and 6 persons respectively. In normal circumstances the lock-ups are quite adequate to lodge the persons in police custody but in abnormal situations like riots and agitations this accommodation becomes inadequate and the lock-ups may get crowded.

Normally, the police lock-up is not electrified. This facility is denied to the persons in custody to guard against the possibility of their committing suicide. However, one of lighting point in the police station building is so fixed that at night the lock-up is nicely lit up.

The lock-up is guarded by an armed sentry, round the clock, when the accused are lodged inside.

JUDICIAL LOCK-UPS

An under-trial prisoner is kept in a judicial lock-up. There are two such lock-ups in the district, one at Ballabgarh and the other at Nuh.

The building of the judicial lock-up at Ballabgarh was constructed during 1970. It functions under the supervision of the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Ballabgarh. It has accommodation for 14 under-trial prisoners. There is no portion meant for female under-trial prisoners. The lock-up has two barracks, one having accommodation for only two and the other for 12 prisoners. Flush system latrines and bath rooms are attached to these barracks, which also have ceiling fans with other electric light arrangements. Drinking water-supply arrangements have also been provided.

One turnkey who is provided free residential accommodation is incharge of this lock-up. He keeps the keys of judicial lock-up and maintains a movement register for the prisoners confined there. He also maintains a diet register for the prisoners as the diet is supplied from a Dhaba to the under-trial prisoners on an annual contract basis.

The police guard attached to the lock-up comprises one Head Constable and seven Constables. One part-time Sweeper has also been engaged for general cleanliness. The judicial lock-up at Nuh is not much in use as there is no court.

REVENUE LOCK-UPS

There are four revenue lock-ups in the district. Except the Gurgaon tahsil, all other tahsils have one lock-up each for keeping the defaulters of arrears of land revenue. These lock-ups are part of the main tahsil building and were constructed long ago. The Jamadar of the tahsil looks after the lock-up and

is responsible for the comfort and meals of the defaulters. A defaulter can be kept in the revenue lock-up up to 10 days under the order of the Assistant Collector II Grade, who is normally a Tahsildar/Naib Tahsildar, under intimation to the Collector. After this a defaulter is produced before the Collector who may detain him for a further period of 30 days in the lock-up or may send him to the jail if the defaulter fails to clear his arrears. Defaulters of other departments like Cooperative, Taxation, Central Excise and Industries, in respect of taxes or loans which are recoverable as arrears of land revenue, are also kept in these revenue lock-ups.

JUSTICE

(A) CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS

In the beginning of the twentieth century, the district formed part of the Delhi Division. The Deputy Commissioner was subordinate to the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Delhi Division in revenue work and general administration and to the Divisional and Sessions Judge, Delhi in respect of criminal work. The District Judge was subordinate to the Divisional Judge in all matters relating to the administration of civil law.

In 1910, the District Judge was assisted by two Extra Assistant Commissioners, who were Munsifs of the first class, and by one Munsif stationed at Gurgaon. All Tahsildars were invested with the powers of a Munsif of the third class. There was an Honorary Munsif of the second class. One of the two Munsifs¹ of the Delhi district had jurisdiction within the Ballabgarh tahsil.

Following the territorial and administrative changes in 1912 and up to 1950, the district was under the Hisar Sessions Division and the District and Sessions Judge, Hisar used to visit Gurgaon for the disposal of civil and criminal work as an appellate court. In 1950, the district was transferred from Hisar Sessions Division to Karnal Sessions Division. Again, in 1955, it was transferred to Rohtak Sessions Division to which it remained attached up to October 1966. On November 1, 1966, the district became a full-fledged Sessions Division.

The Gurgaon district was among the five districts of the then Punjab State where the separation of judiciary from the executive was introduced in 1954 on an experimental basis. The experiment having proved a success, the system was extended to all the remaining districts of the State in 1964.

1. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 146.

On account of separation of the judiciary from the executive, two kinds of courts came into existence under the Gurgaon Sessions Division, i.e. civil and criminal. The District and Sessions Judge, Gurgaon holds overall charge of the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, in the district.¹ He functions under the Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh and is assisted by one Additional District and Sessions Judge in the disposal of civil and criminal work.

On the civil side, there are eleven courts of Subordinate Judges. Of these, one Senior Sub-Judge, two Sub-Judges 1st Class and three Sub-Judges III Class are located at Gurgaon, two Sub-Judges 1st Class and one Sub-Judge II Class at Ballabgarh and one Sub-Judge 1st Class and one Sub-Judge II Class at Palwal. The data about the cases tried by the Civil Courts as given in Table L of Appendix show the extent of civil litigation.

On the criminal side, there are eleven courts of Judicial Magistrates. Of these, one Chief Judicial Magistrate, one Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, one Judicial Magistrate 1st Class and three Judicial Magistrates II Class are located at Gurgaon, three Judicial Magistrates 1st Class at Ballabgarh, and two Judicial Magistrates 1st Class at Palwal. All the presiding officers of the courts exercise civil and criminal powers simultaneously. The Senior Sub-Judge, Gurgaon, exercises the powers of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate. The data about the cases tried by the criminal courts in the district is also given in Table L of Appendix. The higher figure of summary cases after 1970 was due to a larger institution and disposal of such cases.

The jurisdiction, functions and powers of the judges and magistrates in the district are detailed below :

Name and place of the court	Jurisdiction	Functions	Powers
1	2	3	4
District and Sessions Judge, Gurgaon	Gurgaon Sessions Division	Controlling Officer of all the civil and criminal courts of the Gurgaon Sessions Division	Full powers relating to judicial cases (civil and criminal) for their distribution and disposal

1. He is simultaneously in charge of the administration of justice in the Mahendragarh district.

1	2	3	4
Additional District and Sessions Judge, Gurgaon	Gurgaon Sessions Division	To assist the Sessions Judge in connection with the disposal of criminal/civil cases	Full powers relating to judicial cases for their disposal
Senior Sub-Judge-cum-Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Gurgaon	District Gurgaon	To deal with the distribution of work relating to civil suits and the administration of Class III and IV officials belonging to the Process Serving Agency, and to dispose of criminal cases of Class I, II and III	Exercises enhanced appellate powers to decide small cause cases of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and land suits of Rs. 250
Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Sub-Judge 1st Class, Gurgaon	Do	To deal with the distribution of work relating to criminal cases amongst the courts of the Judicial Magistrates in the district and to dispose of civil and criminal cases of Class I, II and III	Exercises Magisterial powers of Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, summary powers under section 260, of the Criminal Procedure Code, etc.
Sub-Judge 1st Class -cum-Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	To dispose of civil and criminal cases of Class I, II and III	Deals with the cases of civil nature valuing more than Rs. 10,000
Sub-Judge III Class-cum-Judicial Magistrate II Class, Gurgaon	Do	To dispose of civil cases of Class III and criminal cases of Class II and III	Deals with the cases of civil nature valuing up to Rs. 5,000.

1	2	3	4
Sub-Judge III Class-cum- Judicial Magistrate Class II, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	To dispose of civil cases of Class III and criminal cases of Class II and III	Deals with the cases of civil nature valuing up to Rs. 5,000.
Sub-Judge III Class-cum- Judicial Magistrate II Class, Gurgaon	Do	Do	Do
Sub-Judge 1st Class-cum- Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Palwal	Palwal	To dispose of civil and criminal cases of Class I, II and III	Deals with the cases of civil nature valuing more than Rs. 10,000
Sub-Judge II Class-cum- Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Palwal	Do	To dispose of civil cases of Class II and to dispose of criminal cases of Class I, II and III	Deals with the cases of civil nature valuing between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000
Sub-Judge 1st Class-cum- Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Ballabgarh	Ballabgarh	To dispose of civil and criminal cases of Class I, II and III	Deals with the cases of civil nature valuing more than Rs. 10,000
Sub-Judge 1st Class-cum- Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Ballabgarh	Do	Do	Do
Sub-Judge II Class-cum- Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Ballabgarh	Do	To dispose of civil cases of Class II and criminal cases of Class I, II and III	Deals with the cases of civil nature valuing between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000

After the passing of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, some of the functions of the civil, criminal and revenue courts were made over to the panchayats. Where cases lie in the exclusive jurisdiction of the panchayats, their cognizance by other courts is barred. The Chief Judicial Magistrate is empowered to revise their decisions and he in turn can delegate these powers to the *Illaq* Magistrate. The panchayats being elected bodies, however, do not generally consist of persons with an adequate knowledge of law. The usual formalities of procedure are thus conspicuous by their absence in the trial of cases by a panchayat.

(B) REVENUE COURTS

The Deputy Commissioner, by virtue of his office, exercises the powers of Collector under the various statutes and is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district. The cases regarding appointment of Lambardars are decided by him in the exercise of original jurisdiction and an appeal from or revision of his orders lies to the Commissioner of the Division. The Government has also invested the Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) working in the district with the powers of Collector under specific laws. The Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, on first appointment to the service are ex officio Assistant Collectors (II Grade) but Assistant Commissioners and the Extra Assistant Commissioners after having passed the departmental examination in Civil Law and the higher standard examination in Revenue Law, work as Assistant Collectors of the first Grade by virtue of their office. However, the Tahsildars assume powers of an Assistant Collector of the first Grade in partition cases only. The Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars also exercise the powers of Assistant Collector (II Grade) under various Acts.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS

Bar Association, Gurgaon.—Its exact year of establishment is not traceable for want of record. It is, however, certain that it existed even prior to the beginning of the present century (1900) when the bar had only four or five members. According to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, the local bar then comprised six first grade and four second grade pleaders with two *mukhtars*.¹

The bar is credited with having provided distinguished Judges, Magistrates, Ministers, Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament, from time to time.

1. Ibid, p. 169.

The bar had 119 members on March 31, 1971. The number increased to 140 by March 31, 1974, 153 by March 31, 1975 and 164 by March 31, 1977. It looks after the interests of the lawyer community in general and of the individual interests of its members in particular. It also helps in the administration of justice and in the maintenance of law and order.

A few particulars about the other bar associations are given below :

Name	Year of establishment	Membership in		
		1974	1975	1977
Bar Association, Ballabgarh	1965	65	70	85
Bar Association, Firozpur Jhirka	1965	8	9	10
Bar Association, Nuh	1960	10	11	16
Bar Association, Palwal	1940	80	80	90

Chapter XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organisational set-up, staff, duties and functions of the departments not mentioned in other chapters are briefly given here.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The three wings of the Public Works Department in the district are : (i) Public Health Engineering (ii) Buildings and Roads and (iii) Irrigation.

(i) PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

This wing of the Public Works Department is represented in the district by six divisions, viz. Project Public Health Division, Faridabad; Construction Public Health Division, Faridabad; Drainage Public Health Division, Faridabad; Industrial Area Public Health Division, Faridabad; Sub-urban Public Health Division, Faridabad and Public Health Division, Gurgaon. The first five divisions function under the overall control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Faridabad, while the last one is under the overall control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Rohtak. Administratively, however, all the Executive Engineers, are under the Chief Engineer, Public Health, Public Works Department, Haryana, Chandigarh. Each division is headed by an Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineers are further assisted by 21 Sub-Divisional Engineers.

The department undertakes the execution of public works relating to water-supply, sewerage, drainage (other than land drainage) and sanitation in rural and urban areas. It is also responsible for providing public health amenities in urban estates, *mandis* and Government buildings and looks after the maintenance of public health engineering installations in the public buildings. The water-supply and sewerage schemes in the towns where the municipal committees so desire, are also maintained by the department.

Safe drinking water-supply has been provided partially in all the towns of the district. Similarly, tapped water has been made available to 115 villages and steps are being taken to extend this facility to some other villages.¹ The department has provided the sewerage facilities in Gurgaon, Faridabad Complex, Sohna and Nuh. A sewerage scheme is under progress in Hailey Mandi also.²

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services'.
2. Ibid.

(ii) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BUILDINGS AND ROADS

The Haryana Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, is responsible for construction and maintenance of Government buildings and roads in the district. For this purpose there is a full-fledged Circle at Gurgaon with a Superintending Engineer as its controlling officer. It comprises 5 Divisions including a Horticulture Division with headquarters at Faridabad. The other 4 Divisions of this Circle are located at Gurgaon (one), Faridabad (two) and Nuh (one). These Divisions further control 19 Sub-Divisions including 2 Horticulture Sub-Divisions.

The National Highway Circle with headquarters at Faridabad is headed by a separate Superintending Engineer. This Circle looks after the construction and maintenance of National Highways in the district. The Executive Engineer, National Highways Division, Faridabad, attends to Delhi-Mathura Road (N.H. No. 2 from km 18.80 to 93.83) while the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division No. 3, Rohtak, looks after Delhi-Jaipur Road (N.H. No. 8 from km 23.787 to 67.925).

The Electrical Division, Gurgaon, under the charge of an Executive Engineer, Electrical, has 5 Sub-Divisions located at Gurgaon (two), Faridabad (one), Palwal (one) and Narnaul (one). This Division functions under the control of Superintending Engineer, Electrical Circle, Karnal. It attends to the work of electric installations and maintenance thereof in Government buildings in the district.

The Mechanical Division, Gurgaon, has four Sub-Divisions, including a Crushing Plant Sub-Division with headquarters at Faridabad. The other three Sub-Divisions are located at Gurgaon, Palwal and Faridabad. This Division functions under the control of Mechanical Circle, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, Karnal. It is responsible for the operation, maintenance and repairs of machinery belonging to the department.

At the State level, the administrative control of all the above Circles/Divisions lies with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The Government has been keen to provide modern buildings with clean and aesthetic surroundings for locating hospitals at district and tahsil headquarters. The department has completed two 25-bedded hospitals at Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka costing about Rs. 9 lakh each and a 130-bedded hospital at Gurgaon with a cost of about Rs. 37 lakh. Besides, construction of two 30-bedded hospitals at Palwal and Sohna at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakh and

Rs. 38 lakh respectively is in progress. While the Primary Health Centre, Ghasera, is under construction, a similar building at Solra is in an advanced stage of completion. The building of Primary Health Centre, Kurali, was completed during 1976-77. The construction of a judicial complex in the proposed Mini Secretariat, Gurgaon, stands completed at a cost of Rs. 43 lakh.

In pursuance of Government policy to provide residential accommodation to its staff, 31 M.I.G. (Middle Income Group)/L.I.G. (Lower Income Group) houses have been constructed for the officers and the staff. Sixteen houses have been constructed in the Urban Estate, Gurgaon, for the Government employees belonging to low income group. The Police Lines Colony at Gurgaon and a building for the residence of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nuh, stand completed. Twelve quarters for the police at Hasanpur have been completed. The construction of new police station at Ballabgarh is also in progress.

The facilities at tourist complexes, Hodal, Sohna, and Sultanpur Lake, are being expanded by constructing two campus huts at each of these places besides a Drivers' canteen at Hodal. The restaurant at Hodal is being extended to provide a museum at the ground floor and a restaurant at the first floor. A Farmers' hostel has also been constructed in the campus housing district offices of the Agriculture Department. A modern building for Higher Secondary School has been completed in the Urban Estate, Gurgaon, which is presently occupied by the State Institute of Science Education.

The building of new roads, their maintenance and improvement of existing roads constitute a significant activity of the department. In 1970-71, the Government had embarked upon a crash programme for connecting every village of the district with a metalled road. Till March 1977, 1,999 kilometres of metalled roads were constructed linking 854 villages. The work regarding linking the remaining villages with roads is in hand. The roads in Gurgaon town have been greatly improved and concrete footpaths have been provided. The construction of Gurgaon-Pali Road, which provides a short link between Gurgaon and Faridabad and has been accepted by the Government of India as a road of economic and inter-State importance, is in progress.

Prior to the creation of Haryana Urban Development Authority on January 13, 1977, the work regarding the construction of roads, community buildings, etc., in the Urban Estates at Gurgaon and Faridabad was looked after by this department.

A Technological Consultancy Centre at Faridabad along with staff quarters

was completed by the department on behalf of Y.M.C.A. (Young Men Christians Association) during 1976-77 and additional staff quarters for this centre are under construction. Construction of additional accommodation for Deaf and Dumb Centre, Gurgaon, is in progress.

Two villages, Ferozepur Namak and Sidhrawli, were selected by the Government as focal villages. In Ferozepur Namak, a Nursery School-cum-Mahila Mandal, a Panchayat Ghar, a dispensary and internal roads have been completed. At Sidhrawli, the Panchayat Ghar has been completed and the construction of a periphery road and Nursery School-cum-Mahila Mandal are in progress.

(iii) IRRIGATION

A brief description of the various offices of the Irrigation Department concerned with the Gurgaon district and working under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal Feeder, Gurgaon Canal Circle, Delhi, is given below. The Superintending Engineer functions under the overall control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Public Works Department, Haryana, Chandigarh.

Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad.—The division is headed by an Executive Engineer, who is assisted by 4 Sub-Divisional Officers, namely (1) Sub-Divisional Officer, Badarpur Sub-Division, Faridabad, (2) Sub-Divisional Officer, Indri Sub-Division, Faridabad, (3) Sub-Divisional Officer, Sohna Sub-Division, Sohna and (4) Sub-Divisional Officer, Ujina Sub-Division, Sohna.

The origin of the division may be traced to Gurgaon Canal Division No.1, which was established in March 1960 with headquarters at Faridabad for the construction of 312.80 miles (503.3 kilometres) of Gurgaon Canal and its distributaries/minors.¹ The division was closed on November 30, 1962 and amalgamated with Gaunchi Drainage Division, Palwal. However, to accelerate the work on Gurgaon Canal and its off-taking channels, this division was reopened on April 4, 1964 and renamed as Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad. This division was responsible for flood protection works on Zahar Nalah and River Yamuna and maintenance of Ring Bunds of *khadar* areas of the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils which were later on transferred to Gaunchi Division, Faridabad, in July 1972. This division is also responsible for the maintenance of Badkhal Bund, Dhauj Bund, Kot Bund, Kherli Lala Bund, Pali Palwal Bund and Ankhir Bund.

1. The Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation' may be referred to for details about the Gurgaon Canal Project.

The running of Gurgaon Canal, which provides irrigation facilities through its completed portion to the areas of the Ballabgarh, Palwal, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils and a part of the Gurgaon tahsil of the Gurgaon district, is controlled by this division.

In addition, the construction work of Gurgaon Canal Feeder from mile 5 (kilometre 8) to mile 15 (kilometre 24) of Agra Canal has also been entrusted to Faridabad Division after the amalgamation of Gurgaon Canal Division, Faridabad¹ with Faridabad Division, Faridabad, on August 25, 1972.

Gurgaon Canal is proposed to off-take from opposite mile 5 (kilometre 8) of Agra Canal. It has a net-work of distributaries. Of these, some are flow and some are lift channels where water is lifted by electric pumps to command the high area. For the present, a temporary Head Regulator has been provided at mile 15 (kilometre 24) of Agra Canal for 600 cusecs discharge so that the irrigation could be started at an early date as the Gurgaon Canal itself is almost complete from Head to RD 168. On completion of this project, a gross area of 3,57,975 acres (1,44,867 hectares) and culturable commanded area of 3,22,693 acres (1,30,589 hectares) will be covered. With this, the recurrence of droughts in the Gurgaon district would be prevented; regular irrigation will boost food production in the area.

Gaunchi Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad.—This division came into existence in 1959 with headquarters at Palwal. The main function of the division was to set up an effective drainage system in the Gurgaon district to save the village *abadis* and land badly affected by floods. Accordingly, the construction work of Gaunchi Main Drain, about 43.5 miles (70 kilometres) long, was started during 1959-60 along with the construction work of link drains. Previously the work was being handled by Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad. The work on Nuh and Ujina Drainage System was also carried out by this division during 1961-62 to 1963-64.

In November 1962, the work of the other two divisions of the Gurgaon Canal Project, which had been closed down, was also temporarily transferred to this division. Its headquarters were shifted from Palwal to Faridabad in

1. Gurgaon Canal Division, Faridabad, was opened on July 1, 1970, with the primary assignment of completing Gurgaon Canal Feeder in a length of 10 miles (16 kilometres), i.e. opposite mile 5 (kilometre 8) to mile 15 (kilometre 24) of Agra Canal. Previously this work was being handled by Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad. Gurgaon Canal Division, Faridabad, was closed on August 25, 1972, after the completion of RD 4,000 to 6,000; RD 20,000 to 22,000; RD 26,000 to 30,000 and RD 38,000 to 40,000 reaches of the Gurgaon Canal Feeder.

January 1963. On March 31, 1964, it was renamed as Gaunchi Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad. However, in April 1964, all the works of Gurgaon Canal up to RD 78,000 along with its distributaries were transferred to the newly opened Faridabad Division at Faridabad. On August 29, 1967, all the bunds, which were under the control of Panchayati Raj Circle or the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, were transferred to this division while in November 1968, all the flood control and drainage works of the district, which were previously with the Karnal Drainage Division, Karnal, were also transferred to this division.

The Nuh and Ujina Drains with their link drains and all bunds in the Gurgaon district were transferred to Gurgaon Drainage Division, Gurgaon, on June 23, 1970, while Barwala Link RD 9,502—85,060 was transferred to this division due to the closing down of WJC Feeder Division, Narwana. All the river protection works along river Yamuna and Zahar Nalah were also transferred to this division in July 1972. Besides, after the closing down of Gurgaon Canal Division, Faridabad, on August 25, 1972, the work of flood protection of villages Basantpur, Dadria and Mohabatpur was also transferred to this division.

There were five sub-divisions under this division up to June 25, 1972. But subsequently one of the sub-divisions, i.e. Rajasthan Link Sub-Division No. II, Palwal, which was renamed as Drainage Sub-Division No. II, Palwal on December 16, 1971, was merged with Palwal Drainage Sub-Division. In March 1975, there were only four sub-divisions, namely Ballabgarh Works Sub-Division, Faridabad; Rajasthan Link Sub-Division, Palwal; Punahana Sub-Division, Hodal; and Palwal Drainage Sub-Division, Palwal, under the charge of this division. These sub-divisions are entrusted with the flood protection works, maintenance work of link canals, construction of approach channels, outfalls and diversion drains, remodelling of Gaunchi Main Drain from outfall to RD 1,22,000 and some other link drains, river protection works, the work of Raoli Bund and Gaunchi Main Drain from RD 1,22,000 to 2,29,500 besides some other link drains and the maintenance of pump houses.

There was unprecedented rainfall during the rainy season of 1977 which surpassed all the previous records. Earlier, the works had been proposed keeping in view the annual rainfall to the tune of 508 mm but in 1977, over 762 mm rainfall was recorded during July to September thus completely jeopardising the normal working of the drain. Keeping in view the floods of 1977 it has been proposed to construct link drains outfalling into Gaunchi Main Drain and

also to provide ring bunds around the villages which were inundated.¹ It has also been proposed to deepen the Gaunchi Main Drain. The efficiency of the link drain would greatly improve and even during floods, the link drain would continue to work. This in turn shall help in the timely depletion of rain water from the existing catchment of link drain and thereby save the *khari* crop and *rabi* sowing. Besides, the construction of Ujina Diversion Drain (starting from RD 24,750 Ujina Drain and outfalling in river Yamuna) is being executed by the Ujina Diversion Circle, Faridabad. With the construction of these projects flood problem in the district is likely to be solved.

Gurgaon Drainage Division, Gurgaon.—Headed by an Executive Engineer, and with its headquarters at Gurgaon, this division has under its charge four sub-divisions, viz. (i) Gurgaon Drainage Sub-Division No. III, Gurgaon, (ii) Bund Sub-Division, Sohna, (iii) Drainage Sub-Division No. I, Nuh and (iv) Drainage Sub-Division No. II, Nuh.² These sub-divisions are entrusted with the task of drainage, flood protection works and minor irrigation schemes in the district.

1. During 1978, following drains and ring bunds were under execution :—

Drains

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Sikri Link Drain | (2) Ghanghola Link Drain |
| (3) Ladhiaipur Link Drain | (4) Seoli Link Drain |
| (5) Kondal Link Drain | (6) Agwanpur Link Drain |
| (7) Bhangula Link Drain | (8) Gailpur Link Drain |
| (9) Asota Atoha Link Drain | (10) Chirawta Drain |
| (11) Palwal Kitwari Drain | (12) Gaurata Drain |

Ring Bunds

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Neema Ring Bund | (2) Bichore Ring Bund |
| (3) Maryaka Ring Bund | (4) Lohina Ring Bund |
| (5) Berapatti Ring Bund | (6) Maroli Ring Bund |
| (7) Disghot Ring Bund | (8) Punahana Ring Bund |
| (9) Nai Ring Bund | (10) Banchari Ring Bund |

2. Another sub-division named Minor Irrigation Sub-Division, Narnaul (of Faridabad Division), remained attached to this division from June 22, 1970 to August 25, 1972. This sub-division, which is now known as Mahendragarh Investigation Sub-Division, Narnaul, was transferred to the newly opened Bund and Investigation Division, Narnaul, on August 25, 1972. The main functions of the sub-division are the execution of minor irrigation and desert development schemes of the Mahendragarh district.

This division was opened on June 22, 1970, and was entrusted with the execution of the project 'Moderation of Landoha Nalah through Ujina-Kotla Complex'. It also looks after the execution of minor irrigation bunds, flood protection works and desert development schemes pertaining to the Gurgaon, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils. Most of the works relating to the Moderation of Landoha Nalah through Ujina-Kotla Complex have been completed.¹

Construction of Raoli Drain, Kanmeda Drain, Alduka Kurthala Link Drain and Panika Singhota Link Drain has been completed to drain out the flood water accumulated in the surrounding areas.

During the period June 1970 to March 1975, the following works under Minor Irrigation Schemes were executed by this division :—

- (i) Shikopur Bund
- (ii) Pachgaon Bund
- (iii) Bhagola Bund
- (iv) Dongrah Sehzadpur Bund
- (v) Bandhwari Bund No. II
- (vi) Barka Mahawan Bund
- (vii) Sohna Jalalpur Bund
- (viii) Sarai Gangeni Bund
- (ix) Dayal Pond (near village Tikli)
- (x) Extension of Nainwal Bund

These bunds form a part of the minor irrigation schemes and are useful for basin irrigation, reclamation of land, raising the level and sweetening of sub-soil water and controlling soil erosion. Several bunds such as Sikandpur Nathupur Bund, Rithoj Bund No. I, Rithoj Bund No. II, Dingocho Bund, Pinangwan Bund, Silkho Bund, Buraka Bund, Dhulwat Bund, Bisar Akbarpur Bund, Damdama Bund, Rangala Bund, Chandeni Bund and Sabras Bund were reconditioned, raised and extended.

Due to unprecedented rains during the rainy season of 1974 and 1975-1976, the flood water entered the village *abadis* of various villages along the

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

Sahabi Nadi tract. To protect the village *abadis* from the fury of flood, ring bunds around Khalilpur, Haqdarapur, Balewa, Khetiwas, Mehniwas, etc., have been constructed.

With the construction of the Raoli and Kanmeda Bunds, the effect of floods in the Landoha has been moderated to a very great extent. This has protected about 5,000 acres (2,023 hectares) and 5,830 acres (2,359 hectares) of land respectively from flooding and rendered it fit for cultivation.

The widening of Ujina Drain with 400 cusecs discharge has been completed with the help of the draglines.

A number of bridges have been constructed at appropriate points for communication across the drains.

The works pertaining to the construction of Reghar Ring Bund, Akhnaka Ring Bund, Bharoji Ring Bund and Ghasera Protection Bund have been executed for the protection of village *abadis*. Link drains, viz. Parauli Link Drain, Ter Link Drain, Neen Khera Link Drain, and Left and Right Link Drain parallel to National Highway No. 8 have also been completed. Raising and strengthening of Jharsa Bund for providing protection to Gurgaon town was completed in 1973-74. In addition to the above, the construction work of Bassai Khanzada Bund and Bhutlaka Bund under Minor Irrigation Scheme was in progress.

W.J.C. Feeder, Gurgaon Canal Mechanical Division, Delhi.—This division is primarily meant for the proper upkeep, repairs and maintenance of all the machinery required for the execution of various works scattered in the Gurgaon district under the control of Faridabad Division, Gaunchi Division and Gurgaon Drainage Division of W.J.C. Feeder, Gurgaon Canal Circle, Delhi. There are four sub-divisions attached to this division, namely Mechanical Sub-Division, Faridabad; Mechanical Sub-Division, Sohna; Mechanical Drainage Sub-Division, Palwal and Mechanical Feeder Sub-Division, Delhi.

This division attends to all the mechanical jobs involved in the construction of Gurgaon Canal such as the maintenance and operation of excavation machinery, compaction of canal banks, lowering of subsoil water for the purpose of excavation and lining, and the supply of water for compaction and lining wherever required. It also looked after the earthmoving machinery of the Construction Circle No. 1, Delhi, till March 1975. This division has played an important role in the initial excavation and lowering of the subsoil water and

installation of heavy pumps for the two major works, viz. (i) Kanmeda Bund Regulator and Kotla Pump House and (ii) Sondh, Banchari and Kot Bahin Pump Houses on Gaunchi Main Drain, and undertakes dewatering of flood waters from villages during monsoon. Departmental workshops at Ballabgarh and Palwal for maintenance and repairs of heavy earthmoving machinery, pumping sets and transport are run by this division. There are stores at Narwana, Karnal (WJC Fall) and Ballabgarh where many unserviceable items of earthmoving machinery have been stored. This division also undertakes the jobs for erection of gates and gearing including repairs, installed on Gurgaon Canal System.

HARYANA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The Gurgaon district is covered by two circles of the Haryana State Electricity Board, Chandigarh, and the headquarters of these circles are located at Faridabad and Delhi. The Superintending Engineer in charge of Faridabad Operation Circle has under his jurisdiction Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Palwal Divisions. One division of the Delhi Circle is located in the district at Gurgaon. A small pocket of Pataudi town with its adjoining areas is being looked after by Rewari Division. Each of these divisions has four to seven sub-divisions and some sub-offices under it.

There are two separate divisions for the construction of lines, sub-stations and connected civil works. Both the divisions have their headquarters at Gurgaon. These divisions function under the Superintending Engineer, Transmission Construction Circle, Chandigarh.

There are 32 sub-stations of 66 kv and 33 kv capacities in the district. The former are located at Faridabad, Gurgaon, Palla, Dabriwala, Oswal Steel (Sector 24, Faridabad), Globe Steel (Ballabgarh), Sohna, Palwal, Partap Steel (Ballabgarh), Northern India (Ballabgarh), Maruti (Gurgaon), Universal Steel and Alloys (Faridabad) and Pataudi and the latter at Taoru, Nuh, Bhadas, Hyderabad Asbestos (Ballabgarh), Mathura Road (Faridabad), Id-gah (Ballabgarh), Hodal, Hathin, Punahana, Firozpur Jhirka, Farrukhnagar, Badraula, Manesar, Escorts (Faridabad), Partap Steel (Ballabgarh), Chandhut, Badshahpur, S.G. Steel (Ballabgarh) and Gurgaon. There is a 220 kv sub-station at Ballabgarh under the charge of Bhakra Beas Management Board. This is the primary grid station of the power net-work to feed areas of the district and it receives power from Bhakra and the Thermal Complexes around Delhi, i.e. I.P. Station of DESU and Badarpur Thermal Power Plant.

Faridabad in this district is one of the most flourishing industrial complexes

in the country. The factories here produce machinery, goods of various types including tractors, motor-cycles, scooters, refrigerators, electrical goods and numerous kinds of consumer items. The board has installed a thermal power station in this town to augment the power supply so that the energy demand in this area is met with satisfactorily. Initially the thermal power station had a 15 MW plant which went into production in February 1966. The generation capacity, with the load demand picking up, was further increased subsequently. The unit of 60 MW was added in November 1974 followed by a second unit of the same capacity during March 1976. The capacity of the thermal plant is planned to be further raised and the work of installing a third unit of 60 MW has been taken in hand.

When the Haryana State Electricity Board was formed in early 1967, only 225 villages had electricity. As a consequence of the implementation of the programme of cent per cent rural electrification in the State by November 1970, all the villages in the district were electrified.

Tubewells are playing an important role in the development of agriculture in the district. Their number has gone up more than six times during the last ten years. The number of power-run tubewells in the district which was 4,193 on March 31, 1967, increased to 26,114 by the end of March 1977. These tubewells irrigate about 2.26 lakh acres (0.91 lakh hectares) of land.

There has been a sharp rise in the number of power connections provided to various categories of consumers in the district over the period March 1967 to March 1977, as is evident from the following table :—

Category of consumers	Power connections provided by	
	March 1967	March 1977
Domestic	40,916	80,056
Commercial	9,985	16,390
Industrial	2,303	6,231
Others	43	120

COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

This department is represented in the district by three General Line and three Special Line Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies. The former

three are posted at Gurgaon, Palwal and Nuh. The jurisdiction of the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Gurgaon, extends to the Gurgaon tahsil, that of the Palwal to the Palwal and Ballabgarh tahsils and that of Nuh to the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils. All the Assistant Registrars function under the administrative control of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Haryana, through the Deputy Registrar (Industrial), Cooperative Societies, Haryana, Chandigarh. The Assistant Registrars are assisted in their work by 13 General Line Inspectors who are posted in each block. These General Line Inspectors work under the designation of Extension Officer, Cooperation, and are assisted by three or four Sub-Inspectors. Besides, there are 18 Special Line Inspectors, i.e. Inspectors Marketing (2), Inspector Labour (1), Inspector Farming Societies (1), Inspectors Industrial (4), Inspectors Milk Supplies (9) and Inspector Consumers Stores (1).

These General Line Assistant Registrars are responsible for the healthy growth and development of the cooperative movement. They make sure that agriculturists receive adequate and timely supply of short, medium and long term credit through Central Cooperative Banks, Land Development Banks, Agricultural Service and Credit Societies, etc. They also arrange for the supply of agricultural requisites such as chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, insecticides and pesticides. For ensuring better and remunerative prices to them the produce of the agriculturists is routed through the marketing co-operatives. Besides, consumer goods like sugar, foodgrains, kerosene oil, etc., are also arranged for them through a net-work of village service co-operatives.

The three Special Line Assistant Registrars are posted at Gurgaon. These are : Assistant Registrar (Industrial), Cooperative Societies; Assistant Registrar (Milk Supply), Cooperative Societies and Assistant Registrar (Milk), Intensive Cattle Development Project, Cooperative Societies. The first functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar (Industrial), Cooperative Societies, Haryana, Chandigarh, while the second under the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Haryana and the third under the Animal Husbandry Department. The jurisdiction of Assistant Registrar (Industrial) extends to the Gurgaon, Rohtak and Mahendragarh districts and that of the other two Assistant Registrars to the Gurgaon district.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

This department is represented in the district by the District Welfare Officer for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes who is assisted by five Tahsil Welfare Officers, one in each tahsil and one Male Social Worker, one Lady

Social Worker and one Lady Attendant working in each of the 4 community centres. The main duties of this officer relate to the creation of public opinion against untouchability and to the adoption of measures for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jatis and Other Backward Classes and implementation of various schemes for their uplift.

The Male Social Workers hold adult education classes and deliver lectures against untouchability, social evils amongst the Scheduled Castes and also work for the general uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jatis and Other Backward Classes. This work is intensively carried through the four community centres located at villages Manpur (tahsil Nuh), Pirthla (tahsil Palwal), Faridabad and Dayalpur (tahsil Ballabgarh). Besides this, sewing, cutting and know-how of small-scale industries is also taught in the community centres. The Harijan widows are given a monthly stipend of Rs. 20 each for one year and on completion of the course each widow is given a sewing machine free of cost.

The Lady Social Workers hold *balwadi* classes and arrange *satsangs* in the community centres. They deliver lectures to Harijan women on child-care, general cleanliness, etc. Besides, they visit Harijan *bastis* and create a public opinion among the residents that they should observe no distinctions even among themselves and other castes.

The Lady Attendants are trained Dais and provide maternity aid to the expectant mothers in the radius of 8 kilometres of each centre.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The District Treasury at Gurgaon is under the control of a Treasury Officer assisted by the three Assistant Treasury Officers, one each for the sub-treasuries at Nuh, Firozpur Jhirka and Hathin. The cash transactions of the treasury and sub-treasuries are conducted through the branches of the State Bank of India at Gurgaon, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka while Hathin is a non-banking sub-treasury. There is another full-fledged treasury at Faridabad under the control of a separate Treasury Officer who is also assisted by three Assistant Treasury Officers, one each for Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hodal. The cash transactions of the treasury and sub-treasuries are conducted through the branches of the State Bank of India at the respective places except Hodal in which case the cash transactions are conducted through the State Bank of Patiala.

The threefold functions of a Treasury Officer comprise (a) receipt of revenue including sale of stamps on behalf of the Central and State Governments, (b) disbursement of bills of pay and allowances of Government employees, bills

of contingencies, grant-in-aid, scholarships and pensions including military pensions, and (c) maintenance of accounts pertaining to (a) and (b).

The district treasury was previously under the charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner (Revenue Department) who could not obviously devote full attention to this job, being entrusted with magisterial work in addition to the treasury duties. Under the scheme of Re-organisation of Treasuries introduced in December 1955, the district treasury came under the administrative control of the Finance Department and a Treasury Officer belonging to the Punjab (now Haryana) Finance and Accounts Service Cadre and well versed with accounting procedure was appointed for efficient working of treasury and maintenance of its accounts.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The Public Relations Department has a district office at Gurgaon headed by a District Public Relations Officer. He serves as a link between the people and the Government at the district and State level. He is responsible for publicising plans and policies of the Government and conveying people's reactions to the Government. He maintains liaison with the Press/All India Radio for explaining the official point of view. He also plays an important role in communicating public grievances to the Government.

In order to enable him to perform his manifold duties proficiently and expeditiously, the District Public Relations Officer is assisted by the field publicity staff including the Assistant Public Relations Officer, Field Publicity Assistants, a Drama Party, a Bhajan Party, a Mobile Cinema Unit and the publicity workers at all the tahsil and block headquarters. The three information centres at Gurgaon, Nuh and Ballabgarh are also maintained by him. He also looks after the work of Tourism and Cultural Affairs Departments, within his district. He distributes Government's publicity literature, organises public meetings, conferences, exhibitions, film and drama shows. He is also the officer responsible for the coverage of the press and television news for the important functions that are held in the district from time to time.

The District Public Relations Officer is also in-charge of the Rural Community Listening Scheme. Five hundred and twenty two radio sets have been allotted to the panchayats, village cooperative societies, and government schools in rural areas of the district. For proper maintenance and repairs of these sets, a well-equipped radio workshop has been established at the district headquarters. Repairs of the radio sets are also carried out at the four sub-centres located at Palwal, Nuh, Firozpur Jhirka and Ballabgarh.

Being adjacent to Delhi, most of the district area comes within the range of the Delhi Television Station. Taking advantage of this situation, 107 TV sets were installed by the end of March 1977 at different places for the benefit of general public.¹ Out of this, 7 sets were provided by the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, 10 by Government of India and the rest by different departments of Haryana Government. The distribution of the TV sets is detailed below :

Name of the place where TV set installed		Installed by
1		2
Gurgaon tahsil		
1. Gram Panchayat,	Badshahpur	Public Relations Department, Haryana
2. "	Bhondsi	"
3. "	Shamaspur	"
4. "	Kherki Daula	"
5. "	Ulhawas	"
6. "	Sukhrali	"
7. "	Shikohpur	"
8. "	Jasat	"
9. "	Tigra	"
10. "	Haliaki	"
11. "	Bhangrola	"
12. "	Kasan	"
13. "	Chosgarh	"
14. "	Khor	"
15. "	Fazilpur Jharsa	"
16. "	Sanpka	"

1. In addition, during the period April 1, 1977, to November 27, 1978, 38 more TV sets were installed at different places in the district by the Public Relations Department, Haryana.

1	2
17. Gram Panchayat, Silani	Public Relations Department, Haryana
18. „ Sahjawas	„
19. „ Chillerka	„
20. M.L.A. High School, Jatauli	„
21. Municipal Committee, Pataudi	„
22. High School, Sidhrawli	„
23. Gram Panchayat, Daultabad	Atomic Energy Commission, New Delhi
24. High School, Dhanwanpur	„
25. (i) Tourist Complex Sohna (two)	Tourism Department, Haryana
(ii) Higher Secondary School, Sohna	Education Department, Haryana
26. „ Badshahpur	„
27. „ Gurgaon	„
28. „ Farrukhnagar	„
29. Gram Panchayat, Jharsa	Family Planning Department, Haryana
30. „ Khandaula	„
31. Deaf and Dumb Centre, Gurgaon	Welfare Centre for Deaf and Dumb, Gurgaon
32. Bal Udyan, Gurgaon	District Child Welfare Council, Gurgaon
33. District Jail, Gurgaon	Jail Department, Haryana
34. Police Lines, Gurgaon	Police Department, Haryana
35. Municipality, Hailey Mandi	Municipality, Hailey Mandi

1	2
	Ballabgarh tahsil
36. Gram Panchayat, Dhoj	Public Relations Department, Haryana
37. „ Paila	„
38. „ Saran	„
39. „ Fatehpur Chandila	„
40. „ Gonchhi	„
41. „ Palla	„
42. „ Chandpur	„
43. „ Kurali	„
44. „ Faizpur Khadar	„
45. „ Panhara Khurd	„
46. „ Sihi	„
47. „ Chhainsa	„
48. „ Badraula	„
49. „ Narhaoli	„
50. „ Punchra Khurd	„
51. „ Mewla Maharajpur	Atomic Energy Commission, New Delhi
52. „ Tigaon	„
53. „ Pali	„
54. „ Lakarpur	„
55. Higher Secondary School, Faridabad	Education Department, Haryana
56. „ Ballabgarh	„
57. Market Committee, Ballabgarh	Market Committee, Ballabgarh

1	2
58. Tourist Complex,	Badkhal Lake (two)
59. „	Suraj Kund
	Palwal tahsil
60. Gram Panchayat,	Rehrana
61. „	Khajurka
62. „	Alika
63. „	Dighot
64. „	Pelak
65. „	Sondhad
66. „	Banchari
67. „	Khanbi
68. „	Ghasera
69. „	Musa
70. „	Chhajjunagar
71. „	Dudola
72. „	Buraki
73. „	Mirpur Kurali
74. High School,	Baghola
75. „	Dhatir
76. „	Aurangabad
77. „	Hasanpur
78. „	Pirthla
	Atomic Energy Com- mission, New Delhi

1	2
79. Market Committee,	Palwal
	Nuh tahsil
80. Gram Panchayat,	Ujina
81. „	Kalwari
82. „	Kondal
83. „	Gahlab
84. „	Sapanki
85. „	Bazida Pahari
86. „	Bhirawati
87. „	Indri
88. „	Malab
89. Meo High School,	Nuh
90. High School,	Hathin
91. Government Higher Secondary School,	Taoru
92. Gram Panchayat,	Akera
93. „	Gharot
94. „	Adbar
95. High School,	Gahlab
	Firozpur Jhirka tahsil
96. High School,	Pigaon

Market Committee,
PalwalPublic Relations
Department, HaryanaAll India Radio,
New DelhiPublic Relations
Department, Haryana

1		2
97. Gram Panchayat,	Mandi Khera	All India Radio, New Delhi
98. „	Indana	„
99. „	Nagina	„
100. „	Basai Khanzada	„
101. „	Uleta	„
102. Higher Secondary School,	Punahana	„
103. Gram Panchayat,	Nagina	Family Planning Department, Haryana
104. High School,	Sansarpur	„

Of the TV sets detailed above, those installed by the All India Radio and Atomic Energy Commission were supplied free of cost, those by the Public Relations Department at 50 per cent subsidy and those by the other departments were purchased out of their funds. The workshop of the Public Relations Department at Gurgaon extends free service for the maintenance and repair of all these TV sets, and realises only the cost of spares.

FOOD AND SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

This department is represented by the District Food and Supplies Controller. He is assisted by 2 District Food and Supplies Officers, 5 Assistant Food and Supplies Officers, 34 Inspectors and 51 Sub-Inspectors besides other ministerial establishment. He functions under the administrative control of the Director, Food and Supplies, Haryana, and is responsible for the procurement of foodgrains and their despatches to other States and deficit areas in Haryana. He looks after proper storage of foodgrains kept in provincial reserve and arranges for their distribution as also the distribution of sugar, kerosene oil, cement, coal/coke, vegetable ghi, etc., at reasonable/control prices. The distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities is regulated through a net-work of fair price shops in the district. These activities are regulated through various control/licensing orders issued by the Food and Supplies Department mainly under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Prior to the abolition of wheat zones on April 4, 1970, wheat, rice and sugar were smuggled out of this district into Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The higher

prices of these articles in these States encouraged such smuggling tendencies. Taoru (tahsil Nuh), Dharuhera (tahsil Rewari),¹ Hodal (tahsil Palwal) and Firozpur Jhirka were the vulnerable points for smuggling of food articles. To checkmate this smuggling, three barriers, one each at Firozpur Jhirka, Hodal and Kund², were established. By March 1977, 13 more barriers were established at Farrukhnagar, Makrola, Dharampur, Bajghera, Gualpahari, Surajkund, Basantpur, Punahana, Dundahera, Sikandarpur, Badarpur, Sarai Khwaja and Iqbalpur. In addition, six check posts at Faridabad, Sikandarpur, Kapasera, Tek, Biwan and Jaisinghpur Khera were established by the police to counteract smuggling operations.

Procurement of wheat is made by the Government mainly to ensure price support to the farmers besides building up reserve stock for utilisation during lean months when prices usually tend to go up. The procurement price fixed by the Government of India from year to year helps the producers to get a reasonable price for their produce brought to *mandis*. The year-wise arrival and procurement of wheat in the district from 1966-67 to 1976-77 (according to the area in the district at that time) was as under :

Marketing Year	(Figures in tonnes)		
	Total arrivals	Total procurement	Procurement as percentage of arrivals
1966-67	8,020	15	0.2
1967-68	4,946	123	2.5
1968-69	22,804	17,699	77.6
1969-70	30,259	20,776	68.6
1970-71	31,196	18,889	60.5
1971-72	69,542	56,406	81.1
1972-73	72,236	53,376	73.9
1973-74	50,287	44,935	89.3
1974-75	13,139	6,310	48.0
1975-76	28,178	21,356	75.8
1976-77	90,540	80,576	89.0

1. In the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.

2. Transferred to the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.

The procurement depends upon the arrivals in *mandis*. The increased arrivals, which are generally indicative of more production, result in more procurement. However, a comparison of figures for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 shows that although the arrivals during 1970-71 were greater, the procurement was less than in 1969-70. The reason is not far to seek. As stated earlier, when the food zones were abolished on April 4, 1970, the prices were higher in the bordering States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. This led to more purchases by private trade and there was less procurement by the Government.

When the State took over of the wholesale trade in wheat in 1973, wheat zones were again formed. Haryana State was made a zone in itself. The prices of wheat in the neighbouring States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi remained higher than the prices of wheat here. Consequently, large-scale smuggling was apprehended and to check it strict anti-smuggling measures were taken. Besides the anti-smuggling check posts, an anti-smuggling flying squad was stationed at the district headquarters. Procurement staff was also strengthened. In order to facilitate the expeditious payments to the *kachha arhtias*/producers, three pay points at Palwal, Faridabad and Gurgaon were opened in this district where payment for the wheat procured was made by cheques on the existing or newly opened branches of the cooperative banks. The take-over responsibility for the wholesale trade in wheat was, however, abandoned by the Government in 1974 and the private trade was again allowed to operate under certain restrictions. The procurement purchases and the anti-smuggling measures by the Government, however, continue unabated.

There are 615 fair price shops (206 urban and 409 rural) in the district at present (March 1977) as against 547 in March 1976 (185 urban and 362 rural). The following table shows the number of licensed dealers in various essential commodities in the district during 1975-76 and 1976-77 :—

Licensees	As on	
	March 31, 1976	March 31, 1977
Foodgrain dealers	1,135	1,088
Wheat dealers	1,232	1,311
Gur and <i>khandsari</i> dealers	259	290
Sugar dealers	773	751

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The Economic and Statistical Organisation functioning under the administrative control of the Planning Department, Haryana, is represented in the district by the District Statistical Officer. He collects, compiles, analyses and maintains statistics relating to various socio-economic aspects of the district. He also scrutinises periodical progress reports prepared by the various district officers and checks the Season and Crop Report of the district and compiles the District Statistical Abstract which contains comprehensive data on various socio-economic aspects of the district. He also prepares Municipal Year-Book giving detailed statistical information about towns.

He conducts several socio-economic surveys in the district assigned to him by the Economic and Statistical Adviser from time to time and collects data relating to weekly prices of commodities and services for preparing the consumer price index of Faridabad town. He collects and records information about the arrival of essential commodities in different *mandis*/markets. He conducts annual census of Government employees every year.

The District Statistical Officer has been given the additional charge of the District Planning Officer. He formulates district development plans under the guidance and direction of the District Planning Advisory Board, District Planning Committee and District Executive Councils which work under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. He coordinates the statistical activities of various departments in the district and also renders them technical guidance regarding collection and compilation of statistics on proper lines.

LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

In 1957, language teachers were appointed by the Punjab Government to teach Hindi to its employees in the Hindi region in order to ensure an easy and smooth switch over from English to Hindi by October 2, 1962. Introduction Cells were created in September 1962 at district headquarters. In the beginning an Instructor represented the Language Department in the district. The office of the District Language Officer, Gurgaon, was created in 1964.

The teaching of Hindi was, however, intensified after the formation of the new State of Haryana in November 1966. The District Language Officer paid visits to various Government offices located in the district, guided and helped the staff in tiding over their difficulties. Training in Hindi typewriting and shorthand to the Government employees was also imparted by an Instructor in his office. The duration of type classes was 4 months and that of shorthand

classes 9 months. The candidates who had completed these courses successfully by October 31, 1968, were awarded certificates and cash prizes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 respectively as an incentive. Hindi was introduced as an official language in the State on January 26, 1969. The objective having been achieved, the training classes in Hindi stenography and typewriting were closed on December 31, 1969 and the office of the District Language Officer was wound up in April 1970.

In order to promote Hindi in the district, the Department of Languages, during the Second Five-Year Plan, introduced the scheme of literary contests. Debates, dramatic and poetical contests are held and two individual prizes of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 are awarded at the school level and of Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 at the college level.

To popularise Sanskrit, declamation and recitation contests were introduced during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Every year two prizes of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 are awarded at the school level and of Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 at the college level. Presently a total amount of Rs. 2,800 is distributed as prizes in the contests at the district level. Up to 1973-74, a scheme was in operation under which merit cash awards were given to the students attaining first position in Hindi and Sanskrit languages in the Middle, High, Higher Secondary, B.A. and M.A. examinations. Holding of Hindi/Haryanvi Kavi Sammelan every year in the district is another significant activity of the department. Reputed Hindi/Haryanvi poets of the district participate in it.

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANISATION

The National Savings Organisation which functions under the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, came into existence during World War II when it was known as the National Savings Central Bureau. Its twofold objective was to foster and promote the habit of thrift among people and to channel their savings in investment in small savings securities. It was re-organised in 1948 when a Regional Director was appointed in each State, assisted by an Assistant Regional Director, and one or two District Organisers, National Savings, in each district.¹

The Gurgaon Branch of the National Savings Organisation was established in December 1948 under a District Organiser, National Savings. One Additional District Organiser was also posted at Faridabad in 1961. One more District Savings Officer was later on posted at Faridabad in 1971. The

1. Earlier there was a Regional Office for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh at Jullundur and it was trifurcated in April 1970.

designation of the District Organiser was changed to District Savings Officer in June 1972. The main functions of the District Savings Officer are as under :

- (i) to promote the habit of thrift among the public;
- (ii) to persuade the public to invest their savings with Government in one of the Small Savings Securities;
- (iii) to appoint, guide, train and motivate the agents;
- (iv) to form savings groups and watch the efficient functioning of these groups;
- (v) to work for the promotion of savings movement in close relationship with other Government organisations like the post offices, community projects, cooperatives, schools, colleges and municipal committees and to utilise the good offices of the non-official organisations.

There is also a Directorate of Small Savings under the State Government. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Haryana, Finance Department, acts as its Director. He coordinates the work of National Savings Organisation and that of the district authorities.

A Savings Committee reviews the progress of the Small Savings Scheme every month and devises ways and means for its intensification. The district targets are sub-divided among various trades and professions, educational institutions, industries, bazaars, *mandis*, offices, etc., and the implementation of these is entrusted to the members of the Savings Committee. To educate the people about the advantages of the Scheme, publicity is carried out by means of radio, cinema slides, films, folders, posters, exhibitions, public meetings, door-to-door and shop-to-shop canvassings, etc. Two-thirds of the total net collections are placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India for the development schemes in the State and the remaining one-third is utilised by the Central Government.

The gross and net¹ collections for the years 1958-59 to 1976-77 in the district were as follows:—

Year 1	Gross Collections 2	(Rupees in thousands) Net Collections 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1958-59	11,584	209
1959-60	14,074	2,969

1. The difference between deposits and withdrawals made during a particular year is reckoned as 'net collections'.

1	2	3
1960-61	15,881	3,131
1961-62	14,536	735
1962-63	15,377	2,103
1963-64	15,126	2,263
1964-65	16,444	1,950
1965-66	22,428	6,726
1966-67	25,293	2,884
1967-68	28,994	4,096
1968-69	35,418	5,128
1969-70	34,850	2,993
1970-71	93,658	51,436
1971-72	89,305	(—)17,436 ¹
1972-73	1,04,356	42,190
(New district) {	1973-74	1,73,118
	1974-75	1,36,181
	1975-76	36,881
	1976-77	37,177

The district has won awards twice, viz. Rs. 3 lakh in 1965-66 and Rs. 3.50 lakh in 1972-73, for achieving the highest collections in small savings in the State.

FIRE SERVICE

There are three fire brigades in the Gurgaon district; two are maintained by the Faridabad Complex Administration, Faridabad, and the third by the Municipal Committee, Gurgaon. The State Government in the Urban Estate Department have provided the building for the Fire Station in Sector 15, Faridabad, and also equipment worth about rupees one lakh. According to the approved standards, there is still scope for further improvement, in so far as

1. The minus figures show that the withdrawals have been more than the deposits.

the existing staffing pattern and equipment are concerned. These fire stations are neither adequately staffed nor properly equipped. Despite these handicaps, these stations try to provide fire cover and fire protection to these towns and the surrounding areas. There is a proposal to set up an independent fire station of its own by the Municipal Committee, Palwal.

The details of the staff and equipment available in various fire stations in the district are as under :

	Fire Station Officer	Sub-Officer	Leading Fireman	Driver-cum-Operator	Fireman
Faridabad NIT	1	1	4	7	12
Faridabad (Sector 15)	1	1	3	7	14
Gurgaon	1	—	1	3	6
	Motor Fire Engine	Jeep Fire Engine	Light Trailer Pump	Hose	
Faridabad NIT	2	1	1	3,000	
Faridabad (Sector 15)	2	1	1	3,000	
Gurgaon	1	1	1	1,000	

Technical guidance to these fire stations is provided by the State Headquarters through its technical officers/staff who make frequent visits to these places. At times, financial assistance is provided by the State Government in the form of fire fighting equipment.

The administrative and financial control of these fire stations vests with the respective local bodies.

Chapter XIV

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HISTORY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A progressive account of the development of local government in the district makes interesting reading in so far as it reflects the growing importance of certain areas from time to time. The first step towards the introduction of local government was the constitution of municipalities (Class III) at Farrukhnagar, Firozpur Jhirka and Palwal in 1864. In 1879, local Government institutions were set up at Sohna (Class III municipal committee), Nuh (notified area) and Hodal (small town committee). According to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, there were then five municipalities (Farrukhnagar, Palwal, Firozpur Jhirka, Sohna and Hodal) and four notified areas (Hadayatpur Chhaoni, Nuh, Punahana and Hathin), although by the Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 674 and 679, dated the 17th November, 1908, the Farrukhnagar and Sohna municipalities had already been reduced to the status of notified areas¹. Punahana notified area was abolished sometime after 1912. The municipal committees of Ballabgarh² and Faridabad³ (now Faridabad Old) were included in the district with the merger of the Ballabgarh tahsil in 1912, thus raising the number of municipal committees again to 5, while the number of notified areas stood at 5. During the next two decades, Hadayatpur Chhaoni, Farrukhnagar, Sohna and Hathin notified areas were abolished⁴ thus leaving only one notified area, viz. Nuh. In 1934, Farrukhnagar was made a small town committee. Hailey Mandi was constituted as a notified area in 1941.

1. But according to Table XLV of Statistical Tables appended to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, both Nuh and Hodal were Class III municipal committees. This appears to be correct in view of the position stated in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 222.

2. Ballabgarh had been constituted Class II municipal committee in 1889.

3. Faridabad (now Faridabad Old) had been constituted Class II municipal committee in 1878.

4. It is shown in the *Census of India*, 1951, *Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, (pp. 9-10) that in 1951, Sohna and Hadayatpur Chhaoni had town committees and Hathin a notified area committee. It appears that Hadayatpur Chhaoni and Hathin local authorities had also been revived in the thirties and ceased to exist in between 1951 and 1955.

Nuh was converted into a small town committee in 1950,¹ and in the same year a municipal committee (Class II) was set up at Gurgaon. Pataudi was constituted as a Class III municipal committee in 1951. Hailey Mandi was converted into a small town committee in 1953.

The Punjab Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1954, repealed the Punjab Small Town Act, 1921, and converted all small town committees into class III municipal committees. Consequently, the three small town committees of Farrukhnagar, Hailey Mandi and Nuh were converted into Class III municipal committees in 1955. Sohna was also made a Class III municipal committee the same year. Again in 1960, Faridabad Township was declared a notified area raising the total number of local institutions in the district to twelve. The notified area Faridabad Township was converted into Class II municipal committee in 1965 and Class I in 1967. Gurgaon was converted into Class I municipal committee in 1969. The net result of these developments was that of the twelve local body institutions in the district, two, viz. Gurgaon and Faridabad Township, belonged to Class I category, four, viz. Ballabgarh, Faridabad (Old), Palwal and Firozpur Jhirka to Class II category and six, viz. Sohna, Farrukhnagar, Hodal, Pataudi, Hailey Mandi and Nuh, to Class III category.

On January 15, 1972, the entire area comprising the municipal limits of Faridabad Township, Faridabad (Old), and Ballabgarh was withdrawn from the operation of the Punjab Municipal Act vide Haryana Government (Local Government Department) Notification No. 9688-3GD-71/1139, dated the 10th January, 1972. These areas along with 17 villages constituted the Faridabad Complex under a Chief Administrator.

A new notified area committee was constituted at Hasanpur on March 21, 1973.

The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, has been replaced by the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, since July 20, 1973. The new Act does not provide for Class III municipal committees. A fresh classification of municipal committees has been made on the basis of income and population. Gurgaon has retained its status as Class I municipal committee and Palwal as Class II municipal committee whereas Firozpur Jhirka, Sohna, Farrukhnagar, Hodal, Pataudi, Hailey Mandi and Nuh have been made notified area committees.

FARIDABAD COMPLEX

The Faridabad Complex came into existence on January 15, 1972, as a

consequence of the Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Act, 1971. It comprised the areas of erstwhile municipalities of Ballabgarh¹, Faridabad Old², Faridabad Township³ and 17 villages, namely Lakharpur, Itmadpur, Anangpur (Aurangpur), Palla, Sarai Khawaja, Wazirpur, Mevla Maharajpur, Fatehpur Chandila, Budina, Daultabad, Ajraunda, Saran, Kujesar, Ranhera, Unchagaon, Jharsainthli and Sihi.

The Faridabad Complex, whose term under the Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Act, 1971, had been fixed for 10 years, was formed with the main aim of planned development of the entire area included in it. For provision of better civic amenities like construction and maintenance of roads, water-supply, street lighting, drainage, sewerage, public buildings, horticulture, landscaping and other public utility services, the complex has been treated as Class I municipality in the Act.

In addition to discharging normal functions of a civic body under the Haryana Municipal Act, the Faridabad Complex Administration is also empowered to discharge the functions of an Improvement Trust under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922.

All functions of the Faridabad Complex are carried out through the Chief Administrator appointed by the State Government. The entire area of the Complex was originally divided into three zones. But since July 22, 1974, it has been divided into four zones, viz. two zones of Faridabad Township, one zone of Faridabad Old and another of Ballabgarh. These four zones have been placed under the charge of three Administrators, one for the two zones of

1. Ballabgarh municipal committee was formed in 1869 as Class II municipality and continued as such up to January 15, 1972, when it was merged with Faridabad Complex. It covered an area of 2.59 square kilometres and served a population of 17,411 according to 1971 Census.

2. Faridabad(Old) municipal committee was established in 1878 and was upgraded as Class II municipal committee the same year. It was superseded on March 2, 1968, and its affairs were looked after by an Administrator appointed by the Government till it was included in Faridabad Complex on January 15, 1972. It covered an area of 10.36 square kilometres and served a population of 19,644 according to 1971 Census.

3. It was constituted as a notified area committee in September 1960 and was converted into Class II municipal committee in 1965 and Class I in 1967. It covered an area of 12.89 square kilometres and served a population of 85,765 according to 1971 Census. (Prior to its constitution as a notified area committee, there was a Board known as Faridabad Development Board which functioned under the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India. One of the important functions of this Board was to attend to the work of rehabilitation of displaced persons.)

1. According to the *Census of India, 1951, Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, p. 10, Nuh had a notified area committee in 1951.

Faridabad Township and one each for the Faridabad Old zone and Ballabgarh zone. These Administrators look after the routine administrative work of the zones and the normal municipal functions in addition to being responsible for collection of various taxes, in which they are assisted by Zonal and Taxation Officers. The Complex covers an area of 164.44 square kilometres and serves a population of 1,78,641 according to 1971 Census.

The Chief Administrator has a control office under the charge of an Establishment Officer who assists him in administrative work. The accounts work has been centralised under the control of the Financial Adviser and Accounts Officer.

Two Administration Engineers of the rank of Executive Engineer, assist the Chief Administrator in the execution of all kinds of development works. They attend to construction work, repairs and maintenance of roads and buildings and work relating to water-supply, sewerage and street lighting.

For regulating the town planning work, the Chief Administrator is assisted by the Senior Town Planner. He performs such functions as are assigned to him by the Chief Administrator under the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Area Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963.

Sanitation and health work is looked after by a Medical Officer of Health. He is assisted by an Entomologist, 2 Entomological Assistants, an Assistant Malaria Inspector, 4 Insect Supervisors, 16 Sanitary Supervisors, 117 Field Workers, One Vaccination Superintendent, 8 Vaccinators, 3 Senior Sanitary Inspectors, One Sanitary Inspector, 16 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, 45 Sanitary Jamadars and 785 Sweepers.

Most of the areas comprising the Complex were earlier served by surface drains. A sewerage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 lakh was taken in hand in 1964. By March 31, 1977, Rs. 63.9 lakh was spent on the scheme and 5,700 sewerage connections were given.

The complex maintains 36 tubewells for piped water-supply in the Complex area. The per capita water-supply in the Complex comes to 42 gallons a day. There were 10,773 private water connections and 285 public standposts in 1976-77.

The Complex maintains 35 parks. A mini stadium and a community hall-cum-library (Gandhi Bhawan) at Ballabgarh and an auditorium at Faridabad Township are under construction. Complex also runs three libraries

located in Ballabgarh, Faridabad Old and Faridabad Township and one dispensary in Faridabad Old.

The Complex maintains two Fire Stations : one in Nehru Ground, Faridabad Township, and the other in Sector 15. The former is manned by one Fire Station Officer, 2 Assistant Fire Station Officers, 4 Leading Firemen, 7 Drivers and 15 Firemen, and the latter by One Fire Station Officer, 3 leading Firemen, 7 Drivers and 15 Firemen. Each has a fire tanker and trailer pump and fire engine fitted on a jeep.

The development plan of Faridabad provides for new urbanisable areas in the form of sectors. The development of these areas prior to formation of HUDA (Haryana Urban Development Authority) in 1977, was done by Urban Estate Department. The Urban Estate Department by March 31, 1977, had allotted 25,000 residential and 1,000 industrial plots in various sectors. Haryana Housing Board has also constructed 2,500 houses of various categories in different sectors. After the development by the Urban Estate Department/Haryana Housing Board, such areas/sectors are taken over by the Complex Administration for maintenance. By March 1977, the Complex Administration had taken over sectors 4, 6, 7, 24 and the Housing Board Colony of Sector 22.

The main sources of Complex income include octroi, house-tax, toll, water tax and licence fee.

On January 15, 1972, closing balances in the jurisdiction of Complex were deposited in the accounts of the Faridabad Complex Administration. The consolidated income and expenditure of the Complex since then have been as under :

Year	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
From 15-1-1972 to 31-3-1972	6,49,043	38,31,623	25,25,964
1972-73	19,54,702	1,35,48,643	1,01,27,402
1973-74	53,75,943	1,53,62,108	1,09,00,351
1974-75	98,37,700	1,54,87,189	2,04,43,156
1975-76	48,81,733	1,96,09,365	1,77,69,829
1976-77	67,21,270	2,12,36,375	2,10,40,846

GURGAON MUNICIPALITY

Gurgaon started with a notified area committee for the Hidayatpur Chhaoni estate in 1899-1900 which was, however, abolished in the twenties. It was only in 1950 that a Class II municipal committee was set up at Gurgaon and two years later, the areas comprising Civil Lines, Police Lines, New Colony, Mudhuts, Model Town and 4-Marla Colony were also included within its jurisdiction. It was converted into Class I municipal committee in 1969. The committee was superseded on September 15, 1966, and since then the affairs of the municipality have been looked after by an Administrator, appointed by the Government. The municipality covers an area of 15.33 square kilometres and serves a population of 57,151 persons (1971)¹ as against 37,817 in 1961 and 18,613 in 1951.

According to the earlier gazetteers, Gurgaon was well-known for the excellence of its spring water. No spring is now extant round Gurgaon. However, the sources of water-supply in the town, in addition to the partial piped water-supply, are percolation wells and hand-pumps. A piped water-supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 10,34,435 was adopted in 1960. It envisaged to provide drinking water from two tubewells to part of the areas comprising Jacobpura, Roshanpura, Civil Lines, Barafkhana, Holi Ground and Ram Lila Ground. The scheme was completed in 1967. 677 private connections and 63 public standposts were provided. Arjun Nagar Camp, 8-Marla Colony, 4-Marla Colony and Railway Road Camp receive water-supply from five wells fitted with electric motors. No private connections have been given in this area. Only 52 standposts have been set up.

In 1969, another scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore was drawn up to augment the water-supply. About one eighth of this scheme has since been completed and commissioned. An overhead reservoir of 50,000 gallons capacity has also been constructed. Drinking water is at present being supplied at the rate of 35 gallons per head per day. The number of private connections has risen to 4,100 and of the standposts to 109. Rs. 14 lakh has been spent on the scheme.

The town is mostly served by surface drains. A sewerage scheme was formulated in 1959 with an estimated cost of Rs. 9,57,483. Underground sewerage was laid in some parts of Jacobpura, Partap Nagar, Civil Lines and along the Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon. This scheme was completed in 1953. Surface drains have been provided in the newly developed localities and drainage has

1. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p. 166.*

been linked to the sewerage system. A new scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore was drawn up in 1969 and is under execution. Rs. 23 lakh has already been spent. The areas mentioned above have been fully covered.

Prior to the introduction of electric street lighting in March 1950, kerosene oil lamps were installed to light up the streets and roads. Now 502 fluorescent tubes, 37 fancy lights (in parks), 22 mercury bulbs (on roundabouts) and 409 electric bulbs light up the town's streets and lanes. It covers almost 75 per cent area of the town.

The municipality has made great progress in providing open air facilities to the people. It maintains eight parks, viz. Kamla Nehru Park (Roshanpura), Municipal Office Park, Bhim Nagar Park, three parks in New Colony, one park opposite Punjab National Bank and one park near Government Higher Secondary School. These parks have been provided with benches. The Kamla Nehru Park has an open air theatre and a swimming pool.

The conservancy and public health are under the supervision of the Municipal Medical Officer of Health. The sanitary staff consists of 1 Sanitary Inspector, 5 Sanitary Jamadars and 258 Safai Karamcharis.

The nightsoil of the town is removed by three tractors and 4 sullage carts and is dumped at the Municipal Compost Depot. The manure prepared is sold to the cultivators.

The municipality has a fire fighting unit comprising a fire tanker and a trailer pump and a fire engine fitted on a jeep. The staff consists of a Fire Officer, 8 Firemen and three Drivers.

The municipality maintains 12 kilometres of metalled and 18 kilometres of unmetalled roads.

The chief sources of income of the municipality include octroi, house tax, rent and *tehbazari*, water rate, licences fees, show tax and cycle tax. The income and expenditure figures during 1960-61 to 1976-77, as given below, show that balanced budgets keep expenditure within the income and there is a desire to augment the resources and to work on an increased budget :

Year 1	Income 2 (Rs.)	Expenditure 3 (Rs.)
1960-61	4,60,285	4,77,109
1965-66	5,03,282	6,19,304

1	2	3
1970-71	16,23,696	16,20,082
1971-72	20,45,581	19,97,330
1972-73	26,31,769	26,13,748
1973-74	31,26,421	27,83,400
1974-75	29,91,067	28,44,831
1975-76	37,15,040	35,99,454
1976-77	39,39,687	38,74,417

PALWAL MUNICIPALITY

The municipal committee, Palwal, was first constituted in 1864 as a Class III municipal committee. It consisted of 8 members appointed by the Government on the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner. The town had a population of about 12,000 persons. In 1885, the committee was converted into Class II municipal committee and it had 9 members, 3 nominated and 5 elected with the Tahsildar as ex officio President. In 1952, the limit of the committee was extended to the New Township built after the Partition of the country to accommodate the displaced persons from Pakistan, and the Jawahar Nagar (Refugee Camp). Again in 1970, the municipal limit was extended so as to cover the railway boundary and the Sanatan Dharma College. With the enforcement of the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, the old committee was dissolved on July 20, 1973, and the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) was appointed its Administrator. An Official Administrator took over charge from September 12, 1975. The municipality covers an area of 5.52 square kilometres and serves a population of 36,207 persons (1971)¹ as against 27,860 persons in 1961 and 22,337 in 1951.

The piped water-supply was first made available in the town in 1958. As the water of the town wells was brackish and not fit for human consumption, six tubewells installed in the New Colony where sweet water was struck, are the source of water-supply for the whole town. One more tubewell was installed in the New Colony and piped water-supply was made available to Jawahar Nagar (Refugee Camp) area on August 15, 1972. A new water-supply scheme estimated to cost of Rs. 40 lakh was then drawn up. Under that scheme, two

1. Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p.200.

more tubewells have been installed. An underground reservoir of 5 lakh-gallon capacity has also been constructed. Rs. 18.25 lakh was spent towards the scheme till March 1977. About 2,300 private connections have been given and 137 standposts provided.

The streets are paved and surface drains have been provided in almost all the localities. The sewerage system exists only in a part of the New Colony. The sullage water of the town is taken to the disposal works. An underground sewerage scheme estimated to cost of Rs. 84.45 lakh has since been approved but work on it has yet to start.

The town was electrified in 1954 when 61 bulbs were provided in various parts of the town. The number of light points had increased to 624 by March 1971, to 814 including 160 fluorescent tubes, by March 1977, thus covering the whole town including Jawahar Nagar and New Township.

The sanitation of the town is looked after by a part-time Municipal Medical Officer of Health. The municipality has employed 1 Vaccinator, 1 Sanitary Inspector, 1 Sanitary Daroga, 3 Mates, 69 Sweepers, 2 Trench Coolies, 4 Bhisties and 6 Refuse Cart Drivers. A tractor was purchased by the municipality on February 1, 1972, for which a tractor driver was also appointed. Consequently, the posts of Refuse Cart Drivers were converted into Tractor Coolies. The filth is removed and deposited in pits. The compost so prepared is sold to agriculturists.

The committee maintains 3.4 kilometres of metalled and 6.2 kilometres of unmetalled roads. It has been running a bus stand in the town since October 2, 1972.

The sources of the municipality's income include octroi, house tax, water rate, toll, *tehbazari*, licence fee on dangerous and offensive trades, copying fee, etc. The following figures of income and expenditure during 1960-61 to 1976-77 show a definite tendency to augment the resources and function on a bigger budget :—

Year 1	Income 2 (Rs.)	Expenditure 3 (Rs.)
1960-61	2,54,604	2,59,346
1965-66	4,79,796	4,53,685

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

1	2	3
1970-71	6,11,472	6,57,253
1971-72	7,20,372	7,39,569
1972-73	7,90,758	7,87,483
1973-74	9,77,185	8,49,395
1974-75	10,88,022	11,11,294
1975-76	14,78,755	14,47,532
1976-77	15,90,869	14,75,777

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, HODAL

It was first formed as a small town committee in 1879¹. In 1885, it was constituted as a Class II municipal committee with 9 nominated members including the Tahsildar and Hospital Assistant as ex officio members. The committee was superseded and made a notified area committee on July 20, 1973. At first, the Tahsildar, Palwal; thereafter the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Palwal and then the Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Hodal have been successively its President without their being any other member. The committee covers an area of about 2.59 square kilometres and serves a population of 14,144 persons (1971)² as against 10,558 in 1961 and 8,313 in 1951.

The committee maintains about 4.5 kilometres of metalled and 4.24 kilometres of unmetalled roads. The town has been provided with surface drains. The sanitary staff consisting of one Sanitary Inspector, 2 Jamadars, 3 Bhisties, one Tractor Driver and 28 Sweepers look after the sanitation and cleanliness of the town. The refuse is removed in a tractor trolley and deposited into pits outside the town. The compost so prepared is sold to the farmers.

Previously, the people used to bring drinking water from wells situated outside the populated area. To remove this difficulty the committee made

1. But according to Table XLV of the Statistical Tables appended to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, it was a Class III municipal committee.

2. *Census of India*, 1971, *Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, 1973, p.202.

satisfactory arrangements for piped water-supply in the town in 1960-61. It installed pumping sets on 3 wells and later added 2 tubewells for the purpose. The committee has also constructed an underground reservoir and a booster pump has been installed therein. By March 31, 1977, 662 private water connections were given and there were 8 standposts.

Prior to the introduction of electricity in the town, oil lamps were used for street lighting. These were replaced with electric bulbs in July 1956. By March 1971, the committee had installed 306 electric bulbs and 14 fluorescent tubes for street lighting. In 1972, 20 bulbs were replaced with fluorescent tubes, raising the number of the tube lights to 34. In March 1977, there were 320 electric points including 34 tube lights.

The committee maintains a park and a library. The library is situated in a separate building which consists of one big hall with three-side verandahs and a good compound.

The sources of income of the committee include octroi, toll, house tax, water rate, cycle tax, *tehbazari*, licence fees for various trades, etc.

The income and expenditure figures from 1960-61 to 1976-77 as given below, show that the committee functions on an even budget :

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1960-61	2,95,944	2,89,494
1965-66	1,59,408	1,60,157
1970-71	2,41,472	2,09,730
1971-72	3,51,410	2,90,730
1972-73	3,88,115	4,75,560
1973-74	4,82,958	4,85,409
1974-75	3,98,525	3,97,166
1975-76	5,90,950	5,48,341
1976-77	5,43,233	5,41,167

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, FARRUKHNAGAR

In the first instance, it was formed as Class III municipal committee in 1864. It was reduced to the status of a notified area committee in 1908. In the

twenties of the present century, the notified area was also abolished. It was however, made a small town committee in 1934. In 1955, it was again converted into Class III municipal committee. Since July 20, 1973, it has been functioning as a notified area committee under an official President with no other member. It covers an area of 2.91 square kilometres and serves a population of 5,487 (1971)¹ as against 4,948 in 1961 and 4,947 in 1951.

The committee maintains 2.5 kilometres of metalled roads. For the cleanliness of the town, 13 Sweepers have been engaged. Nightsoil is removed in wheel-barrows and is converted into manure which is sold by open auction.

Originally, the drinking water-supply was from a few wells and a large octagonal *baoli* with stone staircases made during the occupancy of the town by the Jats. The water of the wells was brackish. A water-supply scheme estimated at Rs. 6.06 lakh was approved in 1970. Under this Scheme, two tubewells were commissioned in 1971. An overhead tank with 50,000 gallons capacity has also been completed and commissioned into service on September 1, 1975. 325 private connections have been given and 24 standposts provided for the benefit of the general public.

Electric supply was made available to the town in 1965. Prior to it, 70 oil lamps were used for street lighting. By March 1971, there were 104 electric bulbs which lighted up different parts of the town. The number of street light points has since been increased to 118. 50 electric bulbs have been replaced by fluorescent tube lights.

The sources of income of the committee include water rates, professional tax, octroi and toll, and house tax and *tehbazari*. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the committee since 1965-66 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1965-66	20,967	21,952
1970-71	38,365	16,679
1971-72	1,79,869	1,55,218
1972-73	2,27,194	1,72,709
1973-74	97,500	89,604
1974-75	1,99,209	1,95,718
1975-76	1,62,400	1,55,177
1976-77	1,79,400	1,76,200

1. *Census of India 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p.166.*

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, PATAUDI

In 1925, the privilege of local government was granted to the town by the then Nawab. In 1950, the *St te* was merged with the district and in 1951 the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, were extended to the town declaring it as a Class III municipal committee. It was made a notified area committee on July 20, 1973 and the General Assistant to Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, was appointed its President with no other member. On January 1975, the sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Gurgaon, was appointed its President and since July 4, 1976, the Naib Tahsildar, Pataudi has been working as its President. It covers an area of 5.18 square kilometres, and serves a population of 6,045 persons (1971)¹ as against 3,771 in 1961 and 2,892 in 1951.

Previously, a well in the town was the only source of drinking water. Two water tanks were constructed by the committee in 1968. However, a water-supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 5 lakh was started by the Public Works Department (Public Health) in 1970. One tubewell was completed and commissioned on January 26, 1972. The second tubewell was commissioned in June 1975. The overhead reservoir is yet to be constructed. A sum of Rs. 4 lakh had been spent on the scheme till March 31, 1977. Now there exist 22 standposts in the streets of the town for the use of public besides 232 private water connections.

The committee maintains a small library and a reading room for the benefit of the residents.

Though electricity was introduced in the town in 1958, the facility of street lighting was provided only in 1965. The committee installed 100 bulbs in different parts of the town. 50 bulbs were replaced by fluorescent tube lights on March 1, 1974. Tube lights have also been provided to light up the Pataudi-Gurgaon, Pataudi-Hailey Mandi, Pataudi-Taoru and Pataudi-Rewari Roads. The number of bulbs has since been increased to 83.

The sanitary staff consists of 11 Sweepers including one Cartman. Surface drains have been provided along all streets. The streets in the Harijan Basti have been paved.

The sources of income of the committee include octroi, toll, professional tax, slaughter house fee, building application fee, cycle tax and rent of municipal shops.

1. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p.152.*

The income and expenditure figures of the committee from 1960-61 to 1976-77 are given below :

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1960-61	15,206	17,339
1965-66	26,550	27,021
1970-71	2,63,808	1,67,087
1971-72	2,07,449	2,70,401
1972-73	1,22,579	1,08,622
1973-74	1,74,285	...
1974-75	1,06,824	1,41,679
1975-76	1,79,416	1,85,369
1976-77	1,96,605	1,79,648

A number of factors have contributed towards the gradual increase in the income of the committee since 1965-66. The linking of the town by road to Gurgaon in 1958 and Rewari in 1960 made it a central place of the area. Many people have opened shops dealing in wholesale business in agricultural commodities. The imposition of professional tax in 1966, house tax in 1970 and surcharge of 50 per cent on octroi schedule from October 10, 1971, also increased the income of the committee. From July 10, 1973, the surcharge was increased to 75 per cent and it has been further raised to 100 per cent with effect from August 30, 1975.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, HAILEY MANDI

Hailey Mandi was first constituted as a notified area committee in 1941 within the erstwhile Pataudi State. After the merger of the Pataudi State with Punjab in 1950, the notified area committee was converted into a small town committee in 1953. Thereafter, it was raised to a Class III municipal committee in 1955.

It was again converted into a notified area committee on July 20, 1973. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Pataudi, is working as the President of this one-man committee. The committee covers an area of

2.59 square kilometres and serves a population of 2,252 persons (1971)¹ as against 1,728 in 1961 and 1,346 in 1951.

Percolation wells and hand pumps meet the water requirement of the people. The committee has provided hand pumps in every street for the benefit of the general public. The work to execute piped water-supply scheme has been partially completed and water-supply connections have been given to 125 individuals. Besides, the committee has installed 8 standposts in different parts of the town.

The streets are well paved. The total length of roads (unmetalled) maintained by the committee is 4 kilometres. The town has also been provided with surface drains. The first phase of sewerage scheme has been completed and the committee has already sanctioned 21 sewerage connections.

On the introduction of electricity in the town in 1961, the oil lamps, previously used for street lighting, were replaced by electric lamps. There are 110 fluorescent tubes and 3 electric bulbs for street lighting.

The committee has provided a public park near the Pataudi Road and a library in the heart of the Mandi. The library contains 2,000 books.

The main sources of income of the committee are octroi, toll, and *tehbazari*.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the committee since 1960-61. The increased budget since 1970-71 is noticeable :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1960-61	37,849	32,832
1965-66	57,304	61,979
1970-71	2,72,715	3,27,951
1971-72	2,26,721	89,386
1972-73	1,72,581	1,81,175
1973-74	6,72,369	4,70,544
1974-75	1,60,556	2,24,890
1975-76	2,86,511	4,36,776
1976-77	2,55,428	4,22,177

1. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p. 152.*

The general increase in income since 1970-71, was due to the imposition of increased rate of surcharge on octroi from 50 per cent to 100 per cent, while the appreciable increase in 1973-74 included the recovery of balance amounts of the sale of municipal plots. The implementation of development works in the town account for the increased expenditure.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, SOHNA

It was formed as Class III municipal committee in 1879. The committee was reduced to the status of a notified area committee in 1908. In the twenties of the present century, the notified area was also abolished. In 1951, it was, however, a Small Town Committee. It was again made a Class III municipal committee in 1955. The committee covers an area of 3.24 square kilometres and serves a population of 8,775 persons (1971)¹ as against 6,889 in 1961 and 5,138 in 1951. The committee was superseded on May 13, 1969, and the civic affairs were attended to by General Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner as Administrator, appointed by the Government. It has been reconstituted as a notified area committee since July 20, 1973, with the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Gurgaon, as its President. There is no other member.

Oil lamps were used for street lighting before the introduction of electric lights in the fifties of the present century. By March 1971, the committee had provided 190 electric points in different localities and bazaars of the town installing 92 bulbs and 98 fluorescent tubes. By March 31, 1977, 219 fluorescent tubes and 50 electric bulbs had been provided in the town.

The conservancy staff consists of one Jamadar, 3 Watermen and 31 Sweepers. The filth is removed from the town by means of hand-driven and buffalo-driven carts. It is deposited in manure pits and the manure, when ready, is sold to the agriculturists.

An underground sewerage scheme was completed in 1962, covering 70 per cent of the town, at a cost of Rs. 2.80 lakh. 185 sewerage connections had been given by March 31, 1977.

A water-supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 6.86 lakh was approved in 1969. It included construction of one tubewell and one overhead reservoir. The tubewell was completed towards the end of 1972, the reservoir in 1974. Underground pipe lines are being laid. A sum of Rs. 4.84 lakh had been spent on this scheme till March 1977. 260 private connections have been given. 13 standposts have also been installed.

1. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p. 170,*

The committee maintains 0.5 kilometre of metalled, 1 kilometre of unmetalled and 5 kilometres of brick-paved roads in the town. The streets are paved and have surface drains on both sides.

The sources of income of the committee include octroi, *tehbazari*, sale of compost, rent of shops/stalls, etc. The income and expenditure figures since 1960-61 as given below, exhibit a desire to augment the resources and to work on an increased budget :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	1,12,994	1,57,775
1965-66	97,721	1,05,328
1970-71	4,39,893	3,83,613
1971-72	3,60,890	3,27,907
1972-73	5,98,553	5,07,809
1973-74	4,08,296	5,45,508
1974-75	4,82,125	4,45,622
1975-76	5,90,757	5,56,479
1976-77	6,10,900	5,77,680

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, NUH

It was formed in 1879 as a notified area committee.¹ In 1950, it was converted into a small town committee² and in 1955, it was raised to Class III municipal committee. The town was divided into 7 wards and before its supersession in 1968, the committee consisted of nine elected members. It was made a notified area committee on July 20, 1973, with the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Nuh, as its President. There is no other member. The committee covers an area of 5.67 square kilometres and serves a population of 4,730 persons (1971)³ as against 3,772 in 1961 and 2,892 in 1951.

1. But according to Table XLV of Statistical Tables appended to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1883-84*, it was a Class III municipal committee.

2. According to the *Census of India, 1951, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, p. 10*, Nuh had a notified area committee in 1951.

3. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p. 218.*

The committee provided the supply of piped water to the whole town in 1962. Piped water is also supplied to the offices which are located outside the limits of the committee. There are 5 public water standposts in different parts of the town while 400 private water connections had been given till March 1977.

The committee has engaged 14 Sweepers to maintain the cleanliness of the town. One Cartman has also been engaged for the removal of the nightsoil, etc., which is stored outside the town but remains unutilised as no arrangements have been made for preparing compost manure.

An underground sewerage scheme covering the whole town was sanctioned in 1972 at a total cost of Rs. 6.82 lakh. It is under progress.

The total length of streets and roads of the town is about 4.20 kilometres (2.97 kilometres pakka and 1.23 kilometres *kachcha*). Surface drains have been provided for about 2.21 kilometres. Some cement roads have also been constructed.

Before the introduction of electricity in the town, oil lamps were used for street lighting. These lamps were replaced with electric bulbs in September 1963. By March 31, 1977, 53 electric bulbs and 64 fluorescent tubes had been provided in the town.

A small number of books along with some daily newspapers are kept in the municipal library for the benefit of the people.

The sources of income of the committee include octroi, toll, house tax, professional tax, water tax, cycle tax, *tehbazari* and licence fee. The following figures of income and expenditure since 1960-61 show a desire to augment the resources and to work on an increased budget :—

Year 1	Income 2	Expenditure 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	33,112	38,090
1965-66	49,251	60,938
1970-71	2,21,069	2,24,251

1	2	3
1971-72	1,92,479	1,90,496
1972-73	1,83,929	1,87,444
1973-74	2,42,604	2,42,522
1974-75	2,16,148	2,11,547
1975-76	2,79,401	2,79,495
1976-77	3,13,907	2,91,318

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, FIROZPUR JHIRKA

It was first constituted in 1864 as Class III municipal committee. In 1885, it was converted into Class II municipal committee under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884. This arrangement continued till July 20, 1973, when it was converted into a notified area committee and placed under the supervision of the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) as an official President. The committee covers an area of 3.42 square kilometres and serves a population of 7,962 persons (1971)¹ as against 5,776 in 1961 and 4,444 in 1951.

Originally, the main source of drinking water-supply was the small perennial stream which issues from a number of fissures in the rocks bordering the road through a pass in the Mewat hills which leads from the town via Tijara to Rewari. It was called *Jhar* or *Jhir*. The scheme to introduce piped water-supply was initiated during 1961. It now covers three fourths of the town. An electric motor was installed on an open well in village Dhund Kalan which is within municipal limits and five standposts were put up at suitable places in the town from where the people received water-supply. In 1963-64, two new wells were dug up nearby and electric motors were installed on them. The number of standposts was gradually increased to 56. Rs. 2.82 lakh was spent on these schemes. In 1972-73, a comprehensive water-supply scheme involving construction of 5 tubewells, one overhead reservoir having a capacity of 60,000 gallons and one underground reservoir capable of holding 90,000 gallons was sanctioned at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 10 lakh. By March 1977, Rs. 2.90 lakh had been spent and two tubewells and the underground reservoir constructed. Besides, the 30 public standposts installed at appropriate places, 447 water connections were provided to private individuals. As more and more private connections are given, the number of standposts gets reduced. There is no difficulty or scarcity of drinking water.

1. Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p. 232.

Prior to the introduction of electricity in the town in 1961, about 60 kerosene oil lamps were used for street lighting. Since then the committee has provided 219 electric points (132 bulbs and 87 fluorescent tubes) in different parts of the town for street lighting.

The committee has engaged 7 Sweepers including two Cartmen, and 19 part-time Sweepers and 1 Bhishti for the cleanliness of the town. There are old surface drains in the town especially where the roads are pakka. The nightsoil is removed in carts and deposited in dumping grounds. The manure thus prepared is disposed of by public auction. Two public urinals were constructed in 1973-74.

The committee maintains a park and a library and reading room. In 1973, it constructed a new Sabzi Mandi with 25 shops and a large open ground.

The sources of the committee's income include octroi, house tax, water rate, cycle tax, rent on municipal properties, etc. The income and expenditure figures of the committee are given in the following table :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	68,943	57,958
1965-66	89,446	1,00,518
1970-71	1,52,679	1,26,602
1971-72	1,73,130	1,34,097
1972-73	3,37,492	1,69,716
1973-74	2,37,004	4,11,329
1974-75	2,89,271	2,71,987
1975-76	2,89,912	3,32,622
1976-77	3,20,822	3,26,865

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, HASANPUR

Constituted on March 21, 1973, the notified area committee, Hasanpur, started functioning on May 8, 1973. It has seven nominated members including the Chairman. The committee covers an area of 0.75 kilometre and serves a population of 4,424 persons (1971).¹

1. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p. 192.*

A water-supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 6.77 lakh had been approved and the work on it was started in 1976-77.

The town is mostly served by surface drains. The nightsoil of the town is removed through 7 hand-carts. The committee has employed 10 Sweepers.

The committee maintains 0.35 kilometre of unmetalled road.

Street lighting was provided by the committee in November 1976. By March 31, 1977, the committee had installed 60 electric bulbs for street lighting.

The sources of the income of the committee include octroi, toll, stamp duty, cycle tax and house tax.

The income and expenditure figures of the committee from 1973-74 to 1976-77 are given below :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	29,920	6,576
1974-75	68,880	71,007
1975-76	66,371	72,647
1976-77	1,48,209	1,32,168

TOWN PLANNING

The genesis of town planning lies in the need to eradicate the evils created by land hunger in urban areas resulting in haphazard and ugly growth of towns with their numerous striking slums. Town planning provides for urban development in accordance with recognised standards to create a desire for healthier living.

The concept of town planning in the district was first introduced immediately after the Partition of the country in 1947 when rehabilitation colonies were planned and set up in the form of New Industrial Township at Faridabad and Model Town and Four/Eight-Marla Colonies at Gurgaon and Palwal for housing the displaced population.

In order to provide for the manifold increase in its projected population, the Delhi Master Plan has recommended, a part of it to be accommodated in the eight ring towns around Delhi which include Gurgaon and Faridabad Complex,

These towns are being developed to accommodate 2.25 and 4.5 lakh of population respectively by the end of the present century. As a result of stringent controls imposed in Delhi after 1956, considerable overspill of haphazard and speculative activity was observed in these towns, especially in the Faridabad Complex.

To check such tendencies on the part of speculators and to regulate development, the area around Faridabad and Ballabgarh, right from the Delhi Border, was declared as controlled area in 1963 under the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963. The development plan was finalised and published in 1966, which provided for the development of 5,500 acres (2,226 hectares) for residential use and 1,500 acres (607 hectares) of land for industrial use, besides the areas under the existing towns.

A major amendment to this Master Plan was made in 1968, whereby an additional area of 3,000 acres (1,214 hectares) of which 600 acres (243 hectares) for industrial use and 2,400 acres (971 hectares) for residential use was added for development. The development plan of the area was again amended in 1974, when land use of the area of about 450 acres (182 hectares) lying beyond Ballabgarh overbridge and bounded by railway line in the east and by the distributary in the west, was changed from rural to industrial purpose. The major role in the execution of the development plan was performed by the Department of Urban Estates, which acquired land and sold plots on 'no profit no loss basis'. Plots were sold on free-hold basis. By March 31, 1977, 22,430 plots were sold in 16 residential and 1,000 plots in 10 industrial sectors. The development is complete in 9 of the 16 residential sectors and in 4 of the 10 industrial sectors.

The municipal schemes in the towns of Ballabgarh, Faridabad Old and Faridabad Township were earlier prepared by the Town Planning Department. But there was no co-ordination in between the schemes of three towns prior to 1972, because municipal affairs of these towns were looked after by the respective municipalities. To facilitate planned development of these areas, Faridabad Complex was formed on January 15, 1972, comprising the areas of the erstwhile municipalities of Ballabgarh, Faridabad Old, Faridabad Township and 17 villages. The Faridabad Complex administration with a full fledged wing of town planning under the supervision of a Senior Town Planner, now prepares various development schemes for the areas comprising the Complex. The Faridabad Complex also functions as an Improvement Trust within its limits and the provisions of the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1923, apply

mutatis mutandis to the Faridabad Complex under section 9 of the Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Act, 1971.

The areas around Gurgaon were declared as controlled on July 3, 1969. A Master Plan for these areas was also drawn up and was published in 1971. But keeping in view the rapid increase in population and demand of land for industrial purposes, the plan is being revised. According to the Master Plan for Gurgaon (under amendment) an area of about 7,920 acres (3,210 hectares) of land is proposed to be developed by A.D. 2001. The area has been subdivided in 16 residential and 6 industrial sectors. For residential purposes, an area of 484 acres (196 hectares) has been acquired and 3,960 plots of various sizes in three residential sectors, viz. 4, 7 and 14 have been allotted. Another 780 acres (316 hectares) of land has been acquired for industrial purposes and 109 industrial plots of various sizes have been allotted.

The areas around Palwal and Sohna were also declared as controlled on September 17, 1974 and January 4, 1977, respectively. The development plans of these areas are being finalised. Interim Master Plans for Palwal, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka have been prepared.

With a view to controlling the haphazard growth in the municipal areas of the towns, regulatory town planning schemes are framed under the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 by the municipalities. Out of 14 such schemes of Gurgaon and 5 of Palwal municipalities, 9 schemes of Gurgaon and 3 of Palwal have been sanctioned by the Government.

Development schemes are also undertaken by the Improvement Trusts under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922. An Improvement Trust at Gurgaon was constituted in 1963 but was dissolved in 1967. It was re-constituted in 1969. It has so far framed 19 development schemes for residential and commercial purposes.

Tables LI, and LII of Appendix show respectively the position of plots sold in various sectors of Faridabad and Gurgaon and Table LIII the stage of development in various sectors of Faridabad.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Gurgaon district belongs to that part of Haryana where the ancient village community survived in a much more complete form than elsewhere. The members of the proprietary body were, in almost all cases, united by ties of kinship. The villages were generally divided into main divisions called *pattis* and these again, where the *pattis* were large, were sub-divided into smaller

sections called *thoks* or *thulas*. In most cases, the relationship between the proprietors could be traced through the *thula* or *patti* right to the common ancestor of the village. Among owners the greatest importance was attached to the *patti* or *thula*.

During the British regime, the village panchayats which used to manage the affairs of the *biradari* (brotherhood) ceased to have any official status. However, it was still a patent force among the united village communities. It continued to regulate their private affairs as well as those affecting their common interest. Lambardars appointed by the Government from amongst the leading members, replaced the panchayats. There were usually one or more headmen in each division and sub-division of the village. The average villager gradually became aware that under the regime of Lambardars, the panchayats were completely ignored and so he ceased to pay any regard to their wishes. The headman, hitherto, not so dominant, acquired considerable power and prestige with Government patronage.

This virtual disappearance of panchayats brought about a disintegration of village communities. It was, however, realised that for the routine administration of common affairs of the village some kind of organisation should be created. The Decentralisation Commission (1908) concluded that it was desirable in the interest of decentralisation and of the association of the people with the task of administration that an attempt be made to constitute the village panchayats for the administration of local affairs. Consequently, an attempt to revive the panchayat system was made in 1912, but it did not find a healthy climate to thrive. The Village Panchayat Act, 1922, abolished the panchayats created by the Act of 1912 and provided for the constitution of panchayats consisting of elected Panches holding office for 3 years. The panchayats were given administrative functions and judicial powers both criminal and civil. The Panchayat Act of 1939 consolidated and extended the law relating to panchayats and gave them powers of taxation.

The necessity of establishing village panchayats throughout the country was fully recognised after Independence and this was laid down in the Constitution of India as one of the Directive Principles of State Policy. In pursuance of this, the Gram Panchayat Act of 1952 (Punjab Act IV of 1953) was passed. The civil, administrative and judicial functions of the panchayats were considerably increased in August 1960 by an amendment to the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. This provided for the establishment of a panchayat in every village with a population of not less than 500, and a joint panchayat for a village with lesser population by grouping it with any contiguous village or villages the

combined population of which was not less than 500. Under this enactment the entire rural population of the district was covered by panchayats.

The final step towards the implementation of the Panchayati Raj was the enactment of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. Under this Act, the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads were constituted at the block and district level respectively. In this way, the Panchayati Raj became a three-tier system having panchayat at village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. The institution of Zila Parishad was abolished on June 13, 1973. The structure of rural local government now comprises two-tiers, i.e. a panchayat at the village level and a Panchayat Samiti at the block level.

Gram Panchayats.—The village panchayat is the basic unit of Panchayati Raj. In 1952-53, the number of panchayats in the district was 808 with a total membership of 4,325. In 1960-61, the number rose to 854 with a membership of 4,730. In 1971, the number of panchayats was still the same, but the total membership was 4,772 which included 900 Harijan Panches and 852 woman Panches and Sarpanches. The same position continued till the time of re-organisation of the district. In 1976, the number of panchayats was 707 and the total membership was 4,224 which included 716 Harijan Panches and 706 woman Panches. For details see Table LIV and LV of Appendix.

Every person, male or female, who is entered as a voter on the electoral roll of the State Legislative Assembly is a member of the *gram sabha* and it is these members who elect the Panches and Sarpanches from amongst themselves. The number of Panches per panchayat is not less than 5 or more than 9, the exact number depending on the population of the *sabha* area.

Democratic considerations necessitated that no section of the community should remain unrepresented. If no woman is elected as a Panch of any *sabha* on the strength of her votes, the woman candidate securing the highest number of votes among the women candidates in that election is co-opted by the panchayat as a Panch of that *sabha* and where no such woman candidate is available, the panchayat is required to co-opt as a Panch woman member of the *sabha* who is qualified to be elected as a Panch.

Every panchayat has to have one Panch belonging to the Scheduled Castes if their population is five per cent or more of the total population of the *sabha* area, provided that every panchayat with seven or more Panches has to have two Panches who are members of the Scheduled Castes if the population

of the Scheduled Castes is ten per cent or more of the total population of the *sabha* area. If the required number of Scheduled Castes are not elected as Panches, the Scheduled Caste candidate or candidates, as the case may be, securing the highest number of votes from amongst themselves is or are deemed to have been elected as the last Panch or the last two Panches. In case the requisite number of Scheduled Castes are not elected in the aforesaid manner, then the panchayat itself is required to make up the deficiency by nominating a duly qualified person or persons of such castes. Should, for any reason, the requisite number of Scheduled Castes be not elected or co-opted in the above manner, Government has the authority to make good the deficiency by nomination.

Sources of income.—The panchayats are authorised to levy taxes, duties and fees. Apart from miscellaneous items, the main sources of income are grants from Government, house tax, income from *shamlat* land, voluntary contributions, three per cent of the land holding tax to the panchayat area, fees and fines.

Judicial functions.—Panchayats have been given powers to try certain minor offences like petty thefts, affray, public nuisance, etc., and are also empowered to impose fines. They are not bound by the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and as such lawyers are not permitted to appear in the proceedings before a panchayat.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate at the district headquarters hears appeals from their orders in criminal cases, and is empowered to transfer cases from one panchayat to another. The panchayats have also been given powers for trying civil and revenue judicial cases within certain pecuniary limits. In respect of these cases, they are under the control of the District Judge and the Collector respectively.

The judicial (criminal, civil and revenue) work done by the panchayats in the district during 1966-67 to 1976-77 is shown in Table LVI of Appendix.

Public utility work.—The functions of the panchayats cover all important matters relating to municipal and development works in villages and also encouragement of industry and agriculture for improving the economic condition of the community. The public utility work done by the panchayats in the district during 1966-67 to 1976-77 is given in Table LVII of Appendix.

Panchayat Samitis.—The re-organised district stands divided into 11 blocks, each with a Panchayat Samiti which consists of 19 primary members ;

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Law and Order and Justice'.

16 members elected by Panches and Sarpanches, 2 members elected by co-operative societies, and 1 member elected by market committees. Every M.L.A. representing the constituency of which the block forms a part, works on the Panchayat Samiti as an associate member. Two lady members and four members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise, are co-opted to the Panchayat Samiti. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) and the Block Development and Panchayat Officer work as ex officio members. The ex officio and associate members do not have the right to vote.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti are elected by the primary and co-opted members from amongst themselves for a term of 3 years. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer is the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti.

The Panchayat Samiti is the most important unit in Panchayati Raj. Most of the work relating to the development of villages in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, health and rural sanitation, communications, social education, cooperation and a number of other miscellaneous subjects is entrusted to it. It is an agency of the Government for the formulation and execution of the community development programme and disbursement of loans.

The Panchayat Samiti has a vital role to play in building up a sound financial structure for Panchayati Raj. The 'Samiti Fund' consists of : (1) apportionment made to it by the Government out of the balance of the district fund standing to the credit of the erstwhile District Board, (2) local rate, (3) proceeds of taxes, cesses and fees, (4) funds allotted to Panchayat Samiti and income arising from all sources placed at its disposal, (5) rents and profits accruing from property vested in it or managed by the Panchayat Samiti, (6) all sums contributed to the fund by the Central Government or State Government or any local authority including the panchayat or any private persons (7) all sums received by the Panchayat Samiti in the discharge of functions exercised by it, (8) all sums paid by Government to the Panchayat Samiti to meet expenses for the performance of agency functions, (9) grants made by Government for the implementation of community development programme and (10) proceeds of all sources of income which the Government may place at the disposal of the Panchayat Samiti. In addition, the Panchayat Samiti can impose any tax which the State Legislature has power to impose.

Zila Parishad, Gurgaon.—Prior to 1962, the District Board, Gurgaon, was responsible for the development of the rural areas of the district. The idea

of the District Board can be perceived in the Local Rate Act, 1871, wherein the Lt. Governor was empowered to appoint committees in each district to assist him in determining the manner in which the local rate in rural areas was to be applied. Such committees consisting of official or non-official members were formed in every district with the Deputy Commissioner as President. The non-official members were appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner. By virtue of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, the principle of election was made applicable to District Committees which were then termed as District Boards. The District Board, Gurgaon, was accordingly constituted in 1883. Local boards were also established simultaneously at tahsil headquarters. These local boards, however, proved of little utility and were abolished in 1898.

In 1910, the District Board, Gurgaon, consisted of 45 members of whom 8 were ex officio and 37 nominated. In order that all parts of the district may be fairly represented, 30 circles had been constituted for each of which a member was nominated, while 7 nominations were made irrespective of circles. Up to 1906, the non-official members were elected. It is stated that as the system failed, it was abolished in favour of nomination. The Deputy Commissioner, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools and the Tahsildars of the then five tahsils (excluding Ballabgarh) constituted the 8 ex officio members.¹

In 1924, the number of members of the District Board was raised to 48 (32 elected, 10 nominated and 6 ex officio). In 1931, the number of elected members was increased to 36 while that of the appointed and ex officio members was reduced to 7 and 5 respectively. In 1936, the number of ex officio members was increased from 5 to 6. After the Partition in 1947, 12 Muslim members of the Board vacated their seats and in their place members from amongst the displaced persons were appointed by name. In 1950, there were 37 elected, 7 appointed (nominated) and 6 ex officio members on the Board. With the merger of Pataudi State and Bawal, four members were appointed from these areas.

The chief source of income of the District Board was the local rate which was at first collected pro rata with the land revenue. Owing to prolonged drought, suspension and remission of land revenue, income from local rate also decreased considerably. In 1907, it was therefore ordered that the collection of local rate should not usually be suspended unless the whole land revenue of the area in question was suspended. In 1909, it was also ordered that the income from the local rate should be estimated at the same figure every year and

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 220.

a balance of 20 per cent should be maintained to be spent in bad years to the extent to which the local rate collections fell below the estimate. Thus the income of the Board was steadied. Other important items of receipt were the income from cattle ponds, education fees, income from bunds and civil works and contribution from Provident Funds. The expenditure was mainly on general administration, watch and ward, education, medical, works, etc. Between 1890-91 and 1903-04, the income ranged between Rs. 73,792 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 1,06,522 in 1901-02. The expenditure always far exceeded the income.¹ In 1909-10, the Board had an income of Rs. 1,47,958 which was the maximum in that decade.² Between 1927-28 and 1943-44, it was mostly less than Rs. 2 lakh. In other years, it was about Rs. 2 lakh or so. In 1932-33, it was Rs. 3.41 lakh, in 1939-40, Rs. 4 lakh and in 1940-41, Rs. 2.95 lakh.³ The expenditure was always two or three times more than the income. Obviously, Government grants came to the rescue. The District Board managed all Government bunds, 1 dak bungalow, 19 rest houses, 1 garden at Gurgaon, 20 cattle ponds, 8 ferries, 3 *serais* and 1 Zailghar at Gurgaon.

The Board was re-constituted on the promulgation of the Governor's Ordinance, 1954, subsequently replaced by the Punjab District Boards (Temporary Constitution) Act, 1954, whereby all members of the Board except officials vacated their seats and the administration of the Board passed on to the Deputy Commissioner in his official capacity as its Chairman. The strength of the official members was raised to 14 including the Deputy Commissioner. In October 1956, the post of the Project Executive Officer, Community Project, Faridabad, was abolished and no other officer was appointed in his place, resulting in reduction of membership of the Board to 13.

With the enactment of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, the District Board was replaced by Zila Parishad in August 1962. The Zila Parishad consisted of 2 members elected by each Panchayat Samiti, the Chairman of every Panchayat Samiti, the Deputy Commissioner, every M.P. and M.L.A. from the district and the co-opted members. The Zila Parishad was to have at least 2 woman members and five members belonging to Scheduled Castes, who if not elected otherwise, were to be co-opted.

The Zila Parishad elected its Chairman and Vice-Chairman originally for a term of three years which was later on extended to five years. The Secretary was appointed by the Government.

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1904, Table 45.

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1912, Table 45.

3. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 45, amended and kept up to date by Commissioner, Ambala Division.

The Zila Parishad advised, supervised and co-ordinated the plans prepared by the Panchayat Samitis, examined and approved their budget, advised the Government about village panchayats and Panchayat Samiti, and kept a watch over agricultural production programmes and construction works.

The income of the Zila Parishad accrued from the funds allotted to it by the Union Government or the State Government, grants from all-India bodies and institutions for the development of cottage, village and small-scale industries, local rate, income from endowments and contributions levied on Panchayat Samitis.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Gurgaon Zila Parishad during 1960-61 to 1973-74 :—

Year	Income (including grants for schemes)	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	8,85,705	11,85,276
1961-62	9,49,294	14,09,668
1962-63	7,94,040	4,90,530
1963-64	10,37,519	6,87,732
1964-65	11,91,294	13,01,247
1965-66	10,28,727	9,94,798
1966-67	5,90,109	8,07,022
1967-68	6,34,036	8,18,534
1968-69	6,60,817	9,38,776
1969-70	7,38,263	8,16,292
1970-71	7,82,474	8,35,775
1971-72	11,33,328	10,83,062
1972-73	9,26,645	11,12,350
1973-74	10,75,663	9,16,490

The Zila Parishad was abolished on June 13, 1973, and the duties of the Parishad entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner.

1. The figures relate to the pre-organised Gurgaon district.

Chapter XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Education is vital for refinement of the cultured life of a society. Gurgaon seems to have been a centre of education in the ancient past where, according to legend, Dronacharya, the great Guru of Kauravas and Pandavas, taught and trained his pupils. But apart from this we know little about what happened here in the succeeding centuries.

Before the advent of the British rule, the system of instruction, here as elsewhere, both among the Hindus and Muslims, was intimately connected with their religious institutions. Some sort of schools popularly known as *pathshalas*, *maktabs* or *madrasahs* used to be organised here and there, especially at places where the population of a particular community was comparatively larger. The sons of Brahmins were sent to a *pathshala* in the charge of a Pandit to receive instruction in sacred lore and ritual. The boys began with the *Deva Nagari* alphabet. The instruction in *vyakarna* (grammar) was individual and two pupils rarely learnt the same lesson. The teacher used to sit on his *gaddi* and the boys went to him by turn to receive instruction. They were divided into two sections—*Chandraka Pathi* and *Siddhant Pathi*, the former studying elementary and the latter advanced treatises on Sanskrit grammar. The Mullahs in mosques undertook the duty of teaching the Koran to Muslim boys. They began by teaching the Arabic alphabet according to the *Baghdadi Kaida* and then went on to teach the Koran. The ordinary Meo was generally content with knowing the *Kalma*, the *Azan* and one or two ordinary prayers in Arabic. There was also another type of indigenous institution functioning in the district under the *Padhas* who imparted the knowledge of reading, writing and keeping of accounts in *Lande* characters to the wards of shopkeepers. These boys also memorised tables to perfection. No books were, however, used for this purpose. Each boy had a reed pen, and an earthen inkpot containing wet clay and a *takhti* (wooden board) smeared over with red clay or soot, on which the teacher marked the alphabet, figures or sums to be traced over by the pupils. This marking was called writing *Katkhanas*. As soon as a boy had mastered the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic, he started to assist his father in keeping shop accounts and this completed his education.

The schools practising the above systems of education, now termed 'indigenous', were either Hindi or Persian schools. In 1846, there were in all 100 such schools. Out of a total number of 1,309 children under instruction, 789 were taught Hindi, while only 520 received instruction in Persian. There were 104 teachers and their remuneration was meagre and uncertain. In addition to some money, food was occasionally provided to them. Further, every teacher used to receive presents on sacred days and on the occasion of weddings of their scholars or their relations. There was no such thing as a school building exclusively set apart for the purpose. The teacher assembled the scholars either in the house of one of the parents or in his own house, a mosque or a temple. The cases were not rare when the teachers imparted instruction gratuitously.¹

After annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the British Government began to open schools in every district. At the close of 1877-78, 67 schools existed in the Gurgaon district as shown below :

	Teachers	Pupils on the roll at the close of the year			
		Hindus	Muslims	Others	Total
Government Schools					
High Vernacular School, Gurgaon	2	8	—	—	8
District School, Rewari	6	112	18	2	132
9 Middle Class Schools	35	772	329	1	1,102
45 Lower Class Schools	60	1,342	539	—	1,881
4 Female Schools	4	66	42	—	108
Grant-in-aid Schools					
Middle Class, branch to District School Rewari	2	69	15	1	85
6 Lower School branches to District School, Rewari	14	291	48	—	339
Total (67 schools) :	123	2,660	991	4	3,655

Besides, there were 49 indigenous un-aided schools thus bringing the total number of schools to 116. The number of teachers, 104 in 1846, rose to 172

1. F.C. Channing, *Land Revenue Settlement of the Gurgaon District*, 1882, p. 55.

in 1878 and that of scholars from 1,309 to 4,213 during the same period. With the opening of government schools, the quality of instruction in the lower schools as compared to that in the indigenous schools improved. The agricultural classes paid the school cess and local rate but did not send their children for instruction. In many of the village schools there was a preponderance of boys of the trading classes, which paid little towards this support. In any case the fees charged from these classes was very small. Very few girls received any education beyond what their parents taught them.¹

In 1910, the district was distinctly behind the rest of the province (the then undivided Punjab comprising 29 districts) in the field of education, as the following figures² reveal :—

Particulars	Percentage of literacy		
	Male	Female	Total
District	4.9	0.1	2.6
Province	6.5	0.3	3.6

The only high school in the district then was at Rewari which was opened as a middle school in 1857 and raised to a high school in 1880. The education of girls was still in a very backward stage, there were only 14 District Board primary schools for girls with 335 scholars. Progress was very slow partly owing to the apathy of parents and partly to the difficulty of obtaining qualified and efficient woman teachers on the low scale of pay offered.

The introduction of Punjab Primary Education Act, 1918, and passing of Compulsory Education Act, 1919, gave a fillip to education and a number of primary schools were opened for boys and girls. World War II also exercised some salutary effect on education in the district. The retrenched soldiers on their return home urged their brethren to send their wards to school. Many of them had fought abroad and realised the benefits of education. The result was encouraging. In 1947, there were 292 primary, 58 lower middle, 50 upper middle, and 11 high schools for boys.

The Independence brought a new type of social order in its train and stirred the minds of the people who began to strive hard to acquire education to meet demands of the new social order. The district was re-organised in December 1972 with the result that most part of the educationally advanced

1. F.C. Channing, *Land Revenue Settlement of the Gurgaon District*, 1882, pp. 54-5.

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 231.

tahsil of Rewari was excluded from it. Still in 1976-77, the district could in no way be considered backward, since there were different types of institutions, as shown below, which imparted education :

Degree Colleges	13
Professional Colleges	2
Higher Secondary Schools	20
High Schools	126
Basic Training Schools	1
Middle Schools	74
Primary Schools	878
Industrial Training Institutes/Schools/Centres	7
Total :	1,121

Prior to re-organisation of the educational set-up, there were separate agencies for boys' and girls' schools in the district. The boys' schools up to the middle standard were controlled by District Inspector of Schools and the girls' middle schools by District Inspectress of Schools. They were assisted by Assistant District Inspectors/Inspectresses for control of the primary schools. The high and higher secondary schools were controlled by a Divisional Inspector and Divisional Inspectress of Schools, Ambala. With the re-organisation of educational set-up in May 1963, the District Education Officer, Gurgaon, was made responsible for the administration of all primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools for boys and girls in the district. In October 1971, the posts of Deputy Education Officers, were re-christened as Sub-Divisional Education Officers. The District Education Officer, Gurgaon, is assisted by one Education Officer, 5 Sub-Divisional Education Officers, and 18 Block Education Officers, six of whom are women. He holds independent charge of the district under the Director of Public Instruction, Haryana, Chandigarh.

An Assistant Education Officer looks after the promotion of physical education in primary and middle schools. At the ministerial staff level, the establishment, accounts, examination and general (including statistics) branches

function under the general supervision of a Superintendent who is responsible to the District Education Officer for general administration and working of the office.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

According to the Sachar Formula introduced in the State in 1949, this district was included in the Hindi Region. Accordingly, teaching of Hindi began from Class I as first language and as medium of instruction. Panjabi as second language was introduced from Class IV. There was, however, an option that a parent could declare Panjabi as the mother tongue of his child and if the number of such children came to 10 or more in a class, or 40 or more in a school at the primary stage, or 1/3rd of the total number of students in the school at the secondary stage, provision for teaching of Panjabi as first language and medium of instruction was made for such a group of children.

After the re-organisation of Punjab on linguistic basis and consequent creation of Haryana State on November 1, 1966, the whole of the new Haryana State became a unilingual Hindi speaking State. With the passing of the Haryana Official Language Act, 1969, Hindi became the official language of the State. It was introduced in the administration at all levels on January 26, 1969.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

GROWTH OF LITERACY

In 1901, only 2.6 per cent of population of the district was literate. The extent of literacy often extended to little more than the ability to sign one's name. The percentage of literate women was insignificant, especially in the Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh tahsils. There was hardly any notable progress in the standard of literacy in the years to come; the literacy percentage stood at 3.3 per cent in 1931 and 8.2 per cent in 1951.

The Five-Year Plans have brought about a welcome change. The literate persons in the district in 1961 were 20.5 per cent of the total population; male literate population being 31.2 per cent of the male population and the female 8.4 per cent of the female population. The urge for receiving education is now on the increase and is quite perceptible among the people of the district. This is true more in rural areas where a number of school buildings have been put up

by the people and given over to the Government. In 1971, 39.6 per cent of the male population and 14.03 per cent of the female population was literate while the overall percentage of literacy was 21.8.¹

EDUCATION OF WOMEN

As in other district of Haryana, the women in this district too concern themselves more with household duties than with education and to a great extent this is necessitated by the agricultural economy of the district. Before 1900, there were hardly 0.1 per cent literate women and there were only 11 primary schools for girls, where 233 girls were on roll.

The growth of the education of girls has not kept pace with the growth in other fields of activity in the State. Parents still hesitate to send their daughters to co-educational middle and high/higher secondary schools. The following figures show the growth of the education of girls in this district during the period 1961-62 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Number of girl students			Percentage of female education		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	24,063	9,932	14,131	8.1	6.0	2.1
1962-63	37,321	17,123	20,198	13.0	10.0	3.0
1963-64	39,709	18,425	21,284	14.2	11.0	3.2
1964-65	42,782	19,530	23,252	23.2	10.6	12.7
1965-66	44,282	19,920	24,362	23.4	10.5	12.9
1966-67	48,620	24,136	24,484	23.6	11.7	11.9
1967-68	51,383	25,934	25,449	23.7	12.0	11.7
1968-69	50,936	27,261	23,675	23.1	12.4	10.7
1969-70	52,526	21,956	30,570	23.2	9.7	13.5
1970-71	57,507	24,913	32,594	24.2	10.5	13.7
1971-72	59,593	25,417	34,176	24.2	10.5	13.9

1. This analysis relates to the pre-organised district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(New district) 1972-73	52,588	23,502	30,086	26.9	11.5	15.4
1973-74	53,694	22,077	31,617	25.8	10.6	15.2
1974-75	60,057	26,552	33,505	27.1	12.0	15.1
1975-76	62,936	27,219	35,717	27.5	11.9	15.6
1976-77	61,844	37,842	24,002	28.1	10.9	17.2

There has been a steady increase in the number of girl students but the rate of increase has been rather slow. In order to propagate the education of girls in the rural areas of this district, the Education Department opened eight primary schools in 1972-73 in the rural areas exclusively for girls. These schools were opened in the following villages :—

Village	Tahsil
Teepli	Gurgaon
Jethol	Gurgaon
Baghola	Palwal
Dhabi	Palwal
Chandhat	Palwal
Bauchou	Palwal
Mandkola	Nuh
Hailey Mandi	Gurgaon

Four primary schools were upgraded to middle schools; one each at Hasanpur (tahsil Palwal) and Arjun Nagar (tahsil Gurgaon) in 1969-70 and one each at Bhim Nagar (tahsil Gurgaon) and Ahrwan (tahsil Palwal) in 1971-72.

Ten middle schools were upgraded to high schools; one each at Gurgaon village (tahsil Gurgaon), Tigaon (tahsil Ballabgarh), Hathin (tahsil Nuh), and Palwal Camp (tahsil Palwal) in 1969-70, one each at Nuh, (tahsil Nuh), Faridabad Township (tahsil Ballabgarh), Hasanpur (tahsil Palwal) and Punahana (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka) in 1971-72.

To further the cause of education of girls in the district, the Education Department appoints lady-heads of co-educational institutions. Some of such institutions are at Sukhrali, Dhankot, Narsinghpur, Alipur, Ghamroj, Jharsa, Daulatabad, Badshahpur and Wazirabad in tahsil Gurgaon.

The following table shows the enrolment of students (both boys and girls) at primary, middle and high/higher secondary levels in the district during 1976-77 :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	1,10,800	46,487	1,57,287
Middle	36,090	11,569	47,659
High/Higher Secondary	10,912	3,788	14,700
	1,57,802	61,844	2,19,646

EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Students belonging to these classes are provided stipends right from the first primary to the college stage at graded levels. Educational facilities are provided in the form of exemption from payment of fees, if any, reimbursement of public examination fees besides other facilities by way of reservation of seats in professional and technical schools and colleges. Despite these concessions, literacy among these classes is still low as they prefer to employ their children on odd jobs to supplement family income and are not quite alive to the benefits of education.

The table below gives figures of financial assistance given to school students of these classes during 1966-67 to 1976-77 :

Year	Financial assistance towards					
	Tuition fee		Examination fee		Stipends	
	Amount	Bene- ficiaries	Amount	Bene- ficiaries	Amount	Bene- ficiaries
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)
1966-67	89,952	1,590	89,952	1,590	38,009	1,155
1967-68	1,09,680	1,921	27,071	464	39,867	1,164

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1968-69	21,580	402	8,585	73	21,580	402
1969-70	2,70,912	3,048	8,889	85	18,154	402
1970-71	3,08,467	3,245	13,173	1,616	2,02,432	654
1971-72	2,53,440	3,520	24,753	683	27,835	630
1972-73	1,81,839	2,432	21,629	519	16,913	452
1973-74	1,39,458	2,086	26,194	5,311	2,94,110	2,119
1974-75	1,43,471	1,973	28,730	788	1,89,710	2,117
1975-76	56,153	1,424	..	..	2,23,966	2,784
1976-77	46,537	1,439	..	..	1,49,655	4,776

The following table shows the enrolment of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes school students in 1976-77 in different institutions in the district :—

Type of institution	Number of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools	12,291	3,056	15,347
Middle Schools	2,441	493	2,934
High Schools	6,633	1,131	7,764
Higher Secondary Schools	881	121	1,002

GENERAL EDUCATION

The District Board (later on Zila Patishad) and municipal committees have in the past contributed to the spread of education in the district and have done pioneer work in the field of elementary education. The number of primary, middle and high schools maintained by the local bodies prior to the

provincialisation of schools on October 1, 1957, is given below :

Name of local body	Number of schools maintained					
	Primary schools		Middle schools		High schools	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
District Board (later on Zila Parishad, Gurgaon)	702	73	55	4	30	1
Municipal Committee, Gurgaon	7	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Ballabgarh	—	—	—	1	1	—
Municipal Committee, Faridabad	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Palwal	4	2	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Sohna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Firozpur Jhirka	—	—	—	1	1	—
Municipal Committee, Farrukhnagar	—	—	—	1	—	—
Municipal Committee, Hodal	—	—	—	—	1	—
Municipal Committee, Nuh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Hailey Mandi	—	—	—	1	—	—
Municipal Committee, Pataudi	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following table gives data in respect of different grades of schools in the district as on March 31, 1977 :—

Tahsil	Primary		Middle		High		Higher Secondary	
	Boys/ co- educa- tional	Girls	Boys/ co- educa- tional	Girls	Boys/ co- educa- tional	Girls	Boys/ co- educa- tional	Girls
Gurgaon	211	15	22	4	38	6	4	2
Ballabgarh	147	7	15	4	24	4	3	2
Firozpur Jhirka	153	1	6	—	10	3	2	—
Nuh	175	2	13	1	14	2	2	—
Palwal	152	15	8	1	23	2	3	2
Total :	838	40	64	10	109	17	14	6

Pre-Primary Schools.—Pre-primary education in the district does not exist in any organised form. However, Lady of Fatima Convent School, St. Crispians School and St. Michaels School at Gurgaon run nursery classes on modern lines. There are other private unrecognised schools too which have nursery classes attached to them but these are not run by qualified teachers and there is no equipment. A few private and unrecognised schools have also been started by some of the retired teachers.

In rural areas, the Central Social Welfare Board, and Community Development Administration run two *balwadis* which look after the younger children. These are located at Bhundsi (tahsil Gurgaon) and Ajraunda (Faridabad). There is also a Pre-Project school at Faridabad.

Primary and Basic Schools.—Starting with the age-group of 6-7 in the first year, primary education was made compulsory from April 1961. Extending to one higher class in each subsequent year, the age-group of 10-11 was covered in 1965.

In the Gurgaon district, there were 878 primary schools in 1976-77. Education is free and all such schools are co-educational and oriented to

basic education. Single teacher schools are few, being located only in remote small villages. A primary school comprises five classes (i.e. from Class 1 to Class V) and most of the teachers are either basic trained or oriented to the basic pattern.

Middle Schools.—It was proposed to introduce compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years, but in view of the immense difficulties such as lack of adequate funds, continuous increase in population and inability of poor parents to buy even books for their children, it could not be translated into practice. Anyhow, the introduction of compulsory primary education has its impact on the enrolment at the middle stage. The primary schools are upgraded to middle schools according to their enrolment. The pupil-teacher ratio of 30:1 has been adopted for this stage and the education is free in all Government institutions. There were 74 middle schools in the district in 1976-77.

Secondary Schools.—For a majority of students secondary education has to be of a terminal character. Only for a limited number who intend pursuing higher education, it provides a preparatory stage. This postulates that secondary schools should offer a variety of courses calculated to meet the requirements of those who wish to earn their livelihood after completing the necessary education besides preparing a broad base for admission to higher courses of study. In order to pursue this aim and provide diversified courses, many high schools have been converted into higher secondary pattern. Conversion involves complex problems like funds for additional buildings and equipment and adequate trained personnel. Progress has, therefore, been slow. In 1977 (i.e. up to March 31, 1977), there were 20 higher secondary schools and 126 high schools.

To encourage the education of boys and girls belonging to poor families, a reduced scale of fee is charged from them. Education is free for all whose family income is less than Rs. 1,000 per annum in the case of boys and less than Rs. 3,000 per annum in the case of girls. Boys whose family income is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 are charged fees at half the rates. Boys whose family income exceeds Rs. 3,000 per annum are charged fees at full rates whereas the girls in this category are charged fees at half the rates.

No tuition fee is charged from the children of serving defence personnel or of defence personnel who were killed or disabled during war.

State Institute of Education, Haryana, Gurgaon.—This institute, which was shifted from Karnal to Gurgaon in 1971, aims at bringing about qualitative improvement in the field of school education. It is the principal agency at the State level to look after the programme of academic improvement and functions

through various wings, viz. Guidance, Evaluation, Language, In-service Training, Audio-visual Education, Science and Extension Services. By March 1977, 12,589 teachers/masters were trained through 431 seminars of varying duration. The teachers who participate in the seminars/workshops are provided a very good platform for expressing their views freely on all academic problems and the curricula, text books, evaluation techniques and the application of new methods. To conduct research on projects, which are of practical interest to the teachers, is another important work of the institute. Research projects on topics like analysis of Hindi text books for primary classes, Hindi handwriting scales, wastage and stagnation, correlation between co-curricular activities and academic achievement and causes for not sending children to the schools in rural areas, have been completed. Besides, the institute has brought out 28 publications for the use of school teachers and students. The institute also publishes a monthly journal 'Prathmik Adhyapak' which caters to the needs of nearly 30,000 primary school teachers of the State.

HIGHER EDUCATION

All the colleges were previously affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh. According to a State Government decision, these were affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, on July 1, 1974. There were 13¹ colleges in the district in 1976-77, viz. San tan Dharma College, Palwal; Braj Mandal College, Hodal; Pandit. Jawaharlal Nehru Government College, Faridabad; Dayanand College for Women, Faridabad; Shahid Smarak College, Tigaon (tahsil Ballabgarh); Kamla Nehru College, Jatauli (Hailey Mandi); Dronacharya S.D. College, Gurgaon; Government College, Gurgaon; B.B.R. College, Sidhrawli (tahsil Gurgaon), Yasin Meo College, Nuh; Aggarwal College, Ballabgarh; Mewat College, Nagina and Sant Nirankari Lok Priya College, Sohna. Besides, Y.M.C.A. Institute of Engineering at Faridabad offers Diploma Courses in Engineering. These are discussed briefly as under:

Sanatan Dharma College, Palwal.—The college was started in 1955 and is located in a commodious building situated on the Railway Road at a distance of 0.75 kilometre from Railway Station and 1.50 kilometres from the Bus Stand. When established, this was the only college catering to the educational needs of four tahsils of the district namely, Palwal, Ballabgarh, Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh. It has a good library having 10,393 books on different subjects and a well equipped Biology Museum. It also has playgrounds for hockey, badminton, etc.

1. Nehru College, Ajraunda (Faridabad) was started in 1963 but was disaffiliated by the Panjab University in March 1973. It has been closed since then.

It is a co-educational institution and is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Pre-University (Arts, Science and Medical), Pre-Engineering, Pre-Medical, B.A. and B.Sc. (Three-Year Degree Courses). In 1976-77, there were 105 cadets on roll in N.C.C. It had 683 students (567 boys and 116 girls) on its roll in 1976-77 session which also included 30 the Scheduled Castes and 35 the Backward Classes students (all boys).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Government College, Faridabad.—Opened in July 1971, this college was initially housed in the building of the Government Higher Secondary School, Faridabad, in Sector 7. It shifted to its newly constructed building in Sector 16-A on June 27, 1972.

The college has a library containing about fifteen thousand books on different subjects, and it subscribes to about 20 periodicals. It has an athletic track and facilities have also been provided for hockey, football, volleyball badminton, basket-ball, *kabaddi* and *kho kho*. Facilities also exist for training under National Cadet Corps and National Service Corps Schemes.

The college is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and prepares students for Pre-University (Arts, Science and Commerce subjects) and B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. (Three-Year Degree Courses), M.A. (History) and M.Com.

In 1976-77 session, 1,152 students (865 boys and 287 girls) were on its roll. This included 19 students (all boys) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 19 (including 2 girls) to the Backward Classes.

Braj Mandal College, Hodal.—This institution came into being in July 1968. The college is named after Braj *Bhoomi*, the sacred land of the birth of Lord Krishna. The college is run by the Education Society, Hodal. It offers courses in Humanities and Commerce group up to degree level and has been affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had 317 students on its roll. This included 22 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 14 to the Backward Classes. The strength of teaching staff in 1976-77 was 20. The college has one N.C.C. and one N.S.S. Unit.

The college library contains 4,231 books. The college possesses playgrounds for football, hockey and badminton.

1. An evening shift, for the benefit of the in-service students was also started from 1973-74 session and there were 144 students on its roll in 1976-77.

Shahid Smarak College, Tigaon (tahsil Ballabgarh).—This college was started in July 1970 in the memory of seven martyrs of village Tigaon, who, with many others, died fighting the enemy when China invaded Indian territories in 1962 and against Pakistan in 1965. The college is managed by a registered body called Education Society, Tigaon.

Although in its infancy, the college has a library containing about one thousand books on different subjects. It has its own playground. It provides free books to the deserving and needy students and also scholarships to poor students who have aptitude for sports.

The college is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra for Pre-University (Arts) and B.A. (Three-Year Degree Course). At present it prepares students for Pre-University (Arts) and B.A. Part I, II and III. In 1976-77, there were 70 students (65 boys and 5 girls) on its roll which included 18 students (17 boys and 1 girl) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes.

Kamla Nehru College, Jatauli (Hailey Mandi).—This college was established in July 1971 and is situated on the suburbs of Jatauli (Hailey Mandi) at a distance of one kilometre from Pataudi Road Railway Station. Its natural surroundings present an ideal atmosphere for educational activities.

The college maintains a library containing 4,270 books on different subject. It has playgrounds for volleyball, football, cricket, hockey, badminton and *kabaddi*. It prepares students for Pre-University (Arts, and Commerce), Pre-Engineering, Pre-Medical, B.A., B.Com. (Three-Year Degree Courses) and is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. In 1976-77, there were 295 students (279 boys and 16 girls) on its roll which included 32 boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 22 to the Backward Classes.

Dronacharya S.D. College, Gurgaon.—Before the Partition in 1947, the institution had been functioning as Hindu College at Gujranwala (Pakistan). It was re-established at Gurgaon in May 1951 through the untiring efforts of Goswami Ganesh Datt, a renowned Sanatanist leader and some philanthropists of the district. The college building is located on the Railway Road. It is a co-educational institution and all facilities pertaining to accommodation, games, sports, athletics and cultural activities are provided. Hostel accommodation for 100 boys has been made available in the college campus besides a spacious swimming pool. It has a good library and a reading room. The library is well stocked with 22,589 books on various subjects. There is one N.C.C. Company with nearly 100 students on the roll. The cadets

have been participating in all the important functions and parades, e.g. Republic Day Parade, Independence Day Parade, etc. Apart from attending the normal camps, selected students are sent to summer training camps, advance leadership camps and attachment to regular army units. The college also has one N.S.S. unit.

The college is affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Pre-University (Science, Commerce and Humanities), Pre-Medical, and B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. (Three-Year Degree Courses). In 1976-77, it had 368 students (342 boys and 26 girls) on its roll. This included 42 students (all boys) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 4 students (all boys) belonging to the Backward Classes. The evening shift enrolment was 105. It included 6 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 5 to the Backward Classes.

B.B.R. College Sidhrawli (tashil Gurgaon).—This college was established in July 1971 in the memory of Baba Bhajali Ram, a saint and mystic who lived in village Sidhraoli about four centuries ago and has been held in great esteem by the people of the area. The college has, therefore, been located in the village of the saint on the Delhi-Jaipur Highway about 32 kilometres from Gurgaon. Being on the main road, its location is convenient for the scholars who come daily from distant places.

The college has a well stocked library with 3,600 books on different subjects. It maintains playgrounds for football, hockey, basket-ball, volley-ball, etc. There is an old pool within the college premises which is proposed to be converted into a modern swimming pool. Hostel facilities are also available.

The college is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, and prepares students for Pre-University (Arts) and B.A. (Three-Year Degree Course). In 1976-77, there were 153 students on its roll. This number included 29 boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 2 to the Backward Classes.

Government College, Gurgaon.—A co-educational institution, it was established in 1959 and is located on the Mehrauli Road, 1 kilometre from the general bus stand and 5 kilometres from the railway station. The courses offered here include Pre-University, Pre-Engineering, Pre-medical, B.A., B.Sc. (Three-Year Degree Courses) and M.A. Part I and M.A. Part II (Music and Political Science). The college is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

It has two hostels; one for the boys with accommodation for 120 students and the other for girls having accommodation for 100 students. The girls

hostel is located in the college premises while a rented building in a nearby village, Chandunagar, serves as a hostel for the boys. The college has its own playground for different games. It has employed one part-time doctor and one full time nurse for providing medical facilities to the students. The college library is well equipped with 25,000 books (as on March 31, 1977) on different subjects and subscribes to 41 periodicals.

During 1976-77, there were 3 N.C.C. companies for boys and 2 platoons for girls. Each company consisted of 100 boys while there were 60 girls in each platoon. There was one N.S.S. unit also.

The college had 2,440 students (1,542 boys and 898 girls) on its roll during 1976-77. These included 91 students (76 boys and 15 girls) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 60 students (50 boys and 10 girls) belonging to the Backward Classes.

Dayanand College for Women, Faridabad.—The college was established in 1970 to meet the growing need for higher education of women. It is located in the heart of Faridabad Township and is at a distance of about 2 furlongs from the bus stop and about 3 furlongs from the railway station.

The college is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Pre-University and B.A. (Three-Year Degree Course). It has a library stocked with 2,459 books on different subjects. The college has two playgrounds.

There were 419 students on its roll in 1976-77 (March 31, 1977). This included 1 student belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 1 to the Backward Classes.

Yasin Meo College, Nnh.—Located on Gurgaon-Alwar Road in the civil lines area, this institution came into being in July 1971. The Nuh tahsil did not have a college till then. The college fulfilled the long felt need of higher education for the young people of this area. It offers courses in Humanities, Science and Commerce group up to degree level and is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. The two professional courses offered by the college are: Diploma in Office Management and Secretariat Training and Diploma in Secretariat Practice; both recognised by the Kurukshetra University.

In 1976-77, it had 301 students (265 boys and 36 girls) on its rolls. This included 16 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes (all boys) and 17 to the Backward Classes (all boys). The strength of teaching staff in 1976-77 was 19,

The college library contains nearly 3,733 books and subscribes to 20 periodicals. The college possesses extensive playgrounds for football, hockey, cricket, basketball and badminton. It is presently housed in the building of Yasin Meo High School. A new building intended for a hostel to accommodate 100 boys costing Rs. 5 lakh is under construction.

Aggarwal College, Ballabgarh.—Located in the heart of the town, the college was founded in 1971. It offers courses in Humanities and Commerce up to degree level and one-year diploma course in Secretariat Practice. It is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had 412 students (344 boys and 68 girls) on its roll. This included 8 students (all boys) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 8 (all boys) to the Backward Classes. The strength of the teaching staff in 1976-77 was 16.

The college library contains nearly 4,500 books on various subjects. A book bank run by the college gives books on loan to needy students. The college possesses extensive playgrounds for football, hockey, basket-ball and badminton. It also publishes a magazine annually.

Sant Nirankari Lok Priya College, Sohna.—Managed by Sant Nirankari Mandal, Delhi, the college was established in July 1974. It offers courses in Humanities and Commerce up to degree level and is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had 292 students (209 boys and 83 girls) on its roll. This included 23 (all boys) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 6 (5 boys and 1 girl) to the Backward Classes. The strength of the teaching staff was 16.

Stocked with 3,060 books, the college library subscribes to 29 periodicals and journals. A book bank run by the college gives books on loan to needy students. The college maintains playgrounds for various games.

Mewat Collage, Nagina.—Founded in 1970, the college offers courses in Humanities and Commerce up to degree level. It is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had 158 students (122 boys and 36 girls) on its roll. This included 5 students (all boys) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 12 students (all boys) to the Backward Classes. The strength of the teaching staff was 10.

Stocked with 5,000 books, the college library subscribes to 30 periodicals and journals. A book bank, run by the college, gives books on loan to needy students. The college maintains playgrounds for games. Hostel facilities also exist.

Rao Mohar Singh College of Education, Behrampur.—Established in August 1974 in the sacred memory of Rao Mohar Singh, a leading social reformer of the area, this college is located on Delhi-Jaipur Highway. The college offers B.Ed. course and Art and Craft Teachers Training Course. It is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had 375 students (133 boys and 242 girls) on its roll. The strength of the teaching staff was 11.

Stocked with 2,000 books, the college library subscribes to 6 periodicals and journals. A book bank, run by the college, gives books on loan to needy students. College provides facilities for playing hockey, football and volleyball. Separate hostel facilities for boys and girls also exist.

Rao Lal Singh College of Education, Sidhrawli.—The college was established in July 1974, in the sacred memory of Rao Lal Singh, a popular leader of the area. The college offers B.Ed. Course, Art and Craft Teachers Training Course and J. B. T. (Home Craft) Course. It is affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

In 1976-77, it had on its roll 100 students (63 boys and 37 girls) in B.Ed., 86 students (36 boys and 50 girls) in Arts and Craft Teachers Training Course and 64 (all girls) in J. B. T. (Home Craft). This included 3 students (2 boys and 1 girl) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 6 (all boys) to the Backward Classes in B.Ed., and 1 boy belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 2 boys to the Backward Classes in Arts and Craft Teachers Training Course. In 1976-77, the college had 11 persons on its teaching staff.

Stocked with 1,830 books, the college library subscribes to nearly 33 journals and periodicals. The college provides facilities for playing *kabaddi*, *kho kho*, volleyball, basketball and badminton. The college has its own spacious building and a hostel each for boys and girls.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Y.M.C.A. Institute of Engineering, Faridabad.—Located on the main Delhi-Mathura Road at kilometre 32 from Delhi, this institute was established in 1969 by the National Council of Y.M.C.A.s of India in collaboration with the State Government of Haryana and the Government

of India. Some assistance in the form of experts and equipment also came from West Germany.

It offers 4-Year Diploma Course in Engineering. Courses of study include (a) Machine Tool Operation and Maintenance, (b) Fabrication and Welding Technology, (c) Refrigeration and Air-conditioning on mechanical engineering side, (d) Electrical Machines and Appliances, (e) Electronic Instrumentation and Control Circuits, and (f) Radio and Television on electrical engineering side. These courses are conducted on German sandwich pattern.

Out of the total sanctioned intake of 120 seats, 60 are reserved for candidates belonging to Haryana State and the remaining 60 seats are meant for candidates belonging to other parts of India. In each category, 20 per cent seats are reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and sons/wards of ex-servicemen/military personnel. In 1976-77, the institute had 379 students on its roll including 2 belonging to the Scheduled Castes. A merit scholarship of Rs. 120 per mensem is awarded to a student who stands first in the annual examination in a particular course. In addition, several merit-cum-means stipends of Rs. 100 per mensem are awarded to needy students.

The institute is residential and hostel facilities are provided to all students. It has a well-equipped library with reading room and reference section. Adequate facilities have been provided in workshop and laboratories for the training of students and for extra-curricular activities, besides playgrounds and an auditorium.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The development of industries, whether in public or private sector, requires the services of trained and skilled personnel. To meet this increasing demand of such personnel in the cottage industries, three Industrial Training Institutes were opened in the district at Gurgaon, Palwal and Faridabad in the years 1959, 1963, and 1965 respectively. To further the scope of industrial training, two industrial schools for girls were also opened in the district—one at Gurgaon in 1958 and other at Palwal in 1964. The trainees of these industrial institutes and schools are trade tested in the month of July every year under the aegis of the Director General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.¹ Besides, there is a Rural

1. These trade tests are conducted in accordance with the policy laid down by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades for the award of National Trade Certificates to the successful candidates.

Artisan Training Centre at Sobna which was started by the State Government in 1961-62. The annual examination of these centres and private institutions running Art and Craft and J.B.T. Home Craft Classes are, however, conducted by the Department of Industrial Training. All these institutions, functioning under the overall control of the Director of Industrial Training, Haryana, are discussed below :

Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon.—This institute started functioning in February 1959 at Gurgaon. In the beginning, the classes were held in the work-centre sheds but in 1962, the building of the institute was constructed at Mehrauli Road and the classes were shifted to that building. The workshop block attached to the building consists of 5 workshops, one store, one foreman's office and other auxiliaries. The two hostels comprise 29 dormitories for 142 students, a guest room, a recreation room and a dining hall. The manufactured goods are placed on sale for the public in its show room. The institute maintains a library well equipped with technical books. It has playgrounds for volleyball, basket-ball and badminton. Twenty quarters have been provided for its staff.

The courses offered by the Institute are Draftsman Civil, Draftsman Mechanical, Electrician, Fitter, Machinist, Turner, Wireman, Radio Mechanic, Blacksmith, Carpenter, Motor Mechanic, Moulder, Painter and Decorator, Sheet Metal Worker, Welder (Gas and Electric) Tractor Mechanic, Stenography, Refrigerator Mechanic and Air-conditioning and Diesel Mechanic. Besides free training, it provides free workshop clothing, hostel accommodation, medical facilities, etc. One-third of the trainees are awarded stipends @ Rs. 25 per mensem on need-cum-merit basis. Scholarships @ Rs. 40 per mensem are also awarded to the sons of ex-servicemen by the District Sainik Board. Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes receive stipends @ Rs. 45 per mensem. The District Sainik Board also gives stipends @ Rs. 75 per mensem to the wards of ex-servicemen residing in the hostel. In 1976-77, the institute had 727 students on its roll including 32 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 25 to the Backward Classes.

Industrial Training Institute, Palwal.—This institute was established in 1963 on Railway Godown Road and is 2½ kilometres away from the Palwal town. Initially, only 64 seats for Carpenters, Moulders and Fitters were provided but in 1965, the number was increased to 320 and new courses, viz. Turner, Electrician, Machinist, Tractor Mechanic and Welders, were introduced. The training period was 18 months but in 1966, it was reduced to

one year in the case of Carpenters, Moulders, Welders and Tractor Mechanics, and increased to two years in the case of Machinists, Turners, Fitters and Electricians. Admission though open to both the sexes, no female candidate ever applied for admission till 1973, when in August that year 16 girls got admission for the first time. The institute provides free technical education, free hostel facilities, free medical aid, free workshop clothing, etc. The benefit of stipends is also available to the trainees as in the case of Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon.

The institute provides full facilities for indoor games as well as outdoor games such as football, hockey, volleyball and *kabaddi*. Wide and open grounds and grassy lawns are available for these games. The institute also maintains a library equipped with technical books numbering 360. In 1976-77, 418 students were on its roll which included 55 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 55 to the Backward Classes.

Industrial Training Institute, Faridabad.—This institute, was started in 1965 with a capacity of 56 seats (24 for Welders and 32 for Fitters). In 1967, the training in Motor Mechanic (32 seats), Diesel Mechanic (16 seats), Refrigeration Mechanic (16 seats) and Turner (24 seats) was also started. The courses of training in the trades of Instrument Mechanic (16 seats), Machinist (16 seats) and Electrician (16 seats) were also started the same year.¹ As the accommodation was not sufficient, the admission on behalf of this institute in respect of some of the trades, viz. Turner, Refrigerator Mechanic and Diesel Mechanic, had been arranged in the Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon, and in respect of some of the other trades, viz. Instrument Mechanic, Machinist and Electrician, in the Industrial Training Institute, Palwal.

The institute constructed its own building at Faridabad and shifted there in August 1970. The facilities, concessions and stipends are provided to the trainees in the same way as has been mentioned in the case of Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon. In 1976-77, 609 students were on its roll. This included 45 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 13 to the Backward Classes.

Government Industrial School for Girls, Gurgaon.—This school was started in 1958 in a rented building under the administrative control of the Director of Industrial Training, Haryana, Chandigarh. Training in the Courses of Needle Work, Tailoring and Cutting is imparted. Initially, training was being given for one year but in 1961 it was converted into Two-Year Diploma Course.

1. The classes of Instrument Mechanic and Machinist were, however, disbanded.

The total number of seats in the institution is 48 but 25 per cent of the total seats can be increased if more candidates seek admission. Candidates who have passed the primary or middle school examination are eligible for admission. A stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem is awarded to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. One third of the trainees are awarded stipends @ Rs. 25 per mensem on merit-cum-priority basis.

In 1976-77, 56 students were on its roll which included 2 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

Government Industrial School for Girls, Palwal.—Started in 1964-65, this school offers training in Tailoring and Embroidery. To start with, the duration of training was one year. From 1965-66, it was converted into two-year diploma course. However, the trainees are free to choose one-year certificate course or two-year diploma course. The benefits and the facilities provided to the trainees are similar to those as mentioned in the case of Industrial School at Gurgaon. Every year an exhibition of clothes stitched by the students of the school is arranged.

In 1976-77, 48 students were on its roll, which included 2 students belonging to the Backward Classes.

Rural Artisans Training Centre, Sohna.—Situated on the Delhi-Alwar Road, this institution is housed in the building of Industrial Training Estate, Sohna. Run by the Department of Industrial Training, Haryana, the institution was started in 1961-62 to impart training to rural artisans in modern methods and techniques so as to uplift the cottage industry of the district. Mostly the traditional artisans and Harijan trainees receive training at this centre. The institution imparts practical training to the unskilled workers in weaving, dyeing and calico printing, soap-making and in general mechanical work. Cutting and tailoring was started in 1973-74 in place of dyeing and calico printing trade. Embroidery was introduced in 1974-75. Sixteen seats are available for each trade and the training period is one year. The requisite qualification for admission is only primary pass. No tuition fee is charged from the trainees who are also provided with hostel accommodation free of charge. A stipend of Rs. 30 is given to the boarders, Rs. 20 to the non-boarders and Rs. 45 to the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Facilities for games exist on the playgrounds within its compound. In 1976-77, 51 trainees were on its roll. It included 5 trainees belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

A production wing to promote sales of the products of this centre was set

up in 1968 on commercial lines but was closed in 1974. The following year-wise figures show the value of goods manufactured at the centre and sales realised on account of supplies to Government offices :—

Year	Production (Rs.)	Sale (Rs.)
1969-70	27,759	24,883
1970-71	51,918	16,162
1971-72	86,980	95,247
1972-73	37,590	59,328
1973-74	8,612	14,844

ORIENTAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The only three institutions for the teaching of Sanskrit in the district are : Ashram Hari Mandir Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Pataudi; Sanskrit Pathshala, Bhagola (tahsil Palwal) ; and Shrimad Dayanand Gurukul Vidyapeeth, Gadhपुरi (tahsil Ballabgarh). All these institutions are associated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for Prajna, Visharad and Shastri examinations.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Physical education and sports activities form an integral part of high/higher secondary school and college education. A trained diploma holder in physical education generally called D.P.E. or Physical Training Instructor called P.T.I. looks after the physical education and health of the students. Some middle schools too have a P.T.I. on their staff. Regular games and athletics are held under the supervision of personnel trained in physical education. Normally, these games are held after the college/school hours. A competition in sports among the schools is held once a year. It is first held at the zonal level, the district having been divided into 6 zones. The winning teams then compete at the district level. The teams which win at the district level compete at the State level. Some high and higher secondary schools also have a post of an instructor of National Fitness Corps (N.F.C.). This scheme of N.F.C. is financed by the Government of India. They train the school students in mass physical training, lazium, dumbles, gymnastics, etc. and inculcate the habit of discipline in them.

In middle, high and higher secondary schools, a small amount of money is collected as Health Fund which is spent on looking after the health of the students. In colleges and certain high/higher secondary schools, in towns, a part-time doctor is employed and a small dispensary is maintained from where medicines are dispensed. The students are physically examined at places where qualified doctors are available.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

It was only in recent years that the problem of tackling the mass illiteracy in rural areas arrested the attention of the authorities and steps in this direction have been taken. The Farmers Functional Literacy Project was initiated in this district in October 1971 and 60 centres; ten in each of the six blocks, viz. Gurgaon I, Gurgaon II, Sohna II, Palwal I, Palwal II and Hodal, were started. Instruction to the adult farmers was imparted at these centres at night by the primary school teachers under the supervision of the Block Education Officers. After six months, the progress achieved was evaluated by the Block Education Officers concerned and 987 out of a total of 1,198 farmers were found up to the standard. In 1976-77, 1,690 persons (1,380 males and 310 females) received education at these centres. Out of the 60 centres run in the district in 1976-77, 48 were for males and 12 exclusively for females.

Apart from the efforts being made by the Education Department, Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas working in each block under the Panchayati Raj disseminate information on every aspect concerning village-uplift and thereby help in bringing about social awakening.

EDUCATION FOR THE BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB

No institution for the education of the blind exists in the district. A school for the education of deaf and dumb was opened on October 2, 1971, under the aegis of Haryana Women Welfare Board. It is housed in the newly constructed hostel building of the Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon, on Mehrauli Road.

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE PROGRAMME

Modern development in secondary education and particularly the advent of multi-purpose high schools has necessitated that students should be helped to grow and develop in accordance with their ability, aptitude and interests.

1. A primary school teacher was paid a remuneration of Rs. 20 per mensem for this work while the Block Education Officer Rs. 50 per mensem.

The Education and Vocational Guidance Programme which was started in 1965 in the schools of the district aims at achieving this objective.

The basic purpose of the School Guidance Programme is to help each student to imbibe a clear understanding and acceptance of himself, develop his abilities and interests, make a correct choice and decision, plan his future and to achieve adjustment in new situations. The programme includes: (i) pupils information service, (ii) educational and vocational information service, (iii) group guidance service, (iv) individual counselling service. The following data show the progress of the programme in the district :—

(i) Number of schools in which Guidance Programme has been started	25
(ii) Number of career masters trained in 1976-77	20
(iii) Career corners set up in 1976-77	11
(iv) Total number of career corners in the district	54
(v) Cumulative Record Cards introduced in 1976-77	3
(vi) Guidance Material Workshops held in 1976-77	—
(vii) Career Conferences held in 1976	—
(viii) Career talks arranged in different schools in 1976-77	19
(ix) Psychological tests administered in 1976-77	—

NATIONAL FITNESS CORPS PROGRAMME

In order to develop character and discipline and to make the children physically fit, General J. K. Bhonsle started the National Discipline Scheme. The scheme created a new awakening in the field of physical education culminating in the formulation of the National Fitness Corps Programme which is comprehensive in its scope of physical education. The good points of all schemes relating to physical education were incorporated in the programme of National Fitness Corps and an integrated syllabus was formed. The programme includes exercise tables, drill and marching, lazium, gymnastics and folk-dances, major and minor games and relays, track and field events, trekking and hiking, combatives, national ideals and good citizenship, practical projects and community singing of the National Anthem and emotional and national integration songs.

In the Gurgaon district, the programme is implemented under the general supervision of the District Education Officer who is assisted by an Assistant Education Officer. One Instructor has been provided in all the high and higher secondary schools.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

National Cadet Corps (NCC) was introduced in the educational programme in 1948 to develop the qualities of leadership, unity and discipline. Later in July 1963, after the Chinese Aggression, it was made compulsory for all able-bodied under-graduate boy students at college level.

The N.C.C. training is imparted regularly during academic sessions and through outdoor camps. From 1968 two other programmes, National Service Corps and National Sports Organisation, have been introduced as alternatives to N.C.C. which is no longer compulsory for all as it was before.

N.C.C. is organised in the district through N.C.C. Group Headquarters, Rohtak. The Senior Division covers college students and the Junior Division school students. In 1976-77, there were 1,370 cadets in the Senior Division and 1,170 cadets in the Junior Division as shown below :

Wing	Senior Division		Junior Division	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Army	1,119	153	1,170	—
Air	98	—	—	—
Naval	—	—	—	—
	1,217	153	1,170	—

SPORTS

Sports activities in the district include school tournaments, panchayat tournaments, labour tournaments and other open tournaments for all categories of players. Coaching camps for different games are organised for young players where they are taught the fundamentals and skills of the games concerned and are provided opportunities for practice under expert guidance.

School Tournaments.—There is a District Schools Tournaments Committee consisting of elected members from various schools with District

Education Officer as its ex officio Chairman. This committee organises inter-school tournaments for high and higher secondary school students of the district in hockey, football, cricket, athletics, volleyball, basketball, badminton, table-tennis, wrestling, *kabaddi* and other minor games. This tournament initially starts zonal competitions. For this purpose, the district is divided into eight zones, i. e. Gurgaon I, Gurgaon II, Pataudi, Nuh, Hodal, Faridabad, Palwal and Firozpur Jhirka. Only the winning teams participate in the district level tournament. This tournament is generally completed by October every year. The district selected teams are sent to participate in State Schools Tournaments held every year by rotation. Tournaments for middle school students are organised on the same lines in hockey, football, athletics, *kabaddi*, wrestling, *kho kho*, deck-tennis and a few other minor games by the District Education Officer. Tournaments for girl students are conducted separately side by side both for high/higher secondary schools and middle schools.

Panchayat Tournaments.—The Panchayat Department used to organise sports tournaments for rural people at the district and divisional levels. With the establishment of Sports Department in 1961, these tournaments have been extended to block level also. The Panchayat Tournaments are completed by the end of December every year and selected teams from blocks participate in District Panchayat Tournaments. Such tournaments are held in hockey, football, athletics, volleyball, basket-ball, wrestling, *kabaddi* and tug-of-war for men and hockey, athletics, volleyball, basket-ball, *kho kho* and *kabaddi* for women. The district teams are sent for the State Panchayat Tournament which is organised by the Sports Department every year in one of the districts of the State. In this tournament the employees of armed forces, police and railways and the residents of urban areas are not allowed to participate.

To promote sports activities in rural areas, 22 Rural Sports Centres have been started at Sirhole, Patli Hazipur, Sidhrawli, Pataudi, Shikohpur and Badshahpur (tahsil Gurgaon), Hathin, Mandhnaka, Ujina and Taoru (tahsil Nuh), Banchari, Aurangabad, Pirthla and Dhatir (tahsil Palwal), Chhainsa, Kurali, Pali and Tigaon (tahsil Ballabgarh), Nagina, Firozpur Jhirka, Punahana and Pinangwan (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka).

Labour Tournaments.—Introduced for the first time in 1970-71, the sports tournaments for the industrial workers are organised by the Labour Department. This provides a sort of social activity for the workers and instil into them a sense of achievement. This also helps to promote better

understanding between the workers and the employers. The tournaments and cultural competitions are conducted for the teams of the industrial concerns by the Labour Department Circles.¹ The winning teams from these circles participated in the first Haryana Sports and Cultural Festival which was organised at Faridabad in April 1971 with the help of the Sports Department. The games included were cricket, hockey, football, athletics, volleyball, wrestling, *kabaddi*, tug-of-war, badminton, table-tennis and bicycle race.

Sports Associations.—There are separate district associations for organising different games. All the associations are invariably affiliated with the District Olympic Association (which exists in Gurgaon since 1954) and State level associations for a particular game. These associations organise district championships in their respective games for the clubs of the district. The championships are open to all categories of players including servicemen, ruralites, club players and students. The selected teams are sent for the State championships. The games for which no individual associations exist, are organised by the District Olympic Association. All the associations are voluntary and autonomous in character and manage their affairs with the funds collected through membership subscriptions, donations and grants from different sources. All these associations have the patronage of high level officers, leading publicmen and industrial houses.

District Sports Associations of Gurgaon have hosted the following championships after the creation of the new State of Haryana :—

Name of championship	Year in which held
1st Haryana Football Championship	1967
2nd State and Inter-District Badminton Championship	1968
3rd Haryana Hockey Championship	1970
4th State and Inter-District Table-Tennis Championship	1970
Haryana State Boxing Championship	1973-74
Haryana State Cycling Championship	1974-75
Haryana State High School Championship	1975-76
Haryana State <i>Kho Kho</i> Championship	1976-77
Haryana State Basket-ball Championship	1976-77
Haryana State Women Sports Festival	1976-77
National Junior Wrestling Championship and Junior Hind Kesri Title	1978

1. There are three Labour Department Circles in the district, viz. Gurgaon, Faridabad and Ballabgarh.

A number of international hockey matches were also organised in the district; against the visiting German team at Gurgaon in January 1967, against the Ceylon team at Faridabad in January 1969, and against the Japan team at Faridabad in December 1969.

Open Tournaments .—The following annual tournaments are regularly held in the district :—

Name of the tournament	Place at which held
1. Independence Day Sports Tournament	Garhi Harsaru
2. Dronacharya Hockey Tournament	Gurgaon
3. Bikram Singh Memorial Badminton Tournament	Gurgaon
4. United Cricket Club Tournament	Gurgaon
5. Escorts Football Tournament	Faridabad
6. O.P.Mehta Memorial Football Tournament	Faridabad
7. Friends Football Tournament	Faridabad
8. Goodyear Hockey Tournament	Faridabad
9. Escorts Hockey Tournament	Faridabad
10. Lions Club Badminton Tournament	Faridabad
11. Hot Weather Badminton Championship	Faridabad
12. Escorts Table Tennis Tournament	Faridabad
13. Lions Club Table Tennis Tournament	Faridabad
14. Friends Cricket Tournament	Faridabad
15. Rising Star Sports Tournament	Gurgaon village

The wrestling matches(*dungals*) are also held regularly in some villages of the district as a part of the festivals they celebrate.

Sports Department .—For the promotion of sports, the State Government appointed a District Sports Officer at Gurgaon in 1962. The staff of this office includes two Coaches, one Steno-typist, one Clerk, one Peon, one Game Attendant and one Ground Mali. A sports centre has been started in Nehru

Stadium, Gurgaon, where coaching in hockey, football and athletics is imparted to young students, both boys and girls. To prepare them for competitions, coaching camps for selected teams of the district are held from time to time. Talented young players are sent to centralised State level coaching camps for further specialised training. Such camps are held regularly every year during vacation separately for school and college students.

From 1970, the Sports Department has started sending parties of students for high altitude trekking in Kulu Valley mountains during the summer vacation. Nine boys in 1970 and fifteen boys in 1971 were selected and sent from the Gurgaon district to take part in different parties sponsored by the Sports Department.

Nehru Stadium, Gurgaon.—A small pavilion was constructed on a piece of land, which was *nazool* property and then known as Cricket Ground, in the thirties by the Nawab of Pataudi, a famous cricketer and excellent sportsman. In 1955, the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon constructed a new pavilion. It was named Nehru Stadium.¹ Public donations were accepted in cash and kind in developing this stadium. Its management is with the Sports Department and the office of the District Sports Officer is located in its building. Separate hockey and football grounds with facility to play cricket exist at this sports campus.

A good sports campus comprising a set of playgrounds, separate for all games, with a club-house including all modern facilities for players and spectators is very much needed for the fast developing Faridabad Industrial Complex. There already exist Country Gold Club, Bata Sports Club and Escorts Ground. Some of the big industrial concerns, viz. Escorts Ltd., Goodyear India Ltd., Metal Box Company of India Ltd., Bata Shoe Company Ltd., Gedore Tools (Pvt.) Ltd., American Universal Electric (India) Pvt. Ltd., Forgings Ltd., and others have started taking interest in sports promotion amongst their employees. The sports activities in that area are coming to the surface and good teams in almost all major games are taking shape.

Playgrounds.—The Sports Department sanctioned the following amount as grant-in-aid for the construction of rural playgrounds and development

1. For the development of this stadium, 'Nehru Stadium Committee' was set up in 1970 with the Deputy Commissioner as its President, the District Sports Officer as its Honorary Secretary and seven other members.

of existing playing facilities in the Gurgaon district :—

Year	Amount (Rs)	Recipients
1959-60	21,000	8 Panchayats, 4 Clubs
1960-61	21,800	18 Panchayats, 2 Institutions
1961-62	17,500	5 Panchayats
1962-63	5,000	2 Panchayats
1963-64	5,000	2 Panchayats
1970-71	15,000	Nehru Stadium, Gurgaon
1971-72 to 1976-77	Nil	

Scholarships.—To encourage the young players who are good at games and sports, the State Government has been awarding scholarships of Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per mensem to school and college students respectively since 1962-63. The following data show the amount disbursed in scholarships to the students from the Gurgaon district :—

Year	Amount (Rs.)	Beneficiaries (Number)
1962-63	480	4
1963-64	2,520	10
1964-65	1,320	4
1965-66	—	—
1966-67	360	1
1967-68	360	1
1968-69	600	2
1969-70	600	2
1970-71	1,200	4
1971-72	720	3
1972-73	2,280	8
1973-74	360	1
1974-75	2,640	10
1975-76	1,200	4
1976-77	4,920	16

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Before Independence, a few schools in the district had their libraries which were open only to the students and teachers of those institutions. The Bar Library at Gurgaon met the professional requirements of its members. The library movement gained momentum after Independence. Village libraries were introduced in 1950 when some panchayats collected subscriptions and opened village libraries and reading rooms. Now each middle, high/higher secondary school and college has its own library.

By 1976-77, there were 371 libraries and reading rooms in the district. Of these, 234 libraries were owned by colleges and schools for use of their students and staff; 127 were under gram panchayats; and the remaining 10 libraries/reading rooms, as shown below, were maintained by the local bodies and private organisations :

Gurgaon	District Library, Adarsh Library, Randhawa Library (village Gurgaon)
Ballabgarh	Complex Library
Palwal	Municipal Library
Hailey Mandi	Notified Area Committee Library
Hodal	Do
Nuh	Do
Sohna	Do
Firozpur Jhirka	Do

The District Library, Gurgaon, is the biggest of all these 10 libraries and has a total of 13,000 books in Hindi, English, Urdu and Panjabi for readers of all tastes, both young and old. This library was started in March 1971 and is run on the open shelf system. A new building for this library has been constructed on Jharsa Road at a cost of Rs. 90,000.

There is no museum in the district.

Chapter XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Before the advent of the British, two systems of medicine flourished in the country side by side. By and large the Hindu families patronised the Ayurvedic system and the Muslim favoured the Unani system. The allopathic system of medicine was introduced during the British rule. Exotic but based on the progressive researches in the field of medical science, it gradually carried conviction of its usefulness. The British Government opened a number of hospitals and dispensaries to provide medical facilities on an increasing scale. These were, however, at no time adequate to meet the needs of the whole of the population.

The state of public health that obtained in this insalubrious district in early times is not known. The flooded and swampy tracts near Nuh were terribly fever-stricken in years of abundant rain and few men could stand a lengthened residence at Nuh without impairing their health. The high parts of the district, notably the Taoru table-land and the high plain of Ballabgarh and Palwal and of the east of Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils, were originally very healthy but the introduction of canal irrigation disturbed the long established conditions. Many people suffered from malarial fever with enlarged spleen in the villages along the course of the Agra Canal after its opening in 1874. In 1878-79, the east of the district and in the 1879-80, the whole district was, like the neighbouring tracts in north, south and east, devastated by fever. There was heavy rainfall in 1879 following a period of scarce rainfall in 1877-78. The adverse conditions debilitated the population owing to scarcity of food. Fever affected 95 per cent of the population of the district as then constituted. One seventh of its total population died in 1878 and 1879. The total number of deaths in these two years was 1,03,543. The town of Rewari¹ had been unhealthy ever since the over-flooding of the Sahibi in 1873. The fever epidemic of 1908 was one of the severest known. There were 37,821 deaths in that year on this account in the district excluding the Ballabgarh tahsil. The most unhealthy months were September, October and November, while in February deaths were at their minimum point. Malarial fever was the chief cause of mortality

1. In the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.

although cholera visitations were also sometimes very severe. Above all, the district was the worst sufferer from smallpox in the State.

The agricultural population in general resort to simple traditional remedies. For fever, which was the most prevalent form of illness, a mixture of butter milk with flour and water was drunk. Some people took a hard turn at the plough in order to induce perspiration. To counteract a scorpion sting they either rubbed the place with the root of a certain onion like plant or fried the scorpion in ghi to rub it on the sting. There were somewhat similar recipes for snake bite or the bite of a mad dog. In the towns, *vaid*s and *hakims* generally practised the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

On the turn of the twentieth century, there were outdoor and indoor 2nd class dispensaries at Gurgaon, Rewari, Farrukhnagar, Palwal, Nuh, Firozpur and Ballabgarh, while Sohna, Hodal, Punahana and Faridabad (Old) had only outdoor dispensaries.¹ The Gurgaon dispensary was founded before 1857 and was originally known as the Sadar dispensary. It was situated to the east of the civil station, close to the police lines. Till the end of the nineteenth century, it was under the charge of a Hospital Assistant like all other dispensaries except Rewari and Ballabgarh which had respectively an Assistant Surgeon and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Then Gurgaon was also placed under an Assistant Surgeon. However, Nuh, Farrukhnagar and Firozpur Jhirka were made outdoor dispensaries under Hospital Assistants. The dispensaries at Rewari, Palwal, Hodal, Firozpur, Ballabgarh and Faridabad (Old) were maintained by the respective Municipal Committees with grants from District Boards, if necessary. Those at Gurgaon, Farrukhnagar, Nuh, Sohna and Punahana were maintained by the District Board, Gurgaon. Ballabgarh and Faridabad (Old) were under the control of the Civil Surgeon, Delhi, till 1912. All others were under the control of the Civil Surgeon, Gurgaon, who also had charge of the police and sub-jail hospitals. Two private hospitals, one for men and the other for women, were maintained by the Baptist Missionary Society at Palwal and had 26 and 21 beds respectively. In February 1903, the S.P.G. Mission opened a hospital for women at Rewari. It had to be closed in 1908 owing to the death of the lady doctor.²

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1904, Table 53. Delhi District Gazetteer, 1912, p. 213.*

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1883-84, p. 103.*

Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, p. 287.

Delhi District Gazetteer, 1912, pp. 186, 214.

The following dispensaries were opened on the dates shown against each :—

Nagina (Firozpur Jhirka)	December 28, 1920
Hasanpur (Palwal)	January 26, 1922
Bahora Kalan (Gurgaon)	January 27, 1922
Dharuhera (Rewari)	September 14, 1922
Jatusana (Rewari)	April 22, 1923
Mirpur (Rewari)	May 12, 1923
Taoru (Nuh)	June 1, 1923
Pinangwan (Firozpur Jhirka)	June 11, 1924
Mohana (Ballabgarh)	1924
Manjhauli (Ballabgarh)	February 21, 1925
Khol (Rewari)	December 1, 1925
Mandkola (Nuh)	December 22, 1925
Tigaon (Ballabgarh)	March 17, 1927
Guraora (Rewari)	January 13, 1928
Bhangraula (Gurgaon)	January 13, 1928
Ujina (Nuh)	February 11, 1928
Bewan (Nuh)	March 31, 1928
Dhauj (Ballabgarh)	July 13, 1928
Sohla (Palwal)	September 30, 1928
Toppa Bilochpur (Palwal)	March 1, 1929
Ghangaula (Gurgaon)	March 9, 1929
Dahina Lanabad (Nuh)	April 21, 1929
Rasulpur (Firozpur Jhirka)	November 20, 1929
Aurangabad (Palwal)	November 28, 1929

All the hospitals and dispensaries in the district were 2nd class. All the Mission hospitals were rated as 4th class. The Women's Hospital at Rewari was opened in 1903. Mission dispensaries for males were also started at Hathin and Fatehpur Biloch in the same year. Some of these institutions, however, were short-lived. The Women's Hospitals at Rewari and Palwal were finally closed in 1908 and 1932 respectively. The dispensaries at Hathin and Fatehpur Biloch were also closed in 1938¹.

The State dispensary at Pataudi worked under the direction of the Civil Surgeon of the Gurgaon district. A Hospital Assistant was lent by the British authorities to supervise the dispensary. A hospital was built in 1875 with accommodation for 6 in-patients. As stated in the *Pataudi State Gazetteer* of 1904, this accommodation was never used. On the merger of the

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1935, Table 53, (as updated by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala).*

State, this hospital was taken over by the medical authorities of the Gurgaon district.

The dispensary at Bawal also came under the control of the district authorities with the merger of the Bawal area. The dispensary at Manjhauri was abolished in 1943.¹ Those at Pinangwan, Mandkola, Biwon and Sohra also ceased to exist by 1947. At least there is no mention of these in the 1951 Census records. On the other hand, they record the existence of dispensaries at Jhainsa and Hathin and of a Mission Hospital for Women at Palwal.²

Thus by 1951, there were 34 hospitals and dispensaries in the district besides 2 Mission hospitals, one for males and the other for females, at Palwal. There was also a modernised and well-equipped hospital at Rewari which had been built and started by Sir Shadi Lal, the first Indian Chief Judge of the Lahore High Court, in 1941. The main object in opening this hospital was to give medical aid to women. It was, however, taken over by the Government in about 1950-51.³ The district suffered from infectious diseases like which appeared off and on in an epidemic form and took a heavy toll of human life.

The national Government felt concerned about extending medical and health services to the people at large. More and more medical institutions on modern lines were opened and provided with necessary equipment and other facilities. Many new programmes to control and eradicate diseases were undertaken. In 1961, the number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries in the district increased to 47. Simultaneously, the Government realised that the indigenous systems of medicine, were favoured by the people, particularly the rural masses. People found them inexpensive and readily available. Keeping this in view, the Punjab State Government in 1953-54 started a programme of opening Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district. These dispensaries were opened on the recommendations of the district authorities and the demand of the people of the area concerned. These were housed in the accommodation provided by the *gram* panchayats. The staff strength at a dispensary generally comprised one Vaid, one Dispenser, one Dai and two part-time Class IV employees. In that year, 2 dispensaries were started. The number increased to 24 in 1960-61. Meanwhile, the State Government

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1935, Table 53, (as updated by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala).*

2. *Census of India, 1951, Gurgaon District Census Handbooks, Volume 3, p. 8.*

3. *Ibid.*

had also established the Directorate of Ayurveda in November 1956 and thereby encouraged this indigenous system of medicine by affording facilities for its promotion and propagation.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The administration of medical relief required attention on several fronts. The health services had to be expanded to cope with the increasing number of hospitals and dispensaries and to supervise measures to check epidemics and to organise health education and various schemes connected with the promotion of public health. The two officers concerned with health and medical problems were the District Medical Officer of Health and the Civil Surgeon, both at the district headquarters. Rural dispensaries, rural health centres and primary health units were administered by the District Medical Officer of Health while the local body and other civil dispensaries and district and tahsil headquarters hospitals were under the charge of the Civil Surgeon.

In July 1964, as in all districts, the departmental set-up in the Gurgaon district was also re-organised with a view to providing improved medical aid to the people. Since then, the combined medical and health services have been looked after by the Chief Medical Officer assisted by Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Medical) and Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health).

Before the re-organisation of the district on December 22, 1972, there were in all 58 Government allopathic medical institutions. The areas which were excluded from the Gurgaon district had 11 such institutions, viz. 3 hospitals (Civil Hospital, Sir Shadi Lal Maternity Hospital and Railway Hospital, Rewari), 3 primary health centres (at Bawal, Guraora and Khol) and 5 dispensaries (at Jatusana, Dharuhera, Mirpur, Dahina Zainabad and E.S.I. Dispensary, Rewari). This left a balance of 47 such institutions in the re-organised district. To this number was added one hospital at Ballabgarh in 1976. However, on December 31, 1976, medical facilities were available to public at the following institutions :—

Hospitals	11 (9 Government, 1 E.S.I. and 1 private)
T.B. Clinic (Government)	1
Dispensaries	23 (10 Civil, 1 municipal, 2 E.S.I., 9 rural and 1 private)

Primary Health Centres (Government)	13
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Red Cross)	3
Family Planning Units (Government)	3 (Urban) 89 (Rural Sub Centres attached to Primary Health Centres)
Ayurvedic Dispensaries (Government)	40

The details of these institutions have been given in Table LVIII of Appendix. Only the more important of these are described here.

Government General Hospital, Gurgaon.—As mentioned earlier, Gurgaon had a second class dispensary under an Assistant Surgeon who had a staff of 14 in 1910 to assist him. The Civil Hospital was started in 1920, as a small hospital, in an old stone-structure which had been a British Cavalry stable. It accommodates forty-four beds (twenty-one general, nine children and fourteen gynaecology and obstetrics). It had a skeleton staff of 35 employees. Other blocks comprising Outpatients Department, Women Section, Operation Theatre and four Private Wards were added subsequently.

The hospital is situated on the old Delhi-Alwar Road opposite the Town Hall. Over the years the bed strength has been raised to 120. The medical department has 40 beds; surgical, eye and ear, nose, throat 30; gynaecology and obstetrics 30 and paediatrics 20. In order to provide better specialised treatment facilities to the sick, the State sanctioned a scheme for improvement of the hospital in February 1970. A new building has been constructed in the campus of the existing hospital at a cost of Rs. 55 lakh and provided with the latest clinical and surgical equipment costing Rs. 5 lakh. Its foundation stone was laid on August 16, 1969 and it was inaugurated on April 27, 1975.

The hospital is headed by a Senior Medical Officer who is assisted by 10 Medical Officers, 35 nurses, 5 pharmacists and 89 class III and IV employees.

The new hospital complex comprises a three-storey hospital building containing outdoors, paediatrics, dental, T.B. clinic and full-fledged surgical, medical, gynaecological, anasthetic, pathological, radiology and E.N.T.

departments, hostels for A.N.M. Trainees, Staff Nurses and House Surgeons and residential family quarters for medical and para-medical staff.

Specialists with post-graduate qualifications have been provided in surgical, medical, eye and E.N.T. departments. Specialists services are also available in paediatric, T.B. and dental.

Three Casualty Medical Officers attend to the emergencies round the clock with the help of para-medical staff. The specialists are available whenever needed.

The hospital is provided with important equipment like X-ray machine, diathermy units, E.C.G. machine and double distilling unit for glucose saline, etc. It has facilities for sterilisation.

Besides having accommodation facilities for the attendants of the patients, the hospital will also have a Children's Short Stay Home to be established by the Hospital Welfare Section of the District Red Cross Society, Gurgaon, to look after the children of the indoor patients.

The outdoor and indoor patients, as shown below, have attended the hospital for treatment since 1967 :

Year	Outdoor attendance	Indoor attendance
1967	46,338	4,279
1968	59,022	4,434
1969	53,324	4,504
1970	53,247	4,734
1971	60,598	5,129
1972	71,512	5,476
1973	67,348	6,042
1974	83,478	5,247
1975	1,00,863	6,692
1976	1,18,897	9,198

A training programme of two years duration for Auxiliary-Nurse Midwife has been started since December 1958. 30 students are admitted to this training. Up to March 1976, 222 trainees had completed the course.

Police Hospital, Gurgaon.—The Police Hospital, Gurgaon, is an old institution and is situated in the premises of Police Lines, Gurgaon. It renders medical aid to the police personnel. It is under the charge of a Medical Officer and is run by the Police Department under the overall supervision of the Chief Medical Officer, Gurgaon. The hospital provides medical facilities to both outdoor and indoor patients. Twenty beds have been made available for only indoor male patients. The following figures show the outdoor and indoor attendance since 1967 :—

Year	Outdoor attendance	Indoor attendance
1967	3,090	37
1968	3,388	27
1969	3,237	8
1970	4,115	36
1971	2,175	13
1972	2,410	..
1973	2,003	..
1974	2,302	..
1975	2,350	..
1976	1,481	173

Government General Hospital, Palwal.—The dispensary at Palwal was converted into the Civil Hospital in 1917. It is situated in the town on the old G.T.Road passing through it. Before its provincialisation in November 1969, only one Medical Officer worked in the hospital and general medical facilities were available. Since 1969, the hospital has been functioning under the charge of a Medical Officer who is assisted by one Lady Doctor and a Dental Surgeon. There are 30 beds for indoor patients (20 for male patients and 10 for female patients). Medical facilities like maternity, gynaecology, medicine, X-ray, and dental treatment are available. The

following figures show attendance of outdoor and indoor patients since 1967 :—

Year	Outdoor attendance	Indoor attendance
1967	21,246	437
1968	21,439	534
1969	16,995	372
1970	14,326	510
1971	21,807	327
1972	33,198	601
1973	36,011	1,240
1974	29,446	1,241
1975	31,901	1,953
1976	39,418	3,169

It is proposed to construct a new building for this hospital for which land has been acquired.

Badshah Khan Hospital, Faridabad.—The hospital, which was named after Abdul Ghaffar Khan, popularly known as 'Badshah Khan', the great patriot and Pakhtoon leader of the North-West Frontier Province of pre-partitioned India, is located in Sector 4 of Faridabad Township. It started functioning on June 5, 1951, under the supervision of Faridabad Development Board (Rehabilitation Department of the Government of India). The State Government provincialised it on October 1, 1959.

The hospital has been provided with 200 beds in different departments, viz. Surgical : 43, Medical : 40, T.B. and Chest Diseases : 42 and Gynaecology: 25. The remaining 50 beds which have yet to be allocated are treated as additional beds. All the facilities of a

general hospital including surgery, plastic surgery, medicine, maternity, gynaecology, ophthalmology, pathology, radiology, paediatrics, dentistry, eye, E.N.T. and tuberculosis, have been made available here. The hospital is under the charge of a Medical Superintendent who is assisted by eight doctors. One doctor attends to surgery, two to medical and tuberculosis, two to gynaecology, one to radiology and one to pathology. An eye specialist of the E.S.I., Hospital, Faridabad visits this hospital on alternate days. There are six private wards.

The outdoor and indoor patients, as shown below, have attended this hospital for treatment since 1967 :

Year	Outdoor attendance	Indoor attendance
1967	35,179	7,197
1968	35,520	6,494
1969	35,960	6,597
1970	42,181	7,624
1971	41,798	8,453
1972	63,380	9,495
1973	72,530	9,569
1974	76,938	9,520
1975	83,192	9,830
1976	86,382	9,549

Maternity Hospital, Hailey Mandi.—Situated in the middle of the town, this hospital was started by the Municipal Committee, Hailey Mandi in 1955. It was provincialised in 1971. The hospital which is under the charge of a medical officer, offers all types of maternity and gynaecology facilities. Four beds have also been provided for indoor patients. The following

figures show the outdoor and indoor attendance since 1967 :—

Year	Outdoor attendance	Indoor attendance
1967	3,090	37
1968	3,388	27
1969	3,237	8
1970	4,115	36
1971	7,051	60
1972	5,974	51
1973	8,762	51
1974	9,980	125
1975	14,892	85
1976	19,621	86

Government General Hospital, Firozpur Jhirka.—Previously a civil dispensary run by the Municipal Committee, it was provincialised in April 1960. It was upgraded to a civil hospital in April 1970. The new hospital building was inaugurated on March 20, 1973. In fact, it was the first modernised 25-bed Civil Hospital in the Mewat area. Constructed at cost of about Rs. 9 lakh, it is equipped with the latest surgical and clinical instruments costing over another Rs. 1 lakh. It is designed to serve as multipurpose health institution. It would prove a great boon to the people of the Firozpur Jhirka tahsil who used to visit Alwar for treatment.

The hospital is under the charge of a Medical Officer who is assisted by a Lady Doctor and a Dental Surgeon. Of the 25 beds for the indoor patients, 15 are for male patients and 10 for females. Medical facilities like laboratory, X-ray and dental treatment are available. The attendance of outdoor and indoor patients, as shown below, at this hospital for treatment, brings

out its popularity since its very start :

Year	Outdoor attendance	Indoor attendance
1970	13,258	155
1971	13,651	267
1972	22,950	522
1973	24,409	874
1974	22,163	821
1975	24,999	913
1976	25,652	486

Government General Hospital, Nuh.—Previously a primary health centre, it was converted into a civil hospital in March 1972.¹ Constructed at a cost of about Rs. 8.5 lakh, this modernised 25-bed hospital is situated on Delhi-Alwar Road.

The hospital is under the charge of a Medical Officer who is assisted by a Lady Doctor and a Dental Surgeon. There are 25 beds for the indoor patients (15 for male and 10 for female patients). The medical facilities like laboratory, X-ray and dental treatment are available. The number of outdoor and indoor patients attending this hospital for treatment brings out its increasing popularity year after year :

Year	Outdoor attendance	Indoor attendance
1971	15,340	36
1972	12,793	54
1973	18,692	626
1974	22,829	973
1975	30,432	1,031
1976	31,522	930

1. The Primary Health Centre, Nuh, which is functioning in the Civil Hospital, Nuh, is likely to be shifted to village Ghasera, on the construction of a new building.

Christian General Hospital, Palwal.—The Mission hospital at Palwal was rechristened as Christian General Hospital in 1964. It is situated at the Palwal-Nuh Road and serves an area within 80 kilometres of its radius. The hospital is run with the financial help from the Baptist Union of North India.

The hospital is under the charge of a Medical Superintendent who is assisted by an Assistant Doctor. It has 110 beds for indoor patients (20 for male and 90 for female patients). It provides all the facilities of a general hospital and offers treatment for all types of surgical, medical, gynaecology and midwifery cases. It has an operation room, laboratory, X-ray and screening plants. The following figures show attendance of outdoor and indoor patients since 1967 :—

Year	Outdoor attendance	Indoor attendance
1967	2,875	1,865
1968	3,068	1,720
1969	2,394	1,295
1970	3,193	1,265
1971	3,691	1,529
1972	2,924	798
1973	1,008	298
1974	2,499	725

A Nursing Training Centre was started in 1950. However, no new batch was taken in 1970 due to financial difficulties.

E.S.I. Hospital, Faridabad.—Situated to the north of Metro Cinema, Faridabad, the E.S.I. Hospital was started in 1968. Though run by the State Government, the E.S.I. Corporation of India provides funds equal to 7/8th of the annual expenditure incurred on this hospital.

The hospital is headed by a Medical Superintendent, who is assisted by 9 Medical Officers (6 Specialists and 3 General), one Nursing Sister, 11 Staff Nurses, 4 Pharmacists, 1 Radiographer, 1 Laboratory Assistant and other ministerial staff. The hospital had a provision for 92 indoor patients (82 male and 10 female patients). An additional block with a provision

for 90 beds for indoor patients has been added and formally inaugurated on March 23, 1976.

It is a referral hospital and only the cases referred by the E.S.I. dispensaries in the district are entertained. All usual facilities of a general hospital, viz. medical, surgical, gynaecology, eye and ear, nose, throat, T.B., X-ray and laboratory are available. Since the blood transfusion facility is not available at this hospital, serious cases are referred to Safdar Jang Hospital, New Delhi/T.B. Hospital, Kingsway Camp, New Delhi/ Government Medical College Hospital, Rohtak.

The year-wise figures of attendance of outdoor and indoor patients during the period 1969 to 1976 are given below :

Year	Outdoor attendance	Indoor attendance
1969	64,800	1,380
1970	81,000	1,317
1971	82,800	1,704
1972	90,720	2,260
1973	99,000	2,889
1974	1,06,200	3,161
1975	1,17,000	3,187
1976	1,18,175	3,094

Civil Hospital, Ballabgarh.—Located on Delhi-Mathura Highway near Ballabgarh, this hospital was built by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and started functioning in 1967. Previously, it was a Primary Health Centre which was taken over in 1965 by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, to run a comprehensive Rural Health Services Project. The object was to evolve teaching programme for medical and para-medical personnel, service to a unit of population and to develop facilities for medical research. It was, therefore, felt to have a block hospital with all the basic facilities. Consequently, came up the present 53-bed hospital.

The hospital is run by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New

Delhi. The Health Directorate of Haryana contributes equivalent to the man-power and expenses of a 50-bed hospital on a set scale.

The staff of the hospital has been provided both by the Haryana Government and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The Haryana staff consists of one Senior Medical Officer, four Medical Officers, one Assistant Dental Surgeon, and other technical and non-technical staff numbering 45 personnel. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences provides Resident Specialists in Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Paediatrics, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Anaesthesiology, Preventive and Social Medicine and three faculty members including the Professor of Preventive and Social Medicine in charge of the Project. The other technical and non-technical staff consists of about 60 personnel.

Practically all the facilities of a General Hospital have been made available. Specialised medical care services are provided in Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Paediatrics, Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Dentistry. The routine laboratory investigations are conducted here while, for some special tests, the specimen are sent to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. Facilities for radiological investigations have been made available free of charge. A reasonably good operation theatre has been set up where in addition to the specialists posted at this hospital, faculty members from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences perform operations.

The following data show at a glance the year-wise figures of patients who attended this hospital :—

Year	Outdoor attendance	Indoor attendance	Emergencies
1968	59,505	2,090	1,514
1969	75,305	2,468	2,226
1970	83,671	2,372	2,487
1971	66,667	2,482	2,848
1972	71,559	2,408	3,402
1973	73,260	2,930	4,324
1974	70,389	2,660	4,053
1975	75,162	2,956	5,090
1976	81,032	2,759	4,738

District Tuberculosis Clinic, Gurgaon.—Changing concepts in the treatment of tuberculosis have brought the clinic/domiciliary service to the forefront. Accordingly, in 1957, a block to house the T.B. Clinic was constructed by the District Red Cross Society, Gurgaon, in the premises of Civil Hospital, Gurgaon. It was run by the Society with the help of a part-time doctor till March 1957, when it was taken over by the State Government. This clinic increased its domiciliary services in 1969. In 1974 (31st December), 1,639 T.B. Patients of all types were on its index register and all were taking regular treatment. One team comprising a Medical Officer, a Treatment Organiser, a Laboratory Technician, an X-ray Technician and a Statistical Assistant trained from National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore, has been working in the clinic since May 1969 to organise District T.B. Control Programme and to impart training to the persons engaged in the programme at different health institutions in the district. Necessary equipment such as Odelca Camera for 70 mm skiagram, drugs and vehicles, has been provided by UNICEF.

The following data show the number of cases examined, treated and cured at the clinic since 1967:—

Year	Cases examined	Cases treated	Cases cured
1967	634	323	29
1968	591	281	46
1969	503	281	43
1970	1,804	656	63
1971	1,404	1,075	81
1972	2,260	1,082	214
1973	2,073	1,224	352
1974	2,823	1,639	363
1975	3,295	3,468	527
1976	2,430	1,648	312

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT

The common diseases that occur in the Gurgaon district are typhoid group of fevers, tuberculosis, dysentery and diarrhoea, trachoma, chest infection (other than tuberculosis). Epidemic diseases, viz. cholera, plague and

smallpox are the three notifiable diseases under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

Of the three chief epidemic diseases, cholera and plague are no longer endemic in the State and the incidence of these diseases depends largely on the chance of importation of infection and laxity of preventive measures to check them.

Cholera.—Cholera is no longer an endemic disease in the Gurgaon district. Even in the past, it was always imported from the neighbouring States and districts after dispersal of gatherings at fairs and festivals of all-India fame, particularly the periodical Kumbh fairs at Hardwar (U.P.), solar and lunar eclipse fairs at Kurukshetra (Kurukshetra district), the Urs at Ajmer (Rajasthan) and similar gatherings at other places. However, the number of cholera cases has not been large in the last fifty years because of strict prophylactic and other anti-cholera measures like medical inspection posts and mass inoculation in hospitals and dispensaries. With the development and expansion of public health activities relating to disinfection of water and safe drinking water-supply, pavement and drainage of streets, removal of refuse and manure heaps, anti-fly and other general sanitation measures, the severity and incidence of cholera outbreaks is becoming a story of the remote past.

The result of all these measures was beneficial since no death occurred from cholera during 1953—64, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971 and 1973—76 as shown in Table LIX of Appendix.

Plague.—Till 1929, plague was one of the most feared epidemics. The following figures¹ show its incidence in the district since the beginning of the present century :—

Year 1	Deaths 2
1903	4,118
1904	7,170
1905	29,172
1906	118
1907	5,879
1908	5,040

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 43.

1	2
1909	2,318
1910	18,652
1901—1905 (average)	6,092
1906—1910 (average)	6,401
1911	15,611
1911—1915 (average)	5,212
1916—1920 (average)	621
1923	1,010
1924	3,165
1925	3,795
1926	4,673
1927	369
1928	372
1929	26

Thereafter till 1944, there was no death on account of plague excepting 1 each in the years 1937, 1939 and 1944. During the last thirty two years, there has been no death resulting from this disease as shown in Table LIX of Appendix.

It is now no secret that this horrible disease has become an occurrence of the past. The factors determining its disappearance have been the spraying of houses with insecticides to kill rat flees and systematic de-ratting measures.

Smallpox.—This district has never been free from smallpox until recently. The incidence and deaths due to this disease in earlier years are given in Table LIX of Appendix. It was more common in the Nuh, Firozpur Jhirka and Palwal tahsils than other areas of the district. These three tahsils have a common border with the Bharatpur and Alwar districts of Rajasthan, and Mathura and Bulandshahr districts of the Uttar Pradesh where smallpox was endemic. The inhabitants of these tahsils paid occasional visits to

these adjoining areas. Thus there was always a possibility of the infection being imported from the neighbouring districts which rendered the task of controlling the disease in the district more difficult.

Many other factors also operated adversely. The cases were concealed by the villagers. The Hindus entertain the belief that it is a vision of goddess *mata* and the Muslims consider it an act of God (*Allah ki den*). The cases were thus not reported by the village officials, viz. Lambardars, Sarpanches, Panchayat Secretaries and Chowkidars. A sizeable number of the Muslim population of the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils resisted vaccination. All new-born children were not vaccinated in time. Chowkidars did not register all the births; in this way unregistered children escaped vaccination. People, even in affected areas did not cooperate to get themselves and their children vaccinated. Many of the local bodies too did not pay serious attention to smallpox eradication work. Besides, the vaccination staff being insufficient could not always be very effective.

Smallpox cases occurred mostly during winter and the disease appeared in an epidemic form once in a span of 5 to 6 years. The National Smallpox Eradication Programme supported by the World Health Organisation was launched by the Government of India in April 1962. There was smallpox epidemic in the district in 1963 when 648 cases were detected. Out of these 99 died. Under the eradication programme mass vaccination and re-vaccination was carried out during 1962 and 1963, and this resulted in suppression of the epidemic during 1964 and 1965. During 1966, there was again increase in smallpox cases (352 cases and 57 deaths) and the disease spurted up during 1967 causing 137 deaths in the district. The people who could not be vaccinated in time caught the infection. This was a country-wide epidemic and timely action of the eradication staff reduced the infection in 1968 (228 cases and 20 deaths). In 1969, 93 cases of smallpox were reported and 24 deaths occurred. In 1970, there was again an increase in smallpox cases and deaths (802 cases and 125 deaths). Late reporting of cases led to the spread of the disease. The people who could not get themselves vaccinated in time also caught the infection.

In 1971, 1,744 cases were notified. This increase in cases can be attributed to ineffective containment measures in previous years, continued smouldering of infection for the last many years and improved notification in 1971. In 1972, active surveillance and improved containment measures brought the desired results and hidden cases were unearthed and transmission was successfully interrupted. In all 414 cases were detected. Of

this, 65 proved fatal. In 1973, only 58 cases of smallpox occurred in this district. The source of infection in all these cases was either Uttar Pradesh or Union Territory of Delhi. The incidence of smallpox decreased significantly in 1974-75 when out of the 8 reported cases, 4 proved fatal. Among the measures introduced since 1972, which have brought down the incidence of smallpox, mention may be made of early notification by health officials, effective containment steps and weekly follow-up of affected localities by primary health centre and district headquarters staff and improvised routine vaccination by vaccination staff and in hospitals.

No smallpox case has been reported in the district after 1975. Apart from the Gurgaon district, Haryana State, India or Asia, the whole world has become free of *variola major*, the most severe form of smallpox. The last recorded case, according to the World Health Organisation was that of the six-year old Rahima Banu of Kauralia village in Bangladesh on October 16, 1975. *Variola minor*, a less virulent type, is now the only form of smallpox that is known to exist. The campaign to wipe it out is receiving attention of the World Health Organisation. We can thus look forward to complete global interruption of smallpox transmission, in any form, at an early date. This would indeed be an unprecedented achievement.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis is also a major public health problem in the district. The National Sample Survey has revealed that 0.6 per cent of the population suffers from the disease and it is equally prevalent in the rural and urban areas. Though a conservative estimate, it indicates the magnitude of the problem. B.C.G. vaccination campaign was launched in 1949 to protect the susceptible population in the shortest period. The entire area of the district has been covered twice and tuberculosis tested and those found negative given B.C.G. vaccination. The operations were completed under the supervision of a Senior Technician and a T.B. Specialist Medical Officer. In the mass campaign, infants under one year were excluded but later the benefit of protective inoculation was extended to the new-born also.

In villages, with a population of less than 16,000, persons up to 20 years of age have been given direct B.C.G. vaccination. In towns, persons below 6 years were given tuberculin test and only those found negative were given B.C.G. The year-wise number of vaccinations given was : 1968 - 1,30,235; 1969 - 2,86,974; 1970 - 5,21,426; 1971 - 56,519; 1972 - 54,212; 1973 - 4,67,220; 1974 - 30,384; 1975 - 72,049 and 1976 - 58,760.

The National T.B. Control Programme has also been launched in the district since January 1969. Medical facilities against the disease have been provided at T.B. Clinic, Gurgaon and primary health centres. All types of medicines required for the T.B. patients are made available there. The patients are treated in the Outpatient Department and no arrangement exists for indoor patients except at the E.S.I. Hospital, and the Badshah Khan Hospital, Faridabad and the Government General Hospital (T.B. Ward), Gurgaon.

Influenza.—Influenza is an acute infectious disease of the upper respiratory tract caused by the influenza virus. It occurred in a severe epidemic form in the district, as in many other parts, in 1918¹ after World War I and again in 1957. Every year sporadic or isolated cases of influenza occur sometime very serious, sometime only mild. As the symptoms are very similar to those of common cold, many a case of common cold is labelled as influenza. There is no specific treatment against the disease; but precautions similar to those for lung infections prevent its spread during an epidemic. The serious and complicated influenza cases are advised admission to a hospital and are treated with antibiotics. The number of reported cases of influenza since 1967, as shown below, show a steady decrease in the incidence of this disease :

Year	Cases
1967	1,984
1968	8,369
1969	11,789
1970	8,064
1971	2,192
1972	3,102
1973	3,010
1974	770
1975	280
1976	711

1. A total of 22,660 deaths occurred in the district in 1918 due to influenza. (Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1935, Table 11.)

Trachoma.—It is a common eye disease. The Trachoma Eradication programme, a centrally sponsored scheme, was launched in the district in 1966. In order to control the spread of this disease, children below the age of ten years are given application with antibiotic eye ointment twice a day for 5 days in a week extending over a period of six months. The primary health centres help in the control of the disease amongst the rural masses.

The year-wise number of cases treated for trachoma since 1967 is as follows :—

Year	Cases treated
1967	8,048
1968	9,535
1969	7,644
1970	8,153
1971	11,694
1972	13,887
1973	6,372
1974	14,115
1975	19,198
1976	13,187

Leprosy.—Judging from the number of cases brought on record, the incidence of this disease is insignificant. In recent years only a negligible number of such patients, as shown below, was recorded to have reported for treatment at the Outpatient Departments of the hospitals in the district.:

Year	Cases
1967	6
1968	3
1969	—
1970	15
1971	23
1972	10
1973	5
1974	19
1975	30
1976	13

Malaria.—As recorded earlier, in the last quarter of the 19th century, the Gurgaon district suffered more from malaria epidemic than any other district of the then Punjab. In two years, i.e. 1878 and 1879, one-seventh of the population died. The Civil Surgeon estimated that 25 per cent of the population of the district had been affected by fever in 1879. For the month of October in that year the death-rate for the whole district reached the terrible figure of 204 per thousand per annum. The town of Palwal which was similarly visited in two successive years, lost 3,900 people out of 13,500; Hathin, Bahin, Manpur and other large villages, each lost one-fourth of its populations; while in Farrukhnagar, for several weeks, the death-rate was over 950 per thousand per annum and in Rewari 375. The *kharif* crop was an abundant one, but a great deal of grain was destroyed before it could be collected. Many proprietors offered half the crop for the labour of cutting it and still failed to get labourers able to undertake the work. The villages were a picture of misery, the houses in ruins, and their inhabitants in the extremity of weakness and despair. The enormous consumption of wood for funeral pyres led to a scarcity and consequent dearth.

The fever epidemic of 1908, was the severest known. The death-rate from fever amounted to 50.68 per thousand of the population in the district, being practically double that of any of the past five years. Malaria fevers were of course the prevailing type and the mortality was the highest amongst children and the aged. People were incapacitated for work by enormously enlarged spleen and anaemia. The harvesting and sowing of crops suffered seriously owing to peasants being prostrated by fever. The condition was very marked in villages situated in the low-lying tracts.

Subsequent to the year 1909, there occurred several epidemics of malaria but the more serious outbreaks were recorded in 1917, 1923, 1942 and 1950. The worst affected areas were along the banks of river Yamuna and Sahibi Nadi when the flood water receded. Innumerable spills and swamps were formed which served as breeding places for anopheles, the malaria carrying species of mosquito.

To eradicate this disease, which was a major health menace from the point of view of sickness, vitality and mortality, the Malaria Unit, Gurgaon was established in 1955 under National Malaria Control Programme with the help and cooperation of international agencies such as World Health Organisation, Technical Cooperation Mission (Agency for International Development) and Ford Foundation. To start with, only the highly malarious areas of the district, viz. the Nuh, Firozpur Jhirka and Palwal tahsils, were

taken up. Primarily, this unit used to cover the Gurgaon district along with a major portion of the Rohtak district. This was done for proper execution of the programme which was to make up a population of one million for each malaria unit established in the State.

In 1958, National Malaria Control Programme was switched over to National Malaria Eradication Programme.¹ All the areas, both urban and rural, previously not under malaria control programme, were brought under the new programme, which consisted of two stages, i.e. D.D.T. spray and surveillance. In the first stage, the district was taken up for intensive D.D.T. spraying during transmission season every year till 1961-62. In the second stage, the phase of eradication (surveillance) was also started side by side towards the end of 1960. The two stages overlapped during 1961 when the transmission of the disease was checked in the district and D.D.T. spray was withdrawn. This marked the completion of the first phase of eradication. In November 1961, the Malaria Unit, Gurgaon was re-organised. It now covered only the Gurgaon district. The unit was further divided into four sub-unit offices located at Gurgaon, Palwal, Rewari and Nuh.

The second phase, the surveillance of residual foci of malaria infection, consisted of active and passive surveillance. Under active surveillance, the area of the district was divided into 100 sections, each section carrying a population of about 10,000 persons. The surveillance staff whose duty was to visit the houses for detection of fever cases and collection of blood smears, was recruited, trained and posted in sections. This insured a fortnightly domiciliary visit to each family and collection of blood smears of fever cases and administration of 4 aminoquinoline tablets to suppress the disease. If any patient was found positive to malaria, he was administered radical treatment for 5 days to clear his blood from malaria parasite.

Under passive surveillance various hospitals, dispensaries and medical institutions played an important role as passive agencies and were expected to prepare the blood slides of every fever case reported to them. This measure screened all the fever cases for malaria parasite.

The Gurgaon unit entered into the consolidation phase of eradication

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme implies the reduction of parasite reservoirs in human population to such a degree that once it has been achieved there is no danger of resumption of local transmission.

programme in 1964. Active and passive surveillance were intensified throughout the area. On the basis of the appraisal of the results of malaria eradication work carried out within the area of Gurgaon unit, the whole of the Gurgaon district comprising 14 blocks entered the maintenance phase.

As a result of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the incidence of the disease was considerably reduced. However, a set-back to this eradication programme occurred after 1966 due to the withdrawal of D.D.T. spray, unplanned development of new towns and immigration of population, especially labourers from other States. Accordingly, necessary eradication and control measures have been instituted to bring the situation under control. The details of surveillance activities carried out during 1967 to 1976 may be glanced through the following table :—

Year	Fever cases detected	Slides of fever cases			4-Amino-quinoline tablets administered	8-Amino-quinoline tablets administered
		obtained	examined	found positive		
1967	1,24,124	1,74,904	1,74,904	563	2,55,033	31,320
1968	1,21,327	1,61,076	1,61,076	265	3,79,680	11,808
1969	1,47,487	1,81,047	1,81,047	434	4,87,432	1,20,566
1970	1,91,631	1,91,631	1,91,631	1,086	6,14,807	34,465
1971	1,56,656	1,64,414	1,64,414	1,370	4,73,217	39,121
1972	1,66,521	1,76,180	1,76,180	3,885	3,38,852	41,508
(New district)						
1973	1,58,712	2,08,714	2,08,714	16,409	5,11,103	2,67,513
1974	1,72,623	2,41,382	2,41,382	30,901	6,75,908	3,75,439
1975	3,58,034	3,58,034	3,58,034	94,247	12,30,048	25,43,416
1976	5,87,834	5,28,915	5,13,915	1,00,457	30,39,107	17,60,439

Gastro-enteric Diseases.—The most common infectious diseases are typhoid and enteric group of fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea. These diseases are caused by 5 F's—flies, fingers, faeces, fomites and food. These can be well controlled by organised preventive measures like protection and disinfection of drinking-water wells, chlorination of drinking water and general sanitation measures taken by the public health staff at primary health centres/units and the supervisory staff at the district headquarters.

VITAL STATISTICS

Constant epidemics of fevers and plague in the past wrought havoc on the population of the district. The following data illustrate this position clearly.¹

Year	Population	Births	Deaths			
			Fevers	Plague	Others	Total
1901	7,46,208	30,303	18,072	—	7,006	25,078
1902		34,367	22,176	—	8,791	30,967
1903		33,468	17,860	4,118	10,392	32,370
1904		34,729	18,253	7,170	11,580	37,003
1905		28,449	15,034	29,172	8,985	53,191
1906		29,230	14,579	118	10,325	25,022
1907		32,169	19,527	5,879	13,404	38,810
1908		29,950	37,821	5,040	19,874	62,735
Total :	7,46,208	2,52,665	1,63,322	51,497	90,357	3,05,176

Infant mortality was the highest under the age of one year, than between one and five years. On an average about one-fifth of the children born died before reaching one year of age, but during the year 1908, two-fifths of the number born succumbed. Malarial fevers and bowel complaints due to defective nourishment specially amongst the poor were the prevailing

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 43.

causes of infant mortality. The statement below shows deaths by ages during the period 1901 to 1908 :

Year	Number of births during the year	Number of deaths									
		among children under one year of age	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 30 years	30 to 40 years	40 to 50 years	50 to 60 years	60 years and upwards
1901	30,303	5,702	5,218	1,594	713	615	1,865	1,937	1,838	2,022	3,574
1902	34,367	8,023	5,762	1,709	910	724	2,505	2,568	2,451	2,301	4,014
1903	33,468	7,346	6,401	2,056	1,190	956	2,629	2,701	2,568	2,444	4,079
1904	34,913	8,125	7,177	2,596	1,806	1,234	3,201	3,267	2,874	2,565	4,158
1905	28,449	6,519	4,819	4,167	4,410	3,004	6,855	6,663	6,059	4,956	5,739
1906	29,230	6,319	5,732	1,237	696	766	1,704	1,758	1,907	1,867	3,005
1907	32,171	7,676	8,234	2,278	1,714	1,568	3,881	3,598	3,233	2,993	3,635
1908	29,950	12,656	12,584	4,060	3,516	3,172	4,430	4,527	4,460	4,358	8,972
Total :	2,52,851	62,366	55,927	19,697	14,955	12,039	27,070	27,019	25,390	23,506	37,176
											3,05,145

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 45.

The satisfactory results achieved by the Health Department after 1947 are reflected in the reduced incidence of diseases, lower mortality—both infant and adult, longer expectation of life and all-round better health of the community. Table LIX of Appendix showing the number of deaths caused by different diseases from 1950 onwards and the following table showing birth and death rate and infant mortality from 1957 onwards bring out the actual position :—

Year	Birth rate per thousand of population	Death rate per thousand of population	Infant mortality (under 1 year of age) per thousand live births
1957	49.80	17.90	98.8
1958	50.70	20.30	111.9
1959	49.00	15.10	97.3
1960	46.10	17.00	118.7
1961	36.70	14.68	112.8
1962	39.45	14.73	86.9
1963	39.12	15.43	70.6
1964	36.51	12.58	62.7
1965	30.21	10.62	71.0
1966	35.43	10.60	66.1
1967	37.90	10.70	62.4
1968	34.70	10.04	59.0
1969	34.92	11.77	69.1
1970	35.92	9.36	54.4
1971	32.72	8.88	56.3
1972	30.86	9.59	57.4
1973	30.63	9.26	46.7
1974	30.01	9.20	45.5
1975	27.76	8.77	51.52
1976	26.28	9.34	48.15

Taking 1957 as the base, the birth rate, which was already at an alarmingly high level of 49.80 per thousand, rose further to 50.70 in 1958. But thereafter it began to show a steady decline till the year 1965 when the birth rate dropped to 30.21 per thousand. During this span of seven year (1958 to 1965) the year 1961 was marked with distinction in as much as there was a precipitous fall in the birth rate in that year. The birth rate came down from 46.10 in 1960 to 36.70 in 1961. The decrease was again significant in 1965 which recorded 30.21 per thousand of population against 36.51 in 1964. From 1966 onward when it again stepped up to 35.43, the birth rate witnessed a mixed trend of rise and fall and hovered around 35 per thousand till 1970. From then on, however, the birth-rate took a downward course, registering a decline of 9.64 per thousand over 1970.

Like the birth rate, the death-rate was also high at 17.90 and 20.30 per thousand in 1957 and 1958 respectively. It came down to 15.10 in 1959 but again went up to 17 per thousand in the following year. From 1961 onward, the death rate showed a downward trend, particularly after 1963, the year in which it went up to 15.43 after recording a comparatively low level in the preceding two years. The death rate was low in the same way as the birth rate in 1965. During the period 1965 to 1968, the death rate oscillated around 10 per thousand. It moved up in 1969 but again fell in 1970 and more or less stabilised at that level in the subsequent years. The downward trend in the death rate since 1965 can be ascribed in a large measure to better public health facilities and improved sanitary conditions.

Starting from 1957, the years 1958, 1960 and 1961 were marked by the highest rate of infant mortality at 111.9, 118.7 and 112.8 per thousand respectively. Infant mortality was also high in 1957 and 1959. There was a steep decline in the years 1962 and 1963, when it came down to 70.6 per thousand in the latter year. Thereafter, it remained below 70 per thousand in all the subsequent years with the exception of 1965. In 1976, the rate of infant mortality fell as low as 48.15 per thousand. Improved and better public health facilities, sanitary conditions, maternity services and prevention of the outbreak of epidemics are chiefly responsible for the perceptible progress achieved on the community health front.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO PROMOTE PUBLIC HEALTH

The modern conception of good health lays more stress on the prevention of disease. This necessitates various kinds of measures. The younger generation at school as well as the older members of the community require health education which is perhaps the most important activity for any effective

preventive measures. The importance of good health habits formed in earlier years cannot be over-emphasised. Likewise, family planning and maternity welfare require the greatest attention if the problem of over-population has to be satisfactorily dealt with. It is equally necessary to take suitable measures to prevent adulteration of food, promote desirable knowledge and practice of nutritive food, make supply of safe drinking water possible for even those living in rural areas and to take all other such steps as will improve environmental hygiene.

General standard of health.—The decrease in death-rate shows that there is a general improvement in health noticeable due to the launching of various public health programmes¹ and better medical care. The general standard of health of the inhabitants of the district is fair. The people are generally tall, healthy and possess good physique.

From a laymen's point of view, the people of the district take sufficient protein in the form of *lassi* and fat in the form of *ghi*. But a closer analysis would show that the diet of the common man, although rich in carbohydrates, is deficient in protein and to some extent in fats and vitamins. There is more of malnutrition than under-nutrition. By and large, people are vegetarian and usually consume *chapatis* or rice with *dals*; a few take vegetables. Only a small section of them take body building protein (meat, eggs, fish and milk) and other protective foods (green leafy vegetables, salad, fresh fruit, etc.) but they too do not seem to be regular in their food habits and rarely conscious about the need for a balanced and nutritive diet. The large-sized families, especially among the poorer classes, suffer both from under-nourishment and mal-nutrition. The family planning services have still to make an effective impact on family budget and nutrition.

School health services.—Healthy children ensure a healthy nation. To promote this aspect, a School Health Clinic was established at Gurgaon in 1963-64. The staff consisted of one Medical Officer, one Eye and Ear Specialist, one Dental Surgeon and one Staff Nurse besides the ministerial staff. These Medical Officers examined the children at their clinics and those having an ailment were referred to the Civil Hospital.

The School Health Clinic was abolished in 1968 with the introduction of the School Health Service Scheme. The staff employed under this scheme consists of two District School Medical Officers and one Staff Nurse. They

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Smallpox Eradication Programme, Trachoma Eradication Programme, School Health Programme, Population Explosion Control Programme (Family Planning), Community Development Programme, etc.

visit different schools in the district for a medical check-up of the students. The children with an ailment are referred to the Civil Hospital. The Medical Officers also render advice to the heads of the institutions regarding proper sanitation, construction of hygienic latrines and urinals, provision for safe drinking water-supply and arrangements for the midday meals of the school children. At the block level, the Block Medical Officer examines the school children of the age of 6, 11 and 14 years, on every Saturday from 12 noon to 1 p.m. The cost of spectacles and special appliances for the students is borne by the Education Department. The service is inadequate as is evident from the following data about the work done under this scheme during the period 1963 to 1976 :—

Year	Students examined	Students found with an ailment	Students treated
1963	1,357	384	384
1964	2,768	803	803
1965	2,547	901	901
1966	5,491	625	625
1967	5,900	896	896
1968	3,683	27	27
1969	1,297	205	205
1970	1,743	271	271
1971	1,381	374	374
1972	1,287	252	252
1973	1,826	332	332
1974	713	531	531
1975	3,370	1,337	1,337
1976	1,020	507	507

Health education.—The aim of health education is to provide integrated curative and preventive service for better health of the citizens. The State Government is working actively for the improvement of health of the masses

in the State. Proper health education is the main pre-requisite for the success of all the health programmes and is the integral responsibility of all the medical and para-medical personnel in the district. With increased emphasis on special services, it has been possible to give greater importance to health promotion schemes and the scope of health activities has expanded considerably. Stress had been laid on environmental hygiene, control of communicable diseases like malaria, smallpox and cholera and other programmes like maternity and child health care, school health services, paediatrics and family planning.

The medical officer is incharge of primary health centres/units, and their staff carry out health education propaganda. The District Family Planning Education Officer also utilises his staff to disseminate health education. This programme creates health consciousness in the younger and older members of the community.

Family planning.—The problem of increasing population in the Gurgaon district is similar to that of other areas of the State. To control the population explosion, the Government concentrated its efforts on the programme of family planning in 1966-67 although it had been introduced in the district in 1957-58 with the opening of 3 Family Planning Clinics at Rewari, Aurangabad and Ballabgarh. The main aim of Family Planning Programme is to reduce the birth rate to 25 per thousand by the end of 1980. Launched as a national programme, all efforts are afoot to make it a success. The institutions, as shown below, were in existence on the re-organisation of the district in December 1972, for rendering advice and assistance on family planning :

Name of the institution	Number	Place where situated	Tahsil in which situated
1	2	3	4
Government			
District Family Planning Bureau	1	Gurgaon	Gurgaon
Urban Family Planning Units	3	Gurgaon	Gurgaon
		Faridabad	Ballabgarh
		Palwal	Palwal
Rural Family Planning Centres	13	Farrukhnagar	Gurgaon
		Bahora Kalan	Do

1	2	3	4
		Ghangola	Gurgaon
		Pataudi	Do
		Ballabgarh	Ballabgarh
		Kheri Kalan	Do
		Punahana	Firozpur Jhirka
		Nagina	Do
		Nuh	Nuh
		Mandkola	Do
		Dudola	Palwal
		Aurangabad	Do
		Hasanpur	Do
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	2	Palwal	Do
		Hodal	Do
Voluntary Organisations			
(a) Red Cross Family Planning Welfare Centres	2	Hodal	Do
		Firozpur Jhirka	Firozpur Jhirka
(b) Mission Hospital	1	Palwal	Palwal
(c) Sewa Samiti Hospital	1	Faridabad	Ballabgarh
(d) New Delhi Family Planning Association	1	Faridabad	Do

The Family Planning Centres at the Mission Hospital, Palwal and the Sewa Samiti Hospital at Faridabad were closed in 1973 while that of the New Delhi Family Planning Association at Faridabad was closed in 1974.

The family planning services are now rendered through the family planning clinics working independently or as wings of the existing institutions like civil hospital, dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres and primary health centres. Vasectomy and I.U.C.D. camps are organised at all these centres/units and maternity and child welfare centres. The conventional contraceptives such as condoms, foam tablets, jellies, diaphragms, etc., are also distributed through contraceptive depots/centres. Among the methods

of contraception, Nirodh is widely accepted. In 1974-75, 4,11,385 Nirodh pieces were distributed through 446 Nirodh depots¹ spread over the district.

Wide publicity to popularise this programme is given through various Government/voluntary organisations. The progress of family planning work in the Gurgaon district during 1966-67 to 1976-77 is shown below :

Year	Sterilizations			Intra Utrine Contra- ceptive Device Users			Conventional Contra- ceptive Users		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1966-67	1,400	1,176	84.0	13,000	9,221	70.9	—	—	—
1967-68	5,798	1,797	31.0	12,095	10,152	83.9	—	—	—
1968-69	9,384	2,193	23.4	6,255	3,347	53.6	9,394	916	9.8
1969-70	5,182	2,205	42.6	5,854	4,959	100.2	9,074	2,974	32.2
1970-71	5,724	4,495	78.5	5,510	4,307	78.0	15,072	12,625	83.8
1971-72	4,587	10,309	224.7	6,286	3,868	61.5	10,494	18,029	176.8
1972-73	15,152	7,589	50.1	3,408	2,942	82.3	11,928	16,847	141.2
1973-74	8,784	1,669	34.9	4,100	2,633	64.2	10,934	10,948	100.1
1974-75	8,722	10,643	122.0	5,680	8,032	141.4	25,261	18,383	72.7
1975-76	10,179	5,169	50.7	8,220	4,651	56.5	27,961	18,077	82.3
1976-77	27,342	48,534	177.49	10,253	9,579	93.42	30,759	29,479	95.15

The following data show the eligible population covered per thousand² by different methods of family planning in the district since inception of the programme (1960) up to March 1976 :—

	Total cases	Coverage per 1,000
Sterilizations	44,831	29.3
Intra Utrine Contraceptive Device Users	58,784	38.5
Conventional Contraceptive Users	80,570	52.7

1. This included 49 post offices, 29 Government ayurvedic and unani dispensaries, 6 panel doctors, 90 shops, 2 courts, 18 trained dais, 1 cooperative bank, 33 Gram Sewaks, 33 industries, 22 schools, 6 cooperative marketing societies, 105 private doctors, 8 roadways depots, 5 cinemas, 14 panchayats and 25 Government offices.

2. On the basis of the estimated population of 15,27,534 in 1976.

Efforts are afoot to make the people fully conscious of the need for family planning programme through intensive health education. The family planning camps under the supervision of a Medical Officer are organised in every block where vasectomy operations are performed and family planning activities are explained and highlighted. The following expenditure has been incurred on this programme during 1966-67 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	2.44
1967-68	3.10
1968-69	5.23
1969-70	7.57
1970-71	10.46
1971-72	23.34
1972-73	18.50
1973-74	10.97
1974-75	13.52
1975-76	15.25
1976-77	53.74

Maternity and child health.—Maternal mortality was high before the Independence. There was also the question of long lasting ill health of many of those who survived. The organisation of satisfactory maternity services, therefore, demanded attention. During recent years, much progress has been made in the expansion of maternity and child health services with the result that maternal mortality has been considerably reduced. In 1943-44, maternal mortality was 23 per thousand whereas in 1970, it was reduced to about 8 per thousand.

The district has one maternity hospital at Hailey Mandi, with proper arrangement for indoor patients. All other hospitals and primary health centres also provide maternity and child health services. The District Red Cross Society, Gurgaon, is running two maternity and child welfare centres at Palwal and Hodal (tahsil Palwal). Six sub-centres are attached to each of the primary

health centres. There has also been a steady increase in the number of Nurse Dai and Trained Dai Centres. Prior to the Independence, there was only one Nurse Dai and one Trained Dai Centre whereas now there are 15¹ centres. Domiciliary maternity service through midwives and trained Dais have been extended considerably. Although no target has been fixed, every year midwifery training is imparted to about 25 to 30 Dais at maternity and child health centres and various primary health centres. The aim is to have a trained midwife in every village for conducting maternity cases.

Primary health centres.—In each of the 11 blocks of the district, there is one primary health centre whereas the two blocks Sohna and Hodal can boast of having two centres each. The staff attends to all the work connected with both preventive and curative sides. The staff at a primary health centre generally consists of one Medical Officer, one Pharmacist, one Lady Health Visitor and one Sanitary Inspector supported by other staff. Six sub-health centres, three for maternity child health and three for family planning, have been attached to each primary health centre. Previously, emphasis had been on the treatment in hospitals, but now these centres also take care of preventive and curative programmes. These include treatment of outdoor and indoor cases, maternity and child health work, family planning work, environmental sanitation, nutrition, school health services, immunisation programmes and water-supply.

The primary health centres are UNICEF aided and have been provided with UNICEF jeeps, refrigerators and other equipment including certain drugs and vitamins. UNICEF executes its Milk Feeding Programme through these centres and sub-centres.

Prevention of adulteration in food-stuffs.—Every effort is being made to eradicate adulteration in food-stuffs under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The officers invested with the powers of Food Inspector are: Chief Medical Officer; Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health); Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Medical); Government Food Inspector, Gurgaon; Senior Medical Officer, Government General Hospital, Gurgaon; Superintendent of Badshah Khan Hospital, Faridabad; all Medical Officers in charge of the hospitals, primary health centres, dispensaries and Tahsil Sanitary Inspectors. The

1. Primary Health Centres, Farrukhnagar, Ghangaula, Bahora Kalan, Ballabgarh, Kheri Kalan, Nagina, Punahana, Nuh, Mandkaula, Dudaula, Hasanpur, Aurangabad, Pataudi and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Hodal and Palwal.

work done about the prevention of adulteration in food-stuffs is detailed below:

Year	Samples seized	Samples found adulterated	Fine realised	Persons sent to jail
	(Number)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)
1964	848	263	21,155	12
1965	660	164	8,555	1
1966	389	66	6,735	—
1967	331	61	4,912	—
1968	485	48	6,130	16
1969	225	14	3,615	1
1970	498	56	2,000	2
1971	1,372	197	10,270	1
1972	251	58	8,035	—
1973	786	320	41,000	5
1974	670	222	56,250	11
1975	888	226	30,000	14
1976	617	122	87,500	68

Nutrition.—The primary health centres/units deal with the oral nutrition programme particularly in maternity and child welfare centres by organising milk feeding programmes, providing vitamins A and D capsules, iron and multi-vitamins tablets and B-complex tablets received from the UNICEF. They also help in providing nutrients and medicines under school health service to the needy school children through the Education Department and the Red Cross Society. With the assistance of the Government of India and UNICEF, the Applied Nutrition Programme is being carried out in Sohna and Ballabgarh blocks of the district. It aims at educating people in taking a balanced and nutritive diet from the available food items. For this, pamphlets and literature on nutrition are distributed. The demonstrations are arranged on proper cooking and emphasis is laid on food hygiene, consumption of general vegetables and cheap proteins.

Environmental hygiene.—In recent years there has been a lot of improvement in the environmental hygiene. With the development of blocks, there has been an all-round activity for the improvement of villages in regard to pavement of streets, drainage and water-supply by providing ideal wells, hand-pumps and tubewells. Food sanitation, school health service and measures to control communicable diseases are some of the other factors which contribute towards the improvement of environmental hygiene. Unfortunately, the maintenance of wells is poor. The panchayats generally do not pay constant attention to this work. In most villages there are no satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of human and cattle excreta and sullage water. The sullage water is disposed of either in the ponds or drained off in the open fields. Unless the financial resources of the panchayats are augmented, the desired improvement in matters of environmental hygiene cannot be achieved.

The sanitation work is looked after by the Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health). He is assisted by Tahsil Sanitary Inspectors (6), Sanitary Inspectors (16) and Swasthya Sahayaks (12). They frequently visit the rural areas in order to improve the environmental sanitation. The staff under the Block Medical Officer has also been entrusted with this work. Under the present set-up, in which the supervisory staff is effective, there is no doubt some improvement in the environmental sanitation in rural areas which is reflected by decrease in the death rate. On the whole, however, the position cannot be called satisfactory and much needs to be done.

The sanitation arrangements are relatively more satisfactory in the urban areas. The sullage water is usually disposed of away from the towns where it is converted into compost and sold to the agriculturists. These arrangements are looked after by the municipal authorities.¹

Sanitation.—Sanitation includes disinfection and protection of drinking water-supply, safe and hygienic disposal of refuse, nightsoil, liquid waste, etc., and cleanliness of houses, streets and surroundings of towns and villages.

The State Health Department is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of sanitation. The Chief Medical Officer of Gurgaon has the overall charge of the sanitation work in the district. He is assisted by the Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health). The Senior Sanitary Inspector at district headquarters, Tahsil Sanitary Inspector at sub-divisional and tahsil level and Sanitary Inspector at primary health centre look after the sanitation work within their respective jurisdiction. In urban areas, Municipal Medical

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Local Government'.

Officer (Health), Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Daroga and conservancy staff look after the safe removal and disposal of refuse, nightsoil and liquid waste, cleanliness of streets and surroundings of the towns.

The sanitary staff perform multifarious duties and also secure co-operation and participation of people towards improving sanitation. In order to protect the drinking-water sources, they advise and guide village panchayats on keeping drinking-water wells clean, cement lining of inside of wells and removal of waste water away from the wells. They educate the people for the proper disposal of refuse into the manure pits and in the construction of family dug-well latrines. They attend to complaints relating to insanitation, undertake immunisations and take steps to control communicable diseases. During epidemics of diarrhea, cholera and dysentery, sanitary staff undertake disinfection of well-water with bleaching powder. Similar disinfection is also done after the rains and floods.

The integrated and comprehensive health services provided by the Government through the primary health centres, are playing a significant role in making the people of the rural areas conscious about the need for improving the sanitation. Due to poor economic condition and educational backwardness of the village population, progress in family dug-well latrines has been slow. To achieve the desired results, latrine seats and pit covers were provided free of cost within the limited funds, to the families who agreed to construct such latrines and super structure. Arrangements have, however, been made for the supply of piped water to hospitals, primary health centres and sub-health centres (both rural and urban).

UNICEF work and other preventive programmes.—UNICEF aid has been very valuable to promote good health in the district. It is supplying aid in many ways. In addition to providing vehicles to promote various programmes and also to the primary health centres, it supplies to the latter medicines and other equipment including a microscope and a refrigerator. All the primary health centres in the Gurgaon district are getting UNICEF assistance.¹ The programmes being aided by UNICEF include Malaria, Trachoma, Nutrition, School Health Clinics, Milk Distribution, Dais and B.C.G. The Applied Nutrition Programme is being implemented at two centres, viz. Sohana and Gangola.

1. To qualify for such an assistance, a primary health centre must fulfil certain conditions such as the staff must consist of at least one Medical Officer, one Pharmacist, one Lady Health Visitor and one Sanitary Inspector.

The following table may be glanced for an instant flash about the development of the medical and health facilities in the re-organised Gurgaon district after the Independence (1947) :—

	1952	1961	1971	1974	1975	1976
1. No. of hospitals and dispensaries	33	37	47	47	47	48
2. No. of beds	417	528	835	835	835	847
3. No. of outdoor patients treated	2,74,783	3,54,901	7,07,888	10,88,094	12,98,626	13,23,240
4. No. of indoor patients treated		9,709	21,785	26,626	29,531	31,812
5. Total income from various sources to hospitals/ dispensaries	—	2,54,087	1,80,344	2,01,253	1,58,975	84,200
6. Total expenditure on dispensaries and hospitals (excluding medicines)	—	6,98,801	29,00,064	52,24,015	60,99,338	63,31,575
7. Expenditure on medicines	—	89,472	8,34,024	13,24,018	19,06,945	22,46,706
8. No. of Ayurvedic dispensaries	—	37	3	37	37	40
9. No. of medical personnel	195	691	819	1,001	1,003	1,071

The above figures show that the number of hospitals/dispensaries in the district increased from 33 in 1952 to 47 in 1974 giving an increase of only 14 institutions during the 22-year period whereas the number of beds went up to

835 from only 417 beds. Thus the attempt has been to strengthen and add more facilities in the existing institutions rather than to increase their number. The availability of more medical facilities has brought a parallel increase in the number of patients attending these institutions. The expenditure on medical and public health services which includes diet, apparatus and salaries to the medical and para-medical staff increased more than seven times during the period 1952—1974 while the increase in expenditure on medicines has been about fifteen times. The existence of 37 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district indicates the popularity of this indigenous system of medicine. The number of medical personnel increased from 195 in 1952 to 1,001 in 1974, which is also an appreciable addition.

The medical and public health services have been considerably improved after the Independence. To achieve better coordination in the agencies of medical relief and prevention of diseases, the medical and health services have been integrated. Infectious and communicable diseases have been controlled to a large extent. Adequate family planning measures are being taken to control the population explosion. The birth rate has shown appreciable decline, particularly during the last few years. The infant and maternal mortality as well as death rate in general have gone down and consequently life expectancy has gone up. The standards of health, nutrition, environmental sanitation and water-supply have also improved.

Water-supply

The quality of subsoil water in greater part of the district is not good for domestic purposes. The water is excessively mineralised and brackish. The areas having moderately brackish water and having salts less than 1,500 mg. per litre or sweet water with salts up to 500 mg per litre are confined to fringe areas along the Yamuna or Agra Canal or the foot hills or some pockets here and there. In the Ballabgarh tahsil, the areas fringing the Yamuna and Agra Canal have potable water. In other areas of the district, the availability of sweet water pockets is due to leaching action of ponds or nullahs and nearness to the foot of the hills.¹

Formerly, people depended on artificial or natural ponds, streams, hand-pumps and open wells for their daily requirement of water. They wasted much time and energy in bringing water over their heads from far off places; the time and energy thus wasted could otherwise be better utilised in more productive and useful pursuits. The unprotected water-supply, being

1. For more details about the subsoil water, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

susceptible to contamination, was a big health hazard due to water-borne diseases. The only solution to this acute problem was to ensure tapped water-supply for drinking purposes.

Concrete steps in this direction were taken after the formation of Haryana in 1966 and since then a number of percolation wells and tubewells were constructed at various places in the district for supplying tap water to the people both in rural and urban areas. A number of clean water tanks and overhead service reservoirs have been constructed for the supply of potable water after proper treatment.

The position of rural and urban water-supply schemes is detailed below :

Rural. There has been acute scarcity of potable water in about 70 per cent of the villages in the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils while in the Ballabgarh, Palwal and Gurgaon tahsils, acute scarcity prevails to the extent of about 50 per cent. Prior to 1966, only 14 villages in the district were provided with drinking water-supply.

A number of schemes are being executed under the National Water-Supply and Sanitation Programme to provide piped water-supply to the rural areas. These schemes are financed partly by the Government of India, the State Government and to some extent by beneficiaries themselves. The present financing pattern of the rural water-supply schemes is as under :

From State Plan : 88 per cent

Beneficiary share : 12 per cent (5 per cent in cash and 7 per cent in the shape of land and labour)

However, for the schemes falling in the Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh tahsils which come under the drought prone areas, the 12 per cent beneficiary share excluding cost of land is met by the State Government out of the provision under head "289 -Relief on account of Natural Calamities".

Generally, the water is supplied at the rate of 10 gallons per head per day. From the tubewells the water is pumped to the overhead service reservoirs from where it is supplied to the villagers through public standposts installed on the periphery of a village so that there may not be any drainage problem inside the village. On an average one standpost is provided for 200 persons. Water-supply was made available to 115 villages (up to March 31, 1977). The work of construction of water-supply schemes to 38 villages was in progress.

The villages that have benefited from these schemes were taken up in several groups. Some of the important schemes are given below :

Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Water-supply for group of 45 villages with Head Water-works at Deeg (tahsil Ballabgarh)	53.02
2. Water-supply for group of 11 villages with Head Water-works at Meoli Kalan (tahsil Nuh)	18.07
3. Water-supply for a group of 12 villages with Head Water-works at Kherla (tahsil Gurgaon)	10.73
4. Water-supply for a group of 12 villages with Head Water-works at Kansli (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka)	9.46
5. Water-supply for a group of 12 villages with Head Water-works at Rewason (tahsil Nuh)	7.41
6. Water-supply for a group of 5 villages with Head Water-works at Ghasera (tahsil Nuh)	7.05
7. Water-supply for a group of 4 villages with Head Water-works at Bahin (tahsil Nuh)	6.11
8. Water-supply for a group of 5 villages with Head Water-works at Rajpura (tahsil Gurgaon)	4.21
9. Water-supply for village Badshahpur (tahsil Gurgaon)	4.12

The progress made towards the rural drinking water-supply schemes in the district has been slow for want of adequate funds. Due to power shortage and limited storage capacity, protected water is supplied for limited periods. Domestic connections have not been given. Only public taps have been erected at focal points.

Water-supply (urban).—There are eleven towns in the district, viz. Gurgaon, Palwal, Hodal, Sohna, Nuh, Hasanpur, Firozpur Jhirka, Pataudi, Hailey Mandi, Farrukhnagar and Faridabad Complex (Ballabgarh, Faridabad Old and Faridabad Township). Town-wise details of water-supply are as under :

Gurgaon.—The town had poor water-supply in the past. Augmentation Water-Supply Scheme costing Rs. 112 lakh was approved in June 1971. This scheme envisaged drilling of tubewells in the vicinity of Badshahpur and

then bringing water to the town through Rising Mains discharging water into underground tanks at two places, from where the water would be boosted into the existing system. This scheme has been divided into two phases. In the first phase, 10 tubewells are to be drilled besides the construction of one overhead tank, one Rising Main, one underground tank of the capacity of 2,00,000 gallons and a boosting station. The second phase includes drilling of 10 more tubewells besides the construction of one overhead reservoir, second Rising Main with boosting arrangements. The work of the first phase was taken in hand and an expenditure of Rs. 18.25 lakh was incurred up to March 1977. This included drilling of 5 tubewells.

The water-supply works for Sectors 4 and 7 of the Urban Estate, Gurgaon were almost completed and that of Sector 14 was in progress. In Sector 14, 3 tubewells were bored against a provision of 10 tubewells. Two underground tanks of 2,00,000 gallons capacity were under construction. Two overhead reservoirs of 1 lakh gallons capacity each were commissioned in Urban Estate Sector 4 and 7.

Palwal.—The town was provided with skeleton water-supply against an estimate of Rs. 6.28 lakh. A scheme costing Rs. 41 lakh, for augmenting the existing water-supply, was approved in 1971. In its first phase, the scheme included drilling of eight tubewells besides the construction of one overhead service reservoir, one underground tank and Rising Main. The second phase included drilling of additional tubewells and the laying of distribution system. Underground tank and the boosting station were commissioned and part of the Rising Main was laid. An expenditure of Rs. 8.92 lakh was incurred up to March 1977.

Hodal.—A skeleton water-supply scheme provided at a cost of Rs. 4.41 lakh exists in the town. An augmentation scheme costing Rs. 3.71 lakh was in progress and expenditure against this scheme up to March 1977 was Rs. 3.55 lakh.

Sohna.—The town had no safe water-supply in the past. A scheme of water-supply costing Rs. 6.87 lakh was approved in 1969. The scheme provided for drilling of a tubewell, an overhead service reservoir and distribution system. These works were partially completed and skeleton water-supply provided in 1970. An expenditure of Rs. 5.13 lakh was incurred up to March 1977.

Nuh.—The town had no piped water-supply in the past. Water-supply to the town was commissioned in 1963 against an estimate of Rs. 6.82 lakh.

Hasanpur.—A scheme to provide piped water-supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.77 lakh was started in 1976-77. An expenditure of Rs. 0.36 lakh was incurred up to March 1977.

Firozpur Jhirka.—Skeleton water-supply scheme against an estimate of Rs. 6.06 lakh was commissioned in 1971-72. An augmentation scheme for the town costing Rs. 7.54 lakh was approved in the same year. It included drilling of 4 tubewells besides the construction of one underground tank, one overhead service reservoir, a Rising Main and distribution system. Against this, two tubewells were drilled in addition to the construction of an underground tank. The distribution system was also laid partially. The expenditure incurred up to March 1977 was Rs. 4.05 lakh.

Pataudi.—This town had also no safe water-supply in the past. A water-supply scheme costing Rs. 5.03 lakh was approved in 1970. It included drilling of two tubewells besides the construction of one overhead service reservoir, a Rising Main and distribution system. The project had not been partly completed and put into operation in 1971-72. The expenditure incurred up to March 1977 was Rs. 4.20 lakh.

Hailey Mandi.—The town had no water-supply in the past. A water-supply scheme costing Rs. 3.21 lakh was approved in 1968. The scheme comprised drilling of tubewells besides the construction of one overhead service reservoir, a Rising Main and distribution system. The project was partly completed with an expenditure of Rs. 2.22 lakh and was put into operation in January 1973.

Farrukhnagar.—It had no water-supply in the past. A water-supply scheme costing Rs. 6.06 lakh was approved in 1971. The scheme included drilling of two tubewells besides the construction of one overhead service reservoir, a Rising Main and distribution system. The project after its partial completion was put into operation in 1971-72. Expenditure up to March 1977 was Rs. 5.65 lakh.

Faridabad Complex.—The complex covers urban areas of Ballabgarh, Faridabad Old, Faridabad Township and Urban Estate of Faridabad besides certain villages.

Ballabgarh town had no water-supply in the past. The existing water-supply in the town is based on underground source and was provided at a cost of Rs. 5.10 lakh. This scheme is for supplying water at the rate of 25 gallons per head per day.

For the purpose of augmenting this project to supply 45 gallons of water

per head per day, a scheme costing Rs. 10.22 lakh was prepared in 1971. The work on this scheme was in progress. Besides two water-supply schemes costing Rs. 15.83 lakh to four colonies of Ballabgarh, namely Chawla Colony, Rishi Colony, Saban Colony and Vikram Puri were also in progress.

In Faridabad Old people used to draw water from hand-pumps and percolation wells. The existing water-supply scheme had been provided against three estimates costing Rs. 13.52 lakh and is based on underground source. These facilities are adequate for supplying water at the rate of 30/40 gallons per head per day.

The Faridabad Township, comprises five neighbourhoods and an Industrial Area. Public Health amenities in Neighbourhood No. 4 have been provided by the Central Government. In the other four neighbourhoods, these are the responsibility of Faridabad Complex Administration. Originally, however, the water-supply facilities in the neighbourhoods (1, 2, 3 and 5) were provided by the Rehabilitation Department during the period 1948-52. Subsequently, the Public Health Department renovated the water-supply system by installing more tubewells and by laying additional distribution lines. The following projects have been completed :—

Name of the project	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of completion
1. Renovation of water-supply scheme in Neighbourhood No. 5	7.53	August 1973
2. Water-supply scheme in Nishan Huts area in Neighbourhood No. 5	4.81	October 1975
3. Renovation of water-supply system in Neighbourhood Nos. 2 and 3	7.77	November 1975
4. Renovation of water-supply system in Neighbourhood No. 1 and Industrial Area	25.20	May 1975

With the completion of the above projects it has been possible to supply piped water to the residents at the rate of 30/40 gallons per head per day. The works relating to the construction of underground storage reservoirs and boosting arrangements in all the Neighbourhoods and Industrial Area were in progress in 1977. These projects were estimated to cost Rs. 15.38 lakh.

Prior to the creation of Haryana, water-supply works had been taken

in hand only in Sectors 6, 7 and a part of Sector 4 of Urban Estate, Faridabad. It was after 1966 that the pace of development in respect of water-supply was accelerated and the works in the above Sectors were completed. The works in Sectors 9, 14, 15, 15-A, 16, 16-A, 17, 18-A, 19, 21, 24 and 25 were brought to such a stage where connections could be given to the individuals. (In Sector 27-A, 27-B, 27-C, and 27-D only sewerage and storm water was being provided as no water-supply scheme was to be provided by the Government in this Sector). Water-supply lines were laid partly in Sector 8 and work was in progress.

Urban Sewerage

Gurgaon.—At the time of formation of Haryana, partial sewerage facilities existed in Gurgaon town. A sewerage augmentation scheme costing Rs. 101.65 lakh was approved in 1971 and was under execution with the assistance of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Expenditure up to March 1977 was Rs 17 lakh. Some more areas of the town were provided with sewerage system.

Faridabad Complex.—In Ballabgarh area, sewerage facilities were provided against two estimates costing Rs. 9.21 lakh and 9.48 lakh. In Faridabad Old intramural sewers were provided against 2 schemes costing Rs. 11.94 lakh and Rs. 2.48 lakh, i.e. Rs. 14.42 lakh in all.

In Faridabad Township, open drainage was provided by the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of India in all the Neighbourhoods (except Neighbourhood No. 4). In these Neighbourhoods and Industrial Area, underground sewers were provided against various schemes costing Rs. 75.74 lakh.

Before the formation of Haryana, partial sewerage was available in sectors 6, 7 and part of Sector 4 only. The works in Sectors 9, 14, 15, 15-A, 16, 16-A, 17, 18-A, 19, 21, 24, 25 and 27-A, were brought to such a stage where connections could be given. Work was in progress in Sector 27-B, 27-C, 27-D and Sector 8.

Sohna.—A sewerage scheme costing Rs. 4.75 lakh was commissioned in Sohna in 1975.

Nuh.—In Nuh, partial sewerage was provided against an estimate of Rs. 6.82 lakh. This was put into operation in 1975-76.

Hailey Mandi.—The work on a sewerage scheme costing Rs. 2.52 lakh was in progress in Hailey Mandi. The remaining six towns of the district, namely Palwal, Hodal, Hasanpur, Firozpur Jhirka, Pataudi and Farrukhnagar were yet without sewerage facilities.

Chapter XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

One of the main objectives of a welfare State is to bring about social regeneration by raising the status and standard of economically backward or socially depressed communities. It is a type of remedial therapy.

Labour is the back-bone of society and, therefore, an all-out effort is made to see that workers are not exploited and their interests are properly safeguarded. Machinery has been set up to settle labour disputes and to ensure proper compensation in case of physical damage. Collective bargaining for better wages and work facilities through accredited unions has been given legal recognition. Their future is guaranteed through employees' insurance, and subsidised loans are allowed for industrial housing. Labour laws have provided enough social security for the working classes.

The State has also taken upon itself the task of uplifting the Scheduled Castes, Vimukhat Jatis and Other Backward Classes. They are given loans to purchase land or build houses. They are no longer at the mercy of money-lenders. These loans go a long way in bringing about their economic rehabilitation. Stipends are given to their children for their education. They are given preference in industrial training. Untouchability, which was a cancer in the social set-up, has been legally abolished.

Steps are also taken to propagate prohibition because it is increasingly recognised that the major part of crime is committed under the influence of liquor.

These ameliorative measures take time in percolating to the masses and showing a perceptible effect but they are basic for future betterment.

LABOUR WELFARE

Prior to Independence, there was no regular Government organisation to look after the welfare of industrial workers and to settle industrial disputes and other connected labour problems. The Labour Department was established in 1949. The Labour Officer, Rohtak and the Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani represented the department in the district. After the creation of Haryana, both these offices were combined. At present there

are four Labour Officers-cum-Conciliation Officers in the district who function under the overall charge of the Labour Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh. Three offices are located at Faridabad and the fourth is at Gurgaon. The Officers at Faridabad are assisted by one Labour Inspector each while the Officer at Gurgaon is helped by two Labour Inspectors posted at Gurgaon and Rewari. As Conciliation Officers, they initiate conciliation proceedings for the settlement of industrial disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and try to settle them by mediation and by joint discussion. On their failure, the matter is referred to the Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal, Faridabad through Government'.

Labour Legislation.—Labour legislation is necessary to tackle economic and social problems as civil laws in general, do not particularly deal with labour problems. Labour laws are motivated by a humanitarian approach as propounded by the International Labour Organisation and are based on the principles of social justice. Labour, under the Constitution of India, is a concurrent subject and as such both the Union and the State Legislatures are empowered to make laws. Accordingly, the State Government has also enacted certain labour legislation to suit the local needs. The more important labour laws in force and their main provisions are detailed in Table LX of Appendix. However, the Factories Act, 1948, is the most important of all the labour legislation. To look after the general welfare of the employees, the following industrial establishments have employed Labour Welfare Officers :—

1. American Universal Electric (India) Ltd., Faridabad
2. Bata India Limited, Faridabad
3. Delton Cable Industries Private Limited, Faridabad
4. Eicher Tractors (India) Limited, Faridabad
5. East India Cotton Manufacturing Company Ltd., Faridabad
6. Escorts Limited (Plant I), Faridabad
7. Escorts Limited (Tractor and Engineering Division), Faridabad
8. Escorts Limited (Motorcycle and Scooter Division,) Faridabad
9. Frick India Limited, Faridabad

1. There is a National Tribunal also to which reference is made by Union Government to cover such cases as are of national importance or those in which establishments in more than one State may be affected.

10. Fibre Processors Private Limited, Faridabad
11. Goodyear India Limited, Ballabgarh
12. Gedore Tools (India) Private Limited, Unit I, Faridabad
13. Gedore Tools (India) Private Limited, Unit II, Faridabad
14. Gedore Tools (India) Private Limited, Unit III, Faridabad
15. Hindustan Ko-Ko-Ku Wire Limited, Faridabad
16. Hitkari Potteries Private Limited, Faridabad
17. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Ballabgarh
18. Hindustan Vacuum Glass Limited, Faridabad
19. Hindustan Brown Boveri Limited, Faridabad
20. Indian Aluminium Cables Limited, Faridabad
21. J.M.A. Industries Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad
22. Kelvinator of India Limited, Faridabad
23. K.G.Khosla & Co. Private Limited, Faridabad
24. Metal Box Company of India Ltd., Faridabad
25. Nuchem Plastics Ltd., Faridabad
26. Partap Steel Rolling Mills, Ballabgarh
27. Thomson Press (India) Limited, Faridabad
28. Universal Steel Industries, Faridabad

Besides, though no Welfare Officers have been employed in the following establishments, the general welfare of the employees is looked after by the Personnel Officers :—

1. Ameteeep Machine Tools Private Limited, Faridabad
2. Anand Synthetics Private Limited, Faridabad
3. Bengal National Textile Mills Ltd., Faridabad
4. Dhanda Engineers Private Limited, Faridabad
5. ESPI Agricultural Machineries Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad

6. Electronics Limited, Faridabad
7. Prostolite of India Limited, Faridabad
8. Rattanchand Harjasrai (Mouldings) Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad
9. Usha Telehoist Limited, Faridabad

In some of the other factories, general welfare of the employees is looked after by different officers as shown below :

1. Jatindra Steel & Tubes Limited, Faridabad (Personal Manager)
2. Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co., Ltd., Faridabad (Assistant Manager)
3. Taylor Instrument Company (India) Ltd., Faridabad (Personal Manager)
4. Super Seals India Private Ltd., Faridabad (Personal Manager)
5. Globe Steels, Ballabgarh (Personal Officer-cum-Factory Manager)

Industrial Relations.—The industrial relations between the employees and the employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Labour Officers-cum-Conciliation Officers are personally responsible for enforcing it but at times Deputy Labour Commissioner, Joint Labour Commissioner and the Labour Commissioner also intervene. Their efforts are directed towards fostering good relations between the management and the workers by removing, as far as possible, the causes of friction and by timely redress of the grievances of the parties. Emphasis is laid on settlement of disputes through direct negotiations across the table or voluntary arbitration rather than through compulsory adjudication.

Though the function of the Conciliation Officers is advisory and they have no direct power to make or vary awards or agreements, they have been successful in bringing about a rapprochement between the parties in a large number of cases. During the period November 1, 1966 to March 31, 1971, 3,572 disputes were handled by the Conciliation Officers in the district. Of these, 1,434 were settled through their intervention, 524 were referred to adjudication/arbitration, 650 were withdrawn, 737 were rejected/filed and the rest 227 were pending at the end of March 1971. Similarly, year-wise position of the disputed cases under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the period 1971-72 to 1976-77

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

is given below :

	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74	1974- 75	1975- 76	1976- 77
Total number of disputed cases handled by the Conciliation Officers	1,322	1,190	1,248	1,316	1,178	1,467
Cases settled through intervention	409	267	314	234	271	390
Cases referred to adjudication/arbitration	268	240	233	266	176	234
Cases withdrawn	203	239	119	212	140	150
Cases rejected/filed	202	200	314	303	280	328
Cases pending	240	244	268	301	311	365

Works Committees.—To promote good relations between the employers and the workmen and to consider day to day matters of mutual interest, there is a provision in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for the constitution of Works Committees in the industrial establishments employing 100 or more workmen. Such matters of mutual interest include production, conditions of work and employment, welfare, training, wages and working hours, discipline, etc. Such Committees consisting of an equal number of representatives of the employers and workmen exist in the following establishments :—

1. Amar Nath Bhaskar Sons, Faridabad
2. Auto Pins (India) Regd., Faridabad
3. American Universal Electric (India) Ltd., Faridabad
4. Autometers Limited, Ballabgarh
5. Beco Engineering Company Limited, Ballabgarh
6. The Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co., Ltd., Faridabad
7. Bata India Limited, Faridabad
8. Bhai Sunder Dass & Sons Co., Faridabad

9. Cutler-Hammer India Limited, Faridabad
10. Curwell India, Faridabad
11. Delhi Pulp Industries, Faridabad
12. Dhanda Engineers Private Limited, Faridabad
13. Enkay (India) Rubber Company Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
14. East India Cotton Manufacturing Company Ltd., Faridabad
15. Escorts Limited (Tractor and Engineering Division), Faridabad
16. Escorts Limited (Motorcycle and Scooter Division), Faridabad.
17. Elsons Cotton Mills Private Limited, Ballabgarh
18. Fibre Processors Private Limited, Faridabad
19. Goodyear India Limited, Ballabgarh
20. Government of India Press, Faridabad
21. Gedore Tools (India) Private Limited, Faridabad
22. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Ballabgarh
23. Hitkari Potteries Private Limited, Faridabad
24. Indian Gas Cylinders, Faridabad
25. Injecto Private Limited, Faridabad
26. J.M.A. Industries Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad
27. Jawala Textiles Mills, Gurgaon
28. Kelvinator of India Limited, Faridabad
29. Laldee Private Limited, Faridabad
30. Maruti Limited, Gurgaon
31. Northern India Iron & Steel Co., Faridabad
32. Orient General Industries Ltd., Faridabad
33. The Printers House Private Ltd., Ballabgarh
34. Payen-Talbros Limited, Faridabad
35. Rattanchand Harjasrai (Mouldings) Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad
36. Super Seals India Private Ltd., Faridabad
37. Skytone Electricals (India), Faridabad
38. Taylor Instrument Company (India) Ltd., Faridabad
39. Universal Electrics Limited, Faridabad

Labour Welfare Centres.—A Government Labour Welfare Centre was established at Faridabad in 1959. It provides educational as well as recreational facilities to workers and their children. The women are trained in tailoring, embroidery and needle work. After six month's training, the trainees are awarded certificates. Indoor and outdoor games are also organised in the centre and radio and musical instruments have been provided for recreation. Cultural and variety programmes are organised occasionally. A television set has also been provided in Faridabad Centre. To look after the small children of female workers, one creche has also been set up in the Labour Welfare Centre at Faridabad.

Strikes.—In spite of the best efforts to promote good relations between the employers and workmen, strikes do occur and result in loss of work. The number of establishments, number of workers involved and the man-days lost in strikes during the period November 1, 1966 to March 31, 1971 and year-wise figures for the period 1971-72 to 1976-77 are shown below:

	November 1, 1966 to March 31, 1971	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74	1974- 75	1975- 76	1976- 77
Number of establishments in which strikes occurred	83	23	30	22	27	15	7
Number of workers involved	33,831	8,794	13,981	10,072	6,254	3,019	410
Man-days lost	4,26,500	62,611	81,947	2,89,082	85,768	32,298	14,165

A few of these work-stoppages continued for more than one month. Obviously, industrial relation at times became much strained but the situation on the whole remained under control.

Trade Unions.—The trade union movement in the district has gained momentum which is reflected in the steady increase in the number of registered trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. Up to 1963-64, there were 53 registered trade unions in the district. By March 31, 1971, the number of such trade unions rose to 129, but with the transfer of most of the Rewari tahsil to the Mahendragarh district consequent upon the re-organisation of the Gurgaon district in December 1972, the number of registered trade unions decreased. It was 120 on March 31, 1974. However, by March 31, 1975, the number of such trade unions rose to 133. On March 31, 1977,

the number of trade unions in the district was 145 as shown in Table LXI of Appendix. Twenty-eight of these, with membership of more than 200, may be regarded as more important. The following data show their membership and affiliation as on December 31, 1977 :—

Name of the trade union 1	Membership 2	Affiliation 3
1. Air Force Civilian Karamchhari Union, Gurgaon	210	—
2. Bharat Carbon, Ribbon & Murari Paper Mills Workers Union, Faridabad	315	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
3. Bata Shoe Workers Union, Faridabad	700	All India Trade Union Congress
4. Bata Karamchhari Sangh, Faridabad	670	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
5. Chemical Industries Employees Union, Faridabad	461	International Labour Organisation
6. Engg. Mazdoor Union, Faridabad	2,710	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
7. Escorts Employees Union, Faridabad	300	All India Trade Union Congress
8. Escorts Karamchhari Sangh, Faridabad	1,208	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
9. Factory Workers Union, Gurgaon	250	All India Trade Union Congress
10. Faridabad Engg. Workers Union, Faridabad	1,700	All India Trade Union Congress
11. Government of India Press Workers Union, Faridabad	377	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
12. Gedore Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad	1,950	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
13. Gedore Workers Union, Faridabad	2,001	—
14. Gurgaon Engg. Workers Union, Gurgaon	200	All India Trade Union Congress
15. General Engg. Employees Union, Faridabad	947	National Labour Organisation

1	2	3
16. Haryana Bijli Board Karamchhari Parishad, Faridabad	1,990	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
17. Hitkari Bros. Mazdoor Union, Faridabad	458	National Labour Organisation
18. Hindustan Electric Works Union, Faridabad	319	All India Trade Union Congress
19. Industrial Workers Union, Faridabad	405	All India Trade Union Congress
20. Jawala Textile Mills Mazdoor Sangh, Gurgaon	500	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
21. K.G.Khosla Workers Union, Faridabad	200	National Labour Organisation
22. Metal Box Employees Union, Faridabad	499	Indian National Trade Union Congress
23. Nagar Palika Karamchhari Sangh, Faridabad	508	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
24. Rubber Industries Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad	775	—
25. Suti Mills Mazdoor Union, Faridabad	426	Centre of Indian Trade Union
26. Saw Mill & Wood Workers Union, Faridabad	220	All India Trade Union Congress
27. Textile Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad	4,460	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
28. Textile Mills Mazdoor Union, Gurgaon	300	All India Trade Union Congress

It is evident from the above that 10 of the trade unions are affiliated to the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh, 9 to the All India Trade Union Congress and 3 to the National Labour Organisation. The biggest among these is 'Trade Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad' with 4,460 members and is affiliated to the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh. The next comes 'Engg. Mazdoor Union, Faridabad' having 2,710 members which is also affiliated to the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.—Realising the importance of providing accommodation to the industrial workers at a rental within their means,

the Government of India initiated the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in September 1952. The following establishments have provided housing accommodation to their workers :—

1. Ameteeep Machine Tools Private Limited, Faridabad
2. Amar Nath Bhaskar Sons, Faridabad
3. Hindustan Vacuum Glass Limited, Faridabad
4. Hindustan Brown Boveri Limited, Faridabad
5. Yadav Potteries, Gurgaon
6. Gurgaon Porcelain Works, Gurgaon
7. Gaur Potteries, Gurgaon
8. Electronic Limited, Faridabad
9. Escorts Limited, Faridabad
10. Elsons Cotton Mills Private Limited, Ballabgarh
11. Shree Durga Industries, Gurgaon
12. Karam Potteries, Gurgaon
13. Lauls Private Limited, Faridabad
14. Government of India Press, Faridabad
15. Chhatwal Potteries, Gurgaon
16. Jawala Textile Mills, Gurgaon
17. Deepak Minerals Grinding & Pottery Co., Gurgaon
18. Bombay Potteries, Gurgaon
19. Jagdamber Potteries, Gurgaon
20. Kartar Potteries, Gurgaon
21. Mehtab Potteries, Gurgaon
22. Enkay (India) Rubber Company Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
23. Prince Kataria Potteries, Gurgaon
24. Durgal Vikas Udyog, Gurgaon

25. Algha Udyog, Gurgaon

26. B.T. Refractors, Gurgaon

Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.—The wages of the industrial workers are not sufficient to enable them to save adequately for their old age. When old age or illness renders them unfit for work, they are forced to lead a life of abject poverty and dependence. In the event of a worker's premature death, his dependents are left destitute. The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme framed by the Government of India under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, attempts to remedy this situation. The scheme was introduced on November 1, 1952. Starting with 6 industries, the Act covered 107 industries in 1966, 124 in 1970, 129 in 1975 and 153 industries as on March 31, 1977. Previously it was applicable to the factories employing 50 or more persons, but the limit was lowered from December 31, 1960, and factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons were covered under the scheme. Only 513 factories/establishments in the Gurgaon district were covered under the scheme by March 31, 1977.

Provident Fund contribution is deducted at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent from the monthly wages of the employees subscribing to the Fund and an equal amount is contributed by the employers. The rate of contributions was enhanced from $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to 8 per cent in January 1963 in respect of certain industries/classes of establishments employing 50 or more persons. By March 31, 1977, it was made applicable to 94 industries/classes of establishments.

The entire amount is deposited with the State Bank of India in the Employees' Provident Funds Account. The administrative charges at a fixed rate are contributed additionally by the employers. The Fund vests in a Central Board of Trustees having nominees of Central Government, State Government and representatives of employers and employees. The Central Provident Fund Commissioner at New Delhi is the Chief Executive Officer. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Chandigarh is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

The subscribers can withdraw money from their provident fund for certain approved purposes such as (i) payment of premia on their life insurance policies, (ii) meeting expenses in case of serious illness of any member of the family (iii) purchase of dwelling house, (iv) dwelling site or construction of a house (v) daughter's marriage and (vi) post-matriculation studies of the

children. In the event of calamities of an exceptional nature such as floods, earthquakes and cut of electricity in the factories, the subscribers are entitled to draw an advance. In the case of factories/establishments having been continuously closed down or locked up for more than six months, the advance can be taken subject to certain conditions.

A subscriber is allowed to withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the Fund under such circumstances as (i) on completing 15 years of membership, (ii) on attaining the age of 55 years, (iii) after retirement from service, (iv) retirement on account of permanent and total incapacity for work, (v) migration from India for permanent settlement abroad and (vi) termination of services in the case of retrenchment.

To afford financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of the deceased subscribers, a Death Relief Fund was set up in 1964. A minimum of Rs. 750 is assured by way of relief. A non-refundable advance is also granted in case of individual retrenchment in order to mitigate immediate hardship.

In the Gurgaon district, 100 factories/establishments were covered by December 1963 and out of 11,211 workers, 9,075 contributed to the scheme. By March 31, 1971, the scheme was extended to 286 units with 35,772 employees, of which 27,711 were members of the Fund. The similar figures on March 31, 1972 stood at : 290 units, 41,006 employees and 35,090 members. By March 31, 1973, the scheme had been extended to 323 factories/establishments, with 45,890 employees, of which 38,144 were members of the scheme.

Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme, 1971.—This scheme which provides long term financial security to the families of industrial and other employees was introduced by the Government of India by amending the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and was enforced on March 1, 1971. It provides family pension to the heirs of the members of the fund who die prematurely while in service. Employees who were subscribing to the fund on February 28, 1971, were given the choice to opt for this scheme which has been made compulsory since March 1, 1971, for all those subscribing to the fund.

Although no additional liability on the members is levied under the scheme, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of his wages is transferred to Family Pension Fund out of the amount of the subscriber as well as employer's contributions payable under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.

The members who join the Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme at the age of 25 years or less and retire after attaining the age of 60 years, are

eligible for retirement benefits under this scheme to the tune of Rs. 4,000. Similarly those leaving service for reasons other than death are also allowed withdrawal benefits at certain rates. For those who join this scheme after 25 years of age, certain percentage of reduction in benefits has been prescribed.

The benefits are admissible only if the member has contributed for 2 years otherwise his own share of contribution of Family Pension Fund along with interest at the rate of 5½ per cent is refundable to him.

Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme, 1976.—The Central Government has notified the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 and the provisions of the scheme have come into force from August 1, 1976. The scheme shall apply to the employees of factories/establishments which are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The employer shall pay 0.5 per cent of the aggregate of Basic Wages, Dearness Allowance (including the cash value of food concession) and retaining allowance, if any, payable to the employees and 0.1 per cent of the aggregate of Basic Wages for meeting the expenses in connection with the administration of the Insurance Scheme.

On the death of an employee who is a member of the Fund, the person entitled to receive the Provident Fund accumulations of the deceased shall, in addition to such accumulations, be paid an amount, equal to the average balance in the account of the deceased in the Fund during the preceding three years, not exceeding rupees ten thousand provided that the average balance in the account of the deceased member is not below the sum of Rs. 1,000 at any time during the preceding three years.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—It is designed to provide security in the form of cash benefits besides medical care to the industrial workers against well recognised contingencies like sickness, maternity injury, disablement and death due to employment injury. Periodical payments of cash are made to an insured person in case of sickness, suffering from disablement, confinement, miscarriage and to the dependents while the person dies as a result of an employment injury. Artificial limbs, artificial denture, spectacles and hearing aids are also supplied to the insured persons. Wherever applicable, the scheme is compulsory. The workers drawing wages up to rupees one thousand or less per mensem working in the factories employing 10 or more persons and using power in the manufacturing process are covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. This scheme, however, does not apply to the mines under the operation of the Mines Act, 1952, a railway running shed, factories which are employing 20 employees and not using power,

tea plantations, defence concerns and seasonal factories as defined in the Act. The contributions under this scheme are made by the employees and the employers according to a prescribed scale given below :

Average daily wages of an employee	Employee's weekly contribution	Employer's weekly contribution
	(Paise)	(Paise)
1. Below Rs. 2	—	75
2. Rs. 2 and above but below Rs. 3	40	80
3. Rs. 3 and above but below Rs. 4	50	100
4. Rs. 4 and above but below Rs. 6	70	140
5. Rs. 6 and above but below Rs. 8	95	190
6. Rs. 8 and above but below Rs. 12	125	250
7. Rs. 12 and above but below Rs. 16	175	350
8. Rs. 16 and above but below Rs. 24	275	550
9. Rs. 24 and above	375	750

The employer's contribution starts from the day the benefit provisions of the Act are extended to that area.

The scheme functions under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which has its headquarters at New Delhi. It is under the administrative control of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi. The scheme is at present executed in the State through the Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Chandigarh, who inspects factories, collects contributions and arranges payment of cash benefits.

The provision of medical benefit is the statutory responsibility of the State Government and facilities are to be given according to the standards laid down by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. Expenditure incurred on medical care to the extent of 7/8 is contributed by the Corporation and the remaining 1/8 of the total expenditure is borne by the State Government. The expenditure on other cash benefits is to be met entirely by the Corporation out of the Employees' State Insurance Fund.

To begin with, the scheme was introduced in Faridabad area on January 14, 1962 and full medical care was extended to families of the insured persons on September 24, 1976. Up to March 31, 1976, the scheme covered 88,400 employees working in 1,070 factories/establishments. Free medical treatment to the insured persons and the members of their families is administered through the E.S.I. Hospital, Faridabad¹ and the two E.S.I. Dispensaries at Ballabgarh and Gurgaon.

Periodical payments are given to an insured employee in case of sickness/employment injury, periodical payment in the shape of pension to the dependents of an employee if he/she dies of employment injury and Rs. 100 is paid to the eldest family member for the funeral rites.

An employee is entitled to receive special sickness benefit equal to twice the standard benefit rate if he/she undergoes sterilisation under the Family Planning Programme. This benefit was afforded from August 1, 1976.

Periodical payments are given to women employees in case of confinement, miscarriage or sickness arising out of confinement, premature birth of child or miscarriage.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The social welfare institution and scheme operating in the district are detailed below :

Kasturba Sewa Sadan, Faridabad.—This institution was established in 1949 by Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore. The Government took over charge of the Sadan on April 1, 1964. The Sadan helps to rehabilitate the destitute and deserted women. The Sadan is running a training-cum-production centre where women are trained in tailoring, hand embroidery, etc. The Sadan also gives allowance to some aged and infirm women. Most of its inmates hail from North-West Frontier Province and Punjab (Pakistan).

The entire expenditure on the maintenance of the Sadan is borne by the State Government. The expenditure, as shown below, was incurred during 1964-65 to 1976-77 :

Year 1	Expenditure 2
	(Rs.)
1964-65	1,72,231
1965-66	1,72,768
1966-67	1,66,039

1. For details, the Chapter on "Medical and Public Health Services" may be referred to.

1	2
1967-68	1,66,916
1968-69	1,70,428
1969-70	1,87,374
1970-71	1,81,816
1971-72	1,96,050
1972-73	1,80,945
1973-74	2,48,336
1974-75	2,85,336
1975-76	2,72,906
1976-77	2,74,539

Old Age Pension.—The protective umbrella of social security in the form of Old Age Pension was provided by the Government to the old, destitute and disabled persons in 1964 for the first time. The pension amount was fixed at Rs. 15 per month. The old, destitute or disabled persons who were in the age group of 65 years or above in the case of men and 60 years or above in the case of women and who were without subsistence or support, were made eligible for this pension. The scheme was scrapped in 1967 but was revived in April 1969 and the pension amount enhanced to Rs. 25 per month. It was further raised to Rs. 50 per month on April 1, 1977. The pension benefit was allowed as under :

Year	Beneficiaries
	(Number)
1969-70	103
1970-71	113
1971-72	199
1972-73	219
1973-74	85
1974-75	137
1975-76	160
1976-77	77

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jatis and Other Backward Classes¹ residing in the district are as under :

Scheduled Castes	Vimukat Jatis	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3
1. Ad Dharmi	1. Bengali	1. Aheria, Aheri, Heri, Naik, Thori or Turi
2. Bengali	2. Barar	2. Barra
3. Barar, Burar or Berar	3. Bauria	3. Beta, Hensi or Hesi
4. Batwal	4. Gandhaura	4. Bagria
5. Bauria or Bawaria	5. Nat	5. Barwar
6. Bazigar	6. Sansi	6. Baria, Tamboli
7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi		7. Bargai, Bairagi
8. Bhanjra		8. Batterha
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Regar, Raigar, Ramdasi, or Ravidasi		9. Bharbhunja, Bharbhuja
10. Chanal		10. Bhat, Bhatra, Darpi, Ramiya
11. Dagi		11. Bhuhalia, Lohar
12. Dhanak		12. Changar
13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom		13. Chirimar
14. Darain		14. Chang
15. Dohgri, Dhangri or Saggi		15. Chimba, Chhipi, Chimpa, Darzi, Tank
16. Gagra		16. Daiya

1. Scheduled Castes have been defined in Article 341 of the Constitution of India. Vimukat Jatis connote such a tribe, gang or class of persons or any part of a tribe, gang or class of persons which are deemed to be Criminal Tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924. 'Other Backward Classes' include Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, recognised as such by the State Government on social and/or economic basis. Scheduled Castes professing a religion other than Hinduism are deemed to be 'Other Backward Classes'.

1	2	3
17. Gandhila or Gandil, Gondola		17. Dhobis
18. Kabirpanthi or Julaha		18. Dakaut
19. Khatik		19. Dhimar, Mallah, Kashyap Rajputs
20. Kori, Koli		20. Dhosali, Dosali
21. Marija or Marecha (Yaricha)		21. Faqir
22. Mazhabi		22. Gwaria, Gauria or Gwar
23. Megh		23. Ghirath including Chahng and Bahti
24. Nat		24. Ghasi, Ghasiara or Ghosi
25. Od		25. Gorkhas
26. Pasi		26. Gadaria
27. Perna		27. Gwala, Gowala
28. Pherera		28. Garhi Loharo
29. Sanhai		29. Hajjam, Nai
30. Sanhal		30. Jhangra Bhahman
31. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh		31. Jogi Nath
32. Sapela		32. Kenjar or Kanchan
33. Sarera (Saresb)		33. Kurmi
34. Sikligar		34. Kahar, Jhinwar or Dhinar
35. Sirkiband		35. Kumhars (including Prajapatis)
36. Sansoi		36. Khati
		37. Kangohra
		38. Kuchband
		39. Kamboj

1	2	3
		40. Labana
		41. Lakhera, Manihar
		42. Lohar
		43. Madari
		44. Mirasi
		45. Mochi
		46. Nar
		47. Nais
		48. Nalbad
		49. Noongarh
		50. Pinja, Penja
		51. Rehra, Rehara or Rer
		52. Raigar
		53. Rai Sikhs
		54. Rachband
		55. Shorgir,
		56. Sighikant, Singhiwal
		57. Soi
		58. Thathora, Tampora
		59. Teli
		60. Vanzara
		61. Weaver (Julaha)

These people are scattered all over the district. However, the main concentration of the Vimukat Jatis is in the Palwal tahsil.

The different professions adopted by these classes include agricultural labour, sweeping and scavenging, leather tanning, shoe-making, *sirki*-making, basket and rope-making, pigs and sheep rearing, snake charming, hair cutting, iron smithy, washing, dyeing, etc. Generally they live in small thatched huts on the outskirts of the villages. The members of the Vimukat Jatis are wandering people and set up temporary structures here and there as they shift from one place to another.

The total number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the re-organised Gurgaon district, on the basis of 1971 Census, works out to 2,13,179 (1,14,426 males and 98,753 females). Of these 1,83,566 persons (98,098 males and 85,468 females) lived in villages while the remaining 29,613 persons (16,328 males and 13,285 females) in towns. The tahsil-wise distribution of their population is given in Table LXII of Appendix.

The Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes has adopted a number of measures for the benefit of these classes in pursuance of the Directive Principles embodied in the Constitution of India:

Removal of untouchability.—Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. The practice of untouchability has also been declared an offence under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 now known as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Despite these constitutional guarantees, it is extant in one form or another especially in the rural areas. To eradicate untouchability, a special programme is carried on through community centres known as Sanskar Kendras and Balwadis, under the aegis of the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. These are started at places where there are large concentrations of members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. These centres are open to all classes without any distinction. Besides the 3 R's (reading, writing and arithmetic), women are taught cooking, first-aid, home nursing, care of the baby, mending of clothes and some craft by a Lady Social Worker, while children are taught cleanliness, games, good behaviour and cultivation of right habits. The charges on cloth, sewing machines and books are met by the Government. The Male Social Worker attached to the Centre holds adult literacy classes, teaches technique of cottage industries, organises sports, games and cultural programmes besides propagating against untouchability. The Lady Attendant, who is a trained *dai*, attends to maternity cases in villages.

Four community centres are functioning at Faridabad, Dayalpur (tahsil

Ballabgarh), Pirthla (tahsil Palwal) and Manpur (tahsil Nuh). The three other centres functioning at Shamaspur, Machhana (tahsil Gurgaon) and Nangal Mubarakpur (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka) were shifted in 1974 to villages Baroli (tahsil Bawal of the Mahendragarh district), Niwani (tahsil Rewari of the Mahendragarh district) and Kalwa (tahsil Safidon of the Jind district) respectively.

Promotion of education.—The persons belonging to these classes are, by and large, illiterate. The special measures taken by the Government to spread education among them are described in the Chapter on 'Education and Culture'.

Subsidy for construction of new houses.—To provide shelter to the homeless members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis, subsidies are granted for the construction of new houses. A subsidy of Rs. 900 for the construction of a house was given to a person who had no house of his own¹. The subsidy amount of Rs. 900 was raised to Rs. 2,000 in each case from 1974-75. The proprietary rights of the house remain vested in the Government for 20 years and thereafter the house becomes the property of the beneficiary. The latter, of course, has free use of the house during this period. During the period 1959-60 to 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 6,44,450 was disbursed to 625 beneficiaries, all of whom have constructed their houses in the shape of colonies at Badhapur, Palwal, Garauli, Mahchana, Sohna, Harsana (tahsil Gurgaon), Partapgarh, Ankhir (tahsil Ballabgarh), Pattan, Punjana (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka), Jodhpur, Bhagola, Pirthla, Jaundipura (tahsil Palwal), Tohana and Dabri (tahsil Rewari of Mahendragarh district), and 542 individually at other places in the district. During 1973-74, 12 villages were declared as Jayanti villages and in every village seven persons were given Rs. 2,000 each for the construction of a house.

Subsidy for house sites.—Overcrowding of houses in the Harijan *bastis* in the rural area poses a serious problem. Although the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulations) Act, 1961, has conferred upon the Harijans proprietary rights over the sites under their houses, yet the problem remains unsolved. The scheme envisaged grant of a subsidy of Rs. 200 to each deserving and needy member of the Scheduled Castes for the purchase of a new house site to relieve congestion in the *bastis*. The scheme was introduced during 1958-59 and up to March 1967, 18 persons benefited from it and received Rs. 3,600 as subsidy. The scheme was withdrawn from April 1, 1967. House sites are now being given to the members of the Scheduled Castes and other landless families under

1. A house consisting of a room, verandah, kitchen and courtyard on a total area of 125 or 150 square yards, was constructed. The unskilled labour and site were provided by the beneficiary himself.

a special programme initiated by the Government of India through the State Housing Department/Board.

Drinking-water amenities.—Grants are given to the Harijans in rural as well as in urban areas for the provision of drinking-water facilities. The wells and hand-pumps constructed as such are open to the general public also. The scheme was introduced during 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 4,65,150 was granted in 387 cases, as shown below, up to 1976-77 except 1973-74 and 1974-75 when no grant was given due to withdrawal of the scheme.

	Number	Amount (Rs.)
Sinking of new wells	227	4,07,600
Installation of hand-pumps	20	5,700
Repair of old wells	140	51,850
	387	4,65,150

Facilities for industrial training.—To improve the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis, their young men are trained as skilled workers by giving them training on an apprenticeship basis in various trades in different institutions.¹ Twenty per cent of the seats stand reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis and two per cent for the Other Backward Classes. During the course of training, which varies from one year to two years, a monthly stipend of Rs. 45 is granted to a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes or from the Vimukat Jatis. No stipend under this scheme is admissible to a candidate of Other Backward Classes. This particular scheme is calculated to improve the status not only of the individual concerned but also of the families to which they belong.

Grant of interest-free loan.—For lack of finance, members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes find it difficult to establish themselves in the professions of law, medicine, engineering and architecture. They also need money for establishing or expanding an industry, business or trade such as shoe-making, cattle-breeding, dairy, sheep-breeding, wood work,

1. For details about these institutions, the Chapter on 'Education and Culture' may be referred to.

weaving, sewing, etc. They are, therefore, helped with loans, free of interest, under the Punjab Backward Classes (Grant of Loans) Act, 1957. These loans are recovered in 20 half-yearly instalments and the first recovery starts after the lapse of four years from the date of drawal of the loan. The maximum amount which is granted to a borrower is Rs. 2,000.

The scheme was introduced in 1958-59 and up to March 31, 1977, a sum of Rs. 2,87,045, which included a loan of Rs. 43,550 given to 72 persons during 1965-66 out of Harijan Kalyan Fund, was advanced to 395 persons of the district.

Subsidy/loan for purchase of agricultural lands.—Members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis in rural areas generally depend on land for their livelihood but most of them have no land of their own. To help the deserving landless members of these communities to acquire land, the scheme as it existed before 1969-70, provided a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 to a member who in turn had to contribute the remaining amount from his own resources to acquire not less than five acres of land costing not less than Rs. 900 per acre. A person so settled was given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for constructing a house or a well on the land purchased. A sum of Rs. 360 as subsidy to meet the expenses on stamp duty for registration of such land was also provided in each case. The following amounts were disbursed as subsidy from 1956-57 to 1972-73 :—

Scheme	Period	Amount disbursed as subsidy (Rs.)	Beneficia- ries (Number)
Purchase of agricultural land	1956-57 to 1968-69	3,16,000	158
Construction of house/well under Land Scheme	1956-57 to 1972-73	1,01,500	203
Stamp Duty	1956-57 to 1972-73	23,040	64

With effect from 1969-70, the subsidy oriented 'land purchase scheme' has been remodelled into a loan scheme under which a loan of Rs. 4,500 is granted for the purchase of three acres of land. The loan bears 3 per cent interest and is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments commencing after four

years from the date of disbursement. After the land has been bought, a subsidy of Rs. 360 is paid to the loanee for the purchase of agricultural implements. Besides, a person so settled is given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for the construction of a house or a well if one does not exist. This subsidy of Rs. 500 is also given to others who have their own land but no well or house thereon.

During the period 1969-70 to 1972-73, a loan of Rs. 1,03,000 was disbursed to 21 persons and in addition, a subsidy amounting to Rs. 5,000 was given for the purchase of agricultural implements. No subsidy was given during 1973-74 to 1976-77.

Loan/subsidy for the purchase of agricultural land has been stopped from 1973-74 and under the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972, the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes are now entitled to the surplus area.

Legal assistance.—To protect them against the tyranny of landlords or other exploiting classes, the members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukhat Jatis are provided with legal assistance to defend themselves in cases involving ejectment from land and abduction cases, etc. The implementation of this scheme is under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner as well as the District Welfare Officer. This assistance since inception of the scheme in 1958-59 up to 1976-77 has been granted in 46 cases and amounts to Rs. 1,380.

Subsidy for the purchase of pigs/poultry birds.—The deserving and needy members of the Scheduled Castes are given a subsidy of Rs. 800 each for the purchase of four pigs of imported or *desi* breed. The subsidy is given in kind, and the purchase is effected from the Government Piggery Farm, Hisar. A sum of Rs. 71,200 has been paid to 89 beneficiaries during the period 1966-67 to 1976-77. The condition to purchase imported breed of pigs from Government Piggery Farm has been relaxed. Pigs now can be purchased from the open market as well. No subsidy was granted for the purchase of poultry birds.

Advance of loans (Miscellaneous).—An interest-free loan to the tune of Rs. 200 (it was Rs. 150 prior to 1969-70) to each post-matric and Rs. 400 to each post-graduate Scheduled Castes student is advanced for the purchase of books and stationery. This loan is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments and the recovery commences after four years of its disbursement. This loan is governed by the Backward Classes Loans Act, 1957 and the rules framed thereunder. The scheme was introduced in 1967-68 and the following loans

were advanced:—

Year	Loan advanced (Rs.)	Beneficiaries (Number)
1967-68	18,450	109
1968-69	—	—
1969-70	18,450	92
1970-71	11,750	59
1971-72	—	—
1972-73	23,450	114
1973-74	15,200	76
1974-75	28,700	143
1975-76	12,850	64
1976-77	8,200	41
Total :	1,37,050	698

The Scheduled Castes were advanced loan out of Harijan Kalyan Fund for setting up different trades and professions. The maximum amount of loan was Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 5,000 in case of certain specified trades) and the rate of interest was three per cent. It was recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments and the recovery commenced after four years of its disbursement. The scheme was introduced in 1967-68 and the amounts, as shown below, were advanced as loan during 1967-68 to 1970-71 :

Year	Loan advanced (Rs.)	Loanees (Number)
1967-68	77,100	138
1968-69	3,46,200	411
1969-70	1,75,600	197
1970-71	3,63,320	232
Total :	9,62,220	978

The scheme was discontinued from 1971-72.

Under another scheme which was operative only for the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 56,000 was advanced as loan to 56 persons (32 urban and 24 rural) for the purchase of residential plots. The loan was recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments with 3 per cent interest to be commenced after four years of disbursement.

The assistance afforded to the Harijans by way of implementation of the schemes enumerated above may be seen at a glance in the following table :—

Scheme	Subsidy/ grant	Loan	Total	Persons benefited
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Number)
1. Subsidy for the construction of new houses	6,44,450	—	6,44,450	1,167
2. Subsidy for house sites	3,600	—	3,600	18
3. Drinking water amenities (wells and hand-pumps)	4,65,150	—	4,65,150	387 (units)
4. Interest-free loan	—	2,87,045	2,87,045	395
5. Subsidy/loan for purchase of agricultural land	3,16,000	1,03,000	4,19,000	179
6. Legal assistance	1,380	—	1,380	46
7. Subsidy for the purchase of pigs/poultry birds	71,200	—	71,200	89
8. Advance of loans (Miscellaneous)				
... (i) to post-graduate students (interest-free)	—	1,37,050	1,37,050	698
(ii) for setting up trades and professions out of Harijan Kalyan Fund	—	9,62,220	9,62,220	978
(iii) for purchase of residential plots	—	56,000	56,000	56
Total :	15,01,780	15,45,315	30,47,095	

The problem of Harijan Welfare is gigantic. The Harijans form 15.54 per cent¹ of the total population of the district (according to the 1971 Census), but the funds available to finance the schemes formulated to help them are relatively meagre. Therefore, the schemes aimed at economic uplift of these classes have resulted in improvement of the economic condition of a small number of such people.

Mention may also be made of some of the representative institutions working for the uplift of the Backward Classes. These are : Harijan Sewak Sangh, Gurgaon ; Hind Sweepers Sewak Samaj, Gurgaon; Harijan Sabha, Gurgaon; Scheduled Castes Federation, Palwal ; and Akhil Bharatiya Balmiki Sangh, Faridabad.

Subsidy for construction/repair of chopals.—Scheduled Castes have no place of their own where they can celebrate the festivals or the marriages of their children. In order to remove this difficulty State Government introduced a scheme in 1970-71 under which Rs. 5,000 are given as subsidy for the construction of a new *chopal* and Rs. 2,000 for the repair of old one. The following subsidy was sanctioned in the district :—

Year	Amount advanced	Chopals
	(Rs.)	(Number)
1970-71	15,000	5
1971-72	1,13,000	51
1972-73	34,000	13
1973-74	87,000	23
1974-75	57,000	21
1975-76	1,07,000	36
1976-77	1,27,000	42

Pre-examination training centres.—For the Scheduled Castes students who are in search of jobs in Government offices and want to learn Hindi/English type-writing and short-hand, the State Government has opened three Pre-Examination Training Centres at Ambala (1969-70), and Bhiwani and Rohtak (1971-72). These centres also help the students to prepare themselves for

1. Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1976-77, p. 21.

other competitions such as Selection of Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Assistant Grade Examination.

Each centre, admission to which is open to eligible candidates from all over the State, has a provision of 60 seats. The students are given guidance in the subjects of English and General Knowledge and books are supplied from the library of the respective centre. Every student is given a monthly stipend of Rs. 75 to meet the expenses of board and lodging.

Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam Limited.—In 1961, the erstwhile Punjab Government enacted the Temporary Taxation Act to raise additional funds to be utilised on the scheme intended to ameliorate the social and economic conditions of Harijans. Under the law, Rs. 3.86 crore was collected and placed in a separate fund known as 'Harijan Kalyan Fund'. Out of this fund, loans were advanced to Harijans under various schemes and after re-organisation of the Punjab (November 1, 1966) the balance of Rs. 1.09 crore was apportioned among the two States of Punjab and Haryana.

On January 2, 1971, the Haryana Government authorised the formation of Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam Limited under the Companies Act with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crore with the sole object of giving financial assistance to the Harijans for their socio-economic and educational uplift. The Nigam advances loans at nominal interest, payable in easy instalments for various trades/professions such as dairy farming, leather work, flour mills, brickkilns, poultry, piggery, purchase of sheep and goats, purchase and development of agricultural land, higher studies, etc. A loan up to Rs. 10,000 is given to an individual and up to Rs. 50,000 to registered partnership firms and cooperative societies consisting of cent per cent Scheduled Castes members.

A Board of Directors consisting of 15 members conducts the business of the Nigam. Of these, 7 are to be the employees of the State Government and 7 (including 4 Scheduled Castes) are to be non-officials and one Director has to be either a retired employee of the Government or a Government employee. The Government may from time to time appoint Chairman/Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors out of these 15 Directors. For the conduct and the management of the business of the Nigam in general, subject to the control and supervision of the Board of Directors, the Government has appointed one of the Directors to be the Managing Director who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Nigam.

The Managing Director is assisted by an Accounts Officer and an Executive Officer at headquarters with supporting staff. In the Gurgaon district,

the Nigam has appointed a Field Officer who guides the Harijans for applying loans.

Loans advanced by the Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam to the members of Scheduled Castes of Gurgaon district for various trades/professions during 1971-72 to 1976-77 are given below :

Trade/ profession	Loans advanced					
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Dairy farming	61,100	18,900	46,500	33,000	37,250	9,000
Sheep and goats	—	6,000	17,000	45,000	12,500	5,500
Leather	7,500	2,000	14,000	17,000	9,000	1,500
Piggery	—	—	6,000	57,000	17,500	14,500
Poultry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour mill	—	—	—	10,000	9,000	—
Legal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tempo	30,000	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural land	—	—	—	15,000	15,000	10,000
Miscellaneous	1,00,000	—	18,500	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total :	1,98,600	26,900	1,02,000	1,85,000	1,08,250	48,500

PROHIBITION

Prohibition is one of the directive principles enunciated in the Constitution of India. With this end in view, the Rohtak district was singled out for an experiment in Prohibition (on October 2, 1948) by the first post-Independence Government of the erstwhile East Punjab on the ground that its vegetarian inhabitants in majority would respond to this scheme effectively. But unfortunately this experiment proved a failure and notwithstanding the police and the law during the period of about 19 years (1948 to 1967), alcoholic consumption, instead of going down, increased through illicit sources. The programme of prohibition was, therefore, scrapped in the new

State of Haryana from April 1, 1967. The Government then decided to go slow and devised a policy of minimising consumption of liquor and at the same time extracting the maximum revenue. It was intended to avoid interfering with the habitual liquor consumers and it was hoped that increased levies would discourage drinking by the masses. A programme of partial prohibition of observing two dry days, viz. Monday and Tuesday, in a week besides three closed days (i.e. Independence day : 15th August, Acharya Vinobha Bhave's birthday : 11th September, and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday : 2nd October), was also introduced on April 1, 1969 in the Gurgaon district as in other districts of the State. The intention was to increase the number of dry days gradually in each successive year and thus achieve complete prohibition within three to four years.

Consequent upon the implementation of this policy of partial prohibition, the Gurgaon district alone suffered a loss of Rs. 68,89,000 in 1969-70. The liquor shops in the district which were auctioned for Rs. 1,62,76,000 during 1968-69 could get only Rs. 93,87,000 for 1969-70. The loss apart, the policy of two dry days in a week did not bring about the desired result. The people had either been stocking liquor for consumption during the dry days or purchased their requirements from the bootleggers. It also encouraged illicit distillation. The licensees also sometimes indulged in malpractices of selling liquor on prohibited days. The whole situation was, therefore, reviewed in March 1970 and it was decided to enforce from April 1970 only the policy of observing three closed days in a year. However, since April 1, 1973, every 7th day of a month is observed as a closed day. This has been done to refrain the labour class from purchasing liquor on the day when they get their pay packets. Further, no liquor shop was to be opened within a distance of 50 metres from any educational institution or bus stand or bus stop or a place of public worship or public entertainment, and within 100 metres of a school or a college for women. The maximum limit of keeping only one bottle of country spirit in an individual's possession introduced on April 1, 1969 was allowed to continue. Further, with effect from April 1, 1972, this distance for locating the liquor shops was increased from 50 metres to 100 metres and 100 metres to 150 metres respectively.

In 1970-71, there were 26 retail vends of country liquor and 9 retail and wholesale vends of foreign liquor in the district besides a beer bar at Faridabad. To promote tourism by attracting a large number of foreign tourists to Badkhal Lake and Suraj Kund, the popular holiday resorts and picnic spots near Delhi, two bars were opened by the Government at these places in 1970-71.

In 1972-73, the number of retail vends of country liquor rose to 31 and that of retail and wholesale vends of foreign liquor to 61. As is evident from the data given below, this number continued registering increase despite the fact that the area of the district had decreased consequent upon the transfer of most of the Rewari tahsil to the Mahendragarh district in December 1972 :

Year	Retail and wholesale vends of country liquor (Number)	Retail and whole- sale vends of foreign liquor (Number)
1973-74	31	80
1974-75	43	91
1975-76	23	34
1976-77	28	40

The consumption of exciseable articles in the district during 1959-60 to 1976-77 and the revenue collections made by the State Government under the Punjab Excise Act, are shown below. The steep rise within a period of 15 years (1959-60 to 1974-75) and the substantial decline in the two following years (1975-76 and 1976-77) are noticeable :

Year	Consumption of exciseable articles					Revenue collections under the Punjab Excise Act (Rs.)
	Country spirit	Indian made foreign spirit	Bhang	Foreign liquor	Beer and wine	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	LP gallons	LP gallons	Seers	LP gallons	Bulk gallons	
1959-60	8,010	2,735	35,530	32	2,630	9,82,699
1960-61	9,274	3,483	31,312	40	6,015	10,95,835
1961-62	14,869	8,090	46,458	39	6,907	12,74,626
	LP Litres	LP Litres	Kilograms	LP Litres	Bulk Litres	
1962-63	60,092	22,471	25,204	232	35,857	16,18,109
1963-64	90,780	13,250	24,995	182	35,282	17,81,507

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964-65	1,39,356	19,042	18,232	186	43,225	29,92,734
1965-66	1,45,420	24,221	—	115	65,605	37,01,617
1966-67	2,49,404	17,498	—	264	93,538	50,62,417
1967-68	5,05,104	41,455	—	235	94,576	1,08,37,859
1968-69	6,52,455	37,905	—	344	1,07,699	1,42,46,305
1969-70	4,68,192	43,960	—	115	1,35,782	1,15,08,193
1970-71	7,09,200	54,916	—	132	2,01,747	1,63,07,032
1971-72	7,97,122	67,136	—	177	2,16,505	1,72,73,700
1972-73	8,21,990	1,39,328	—	122	4,84,071	2,49,22,464
1973-74	7,47,230	1,49,426	—	171	4,56,764	2,54,51,070
1974-75	7,61,020	1,84,438	—	27	4,16,614	3,23,86,092
1975-76	3,12,700	70,559	—	3,810	1,10,200	1,20,70,543
1976-77	3,30,146	57,132	—	...	2,12,766	1,29,26,146

The oral consumption of opium was prohibited on April 1, 1959. There was no sale of *bhang* after April 1, 1965 due to total prohibition of its oral consumption.

The steady increase in the consumption of country liquor was due apparently to the increased paying capacity of the consumers in the rural areas. The decreased consumption of foreign liquor possibly on account of its high price accounts for sure increase in the use of country-made foreign liquor.

The increase in consumption of the Indian made foreign spirit and beer is due to their availability at cheap rates and pure quality. This is a sufficient attraction for customers from the adjoining States, i.e. Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The demand has also gone up within the district itself. The number of licensees (L.2) in the district increased from 3 in 1965-66 to 34 in 1975-76 and 40 in 1976-77. Besides, there are 2 (L.10) licensees for the retail sale of beer on and off the premises.

The number of cases detected under the Excise and the Opium Acts

during the years 1959-60 to 1976-77 were as under :

Year	Excise Act	Opium Act
1959-60	110	26
1960-61	175	42
1961-62	170	20
1962-63	229	16
1963-64	220	18
1964-65	136	23
1965-66	229	18
1966-67	141	16
1967-68	442	29
1968-69	393	39
1969-70	505	36
1970-71	581	35
1971-72	1,018	70
1972-73	1,002	60
1973-74	735	51
1974-75	1,191	121
1975-76	1,181	121
1976-77	1,389	211

CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS

R.K.M. Educational and Charitable Trust, Faridabad.—Started in 1976 by Prof. Balwant Singh (Retired Director of Public Instruction), this trust is a registered charitable organisation. It is at present housed in Bhagwan Niw. s, 1288, Sector 15, Faridabad. Its main object is to help the weaker sections of society irrespective of caste, creed or community. It provides relief to sufferers especially widows, stipends to the poor but bright students, subsidies to students for books and uniforms, medicines for those who have no means for regular treatment and also gives aid to institutions for teaching appliances and setting up of book banks.

The trust has a team of honorary dedicated workers and thus the cost of running it is minimal. The trust expenditure is met out of the interest income of its corpus fund to which all donations are credited.¹

1. Although the trust came into being with an initial donation of Rs. 31,393, it has made a steady progress and the amount in its corpus fund has gone up to Rs. 2.5 lakh within a short span of 5 years. The number of students who were given stipends for 1981-82 comes to 67 (42 boys and 25 girls) : Haryana-55, Punjab-4, Uttar Pradesh-3, Andhra Pradesh-1, Rajasthan-2, Bihar-1 and Chandigarh-1. Besides, the trust provided subsidy for rehabilitation of one widow, opening of one book bank, 7 poor students for books, and maintenance and medical relief to 6 widows and 5 handicapped persons. The trust has also adopted one school in the rural area (Government High School, Panhera Khurd) for intensive development. Thus the trust is inching forward in furtherance of its objectives. Its expenditure during 1981-82 is likely to be around Rs. 18,000.

Chapter XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The term public life is comprehensive in so far as it includes all political and social activities concerned with the life of the community at large. The political aspect of public life in the Gurgaon district is reflected by the activity of organised political parties and the representation of the district in the legislative bodies (both State and Central). Various voluntary bodies are responsible for organising activity in the social and cultural spheres.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURES

The Gurgaon district has so far witnessed six general elections to the Lok Sabha and five to the Vidhan Sabha¹ besides a Mid-term Election (held in May 1968) to the Vidhan Sabha.

LOK SABHA (HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE)

For the First General Elections held in 1952, 5,01,593 persons were eligible for franchise in the Gurgaon district. There was only one single-member constituency of Gurgaon for Lok Sabha which returned a Congress candidate. The number of contestants for this single seat and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party are exhibited below:

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percent- age
Indian National Congress	1	1	1,13,269	44.96
Zamindara Party	1	—	32,518	12.91
Independents	4	—	1,06,159	42.13
Total:	6	1	2,51,946	100

1. The Sixth General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha were held in June 1977.

For the Second General Elections of 1957, the number of persons eligible for franchise in the district rose to 5,63,286 as against 5,01,593 in 1952. This time also the one single-member parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon returned the Congress candidate. The number of contestants for this seat and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party are shown below :

Party	Contes- tants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percent- age
Indian National Congress	1	1	1,91,221	66.68
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	1	—	95,553	33.32
Total :	2	1	2,86,774	100

For the Third General Elections of 1962, the number of persons eligible for franchise in the district rose to 6,48,958 as against 5,63,286 in 1957 and 5,01,593 in 1952. As in the previous elections, there was only one parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon which again returned the Congress candidate. The following were the number of contestants for the seat and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percent- age
Indian National Congress	1	1	1,12,342	37.15
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	1	—	39,305	13.00
Republican Party	1	—	21,446	7.09
Independents	3	—	1,29,310	42.76
Total :	6	1	3,02,403	100

For the Fourth General Elections of 1967, the number of persons eligible for franchise in the district rose to 7,47,519 as against 6,48,958 in 1962, 5,63,286 in 1957 and 5,01,593 in 1952. This time the single parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon unlike the previous elections, returned an independent candidate. The following were the number of contestants for this seat and the number

and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percent- age
Indian National Congress	1	—	87,018	24.91
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	1	—	70,166	20.08
Republican Party	1	—	41,213	11.08
Communist Party of India	1	—	12,276	3.51
Communist Party of India (M)	1	—	16,580	4.74
Independents	4	1	1,22,141	34.96
Total :	9	1	3,49,394	100

Lok Sabha was dissolved and Fifth General Elections were held in March 1971, about a year ahead of the normal schedule. For the first time elections were held only for the parliamentary seat. For this election, the number of persons eligible for franchise in the district rose to 8,23,295 as against 7,47,519 in 1967, 6,48,958 in 1962, 5,63,286 in 1957 and 5,01,593 in 1952. There was, as before, only one parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon. This seat, which had been lost by the Congress to an independent candidate, was re-captured by the Congress candidate. The number of contestants for this seat and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party are given below :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percent- age
Congress (Presided over by Jagjivan Ram)	1	1	1,99,333	51.48
Vishal Haryana Party	1	—	22,979	5.93
Republican Party(K)	1	—	6,781	1.75
Independents	9	—	1,58,113	40.84
Total :	12	1	3,87,206	100

The Sixth General Elections to Lok Sabha were held in March 1977. The

number of persons eligible for franchise in the district was 8,01,529 (the number of persons declined due to the transfer of the Rewari tahsil excluding the Pataudi sub-tahsil from the Gurgaon district to the Mahendragarh district) as against 8,23,295 in 1971, 7,47,519 in 1967, 6,48,958 in 1962, 5,63,286 in 1957 and 5,01,593 in 1952. Due to delimitation of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha constituencies in 1974, a single-member constituency of Faridabad consisting of the area falling in nine Assembly constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Meola Maharajpur, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur, Hathin, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh and Taoru, was formed. The seat was won by a candidate of newly created Janata Party.¹ The number of contestants for this seat and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Janata Party	1	1	1,84,948	44.30
Indian National Congress	1	—	58,079	13.91
Communist Party of India (M)	1	—	1,118	0.20
Independents	4	—	1,73,340	41.59
Total :	7	1	4,17,485	100

RAJYA SABHA (COUNCIL OF STATES)

The erstwhile State of Punjab was represented in Rajya Sabha by one resident of the Gurgaon district from 1952 to 1966. Thereafter the Haryana State was also represented in Rajya Sabha by one resident of this district from 1966 to 1968.

VIDHAN SABHA (LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

For the First General Elections to Punjab Vidhan Sabha in 1952, the district was divided into 8 constituencies consisting of 9 seats. Rewari was the only double-member constituency while the remaining constituencies Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh, Palwal, Hasanpur, Ballabgarh, Gurgaon and Sohna returned one member each. The congress candidates were returned from all the constituencies. The number of contestants, the seats won and the

1. The constituent parties forming the Janata Party were: Congress (Organisation), Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal and Socialist Party.

number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party are shown below :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	9	9	1,64,847	49.81
Zamindara Party	7	—	90,746	27.42
Socialist Party	1	—	8,240	2.49
Depressed Classes League	1	—	1,151	0.35
Independents	20	—	65,935	19.93
Total :	38	9	3,30,919	100

For the Second General Elections to Punjab Vidhan Sabha in 1957, although 8 constituencies were to return 9 members as before, Palwal, instead of Rewari, was made a double-member constituency while the remaining 7 constituencies of Firozpur Jhirka, Hasanpur, Nuh, Gurgaon, Pataudi, Rewari and Jatusana, were single-member constituencies. Again, the Congress candidates were returned from all these constituencies. The following were the number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	9	9	2,09,204	53.28
Praja Socialist Party	1	—	3,057	0.78
Communist Party of India	1	—	5,319	1.35
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	5	—	66,665	16.99
Independents	14	—	1,08,306	27.60
Total :	30	9	3,92,551	100

Following the splitting up of all double-member constituencies in the country by the Election Commission, Ballabgarh constituency (reserved) was

created out of the double-member constituency of Palwal for the Third General Elections to Punjab Vidhan Sabha in 1962. Thus the number of constituencies in the district rose from 8 to 9. Of these, 7 constituencies, viz. Gurgaon, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh, Pataudi and Rewari returned the Congress candidates while the remaining 2 constituencies of Hasanpur and Jatusana returned independents. The following were the number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	9	7	1,80,345	45.37
Communist Party of India	2	—	11,666	2.94
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	5	—	46,972	11.82
Republican Party	1	—	7,023	1.77
Swatantra Party	1	—	1,557	0.39
Independents	18	2	1,49,892	37.71
Total :	36	9	3,97,455	100

Before the Fourth General Elections were held in 1967, the new State of Haryana with unicameral legislature had come into existence on November 1, 1966. Therefore, this time elections from this district were held to Haryana Vidhan Sabha instead of Punjab Vidhan Sabha. There were 13 constituencies in all. Of these, 5 constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Hathin, Pataudi and Rewari, returned the Congress candidates; 6 constituencies, viz. Palwal, Hasanpur, Nuh, Sohna, Bawal and Jatusana, returned the independent candidates; and the remaining two constituencies, viz., Gurgaon and Firozpur Jhirka, voted for the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra candidates respectively. The number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party are shown below :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	13	5	1,93,203	39.21
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	9	1	72,448	14.70
Communist Party of India	2	—	4,953	1.01
Swatantra Party	2	1	19,639	3.99
Republican Party	4	—	7,380	1.50
Independents	37	6	1,95,063	39.59
Total :	67	13	4,92,686	100

Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and President's rule was enforced on November 21, 1967. The mid-term elections were held during May 1968. No change was made in the limits and number of constituencies of this district. Of the 13 constituencies, the Congress candidates were returned from 7 constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur, Nuh, Sohna and Gurgaon; and Vishal Haryana Party candidates from 5 constituencies, viz. Firozpur Jhirka, Pataudi, Rewari, Bawal and Jatusana; and the independent candidate from the remaining one constituency, viz. Hathin. The following were the number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	13	7	1,79,483	42.20
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	8	—	29,807	7.01
Swatantra Party	6	—	42,640	10.02
Communist Party of India	2	—	2,967	0.70
Republican Party	1	—	1,822	0.43
Vishal Haryana Party	9	5	1,25,556	29.52
Independents	21	1	43,022	10.12
Total :	60	13	4,25,297	100

Haryana Vidhan Sabha was again dissolved and Fifth General Elections were held in March 1972. No change was made in the limits and number of constituencies of this district. Of the 13 constituencies, the Congress candidates were returned from 8 constituencies, viz. Ballabgarh, Hasanpur, Sohna, Gurgaon, Pataudi, Rewari, Bawal and Jatusana; the Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha candidate from Palwal constituency; and the independent candidates from the remaining four constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh and Hathin. The following table gives the number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Congress (Presided by Jagjivan Ram)	13	8	2,72,564	45.89
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	3	—	19,240	3.24

1	2	3	4	5
Communist Party of India	1	—	7,727	1.30
Vishal Haryana Party	5	—	91,969	15.48
Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha	2	1	38,292	6.45
Independents	37	4	1,64,151	27.64
Total :	61	13	5,93,943	100

As a result of the re-organisation of the Gurgaon district on December 12, 1972, the Rewari, Bawal and Jatusana constituencies formed part of the Mahendragarh district thereby reducing the number of constituencies in the Gurgaon district to 10.

Sixth General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha were held in June 1977. As a result of delimitation of constituencies in 1974, 12 constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Mevla Maharajpur, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur, Hathin, Firozpur, Jhirka, Nuh, Taoru, Sohna, Gurgaon and Pataudi, were created having a total of 8,32,334 electorate. Nine constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Mevla Maharajpur, Palwal, Hasanpur, Hathin, Nuh, Taoru, Sohna and Gurgaon returned candidates of the Janata Party while Pataudi constituency returned a candidate of the Vishal Haryana Party. Two independent candidates were returned by the Ballabgarh and Firozpur Jhirka constituencies. The following table gives the number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid Votes polled	Percentage
Janata Party	12	9	2,03,433	39.70
Indian National Congress	12	—	98,472	19.20
Communist Party of India	1	—	4,993	0.95
Vishal Haryana Party	5	1	20,057	3.90
Republican Party of India	1	—	554	0.10
Republican Party of India (K)	1	—	427	0.08
Independents	68	2	1,84,148	36.07
Total :	100	12	5,12,084	100

VIDHAN PARISHAD (LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL)

The State of Haryana has a unicameral legislature. Before its creation in 1966, the Gurgaon district in the erstwhile Punjab State was included in the Gurgaon-cum-Rohtak-cum-Hisar-Simla (Local Authorities) constituency also known as the Punjab South Local Authorities constituency. One resident, who was elected from this constituency, represented the district from 1957 to 1964.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS

There is no political party of significance in the district which may be regarded as purely local in character except the Vishal Haryana Party which entered the field in 1968. The major ones are units of all-India parties. Prior to the emergence of the Janata Party on the eve of the Sixth General Elections, 1977, the Indian National Congress was the most important party in the district. In the First General Elections of 1952, and the Second General Elections of 1957, the Congress won all the 9 seats in Vidhan Sabha and the only seat in Lok Sabha. In the Third General Elections of 1962, it retained 7 seats out of the total of 9 seats in Vidhan Sabha; the remaining 2 seats were captured by independent candidates. The Parliamentary seat also remained with the Congress. Before the General Elections of 1967, Haryana State had appeared on the political map of India and the number of Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district was increased from 9 to 13. Out of these, 5 went to Congress, 1 to Jan Sangh, 1 to Swatantra and 6 to independent candidates. The Lok Sabha seat, earlier held by the Congress, was captured by an independent candidate. Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and President's rule was enforced on November 21, 1967. There was no change in the constituencies for the Mid-term Elections held during May 1968. Out of the 13 seats, the Congress won 7 seats, Vishal Haryana Party 5 and the remaining 1 was captured by an independent candidate. The Congress re-captured the Lok Sabha seat in the Fifth General Elections of March 1971 but again lost it during the Sixth General Elections to Lok Sabha held in March 1977. This time the victorious candidate belonged to the newly created Janata Party. Again, during the Vidhan Sabha Elections held in June the same year, Congress was eliminated altogether. Of the 12 Vidhan Sabha seats, 9 were captured by the Janata Party, 1 by the Vishal Haryana and 2 by the independent candidates.

From the above analysis, it is apparent that the Congress was the major all-India party in the Gurgaon district up to the Fifth General Elections. During the Sixth General Elections of 1977, the newly created Janata Party

emerged to be a premier party. Of the other parties, only Jan Sangh and Vishal Haryana Party could achieve some measures of success. Zamindara Party, Socialist Party, Depressed Classes League, Praja Socialist Party, Communist Party of India (M), Communist Party of India, Republican Party and Swatantra Party participated in the General Elections but failed to make any mark.

It should be noted that independents have been steadily fighting with varying degrees of success in all the elections to Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha. The results of the Vidhan Sabha elections held so far reveal that 2 seats were captured by this group of candidates during 1962, 6 during 1967, 1 during 1968 and 4 during 1972. In Fourth General Elections of 1967, the Lok Sabha seat was captured by an independent candidate. The following percentage of votes obtained by the independent candidates in different elections shows the varying degrees of public support received by them from the voters. The larger number of independent candidates accounts for the fairly high percentage of votes polled by them as also for the failure of a proportionate number of independent candidates elected :

	Vidhan Sabha	Lok Sabha
First General Elections, 1952	19.93	42.13
Second General Elections, 1957	27.60	
Third General Elections, 1962	37.71	42.76
Fourth General Elections, 1967	39.59	34.96
Mid-Term Elections, 1968 (Vidhan Sabha)	10.12	
Fifth General Elections, 1971 (Lok Sabha)		40.84
Fifth General Elections, 1972 (Vidhan Sabha)	27.64	
Sixth General Elections, 1977	36.07	41.59

The position of different political parties represented in the legislative bodies can be seen at a glance from the table given below :

Year of elections	Name of political party	Number of members elected		Valid votes polled	Percentage
		Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lok Sabha					
1952	Congress	1	—	1,13,269	44.96
1957	Congress	1	—	1,91,221	66.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
1962	Congress	1	—	1,12,342	37.15
1967	Independent	1	—	1,22,141	34.96
1971	Congress (Presided over by Jagjivan Ram)	1	—	1,99,333	51.48
1977	Janata Party	1	—	1,84,948	44.30
Vidhan Sabha					
1952	Congress	9	—	1,64,847	49.81
1957	Congress	8	1	2,09,204	53.28
1962	Congress	6	1	1,80,345	45.37
	Independents	2	—	1,49,892	37.71
1967	Congress	4	1	1,93,203	39.21
	Bharatiya Jan Sangh	1	—	72,448	14.70
	Swatantra	1	—	19,639	3.99
	Independents	6	—	1,95,063	39.59
1968 (Mid-Term)	Congress	6	1	1,79,483	42.20
	Independent	1	—	43,022	10.12
	Vishal Haryana Party	4	1	1,25,556	29.52
1972	Congress (Presided over by Jagjivan Ram)	7	1	2,72,564	45.89
	Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha	1	—	38,292	6.45
	Independents	4	—	1,64,151	27.64
1977	Janata Party	9	—	2,03,433	39.70
	Vishal Haryana Party	1	—	20,057	3.90
	Independents	2	—	1,84,148	36.07

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Prior to Independence, the district was poor in literacy and no local paper or periodical was published. After Independence, as literacy improved, a few local papers, periodicals and magazines began to be published from different places in the district. None of these is of any importance to exercise influence on the public mind. Among the local publications is included one daily newspaper (Mewat) in Hindi published from Gurgaon. Its publication is erratic. Some particulars about the local periodicals are given below:

	Language	Periodicity	Place of Publication
Bharat Darshan	Hindi	Weekly	Palwal
Bharat Puttar	Hindi	Weekly	Gurgaon
Guide to Indian Periodical Literature	English	Quarterly	Gurgaon
Ramneek	Hindi, English, Panjabi and Sanskrit	Annual	Gurgaon

The intelligentsia, however, depend upon papers and periodicals published outside the district. The educated class prefers English dailies. Most of the older people depend for their newsfare on Urdu dailies though the younger generation, not knowing Urdu, depends on Hindi dailies. These dailies and periodicals also feed their readers with news, political reviews and comments in addition to general reading matter like short stories, biographies and poems.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Government cannot provide everything for its people; besides social service through voluntary organisations undertaking different activities of public welfare has an old tradition behind it. In more recent years such organisations have begun to receive sound financial support from the Government which is inclined to widen its area of social welfare activity. There are a number of such voluntary social service organisations in the district engaged in a variety of public welfare activities.

The voluntary social service organisations in the Gurgaon district about which information is available can be broadly classified under two categories:

(A) Organisations promoting welfare in general including recreation and sports

(B) Religious organisations the programmes of which include social welfare activities

A brief review of the more important voluntary social service organisations functioning in the district is given below but it should be pointed out that the classification given above cannot be taken too rigidly:

(A) ORGANISATIONS PROMOTING WELFARE IN GENERAL INCLUDING RECREATION AND SPORTS

District Relief Fund Committee, Gurgaon.—The committee, established in 1954, administers the relief funds collected on a voluntary basis from within the district. Such funds are collected only once a year by organising wrestling meets, poetic symposiums and other programmes of a cultural nature. The Deputy Commissioner and the General Assistant act as its Chairman and Secretary respectively. The committee utilises the relief fund in a prescribed manner which includes contributions to the State and local social organisations, District Red Cross Society, Saket Council and Chief Minister's Relief Fund. It also provides aid to the poor, destitutes and victims of the flood, famine and fire affected areas.

In keeping with its aims, the committee, since its inception, has contributed Rs. 5 lakh to the District Red Cross Society, 1.50 lakh towards Chief Minister's Relief Fund, Rs. 3,000 to the Saket Council, Rs. 3.15 lakh for various development schemes in rural areas and over Rs. 1 lakh for the general betterment of the poorer section of the society. Rs. 40,000 was given to the District Family Planning Officer during 1974-75 to promote the Family Planning Programme in the district. The following figures show income and expenditure of the committee from 1961-62 to 1976-77 :—

Year 1	Income 2 (Rs.)	Expenditure 3 (Rs.)
1961-62	42,870	28,164
1962-63	51,760	39,702
1963-64	38,760	23,771
1964-65	1,816	8,768

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

1	2	3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1965-66	26,967	23,791
1966-67	45,709	27,693
1967-68	Collections were not made	18,531
1968-69	49,875	38,547
1969-70	Collections were not made	18,791
1970-71	Do	..
1971-72	Do	13,798
1972-73	Do	11,300
1973-74	Do	9,360
1974-75	75,740	1,28,739
1975-76	Collections were not made	10,102
1976-77	Do	10,435

The expenditure is kept within limits as far as possible in order to make an adequate reserve available for meeting any large-scale unforeseen calamity like flood, famine or fire.

District Council for Child Welfare, Gurgaon.—The district council, a branch of the Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, was established at Gurgaon on November 3, 1952. Its main objectives are to promote the welfare of children and educate general public in this behalf. At the annual function of the Haryana State Council for Child Welfare held in May 1973, Gurgaon won a shield for laudable work.

The council runs pre-school projects at Faridabad and Ballabgarh. These projects aim at providing integrated services to the children up to the age of 6. The strength of children in these projects on March 31, 1977 was 98 at Faridabad and 32 at Ballabgarh. The supervised home work classes are also run in 19 *balwadis* run by the council at Dhankot, Bhundsi, Sikanderpur, Daulatabad, Nakrolla, Kherki Daula, Sukhrali, Tikri, Shikohpur,

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Kasan, Sidhrawli, Ghamroj, (tahsil Gurgaon) Pachgaon, Indri, Ferozepur Namak (tahsil Nuh) Ajronda, Kheri Kalan, Tilpat and Sikri (tahsil Ballabgarh).

The Bal Bhawan (Urban Estate), Gurgaon, was inaugurated on June 2, 1973.¹ It is essentially a recreational and educational centre for children. The aim is to provide facilities which are otherwise not available to them. These include Creative Art, Library, Music (vocal and instrumental), Dance (classical Indian and folk) and Physical Education. It may help to develop their creative ability. The Bal Bhawan also houses a library.

A Bal Udyan has also been constructed in Civil Lines, Gurgaon. It was inaugurated on December 22, 1975. It houses a creche centre and a *balwadi*. In the evening, painting and music (vocal and instrumental) are taught to the children in the age group 5—14.

The main income of the council comes from the sale proceeds of flower tokens sold in connection with the Children's Day celebration. Seventy per cent share of child welfare fund collected by the District Education Officer also forms part of its income. Membership fee is another source. Film shows are sometime arranged to raise funds. Besides, filmstar nights were arranged in June 1971, April 1972, September 1973 and September 1975 to raise funds for the construction of Bal Bhawan at Gurgaon.

The income and expenditure of the council for 1964-65 to 1976-77 are given below :

Year 1	Income 2	Expenditure 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1964-65	3,102	715
1965-66	1,698	2,175
1966-67	1,415	1,503
1967-68	521	921
1968-69	495	1,996
1969-70	1,045	1,555
1970-71	20,972	16,898

1. Only the first phase of the Bal Bhawan building was completed in 1973-74 at a cost of Rs. 1,55,311. The estimated cost of the whole project is Rs. 2.5 lakh.

1	2	3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	2,90,112	98,087
1972-73	1,88,763	2,75,607
1973-74	3,74,430	1,34,351
1974-75	2,57,467	2,50,790
1975-76	3,48,050	1,85,888
1976-77	2,06,382	2,12,751

District Red Cross Society, Gurgaon.—Affiliated to the Haryana State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, the District Red Cross Society, Gurgaon was established in 1934. Red Cross is an international organisation embodying the ideal of help to the needy and is free from religious, sectarian or political affiliation. Its activities are directed mainly towards the improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering. These include an extensive sphere of social service like hospital welfare, community health and sanitation, relief to the defence personnel, maternity and child welfare, emergency relief of all kinds, blood donation services, free eye relief camps, immunisation, training of doctors, lady health visitors, midwives, nurses, *dais*, etc. It also assists St. John Ambulance Association and other charitable institutions approved by the Haryana Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Approximately two lakh of rupees are spent annually by the society on its various activities.

The executive committee of the society in the district consists of 34 members (17 officials and 17 non-officials) with the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman. The subscription of different categories of members is : Life Vice-President, Rs. 10,000 ; Patron, Rs. 5,000; Vice Patron, Rs. 1,000 ; Life Member, Rs. 150 ; Annual Member, Rs. 12 ; and Annual Associate, Re. 1 to Rs. 11. The society had 201 Life Members and 2,69,915 Annual Associates (March 31, 1977). The average annual income of the society is about Rs. 3 lakh. The society collects funds by holding Lucky Bag Draws and arranging variety shows, Red Cross fetes and *melas*. Membership subscriptions and donations are also received. The figures of income and expenditure for the years 1964 to 1976

are given below :

Year	Income	Expenditure ¹
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1964	1,53,006	3,02,006
1965	1,91,142	1,24,882
1966	2,30,279	2,63,718
1967	1,82,859	2,16,834
1968	2,21,655	2,16,679
1969	2,77,916	3,16,912
1970	3,44,092	3,40,465
1971	3,18,964	2,81,975
1972	2,82,193	2,73,660
1973	2,93,694	2,40,270
1974	5,63,074	4,36,142
1975	7,09,055	4,79,705
1976	8,83,642	8,41,702

The society is running two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Hodal and Palwal ; one Family Planning Centre at Hodal and 7 Trained Dai Centres* in rural areas of the district. It spends about Rs. 2,800 annually for the supply of medicines to poor patients at different hospitals. It holds 4-5 free eye operation camps every year in the rural areas of the district. Baby shows are arranged where prizes are awarded to healthy babies. The society holds seminars and camps to publicise its aims and objects and to mobilise public support. It makes use of the ambulance of St. John Ambulance Association for carrying patients from their houses in the towns and villages to the hospital. Besides, it arranges first-aid training classes. Two such classes of approximately 30 to 40 trainees are held twice a month. The society also

1. The expenditure over and above the income in any particular year is met out of the credit balance of the previous year.

2. Trained Dai Centres are located at Daultabad, Wazirpur, Kheri Daula, Garhi Bazidpur, Baluda (tahsil Gurgaon), Sarai Khawaja and Tilpat (tahsil Ballabgarh).

distributes clothes, milk and medicines in the areas of the district affected by the visitation of floods.

In the beginning of 1977, the society got a plot of *nazool* land measuring 2,269 square yards (1,897.18 square metres) from the Haryana Government on a nominal payment of Rs. 1,000 only for the construction of three-storey Red Cross Complex. This project is estimated to cost Rs. 15,14,900. Its foundation stone was laid on February 28, 1977. Only eight shops have so far been got constructed through the Public Works Department at a total cost of Rs. 71,000. These have been rented out (in September 1978) to the Cooperative Consumer's Stores, Gurgaon, on a monthly rent of Rs. 1,000.

Hospital Welfare Section.—The section was established in 1954 as an institution affiliated to the District Red Cross Society. Its membership is open to both men and women. The membership fee is Rs. 3 per annum. At present, the section has 210 members. Its aims are to undertake hospital welfare works which include supply of medicines, food, clothing, magazines, books, etc., to the needy patients in hospitals, health centres and T.B. clinics. The society arranges for writing of letters on behalf of the patients. It distributes fruits and sweets to indoor patients on Independence Day and Republic Day. Besides, it arranges artificial limbs for the handicapped persons and blood donors for the Blood Bank of the Civil Hospital. It also reimburses the cost of medicines to the deserving patients. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 400 has been placed as imprest money with the Senior Medical Officer. It also arranges ambulance for the poor and deserving patients on the recommendations of the Senior Medical Officer. Woollen and cotton garments are donated for newly born babies.

The sources of income of this body are membership fee, assistance from the District Red Cross Society, share from the District Relief Fund, income from variety shows, etc. The following figures show income and expenditure of the body from 1961 to 1976 :—

Year 1	Income 2	Expenditure 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961	447	855
1962	608	457
1963	2,441	1,187
1964	2,654	1,203

1	2	3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1965	594	1,837
1966	733	2,018
1967	583	517
1968	716	337
1969	1,993	1,055
1970	2,898	2,862
1971	2,747	3,060
1972	3,985	4,394
1973	3,067	3,998
1974	12,260	4,089
1975	39,024	7,473
1976	44,682	9,849

St. John Ambulance Association, Gurgaon.—The association was formed in 1938 to provide first-aid instruction and to arrange transport of the sick in hospitals. It is a branch of the All-India St. John Ambulance Association with its headquarters at Delhi. The strength of the members of the association was 6,591 in 1977, each contributed rupee one annually. The association has provided one ambulance to the Civil Hospital, Gurgaon. It also arranges classes for training in first-aid, home nursing, hygiene and sanitation, mothercraft and child welfare. During the period 1968 to 1976, 57,800 persons received training. The year-wise figures are : 3,240 in 1968; 2,835 in 1969; 3,085 in 1970; 6,405 in 1971; 4,886 in 1972; 7,905 in 1973; 8,400 in 1974; 10,000 in 1975 and 11,044 in 1976.

The sources of income of the association include income from the ambulance, fees from first-aid training and subscription by the members. Besides, the association receives financial assistance from the District Red Cross Society. Efforts are made to restrict the expenditure to its income. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the association

from 1961 to 1976 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1961	10,749	9,554
1962	8,201	7,266
1963	9,699	8,994
1964	10,745	11,320
1965	13,898	12,901
1966	15,184	11,551
1967	11,820	10,165
1968	8,802	11,888
1969	19,459	21,655
1970	22,604	20,758
1971	17,722	19,344
1972	28,193	23,293
1973	19,881	22,237
1974	98,864	27,794
1975	1,43,611	57,602
1976	3,28,859	76,417

District Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.—The association is a branch of the State Association for Moral and Social Hygiene with its headquarters at Chandigarh and was established at Gurgaon in 1960 to undertake, promote and develop the study of social problems relating to moral and social hygiene. It arranges periodical conferences on specific problems relating to immoral traffic in women and welfare of children. Apart from promoting the training of social workers, the association encourages the setting up of institutions for women rescued from the danger of immorality. It creates public opinion against immoral acts and helps the local police in locating cases involving such acts.

The association, in 1968, decided to take positive steps to discourage drinking at public places. It was on account of its earnest efforts that at Gurgaon two wine shops which were previously located near the Government Higher Secondary School for Boys and Government Higher Secondary School for Girls were shifted and located at far off places from these institutions. It also donated an amount of Rs. 500, during 1970-71, to Nari Naketan, Tihar, New Delhi, an institution for rescued women.

The main source of income of the association is membership fee and interest on deposits. The following figures show income and expenditure of the association from 1961-62 to 1970-71 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1961-62	105	56
1962-63	142	—
1963-64	77	—
1964-65	1,055	254
1965-66	99	11
1966-67	110	169
1967-68	77	25
1968-69	91	262
1969-70	638	96
1970-71	798	1,215

District Family Planning Association, Gurgaon.—The association was formed in 1960 with the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman and the District Medical Officer as its Secretary. The association is affiliated to the Haryana State Family Planning Association and its main functions are to propagate and impress upon the public the merits of family planning and to advise on reliable methods of achieving it. Besides, it distributes conventional contraceptives and looks to the after-care of the persons sterilised, both males and females. It has established two family planning centres at Firozpur Jhirka and Hodal.

The source of income of the association includes membership subscription, interest on deposits and cent per cent grants-in-aid¹ from the Government.

1. The association received Rs.1,57,197 as grant-in-aid from the Government during the period 1961-62 to 1974-75.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the association from 1961-62 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1961-62	13,028	8,921
1962-63	13,393	14,707
1963-64	14,910	15,482
1964-65	15,952	17,678
1965-66	19,351	18,454
1966-67	34,811	26,586
1967-68	33,824	14,913
1968-69	12,906	31,822
1969-70	14,165	19,743
1970-71	6,800	10,409
1971-72	27,453	14,018
1972-73	14,302	18,006
1973-74	4,915	8,673
1974-75	1,547	1,381
1975-76	1,950	8,572
1976-77	4,043	3,266

Zila Sainik Board, Gurgaon.—Originally known as District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board,¹ it was constituted in 1919. It has 32 official and 10 non-official members besides its President and Vice President. The Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, acts as its President. The board functions under the control and supervision of Rajya Sainik Board, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The main aim of the board is to look after the interests of the soldiers, ex-servicemen and their families. It helps them in numerous ways, e.g.

1. Its name was changed to Zila Sainik Board vide Government of India letter No. 27(I)-X-M/Item IV/75/ISSAB, dated November 26, 1975.

settlement of arrears of pay, securing awards of medals and stars, home postings, land consolidation, pensions, Jangi Inams, relief grants, issue of substitute discharge certificates, medical treatment, final settlement of their accounts, etc. The families of soldiers, ex-servicemen and deceased soldiers are assisted in obtaining scholarships, war jagirs and admission into King George Schools (located at Ajmer, Belgaum, Bangalore, Chail and Dholpur), Queen Marry Technical School, Kirkee (Pune), Sainik Schools and technical institutions.

The board maintains one Sainik Rest House at Gurgaon for the serving/ex-servicemen. It has also arranged for the resettlement of ten ex-servicemen from the district on land in NEFA.

The main sources of income of the board include grants from the State Government, Record Offices and Army Headquarters. The details of expenditure incurred during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below :

	1974-75 (Rs.)	1975-76 (Rs.)	1976-77 (Rs.)
(a) Scholarship	1,86,266	2,19,167	1,25,835
(b) T.B. grants	400	—	200
(c) Re-union	5,241	5,390	966
(d) Flag Day fund	600	24,950	19,200
(e) Buffaloes	28,850	32,870	—
(f) Grants of family pensions to widows	—	—	1,18,123
(g) Gallantry awards	10,300	3,600	8,000
(h) Ex gratia grant	27,900	—	4,950
(i) Children education allowance	33,858	24,976	28,728
(j) Financial assistance	12,350	12,780	15,900

Rotary Club, Faridabad.—This club was established at Faridabad in 1955. The aims and objects of the club are : the development of fellowship as an opportunity for service before self, high ethical standards in business and professions; recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations for application of the ideal of service in community life; the advancement of international

understanding, good-will and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service. The club had 48 members in 1976 and each one contributed Rs. 284 as annual subscription.

The club arranges money donations for flood and earthquake victims, national defence, Seva Samiti, blind institutions and Cancer Foundation (Delhi) and blood donation for the Red Cross Society. Two clubs, one for the Boys High School and the other for the Girls High School, have been established in Faridabad Township for the students to inculcate in them spirit of social leadership. Lectures are arranged in these clubs for the vocational guidance of the students. Refundable scholarships are also awarded to the students for technical studies. These scholarships are financed out of the rotating fund of about Rs. 24,000. The amount of scholarship is Rs. 150 per month for degree courses and Rs. 75 per month for diploma courses. The scholarships are repayable to the club when the recipients get employment. So far 12 students have availed of this facility. The club has so far donated 50 sewing machines to the widows and destitute women. The cost of the machines is paid back to the club by the recipients in small instalments out of their earnings. *Piaos* are set up for six hotter summer months every year. The club has also put up a map of Faridabad Township in the crowded square of Neelam Chowk for the convenience of the public. An open air theatre with a capacity of 2,500 persons is under construction. It will be available to the public on a nominal rent for cultural performances like dance, drama and music.

Subscriptions and donations amounting to about Rs. 25,000 a year constitute the income of the club. After meeting its normal expenses, which include an annual contribution of about Rs. 3,000 to Rotary International of which it is a member, the club incurs expenditure on its various aforementioned activities.

The club's contributions to the Rotary Foundation Funds amounts to Rs. 90,000. As a part of creating international understanding, yearly scholarships are given from this fund to the school students and research scholars for study abroad. Group study exchange teams are financed for interchange of ideas, cultural contact and personal friendship with other countries. Besides donating stainless steel utensils twice to the Haryana Welfare Centre for Deaf and Dumb, the club has adopted one child till he is settled in life. Every year merit awards are given to the outstanding personnel from public utility vocational services, e.g. postmen, firemen, policemen, telephone operators/linemen, nurses, etc.

Lions Club, Faridabad.—This club was established at Faridabad in 1963. The number of its members was 90 in 1977. It has a direct link with the Lions International with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois, United States of America.¹ As an international service movement, Lionism is today recognised as an agency for the promotion of peace and understanding among the people of the world. It has also made its place among the humanitarian organisations for the alleviation of human sufferings and distress. It aims at promoting the principles of good Government and good citizenship, taking an active interest in the civic, cultural, social and moral welfare of the community and conserving sight and arranging work for the blind. It provides a forum for open discussions of all matters of public interest excluding matters pertaining to partisan politics and sectarian religion, encourages service-minded people to serve their community without personal or financial interest and inculcates higher standards in commerce, industry, professions, public work and private endeavours.

The club has its own building worth about Rs. 1.5 lakh. This building is let out to the public of Faridabad at very nominal rent for conducting cultural programmes, community meetings, receptions, etc. The club constructed its library building in 1972. The library has about 4,000 books on all subjects. The books are issued to the members at the rate of two books per member. The membership fee is Rs. 30 and there are 230 members. On an average 50 persons visit the library every day. The club has made requisite arrangement for imparting useful training in sewing to the needy women in and around Faridabad through its Sewing School which was started in August 1970. There were 50 students on its roll on March 31, 1977. It espouses the cause of sports by organising badminton and table tennis championships to which it receives enthusiastic response from young men and women. The Polio Immunization Camp conducted for the first time on January 16, 1972, for the benefit of children in and around Faridabad is now held regularly once a year. The booster doses are also administered in the subsequent months. On an average 300 to 400 children are immunized against the possible attack of this dreadful disease. The club takes keen interest in the welfare of the blind. All the blind workers in and around Faridabad are invited to a free lunch on October 2 every year. After lunch, each blind worker is presented with a white cane, a piece of cloth and a pair of shoes. This costs the club Rs. 1,500 a year. A Free Eye Examination, Operation and Relief

1. Lions International was organised with the idea of uniting, on the basis of 'unselfish community service', businessmen's clubs that had no other affiliations. This was a distinct departure from the practice of forming businessmen's organisations primarily for business purposes.

Camp was also organised by the club on March 11 to March 16, 1973. More than 125 patients were operated upon for different eye diseases and about 1,200 patients were treated and given advice as out-patients. The former were not only provided accommodation but also given free meals and medicines. This cost Rs. 10,000 to the club. Besides, the club also arranges, from time to time, excursions, film shows and musical programmes for the entertainment of its members and children.

The sources of income of the club include monthly subscription by its members, entrance fee amounting to Rs. 150 and contribution towards charity fund amounting to Rs. 150 per member. The rent from the club's building adds to its income. The club also raises funds by organising variety shows. Such a show of folk-dance, drama and puppet was organised through the courtesy of Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, on the 12th and 13th October, 1971, and about Rs. 22,000 was netted. This helped the club to reduce its financial liabilities. Similarly, a magic show arranged by the club in November 1972 brought a saving of Rs. 25,000 which was utilised for the Free Eye Operation Camp and on the purchase of books and furniture for the club's community library.

A fund raising programme was arranged on March 24, 1974, with the help of Bharatiya Kala Kendra, New Delhi. The money so collected was utilised on Deaf and Dumb Camp organised on April 24, 1974.

In February 1974, another Lions Club was started at Ballabgarh by the Faridabad Club and it had 54 members on March 31, 1977.

District Olympic Association, Gurgaon.—The association is a parent body of all the sports associations in the district. It was originally established in 1954 as the District Sports Association. The Deputy Commissioner and the Senior Superintendent of Police are its Patron and President respectively. The District Sports Officer acts as its Honorary Secretary.

The main object of the association is to popularise and promote the standard of sports falling in the list of olympic games. Nevertheless attention is paid to other games too. It organises annual district sports meets and co-ordinates the activities of various district associations connected with cricket, volleyball, basket-ball, hockey, football, athletics, tennis, badminton, table tennis, wrestling, cycling, *kabaddi*, boxing, weight lifting, *kho kho*, etc.

The association organised two international hockey matches during 1967. One such match was played at Faridabad between a Japanese team and the

District Eleven. Another was played at Gurgaon between a hockey team from East Germany and the Panjab University Hockey Eleven.

To give incentive to the outstanding sportsmen, sports scholarships at the rate of Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 respectively are given to the college and school students. Coaching camps are also organised for the training of all categories of players before their participation in the State Championships.

The district remained champion in various State, national and international events during 1975-76 and 1976-77. It acquired first position (Hockey, Athletics) in the Haryana State Women Sports Festival held at Karnal and Gurgaon during 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively. The girls (16 and 14 years) from the district acquired top position in the Haryana State Athletic Championship held at Kurukshetra in 1976-77 while the boys (17 years) got the second position. Again, in the National Athletic Championship held at Palai (Kerala) in 1976, the Gurgaon district established a record (2-12-9) with first position in 800 metre-race. In the International Competition held at Lahore (Pakistan) in 1976, the district won a gold and a silver medal in 800 and 400-metre-race respectively. In a similar event held at Tehran (Iran) in 1976, the district again struck a gold medal in 800 metres.

The association has prescribed an annual subscription for its members : Rs. 100 for industrial firms, Rs. 50 for colleges, associations and clubs and Rs. 25 for schools. It receives donations from the public and gets grant-in-aid from the Government.

The income and expenditure of the association from 1967-68 to 1976-77 was as under :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1967-68	7,614	5,247
1968-69	2,138	3,559
1969-70	4,117	3,424
1970-71	10,872	9,704
1971-72	10,857	8,732
1972-73	14,069	6,339
1973-74	8,893	5,892
1974-75	18,162	16,771
1975-76	23,281	21,146
1976-77	29,546	23,945

Faridabad Industries Association, Faridabad.—It was established in 1952 to represent the interests of the industrial units in the Faridabad Industrial Complex. It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and All-India Manufacturers' Organisation. It provides a common meeting ground for its constituents to exchange views and to discuss matters of common interest.

The main objects of the association are : to serve the member-units without any profit or consideration, to disseminate useful knowledge and information with particular reference to industry and trade, to provide an opportunity to members for a common forum for pooling and sharing their experience and problems in their field and to identify solutions and to provide scope to members for consultations, counselling and advice in matters affecting them. The association had 242 members on March 31, 1977. Its executive committee consists of President, Vice President, Honorary General Secretary, Treasurer and 16 members. Eight panels were set up in 1974-75 to function as guides in studying the important matters relating to power, excise and taxation, transport, communications, civic amenities, labour and industrial relations and small entrepreneurs. The association brought out a Directory and Who Is Who of Faridabad Industries in 1973 which contained information and data about the various units operating in Faridabad.

All the important circulars, communications, notifications and important trade notices are supplied to the members after every two/three days by the association. A daily bulletin titled Faridabad Industries News published by the association covers topics on industrial policy, import and export control orders, small-scale industries news, new processes and products, legal affairs and trade enquiries.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the association during 1971-72 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	63,225	47,033
1972-73	48,616	51,595
1973-74	52,964	70,251
1974-75	1,01,400	80,250
1975-76	98,086	92,042
1976-77	1,22,698	1,12,084

Haryana Welfare Centre for Deaf and Dumb, Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon.—Situated at Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon, this centre was inaugurated on September 23, 1971. It is the first centre of its kind in the whole of the State and has fulfilled a long felt need of the parents of unlucky deaf and dumb children. The aim is to educate and rehabilitate the deaf and dumb children and adults in the society so that they could become useful citizens of the country. The executive committee includes 7 official and 4 non-official members, Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, being the President.

Started with only one inmate, the centre has 95 students. Training in speech, speech reading, language auditory and sense are imparted before introducing the normal syllabus of the hearing children. This course takes at least four years to raise the students to the standard of the first class of normal children. Training in tailoring, book binding, carpet-making and wax candle-making are also imparted. The students are encouraged to take part in outdoor games and social activities.

The centre is well equipped with modern and scientific instruments like group hearing aid, aidometre, etc. Every student has been provided with a hearing aid. There is an aural clinic having sound proof room to test the hearing loss. The centre also has an individual speech trainer and it is intended to have a tape recorder.

The centre has five houses, each headed by a devoted and sympathetic house-mother. Each house accommodates 10 inmates. A Youth Hostel-cum-O.P.D. Block was built in April 1975 at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lakh to accommodate the students above the age of 12 years. In the O.P.D., a specialist in ENT from the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, visits on every Saturday for check-up of the students of the centre and out-patients as well. The staff quarters are under construction. It is also proposed to construct a workshop.

The staff at the centre comprises an Assistant Director, 1 Accountant, 7 Teachers, 4 Vocational Teachers (tailoring, carpet designer, book binding and wax candle-making), 6 Bal Sevikas, 1 Peon, 1 Mali and 1 Chowkidar-cum-Sweeper. The sources of income of the centre include public donations, financial assistance provided by the Red Cross Society, grant from the State Government, savings from the fund raising programmes like 'star nites' and film shows. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the centre :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	47,333	45,541
1972-73	56,446	68,736
1973-74	1,75,734	1,27,623
1974-75	6,02,243	6,38,292
1975-76	4,64,539	4,66,561
1976-77	3,31,682	3,14,334

Mewat Education Board, Nuh.—It was established in 1971. Its aim is to propagate education and to establish schools and colleges in the Mewat area of the Gurgaon district.

The board has 12 members out of which 11 are life members. A contribution of Rs. 1,000 entitles a person to its life membership. The other sources of income of the board are collection of subscription from the Mewat area and grant from the Punjab Wakf Board, Ambala Cantonment. At present the board is running Yasin Meo Degree College, Nuh and Ch. Mohamad Yasin Khan Meo High School, Nuh.

The figures of income and expenditure have not been made available by the board.

Rotary Club, Gurgaon.—Established in 1972, the aims and objects of the club are the same as mentioned in the case of Rotary Club, Faridabad. The membership of the club was 30 in 1972 which rose to 41 on December 31, 1975. The club holds its meeting on every Wednesday.

It participated in the Bal Mela organised by the District Child Welfare Council, Gurgaon, in 1973 and extended all help in raising funds of the council. It also held a reception in 1974 of the employees of the Municipal Committee, Gurgaon, for their commendable work done by them during the city-wide cleanliness campaign. The club organised a Baby Show and Painting on the Spot Competition for boys in the age group of 5 to 7, 7 to 10 and 10 to 12 years on Basant Panchami in 1975. Prizes were given to first three children in each age group. The winners took part in Annual Shankar Weekly Painting on the Spot Competition. Four children got merit certificates. The club extended its service at the Annual Free Eye Operation Camp organised by the Gurgaon Industries Association, Gurgaon.

During 1975, the club donated Rs. 500 to the Prime Minister's Flood Relief Fund, Rs.500 to eye operation camp and four heat convectors to maternity ward of the Civil Hospital, Gurgaon. The club also gave a woollen blanket and a woollen jacket each to eight Safai Karamcharis of the Municipal Committee, Gurgaon, for their good and honest work and awarded 4 merit scholarship of Rs. 15 per month to 4 school students (2 girls and 2 boys) of Gurgaon town. The sources of income of the club are monthly subscription of the members and organisation of special fund raising programmes. The income and expenditure of the club were as under :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1974-75	13,076	15,961
1975-76	16,807	11,672
1976-77	47,032	49,937

Greenfields SOS Children's Village, Anangpur.—The first SOS (Save Our Souls) Children's Village of India at Greenfields, Anangpur, was founded in January 1964, in cooperation with SOS Kinderdorf International, Austria, and Hermann Gmeiner Founds Deutschland, Germany. The idea was inspired by Dr. Hermann Gmeiner, the pioneer who had started children's village movement in Austria in 1949. On his visit to India, Dr. Gmeiner was persuaded by the Prime Minister of India to establish a Children's Village in India. The construction of the village was started in March 1967 and the first group of five houses was ready by July 1968, when the first children moved to the village. It was, however, formally dedicated to the service of the needy children in 1970.

The village is situated in Greenfields, 4 kilometres from Delhi-Haryana border and 25 kilometres from central Delhi towards its south. It has a group of charming cottages, in four clusters of five houses each, a kindergarten, a community house, staff houses, a dispensary, a general merchandise shop and several small gardens.

In March 1977, there were 185 children in the village. Their ages ranged from 2 months to 16 years. The tiny tots used to go to the kindergarten and older children to the schools in the neighbourhood. Some children had taken admission in the schools in Delhi and 9 of them were enjoying scholarships.

The Children's Village adopts children without any consideration of religion or caste. The children are referred by the Child Welfare Board at the observation of (i) Home for Children, New Delhi, (ii) Delhi Maternity Hospital, (iii) After Care Home for Girls, (iv) Officer Commanding 232 FD SKSP Coy., (v) Kishore Dal, Patna, (vi) Faridabad Welfare Association, (vii) Social Workers, (viii) Officers in the Social Welfare Department of different States and (ix) the Welfare Officer, DCM Chemicals, Delhi.

Orphan infants receive the first priority in admissions, then the children who have lost their mothers and whose fathers are incapable of looking after them and last on the list are children whose fathers are dead and mothers incapacitated or are suffering from communicable disease which makes it necessary for children to live away from their homes.

Most children do not have any name when they are admitted. They are given names common in their religion, if their religion is known. Their dates of births are fixed in consultation with a doctor and these are entered in official records. All the members of the village meet in the Community House for prayers.

Children of the same religion live together with a mother belonging to the same religion. There are different homes for Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists and the children are brought up in their own faith.

Nine children and a mother live in each house, which has a living room, three bed rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen. The houses are kept clean, neat and tidy and equipped with gas, sanitary fittings, cupboards and furniture. There is a small kitchen-garden at the back of each house.

The mother does everything that a real mother is expected to do. Each child is provided with a natural environment essential for his/her growth. Mothers are either educated widows or unmarried educated women. They are given intensive training in child-care, nutrition, health, hygiene and even nursing at institutions like School of Social Work, Lady Irwin College, Red Cross Society and St. Stephen's Hospital. To meet the household expenditure, each mother gets allowance at the rate of Rs. 75 per mensem for herself and Rs. 80 per mensem for each child.

Funds for running the village come from life members (Rs. 250 per annum) and members (Rs. 25 per annum) besides the friends and philanthropists who regularly contribute to the project. The main source of maintaining the day-to-day expenses of the Children's Village is the contributions

received from the sponsors of the children from all over the world. The contribution is Rs. 80 per mensem per sponser. In March 1977, there were 1,000 such sponsors.

The following figures show year-wise income and expenditure of the village during 1967 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1967	2,99,646	34,719
1968	6,22,536	99,585
1969	6,71,671	1,66,068
1970	4,40,577	3,60,705
1971	4,53,946	4,34,429
1972	5,39,890	4,85,625
1973	5,92,999	5,68,702
1974	7,21,064	6,55,090
1975-76 (1-1-1975 to 31-3-1976)	8,18,448	8,51,004
1976-77	9,65,883	8,44,518

(B) RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS PROMOTING SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Gurgaon.—Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha was established at Gurgaon in 1949. It aims at the propagation of the principles of Karma, Upasana and Knowledge contained in the Hindu scriptures, development of social relations amongst the followers of various creeds and management of religious places. It arranges volunteers for service during religious fairs and occasions.

The Sabha is credited to have assisted in the opening of four educational institutions at Gurgaon, viz. Dronacharya S.D. College, S.D. Girls High School, S.D. Boys High School and Adarsh Bal Vidyalaya. These institutions, however, have their own managing bodies. Free accommodation and meals are provided to the sadhus and poor people at Ghanteshwar Mandir. Nominal charges in the form of donations are, however, accepted from others for providing

accommodation in the dharmshala attached to the Mandir. These collections are utilised towards the maintenance of the Mandir and dharmshala buildings. The Sabha donated a sum of Rs. 500 for gifts to the Jawans during Indo-Pak War in 1965.

Public donations constitute the main source of income of the Sabha. The following figures show its income and expenditure during 1964-65 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1964-65	4,962	4,757
1965-66	6,792	6,732
1966-67	10,222	10,144
1967-68	6,450	6,125
1968-69	10,473	9,986
1969-70	13,412	13,086
1970-71	11,809	11,672
1971-72	6,229	6,134
1972-73	8,943	8,776
1973-74	12,106	11,813
1974-75	17,069	16,834
1975-76	12,650	12,243
1976-77	14,632	14,488

Shri Sanatan Dharam Mahabir Dal, Gurgaon.—Shri Sanatan Dharam Mahabir Dal was established at Gurgaon in 1952. The main object of the Dal is to render social service. In fact, it is closely connected with most of the social welfare activities in the district. The Dal has about one hundred volunteers. They wear a prescribed uniform and render free service at the fairs not only in the district but also at the Hardwar and Allahabad Kumbh fairs. The volunteers render valuable service to the patients when the Dal arranges free eye-operation camps in the district. A *payoo* for drinking water is generally organised during the summer season at Gurgaon. The Bajrang Bhavan constructed by the Dal has a temple dedicated to Mahabir Ji. The

katha, kirtan, satsang and *pravachan* are some of the items of a religious nature arranged there.

The main source of income of the Dal is public donations. The following figures show its income and expenditure during 1964 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1964	4,476	4,308
1965	1,740	1,585
1966	3,031	2,553
1967	6,742	5,806
1968	11,753	11,693
1969	8,936	8,740
1970	8,682	8,651
1971-72	14,273	15,141
1972-73	10,183	8,878
1973-74	11,032	8,115
1974-75	9,905	7,755
1975-76	12,488	17,863
1976-77	15,983	15,090

Seva Samiti, Faridabad.—Established in 1950 at Faridabad Township, the Samiti is affiliated to All-India Seva Samiti, Allahabad. As its name depicts, the social service in various forms is the main objective behind its constitution. The Samiti is secular in character and holds social service camps at the fairs and other big gatherings. It provides drinking water at a number of spots in the town. Besides running a community centre and a library, it has a dispensary and a family planning centre where free medical treatment is provided. Its source of income is private donations. An operation theatre and 25 beds for the patients are being provided in the dispensary. By 1975, Rs. 50,000 had been spent on the construction of the building. To augment the income and to meet the additional financial burden, a shopping centre comprising 26 shops is under construction. The Samiti has a van for the

patients, which was donated by the Faridabad Complex Administration. The Samiti gets a grant annually for the dispensary and the family planning centre from the State Government as well as the Government of India. The following figures show income and expenditure of the Samiti during 1962-63 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1962-63	18,245	17,332
1963-64	50,615	46,771
1964-65	36,823	29,686
1965-66	31,821	36,300
1966-67	18,288	21,615
1967-68	20,698	21,369
1968-69	69,610	50,434
1969-70	32,418	47,613
1970-71	25,803	24,501
1971-72	43,486	39,079
1972-73	40,813	41,352
1973-74	54,618	52,613
1974-75	40,855	43,388
1975-76	45,320	44,119
1976-77	42,692	43,513

Shri Shakti Sewa Dal, Faridabad.—Established in 1959, it is situated in Market No. 1, Faridabad Township. As the name depicts, social service in members and various forms is its main objective. The Dal has about 100 each member contributes Rs. 1 per month.

The Dal maintains (i) Shri Shakti Sewa Dal Library, (ii) Jan Kalyan Kendra, (iii) Vyayam Shala and (iv) Cremation Ground No. 2. A set of bath rooms and a lawn has been provided at the cremation ground. The Dal also proposes to construct a *janj ghar* and a waiting hall for the visitors. It also

plans to start a free Ayurvedic dispensary. All these institutions are maintained through donations collected from the public. The Dal helps the poor boys and girls towards their education and marriage expenses. It holds social service camps at the fairs and other big gatherings at Hardwar and Allahabad. The Reading Room subscribes eight newspapers for the general public.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the Dal during 1970-71 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1970-71	2,524	1,972
1971-72	2,543	1,996
1972-73	3,462	2,389
1973-74	2,569	3,080
1974-75	6,327	9,768
1975-76	16,420	2,592
1976-77	23,693	21,173

Punjab Wakf Board.—The board was established in September 1962 with headquarters at Ambala Cantonment. The agricultural land attached to the *wakfs* are given on *pattas/chakotas* yearly. In urban areas, land converted into plots are allotted individually on monthly rent. *Wakf* Officers and Rent Collectors have been employed for the upkeep of the *wakf* properties in the Gurgaon district and other parts of the State. They collect dues from the *pattedars* and allottees.

About 34 Imams and Caretakers have been employed in the Gurgaon district by the board to impart religious education in mosques to Muslim children and arrange prayers. Financial aid is also given to the Muslim college and schools located in the Nuh tahsil. However, scholarships are awarded to the deserving Muslim students of the entire district.

Hindu Vidya Pracharni Sabha, Nuh.—It was established at Nuh in 1950 with the object of promoting education in this educationally backward area. The Sabha has 24 members and runs Hindu Primary Pathshala, Nuh and Hindu High School, Nuh. Regular contribution on the yearly basis is made by the members to the Sabha funds. Besides, collections are made from the

members and shopkeepers of the Nuh *mandi* as well as from other areas/States as and when some need arises. Grant from the State Government is another source of its income. The following figures show income and expenditure of the Sabha from 1974-75 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1974-75	44,272	38,195
1975-76	17,145	30,005
1976-77	7,690	37,392

Arya Samaj, Gurgaon.—Founded in India by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Arya Samaj has a number of branches in the urban and rural areas of the Gurgaon district. Five of its branches are functioning in the Gurgaon town. These are : (i) Arya Samaj, Arjan Nagar; (ii) Arya Samaj, Gurgaon Cantonment, (iii) Arya Samaj, Model Town; (iv) Arya Samaj, New Colony and (v) Arya Samaj, Bhim Nagar.

Arya Samaj does not believe in the old established religious practices of the orthodox Hindus. It aims at reforming Hindu society by the propagation and revival of Vedic learning. Religious discourses are delivered in the Samaj temples where *yajnas* are also performed strictly in accordance with Vedic rites. Special discourses by religious scholars are arranged at the time of annual functions and other celebrations.

The Samaj has done a great deal in spreading education by opening a number of schools. The Arya Samaj, Arjan Nagar, runs a primary school and has arranged an eye specialist who examines the patients on every Sunday and performs operations as well. The Arya Samaj, Gurgaon Cantonment runs high School for girls and the Arya Samaj, New Colony, runs a middle school. Uplift of Harijans, widow marriage, protection of cows and propagation of Hindi are some of the other fields of activity of the Samaj.

Subscriptions by the members and donations from the public constitute the two main sources of income of almost all the branches of the Samaj. No data about the income and expenditure of the Samaj are available.

Chapter XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Apart from the places of interest and archaeological sites described here, an attempt has been made to highlight the picnic resorts from the tourist's angle. Their details have been provided in the latter part of this Chapter, and it explains a certain amount of unavoidable repetition here and there.

The towns of Ballabgarh, Faridabad Old and Faridabad Township described here as separate entities, were included in the Faridabad Complex on January 15, 1972. This complex was constituted to promote the planned development of the region, particularly on the industrial side. The complex which has been put under the charge of the Chief Administrator, comprises the areas earlier covered by the three municipalities of Ballabgarh, Faridabad Old and Faridabad Township, and 17 villages.¹ Under the new scheme of development, the areas from Ballabgarh to Badarpur between 35 to 16 kilometres from Delhi around Delhi-Mathura National Highway are proposed to be developed into a big industrial-cum-housing estate having a population of about 3.5 lakh by 1981 and Faridabad Township as its nucleus. The complex is being developed on the most modern lines and efforts are being made to make it a harmonious combination of living conditions as in New Delhi and Chandigarh. Nearly 20,000 residential plots and 1,000 industrial plots were sold by March 31, 1977 in various sectors where all the development facilities like water, roads, sewer, drainage, schools, colleges, etc., are being provided. More than one thousand houses have also been constructed by the Government. The Delhi-Mathura National Highway passing through the complex has been developed into 4 traffic lanes with a green central verge and made a picturesque, safe and most convenient approach to New Delhi and Delhi. The railway track is also being converted into four lanes and it is proposed to introduce electric local trains running between Palwal and Delhi.

BALLABGARH (TAHSIL BALLABGARH)

Ballabgarh is the headquarters of the tahsil of this name in the Gurgaon district. It has an altitude of 200 metres and lies on the Delhi-Mathura National Highway in 28° 20' 22" North Latitude and 77° 19' 37" East Longitude. The town is about 48 kilometres away from Gurgaon to the east and at a distance of

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Local Government.'

about 35.4 kilometres from Delhi to the south. It is also a railway station on the Delhi-Mathura double-track broad-gauge line of the Central Railway. Its population according to the 1971 Census was 17,411.

Legend, however fanciful, has it that the town was founded by Ballhab Singh, the son of a poverty-stricken cultivator. His mother as usual carried a few pieces of dry bread and onions as a midday repast for her husband who was tilling a tiny patch. She put down the child whom she had also carried in her lap in the shade under a tree and took the food to her husband where he was working. When she returned, she found a black serpent hovering with its hood raised over the baby. As the men around rushed to kill the snake, a passing *sadhu* pleaded with them to desist, and prophesied the child would one day be a king. His words came true; Ballhab struck great fortune when two mules laden with gold *mohurs* strayed into the farm. This was the beginning of his rise. He and his successors ruled over 200 surrounding villages as fiefs of the Mughals for seven generations.

The fort in the town is said to have been built by Balram and possibly the name may be a corruption from Balramgarh.¹ The township outside the fort precincts was laid out by Raja Bahadur Singh of Ballabgarh.² It still bears the trace of his careful planning—quadrangular market-places, wells at cross-roads, and a large garden which he named Dilkusha. A *chhatri* and a *pakka* tank were constructed by the widow of Anrudh Singh, Raja of Ballabgarh till 1818, in the memory of her deceased husband. The fort, the tank and the *chhatri* are still there. The inner part of the fort now houses the police station and tahsil offices. The last of this dynasty was Nahar Singh, a martyr of the great Uprising of 1857. A monument and Nahar Singh Memorial Park have been raised by the municipal committee on the outskirts of the town to mark the centenary of the event.

The rapid industrial development along Faridabad has reached Ballabgarh. All along the national highway new factories have come up. An alloy steel plant (Globe Steels), Goodyear Tyres, Escorts' Rajdoot Scooters and Motor Cycles, Pearl Cycles, Auto-Motors, Kanodia and Vohra Oil Mills, a concern manufacturing concrete mixers and a chemical unit are among the important industries established in the vicinity of this town.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, 6 branches of commercial banks, Aggarwal College

1. According to another version, the fort was built by Maharaja of Bharatpur who took a fancy to the site when visiting a nearby village.

2. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 213.

PLACES OF INTEREST

741

besides a higher secondary school, 3 high schools, 2 primary schools, a primary health centre, an artificial insemination centre, an E.S.I. dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a rest house (P.W.D.), a complex library and a cinema house.

FARIDABAD OLD (TAHSIL BALLABGARH)

This town in the Ballabgarh tahsil having an altitude of 204 metres, is situated at about 25 kilometres from Delhi in 28° 25' 16" North Latitude, and 77° 18' 28" East Longitude. It has a railway station to the west of the town across Delhi-Mathura National Highway on the Delhi-Mathura double track broad-gauge line of the Central Railway.¹ Its population according to the 1971 Census was 19,644.

It is said to have been founded in A.D. 1607 by Shaikh Farid, treasurer of Jahangir, with the object of protecting the highway which passed through the town. Shaikh Farid built a fort, a tank and a mosque.² Later, it came to be the headquarters of a pargana which was held in jagir by the Ballabgarh ruler. It was confiscated by the Government as the ruler took part in the 1857 Uprising.

The places of public utility include a post office, a commercial bank, 2 high schools, one higher secondary school, 6 primary schools, a civil dispensary, a touring talkie and an E.S.I. dispensary.

FARIDABAD TOWNSHIP

Situated on the Delhi-Mathura National Highway at a distance of about 29 kilometres from Delhi, the New Industrial Township, Faridabad has an altitude of 204 metres. It has a railway station on the Delhi-Mathura double-track broad-gauge line of the Central Railway, which is at a distance of about 4 kilometres from Faridabad railway station. Its population according to the 1971 Census was 85,762.

The site for the township was selected by the Government of India for rehabilitating the displaced persons migrating from the North Western Frontier Province and Dera Ghazi Khan district (now in Pakistan) consequent upon the Partition of India in 1947. To start with, the control of this township was vested in the Faridabad Development Board, which functioned under the authority of the Government of India through the Ministry of Rehabilitation. It was not

1. Under the present scheme relating to the development of Faridabad, the town of Faridabad Old falls in Sector 18, and its railway station in Sector 21.

2. The fort and the mosque are in ruins but the tank was renovated at some later date and a fair is held in April.

considered desirable that the Central Government should retain a permanent enclave within the territory of the State Government and so the township was handed over to the Punjab Government in 1957.

The township covers an area of about 18.13 square kilometres on the western side of the Delhi-Mathura National Highway from 27 to 32 kilometres from Delhi and 1.5 to 6.5 kilometres from the old town of Faridabad. It is divided into 5 residential units known as Neighbourhoods. These are located around a Central Green separate from the Industrial Area. Each Neighbourhood is about 0.65 square kilometre or 150—200 acres (60—80 hectares) and comprises 1200 to 1500 two-room houses except Neighbourhood No. IV which has been developed as a residential area by the Government of India for their own employees. This township cost the Government of India nearly Rs. 6.5 crore, out of which they have recovered about Rs. 5.5 crore as sale proceeds of the plots of land. The industrial zone, immediately to the south of the township, is separated from the residential zone by a transverse road bifurcating the township.

The township being essentially an industrial area, a railway siding has been laid down right through its entire length so as to be of service to all the industrial units established here. The original industrial area of this place was 240 acres (97 hectares), divided into plots of various sizes ranging from below 1 acre (0.4 hectare) to about 10 acres (4 hectares). The Government offered a number of facilities such as electric power, piped water-supply, etc., for setting up new industries. Because of its vicinity to Delhi and the numerous incentives given by the Government, the industries developed at such a rapid speed that Faridabad now occupies a significant place on the industrial map not only of the State but also of the country.

The industries employ various types of artisans and labourers. People migrate to this place because of the employment opportunities available here. The net migration from other areas to Faridabad has been 26,653 (Faridabad Township : 24,505 and Faridabad Old : 2,148) during the period 1961-69.¹ An employment exchange has been opened by the Government for the benefit of both the employers and the employees. A branch of the National Productivity Council functions here. Voluntary social service organisations like the Rotary Club and the Lions Club have also been chartered here. Just outside the township, opposite the approach road to Bata Shoe Company and on the western side of the Delhi-Mathura National Highway, there is a 3-star modern hotel

1. *Trends in Population of Important Industrial Towns of Haryana*, 1970, p. 5. (Publication No. 59 of the Economic and Statistical Organisation, Haryana.)

(Holiday Inn)¹ which caters to the boarding and lodging needs of the industrialists and other visitors. Wayside catering facilities are also provided at the State-run Magpie Tourist Restaurant situated on the Delhi-Agra Road close to the Canal Rest House. The beautiful Badkhal Lake², which lies close to the township in the north-west, is popular with picnickers and tourists.

To accelerate the development of the region, particularly the industrial part of it, Faridabad Complex was constituted on January 15, 1972, under the charge of a Chief Administrator. The complex comprises the areas earlier covered by the three municipal committees of Faridabad Old, Faridabad Township and Ballabgarh besides 17 villages namely, Lakharpur, Itmadpur, Anangpur (Aurangpur), Palla, Sarai Khawaja or Ghosipur, Wazirpur, Mevla Maharajpur, Fatehpur Chandila, Budina, Daultabad, Ajraunda, Saran, Kujesar, Ranhera, Unchagaon, Jharsainthli and Sihi.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, 27 branches of commercial banks, Government College, Daya Nand College for Women, 2 high schools and 2 higher secondary schools, 7 middle schools, 10 primary schools, an industrial training institute, Badshah Khan Hospital, an E.S.I. Hospital, Sewa Samiti dispensary, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, 3 rest houses (2 Canal and 1 P.W.D.) and 4 cinema houses.

FARRUKHNAGAR (TAHSIL GURGAON)

A town in the Gurgaon tahsil and having an altitude of 220 metres, it lies in 28° 27' 09" North Latitude and 76° 49' 30" East Longitude at a distance of about 21 kilometres from the tahsil/district headquarters to the north-west near the border of the Rohtak district. It is linked to Delhi-Rewari metre-gauge railway by a branch line of the Northern Railway. Its population according to the 1971 Census was 5,487.

The town, octagonal in shape,³ was founded by a Baluch chief, Faujdar Khan, who was a Governor appointed by emperor Farrukhsiyar, after whom the place was presumably named. Faujdar Khan assumed the title of Nawab in A.D. 1738 and the Nawabs of Farrukhnagar played an important part in the history of the tract till its annexation by the British. This estate was confiscated in 1858 because the Nawab had participated in the 1857 Uprising. A monument has recently been raised here in the memory of martyrs.

1. For more details about 'Holiday Inn', see Chapter on 'Communications'.
2. For details about Badkhal Lake, see 'Tourist Resorts' described in this Chapter.
3. The town was previously surrounded with a high wall which is now in ruins. The wall had four gates, but all except Delhi Gate have collapsed.

The old buildings in the town include Shish Mahal¹ and its attendant gateways built by Faujdar Khan in A.D. 1733, *baradari* of Nawab where the municipal committee is housed at present, a fine mosque known as Jami Masjid and a large octagonal *baoli* (well) with stone staircases made during the Jat occupancy.

The tourist attraction is Jami Masjid built of Agra red stone, which was constructed by Faujdar Khan.² It is ornamented with a commemorative marble tablet. Besides, two slabs of red sand stone are affixed in the southern wall of courtyard. These slabs are inscribed with Arabic legends which date back to the reign of Ghiyas-ud-din Balban, Sultan of Delhi. The slabs are stated to have been brought from an ancient mosque in Sultanpur about 5 kilometres away in the direction of Delhi.

There is also a shrine of Budho Mata situated at Mubarakpur, a village about 5 kilometres from Farrukhnagar. It is a well frequented shrine and a fair is held every Wednesday.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a commercial bank, a high school, a middle school, a primary school, a primary health centre (Red Cross) and a veterinary hospital.

FIROZPUR JHIRKA (TAHSIL FIROZPUR JHIRKA)

Firozpur Jhirka, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name and having an altitude of 205 metres, is situated on the main road from Gurgaon to Alwar, about 82 kilometres south of Gurgaon. It lies in 27° 47' 40" North Latitude and 76° 56' 34" East Longitude. Its population according to the 1971 Census was 7,962.

The town is said to have been founded by Firuz Shah Tughluq as a military post for putting down neighbouring turbulent tribes. The remains of the old town named Dhand still exist to the north of the present site where there are many tombs and shrines in ruins. The old part of the town is rectangular in shape and surrounded with a high wall which is now in ruins. This place is called Jhirka because of a Jhir, a spung, from a perennial stream which issues from a number of fissures in the rocks nearby. The spring is about

1. Shish Mahal ceased to be of 'national importance' from January 1, 1968, but has since then been deemed to be 'protected monument' under the Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964.

2. R.B.Whitehead, *An Inscription of the Reign of Ghiyas-ud-din Balban*. (*Journal of the Punjab Historical Society*, Volume IV, Part II.)

4 kilometres from the town on the western side and is connected with a metal-led road. This picturesque gorge has been described by Babar in his memoirs as a beautiful spot.¹ Fairs are held twice a year in the month of August and November.

The legend also links the place with the sojourn of Pandavas during their exile.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, 2 branches of commercial banks, 3 high schools, 3 primary schools, a Government general hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre (Red Cross), a veterinary dispensary, rest house (P.W.D.) and a municipal library.

GURGAON (TAHSIL GURGAON)

The headquarters of the district of the same name, Gurgaon town, having an altitude of 229 metres, lies at a distance of 32 kilometres from Delhi on the Delhi Bikaner railway in 28° 28' 0" North Latitude and 77° 01' 43" East Longitude. It is a railway station (5.6 kilometres from the town) on the Delhi-Rewari double-track metre-gauge line of the Northern Railway. The population of the town was 57,151 persons according to the 1971 Census.

The town was first occupied by cavalry unit posted to watch the army of Begum Samru of Sirdhana, whose principal cantonment was at the village of Jharsa, 1.5 kilometres to the south-east of the town. The civil offices were removed from Bharawas (tahsil Rewari) in 1821, when the British frontier was advanced by the acquisition of the Ajmer territory.²

The principal buildings of interest include Cawn Sarai, Nehru Stadium and Kamla Nehru Park. Cawn Sarai was constructed in 1925 and various offices and a private printing press are at present housed in it. A portion of it is used for residential purposes. Nehru Stadium was constructed in 1955 by public contributions to provide facilities for sports. Kamla Nehru Park was constructed by public contributions in 1957. An open air theatre and a swimming pool have also been provided in this park.

About 1.5 kilometres away from the Gurgaon town is a village by the same

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 250.

2. *Ibid*, p. 245.

name which is known far and wide for its temple of Sitla Mata where a fair is held every Monday and Tuesday.¹

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, 16 branches of commercial banks, Government College, Dronacharya Sanatan Dharma College, 2 higher secondary schools, 9 high schools, 3 middle schools, 9 primary schools, an industrial training institute, an industrial school for girls, a Government general hospital, a police hospital, a T.B. clinic, a school health clinic, an E.S.I. dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a surra centre, 3 rest houses (one each of P.W.D., Zila Parishad and Sainik Board), 3 cinema houses and 3 libraries. Shama, a State-run restaurant, has been located on the national highway near the old district courts.²

HODAL (TAHSIL PALWAL)

Hodal, a small town on the Delhi-Mathura National Highway, has an altitude of 190 metres and lies at a distance of about 87 kilometres from Delhi and 72 kilometres to the south-east of Gurgaon in 28° 53' 15" North Latitude and 77° 21' 52" East Longitude. It is also a railway station on the Delhi-Mathura double-track broad-gauge line of the Central Railway. Its population according to the 1971 Census was 14,144.

The oldest part of the town is on the hill formed by the debris of a still older habitation.³ Suraj Mal of Bharatpur was connected by marriage with the Jats of Hodal. During his time many magnificent buildings were erected : a fine old serai, a *baoli* and a masonry tank; but all these are now in ruins. Mention may, however, be made of a tank and a copse called Pando Ban with the shrine of Radha Krishna, situated at about a kilometre from the town. The tank and the temple are held in high esteem by the Hindus.

The places of public utility include a police post, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, 3 branches of commercial banks, Braj Mandal College, a higher secondary school, a high school, 4 primary schools, a civil dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre (Red Cross), a veterinary hospital, a surra centre, a regional artificial insemination centre, a rest house (P.W.D.) and a library/reading room.

1. For more details, see Chapter on 'People'.

2. For details, see 'Tourist Resorts' described in this Chapter.

3. Legend runs that Odes, a gypsy clan, shifted here from Western India and they formed the military force of Brahmans, the priests of Pando Ban, to whom this was given as jagir. Fearing that Odes may not overpower them, the Jats were invited by Brahmans. The Jats held sway over the area where they were confirmed by the later Mughals.

Dabchick Tourist Complex on the Delhi-Agra National Highway offers ideal way-side tourist facilities.¹

NUH (TAHSIL NUH)

Nuh, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name and having an altitude of 190 metres, is situated about 45 kilometres south of Gurgaon on Delhi-Alwar Road. It lies in 28° 06' 19" North Latitude and 77° 00' 09" East Longitude. Its population was 4,730 persons according to the 1971 Census.

The town assumed importance in the time of Bahadur Singh of Ghasera because of the trade in salt which was manufactured in the neighbouring villages.

To the west of the town is a fine masonry tank of red sandstone with a *chhatra* possibly connected with the name of Chuhi Mal, adorned with beautiful floral designs. The tomb of Sheikh Musa, an example of the combination of Muslim and Rajput architecture, is at a distance of about two kilometres and a half from the town. It is famous for its shaking minarets. The shaking of the minarets can be distinctly felt. The beauty lies in the fact that if one minaret is shaken, the other automatically gets shaken.

There are two monuments in village Kotla² about 6.5 kilometres south of Nuh. These are "the mosque and the tomb of Bahadur Khan Nahir. In these buildings, red sandstone and grey quartzite are skilfully combined in a very effective and well-built structure. Over the ruined gateway is an inscription giving the date of its building as A.D. 1392—1400. The group is raised on a high platform and is very strikingly situated in a hollow of the hills which at this point are crowned by the ruins of an ancient fortress."³

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, 2 branches of commercial banks, Yasin Meo Degree College, 2 high schools, a middle school 3 primary schools, a Government general hospital, a veterinary hospital, a regional artificial insemination centre, a rest house (P.W.D.) and a library/reading room.

PALWAL (TAHSIL PALWAL)

The headquarters of the tahsil of the same name and having an altitude of 195 metres, Palwal is situated on the Delhi-Mathura National Highway about

1. For details, see 'Tourist Resorts' described in this Chapter.

2. Babar in his memoirs made a mention of this village and a lake nearby. (*Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 28.)

3. Ibid.

61 kilometres from Delhi. It lies in 28° 08' 26" North Latitude and 77° 19' 33" East Longitude. It is also a railway station on the Delhi-Mathura double-track broad-gauge line of the Central Railway. Its population was 36,207 persons according to the 1971 Census as against 27,863 persons in 1961 and 13,915 in 1951.

The origin of the town is lost in legend and it is identified with the *Apelava* of the *Mahabharata*, a part of the *Pandava* kingdom of *Indraprastha*.¹ Tradition associates with the same period the high mound of *Aharwan*, a village, a few kilometres to the south-west of the town. According to tradition, the town is said to have decayed for long and then been restored by *Vikramaditya*. The oldest part covers a high mound formed by the accumulated debris of many centuries. At the downfall of the *Mughal* empire, along with the surrounding territory, it was given to *General Due Boigne* as a *jagir* and after the conquest of *Lord Lake* to *Murtaza Khan* of *Delhi* for a few years, after which it was annexed by the *British*.

The places of interest are: *Panchayati Temple* (situated on the south of *Palwal* town, it is associated with the *Pandavas* in popular belief); an old fort which was constructed during the *Mughal* period, now in ruins; *Jama Masjid*, which appears to date back to A.D. 1210; *Idgah* of *Shihab-ud-Din*, built about A.D. 1211, presently in ruins and occupied by *Jawahar Gaushala*; and *Tomb* of *Roshan Chiragh*, which dates back to A.D. 1661, and was constructed by the saint, *Roshan Chiragh*, who levied a tax of one stone from every cartload that passed from *Bharatpur* to *Delhi* for building *Shah Jahan's* palace and with these the tomb was constructed.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, 6 branches of commercial banks, *Sanatan Dharma College*, an industrial training institute, an industrial school for girls, 3 higher secondary schools, 2 high schools, 12 primary schools, a *Government general hospital*, *Christian general hospital*, a maternity and child welfare centre (*Red Cross*), a veterinary hospital, a *surra centre*, a regional artificial insemination centre, a rest house (*P.W.D.*), a cinema and a municipal library/reading room.

PATAUDI (TAHSIL GURGAON)

Pataudi, the headquarters of the sub-tahsil of the same name and having an altitude of 280 metres, lies at about a distance of 29 kilometres from *Gurgaon*, and in 28° 19' 29" North Latitude and 76° 46' 36" East Longitude. It is also a railway station on the *Delhi Rewari* double-track metre-gauge line of the

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 248.

Northern Railway. Its population according to the 1971 Census was 6,045 persons.

The town was founded in the reign of *Jalal-ud-Din Khalji* by a *Mewati Chieftain*, *Pata*, who named it *Patodhi*, which seems to have been corrupted to *Pataudi*. During *Aurangzeb's* reign, it was made a *pargana* and was attached to *Rewari*. But in 1803, it was granted as *jagir* to *Faiz Talab Khan*.

The palace of the *Nawab* built in 1934 is a remarkable building in the town. It has a cricket ground in its premises.

There is a famous temple of *Mahadeva* at *Inchapuri*, about 8 kilometres from the town. A fair is held here during *November*. *Ashram Hari Mandir Sanskrit Vidyalaya* is worth paying a visit.¹

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, 2 branches of commercial banks, *Kamla Nehru College* (at *Jatauli*, about a kilometre from the railway station), a higher secondary school, a high school, 3 primary schools, a primary health centre and a veterinary hospital.

SOHNA (TAHSIL GURGAON)

This town, in the *Gurgaon* tahsil and having an altitude of 230 metres, is situated on the highway from *Gurgaon* to *Alwar*, 24 kilometres from *Gurgaon* and 56 kilometres from *Delhi*. It lies in 28° 14' 51" North Latitude and 77° 05' East Longitude. Its population according to the 1971 Census was 8,775 persons.

Sohna is a corrupted form of *Sona* meaning gold. The town is said to have derived its name from the gold dust which was found after heavy rains in the beds of the neighbouring torrents.²

The town is of great antiquity and has been occupied in succession by three different races, viz. the *Kambhos*, the *Khanzadas* and the *Rajputs*, traces of whom still exist in the extensive ruins by which the town is surrounded. Tradition attributes the expulsion of *Kambhos* to the *Nawab Kutab Khan Khazada* who came with a large army from *Indor* near *Nuh* and slaughtered the *Kambhos* in about A.D. 1570. The *Khanzadas* built a town further to the

1. It is one of the biggest Sanskrit educational institutions in *Haryana* where students are provided with free board and lodging.

2. In *Ain-e-Akbari*, the *Mughal* Emperor, *Akbar*, is also reported to have mentioned that gold was found to be deep down there and had to be dug out by crude mechanical means. But it was later given up by the people for it was too laborious and expensive.

east but were expelled in A.D. 1620 by the Sisodia (Raghubansi) Rajputs of Jalandhar (Jullundur). These Rajputs are stated to have migrated in obedience to a warning voice of their patron saint, who according to a tradition, appeared in a dream and indicated Sohna as the place where he wished them to settle. They first settled at Punchgarh, but after a great victory over the Khanzadas, their Raja, Sawan Singh, founded the present town.¹

The town is specially remarkable for its hot springs.² In ancient times, it was a place of the *rishis* and the main *kund* (tank) was called Shiv Kund. During the Mughal period, Akbar, on his visit to this place had praised the place as one of the best in the suburbs of Delhi. Famed for medicinal properties, these sulphur springs were visited by foreign tourists during the British period. Now the State Government has developed this place into a tourist and pilgrim centre.³

The places of antiquarian or archeological interest in the town are : The Khamba, lately known as Gora Barak along with a mosque attached to it, is believed to date back to A.D. 1301; the Dargah of Nazzam-ul-Haqq, with a picturesque tomb and a mosque made of red and buff sandstone bearing the date A.D. 1461, and Quto Khan-ki-Masjid, built of variegated local stone with redstone, now in ruins.

Besides, mention may be made of the dome over the famous hot springs in the centre of the town, said to be of great antiquity; tombs locally known as Lal and Kala Gumbaz lying to the west of the town, and extensive ruins of the Kamboh settlement. The fort on the top of the rock in the south-west of the town was constructed by the Jats of Bharatpur. It was unfinished when the British occupied it. The ruins of the fort are still seen at the brow of the hill overhanging towards the town.

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 246.

2. The story about discovery of spring runs that in c.A.D. 1647, "a faqir named Rakishu, who dwelt on a rocky plain at the base of the hills, holiowed out a small basia to hold water. One day a Banjara trader, Chattar Bhoj, arrived with 1,00,000 laden bullocks weary and thirsty, besought the faqir to give his cattle drink, and promised him a great reward in return. The faqir bade him drink and by the blessing of God men and beast would be satisfied. The 1,00,000 cattle drank, and the water did not fail until the thirst of all had been quenched. Chattar Bhoj sold his merchandise, and presented the whole profit of the expedition to the faqir, who determined to devote the money to the construction of an enormous tank; but no sooner had the first piece of rock been removed than hot water began to well up and has flowed without intermission ever since".

(*Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 247.)

3. More details in this behalf are given in this Chapter under "Tourist Resorts".

There is also a fine mosque at Bhondsi, 12 kilometres north of Sohna, which is said to have been built by the Khanzadas of Mewat.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, 2 branches of commercial banks, a rural artisans training centre, Sant Nirankari Lokpriya College, 2 high schools, 3 primary schools, a civil dispensary, a veterinary hospital, 2 rest houses (canal and Panchayat Samiti) and a library/reading room.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A number of Painted Grey Ware sites have been found spread over the Gurgaon district. This can be attributed to the nearness of this area to Indraprastha (Delhi), Hastinapur and Mathura. A research scholar from Kurukshetra University has identified 161 such sites ranging in date from proto-historic (late Harappan) to late medieval time¹. A brief account of some of the more important sites is given below.

Tahsil Gurgaon

Dhankot.— It lies 11 km west of Gurgaon on Gurgaon-Farrukhnagar Road. Tradition has it that milk was supplied from this place to Guru Dronach rya and his pupils at Gurugram (Gurgaon). It is also identified as Thullkottiha (of the Buddhist literature) and was visited by Lord Buddha. The site has yielded Painted Grey Ware and other early historic pottery. The burnt bricks found at the site measure 36.83 x 21.59 x 6.35 cm. Besides, beads of terracotta and bangles of shell, faience and glass were also recovered from the site.

Saiyad.— It lies 3 km west of Gurgaon on Gurgaon-Dharampur Road. Traditionally, the site is believed to be the residential place of Guru Dronacharya and his pupils. The site has yielded Painted Grey Ware and late medieval remains. Besides, pieces of faience and two copper objects have also been recovered from the site.

Tahsil Nuh

Ata.— It is situated 5 km east of Sohna on Sohna-Hathin Road. The archaeological fields located at the site show that it probably had been an important centre of art and architecture in the time of Gurjara-Pratihars. Two beautiful icons—one representing Uma Maheshvara seated on Nandi of early medieval period and the other representing Adinath (the first Jain

1. Dharam Pal Singh Punia, *Archaeology of Mahendragarh and Gurgaon Districts Haryana*, Ph. D. Thesis MSS, 1976, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

Tirthankar) of medieval period—have been found at the site. It has also yielded early historic pottery and late medieval remains.

Hathin.— It is located 16 km west-south of Palwal on Palwal-Hathin Road. According to local tradition, the site was founded by a king in the heart of a jungle. A number of elephants used to graze in this jungle. Later on the place was named as Hastin (elephant) and its corrupt form became Hathin. This tradition seems to be borne out by the discovery of a skeleton of an elephant during excavations at Autha, 15 km south-west of Hathin. There are many mutilated art pieces near the site, but the most important and interesting piece is the railing pillar of Sunga period which is fixed in the wall of a tank and is worshipped as Khera Devta. The site has also yielded Painted Grey Ware, early and later historic pottery.

Malab.— Situated 5 km south of Nuh on Gurgaon-Alwar Road, the village contains one of the highest mounds in the region. A coin of Kanishka, some coins of late Kushanas and a number of coins of Muslim rulers have been found at the site. The other finds include terracotta beads, balls, shell beads and pieces of faience and glass bangles. The site has also yielded Painted Grey Ware, early historic wares and late medieval remains.

Sanghel.— It is situated 13 km east-south of Nuh on Nuh-Hodal Road. It is also one of the highest mounds in the district. It has yielded Painted Grey Ware, early historic wares and late medieval remains. However, the most important finds from the site are the remains of art which include stone sculptures of Mahishasuramardini, a female attendant, lower portion of a sculpture of Kushana period, two female attendants of Gupta period, an image of Ardhnarishvara of medieval period and two terracotta male heads of Kushana period.

Ujina.— It lies 10 km east of Nuh on Nuh-Hodal Road. The village is known for its lake. The mound has yielded Painted Grey Ware and early historic wares. The other finds recovered from the site include pieces of faience bangles, terracotta beads and glass bangles. The stone sculptures located at the site represent Varaha and Nrsimha (incarnations of Vishnu) of medieval period, and Lakshmi of late medieval period.

Tahsil Firozpur Jhirka

Autha.— It lies 6 km east of village Pinangwan on Nagina-Hodal Road. At the time of Buddha, it might have been called Autla' from which the present name of the village Autha might have been derived. Probably

1. Upadhaya, B. S. *Buddhakalina Bharatiya Bhugola* (Prayag, Samvat 2018), p. 424.

Lord Buddha visited the site while he was going from Mathura to Sravasti via Veranja.¹

An excavation at the site² was undertaken by K. M. Srivastava to determine the age of skeleton of an elephant found here. On the basis of stratification, the elephant skeleton has been roughly placed in the last stages of the Northern Black Polished Ware period, i. e. circa second century B.C.

The earliest occupations were represented by the Painted Grey Ware. Iron, mostly in lumps, was found to be associated with this Ware at all stages. Glass objects, terracotta wheels and animal figurines, stone pestles and bulls comprised the other important finds of the period.

Bhadas.— It is located 19 km north of Firozpur Jhirka on Gurgaon-Alwar Road. The Bhadanakas who fought against Chahamanas (Chauhans) rulers, belonged to this place. It has yielded Painted Grey Ware, early historic wares and late medieval remains. The other finds include terracotta balls, beads and glass bangles. Besides, a stone railing pillar of Sunga period has also been located at the site.

Havananagar.— It lies 6 km east of Nagina on Nagina-Hodal Road. Tradition has it that the Pandavas performed *yajna* on the site during their exile. Therefore, the site was called after the *yajna* as Havananagar. It has yielded Painted Grey Ware, early historic pottery and some late medieval remains. Other finds include terracotta balls and beads and glass bangles. The burnt bricks found at the site measure 34.29 x 20.32 x 6.35 cm.

Tahsil Palwal

Ahranva.— It lies 7 km south-west of Palwal. It has yielded Painted Grey Ware, early historic pottery and late medieval remains. The other finds recovered from the site include beads, balls, decorated discs and figurines of Yaksha Vamanakas of Kushana period, figurines of elephant belonging to Gupta period and a seal in terracotta, bangles of copper, faience and glass and copper coins of Hagamasa, Sodasa, Brahmanitra, Kota and later Kushanas.

Sondh.— It lies 4 km south of Hodal on Nuh-Hodal Road. According to local tradition, the village was founded during the Mahabharata period.

1. Ibid, pp. 425-26.

2. *Indian Archaeological Review*, 1964-65, pp. 33-4.

In addition to Painted Grey Ware, the site has yielded a number of art pieces in stone, viz. image of Vishnu of Kushana period, a bust of female attendant and head of a figure of Gupta period, Vishnu with Ayudhapurusas and Vidyadharayugala of early medieval period. A terracotta female figurine of Gupta period has also been recovered.

Tahsil Ballabgarh

Chhayasa.— It lies 20 km south of Ballabgarh on Ballabgarh-Mahana Road and is situated on the right bank of Yamuna. According to local tradition, the site is connected with Pandavas. It is also said that Sravan Kumar with his parents stayed here while he was coming from Mathura. The site has yielded Painted Grey Ware, early historic pottery and late medieval remains.

Tilpat or Tilaprashta.— It lies 5 km east of Faridabad on Faridabad Tilpat Road. It was one of the five territories which were demanded by the Pandavas and the denial of which by their cousin Duryodhana led to the Great Mahabharata War. The place has yielded Painted Grey Ware and early historic pottery.

Sihigram.—This village lies at a distance of about 37 km from Delhi on Delhi-Mathura Highway. It has been included in Faridabad Complex since January 15, 1972.

Here is a temple situated on a mound, which according to the popular belief, marks the birth place of Sur Dass,¹ a great devotee of Lord Krishna, and a well-known poet of Bhakti movement of the medieval period.

Some sherds of the Painted Gray Ware have been discovered on a mound nearby.²

TOURIST RESORTS

The keen interest of the Haryana Government in providing amenities for tourists has opened new vistas in the district for week-enders and holiday-

1. Legend has it that blinded by wordly love, Bilvamangal took hectic efforts to reach the house of his beloved. It was night. Swimming across a river that was in spate, and by clambering unto a python hanging down from the bough of a tree, he reached the chamber of his lady-love. Pointing out to him what an enormous risk he had taken to reach her, she said, "Instead of being so frantic after me, had you directed this kind of madness towards God, how blessed would you have been". Disillusionment at once set in his mind. In an act of self-mortification, he blinded himself. The mortal Bilvamangal became the immortal Sur Das.

2. *Indian Archaeology*, 1969-70, *A Review*, p. 59.

makers particularly from Delhi. The tourist complexes at Suraj Kund, Faridabad (Badkhal and Magpie), Hodal (Dabchick), Gurgaon (Shama), Sultanpur and Sohna, make ideal picnic and holiday spots. These also attract the foreign and domestic tourists who motor through the district en route to the three major tourist centres of India, viz. Delhi, Agra and Jaipur, popularly known as the Golden Triangle of Indian tourism.

Suraj Kund Tourist Complex.—Close to Tughlakabad and almost in Delhi itself, it is set amidst picturesque surroundings about 20 kilometres south of Delhi. A water tank, resembling a Roman amphitheatre, Suraj Kund is believed to have been constructed by the Tomara king, Surajpal, whose existence is based on bardic tradition.¹ Undoubtedly the most remarkable Hindu monument, it dates back to the pre-Islamic period (10th century A.D.), of temples and sun worship much before the mosques and tombs of Delhi were built.

The shape of Suraj Kund resembles the rising sun, curving eastward. It consists of a semi-circular stepped stone embankment to impound rain water from the hills. Its bed is about 130 metres in diameter. Though in ruins, the original grandeur of this vast reservoir where royal hunting parties rested, can be very well imagined. The dancing peacocks on the bank of the Kund and in the forest like surroundings provide a fascinating sight. The area is dotted with rocks suitable for hiking. It is believed that a sun temple existed here. Some ruins are still in evidence. Almost touching it is a fresh water pool called Peacock Lake surrounded by hillocks. In the nearby Anangpal village is a dam whose construction is ascribed to Anangpal. Here, quartzite stone is placed across the mouth of a narrow ravine to catch rain water. The neighbouring hills are dotted with the ruins of several fortifications, which lend credence to the belief that a town founded by Anangpal once existed here.

Haryana Tourism has provided a number of tourist facilities at this monumental holiday resort.

Commissioned in 1975, a modern and luxuriously furnished motel holds a star attraction for tourists. It has 13 air-conditioned rooms, fitted with four-channel piped-in-music. The view of the pool and the Peacock Lake from the bedrooms and the terrace affords a spectacular sight of the vast expanse of water.

The motel has a large sitting room with a library which specialises in books on Indian art, culture, folk music, etc. A well-furnished conference room with a seating capacity for 30 persons provides the necessary conference facilities

1. The Tomaras originally settled in Aravalli Hills, south of Delhi, and are then believed to have moved to the Suraj Kund area.

to the tourists who want to combine business with pleasure. The Sun-bird restaurant offers catering service.

A small putting-green approach-green and a hole golf course is there for golf enthusiasts. Putters and the services of a golf-expert are provided at Surajkund.

Rowing in the quiet Peacock Lake with slender eucalyptus trees lining its shores and the plants trailing their leaves in the still green water is a great delight. Angling facility is also available.

Lush green exclusive lawns for picnickers and camping tents are there for the tourists. Camping huts with bath room facilities for budget tourists are also available.¹

One can also trek from here to Badkhal Lake through a 6-kilometre inner forest road.

Badkhal Lake Tourist Complex, Faridabad.—Nestling amidst rocks to the west of Faridabad Old and north-west of Faridabad Township, Badkhal Lake is about 31 kilometres from Delhi and 3.5 kilometres away from Delhi-Agra National Highway to the right near Faridabad. Conceived as an irrigation project in 1947, it was also to serve as a counter-measure for floods and soil erosion. Flood water was tamed by joining toes of the two hillocks and by constructing a bund, 644.5 metres long and 6 metres wide. Later in 1958, fish farming was also started. Thus a beautiful lake was created in one side of the bund while the rock remnants of Aravalli Range on the other side presented a lovely back drop. After the Haryana State was formed in 1966, the Government decided to turn this artificial lake into a picnic-cum-holiday resort. A Master Plan was accordingly formulated in 1967.

The lake is named after the nearby Badkhal village. The name Badkhal is possibly derived from Persian word '*be dakh*' which is suggestive of a place free from any interference. And rightly so, Badkhal Lake has the reputation as an away-from-it-all tourist spot.

All tourist facilities are spread across the rocks and ridges surrounding the lake. Standing majestically amidst natural landscape, expansive lush green lawns,

1. A new motel named 'Rajhans' is being constructed to cater to the rush in tourist traffic at Delhi during ASIAD '82. In the first phase of construction, about 70 rooms are proposed to be built. Along with the facilities already available, a swimming pool, a bar, a shopping arcade and a golfers' club will be added to this resort.

terrace gardens, mounds, flowering trees and shrubs that lend a beautiful treatment to the surroundings, it is Haryana's prestigious 'rendezvous par excellence'.

The tourist complex offers a choice of two restaurants 'Mayur' and 'Grey Falcon'—both centrally air-conditioned and having bar facilities, each specialising in a different cuisine. The Grey Falcon is equipped with gva drophonic sound system, latest in sound technology.

A 13-suite motel here provides excellent well-furnished and air-conditioned accommodation.¹ It has also a conference room for 25 people with portable conference system. Exclusive accommodation is available in two tourist huts called Minivet. Each has two air-conditioned bedrooms, a living and dining room and balcony, a refrigerator and TV. A well equipped kitchen where tourists can cook their own meals, a garage and a room for a personal attendant are attached with each hut.

There is an exclusive swimming pool with a pool cafe; massage facilities and a choice of steam and sauna baths.

The complex has its own shopping arcade where a quick snack is provided on an easy budget. There are campers huts for budget tourists.

The lake is ideal for anglers and rowing enthusiasts. Rods, bait and lines are available at a nominal fee. Fishing permits are given on the spot and also rowing boats, pedal boats and *shikaras* for yachting.

The ridges of the Aravallis and the lake embankment serve as an impressive promenade where tourists flock. One can go hiking on the ridges and even trek from Badkhal Lake to Surajkund through a 6-kilometre inner forest road. Children have paradisaal surroundings near the playgrounds specially made for them.

The lake is equally popular with bird-watchers for a variety of beautiful birds migrating from Siberia flock here. On a quiet day at the lake, bird-watchers have been known to come across rare species.

Badkhal Lake has been attracting many a film producers for shooting of films against its beautiful and scenic locale.

In order to bring the place within the reach of the common man, special bus services have been introduced by the Haryana Roadways between Delhi and Badkhal Lake. For the affluent, the tourist luxury cars are available, at

1. In 1981, an eight-room motel called 'Garud' has been constructed.

a very short notice, from the Tourist Bureau of the Haryana Government at New Delhi and Badkhal Lake.

Magpie Tourist Complex, Faridabad.—Located 30 kilometres from Delhi on the Delhi-Agra National Highway, in the midst of the industrial nerve centre of Haryana, it is a conspicuous red building with extensive and well maintained green lawns.

A very convenient motel here offers excellent stopover facilities for tourists passing by and also for those desiring a night halt while on business to Faridabad Complex. It has four well-furnished and air-conditioned suites, two single and two double-bed. On the first floor of this building, the P.W.D. has three rooms to be used as rest house and close by is the Canal Rest House. Large group bookings can be done by interested parties by contacting the authorities concerned.

The Magpie restaurant serves a choice of Indian and Western cuisine. It is an obvious choice for a garden party or a social gathering.

Dabchick Tourist Complex, Hodal.—Dabchick Tourist Complex at Hodal is situated 92 kilometres away from Delhi and about half way to Agra, on the Delhi-Agra National Highway.

Commissioned in December 1974, it now enjoys great popularity with both domestic and foreign tourists. Located on the main road, close to Hodal village, it has filled a vital gap in facilities offered to tourists on the golden triangle of Indian tourism.

This complex consists of residential accommodation in the form of huts, camping huts, a restaurant and a canteen. There are three one-room huts, built on stilts, each room opening out on to a balcony overlooking the landscape dotted with a variety of trees and flowers.¹

A unique feature of this complex is that the restaurant here is built on stilts. Both Indian and continental cuisine is served.

Camping huts with bath room facilities are available for budget tourists.

The architectural beauty of this complex has blended with surroundings to produce an effect of pure aesthetic joy to the tourists.

Shama Tourist Complex, Gurgaon.—Named after the Indian popular bird, the Shama Tourist Complex at Gurgaon is located in the heart of the town.

1. 'Dream Castle' with six rooms is the new addition made in 1981.

Only 31 kilometres away from Delhi on the Delhi-Dharuhera-Jaipur National Highway, it has become a favourite motoring stop over en route Jaipur.

A former rest house of the Zila Parishad on a spacious plot of land, it was converted into a tourist complex by completely renovating and expanding the old structures. The new structures are a cluster of square planks joined together to form sculpturesque pyramidal dome. It was commissioned in November 1973. The complex has three double-bedrooms and a restaurant.

Initially it offered only restaurant facilities. Accommodation facilities for an overnight stay were provided in 1974-75.¹ The accommodation and restaurant facilities provided here are perhaps the cheapest of their kind in the region. The tourist can also conveniently stop a while for quick hot and cold drinks and snacks.

Sultanpur Lake Bird Sanctuary.—Ten kilometres from Gurgaon and 42 kilometres from Delhi, the place is a haven for bird lovers. It is a find of Peter Jackson, the world famous authority on bird watching. Till then only a large sheet of shallow water, the sanctuary at Sultanpur Lake was formerly opened as a tourist resort on February 6, 1972. To this lonely and lovely retreat, flock the migrant birds from Europe and Siberia. These birds come here with the onset of winter and return when their colder homes have warmed up. One can see an abundance of birds, more than a 100 different species in a day, in most natural surrounding at really close quarters, at the sprawling 44.5-hectare Sultanpur Lake Bird Sanctuary.

On the north-western bank of the lake, right at the water's edge, stands by the road a commodious building, overlooking the lake and commanding a full view of the extensive magnificent landscape, which houses a tourist bungalow with two well-furnished and air-conditioned suites. For outdoor lovers, there are camping huts in the wide open spaces. Camping equipment like beds, chairs, central tables, lights, stoves, etc., are available at site on hire at reasonable rates.

Across the road, made of Haryana slate tiles, is the Rosy Pelican restaurant, having excellent cuisine.

To facilitate bird watching, there are observation hides and a watch tower. Binoculars too are available to watch the not too close birds.

There is an exclusive well stocked library to browse through bird books and also a bird museum with some rare stuffed birds to identify birds and impart knowledge.

1. A four-room motel has been constructed in 1981.

November to March is an ideal season for a visit to view migratory birds.

Sohna Sulphur Springs and Tourist Complex.—The tiny town with a pretty name, Sohnā¹ is credited with sulphur springs. Believed to be in existence since c. A.D. 1647, these were discovered in 1872 by the British who, realising their medicinal importance, developed the tank. This is situated in the heart of the town by the side of a perpendicular rock and is approachable only on foot through small narrow lanes where vehicles cannot pass. The water is strongly sulphurate and its temperature varies from 46° C to 51.7°C. The present site of the main *kund* (tank), called Shiv Kund, is believed to have been the ancient abode of hermits.² The spring covered by a domed construction, delivers its water into a large cistern. The hot water is believed to have curative effect on skin infections and diseases like gout and rheumatism. For convenience of the visiting public, the springs have been channelled into concrete pools where thousands come to bathe. Hindus consider the tank sacred and come for a dip in its water on solar/lunar eclipse and Somavati Amavasya (moonless night falling on Monday).

The State Government decided to turn this pilgrimage centre into a health resort and tourist centre. The newly-built tourist complex was formally inaugurated on March 21, 1973. A little further from Sohnā starts a hilly tract and one reaches a plateau overlooking the town after ascending a zig zag road. Here once stood an old fort, remains of which are still in evidence. On this elevated ridge has come up a 'Spa' complex. Indigenous black slate for the structures harmoniously blends with the hilly terrain as a backdrop.

The complex is studded with an extravagance of colourful flowers, trees and shrubs. Its vast landscape with peacocks strutting about grips one with all its beauty and splendour. Sohnā by night becomes wonderland of lights, simply bewitching.

To provide hygienic bathing facilities, hot sulphur water is pumped up from the springs below to the bath complex through insulated pipes. The highly compact structure of the Spa has a sauna, sulphur baths, steam baths and a small swimming pool.

A restaurant provides snacks, wholesome food and cold drinks.

1. As already described earlier, Sohnā town lies on the main road from Gurgaon to Alwar, 24 kilometres from Gurgaon and 56 kilometres from Delhi.

2. An interesting legend connected with the discovery of these springs has been mentioned in this Chapter while describing the town Sohnā.

For stay, there are two attractive, well-furnished and air-conditioned Barbet huts, each with two double-bedrooms, a drawing-cum-dining room, a kitchen, a garage, a refrigerator and a TV. There are camping huts/family huts for budget tourists.¹ Non-air-conditioned accommodation is available in the rest house just near the complex.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE RURAL AREAS

Some important details about monuments and better known places of worship or tourist interest in the rural areas of the district are given in Table LXIII of Appendix.

1. A new four-room motel has been added in 1981.

APPENDIX

Table	Contents	Page
I	Normals and Extremes of Rainfall ..	766
II	Frequency of Annual Rainfall (1901—1950) ..	768
III	Sex-wise and Area-wise Population distribution at the Census of 1961 and 1971 ..	769
IV	Towns arranged according to the Size of Population (1971 Census) ..	770
V	Displaced Persons according to the District of Origin in Pakistan ..	771
VI	Utilisation of Land ..	773
VII	Area to be irrigated by Gurgaon Canal Project ..	774
VIII	Installation of Tubewells ..	775
IX	Sowing and harvesting of <i>Kharif</i> and <i>Rabi</i> Crops ..	776
X	Area under Principal Crops ..	778
XI	Yield per Hectare of Principal Crops ..	779
XII	Production of Principal Crops ..	780
XIII	Area under Fodder Crops ..	781
XIV	Seed Farms ..	782
XV	Pests and Diseases ..	783
XVI	Damage to Crops through various agencies ..	787
XVII	Loans advanced to the Agriculturists ..	788
XVIII	Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc. ..	789
XIX	Notified Waters for Fisheries ..	790
XX	Damage caused to Crops and Houses by Heavy Rains and Floods ..	791
XXI	Ancillary Units with investment of more than one lakh rupees ..	792
XXII	Loans sanctioned/disbursed by Haryana Financial Corporation ..	796
XXIII	Large and Medium-Scale Industrial Units ..	797
XXIV	Small-Scale Industrial Units with investment of more than one lakh rupees ..	803
XXV	Year-wise break-up of Loans advanced by the Haryana Financial Corporation in the new district ..	821

Table	Contents	Page
XXVI	Joint Stock Banks as on December 31, 1976 ..	822
XXVII	Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies ..	825
XXVIII	Primary Non-Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies ..	826
XXIX	Conversion Factors ..	827
XXX	Arrivals of commodities in Market Committees ..	828
XXXI	Tahsil-wise position of rural roads (as on March 31, 1977) ..	830
XXXII	Length of Roads (as on March 31, 1977) ..	832
XXXIII	Canal Inspection Roads ..	855
XXXIV	Year-wise number of newly registered Vehicles ..	858
XXXV	List of Important Dharmshalas ..	860
XXXVI	Rest Houses and Dak Bungalows ..	861
XXXVII	Post Offices as on March 31, 1977 ..	863
XXXVIII	Category-wise Rural and Urban break-up of the Working Force (1961) ..	868
XXXIX	Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity (1961) ..	870
XL	Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation (1961) ..	872
XLI	Industrial Classification by sex and class of workers at work in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service ..	874
XLII	Working of Employment Exchanges ..	876
XLIII	Persons unemployed (aged 15 and above) by sex and educational levels ..	877
XLIV	Incidence of Land Revenue on assessed area ..	878
XLV	Demand, recovery and balance under Adhoc Special Assessment/Regular Special Assessment ..	879
XLVI	Income from Fixed and Fluctuating Land Revenue and Remission ..	880
XLVII	Cultivating Occupancy of Land ..	882
XLVIII	Tahsil-wise progress of Consolidation of Holdings up to March 31, 1977 ..	884
XLIX	Offences against Local and Special Laws ..	885
L	Cases tried by Civil/Criminal Courts ..	886

Table	Contents	Page
LI	Position of Residential and Industrial plots sold in various sectors of Faridabad (as on March 31, 1977) ..	887
LII	Position of Residential plots sold in various sectors of Gurgaon (as on March 31, 1977) ..	888
LIII	Development in various sectors of Faridabad Urban Estates (as on March, 31, 1977) ..	890
LIV	Blocks and the number of Panchayats and their Panches (1971) ..	894
LV	Blocks and the number of Panchayats and their Panches (1976) ..	895
LVI	Judicial work done by Panchayats ..	896
LVII	Development work done by Panchayats ..	898
LVIII	Hospitals and Dispensaries (as on December 31, 1976) ..	900
LIX	Deaths caused by different diseases ..	903
LX	Important Labour Laws ..	904
LXI	Registered Trade Unions (as on March 31, 1977) ..	908
LXII	Tahsil-wise distribution of Scheduled Castes ..	912
LXIII	Monuments and better known places of Worship or Tourist Interest in the Rural Areas ..	913

TABLE
Normals and Extremes

Station	Number of data Years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Farrukhnagar	50	a 13.9	10.9	9.7	3.8	10.9	43.2	143.3	127.0
		b 1.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	2.6	6.8	6.1
Taoru	50	a 15.0	13.7	11.9	5.3	10.7	41.4	155.5	153.7
		b 1.2	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.8	2.6	6.9	7.0
Nuh	50	a 10.5	13.7	16.3	7.6	14.7	55.4	184.9	162.6
		b 1.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.3	3.2	8.6	8.6
Firozpur Jhirka	50	a 14.5	13.5	10.2	7.9	14.2	46.5	180.3	200.9
		b 1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.4	3.5	9.6	10.0
Hasanpur	40	a 10.4	9.1	6.9	1.5	5.1	42.2	144.0	142.5
		b 0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.9	5.6	6.3
Hathin	50	a 12.2	11.9	8.6	4.6	9.1	38.9	152.1	143.5
		b 1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	2.1	6.7	6.6
Palwal	50	a 16.3	16.0	16.5	9.9	11.9	49.3	178.6	151.6
		b 1.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.2	3.2	8.7	8.6
Sohna	50	a 16.0	13.2	9.7	5.6	7.6	47.2	153.2	145.3
		b 1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.3	6.2	6.4
Gurgaon	50	a 20.3	17.8	13.2	10.4	16.3	56.1	177.8	154.7
		b 2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.6	3.7	8.8	8.6
Punahana	50	a 9.9	11.7	6.9	3.6	8.9	35.8	141.2	166.4
		b 0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	2.1	6.8	7.3
Ballabgarh	50	a 20.8	18.5	13.2	13.2	9.9	58.7	196.6	157.0
		b 1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	3.4	7.0	8.2
Pataudi	15	a 14.6	12.6	2.2	3.2	0.6	15.8	171.9	171.9
		b 0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	6.1	7.1
Gurgaon district		a 14.9	13.5	10.4	8.1	10.0	44.2	164.9	156.4
		b 1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	2.7	7.5	7.6

(a) Normal rainfall in mm

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)

I
of Rainfall

Septem-ber	October	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as per cent of normal year**	Lowest annual rainfall as per cent of normal year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours	
							Amount (mm)	Date
96.8	8.4	2.0	5.3	474.2	214	32	242.6	1911, September 28
3.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	25.0	(1917)	(1918)		
94.2	11.4	1.5	4.8	519.1	210	32	215.9	1933, September 18
3.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	26.2	(1917)	(1918)		
105.9	15.5	2.0	6.9	602.0	190	38	223.5	1875, September 8
4.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	32.3	(1917)	(1918)		
126.0	15.5	2.5	6.3	638.5	239	40	315.0	1884, September 1
5.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	36.1	(1917)	(1918)		
107.7	11.2	1.8	5.3	487.7	225	11	210.0	1969, September 10
3.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	21.6	(1917)	(1938)		
93.0	11.4	1.5	5.1	491.9	227	11	254.0	1939, September 16
3.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	23.9	(1917)	(1918)		
117.3	17.0	1.8	6.1	592.3	199	41	398.8	1875, September 9
4.9	0.8	0.3	0.6	33.3	(1933)	(1937)		
99.3	12.5	1.3	5.1	516.0	207	28	246.4	1885, August 12
3.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	23.5	(1933)	(1920)		
12.9	12.9	2.8	6.3	610.5	182	38	269.2	1875, September 9
5.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	35.4	(1933)	(1918)		
91.9	18.0	2.0	5.3	501.6	228	27	241.3	1910, October 2
3.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	24.4	(1933)	(1918)		
125.2	16.3	2.0	7.6	639.0	176	26	299.7	1875, September 9
5.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	33.8	(1908)	(1918)		
106.1	37.3	2.9	6.5	545.6				
4.0	1.6	0.4	0.3	22.5				
107.1	15.6	2.0	5.9	553.0	193	34		
4.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	28.4	(1917)	(1918)		

*Based on all available data up to 1970

**Year given in brackets.

TABLE II

Frequency of Annual Rainfall (1901—1950)

Range in mm	Number of years
101—200	1
201—300	3
301—400	5
401—500	14
501—600	7
601—700	9
701—800	7
801—900	2
901—1000	1
1001—1100	1

TABLE III

Sex-wise and Area-wise Population distribution at the Census of 1961 and 1971

Tahsil		Persons in 1961			Persons in 1971		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Gurgaon	T	2,19,203	1,16,804	1,02,399	2,96,149	1,57,112	1,39,037
	R	1,69,498	90,272	79,226	2,24,736	1,19,076	1,05,660
	U	49,705	26,532	23,173	71,413	38,036	33,377
Ballabgarh	T	1,79,834	98,020	81,814	3,23,376	1,82,945	1,40,431
	R	1,20,795	65,735	55,060	2,00,559	1,12,915	87,644
	U	59,039	32,285	26,754	1,22,817	70,030	52,787
Firozpur Jhirka	T	1,42,027	74,291	67,736	1,87,730	99,309	88,421
	R	1,36,252	71,233	65,019	1,79,768	95,087	84,681
	U	5,775	3,058	2,717	7,962	4,222	3,740
Nuh	T	1,74,971	93,197	81,774	2,30,663	1,23,642	1,07,021
	R	1,71,199	91,173	80,026	2,25,933	1,21,046	1,04,887
	U	3,772	2,024	1,748	4,730	2,596	2,134
Palwal	T	2,16,139	1,16,558	99,581	2,84,387	1,54,074	1,30,313
	R	1,77,718	96,292	81,426	2,34,036	1,26,928	1,07,108
	U	38,421	20,266	18,155	50,351	27,146	23,205
Rewari	T	3,08,532	1,60,562	1,47,970	3,85,064	2,00,684	1,84,380
	R	2,59,643	1,34,804	1,24,839	3,26,353	1,69,605	1,56,748
	U	48,889	25,758	23,131	58,711	31,079	27,632
Total (for the district)	T	12,40,706	6,59,432	5,81,274	17,07,369	9,17,766	7,89,603
	R	10,35,105	5,49,509	4,85,596	13,91,385	7,44,657	6,46,728
	U	2,05,601	1,09,923	95,678	3,15,984	1,73,109	1,42,875
		T Stands for Total			R stands for Rural		U stands for Urban

1 On the re-organisation of the Gurgaon district, most of the Rewari tahsil having a population of 3,35,655 persons (2,85,241 Rural and 50,414 Urban) has been transferred to the Mahendragarh district.

TABLE IV

Towns arranged according to the Size of Population (1971 Census)

All Classes (Number of Towns: 14)	Population			Growth rate (1961-71)	Sex ratio, i.e. females per thousand males
	Persons	Males	Females		
A. Class I					
Nil					
B. Class II					
1. Faridabad	85,762	49,164	36,598	(+) 115.20	745
2. Gurgaon	57,151	30,481	26,670	(+) 50.92	873
C. Class III					
3. Rewari	43,885	23,327	20,558	(+) 18.78	879
4. Palwal	36,207	19,538	16,669	(+) 23.04	854
D. Class IV					
5. Faridabad (Old)	19,644	10,956	8,688	(+) 80.93	793
6. Ballabgarh	17,411	9,910	7,501	(+) 109.12	758
7. Hodal	14,144	7,608	6,536	(+) 34.00	859
E. Class V					
8. Sohna	8,775	4,669	4,106	(+) 27.38	881
9. Firozpur Jhirka	7,962	4,222	3,740	(+) 37.71	886
10. Bawal	6,529	3,408	3,121	(+) 10.21	921
11. Pataudi	6,045	3,121	2,924	(+) 42.46	941
12. Farrukhnagar	5,487	2,886	2,601	(+) 10.89	901
F. Class VI					
13. Nuh	4,730	2,596	2,134	(+) 25.47	820
14. Hailey Mandi	2,252	1,223	1,029	(+) 30.32	845

(Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973.)

Note —On re-organisation of the Gurgaon district, the towns of Rewari and Bawal have come under the jurisdiction of the Mahendragarh district.

TABLE V

Displaced Persons according to the District of Origin in Pakistan

Sr. No.	District of origin	Persons	Males	Females
		3	4	5
1	2			
		1,104	658	446
1.	Lahore	711	369	342
2.	Sialkot	521	295	226
3.	Gujranwala	557	258	299
4.	Shekhupura	443	220	223
5.	Gujrat	1,318	667	651
6.	Shahpur	321	238	83
7.	Jhelum	788	398	390
8.	Rawalpindi	388	204	184
9.	Attock	13,910	7,163	6,747
10.	Mianwali	985	428	557
11.	Montgomery	1,651	900	751
12.	Lyallpur	1,935	1,168	767
13.	Jhang	2,843	1,537	1,306
14.	Multan	4,109	2,154	1,955
15.	Muzaffargarh	29,674	14,521	15,153
16.	Dera Ghazi Khan	228	17	211
17.	Gurdaspur	633	336	297
18.	Bahawalpur	616	341	275
19.	Hazara	1,870	1,032	838
20.	Mardan	1,363	671	692
21.	Peshawar	2,321	1,308	1,013
22.	Kohat	9,928	4,989	4,939
23.	Bannu	5,086	3,558	1,528
24.	Dera Ismail Khan	24	13	11
25.	Baluchistan	31	21	10
26.	Hyderabad (Sind)	143	73	70
27.	Karachi			

TABLE V—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Larkana	1	1	—
29.	Sukkar	18	14	4
30.	Upper Sind Frontier	76	61	15
31.	Quetta	89	59	30
32.	Khulna*	1	1	—
33.	Dacca*	11	3	8
34.	Chittagong*	4	—	4
35.	Sylhet*	1	1	—
36.	Thar Parkar*	6	4	2
Districts not stated		879	357	522
Total :		84,587	44,038	40,549

*Now in Bangla Desh.

(Census of India, 1951, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, D Series, pp. xvi-xxii.)

TABLE VI
Utilisation of Land

(thousand hectares)						
Year	Total area according to village papers	Area under forests	Land not available for cultivation	Other un-cultivated land excluding fallow land	Fallow land	Net area sown
1950-51	608	0.37	98	37	32	441
1955-56	609	12	102	13	21	461
1960-61	609	12	101	12	24	460
1965-66	611	14	98	11	36	452
1966-67	611	14	98	10	25	464
1967-68	611	15	98	10	9	479
1968-69	612	16	96	10	30	460
1969-70	612	17	96	10	15	474
1970-71	612	17	95	10	11	479
1971-72	612	12	101	10	11	487
(New district)						
1972-73	486	15	81	10	8	372
1973-74	485	15	81	10	18	361
1974-75	486	486	82	10	15	364
1975-76	486	15	80	10	24	357
1976-77	486	15	81	10	27	353

TABLE VII

Area to be Irrigated by Gurgaon Canal Project

Serial Number	Name of channel	Length in km	Total area of the channels in hectares	Flow area of the channels in hectares	Lift area of the channels in hectares	Lift involved in meters	Remarks
1.	Chhainsa Disty. System	47.26	22,137	—	22,137	4.27	Culturable command area is 90% of gross area
2.	Rampur Disty. System	35.91	11,815	6,870	4,945	3.00	
3.	Ballabgarh Disty.	11.03	3,195	—	3,195	0.90	
4.	Sikri Disty. System	7.41	2,370	2,370	—	—	
5.	Sakrona Disty.	2.59	1,538	1,538	—	—	
6.	Harchandpur Disty. System	43.94	11,214	—	11,214	9.00	
7.	Dhatir Disty. System	14.98	6,073	2,996	3,077	3.00	
8.	Ghangola Minor	1.80	990	990	—	—	
9.	Nuh Sub-Branch system	57.35	20,507	20,507	—	—	
10.	Uleta Disty.	10.38	4,150	4,150	—	—	
11.	Uttawar Disty. system	34.81	13,650	—	13,650	2.30	
12.	Mandkola Disty.	10.29	4,453	4,453	—	—	
13.	Pondry Disty. system	14.26	6,801	6,801	—	—	
14.	Ujina Disty.	12.88	5,567	5,567	—	—	
15.	Malai Disty.	5.94	2,449	2,449	—	—	
16.	Kalanjar Disty.	5.39	2,611	2,611	—	—	
17.	Firozpur Jhirka Disty.	23.63	7,247	7,247	—	—	
18.	Banarsi Disty. system	71.16	18,680	8,710	9,970	6.20	
Total :		411.01	1,45,447	77,259	68,188		

Length of main canal

1.	Gurgaon Canal Feeder	17.28
2.	Gurgaon Canal	51.20
3.	Rajasthan Link	22.48
		501.97

TABLE VIII

Installation of Tubewells

Tahsil	Tubewells installed during							
	1973—74		1974—75		1975—76		1976—77	
	Govern-ment	Private	Govern-ment	Private	Govern-ment	Private	Govern-ment	Private
Gurgaon	4	7,918	32	9,746	10	9,746	—	10,984
Ballabgarh	30	1,532	140	3,205	130	4,652	117	4,870
Palwal	21	2,504	60	3,536	15	4,755	19	5,470
Firozpur Jhirka	3	636	3	1,002	—	1,159	—	1,284
Nuh	—	1,168	—	2,761	—	3,400	—	4,736
Rewari	73	2,284	59	5,743	84	5,122	84	7,978
	131	16,042	294	25,993	239	28,834	220	35,322

TABLE IX

Sowing and harvesting of *Kharif* and *Rabi* Crops

Name of crop	Time of sowing	Time of harvesting
1	2	3
Kharif Crops		
<i>Bajra</i>	July	October to November
<i>Jowar</i>	April to July	October to November
<i>Gowar</i>	April to July	June to 15th October
Maize	June to July	October
Rice(Paddy)	Nursery sown in April/May and transplanted in middle of July	End of September to October
Cotton	15th April to 15th May	15th October to 31st December
Sugarcane	February to March	November to March
Groundnut	End of June to early July	October to 1st week November
Soyabean	June to July	October
Castor	15th July	April
Pulses (<i>Moong, Moth, Mash</i>)	July	October to November
Vegetables (Brinjal, Onion, Tomato, Chillies, <i>Ghia, Bhindi, Karela Kakri, Tinda</i>)	June	October
Cowpea	March to July	May to October
Rabi Crops		
Wheat	15th October to 31st October (Desi Varieties)	April
	10th November to 26th November (Mexican varieties)	April
	After 15th November to 31st December (Late varieties)	April
Gram	October	March
Barley	15th October to November	March to April
Oil-seeds (<i>Sarson, Raya, Taramira</i>)	15th September to 30th November	March to April

TABLE IX—(Concl.)

1	2	3
Pea	Middle of October to middle of November	March
Pulses	Middle of October to middle of November	March
Fodders (<i>Berseem Oats, Methi, Sarson, Lucerne</i>)	September to December	December to April
Vegetables (Radish, Carrot, Turnip, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Potato, Pea, Tomato, <i>Band Gobhi Palak, Methi</i>)	September to February	December to April

TABLE X

Area under Principal Crops

(Thousand hectares)

Crops	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77
Foodgrains					
Rice	(a)	—	1.9	2.6	3.3
Jowar	59	47	37.4	38	52
Bajra	146	131	146.1	90	96
Maize	2	2	4.2	5.9	5.3
Wheat	71	28	155.5	147	182.8
Barley	45	56	52.3	48.8	37.4
Gram	162	95	115.3	61.7	57.7
Pulses					
Mash	0.85	0.65	0.7	0.81	0.75
Moong	1.78	1.80	0.8	0.40	0.45
Massar	0.85	0.82	1.1	1.85	1.75
Oilseeds					
Groundnut	—	0.02	0.1	0.87	0.85
Rape and Mustard (Sarson Raya, Torla and Taramira)	31	40	28.6	26.3	14.5
Sesamum	0.08	0.11	0.3	0.4	0.4
Linseed	0.04	—	—	—	—
Others					
Sugarcane	14	20	15.1	14.8	11.6
Cotton (American)	1	1	1.1	0.5	0.4
Cotton (Desi)	1	1	0.8	0.35	0.5
Potatoes	0.20	0.34	0.25	0.67	0.75

(a) Denotes area less than thousand hectares

TABLE XI

Yield per Hectare of Principal Crops

(kilograms)

Crops	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77
Foodgrains					
Rice (Husked)	1,125	—	1,684	1,430	1,534
Jowar	127	184	210	200	233
Bajra	223	289	998	860	401
Maize	1,013	1,000	1,100	566	560
Wheat	1,139	1,297	1,616	1,800	1,500
Barley	669	1,610	1,419	1,200	1,200
Gram	669	489	706	450	750
Oilseeds					
Groundnut	—	941	989	1,080	1,000
Others					
Sugarcane in terms of Gur	3,226	2,700	3,925	3,000	3,000
Potatoes	12,332	13,894	14,000	14,400	14,500
Cotton American (Lint)	191	172	359	300	300
Cotton Desi (Lint)	169	160	180	180	150

TABLE XII
Production of Principal Crops

(thousand metric tonnes)

Crops	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77
Foodgrains					
Rice (Husked)	(b)	—	3	3.7	5
Jowar	7	9	8	7.5	12
Bajra	33	38	146	77.6	38
Maize	2	2	4	3.1	3
Wheat	81	114	250	264.7	274
Barley	31	90	74	58.5	45
Gram	109	46	81	25	43.5
Pulses					
Mash	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.3	0.35
Moong	0.70	0.70	0.40	0.2	0.21
Massar	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.5	0.45
Oilseeds					
Groundnut	—	0.02	0.10	0.93	0.9
Rape and Mustard	19.1	15.04	21	21.1	7
Sesamum	—	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.1
Others					
Sugarcane in terms of Gur	46	54	46	44.7	36
Potatoes	2.80	4.70	3.40	3.4	3.01
Cotton American	0.17	0.17	2	0.20	0.20
Cotton Desi	0.18	0.16	1	0.05	0.01

(b) means less than 5 metric tonnes.

TABLE XIII
Area under Fodder Crops

(Hectares)

Fodder Crops	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Kharif					
Gowar	18,022	14,382	15,761	14,980	12,640
Peas	2,436	4,937	4,250	4,000	4,000
Jowar	25,498	25,090	24,500	23,000	24,500
Rabi					
Oats	267	331	210	160	150
Berseem	560	750	700	740	140
Total :	46,783	45,490	45,421	42,880	41,430

TABLE XIV

Seed Farms

Tahsil	Place	Block in which situated/ serving	Year of establish- ment	Area (hectares)	Crops sown for seeds
Gurgaon	Daulatpur	Gurgaon	1960	18	Barley, Gram and Sarson
Gurgaon	Sewari	Pataudi	1960	10	Wheat and Rice
Ballabgarh	Bhopani	Faridabad	1959	9	Bajra, Gram, Sarson, Wheat and Barley
Ballabgarh	Sarurpur	Ballabgarh	1958	11	Wheat and Jowar
Firozpur Jhirka	Firozpur Jhirka	Firozpur Jhirka	1959	10	Gram, Bajra, Jowar and Barley
Firozpur Jhirka	Pinangwan	Punahana	1961	22	Bajra, Sarson, wheat and pulses
Nuh	Nuh	Nuh	1959	10	Gram, Bajra, Gobar, Arhar and Sarson
Palwal	Seoli	Hodal	1959	10	Wheat, Barley, Bajra and Jowar

TABLE XV

Pests and Diseases

(1) Crop pests and diseases

Sugarcane top-borer
Sugarcane stem-borer
Sugarcane pyrilla
Gurdaspur borer
Cotton jassid
Cotton white fly
Rice bug
White grub of groundnut
Sarson aphid
Gram cut-worm
Tokka or Phirka
Loose smut of wheat
covered smut of barley
Redrot of sugarcane
Gram wilt
Earcocle of wheat
Downy Mildew of bajra
Ergot disease of bajra

(2) Fruit pests and diseases

Citrus psylla
Citrus canker or wither tip
Lemon cater-pillar
Mango hopper
Mango mealy bug

(3) Vegetable pests and diseases

Red pumpkin beetle
Brinjal hadda
Brinjal Shoot Borer
Potato and bhindi jassid
Tomato Fruit and Shoot Borer
Singhara beetle
Mustard saw-fly

(4) Stored grain pests

Khapra
Susri
Dhara

(5) Miscellaneous pests

Field rats
Jackals
white ants

TABLE XV—(Contd.)

(6) Obnoxious Weeds

Pholi

(1) CROP PESTS AND DISEASES

Sugarcane top-borer.—The pest appears on the wings towards the end of February. Caterpillars bore into stems on tops of the plants and check their growth. The pest is active from March to November.

Sugarcane stem-borer.—This is a very injurious sugarcane pest which destroys young cane shoots during April to June. The caterpillars feed in the stems and cut off the growing points causing the plants to wilt. Such plants never grow further but the dormant buds sprout and produce side shoots some of which are also killed.

Sugarcane pyrrilla.—Both the adults and nymphs of this pest are injurious because they suck sap from the leaves of the plants. It deteriorates the quality of the juice. The infected leaves become pale. Attack of pests is serious on varieties which have broad succulent leaves. The pest is present throughout the year but does maximum damage during August to October.

Gurdaspur borer.—The shoots of sugarcane attacked by Gurdaspur borer dry up. They get broken with the slightest jerk during July to September. These shoots are rouged out during this period at weekly intervals. Affected shoots are destroyed.

Cotton jassid.—This is a serious cotton pest. Adults and nymphs suck sap from leaves and cause them to turn yellow or reddish brown. The attacked plants wither away and do not produce any cotton. The pest is present throughout the year but maximum damage is done during July to September.

Cotton white fly.—This is also a serious cotton pest. Nymphs and Adults suck sap from the leaves and cause them to turn yellow. The pest is serious particularly during the month of July and August.

Rice-bug.—This is the most destructive pest of paddy crop. It appears generally in August and does maximum damage during August and September. The insect is essentially diurnal and is active in morning and evening. Both adults and nymphs suck the juice from grains in milky stage.

White Grube of Groundnut.—These are serious in some of the localised areas. The grube is white with pale head round in shape. The beetles emerge during June, July with first showers of rains.

Sarson aphid.—This pest appears in December or January and is most active till April. It multiplies at a quick rate and attacks almost all the cruciferous crops, i.e. *sarson*, cauliflower, cabbage, radish, etc. Damage is caused by aphid on inflorescence leaves and stems which results in severe set back to the growth of plants and reduces the yield considerably.

Gram cut-worm.—Cut-worms are serious pests of gram, potato, tobacco and young wheat. When very young they generally feed on leaves, but as they grow, they acquire the habit of cutting the plants at ground level at night. The pest causes serious damage where soil is light.

Tokka or Phirka.—The pest has two broods in a year. It causes considerable damage to germinating cotton. It appears in the months of April and May.

TABLE XV—(Contd.)

Loose smut of wheat.—This is serious disease of wheat crop. It burns the grain ears completely into a black powder. Infection is carried through seed.

Covered smut of barley.—This is an externally seed borne disease of barley. The inside of the grain turns into black powder which remains covered.

Redrot of sugarcane.—In redrot the rind loses its bright colour and shrinks at the nodes. About this time the upper leaves turn pale, wither at the tip and along the margins. When the affected stems are split open, the tissues especially towards the base are seen to have been reddened, the red colour extending crosswise and they emit an alcoholic smell.

Gram wilt.—It occurs physiologically due to high temperature at the time of sowing and flowering. Deficient soil moisture and unfavourable soil conditions are responsible for the disease. The disease exclusively attacks the root-stem which turns black and is ultimately decomposed. The plants first turn yellow, then brown and ultimately wither and dry up.

Earcoole of wheat.—If young plants, the disease is characterised by wrinkling, rolling, twisting and distortion of the leaves; all these symptoms tending to make the plants bushy and considerably dwarfed in size. Plants may die in the seedling stage. Earcockle galls, being lighter than water can be separated from wheat seed by the floatation method combined with solar treatment.

Downy Mildew.—The infected plants remain stunted and unthrifty. Leaves turn yellowish and undersurface of the leaves is covered with white powdery mass. The ears transmute wholly or partially into leaf like structures which remain green for longer period.

Ergot.—Pinkish or light coloured thick gummy fluid starts dropping from spikelets of the infected earhead, later on brown to dark coloured sclerotia appear on these spikelets in place of normal grains due to the invasion of ovary by the Fungus.

(2) FRUIT PESTS AND DISEASE

Citrus psylla.—This is a dangerous pest for citrus plants. The pest begins to breed in February and by March it becomes numerically so strong as to cause tremendous damage. It has about 9 generations in a year and does maximum damage in March and April. Both the adults and nymphs de-sap fresh growth and flowers.

Citrus canker.—This is a bacterial disease of citrus plant. Lime plants are mostly affected.

Lemon caterpillar.—The caterpillars usually feed on tender leaves eating them from edge right up to the midrib. When sufficiently numerous they defoliate the young plants completely.

Mango hopper.—This pest does maximum damage during February to April. Damage is done by nymphs which feed on the sap of the panicle. The attacked panicle withers and dries up and its flowers fall off prematurely. The nymphs also produce honey-dew on which black mould develops and imparts blackish look to the attacked plants.

Mango mealy bug.—Females lay eggs in the soil during April and May. Nymphs come out by the end of December, crawl upon fruit plants and by the end of March all the female nymphs are fixed in clusters on terminal tender shoots. They suck the sap. The attacked branches and flowers wither and the fruit does not set.

TABLE XV—(Concl'd.)

(3) VEGETABLE PESTS

Red Pumpk in beetle.—This insect is the most serious pest of cucurbits. Its attack is the severest on germinating seeding in March and April.

Brinjal hadda.—The pest remains active during April to October. Both the adults and grubs do maximum damage during May and June. They are found on underside of leaves where they sat out regular areas. The attacked leaf presents a rugged appearance.

Brinjal Fruit and Shoot Borer.—It causes damage during May to September. Infested shoots droop downwards and dry up. Infested fruits have varying number of holes.

Potato and bhindi jassid.—This pest is active throughout the year. It sucks the sap of leaves which then dry up.

Tomato fruit and Shoot Borer.—Attacks shoots and fruits, the tips dries and fruits are rendered unfit for human consumption.

Singhara beetle.—This is a perilous pest of *singhara* crop. It eats away both the leaves and the fruit.

Potato blight.—There are two types of blights-early and late. In early blight, brown spots are scattered irregularly over the leaf, often at the tip or at the margin. These spots later show concentric narrow dark lines which give them a target-board appearance. Older spots become dark-brown. Spraying the crop with 0.2 per cent dithene is a preventive operation. In late blight, first symptom of the disease appears on the leaves as small black patches or areas, which may extend and kill the foliage in a few days, if moist weather prevails. Decaying leaves often emit an offensive odour. The tubers underground are also affected and may decay before harvesting. It is, therefore, advisable always to use selected healthy tubers for sowing.

Mustard saw-fly.—Mustard saw-fly larvae attack the young crop, bite holes into the leaves and may eat all the leaves in case of heavy attack. This is checked by applying 10 per cent B.H.C. dust at the rate of 10 kilogram per acre or spraying young plants with 800 gram B.H.C. 50 wettable powder in 200 litres of water per acre.

(4) STORED GRAINS PESTS

To guard against the damage caused to stored grains by *khapra*, *susri* and *dhora*, the stores are dusted or sprayed with B.H.C. The infested stored grain could be saved by fumigation by making the stores completely Air tight. The fumigation is very commonly done by Aluminium Phosphide tablets @ one tablet per metric tonne of grain. The grains fumigated against stored grainpests during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 is 12,530 metric tonnes and 15,200 metric tonnes respectively.

. MISCELLANEOUS PESTS

Anti-rat campaigns are arranged every year. An area of 1,35,755 and 2,12,000 hectares was cleared of field rats in the district during 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively. The area cleared during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 was 2,55,100 hectares and 2,79,000 hectares.

TABLE XVI

Damage to Crops through various agencies

(Metric tonnes)

Year	Pests/ diseases	Rats	Floods	Hail- storms	Total
1960-61	14,370	8,290	70,000	40,500	1,33,160
1961-62	15,120	9,195	12,220	—	36,535
1962-63	14,310	9,870	16,740	—	40,920
1963-64	12,420	10,240	26,000	—	48,660
1964-65	17,515	10,185	14,570	—	42,270
1965-66	9,470	7,340	60,000	—	76,810
1966-67	8,500	8,885	52,550	70,000	1,39,935
1967-68	11,000	14,510	4,800	—	30,310
1968-69	7,275	14,000	42,480	—	63,755
1969-70	6,200	15,820	12,500	—	34,520
1970-71	5,600	15,380	20,400	—	41,380
1971-72	10,500	17,450	21,200	—	49,150
1972-73	7,508	16,358	16,500	—	40,366
1973-74	7,825	14,970	15,000	—	37,795
1974-75	8,110	15,276	10,000	25,000	58,386
1975-76	10,800	17,448	11,500	—	39,748
1976-77	12,100	14,556	13,000	—	39,656

TABLE XVII

Loans advanced to the Agriculturists

(In rupees)

Particulars	1961-62	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77
Taccavi loans					
1. Sinking of percolation wells	2,60,000	4,26,650	1,17,500	—	—
2. Purchase of fertilizers	2,17,844	16,94,133	54,46,595	—	—
3. Purchase of tractors	85,000	80,000	—	—	—
4. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIV of 1883 (Ordinary)	2,55,000	29,200	1,51,000	2,00,000	2,80,000
Other Loans					
1. Installation of pumping sets	1,00,000	6,20,000	—	—	—
2. Development of horticulture	14,550	43,500	24,000	—	—
3. Tubewells	—	1,24,000	—	—	—

TABLE XVIII

Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc.

Veterinary Hospitals

Aurangabad, Ballabgarh, Bhiduki, Bhondsi, Tappa Bilochpur, Chandat, Chhainsa, Daultabad, Faridabad, Farrukhnagar, Firozpur Jhirka, Gurgaon, Garhi Harsaru, Hathin, Hodal, Jawan, Kurali, Manesar, Nagina, Nuh, Palwal, Pataudi, Punahana, Sohna, Taoru

Veterinary Dispensaries

Alampur, Arwah, Bhangrola, Biwan, Chakarpur, Dhoj, Dundahera, Panhera, Pinangwan

Regional Artificial Insemination Centres

Gurgaon, Hodal, Nuh, Palwal, Pataudi, Punahana

Stockman Centres

Abhaipur, Aharwan, Alampur, Aldoka, Alik, Alipur, Asawati, Asawata, Ateli, Aurangabad, Badha, Badshahpur, Bagola, Bahin, Banchari, Bhagwanpur, Bhamni Khera, Bhanguri, Bhatola, Bhiduki, Bhondsi, Bhora Kalan, Bichhor, Bidhuwas, Buraka, Chandhat, Chhainsa, Chhapera, Dhatir, Dighaut, Dudaula, Dyalpur, Faijalpur, Ferozepur Namak, Garh Khera, Ghasera, Ghelab, Ghor, Gohpur, Gonkh, Goraula, Hathangaon, Hathin, Hasanpur, Indari, Jaindapur, Jamalgarh, Janaula, Janoli, Jatola, Jatoli, Jaiwanti, Kaika, Kalina, Kalwaka, Karali, Karna, Katesra, Khanbi, Khandeola, Khedali, Kheri Kalan, Khirbi, Kot, Likhi, Lohinga Kalan, Majesar, Malla, Manjhadi, Maroli, Marora, Mirjapur, Mirpur Korali, Mohena, Nagina, Nai, Narhodi, Necoat, Nimka, Pali, Panlatu, Pataudi, Pila, Pigor, Pinangwan, Ponha, Puthli, Rasulpur, Ruparaka, Saran, Sawamika, Sedal, Schatpur, Sihi, Sikarwan, Singar, Sunper, Tigaon, Ujina, Ulota, Utawar

Poultry Extension Centres

Badshahpur, Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Firozpur Jhirka, Gurgaon, Nuh

Sheep and Wool Extension Centres

Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh, Sohna, Sondhad

TABLE XIX
Notified Waters for Fisheries

Rivers

Yamuna and its tributaries

Streams

Landoha, Sahibi

Nallahs

Badshahpur, Baloj, Bhuriya, Indori, Jahar, Jhir, Kasan, Mahndwara, Manesar.

Canals

Agra, Gurgaon

Drains

Chauani, Gaunchi, Khenla Khankar, Nuh, Rajasthan, Totail Kalta, Ujina

Jheels

Khalilpur, Kotla, Mthanadwas, Najafgarh, Ujina

Bunds

Badkhal, Baudwari, Dhauj, Dumdumma, Rithaj, Suraj Kund

TABLE XX
Damage caused to Crops and Houses by Heavy Rains and Floods

Year	Damage to crops			Damage to houses		Human lives lost	Cattle lives lost		Number of villages affected	Total area affected
	Area affected	Pro-duce damag-ed	Value of damage	Number	Value		Number	Value		
	(000 Hec-tares)	(000 Rs. Tonnes)			(000 Rs.)			(000 (Rs.))		(Sq. kilo-metres)
1955	38.4	—	2,220	5,996	2,430	—	—	—	—	—
1956	2.3	—	15	1,862	93	—	—	—	—	—
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	127.7	—	79,760	42,222	21,111	5	77	—	1,177	2,502
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	20.5	6,359	2,040	2,987	321	2	—	—	135	339
1961	38.4	16,101	4,526	5,647	1,405	1	1	0.5	249	285
1962	1.1	506	163	223	45	—	—	—	48	39
1963	29.3	15,702	5,694	3,689	405	—	145	14.5	330	466
1964	47.7	46,633	24,988	5,166	51,127	—	50	9.0	407	754
1965	3.8	3,744	2,006	—	—	—	—	—	90	54
1966	11.5	5,025	3,406	744	2,444	—	3	1.2	141	744
1967	83.6	36,209	1,35,007	19,346	3,388	8	11	2.7	694	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	58.3	19,402	18,223	14,587	1,096	3	3	3.0	513	694
1970	0.1	28	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970-71 (Kharif/ Rabi)	46.2	3,694	73,875	20	4	—	—	—	—	—
1971-72	134.7	1,07,737	2,15,474	5,321	2,081	11	54	15	416	740
1972-73	53.6	42,864	85,728	1,324	496	5	—	—	89	120
1973-74	132.7	1,05,755	2,11,510	48	204	—	—	—	41	—
1974-75	7.1	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
1975-76	833.4	—	7,108	980	980	—	—	—	105	—
1976-77	770.6	—	46,973	20,898	20,898	9	12	12	629	—

TABLE XXI

Ancillary Units with investment of more than one lakh rupees (1976-77 ending on 31-8-1977)

Serial number	Ancillary unit	Items manufactured	Annual production (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
(At Faridabad)			
1.	Ahuja General Industries, Industrial Area	Radio parts	8.62
2.	Chanda Enterprises, Industrial Area	Hardware goods	8.51
3.	Narain Industries, 16/3 Mathura Road	Machine screws	4.50
4.	India Steel Corporation, 15/1 Mathura Road	Do	5.00
5.	Toolmaster (India), 16/5 Mathura Road	Washers	4.00
6.	A&J Main (P) Ltd., Sector-6	Forgings	5.20
7.	Durable Steel Products, 16/5 Mathura Road	Automobile parts	15.00
8.	Micro Precision Products	Turned parts	14.00
9.	Deep Enterprises	Tractor parts	3.00
10.	Amar Engg. Works, Sector-6	Do	18.00
11.	Bermaco Fabricators, Industrial Area	Fabrication Job	19.60
12.	Bolton India, Plot No. 15, Sector 6	Auto parts	18.00
13.	G.S. Kochar & Co., Railway Crossing, N.I.T.	Do	11.00
14.	Indian Smiths (India), Industrial Area	Do	4.00
15.	Rajesh Engg. Co. 1/C/24, N.I.T.	Tractor parts	1.10
16.	R.R. Industries, Sector 24	Tractor components	15.00
17.	Super (India) Rubber Co., IK/SSI, Plot No. 8, N.I.T.	Rubber components	17.00
18.	Parkash Agro Industries, Plot No. 311, Sector 24	Tractor parts	42.00
19.	Celestial Engg. Works (P) Ltd., Sector 4	Sheet metal	7.06
20.	Automotive Precision Industries, 3A/154, N.I.T.	Drilling job work	4.00
21.	Kaiser Dener, 56-D, Industrial Area	Tractor parts	7.00
22.	Onyx Industries, 13/3 Mathura Road	Automobile parts	6.00
23.	ESPI Agricultural & Machinery (P) Ltd., Mathura Road	Agricultural machinery and parts	3.00
24.	Raji Machine Tools, Sector-5	Drilling job work	2.74

TABLE XXI—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
25.	Spring and Stampings (incorporated) P. Ltd., Industrial Area	Radio and fan parts	26.40
26.	Supreme Plastics Industries, Sector-6	Plastic and fan parts	15.60
27.	Universal Moulder, Sector-6	Fan regulators	3.00
28.	Avon Automobile Components, Sector-6	Automobile parts	5.00
29.	Bolton Industrial Corporation, 14/7 Mathura Road	Loudspeakers and radio components	32.00
30.	Super Electrical and Engg. Co., Sector-6	Die-casted parts	47.00
31.	Friends Auto Industries, Industrial Area	Auto parts	15.00
32.	Kobe Suspension, Sector-6	Do	27.00
33.	Sita Singh Engineer and Sons, 13/4 Mathura Road	Body-building and fabrication	35.00
34.	Alcan India, Sector-4	Auto parts	4.40
35.	Auto & Metal Engineers, NH-5, N.I.T.	Containers	33.40
36.	Centrifugal Castings, 17/6 Mathura Road	Castings	3.38
37.	Clutch Auto (P) Ltd., Sector-6	Clutch discs	1.00
38.	Davis & White (P) Ltd., Mathura Road	Brake-hoses	30.52
39.	Ruchika Engg. (P) Ltd., Sector-6	Auto parts	31.5
40.	Sethi Industrial Corporation, Railway Road	Agricultural implements	22.05
41.	Joy Engg. (P) Ltd., Sector-6	Auto parts	16.00
42.	Gupta Engg. Works, Talab Road	Tractor parts	3.00
43.	Indian Standard Products, Mathura Road	Auto parts	12.00
44.	Marvel Industries, Sector-6	Do	2.00
45.	Colts Engg. Industries, Sector-4	Do	17.01
46.	Oswai Engg. & General Works, Industrial Area	Do	30.00
47.	Precision Castings, 13/3 Mathura Road	Do	50.00
48.	Simplex Engg. Works, Sector-6	Do	7.00
49.	Suman Engg. Works, Sector-24	Do	6.00
50.	Belmount Rubber Industries, Industrial Area,	Sheet-cover and paddle cover	6.45
51.	Paramount Rubber Industries, Industrial Area	Rubber compound	7.00

TABLE XXI—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
52.	Radhika Rubber Products, Sector-6	Reclaimed rubber	21.00
53.	Appliances Mfg. Co., Industrial Area	Trailers	30.00
54.	Model Marks Machine Co., Mathura Road	Machine tools	9.00
55.	Cut Alloy Tools, Sector 1-D/1-B, N.I.T.	Carbide tools	6.00
56.	Faridabad Auto Industry, (P) Ltd.	Tool boxes	32.00
57.	Emm Ell Duggal & Sons, Industrial Area	Nuts and bolts	6.00
58.	Universal Fastners (P) Ltd., 17/3, Mathura Road	Do	25.00
59.	Kisan Machinery Co., Sector-4	Agricultural implements	6.00
60.	New Nayyar Machine Tools, Market No. 1, N.I.T.	Do	3.00
61.	Polar Auto & Engg. Industries (P) Ltd.	Automobile parts	10.00
62.	Nagi Engg. Works, Industrial Area	Tractor parts	3.50
63.	Sain & Co., 13/3 Mathura Road	Cycle parts	3.00
64.	Ancillary Industries, Mathura Road	Trailer parts	3.00
65.	Davindra Bros., (Old) Faridabad	Screw, bolts and nuts	10.00
66.	Gautam Industries, 17/3, Mathura Road	Do	2.00
67.	Luxmi Automat, Mathura Road	Motor parts	4.00
68.	Coolwells, Link Road	Steering wheel	2.00
69.	D.S. Diesel Engineers, Industrial Area	Tractor parts	31.00
70.	Midland Cycle & Motor Industries, 13/3, Mathura Road	Cycle parts	6.00
71.	Delhi Forgings & Stamping (P) Ltd., P. No. 11, Sector-25	Forgings	40.00
72.	Unisystem (P) Ltd., 18/1, Mathura Road	Card board boxes	44.80
73.	Imperial Auto Industries, Railway Road	Auto parts	55.00
74.	Super Auto	Die casting	25.00
75.	Super Alloy Cast, P. No. 62, Sector-6	Die castings	15.20
76.	Faridabad Mfg. (Engg. Products), P. No. 68 Sector-6	Small tools and cutting tools	21.10

TABLE XXI—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
77.	Oswal Engg. & General Work	Die casting	..
78.	Sadhu Steel & Forging Works, Sector-24	Forgings	19.50
79.	Oswal Electrical, Industrial Area	Electric motors and die casting	47.49
80.	Super Steel Forgings, Sector-4	Forgings	40.00
81.	Davisa White (India) P. Ltd., Mathura Road	Auto parts	30.52
82.	Clutch Auto (India) Pvt. Ltd., Sector-6	Clutch plates	100.00
(At Ballabgarh)			
83.	United Oil Mill Machinery and Spares (P) Ltd.	Oil mill machinery parts	12.00
(At Palwal)			
84.	Mangla Udyog	Oil engines	15.00
85.	Quick Cut Tools	Tools	6.00
(At Gurgaon)			
86.	Behari Lal Babu Lal, Industrial Estate	Corks for shuttle cock	2.00
87.	Industiance (P) Ltd.	Auto and tractor parts	9.00
88.	Luxmi Engg. Corporation	Auto locks for scooters	6.00
89.	Metal Casting, Industrial Estate	Air compressor and refrigeration parts	6.40
90.	Union Rubber Mills	Mechanical industrial joints	2.00
91.	P.J. Singh & Bros., Industrial Estate	Universal cross joints	4.00
92.	Jawala Textile Mills, Dundaheera	Cotton yarn	200.00

TABLE XXII

Loans sanctioned/disbursed by Haryana Financial Corporation

(i) Loans Sanctioned

Period	Small-Scale		Other		Total	
	Number of units	Amount	Number of units	Amount	Number of units	Amount
		(Rs.)		(Rs.)		(Rs.)
1967-68	10	27.40	6	50.00	16	77.40
1968-69	6	17.65	7	40.00	13	57.65
1969-70	4	10.50	6	47.00	10	57.50
1970-71	16	65.51	9	84.30	25	149.81
1971-72	78	135.02	9	58.26	87	147.36
1972-73	46	95.44	22	51.92	68	147.36
1973-74	47	112.99	14	60.63	61	173.62
1974-75	79	141.57	31	248.46	110	390.03
1975-76	68	203.67	17	241.50	85	445.17
1976-77	26	28.78	9	84.27	35	185.05

(ii) Loans Disbursed

Period	Small-Scale		Other		Total	
	Number of units	Amount	Number of units	Amount	Number of units	Amount
		(Rs.)		(Rs.)		(Rs.)
1967-68						
1968-69	Separate district figures not available					
1969-70	11	24.18	8	36.50	19	60.68
1970-71	13	29.83	6	23.66	19	53.49
1971-72	19	39.35	6	46.15	24	85.50
1972-73	37	71.93	6	30.99	43	102.92
1973-74	27	53.14	12	40.07	39	93.21
1974-75	60	95.67	19	89.69	79	185.96
1975-76	34	74.71	16	161.24	50	235.95
1976-77	27	69.16	10	98.19	37	167.35

TABLE XXIII

Large and Medium-Scale Industrial Units

(1976-77)

Serial number	Unit	Items manufactured	Production	Employment
1	2	3	4	5
			(Rs. in lakhs)	(Number)
(At Faridabad)				
1.	American Universal Electric (India)	Motor fans coolers	395.61	790
2.	Ameteeep Machine Tools(P) Ltd.	Power presses sheering machine	190.00	300
3.	Auto Lamps	Auto lamps	34.96	104
4.	Autometer Ltd.	Instruments such as speedometers, fuel gauge etc.	35.43	440
5.	Auto Pin India	Spring leaf and auto parts	224.20	745
6.	Arm Metal Industries Ltd.	Special steel alloy wire	58.20	37
7.	A tul Glass (P)Ltd.	Mirror glass, safety glass, toughened glass	28.89	162
8.	Avon Services	Foam compound for fire extinguishes	9.03	20
9.	Amarpali structures (P) Ltd.	Steel structure	5.00	35
10.	Bata shoe Co.	Rubber canvas shoes	682.00	1,536
11.	Bellis & Morono India Ltd.	Turpine for sugar plant	58.00	128
12.	Bengal National Textile Mills	Woollen suitings	172.40	651
13.	Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co.	Carbon papers, ribbons etc.	59.67	124
14.	Bharat Carpets Ltd.	Woollen carpets	110.00	405
15.	Bhartiya Steel Co.	Railway equipments	168.49	194
16.	Brake Lining	Brake-lining	62.92	55
17.	B.R.Engg. Industries	Engineering products	0.40	30
18.	Bhartia Cutler Hammer, Ltd.	Starters, limit switches	265.20	699

TABLE XXIII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Capital Flour Mills (P) Ltd.	Flour milling	45.00	45
20.	Clutch Auto (P) Ltd.	Clutch plates	80.00	275
21.	Continental Devices India Ltd.	Silicon devices	15.00	158
22.	Coca Cola Export Corporation	Coca-Cola concentrate, Fanta, beverage base	64.31	46
23.	Central Oxygen & Accertrilyen Co.	Oxygen gas	5.76	32
24.	Curewell India Ltd.	Albumin powder and medicines	47.84	60
25.	Dabriwala Steel & Engg. Co.	Steel	111.24	245
26.	D.G.L.(P) Ltd.	Fire fighting equipment and lubrication equipment	50.00	52
27.	Delhi Pulp Industries (P) Ltd.	Paper and packaging	59.46	214
28.	Delton Cables Industries (P) Ltd.	Special type of PVC insulated wires and cables	50.00	750
29.	Dhanda Engg. Works Ltd.	Internal combustion engines, agricultural implements	120.00	545
30.	Eastern Electronics Delhi (P) Ltd.	Electronic components, radios	71.09	375
31.	Eicher Tractors India Ltd.	Tractors	861.81	951
32.	Elson Cotton Mills (P) Ltd.	Cotton, synthetic yarn	54.35	438
33.	Endee Woollen & Silk (P) Ltd.	Sheddy yarn (Spinning)	30.65	115
34.	East India Cotton Mfg. Co.	Sizing of yarn, processing of cloth	2,202.19	1,929
35.	Electronics Ltd.	Coolers, heaters, air conditioners, etc.	620.26	548
36.	Escorts Ltd. (Tractor and Engg. Division)	Tractors and railway equipments	3,420.44	2,841
37.	Escorts Ltd. (Motor Cycle and Scooter Division)	Motor cycles, scooters and rims	1,493.19	1,959
38.	Escorts Tractors Ltd.	Tractors	2,802.61	1,112

TABLE XXIII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Forging (P) Ltd.	Forgings	256.00	423
40.	Freewheels India Ltd.	Cycle parts (Free-wheels)	58.73	256
41.	Fritz and Singh (P) Ltd.	Filter	121.00	90
42.	Fire Processors (P) Ltd.	Fire fighting	180.00	550
43.	Frick India Ltd.	Cold storage and ice plant, refrigerating air-conditioners	21.62	495
44.	Gedore Tools India, Ltd.	Hand tools	1,513.14	5,441
45.	Hemla Embroidery Mills (P) Ltd.	Embroidery	69.00	364
46.	Hindustan Brown Boweri (P) Ltd.	Electric motors, ACC/ACSR conductors	169.98	541
47.	Hindustan Springs (P) Ltd.	Glass springs	36.28	217
48.	Hindustan Vacuum Glass Industries (P) Ltd.	Flasks and refills	112.61	491
49.	Hitkari Potteries (P) Ltd.	Crockery of all types	293.30	490
50.	Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd.	A.C.C. sheets	169.68	1,333
51.	Hein Lehman India	Defence items	34.00	65
52.	Haryana Coated Ltd.	Paper coated products	84.98	122
53.	Hindustan Wires Ltd.	Wire drawing unit	315.00	25
54.	Haryana Television,	Television	22.40	78
55.	Hoda Steel Products Ltd.	Hacksaw blades	70.00	170
56.	Hindustan Koku Wires Ltd.	Tensile galvanised steel wire, A.C.C.R. case wire	565.44	400
57.	Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd.	Wires and cables, A.C.C./A.C.S.R. conductors	667.00	303
58.	Indian Gas Cylinder	Gas cylinders	11.00	90
59.	Injecto (P) Ltd.	Fuel pumps	36.00	175
60.	Janata Steel & Metal Cooperative Society Ltd.	Wire drawing	81.14	922

TABLE XXIII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Jora Steel & Tubes Ltd.	Steel tubes	566.20	475
62.	J.V. Electronics	Electronic components	68.00	100
63.	Jaic Steel Fastners	Steel fastners (nuts and bolts)	Production started in March 1977	—
64.	J.M.A. Industries (P) Ltd.	Horns, headlamps, etc.	376.16	926
65.	Indo Lown Brobreweres Ltd.,	Beer	61.73	100
66.	Kelvinators of India Ltd.,	Refrigerators, fridges, etc.	1,661.71	1,524
67.	V. Kaosal Ltd.	..	609.00	1,200
68.	Laxmiratan Engg. Works	Diesel engines	37.47	425
69.	Laldee (P) Ltd.	Machine knife and chaff cutter	23.00	135
70.	Laules (P) Ltd.	Rounds etc.	85.00	225
71.	Leatheric Industries (P) Ltd.	Raxine	29.65	52
72.	Laxmi Flour Mills	Flour (<i>maida</i> and <i>suji</i>)	50.46	30
73.	Metal Box Ltd.	Metal containers and R.S. closures	766.70	673
74.	Murari Paper Mills	Tissue paper other than cigarette tissue	92.00	222
75.	New Allen Bery Works	Gear	18.66	120
76.	New India Dyeing & Finishing Mills	Dyeing, finishing	25.00	100
77.	Northern India Iron & Steel Co.	Springs steel, special steel castings	178.80	800
78.	National Air Products Ltd.	Oxygen gas, Acetylen gas	55.90	130
79.	Orient General Industries Ltd.	Fans	913.00	200
80.	Orient Steel & Wire Industries (P)Ltd.	Electrical insulating sleeves	80.00	183
81.	Oswal steels	Steel billets and ingots	231.00	390
82.	Nuchem Plastics (P) Ltd.	U.F. moulding powder, M.F. moulding powder	356.74	622

TABLE XXIII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
83.	Porritts & Spencer Asia Ltd.	Industrial machinery clothing	187.70	262
84.	Printers House (P) Ltd.	Printing Presses	20.80	130
85.	Print Pack Machinery Ltd.	Printing and Packaging products	16.28	83
86.	Precision Stamping (P) Ltd.	Stampings and elimination for electrical industry	50.00	175
87.	Partap Gases & Chemicals Ltd.	Gases	9.00	25
88.	Precision Stamping (P) Ltd.	Stampings	35.00	135
89.	Premier Straw Board Co. (P) Ltd.	Straw board	16.00	150
90.	Promain Ltd.	Wires and conductors	24.00	148
91.	Perfect Pack Ltd.	Corrugated packaging	90.00	136
92.	Payen Telbros (P) Ltd.	Gaskets	309.96	499
93.	Partap Steel Rolling Mills (P) Ltd.	Steel alloys and rolling	400.00	500
94.	Prestolite of India	Auto electrical fans	94.01	498
95.	Rajindra Paper Mills	Corrugated paper	84.90	262
96.	Rattan Chand Harjas Rai (P) Ltd.	Buttons, crockery	60.59	250
97.	Raxor India Ltd.	Laequirine of metallised polyster film	87.00	47
98.	Raemann Auto (P) Ltd.	Head lamps, sealed beams, tail lamps, etc.	35.00	50
99.	Raunaq Malleable	C.I. casting	64.49	37
100.	Roaltainers Ltd.	Packing products	263.69	150
101.	Remington Rand India, Ltd.	Type-writer	60.69	255
102.	Sharco Auto Industries (P) Ltd.	Horns, headlamps, etc.	12.85	120
103.	Super Seals India, Ltd.	Oil seals, brake-parts	70.00	400
104.	Snow Temp. Ltd.	Refrigeration equipments	41.54	214
105.	S.G. Steels (P) Ltd.	Mini steel plant	40.00	208
106.	Sikand Ltd.	Bolts and nuts	32.24	120

TABLE XXIII -(Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5
107.	Suraj Lamps & Finishing Mills	Lantern, enamelled wire	45.22	205
108.	S.J. Knitting & Finishing Mills	Knitting and dyeing	46.50	280
109.	Sico Auto (P) Ltd.	Leaf springs	32.75	150
110.	Taylor Instruments Co. India Ltd.	Process controlling and instruments	290.00	396
111.	Thomson Press of India Ltd.	Book production	137.16	487
112.	Universal Electronics Ltd.	Defence items	90.39	450
113.	Usha Rectifires (P) Ltd.	Selenium rectifier plates and rectifier based equipments	32.96	267
114.	Universal Steel & Alloys Ltd.	Mini steel plants	134.50	271
115.	Universal Conveyor Belting	Belts	12.50	65
116.	Usha Spinning & weaving Mills Ltd.	Cotton yarn, woollen yarn	490.65	1,346
117.	Usha Telehoist (P) Ltd.	Hydraulic pumps and valves	55.48	651
118.	Superiors Air Products Ltd.	Gases	2.02	25
119.	Tractor Hifer India (P) Ltd.	Chain pulley blocks	50.00	55
(At Ballabgarh)				
120.	Beco Engg. Co. (P) Ltd.	Lathe planners	286.41	280
121.	Ballabgarh Bone Mills	Crushed bones	8.13	18
122.	Good Year India Ltd.	Tyres, tubes, etc.	5,540.00	2,328
(At Gurgaon)				
123.	A.E.W. Jainsons (P) Ltd.	Hydraulic jacks	7.00	100
124.	Jwala Textiles	Cotton yarn	200.00	983
125.	Tiger Locks Ltd.	Sanitary fittings	16.84	112

TABLE XXIV

Small-Scale Industrial Units with investment of more than one lakh rupees (1976-77)

Serial number	Unit	Items manufactured	Production	Employment
1	2	3	4	5
			(Rs. in lakhs)	(Number)
(A) FARIDABAD CIRCLE				
(At Faridabad)				
1.	High Polymers Lab, Sector-25	Rubber plastic blowing agent	49.30	34
2.	Balmont Rubber Industries, 56-B	Rubber goods	6.45	45
3.	Industrial Ceramic Product, 20/4 Mathura Road	Ceramic & referactories	1.62	16
4.	Barar Lion Tools (P) Ltd., 20/5 Mathura Road	Hacksaw blades, cutting tools	0.94	30
5.	Bishwanath Industries Ltd., 14th Milestone, Mathura Road	Industrial blowers and exhaust fans	20.30	90
6.	Ruby Knitting Industries, 14/5 Mathura Road	Knitted fabrics	20.00	8
7.	Rohindra Textile Mills, 14/5 Mathura Road	Embroidered fabrics	36.00	56
8.	New India Dyeing & Finishing Mills, 14.5 Milestone, Mathura Road	Dyeing and finishing	25.00	100
9.	New India Knitting Mills, 14/5 Milestone, Mathura Road	Warp knitted fabrics	15.00	5
10.	Bhartia Electric Steel Co. Ltd., 13/4, Mathura Road	Steel castings	168.49	388
11.	Nufarm Chemicals, 20/6 Milestone, Mathura Road	Basic drugs & find chemicals	3.76	13
12.	Atlantic Engineering Services (P) Ltd., 19 KM Stone, Mathura Road	Refrigerating & air conditioning machinery	10.53	39
13.	Bel Maks (P) Ltd., Industrial Area	Domestic electric appliances	5.70	15
14.	Ajanta Dyes & Chemicals, Industrial Area	..	11.26	12
15.	Vulcan Rubber Company (P) Ltd., 13/4 Mathura Road	Rubber pads for Indian Railway	7.14	9

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Ratna Industries, 24 KM, Mathura Road	Welded wire mesh	47.00	45
17.	Pheros & Co. Pvt. Ltd. 24 KM, Mathura Road	M.S. Wire & woven wire mesh	20.00	28
18.	Indo Lowenbran Breweries Ltd., 13/1 Mathura Road	Beer	61.73	150
19.	Central Oxygen & Acetylene Industrial Co. Ltd., 13/2 Mathura Road	Oxygen & medical oxygen gases	5.76	32
20.	Ahuja Industries, Industrial Area	Stone crusher & accessories	8.62	17
21.	Amrapali Boutique (P) Ltd., Plot No. 27, Sector-27-C	Readymade garments	10.19	34
22.	Vinod Industries, 17-B, Industrial Area	Machine tools & job work	5.86	40
23.	Shanti Silicate & Chemicals Works, Sector 27-C	Sodium silicate nickel salt	4.57	10
24.	Ram Sarup Dhani Ram, Industrial Area	Knitted <i>tilla</i> fabrics	4.14	12
25.	Oswal Die Casters, 49 Industrial Area	Aluminium & zinc pressure die casting	25.00	10
26.	Plycast (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd., 20th Milestone, Mathura Road	Precision steel castings	25.00	42
27.	Sunflag Textile (P) Ltd., Plot No. 13, Sector 6	Woven & knitted fabrics/textiles	86.00	140
28.	Sovrin Knit Works	Synthetic textile hosiery material	1.90	—
29.	Unisystem Pvt., Ltd. 15/1 Mathura Road	Corrugated board & carbons	48.00	69
30.	Bhullar Industries	Nuts bolts & riverts	2.02	8
31.	Springs & Stampings (Incorporated), Plot No. 313, Sector 24	Radio and fan parts	26.40	232
32.	Guru Nanak Industries (Regd) and Co. NH-5	Paper covering machine	8.70	30
33.	Raji Machine Tools, Plot No. 7	Job work of engine	2.74	8
34.	Auto & Metal Industries	Fuel tanks tool box	33.40	84
35.	Auto Agro Industries	B. Voltage gear shift	5.87	30

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Viswakarma Chemicals, 21/4 Mathura Road	Sodium silicate	3.07	10
37.	Indication Instruments Co. (P) Ltd., Sector-4	Rewal instruments	0.46	60
38.	Nagi Engg. Works, NIT	Job work sheet metal	3.50	20
39.	Air Control Engineers	..	11.13	24
40.	Auto Electric Co., 3-OP, Railway Road	Flours	2.34	17
41.	Colts Engineering Industries, Sector-4	Aluminiums items	17.01	48
42.	Mahavir Chemical & Allied Industries, Sector—4	Chemical items	9.89	7
43.	Sethi Industrial Corporation, Railway Road	Agricultural implements	22.05	40
44.	Vijay Industries, Railway Road	Forging works	2.76	9
45.	Alkozin Industries, Sector-4	..	12.00	..
46.	Auto Ignition, Railway Road	Ignnition coils	33.28	60
47.	Indian Organic Corporation Sector-4	..	3.07	9
48.	Chemical of India, Sector-4	..	12.78	6
49.	G.Poly Printers, Sector-5	..	6.50	9
50.	Super Steel forging, Sector-4	..	36.5	125
51.	Progressive Packaging Industrial, 5 NH, Railway Road	Card board boxes	7.25	23
52.	Chemplast Industries	Paraffin wax	14.59	18
53.	J.S.B. Industries	Jigs, fixture of machine tools	2.50	8
54.	Faridabad Rubber Soles (P) Ltd.	Rubber Chappels	4.00	30
55.	Harish Engineering	Oil, Jigs and fixture	1.15	8
56.	A.Top Products	..	0.83	8
57.	Jabindar Castings Engineering Works	G.I. casting	1.86	7
58.	ASH Udyog	Garbish type tools	0.60	4
59.	Super India Rubber Co.	Rubber auto parts	17.00	32
60.	Jain Solvent	Extract from oil	47.00	15

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Precision Stamping, Sector 24	..	35.00	135
62.	Dabriwala Steel & Engineering Co.	Bullets	10.39	250
63.	Hindustan Steel Wires, Sector-24	Fan ware	3.15	250
64.	Sadhu Steel Forging Industries	Steel forging	19.50	130
65.	Contential Refractories	Refractories	3.50	50
66.	Hind Polymers	Blowing agent	1.34	8
67.	Parvesh Industries	Calcium chlorate	0.25	8
68.	Arora Industries	Dies	0.40	8
69.	Hichem Plastic	Paper gems	3.50	4
70.	Goel Udyog	Sarson oil and cake	28.00	10
71.	M.G. Electricals	Arc welding transformers	3.00	8
72.	Bristol Paints, Sector-24	Paints and varnish	36.50	22
73.	Durbanal Spring	Leaf spring	10.76	30
74.	Store Ware Industries, Sector-24	Refractories parts	35.00	42
75.	Gyan Sheel Industries	Gum taps	30.00	5
76.	Modern Pack	Cane board boxes	16.79	40
77.	Hind Hydraulic Engineering, Sector-24	Rubber-moulded dies	2.05	5
78.	Alka Prints	Transfer-labels	0.41	75
79.	Kismet Industries	General fabrics	14.25	46
80.	Husaka Refractories, Sector-24	Fare clay and refractories	8.00	40
81.	Ehh Ceramics	Refractories	10.08	48
82.	Alfamet Pvt., Ltd.	Forged compressor	2.28	44
83.	Hitkari Industries, Sector-24	Washing soap	23.53	15
84.	Kaushico Machine Tools, Sector-24	Press	18.00	27
85.	Pe En Forging, Sector-24	Forging	4.00	60
86.	Jai Hind investment, Sector-24	RCC pipes	..	102
87.	Jalu Mal Kundan Mal, Sector-24	Re-rolling	40.00	46
88.	Bceoli Casting, Sector-24	Casting	3.00	36
89.	H.S. Easwar, Sector-24	Casting	10.00	27

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
90.	H.S. Easwar, Sector 24	..	8.00	35
91.	Steel & Steel Fabricator, Sector-24	..	4.00	30
92.	Haryana Ispat, Sector-24	Re-rolling	11.47	26
93.	Chanda Enterprises, Village Mujesar	Hardware goods	8.51	47
94.	Hoshnak Rai & Sons, Village Mujesar	Misc. rubber mouldings	5.28	11
95.	Bright Plators, 2B, NIT	Job work of zinc-plating, electro-plating	1.26	5
96.	Faridabad Plating Company	Electroplating	2.00	8
97.	Simca Auto India	Auto spring laces	5.55	8
98.	Victro Tools Engg. 2E/28, NIT	Tactor parts/electro components	3.51	9
99.	Super Precision Tools	Job work of dies/machinery parts	2.60	9
100.	Naresh Industries	..	6.22	16
101.	Allied Mechanical Industries, Ajronda	Chain pully job work	3.15	9
102.	G S. Khochar & Co., near Railway Crossing.	Tractor parts	11.00	42
103.	Frontier Rubber Factory	Hawai chappals and sleepers	28.00	18
104.	Ramson & Co., NIT 2	Sheet metal work	1.89	9
105.	Venus Metal Industries, N.I.T	Job work of tractor parts	2.50	17
106.	S.L.W. Trochopash, 2, NIT	Job work of tractor parts	3.00	7
107.	Adarsh Fabricators, 3 NIT	Steel fabricators work	3.05	8
108.	Champion India, 3, NIT	Refrigerator and automobile parts	0.95	10
109.	Bhatia Electricals, NIT	..	10.00	46
110.	Sulehavant Engg. Works, NIT	Flour mill parts	2.50	6

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
111.	Santosh Associates, NIT	Regulators, light bulbs, etc.	63.00	20
112.	Goel Steel, IF/32, NIT	Bright bars	7.38	14
113.	Micro Engg. Corporation, NIT	Dies jigs, fixtures, steel metal works,	2.30	8
114.	Bharat Udyog	Bright bars	4.02	9
115.	Auto Motive Precision Industry	Small industrial components	4.50	9
116.	New Nayyar Machine Tools, 1, NIT	Job work of engg. goods	2.00	5
117.	Alia Enterprises, NIT	Automobile parts fabricators	1.00	7
118.	Dhall Steel Industries	Cycle pumps, rubber components	1.56	6
119.	Anil Rubber Mills	Rubber belting	25.2	46
120.	Nipha Machinery Manufacturing	Textile machinery parts	20.3	50
121.	Ajanta Enterprises	.. ceiling fan	9.24	28
122.	Sadtree Lin Kages Pvt. Ltd.	Tractor parts	13.5	48
123.	Capital Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd., Sector-6	Flour	3.6	25
124.	Mimmec India Pvt. Ltd.	Readymade garments	50.00	212
125.	Bolton India, 15/6,	Bolts, nuts	18.00	46
126.	Kole Surpasion Co.	Spring leaves	27.00	62
127.	Bharat Enterprises, Plot No. 17, Sector-6,	Steel doors, windows	3.00	17
128.	Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Room heat conveters, room coolers	4.00	42
129.	Srourie Duplicator Pvt. Ltd. Plot 21, Sector-6	Ink duplicator	10.00	10
130.	Amar Engineering, Sector-6	Automobile parts	18.00	35
131.	Amar Foundry, Sector-6	Casting	21.5	22
132.	Sud, Waren Pvt. Ltd. Sector-6	Rotary printing machine	16.5	46

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
133.	Business Carbons	Carbon paper	12.5	10
134.	Bitoni Lamps Ltd.	Automobile lamps	18.4	125
135.	Tochi Chemicals (P) Ltd., Sector-6	Paints	9.2	20
136.	Anjala Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd., Plot No.32, Sector-6	Nylon fabrics	19.0	23
137.	Radhika Rubber Mills, Plot No. 33, Sector-6	Rubber products	21.0	72
138.	Super Steel, Plot No. 34, Sector-6	Wires	89.0	163
139.	Gree vess Enterprises (P) Ltd., Sector-6	Tractor parts	5.3	36
140.	Consolidated Plastics, Plot No. 39, Sector-6	Plastic wires/items	8.1	25
141.	Shyam Alloy Plot No. 40, Sector-6	Tractor parts	23.6	31
142.	Shyam Steel, Plot No. 40, Sector-6	Steel plate rolling mill	61.0	48
143.	Techno Fab Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	..	19.3	44
144.	Western Engg. Industry, Plot No. 98, Sector-6	Assembling of orient fans	1.5	39
145.	Indo Gem Pharamacuticals, Plot No. 99, Sector-6	Drugs and medicines	15.0	25
146.	Santosh Exporters, Plot No. 43, Sector-6	Readymade garments	40.0	120
147.	Foodimp Agencies Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 100, Sector-6	Flour milling machinery	3.2	30
148.	Khanna Industries Plot No. 101, Sector-6	Press component from sheet	6.1	40
149.	Shree Industries, Plot No. 102, Sector-6	Plate for celing fan	15.5	50
150.	Neo Poli Pack (P) Ltd., Setcor-6	H.D.P.E. high density	12.2	48
151.	Industrial Allied Products Corpoartion, Plot No. 45, Sector-6	Plastic goods	11.5	42
152.	Bulls Wreckers (P) Ltd., Plot No. 46, Sector-6	Recovery van wreckers	19.0	96
153.	Ruchika ring Pvt. Ltd., Sector-6	Die casting components	31.5	125
154.	Mansukh & Co. (Overseas), Sector-6	Tents and tarpaulin	55.5	22

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
155.	Dhanson Pharmaceuticals, Plot No. 86, Sector-6	Medicines	4.5	7
156.	Magnets Incorporated, Plot No. 87, Sector-6	Electromag heavy duty	10.0	5
157.	Kapila MacSine Tools Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 87, Sector-6	Tractor parts	0.5	5
158.	Sheron Casting Industries	Gray graded alloy iron casting	0.1	7
159.	Fibre Tax Industries (India) Plot 89, Sector-6	Insulation board	2.3	6
160.	Kerapo Textile Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 82, Sector-6	Cloth	40.20	46
161.	Associated Strips, Pvt. Ltd. Plot No.81, Sector-6	Steel tubular parts	11.80	35
162.	Pali Fab Industries Pvt. Ltd., Sector-6	H.D.P.E. bags	10.5	68
163.	Jay Engg. Enterprises Plot No. 77, Sector-6	Auto parts	16.0	50
164.	B.K. Engg. Enterprises, Sector-6	Tractor parts job work	1.9	15
165.	Supreme Plastic Industries Plot No.83, Sector-6	Plastic moulded goods, rail joint insulations	15.6	28
166.	Chaudhary Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 71, Sector-6	Copper brass wire	30.5	32
167.	Manoj Enterprises, Plot No. 70, Sector-6	Fan-belts	6.0	48
168.	Faridabad Mfg. Engg. Products Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 68, Sector-6	Cutting tools	21.1	50
169.	Leatherite Industries Limited Plot No. 67, Sector-6	Leather cloth P.V.C., foam leather	80.0	90
170.	Paper Board Machinery Co. Plot No. 65, Sector-6	Paper converting machinery	0.5	7
171.	Nagpal Industries, Sector-6	Paper converting machinery	4.3	19
172.	Jain Plstic Industries, Plot No. 115/6	Buttons	12.0	25

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
173.	Benson Packing Industries paper convertors & Painters, Plot No. 116/6	Packaging material	..	6
174.	Universal Engg. Co., Plot No. 112/6	Electric bulb making machinery	0.10	3
175.	Jalson India, Plot No. 110/6	..	8.5	29
176.	Electro Agencies, Plot No. 109/6	Fabrications (Dellorvs chains)	2.3	13
177.	Veckay Industries, Plot No. 122/6	Plastic bottles, job work of clutch auto	2.5	15
178.	Tul Par Machine & Tool Co., 120/6	Machine tools	7.25	32
179.	Super Alloy Casting 62/6	Automobile parts (die cast, etc.)	15.2	45
180.	Faridabad A to Industries Pvt. Ltd., Sector-6	..	30.00	118
181.	Super Auto India	..	45.0	100
182.	Super Auto Industries	..	25.0	48
183.	Bafna Metals (P) Ltd.	Aluminium alloys	14.6	8
184.	Bafna Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	—do—	12.9	8
185.	Shakti Enterprises	Shoe laces	4.5	17
186.	Chemical Vessals Pvt. Ltd.	Fabricators dairy chemical paint machinery	20.8	118
187.	Haryana Steel Fabricators Engineers, Plot No. 53, Sector-6	Fabricators mould boxes and mixers	10.3	11
188.	La-fashion Garment, Plot No. 55, Sector-6	Readymade garments	6.00	200
189.	A & J Main & Co. (Engineers) Pvt. Ltd., Sector-6	Forging work	5.2	13
190.	Shekhar Brothers	Sheet metal components (Engg. goods)	3.8	15
191.	Piyush Art Printers	Printing press	2.4	6

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
192.	Qualitex Machinery Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 4, Sector-6	Agricultural process engineers bag clearers sheet clearance	3.9	18
193.	Raman Textile Weaving Mills	Cloth and art silk	..	25
194.	Refrigeration Accessor Ltd., Plot No. 4, Sector-6	..	3.5	30
195.	Haryana Television, Plot No. 12, Sector-6	Television sets	22.4	78
196.	Indian Garage Equipment, Plot No. 51, Sector-6	Casting fabricators tractor parts	10.1	32
197.	Adrash Packs, D.F. Mathura Road	Card board packing	1.69	5
198.	Artee Minerals, 15/7 Mathura Road	Pesticides insecticides	22.00	54
199.	Centrifugal Casting, Mathura Road	Casting job	3.38	42
200.	Deepak Pneumatics (P) Ltd.	Air Compressor	8.55	62
201.	Delhi Spun Pipe, 14/1 Mathura Road	R. C. C. pipes NPZ and collar, septic tank	6.42	64
202.	Ekesha Guages & Tools, 14 Mathura Road	Pneumatic tools job work	1.85	5
203.	Faridabad Fastners, 14/4 Mathura Road	Steel wire	3.60	5
204.	Globe-Hi-Fabs., 14/1, Mathura Road	Storage tanks	5.96	36
205.	Globe Wasti Mfg. Co. 14/1, Mathura Road,	Casting	5.60	45
206.	Golden Polyester Industries (P) Ltd., 14th Milestone Mathura Road	Metallic yarn	8.65	5
207.	Indure Milleabe and Alloy Casting Pvt. Ltd., 13/3 Mathura Road	Castings	4.85	22
208.	Industrial Wire, 14/4, Mathura Road,	Steel wire	6.87	5

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
209.	Equipment & Conductors & Cables (P) Ltd., 14/1 Mathura Road	AAC and ACSR conductor	14.82	43
210.	Jai Chemicals 14/1 Mathura Road	Pesticides and fine hemicals	9.13	18
211.	Maheshwari Fastners (P) Ltd. 14/6 Mathura Road	Turned components	6.65	55
212.	Maheshwari Wire Industries, 14/6 Mathura Road	M.S. wire and G.I. wire and wire products	1.18	62
213.	M.G. Sahni & Co. (Delhi) Ltd., 12/1, Mathura Road	Toilet products, sanitary towels, adhesive	14.55	8
214.	Model Marks Machine Co., 17/6, Mathura Road	..	3.15	14
215.	Ony Industries, 13/3, Mathura Road	Motor cycle parts, referigrator parts	6.28	45
216.	Precision Castings, 13/3, Mathura Road	Non ferrous casting mechanical parts & assemblies	19.70	48
217.	Precision Fine Wire (P) Ltd., 14/4, Mathura Road,	Wire products	6.14	5
218.	Micro Precision Products, 4 Link Road	Multi colour gianure printing machine	..	54
219.	Sartaj Industries, Link Road	Malt	5.85	60
220.	S.B.R. Singhania Chemicals Ind. DCR, DLF, 14/1, Mathura Road	Calcium carbonate	15.90	80
221.	Shri Kishan Chemicals Mills, 14/N. DLF	Do	15.66	35
222.	Sita Singh Engineering & Sons, 15/4, Mathura Road	Auto body building and fabrication	22.00	72
223.	Trocks Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., Link Road	Pharmaceuticals	4.00	34
224.	Parkash Agro Industries	Tractor parts	42.00	45
225.	Ebotrcals	Tractor parts	3.00	8

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
226.	Press Well Industries	Press	8.00	13
227.	Alka Printed Products Pvt. Ltd.	Transformer	45.00	46
(At Ballabgarh)				
228.	Mukesh Abrasive & Allied Products, Tigaon Road	Emery grains and powder	3.97	32
229.	Celestrical Engg. Works, Sector-4	Nuts, bolts, etc.	7.06	40
230.	Alcan India, Sector-4	Tractor components	4.40	19
231.	Packmaster (P) Ltd., Sector-4	Packing cartons	—	30
232.	Nicop Metal, Sector-4	Steel fabricators	4.22	20
233.	Selectors Auto Industries, Sector-4	Auto pin ignition	0.70	8
234.	Haryana Refractories (P) Ltd., Plot No. 65-66, Sector-25	Refractories	12.39	85
235.	Zinc Oxide, Sector-25	Zinc oxide	4.00	2
236.	Summer Potteries	Sorwari crockery	4.00	50
237.	Premier Straw Boards	Card board	16.00	150
238.	Tayal Techno Industries (P) Ltd.	Sodium sulphate	0.14	6
239.	Partap Refractories, Sector-25	Refractories	45.00	188
240.	Saraswati Ceramics, Sector-25	..	6.33	32
241.	Saraswati Surgical Cotton, Sector-25	Surgical cotton	4.00	33
242.	Shambhu Nath & Chemical, Sector-25	..	25.00	64
243.	Everest Steel Fabricators Tigaon Road	Railway spikes components	33.50	40
244.	Ajit Rubber Industries	Rubber goods	16.02	16
245.	Tubewell Workshop & General Industries	Agricultural implements job work	1.57	9
246.	United Oil Mill Machinery and Spare Parts	Oil mill machinery parts	12.00	78
247.	Puri Iron & Steel Corporation	Auto parts	10.00	19
248.	H.K. Industries	Tractor parts	7.00	6
249.	Chempol Industries	Rubber items	1.54	16
250.	Bohra Mills	Til oil and cakes	65.95	12
251.	Star Rubber Works	Rubber moulds parts	13.08	12

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
252.	Krishna Industries	Oil and oil cakes	22.00	10
253.	Mukesh Abrasives & Allied Products	Synthetic emery grain & powders	3.98	42
(B) GURGAON CIRCLE				
(At Gurgaon)				
1.	Manohar Industries, 1-2/A, Industrial Estate	Domestic appliances	4.00	18
2.	Virman Engg. Co., Private Limited, Plot No. 7, Industrial Development Colony	Generating sets	80.00	80
3.	Corrects, Plot No. 16-17, Industrial Development Colony	Electric appliances	7.00	11
4.	Mewat Agro Industrial Corporation 15-30 Industrial Development Colony	M.S. rounds/flats	6.00	12
5.	Usha Dies Casting, Plot No. 5, Industrial Development Colony	Auto parts & die casting	18.00	46
6.	Manmohan Chemical Plot No. 66, Industrial Development Colony	Fine chemicals	3.00	7
7.	Goel Industries, 12-A, Industrial Estate	Water pipe fittings	3.00	12
8.	Bucksyn Engg. 67-A, Industrial Development Colony	Do	2.10	10
9.	K.K. Industrial Corporation, 18-A, Industrial Estate	Wire drawing	8.00	4
10.	Haryana Rubber & Cable Industry	Rubber goods	3.00	12
11.	Dena Paints Private Limited, Plot No. 57, Industrial Development Colony, Gurgaon	Paints	20.00	16
12.	Agsons Agencies (India) Private Limited,	Canned vegetables & fruit	2.00	12
13.	Haryana Kirishi Yantra Udyog (at Pataudi)	Agro implements	1.95	7
14.	Newage Industries, Jharsa Road	Zinc oxide	1.50	8
15.	Inargo Chemicals, National Highway	Chemicals	8.00	7
16.	Bharat Chemicals Engg. Daultabad Road	Chemical plants	2.71	15
17.	New Nirman Industries, Daultabad Road	Chaff cutter blades	1.00	9

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Pee-Dee Continental, 9-A, Industrial Estate	Auto parts	2.00	9
19.	Gaur Potteries, Daultabad Road	Pottery goods	4.79	45
20.	Sun Rise Rubber Industries, Pataudi Road	Rubber goods	4.42	7
21.	Jagdama Potteries, Pataudi Road	Pottery goods	0.80	8
22.	Plasto Rubber Industries, Khandsa Road	Rubber goods	5.00	13
23.	Golden Metal Works, Mehrauli Road	Brass cocks valves & pipe fitting	2.50	8
24.	Amar Brothers & Co., Mehrauli Road	Pressure cookers	3.10	15
25.	Gurgaon Chemical Works, Mehrauli Road	Sodium silicate	5.25	10
26.	Muksons Engg. Co., Mehrauli Road	Fans and motors	6.00	25
27.	Precision Metal Works (India) Private Ltd., Railway Road	Auto parts/machine tools	14.42	50
28.	Apex Auto & General Industries, Alwar Road	Auto parts	0.50	7
29.	Krishna Industries	Rivets & auto machine	2.55	9
30.	Basai Potteries, Basai Road	Pottery goods	4.25	25
31.	Bee Tee Industries, National Highway	Crockery & stone-ware pit	3.50	40
32.	Maxflow Pump Private Limited, Khandsa Road	Pumps and pumping sets	14.00	60
33.	Pan India Plastic Private Ltd., Delhi Road	Plastic containers	3.00	15
34.	Haway Killa Industries, Village Chandernagar	Pressure cookers	3.00	12
35.	Ajanta Engg. Corporation, Delhi Road	All kinds of ferrous and non-ferrous castings	4.50	23
36.	Goldfield Mfg. Co., Village Chandernagar	Auto parts	8.50	50
37.	Durgal Vikas Udyog, Village Sikanderpor,	Refractory	3.50	42
38.	Haryana Fire Bricks, Village Basai	Refractory	1.00	16
39.	Mazdoor Tools Pvt. Ltd., National Highway	Hand-tools	4.50	16

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Globe Surgico, Daultabad	Surgical cotton	3.00	10
41.	Jay Sons Tooth Factory, Daultabad Road,	Artificial teeth	1.25	17
42.	Mahalakshmi Ispat Private Ltd., Daultabad Road	M.S. rounds/flats	84.86	36
43.	Scientific Glass & Vacuum Apparatus, Chandernagar	Scientific instruments	1.10	9
44.	Bilors Industries	Time pieces	11.00	19
45.	Phool Chand Ved Parkash, Mehrauli Road	Printing	8.50	19
46.	Kondnya & Co.	Cross joints	0.50	7
47.	Anand Spinning & Weaving Mills, Private Limited	Cotton yarn	4.90	5
48.	Tempo Engg. Works	Pressure cookers	2.00	9
49.	Exact Technomatic	Zink chain	3.00	13
50.	Bharat Bearing Industries	Bal bearing	1.60	8
51.	Akash Industries	Agricultural implements	3.25	19
52.	Acropolymers Private Limited, Khandsa Road	Resin & paints	2.00	48
53.	Asia Rubber Mills	Rubber goods	3.53	20
54.	Bar Malt (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Malt and malt extract	115.00	125
55.	Bareja Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Pump & pumping sets	14.00	17
56.	Ceramills Glaze & Zerocinium Oxide	Zirconium Oxide	13.09	9
57.	Chatwal Potteries	Pottery goods	7.00	68
58.	Malt Co., (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Malt	55.00	84
59.	Deepak Minerals & Grinding Potteries	Pottery goods	6.30	89
60.	D.R. Kumars & Brothers,	Brass cocks and valves	20.00	73
61.	Gurgaon Porcelain Works	Potteries goods	6.00	60
62.	G.K. Steel & Wire Products	Screws, nails and wire	3.00	13

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
63.	Gujral Brothers	Auto parts	0.34	4
64.	Industino Private Limited	Automobiles & tractor parts	14.00	73
65.	Indicator Mfg. Co., (Village Dundahera)	Textile machinery parts	2.59	7
66.	Jindal Refrigeration	Ammonia compressor	1.00	5
67.	Karam Pottery	Pottery good	7.12	82
68.	Lakhshmi Engg. Corporation	Auto part	2.00	47
69.	Mehtab Potteries	Pottery good	6.27	51
70.	Mechalic, Delhi Road	Industrial machine knife	4.90	9
71.	Metal Casting, Industrial Estate	Refrigerator parts and all kind of castings	6.00	18
72.	Max-E-Productions Ltd., Village Harsaru	Oil seals	2.50	20
73.	Nibro Limited, Delhi Road	Cutlery and hospital equipments	16.00	80
74.	Nice Steel Industries, Khandsa Road	Agricultural implements	2.50	9
75.	Northern Minerals Private Ltd., Daultabad Road	Insecticides and pesticides	9.00	17
76.	P.J. Singh & Brothers Industrial Estate	Universal cross joints	7.00	8
77.	Prabha Calico Processors Private Limited	Calico printing	5.00	16
78.	Roofrite Private Limited, Daultabad Road	Water proofing material	9.00	75
79.	Raja Steel & Fabricating Mills, Daultabad Road	M.S. rods & squares	14.00	16
80.	Sudeishan Industries	M.S. brigt shapes	2.00	7
81.	Singhla Engg. Industries	Weight & measures	5.00	8
82.	Sharma Optical Works	Optical lenses	1.68	8
83.	Standard Rubber Mills	Rubber goods	14.98	23
84.	Universal Allied & Electrical Industries	Electrical transmiss-ion equipments	8.00	25

TABLE XXIV—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
85.	Western Manufacturing Pvt. Co., New Railway Road	Belt conveyors and elevators	4.50	13
86.	Yadav Potteries	Pottery goods	4.20	35
87.	Orient Trade Enterprise	Brass cocks and valves	3.00	10
88.	Indo Gum Products	Gum.refind split and guar meals	6.00	12
89.	Siemen Lab. (India) Industrial Estate	Drugs and medicine	4.86	6
90.	Aureola Chemical Works	Washing soap and detergent	6.50	8
91.	Agmco Metal Works, Basai Road	Rivet of all kinds	1.91	8
92.	Enkay India Rubber Co., Pvt. Ltd.	Rubber moulded goods, hot water bottles, Ice caps, sporting grips	161.00	60
93.	Modern Auto and Rubber Products	Rubber goods	1.80	2
94.	Tecnocrate Chemicals HSIDC	Washing soap and detergent	0.40	8
95.	Parbhat Chemicals	Sodium silicate	3.00	7
96.	Kartar Potteries, Daultabad Road	Pottery goods	1.84	17
97.	Prince Kataria Potteries	Do	1.75	16
98.	Poly Pack, Civil Line	Packing material	6.58	25
99.	Vimla Udyog, Basai Road	Potteries goods	1.00	80
100.	Indo Nippans Foods Private Ltd.	Sheep & goats sausages	52.00	20
101.	Shree Ram Oil Mills	Corn flakes and Oats	7.00	7
102.	Corks Products, Industrial Estate	Cork sheet	17.00	30
103.	Max Om-Products, Khandsa Road	Rubber goods/oil seal	3.00	9
104.	Nu-Foam Rubber Industries, Industrial Estate	Rubber foam products	20.00	20
105.	Rubber Spare Industries, Industrial Estate	Rubber goods	3.95	8
106.	Union Rubber Mills, Industrial Estate	Rubber goods	3.50	13
107.	Volga Rubber Industries	Do	0.50	6

TABLE XXIV—(Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5
108.	Chandernagar Chemical, Chandernagar	Chemicals	3.00	25
109.	Meditex Pharma, Industrial Estate	Drugs/medicines	2.00	8
110.	Saraswati Chemicals and Allied Industries, Industrial Estate	Chemical plant/fabrication works	6.00	35
111.	Alga Udyog	Fire bricks etc.	1.82	14
112.	Intra Brush Private Ltd.	All kind of brushes	9.00	3
113.	Kataria Potteries, Daultabad Road	Pottery goods	2.00	30
114.	Marbal India	Marble slabs	2.50	8
115.	Haryana Foundary and Engg. Works	All kind of ferrous casting and sewing machine parts	1.59	8
116.	Raina Group of Industries	Drop forged parts, hand tools, vices and cycle parts and auto parts	10.00	17
117.	Plysex, Delhi Road	Calcium carbonate	6.51	25
118.	Continental Paints	Paints/varnishes	12.87	9
119.	Advance Industries, Khandsa Road	Agricultural implements	3.50	12
120.	Narang Metal Works, Silokhera	Copper pipes, rod & coils	16.00	9
121.	Desh Fastner Private Ltd., Gurgaon Industrial Estate	Fastners	4.00	10
122.	Plasto Metal Industries, Dundaheera	Textile machinery parts, bolts, nuts & bright bar	3.50	12
123.	Special Steel Foreign	Forged parts	2.00	7
124.	Yadav Auto and Agro Industries, Old Najafgarh Road	Auto parts and agricultural implements and tractor components	1.00	9
125.	Gases and Equipment (India) Pvt. Ltd., Near Maruti Limited	Industrial gases	10.00	18
126.	Micro-Precision Industries, Khandsa Road	Machine tools and general engg. works	2.00	16

TABLE XXV

Year-wise break-up of Loans advanced by the Haryana Financial Corporation in the new district

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	Loans sanctioned		Loans disbursed		Loans outstanding	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)
1967-68	16	77.40	14	85.03	..	..
1968-69	13	57.65	14	86.61	..	..
1969-70	10	57.50	19	60.18	113	450.48
1970-71	25	149.81	19	53.49	109	449.86
1971-72	87	193.28	24	85.50	122	488.88
1972-73	68	147.36	43	102.90	160	555.22
1973-74	61	173.62	39	93.21	176	578.88
1974-75	110	390.03	79	185.36	242	736.26
1975-76	85	445.17	50	235.95	286	938.06
1976-77	35	183.05	37	167.35	297	1,081.81

TABLE XXVI
Joint Stock Banks as on December 31, 1976

Place	Bank	Branches
1	2	3
Ballabgarh	Punjab National Bank	1
	State Bank of India	1
	The Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	1
	The Oriental Bank of Commerce	1
	The New Bank of India Ltd.	1
	Syndicate Bank	1
Faridabad	State Bank of India	2
	Punjab National Bank	1
	The New Bank of India Ltd.]	2
	The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.]	1
	Central Bank of India	1
	The Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	1
	Bank of Baroda	2
	Canara Bank	1
	Bank of India	1
	Indian Overseas Bank	1
	United Commercial Bank	1
	State Bank of Patiala	3
	Syndicate Bank	1
	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1
	Union Bank of India	1
	Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.	1
	Allahabad Bank	1
	Bank of Maharashtra	1
	United Bank of India	1
	Vijay Bank Ltd.	1
	Indian Bank (Extension counter)	2

TABLE XXVI—(Contd.)

1	2	3
Firozpur Jhirka	State Bank of India	1
	Syndicate Bank	1
Gurgaon	Punjab National Bank	1
	State Bank of India	2
	State Bank of Patiala	1
	Bank of Baroda	1
	The New Bank of India Ltd.	1
	Syndicate Bank	1
	The Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	1
	Central Bank of India	1
	Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd.	1
	Bank of India	1
Hodal (Mandi)	Union Bank of India	1
	Indian Overseas Bank	1
	Indian Bank	1
	The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.	1
Hailey Mandi	Punjab National Bank	1
	State Bank of Patiala	1
Hasanpur	Syndicate Bank	1
	The Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	1
Nuh	The New Bank of India Ltd.	1
	The Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	1
Palwal	State Bank of India	1
	Syndicate Bank	1
	Punjab National Bank	1
	State Bank of India	3
Punahana	State Bank of Patiala	1
	Syndicate Bank	1
	The Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	1
Sohna	The New Bank of India Ltd.	1
	Syndicate Bank	1

TABLE XXIV—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3
Farrukhnagar	Syndicate Bank	1
Pataudi	Syndicate Bank	1
Taoru	Syndicate Bank	1
Nagina	The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.	1
Sihi	The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.	1
Mewla Maharajpur	Punjab National Bank	1
Badshahpur	State Bank of India	1
Hathin	State Bank of India	1
Ujina	State Bank of India	1
Dundahera	State Bank of India	1
Manesar	State Bank of India	1
Sarai Khwaja	State Bank of India	1
	The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.	1
Ajronda	The Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd.	1
Mullahera	Central Bank of India	1
Badarpur	Indian Bank	1
Bamni Khera	Syndicate Bank	1
Chhainsa	Syndicate Bank	1
Dayalpur	Syndicate Bank	1
Daulatabad	The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.	1
Jhar Santli	The New Bank of India Ltd.	1
Mandkola	New Bank of India Ltd.	1
Pinangwan	State Bank of India	1
Tigaon	Bank of India]	1
Fatehpur Biloch	Syndicate Bank	1

TABLE XXVII

Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

Year ending June	Societies	Membership	Working capital	Loans advanced	Deposits
	(Number)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1951	668	17,474	13.08	13.35	1.11
1956	985	31,000	6.76	36.24	1.35
1961	1,466	65,356	103.10	82.56	4.00
1966	831	47,000	17.07	63.99	4.52
1967	804	47,000	16.50	64.20	4.30
1968	804	49,000	58.55	66.00	4.83
1969	805	51,000	20.49	65.63	4.01
1970	1,453	1,13,884	362.10	220.14	13.45
1971	1,445	1,13,498	384.76	227.76	12.60
1972	1,447	1,26,281	391.87	219.24	11.96
(New district)					
1973	1,125	1,04,581	328.56	234.16	10.45
1974	1,120	1,10,166	397.31	289.22	11.12
1975	1,054	1,08,966	469.80	396.81	10.98
1976	443	1,13,923	523.89	366.89	11.41
1977	446	1,27,286	754.98	642.46	11.64

TABLE XXVIII
Primary Non-Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year ending June	Societies (Number)	Membership (Number)	Working capital (Rs.)	Loans advanced (Rs.)	Deposits (Rs.)
1951	2	40	0.08	0.13	0.03
1956	78	2,000	0.40	1.79	0.09
1961	84	2,143	3.62	1.38	0.11
1966	72	2,000	0.71	1.06	0.14
1967	72	2,000	0.71	0.70	0.14
1968	70	2,000	0.70	0.69	0.15
1969	72	2,000	0.78	0.69	0.69
1970	92	3,269	4.80	1.53	0.41
1971	88	3,200	5.80	3.09	0.83
1972	85	3,232	5.29	2.61	0.92
(New district)					
1973	68	3,309	7.70	2.54	1.52
1974	68	3,378	8.12	2.78	1.63
1975	63	3,239	8.72	2.55	3.00
1976	61	3,312	11.69	4.51	3.56
1977	62	4,563	15.66	14.91	6.42

TABLE XXIX
Conversion Factors

Money	1 pic	0.52 paise
	1 pice	1.56 paise
Length	1 inch	2.54 centimetres
	1 foot	30.48 centimetres
	1 yard	91.44 centimetres
	1 mile	1.61 kilometres
Area	1 square foot	0.093 square metre
	1 square yard	0.836 square metre
	1 square mile	2.59 square kilometres
	1 acre	0.405 hectare
Volume	1 cubic foot	0.028 cubic metre
Capacity	1 gallon (Imperial)	4.55 litres
	1 seer (80 tolas)	0.937 litre
Weight	1 tola	11.66 grams
	1 chhatak	58.32 grams
	1 seer	933.10 grams
	1 maund	37.32 kilograms
	1 ounce	28.35 grams
	1 pound	453.59 grams
	1 hundred weight	50.80 kilograms
	1 ton	1,016.05 kilograms

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE
Arrivals of commodities in

Years	Wheat	Barley	Bajra	Paddy and Rice
1961-62	75,915	55,344	13,208	22,297
1962-63	86,524	55,791	21,627	7,638
1963-64	77,183	48,947	43,276	8,996
1964-65	1,74,723	1,16,714	43,104	20,643
1965-66	1,90,466	2,02,777	22,472	27,974
1966-67	1,84,834	4,09,726	32,063	30,010
1967-68	3,01,073	5,26,502	61,294	16,678
1968-69	3,06,156	5,30,128	32,061	16,125
1969-70	3,78,296	3,61,513	39,391	31,450
1970-71	4,28,853	3,89,191	99,776	22,769
1971-72	7,40,454	3,14,279	84,439	2,287
1972-73	8,42,834	2,24,748	37,307	360
(New district)				
1973-74	4,60,774	3,39,914	1,17,562	89
1974-75	1,21,873	1,95,824	24,768	72
1975-76	2,58,512	2,88,177	41,660	765
1976-77	7,37,292	2,11,344	55,288	1,374

APPENDIX

XXX]

Market Committees

(in quintals)

Gram	Pulses	Cotton	Cotton Seed	Potatoes	Gur	Khandsari and Shakkar
1,30,816	6,081	3,585	—	14,054	61,993	12,724
1,95,472	7,422	16,419	537	18,380	86,931	13,507
51,401	10,546	8,444	1,284	19,256	1,48,255	25,022
1,98,585	15,879	7,905	24,021	18,061	1,23,775	26,724
1,16,554	11,412	9,497	18,639	14,874	1,29,442	17,334
94,049	6,359	3,051	78,565	26,711	71,681	23,612
1,03,515	9,306	2,438	69,035	22,608	46,264	11,175
2,22,361	11,089	3,285	76,592	39,366	52,486	17,534
79,759	8,114	2,782	82,436	49,537	69,591	18,850
2,07,285	46,527	4,100	67,757	49,286	60,430	45,333
1,05,147	10,665	644	92,722	61,611	46,352	54,602
1,12,496	30,503	2,779	99,725	4,959	60,717	24,669
1,15,046	53,182	2,326	24,578	45,567	31,493	13,085
28,946	12,835	1,036	19,852	46,600	27,073	7,179
21,949	14,345	954	21,240	61,882	29,310	11,032
65,737	39,250	671	17,817	58,627	43,343	27,310

TABLE
Tahsil-wise position of rural

Name of tahsil	Total number of villages to be connected	Villages connected up to March 31, 1977	Number of remaining villages
Gurgaon	270	186	84
Ballabgarh	173	138	35
Firozpur Jhirka	230	202	28
Nuh	261	201	60
Palwal	190	127	63
Total :	1,124	854	270

APPENDIX

XXXI

roads (as on March 31, 1977)

Metalling done (kilometres)							Total metal- led length (km) on March 31, 1977	Length (km) of roads in progress on March 31, 1977, but yet to be metalled
upto 1971	During 1971-72	During 1972-73	During 1973-74	During 1974-75	During 1975-76	During 1976-77		
320.39	106.97	32.36	20.10	13.83	13.48	14.80	521.95	108.44
154.13	72.50	32.22	14.16	1.35	8.63	4.50	287.79	63.30
176.11	105.93	19.45	51.25	19.97	24.87	7.90	405.48	34.51
184.83	107.99	33.58	24.49	37.98	19.02	15.50	422.39	53.60
161.07	63.02	36.49	13.06	10.63	23.45	19.80	328.02	133.80
996.53	456.41	154.10	123.06	83.76	89.45	62.50	1,965.63	393.65

TABLE XXXII

Length of Roads (as on March 31, 1977)

Sr. No.	Road	Length (kilometres)		
		Metalled	Unmetalled	Total
1	2	3	4	5
State Highways				
1.	Gurgaon Alwar road	95.35	—	95.35
2.	Gurgaon Rewari Narnaul Singhara road	40.59	—	40.59
3.	Jhajjar Farrukhnagar Gurgaon road (via Sultanpur)	24.23	—	24.23
4.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road	49.86	—	49.86
		210.03	—	210.03
Major District Roads				
1.	Hodal Kot Nuh Pataudi road	85.44	—	85.44
2.	Gurgaon Chandu Badli Bahadurgarh	5.90	—	5.90
3.	Ballabgarh Pali Dhoj Sohna road	29.80	—	29.80
4.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road	40.39	—	40.39
5.	Nuh Palwal road	29.79	—	29.79
6.	Palwal Hathin Uttawar Shikrawa Bhadas road	40.84	—	40.84
7.	Gurgaon Faridabad road	18.25	6.73	24.98
		250.41	6.73	257.14
Other District Roads				
1.	Hailey Mandi Farrukhnagar road	17.47	—	17.47
2.	Gurgaon Pataudi road to Farrukhnagar	9.88	—	9.88
3.	Sohna Abheypur road	8.20	—	8.20
4.	Sohna Town to Sohna Bye-pass	0.53	—	0.53
5.	Tikli to Gairatpurbas	4.00	0.30	4.30
6.	Islampur approach road	0.24	—	0.24
7.	Badshahpur Tikli road	4.75	—	4.75
8.	Sohna Dhani to Muhammadpur Gujar road	—	0.68	0.68
9.	Delhi Alwar road to Alipur	1.20	—	1.20
10.	Badshahpur to Hasanpur	5.25	—	5.25
11.	Badshahpur to Quaderpur	5.25	—	5.25

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Dhuncia Berka road	2.00	—	2.00
13.	Delhi Alwar road to Garhi Bazidpur	—	3.23	3.23
14.	Delhi Alwar road to Mehndwara	1.00	—	1.00
15.	Sohna to Sampki Nagli	—	2.34	2.34
16.	Alipur Haryahera road to Raisina temple	2.52	1.00	3.52
17.	Delhi Alwar road to Bahrapur	2.44	—	2.44
18.	Badshahpur to Sakatpur Palra	—	4.75	4.75
19.	Bhondsi to Behlpa	—	2.16	2.16
20.	Sohna to Daula	4.70	—	4.70
21.	Gurgaon Alwar road to Ghamrauj	—	1.00	1.00
21A.	Length covered by bye-pass Sohna	3.91	—	3.91
	Length covered by bye-pass Nuh	2.47	—	2.47
	Length covered by bye-pass Firozpur Jhirka	3.12	—	3.12
22.	Sohna to Baluda road	2.71	—	2.71
23.	Delhi Alwar road to Tikli	0.37	—	0.37
24.	Baluda to Kharauda	3.00	—	3.00
25.	Delhi Alwar road to Ghasaula	1.40	—	1.40
26.	Delhi Alwar road to Dhumaspur	—	1.80	1.80
27.	Alipur Haryahera road to Raisina temple	—	2.34	2.34
28.	Damdama to Kherla	—	1.97	1.97
29.	Gurgaon Manesar road to Sikopur	2.01	—	2.01
30.	Delhi Jaipur road to Nakhraula	2.20	—	2.20
31.	Delhi Jaipur road to Old Manesar road	0.47	—	0.47
32.	Behrapur to Begampur Khataula	0.79	—	0.79
33.	Jatauli Godana to R.J.R. road	8.00	—	8.00
34.	Manesar to Kasan	3.50	—	3.50
35.	Delhi Alwar road to Malerua	0.50	—	0.50
36.	Old Gurgaon Manesar road	7.24	—	7.24
37.	Delhi Alwar road to Sarauli	2.00	—	2.00
38.	Wazirabad approach road	5.00	—	5.00
39.	Farrukhnagar to Mubarikpur up to district boundary	1.12	5.38	9.50
40.	Gurgaon Pataudi road to Dhana	3.00	4.00	7.00

TABLE XXXII I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Gurgaon M.C. road	3.00	—	3.00
42.	Wazirabad Bye-pass	—	0.94	0.94
43.	Jharsa to Kanahi road	1.80	0.61	2.41
44.	Bus-stand to Railway station via Village Gurgaon	3.23	—	3.23
45.	Gurgaon Daultabad road	2.20	—	2.20
46.	Gurgaon Samaspur road	4.94	—	4.94
47.	Gurgaon Pataudi road to Garhi Harsaru	2.51	—	2.51
48.	Daultabad to Dharampur	3.16	0.40	3.56
49.	Khera Dewat to Railway Station	1.47	—	1.47
50.	Samaspur Tigra road	1.00	0.37	1.37
51.	Rampura to Kotla Khandeola	6.10	0.90	7.00
52.	Approach road to Gurgaon Village	1.01	—	1.01
53.	Gurgaon Qutab road	8.40	—	8.40
54.	Iqbalpur to Mankhroula	2.00	—	2.00
55.	Gurgaon Pataudi road to Garauli Kalan	0.60	—	0.60
56.	Gurgaon Pataudi road to Meoka	1.50	—	1.50
57.	Ulwahas to Maidawas	2.78	—	2.78
58.	Approach road to Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary	1.40	—	1.40
59.	Wazirabad to Ghata	1.00	1.60	2.60
60.	Gurgaon Pataudi road to Dhorka	1.50	—	1.50
61.	Gurgaon Bye-pass to Silokhera	—	0.96	0.96
62.	Hayatpur Dhana road to Kankraula	—	0.50	0.50
63.	Gurgaon Qutab road to Chakarpur	0.60	—	0.60
64.	Hayatpur Dhana road to Baskhusla	—	1.40	1.40
65.	Hayatpur Dhana road to Badha	1.44	—	1.44
66.	Badha to Nawada Fatehpur	1.40	—	1.40
67.	Garhi Harsaru road to Sadhrana	—	3.50	3.50
68.	Gurgaon Qutab road to Nathepur	1.00	—	1.00
69.	Kherki Daula to Sihi	2.08	—	2.08
70.	Sihi to Sikanderpur Bada	2.94	—	2.94
71.	Delhi Alwar road to Daulatabad Nasirabad	1.20	—	1.20
72.	Rathiwas to Budaka	1.00	—	1.00

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
73.	Nawada Fatehpur to Naharpur Kasan	2.14	—	2.14
74.	Urban Estate Gurgaon to Kherki Majri	4.70	—	4.70
75.	Gurgaon Railway Station to Sarai	3.20	—	3.20
76.	Daultabad to Jahajgarh	1.30	—	1.30
77.	Sarai to Bajgera	3.00	—	3.00
78.	Daultabad to Jahajgarh to Babupur	0.60	—	0.60
79.	Gurgaon Faridabad to Bandhwari	—	3.20	3.20
80.	Gurgaon Jhajjar road to Patli Hazipur	2.00	—	2.00
81.	Gurgaon Jhajjar road to Kantawas	0.80	—	0.80
82.	Gurgaon Jhajjar road to Mohamadpur	—	0.40	0.40
83.	Gurgaon Jhajjar road to Hamirpur	—	1.50	1.50
84.	Hailey Mandi Farrukhnagar road to Dabaoa	3.70	—	3.70
85.	Hailey Mandi Farrukhnagar road to Nathekhan	1.20	0.30	1.50
86.	Hailey Mandi Farrukhnagar road to Duman	1.60	—	1.60
87.	Link to Mushedpur	0.80	—	0.80
88.	Hailey Mandi Farrukhnagar to Palri	0.80	—	0.80
89.	Hailey Mandi Farrukhnagar road to Rajupur	1.35	—	1.35
90.	Hailey Mandi Farrukhnagar road to Birhera Sewari	7.40	0.20	7.60
91.	Hailey Mandi Farrukhnagar road to Alimudinpur	0.80	—	0.80
92.	Jatauli to Faridpur Keraula	6.00	—	6.00
93.	Gurgaon Farrukhnagar road to Jhanjraula	2.50	—	2.50
94.	Malpura to Mumtajpur	3.80	—	3.80
95.	Gurgaon Pataudi road to Babra Bakipur	0.40	1.30	1.70
96.	Pataudi to Rampura	4.50	—	4.50
97.	Gurgaon Pataudi road to Janaula	—	1.80	1.80
98.	Gurgaon Pataudi to Fazalpur Badli via Taj Nagar	4.04	—	4.04
99.	Taj Nagar to Juniawas	1.80	—	1.80
100.	Jatauli to Basunda via Khandeola Tripura	6.00	—	6.00
101.	Bhora Kalan to Bhora Khurd	3.00	—	3.00
102.	Taoru Pataudi road to Nurpur Boora	—	1.30	1.30
103.	Nanukalan to Malhera	1.00	2.50	3.50
104.	Rewari Pataudi to Rorai	7.60	—	7.60

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
105.	Dadawas to Rajpura	1.65	2.16	3.81
106.	Mauzabad to Jatpur	1.20	—	1.20
107.	Rewari Pataudi road to Khantawas	—	1.00	1.00
108.	Rewari Pataudi road to Khanpur	2.90	—	2.90
109.	Telpuri to Lochab	—	2.34	2.34
110.	Rewari Pataudi road to Malik via Mirjapur	2.40	1.10	3.50
111.	Rewari Pataudi road to Nanukhurd	—	2.56	2.56
112.	Rewari Pataudi road to Ahmedpur Belwa	0.80	2.60	3.40
113.	Taoru Nahera road	1.62	—	1.62
114.	Panchgaon to Gurgaon Pataudi road	9.10	—	9.10
115.	Rorai road to Brijupura	0.60	—	0.60
116.	Bhora Kalan to Ghoshgarh	4.00	2.00	6.00
117.	Delhi Alwar road to Nanwal	—	1.30	1.30
118.	Lokra to Meo	3.00	0.60	3.60
119.	Gurgaon District Court road	1.25	—	1.25
120.	Jatauli to Khandeola	2.20	—	2.20
121.	Sohna Abheypur to Damdama Hill	0.50	—	0.50
122.	Gurgaon Pataudi road to Jhurd Sarai	—	0.27	0.27
123.	Panchgaon Jamalpur to Titarpur	—	1.15	1.15
124.	Garhi Harsaru to Tuglakpur	—	1.50	1.50
125.	Link to Kaliawas	—	0.50	0.50
126.	Link to Om Nagar Dhani	0.30	—	0.30
127.	Hailey Mandi Farrukhnagar road to Khera Khurampur	0.53	—	0.53
128.	Jahazgarh to Ranika Pio (Pamoola Khusropur)	—	1.14	1.14
129.	Sarai Bajgera to Choma	1.70	—	1.70
130.	Safedanagar to Baspadmka to Turkanpur	—	3.30	3.30
131.	Link to Naherpur Rupa	—	0.20	0.20
132.	Nurgath to Mangwaki	0.95	—	0.95
133.	Nanukhurd to Daultabad	—	1.40	1.40
134.	Link to Village Ransika	—	0.23	0.23
135.	Link to Gadipur	—	0.18	0.18

APPENDIX

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
136.	Link to Gujriwas	—	0.38	0.38
137.	Link to Palri	—	0.16	0.16
138.	Link to Sidhrawli	—	0.50	0.50
139.	Link to Village Bilaspur Phirni	—	0.20	0.20
140.	Link to Dundahera College	—	0.50	0.50
141.	Pataudi Bye-pass	—	1.55	1.55
142.	Delhi Jaipur road to Gurgaon	4.20	—	4.20
143.	Pataudi to Mumtajpur	4.20	—	4.20
144.	Gurgaon Pataudi to Sampka	0.40	—	0.40
145.	Khor to Nanukalan	2.43	—	2.43
146.	Link to Mata Masani to Gurgaon Village	1.10	—	1.10
147.	Ulhawas to Behrampur	2.00	—	2.00
148.	Gurgaon Railway Station	3.81	—	3.81
149.	Gohana Shikrawa road	12.67	—	12.67
150.	Bhadas Ghagas road	6.69	—	6.69
151.	Delhi Alwar road to Badopur	0.43	—	0.43
152.	Firozpur Jhirka to Tijara up to State boundary	6.40	—	6.40
153.	Firozpur Jhirka to Biwan up to State border road	14.35	—	14.35
154.	Nagina to High School Nagina	0.43	—	0.43
155.	Approach road to Ganduri	1.30	—	1.30
156.	Approach road to Mandhi	0.54	—	0.54
157.	Approach road to Rajaka	0.72	—	0.72
158.	Sohna to Mile 10 of Nuh Palwal road	14.70	—	14.70
159.	Shikrawa to Pinangwan	9.02	—	9.02
160.	Ghagas Khor Kotla road	5.88	—	5.88
161.	Delhi Alwar road to Akhera	1.64	—	1.64
162.	Jogipur to Hathin and Nuh to Jogipur	20.00	—	20.00
163.	Nuh to Mohamadpur	8.68	—	8.68
164.	Delhi Alwar road to Salamba	0.47	—	0.47
165.	Delhi Alwar road to Ferozepur Namak	0.32	—	0.32
166.	Nuh Bus Stand to Nuh By-pass	0.56	—	0.56

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
167.	Delhi Alwar road to Hirmathla	0.24	—	0.24
168.	Nuh Palwal road to Salahera	0.40	—	0.40
169.	Hodal Nuh road to Adbar	0.24	—	0.24
170.	Approach road to Balai	1.22	—	1.22
171.	Approach road to Habitka	2.09	—	2.09
172.	Approach road to Feroz Dhar	0.53	—	0.53
173.	Mandkola to Silani	10.20	0.21	10.41
174.	Delhi Alwar road to Daduli Khurd	1.71	—	1.71
175.	Delhi Alwar road to mile 63/7 to Punahana	22.50	3.10	25.60
176.	Mandi Khera to Nagal Mubarikpur	2.41	—	2.41
177.	Alipur to Habitka with links	21.82	—	21.82
178.	Sohalpur to Koalgaon	9.30	—	9.30
179.	Mandkola to Hathin	11.34	—	11.34
180.	Nuh to Hathin (part only)	6.80	0.50	7.30
181.	Atta to Burata	0.92	—	0.92
182.	Atta to Udaka	1.30	—	1.30
183.	Sohna mile 10 of Nuh Palwal road to Khanpur	0.73	—	0.73
184.	Indri to Rahuka	2.00	0.55	2.55
185.	Delhi Alwar road to Rupahevi	2.90	—	2.90
186.	Delhi Alwar road to Barka	6.00	—	6.00
187.	Qutabgarh to Barka Alimudin	7.50	1.92	9.42
188.	Delhi Alwar road to Saidan via Chandeni	2.60	1.22	3.82
189.	Biwan to Rehna road	3.20	—	3.20
190.	Delhi Alwar road to Dhirbhauka	—	3.25	3.25
191.	Nuh to Palri	2.40	—	2.40
192.	Khorli Nuh to Bai	0.52	—	0.52
193.	Muradbad to Gundwas	2.53	—	2.53
194.	Marora to Ranika	4.92	—	4.92
195.	Malab to Birsika with link to Machrauli Khera	4.98	—	4.98
196.	Malai to Alawalpur	3.20	1.67	4.87
197.	Hodal Kot Nuh road to Jalalpur	1.08	—	1.08
198.	Thekra to Kalinjar	—	1.40	1.40

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
199.	Kalingar to Gulesra	—	0.75	0.75
200.	Hodal Kot Nuh to Delhankli to Jai Singhpur	1.75	1.35	3.10
201.	Hodal Nuh road to Bhopawali	4.38	—	4.38
202.	Ujina to Deola Nangli (Section Ujina to Sangel via Jajuka)	—	5.30	5.30
203.	Ujina to Deola Nangli	1.50	0.25	1.75
204.	Adbar to Tain	1.50	—	1.50
205.	Sudaka to Bansi	—	2.30	2.30
206.	Rojaka to Bassai	—	2.30	2.30
207.	Nuh to Shahpur Nangli road	0.85	—	0.85
208.	Hodal Kot Nuh road to Birsika	0.66	—	0.66
209.	Nuh Taoru road to Pala	1.23	—	1.23
210.	Sohna mile 10 Nuh Palwal road Village Kherli Dossa	1.43	—	1.43
211.	Jajalpur to Khanpur	0.50	—	0.50
212.	Rajaka to Jataka	3.40	—	3.40
213.	Kherhera to Multhan	3.11	—	3.11
214.	Ganduri to Hasanpur	2.42	0.20	2.62
215.	Bhadas Shikrawa to Banarsi	2.25	—	2.25
216.	Bajidpur to Raniata	2.48	—	2.48
217.	Kharherai to Shadipur	1.83	—	1.83
218.	Pinangawan Shikrawa to Village Mohamadpur Nuh	0.55	—	0.55
219.	Pinangawan Shikrawa to Ter	—	3.05	3.05
220.	Umra to Dhaniwas	2.00	—	2.00
221.	Nagina to Nautanki with links	3.80	1.70	5.50
222.	Delhi Alwar road to Nai Nangla via Jalalpur	2.52	1.00	3.52
223.	Mandi Khera to Santhawari	3.12	—	3.12
224.	Ranika to Kultajpur	4.00	—	4.00
225.	Delhi Alwar road to Jataka	0.84	—	0.84
226.	Delhi Alwar road to Kherli Khurd	0.50	—	0.50
227.	Firozpur Jhirka to Sulela	3.30	—	3.30
228.	Delhi Alwar to Righer	3.40	—	3.40
229.	Ferozepur Jhirka to Bhond	1.98	—	1.98

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
230.	Hirwari to Bamantheri	1.20	—	1.20
231.	Bhadhopur to Bhgoale	1.20	—	1.20
232.	Raniala to Rajapur to Rewa	1.02	—	1.02
233.	Habitka to Jamrawat	2.40	—	2.40
234.	Hodal Punahana Nagina to Dhadoli Kalan	1.80	—	1.80
235.	Delhi Alwar road to Pol	0.54	—	0.54
236.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Immamnagar	1.20	—	1.20
237.	Delhi Alwar road to Sidhrawat	1.44	—	1.44
238.	Delhi Alwar road to Rangala Rajpur	1.28	—	1.28
239.	Delhi Alwar road to Badupur	2.00	—	2.00
240.	Dhadoli Khurd to Hasanpur Bilonda	1.68	—	1.68
241.	Delhi Alwar road to Doha	2.40	—	2.40
242.	Delhi Alwar road to Shakarpuri	3.00	—	3.00
243.	Delhi Alwar road to Patan Udepuri	1.31	—	1.31
244.	Mandkola Silani to Kiliaka	1.55	—	1.55
245.	Mendkola Silani road to Kanauli	0.58	—	0.58
246.	Mandkola Silani road to Khalilpur with link to Hasanpur	3.25	0.75	4.00
247.	Nuh Palwal road to Mannaki	1.34	—	1.34
248.	Nuh Palwal road to Bajada	1.26	—	1.26
249.	Mandkola Silani road to Kherli Jitta	0.84	—	0.84
250.	Nuh Palwal road to Kurthla	4.70	—	4.70
251.	Nuh Palwal road to Chhaprara	1.88	—	1.88
252.	Nuh Palwal road to Hasanpur Khera	1.10	—	1.10
253.	Nuh Palwal road to Akbarpur via Ribbar	3.80	—	3.80
254.	Mandkola Hathin to Aluka	1.08	—	1.08
255.	Mandkola Hathin to Janachauli	0.43	—	0.43
256.	Mandkola to Puthli	3.65	—	3.65
257.	Mandkola to Mandaka	2.75	—	2.75
258.	Chhainsa to Bigholi to Village Chandaka	0.48	—	0.48
259.	Nuh Hathin road to Duranchi	1.40	—	1.40
260.	Nuh Hathin road to Karamchandpur	—	1.14	1.14

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
261.	Nuh Hathin road to Ransika	2.30	—	2.30
262.	Nuh Hathin road to Naushera	—	2.40	2.40
263.	Nuh Hathin road to Babupur via Ladmarka	1.50	0.80	2.30
264.	Shikrawa to Sakarpuri Pinangawan	1.06	—	1.06
265.	Bhadas Shikrawa road to Sultanpur	1.04	—	1.04
266.	Bhadas Shikrawa road to Saral via Alkimpur	—	1.82	1.82
267.	Gohana Shikrawa to Hahuka	0.54	—	0.54
268.	Firozpur Jhirka Biwan road to Kameda	0.32	—	0.32
269.	Delhi Alwar road to Assiaka	—	0.60	0.60
270.	Gohana Shikrawa to Umri	0.39	—	0.39
271.	Bajidpur Raniala to Village Dungran Shazadpur	—	0.38	0.38
272.	Mandi Khera to Nangal Mubarikpur to Nangal Sabit	0.51	—	0.51
273.	Firozpur Jhirka Biwan road to Ghata Shamshabad	0.20	—	0.20
274.	Delhi Alwar road to Mahauli	0.50	—	0.50
275.	Bhadas Shikrawa to Shukhpuri	0.28	—	0.28
276.	Bhadas Shikrawa to Bajidpur	0.34	—	0.34
277.	Bhadas Shikrawa to Bukharaka	0.36	—	0.36
278.	Bhadas Shikrawa to Khushpuri	0.54	—	0.54
279.	Bhadas Shikrawa Khajali Khurd	—	0.64	0.64
280.	Gohana Shikrawa to Rithath	0.60	—	0.60
281.	Barka to Gajarpur	—	0.38	0.38
282.	Nuh to Nalhar	0.25	1.95	2.20
283.	Delhi Alwar road to Kanwarsika	—	0.20	0.20
284.	Jogipur Hathin to Barangaka	—	0.25	0.25
285.	Delhi Alwar road to Badelaki	—	0.48	0.48
286.	Jogipur Hathin road to Dhanduka	—	0.42	0.42
287.	Jogipur Hathin road to Tarakpur	—	0.23	0.23
288.	Delhi Alwar road to Shekhpur	—	2.76	2.76
289.	Delhi Alwar road to Ransika	—	0.36	0.36
290.	Nuh Palwal road to Mandauri	—	0.24	0.24
291.	Nuh Palwal road to Kira	0.28	—	0.28

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
292.	Mandkola Silani road to Dabalu	—	0.78	0.78
293.	Taoru to Sarai road	10.25	—	10.25
294.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Taoru Pataudi via Jaurasi	7.00	—	7.00
295.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Shikarpur	0.60	—	0.60
296.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Patuka	—	2.16	2.16
297.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Guspethi	1.80	—	1.80
298.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Dhulawat	1.60	—	1.60
299.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Kharkheri	1.03	—	1.03
300.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Gugjaka	1.70	—	1.70
301.	Bhogipur to Subesheri	1.00	—	1.00
302.	Taoru Sarai to Dalawas	3.75	—	3.75
303.	Taoru Sarai to Santhaka	2.20	—	2.20
304.	Taoru Bhogipur to Bharangpur	0.50	—	0.50
305.	Taoru Pachgaon with link to Buraka	3.40	1.60	5.00
306.	Hodal Nuh Pataudi Patauda road to Guraka	0.32	—	0.32
307.	Hodal Nuh Pataudi Patauda road to Charota	0.48	—	0.48
308.	Hodal Nuh Pataudi Patauda road to Chilawali	1.00	—	1.00
309.	Hodal Nuh Pataudi Patauda road to Cheela	2.70	—	2.70
310.	Chilawali to Alampur	—	0.55	0.55
311.	Gurnawat to Naharpur	—	1.00	1.00
312.	Shikarpur to Salank	1.78	1.00	2.78
313.	Taoru to Bhogipur road	6.00	—	6.00
314.	Taoru Bhogipur to Nanuka	3.60	1.70	5.30
315.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Babupur	—	0.64	0.64
316.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Seoka	4.80	—	4.80
317.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Sunari	1.00	—	1.00
318.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Rathiwas	4.18	—	4.18
319.	Rethiwas to Khor Khurd	0.38	—	0.38
320.	Taoru Sarai road to Seonaka	—	0.50	0.50
321.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Chundika	0.48	—	0.48
322.	Taoru Sarai to Dingerheri	0.22	—	0.22

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
323.	Jafrabad to Chalka with link to Jalalpur	4.80	3.20	8.00
324.	Taoru Sarai road to Biswa Akbarpur	2.40	—	2.40
325.	Taoru Sarai road to Dadu	1.00	—	1.00
326.	Taoru Sarai road to Baganki Kheri	2.40	0.50	2.90
327.	Taoru Sarai road to Mohamadpur Ahir	—	0.20	0.20
328.	Taoru Sarai road to Mohamadpur Rupa	—	0.50	0.50
329.	Taoru Sarai road to Hasanpur	—	0.20	0.20
330.	Taoru Pataudi road to Jhamuwas	—	0.50	0.50
331.	Taoru Pataudi road to Gudha to Sabras	1.50	—	1.50
332.	Taoru Pataudi road to Gudha to Sakarpuri	1.00	—	1.00
333.	Taoru Pataudi road to Gudha to Langra	1.25	—	1.25
334.	Pathreri to Uttawan	0.71	1.00	1.71
335.	Taoru Pataudi road to Kalwari	1.00	—	1.00
336.	Punahana Jurera road	6.59	—	6.59
337.	Gahlab to Kandal	1.00	0.71	1.71
338.	Nangal Jat to Hodal Punahana Nagina road via Andhop	5.65	5.35	11.00
339.	Gehlab to Bhanguri	6.85	—	6.85
340.	Sondh to Andhop	1.00	3.40	4.40
341.	Punahana to Kot road	11.13	—	11.13
342.	Punahana to Shikrawa with links	12.25	—	12.25
343.	Kandal to Pahari with link to Mohamadka	7.90	—	7.90
344.	Ahrawan to Gharaud via Bichpuri with link to Samplka	0.80	3.03	3.83
345.	Hathin to Randka	1.00	0.56	1.56
346.	Palwal Hathin to Garhi Vinoda	0.36	—	0.36
347.	Palwal Hathin to Mangorka	1.14	—	1.14
348.	Andhop to Alimeo via Alibrahman	3.20	—	3.20
349.	Palwal Hathin to Mahlaka	0.42	—	0.42
350.	Punahana to Dundal with links	19.50	—	19.50
351.	Delhi Alwar road Mile 63/7 of Punahana road to Bader	3.50	—	3.50
352.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Bichhor	2.64	—	2.64

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
353.	Indana to Bikti road	18.10	—	18.10
354.	Punahana to Hazipur to Tirwara	2.00	3.00	5.00
355.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Papra	1.70	—	1.70
356.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Hinganpur	4.40	0.60	5.00
357.	Gulata to Saroli road	1.95	—	1.95
358.	Hathin Uttawar road to Lakhnaka	7.60	—	7.60
359.	Punahana to Andhaki road	5.00	—	5.00
360.	Singar to Lafuri	1.50	—	1.50
361.	Punahana Kot to Barka	1.65	—	1.65
362.	Punahana Jurera to Dadauli	—	1.42	1.42
363.	Punahana Jurera to Sunhera	1.00	—	1.00
364.	Punahana Jurera Jinwat	1.00	2.00	3.00
365.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Tusani	0.25	2.00	2.25
366.	Delhi Alwar road to Punahana to Niwana	1.38	—	1.38
367.	Delhi Alwar road to Punahana to Mamlika via Badli	3.00	1.00	4.00
368.	Delhi Alwar road to Punahana to Akbarpur with link to Papri	5.39	—	5.39
369.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Dadota	0.80	—	0.80
370.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Jarauli	1.47	—	1.47
371.	Palwal Hathin Uttawar road to Khiluka via Gurksar	4.54	—	4.54
372.	Palwal Hathin Uttawar road to Bhudpur via Jorasi	2.32	—	2.32
373.	Uttawar to Raniyala Khurd	3.54	—	3.54
374.	Hodal Kot Nuh road to papra	1.90	—	1.90
375.	Andhop to Nangal Saba	1.86	—	1.86
376.	Punahana Kot road to Roopnagar Natauli	0.60	—	0.60
377.	Delhi Alwar road to Punahana to Malaka	0.37	—	0.37
378.	Delhi Alwar road to Punahana to Dhana via Babalheri	4.00	—	4.00
379.	Delhi Alwar road to Punahana to Lohinga Khurd	—	2.50	2.50
380.	Delhi Alwar road to Punahana to Mohamadwas	2.29	—	2.29
381.	Delhi Alwar road to Punahana to Bisru to Gubrari	—	3.40	3.40
382.	Punahana Shikrawa to Jatana	1.77	—	1.77

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
383.	Gulata to Fizozpur Meo	2.00	1.12	3.12
384.	Delhi Alwar road to Punahana to Phalandi	0.84	—	0.84
385.	Guhlab Bhanguri to Bamnaula Jogi	—	0.30	0.30
386.	Guhlab Bhanguri to Kalasada	—	0.23	0.23
387.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Alhabad	0.21	—	0.21
388.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Patakpur	—	0.83	0.83
389.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Barka	—	0.15	0.15
390.	Hathin to Gehlab	5.00	—	5.00
391.	Hathin to Kundal	3.22	—	3.22
392.	Approach road to Punahana	0.58	—	0.58
393.	Ballabgarh Tigaon Manjauli road	15.55	—	15.55
394.	Ballabgarh Chhainsa Mohna road	21.72	—	21.72
395.	Tigaon to Kurali road	3.76	—	3.76
396.	Approach road to village Sihi	1.06	—	1.06
397.	Approach road to village Anangpur	5.43	—	5.43
398.	Mahrauli Badarpur to Suraj Kund	1.30	—	1.30
399.	Approach road to village Tilpat	3.21	—	3.21
400.	Ballabgarh approach road	1.22	—	1.22
401.	Faridabad North Link road	1.60	—	1.60
402.	Faridabad Central link road	0.45	—	0.45
403.	Faridabad South link road	1.84	—	1.84
404.	Delhi Mathura road to Ajronda	0.48	—	0.48
405.	Approach road to Primary Health Centre Ballabgarh	0.23	—	0.23
406.	Approach road to Sihi	1.26	—	1.26
407.	Approach road to Daultabad	0.30	—	0.30
408.	Approach road to Meola Mehrajpur	0.49	—	0.49
409.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Jakupur	2.83	—	2.83
410.	Delhi Mathura road to Gudpuri	1.01	—	1.01
411.	Ballabgarh to Fatehpur Biloch	10.02	—	10.02
412.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Gangola	5.12	—	5.12
413.	Faridabad to Jassana	9.75	—	9.75

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
414.	Machhgarh to Bukharpur	1.70	—	1.70
415.	Kurali to Chandpur	3.60	—	3.60
416.	Kurali to Atali	3.40	—	3.40
417.	Ballabgarh to Samepur	3.60	—	3.60
418.	Approach road to Kheri Kalan	1.41	—	1.41
419.	Bhupani link road	1.00	—	1.00
420.	Link to Badarpur Sayad	0.84	—	0.84
421.	Palwal to Mohna road via Alawalpur and Amarpur	16.70	—	16.70
422.	Faridabad to Pali with link Nawada (Section Dabuwa to Pali)	7.31	—	7.31
423.	Khatrika to Sarmathla	2.80	—	2.80
424.	Sikri to Piyala	1.80	—	1.80
425.	Tigaon to Bhansroli	2.48	—	2.48
426.	Ballabgarh Tigaon Manjauli road to Neemka	1.25	—	1.25
427.	Dayalpur to Fatehpur Biloch	2.50	2.60	5.10
428.	Kurali to Dayalpur	1.75	2.25	4.00
429.	Chhainsa to Gharora	9.47	1.00	10.47
430.	Dayalpur to Mohna	11.66	—	11.66
431.	Delhi Mathura road to Badkhal Lake	4.00	—	4.00
432.	Pirthala to Mandkola	5.80	1.20	7.00
433.	Faridabad to Mangraula	6.04	0.50	6.54
434.	Badshahpur to Dalelpur	5.00	1.70	6.70
435.	Sarmathla to Samepur	8.02	0.80	8.82
436.	Link to Fatehpur Tega	2.40	—	2.40
437.	Prithla to Asoti	2.07	—	2.07
438.	Prithla to Sarala	5.77	0.20	5.97
439.	Sarmathla to Loh Singhani	1.60	—	1.60
440.	Gharora to Gharsason	1.61	—	1.61
441.	Bhagola to Devli	3.05	—	3.05
442.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Sarurpur	1.14	—	1.14
443.	Delhi Mathura road to Harphali	2.20	—	2.00
444.	Fatehpur Biloch to Aterna	4.35	0.65	5.00

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
445.	Sarmathla Samepur road to Firozpur Kalan	1.00	—	1.00
446.	Nangla to Bhanakpur	1.92	—	1.92
447.	Delhi Mathura road to Harphalla	1.95	—	1.95
448.	Sarmathla Samepur road to Madalpur	2.00	—	2.00
449.	Chandauli to Shahpur Kalan via Sotai	4.74	—	4.74
450.	Dayalpur Mohna road to Narholi via Ahamedpur	2.20	—	2.20
451.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Bijupur	2.04	—	2.04
452.	Delhi Mathura road to Khandeoli	1.16	—	1.16
453.	Delhi Mathura road to Jajru	1.25	—	1.25
454.	Sunper to Sagarpur	1.50	—	1.50
455.	Ballabgarh Tigaon Manjauli road to Alipur via Rajpur Kalan	1.52	—	1.52
456.	Bhainsrauli to Mehmudpur	1.20	1.60	2.80
457.	Bhidwakaon Ghangola to Bai Khera	1.90	1.00	2.90
458.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Gajipur	1.30	—	1.30
459.	Faridabad to Tigaon with link to Fatehpur and Faizpur Majra Neemka	12.20	2.00	14.20
460.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Bajri	0.80	—	0.80
461.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Gothra Mohabatabad	2.10	—	2.10
462.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Sulakhara	2.40	—	2.40
463.	Sector road to Pahladpur Majra Barauli	0.60	—	0.60
464.	Nicholi on Faridabad to Jassana road to Tilor Khadar and Phulera	4.44	0.20	4.64
465.	Ballabgarh Fatehpur Biloch to Malerana	1.26	—	1.26
466.	Palla on Tilpat road to Basantpur	4.50	—	4.50
467.	Jassana to Chirsi via Sidhola	3.30	—	3.30
468.	Deeg to Pahladpur Majra	1.38	—	1.38
469.	Ballabgarh Chhainsa Mohna road to Gadhkera	0.92	—	0.92
470.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Tikri Khera	—	1.53	1.53
471.	Chhainsa Gharora to Dalegarh	0.80	—	0.80
472.	Harphalla to Mohalla	2.20	—	0.20
473.	Kurali Chandpur road to village Chandpur	0.50	—	0.50

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
474.	Tigaon Kureli road to Pahladpur Majra Badrao	1.52	—	1.52
475.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Isaki	0.57	—	0.57
476.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Ranika Singhola	—	2.40	2.40
477.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Tolni	2.70	—	2.70
478.	Nimot Ganghola road to Bhilaka	0.40	2.50	2.90
479.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Mandawar	0.26	—	0.26
480.	Ballabgarh Tigaon Manjauli road to Shahbad via Bhoapur	4.18	0.32	4.50
481.	Badarpur Sayad to Tejpur	—	1.50	1.50
482.	Kherli Kalan to Kherli Khurd	1.50	0.20	1.70
483.	Faridabad Mangrola to Mowai	0.80	—	0.80
484.	Tigaon Kurali road to Badarpur	1.10	—	1.10
485.	Jassana Ghirsi road to Aminpur	1.41	—	1.41
486.	Palwal Mohna road to Kurera Shahpur	1.00	—	1.00
487.	Palwal Mohna road to Ghagaut via Gopikhera	4.42	—	4.42
488.	Palwal Mohna road to Badraon via Sadarpur	5.64	—	5.64
489.	Palwal to Kherla Farashpur	—	5.40	5.40
490.	Palwal Chhajju Nagar road to Akbarpur	1.32	—	1.32
491.	Palwal Kalwaka with link to Nangla Bikhu	9.17	7.25	16.42
492.	Delhi Mathura road to Firozpur	0.92	—	0.92
493.	Jaindapur to Parauli	4.80	—	4.80
494.	Dhatir to Sarauli	3.60	1.93	5.43
495.	Gehlab to Bajada Pahari to Tikri Brahman	5.32	5.00	10.32
496.	Delhi Mathura road Badraula	0.25	—	0.25
497.	Delhi Mathura road to Asota to Silothi	2.70	3.58	6.28
498.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Bhilakha	—	3.30	3.30
499.	Silani to Kiranki	1.00	—	1.00
500.	Rasulpur to Jatauli with link to Bata	6.80	6.20	13.00
501.	Hodal to Pingalthu	5.55	—	5.55
502.	Khambi to Ghasera	—	2.98	2.98
503.	Delhi Mathura road to Mehrauli with links	3.00	6.67	9.67
504.	Palwal Mohna road to Lalpur Quadin	—	1.20	1.20

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
505.	Palwal Ghori to Sihol via Pelak	1.00	2.70	3.70
505.	Deghot to Rundhi	1.08	—	1.08
507.	Delhi Mathura road to Phulwari	2.48	—	2.48
508.	Delhi Mathura road to Atohan	0.80	—	0.80
509.	Palwal Hathin to Jodhpur	—	1.42	1.42
510.	Durgapur to Rajpur	1.42	—	1.42
511.	Nangli Panchaki to Dhamaka	—	1.17	1.17
512.	Sonih to Lohina	3.90	—	3.90
513.	Delhi Mathura road to Karman	0.46	—	0.46
514.	Delhi Mathura road to Bhulwana	0.43	—	0.43
515.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Kakaoli	—	0.87	0.87
516.	Alika to Adhupur	—	2.10	2.10
517.	Jaindapur to Atterchata	1.80	—	1.80
518.	Gurwari to Fehladpur	—	1.20	1.20
519.	Delhi Mathura road to Tumsara	0.60	—	0.60
520.	Hodal Hasanpur road to Baptoli	1.35	—	1.35
521.	Pingore to Siha	—	2.70	2.70
522.	Pingore to Bela with link to Kanwarka	2.85	0.65	3.50
523.	Gulawad to Kurali Mirpur	1.42	—	1.42
524.	Dostpur to Bholra	—	2.40	2.40
525.	Barauli to Tikri Gujar	1.42	—	1.42
526.	Barauli to Rahimpur	2.00	1.75	3.75
527.	Leekhi to Maohipura	—	1.98	1.98
528.	Leekhi to Darana	1.80	—	1.80
529.	Hasanpur to Maholi	—	4.30	4.30
530.	Hasanpur to Wali Mohamadpur	3.72	—	3.72
531.	Kushak to Forts Que Nagar	—	8.27	8.27
532.	Deeghot to Raidasika	2.50	—	2.50
533.	Delhi Mathura road to Dholagarh	1.27	0.60	1.87
534.	Hodal to Behra Patti	0.80	—	0.80
535.	Hasanpur Bus stand to Hasanpur (M.C. road)	0.44	—	0.44

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
536.	Palwal Chhaju Nagar road to Raniya	—	0.20	0.20
537.	Palwal Chhaju Nagar to Lalgah	—	0.21	0.21
538.	Palwal Chhaju Nagar Rasulpur to Hostingabad	—	0.10	0.10
539.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Hazipur	—	0.20	0.20
540.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Jaindapur	—	0.15	0.15
541.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Sanchauli	—	0.09	0.09
542.	Barauli Hasanpur road to Mustfabad	—	0.60	0.60
543.	Barauli Hasanpur road to Sultanpur	—	1.23	1.23
544.	Hodal Hasanpur road to Bandauli	0.50	—	0.50
545.	Hodal Hasanpur road to Ramgarh	0.65	—	0.65
546.	Hodal Hasanpur road to Khirbi	—	0.18	0.18
547.	Hodal Hasanpur road to Sehnoli	—	0.18	0.18
548.	Gugera to Alike	2.32	—	2.32
549.	Fazalpur to Na Janauli	2.80	—	2.80
550.	Approach road to Deeghot	0.37	—	0.37
551.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Tehraki	0.63	—	0.63
552.	Khirbi to Hasanpur road to village Banswa	1.53	—	1.53
553.	Delhi Mathura road to Miranpur	0.40	—	0.40
554.	Allawalpur Khajurka	0.31	—	0.31
555.	Chandat to Ghorl	2.90	—	2.90
556.	Khatala on Delhi Mathura road via Seoli	6.10	—	6.10
557.	Delhi Mathura road to village Agwanpur	0.80	—	0.80
558.	Nuh Palwal road to Badha	1.34	—	1.34
559.	Nuh Palwal road to Gailpur	0.93	—	0.93
560.	Nuh Palwal road to Karanki	0.54	—	0.54
561.	Nuh Palwal road to Lalwa	0.51	—	0.51
562.	Nuh Palwal road to Rajolka	1.11	—	1.11
563.	Nuh Palwal road to Johar Khera	0.60	0.42	1.02
564.	Badha to Nangli Panchaki via Rakota	—	2.20	2.20
565.	Palwal Mohna road to Rampur Khor	2.06	—	2.06
566.	Palwal Mohna road to Dadota	0.30	—	0.30

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
567.	Palwal Mohna road to Jalaka	0.96	—	0.96
568.	Amarpur to Balai with link to Thanthri	4.74	—	4.74
569.	Palwal Mohna road to Kulina	0.42	—	0.42
570.	Link to Hasanpur	0.30	—	0.30
571.	Chhainsa Gharora road to Mathuka	0.37	—	0.37
572.	Chhainsa Gharora to Shahpura	0.50	—	0.50
573.	Chhainsa Gharora to Shajajanpur	0.32	—	0.32
574.	Chhainsa Gharora road to Aharwan	0.96	—	0.96
575.	Ballabgarh Tigaon Manjauli road to Mandoli	0.43	—	0.43
576.	Ballabgarh Tigaon Manjauli road to Niwada Tigaon	0.50	—	0.50
577.	Ballabgarh Chhainsa Mohna road to Mojpur	0.54	—	0.54
578.	Dayalpur Fatehpur road to Ladauli	0.50	—	0.50
579.	Sotai to Bhattpura	1.20	—	1.20
580.	Faridabad Tigaon to Budena	—	0.42	0.42
581.	Faridabad Mangrola to Wazirpur	0.50	—	0.50
582.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Kot	—	1.00	1.00
583.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Lala Khera	—	0.40	0.40
584.	Delhi Mathura road to covered bypass Palwal (M.C.road)	0.60	—	0.60
585.	Delhi Mathura road to covered bypass Palwal (M.C. road)	2.44	—	2.44
586.	Covered bypass Hodal Delhi Mathura road to Hodal	2.05	—	2.05
587.	Delhi Mathura road (M.C. Road) to Hodal	2.52	—	2.52
588.	Hodal Hasanpur road	15.44	—	15.44
589.	Palwal Chhaju Nagar to Rasulpur	9.30	—	9.30
590.	Primary Health Centre Aurangabad approach road	0.23	—	0.23
591.	Dungapur to Aharwan	2.40	—	2.40
592.	Rasulpur to Chandat	6.44	—	6.44
593.	Rasulpur to Barauli	4.83	—	4.83
594.	Bamni Khera to Hasanpur	21.58	0.20	21.78

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
595.	Delhi Mathura road to Palwal Godown road	1.39	—	1.39
596.	Delhi Mathura road to Palwal Railway Station	1.34	—	1.34
597.	Delhi Mathura road to village Aurangabad	0.34	—	0.34
598.	Delhi Mathura road to Hodal Railway Station approach road	1.85	—	1.85
599.	Sec. Chandat to Gurwari	4.00	0.57	4.57
600.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Kiranj	1.75	—	1.75
601.	Approach road to Chhaju Nagar	0.48	—	0.48
602.	Sarai to Budherna	2.10	—	2.10
603.	Ramni Khera to Rasulpur with link to Ladiaka (Sec. Bamni Khera to Ladiaka)	3.00	2.58	5.58
604.	Palwal to Ghorri with link	6.65	4.80	11.45
605.	Ballabgarh Tigaon Manjauli road to Murtaipur	1.52	—	1.52
606.	Ballabgarh Tigaon Manjauli road to Majari	1.58	—	1.58
607.	Hodal to Garhi Patti	2.90	—	2.90
608.	Fatehpur Bilech to Panhera Kalan	1.65	—	1.65
609.	Link to New Dispensary Panhera Khurd	0.25	—	0.25
610.	Delhi Mathura Road to Dundsa	0.61	—	0.61
611.	Delhi Mathura Road to Nangla Jogian	1.35	—	1.25
612.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Nekpur via Kheri Gujran	2.30	—	2.30
613.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Dadka	1.40	—	1.40
614.	Sarmathla Samepur to Ladiapur	1.10	—	1.10
615.	Delhi Mathura road to Shahjehanpur Khadar	1.10	—	1.10
616.	Ballabgarh Pali Dauj Sohna road to Churpur	—	0.80	0.80
617.	Approach road to Rundhi Railway Station	0.63	—	0.63
618.	Khatela to Nangla Ashanpur	0.93	—	0.93
619.	Delhi Mathura road to Khatela	0.46	—	0.46
620.	Baroli to Hasanpur Section Baroli to Kushak	5.60	0.10	5.70
621.	Gurgaon Pataudi to Village Johri Khurd	0.58	—	0.58
622.	Delhi Alwar road to Fazilpur Jharsa	1.00	—	1.00
623.	Rewari Pataudi road to Deolawas	2.45	—	2.45

TABLE XXXII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
624.	Deeg to Asoti Railway Station	2.20	—	2.20
625.	Palwal Bye pass to Palwal Railway Road	—	0.72	0.72
626.	Chhainsa Gharora road to Immamudinpur	—	0.60	0.60
627.	Aurangabad to Gahlab	6.60	—	6.60
628.	Amarpur Bhagpur to Solra	—	5.60	5.60
629.	Banchari to Lord Dhauji Ka Mandir	—	0.40	0.40
630.	Link to Nurpur Jharsa	—	0.43	0.43
631.	Balai Bagpur to Bhagpur (Sec. Balai to Bhagpur)	—	2.50	2.50
632.	Aharwan to Nangli Panchanki	—	1.00	1.00
633.	Rampura Kota Khandeola to Bargujar	—	0.50	0.50
634.	Delhi Alwar road to Adampur	—	1.00	1.00
635.	Delhi Alwar road to Shankarwali Dhani	—	1.25	1.25
636.	Siwari to Dhani Heeran	—	1.60	1.60
637.	Link to Sehrawan	—	1.00	1.00
638.	Maujmadad Jaitpur to Birheri Rehanwan	—	1.00	1.00
639.	Gudhana Jiwra road to Village Chillarki	—	0.36	0.36
640.	Birhera Siwari to Gugana	—	1.15	1.15
641.	Link to Tajpur	—	0.30	0.39
642.	Gurgaon Pali road to Manger	—	4.00	4.00
643.	Fatehpur Bilech to Kakripur	—	3.15	3.15
644.	Sarurpur to Qurashipur	—	1.23	1.23
645.	Nimot Gangola to Satlaka	—	0.60	0.60
646.	Nimot to Rahaka	—	0.60	0.60
647.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Bhagpur via Kuntipuri	—	3.30	3.30
648.	Gehlab Bhanguri to Eamola Jogi	—	0.60	0.60
649.	Palwal Hathin Uttawar road to Firozpur Rajput	—	0.20	0.20
650.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Nakanpur	—	0.40	0.40
651.	Delhi Alwar road to Jeitaka	—	0.20	0.20
652.	Punahana Sikrawa to Rasulpur	—	0.28	0.28
653.	Gohana Sikrawa to Rajpur	—	0.28	0.28
654.	Bader to Dholi	—	1.00	1.00

TABLE XXXII—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
655.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Biduwas	—	1.00	1.00
656.	Hodal Punahana Nagina road to Nimka	—	0.23	0.23
657.	Delhi Alwar road to Punahana to Ghatwasan	—	0.50	0.50
658.	Taoru Pataudi road to Udaipuri	—	1.00	1.00
659.	Rathiwas Bhudka to Village Dhanokri	—	0.60	0.60
660.	Delhi Jaipur road to Bilaspur Khurd	—	0.35	0.35
661.	Alika to Milakpur	—	3.50	3.50
662.	Alapur Kalwaka to Patli Khurd	—	1.00	1.00
663.	Gurgaon Alwar road to Buraka to Kurali Sohna	—	0.20	0.20
664.	Palwal Sohna Rewari road to Raheri	—	0.20	0.20
665.	Punahana Shikrawa to Naharpur	—	0.50	0.50
666.	Punahana Shikrawa to Rohera	—	0.50	0.50
667.	Palwal Ghorl to Rajupur	—	6.14	6.14
668.	Manjhaul to Village Shekhpur	—	1.50	1.50
669.	Faridabad Mangrola road to Sherpur Khadar	—	1.50	1.50
670.	Faridabad Mangrola road to Village Kirawali	—	1.50	1.50
671.	Manjhawli road to Mauzamabad with link to Akbarpur	—	3.00	3.00
672.	Amarpur Solra road to Village Mushedpur	—	1.00	1.00
673.	Palla Basantpur to Village Aslatpur via Gularpur	—	3.30	3.30
674.	Badshahpur Dalepur road to Village Dalelpur	—	2.60	2.60
675.	Rajpur Kalan to Phullera	—	1.50	1.50
676.	Dalelpur to Bela Khurd	—	3.00	3.00
677.	Chhainsa Gharora road to Village Dulapur via Latifpur	—	4.00	4.00
678.	Sector 9 to Pehladpur Majra Badroli (Sec. Badroli to Pehladpur)	—	0.65	0.65
679.	Garhi to Shekhpur via Zambad Kherli Khurd with link to Behrangpur Naglia to Jhuppa	—	13.25	13.25
680.	Khanpur to Badlaki	—	1.60	1.60
681.	Ateli to Mothoka	1.40	2.10	3.50

TABLE XXXIII
Canal Inspection Roads

Sr. No.	Channel	Completed length (kilometres)			
		1965-66	1970-71	1973-74	Up to March 31, 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Main Canal and Branches					
1.	Gurgaon Canal (0-238250 RD.)	25.91	72.63	72.63	72.63
2.	Gurgaon Canal Feeder	—	—	17.28	17.28
3.	Nuh Sub Branch	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
Total:		39.96	86.68	103.96	103.96
(B) Distributaries and Minors					
1.	Chhainsa Distributary	27.43	33.32	33.32	33.32
2.	Kheri Kalan Minor	7.62	10.82	10.82	10.82
3.	Faridpur Sub Minor	1.524	2.13	2.13	2.13
4.	Mujheri Sub Minor	1.524	2.23	2.23	2.23
5.	Rampur Distributary	22.86	30.56	30.56	30.56
6.	Peelak Minor	Nil	5.41	5.41	5.41
7.	Ballabgarh Distributary	8.23	8.23	8.23	11.04
8.	Sikri Distributary	6.86	6.86	6.86	6.86
9.	Harphala Minor	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.19
10.	Sakrona Distributary	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
11.	Dhatiri Distributary	7.62	10.12	10.36	10.36
12.	Chandpur Minor	Nil	2.44	2.44	4.27
13.	Harchandput Distributary	Nil	Nil	10.67	23.48
14.	Nem Pur Minor	Nil	4.95	4.95	4.95
15.	Fatehpur Minor	Nil	3.81	3.81	5.49
16.	Ghangola Minor	1.524	1.81	1.81	1.81
17.	Nuh Distributary	20.06	22.325	22.325	22.325
18.	Indri Distributary	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.40
19.	Bhiraoti Distributary	0.762	0.762	0.762	0.762

TABLE XXXIII - (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Uleta Distributary	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36
21.	Uttawar Distributary	28.96	31.55	31.55	31.55
22.	Mandkaula Distributary	7.62	10.29	10.29	10.29
23.	Pondri Distributary	6.10	10.84	10.84	10.84
24.	Mirka Minor	1.524	4.05	4.05	4.05
25.	Ujina Distributary	6.10	12.88	12.88	12.88
26.	Malai Distributary	3.05	5.94	5.94	5.94
27.	Kalanjar Distributary	0.91	3.20	3.20	5.40
28.	Banarsi Distributary	Nil	2.74	2.74	13.92
29.	Umra Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	9.76
30.	Gangwani Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	12.20
Total		190.80	257.81	268.72	323.20
Grand Total (A) + (B)		230.76	344.49	372.68	427.16

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE

Year-wise number of newly

Year	Car	Jeep	Bus	Mini Bus	Motor Cycle	Vickey	Scooter	Auto Cycle	Auto Rickshaw	Tempo (passenger)
1963-64	3	6	31	—	18	—	3	1	3	5
1964-65	5	7	52	—	53	—	10	—	—	3
1965-66	9	12	37	—	138	14	21	—	—	1
1966-67	13	7	54	—	236	99	27	—	—	—
1967-68	10	34	51	—	226	11	20	—	1	3
1968-69	26	31	54	—	285	1	36	1	48	2
1969-70	46	60	41	—	394	1	43	1	12	2
1970-71	86	68	52	—	472	1	55	13	29	10
1971-72	75	50	31	—	600	—	93	4	—	18
1972-73	81	29	24	1	666	4	45	—	—	7
1973-74	146	29	36	3	1,090	2	75	—	8	20
1974-75	128	13	8	—	1,061	—	52	—	14	3
1975-76	155	3	41	—	1,250	—	53	—	14	13
1976-77	143	8	79	—	1,138	—	84	59	9	1

APPENDIX

XXXIV

registered Vehicles

Station Wagon	Ambulance	Land rover	Pick-up van	Fire Extinguisher	Power crape M/crape PWD Tipper	Wireless van	Delivery van	Tempo goods	Truck	Tractor	Total
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	20	38	130
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	54	235
2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	24	70	332
—	1	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	26	63	533
1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	15	115	491
2	—	2	14	—	—	—	2	1	42	150	697
5	—	1	5	—	2	—	2	—	51	365	1,031
3	—	—	3	—	2	—	3	1	73	326	1,197
4	2	1	1	—	3 PWD tipper	—	2	2	66	315	1,267
14	4	—	12	—	7 PWD tipper	1	1 (Petroleum Tanker)	4	75	331	1,296
14	—	—	2	—	1 PWD tipper	—	2	2	38	297	1,765
2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	17	223 (Trailer 16)	1,524
1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	32	387 (Trailer 2)	1,950
—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	10	62	513	2,022

TABLE XXXV

List of Important Dharmshalas

Tahsil	Name of place	Name of dharmshala
Gurgaon	Farrukhnagar	Sukhan Bhargwa
	Hidayatpur Chhawni	Man Singh
	Sohna	Aggarwal Dal Chand
Ballabgarh	Ballabgarh	Janki Dass
	Fatehpur Biloch	Bhagwan Dass Bohera Ram Chand
Firozpur Jhirka	Firozpur Jhirka	Partap Murari Lal Panghat Godha Ram
	Nagina	Dharamarth Pursharthi Dal Chand
	Pinangwan	Hotu Ram Nathi
	Punahana	Nathia
	Nuh	Harchanda
Nuh	Nuh	Harchanda
Palwal	Palwal	Anaj Mandi Chuni Lal Aggarwal

TABLE XXXVI

Rest Houses and Dak Bungalows

S. No.	Place	Name of the rest house/ bungalow	Number of suites	Reserving authority	Distance from Bus stand	Distance from Rail-way Station	
						Station	Distance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						(km)	(km)
1.	Bhora Kalan	Civil Rest House	2	Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon	0.2	Pataudi	9.7
2.	Ghata	Hut	2	Executive Engineer, Drainage Division, Gurgaon	9.6	Gurgaon	20.9
					(From Badshahpur)		
3.	Gurgaon	Sainik Rest House	5 suites and one dormitory	Secretary Zila Sainik Board Gurgaon	0.8	Gurgaon	4.8
4.	Hathin	Panchayat Samiti Rest House	1	Executive Officer, Panchayat Samiti	0.1	Palwal	17.7
5.	Sohna	Canal Rest House	3	Executive engineer, Faridabad Division, Gaun-chi Canal Faridabad	1.6	Gurgaon	25.7
6.	Dhauj	Canal Rest House	1	—do—	0.5	Ballabgarh	14.5
7.	Kalanjar	Canal Rest House	3	—do—	1.0	Palwal	38.4
8.	Chhainsa	Panchayat Samiti Rest House	1	Executive Officer, Panchayat Samiti	..	Ballabgarh	19.3
9.	Ballabgarh	Civil Rest House	2	Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon	..	Ballabgarh	0.6
10.	Faridabad	P.W.D. Rest House	3	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, No.), Faridabad	..	Faridabad	..

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE XXXVI—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Firozpur Jhirka	Civil Rest House	2	Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon i	..	Hodal	..
12.	Gurgaon	P.W.D. Rest House	5	Exective Engineer, Provincial Division No. 1, Gurgaon	0.8	Gurgaon	3.5
13.	Hasanpur	Civil Rest House	1	Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon	..	Hodal	15.0
14.	Hodal	P.W.D. Rest House	2	Exective engineer, Provincial Division No. 2, Faridabad	..	Hodal	..
15.	Hathin	[P.W.D. Rest House	2]	[Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Nuh	..	Palwal	21.0
16.	Jaindapur	P.W.D. Rest House	1	..	..	Palwal	17.6
17.	Madkola	P.W.D. Rest House	1	Exective Engineer, Consruc-tion Division Nuh	..	..	..
18.	Nuh	P.W.D. Rest House	2	Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Nuh	..	Gurgaon	..
19.	Palwal	P.W.D. Rest House	2	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, No. 2, Faridabad	..	Palwal	..
20.	Faridabad	Circuit House	5	Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon	2.0	Faridabad	1.0
21.	Garhi Harsaru	Railway Rest House	2	Divisional Engineer II, Northern Railway, Bikaner	3.2	Garhi Harsaru	0.3

TABLE XXXVII

Post Offices as on March 31, 1977

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
1	2
Gurgaon	1. Bhargrola 2. Gurgaon Village 3. Jharsa 4. Khandsa 5. Lakhnaula 6. Manesar 7. Mokaldas 8. Pachgaon 9. Shamspur 10. Sikanderpur 11. Shikohpur 12. Sidhrauli (Sidhrawli) 13. Wazirabad 14. Kherki Daulah 15. Kasen]
Sub Post Offices	
1. Arjun Nagar Gurgaon	
2. Air Force Gurgaon	
3. Badshahpur	1. Fazilpur 2. Palra] 3. Teekli
4. Bahora Kalan	1. Bas Padamka 2. Dhanichittar Sain 3. Patheri
5. Bhundsi	1. Damdama 2. Ghamrauj 3. Kherla 4. Raithauj
6. Farrukhnagar	1. Baslambi 2. Patli R.S. 3. Sewri 4. Sultanpur
7. Firozpur Jhirka	1. Agaun 2. Biwan 3. Rawali

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE XXXVII—(Contd.)

1	2
8. Garhi Harsaru R.S.	1. Basai 2. Budhera 3. Daultabad 4. Dhankot 5. Wazirpur
9. Gurgaon Kutchery	
10. Hailey Mandi	1. Jatauli 2. Khandeola 3. Karola 4. Mahchana 5. Nurgarh
11. Hathin	1. Chhainsa 2. Gehlab 3. Hurithal 4. Gharanth 5. Kot 6. Kondal 7. Malai 8. Mandkola 9. Rup Raka 10. Siaroli 11. Uttewar 12. Madnaka
12. Industrial Estate Gurgaon	
13. Khalilpur R.S.	1. Jasat 2. Pahari 3. Sherpur 4. Tatarpur
14. Mini Secretariat Gurgaon	
15. Nanu Kalan	1. Khor 2. Lokra 3. Syedshahpur 4. Khatauli
16. New Colony Gurgaon	
17. Nuh	1. Kurthala 2. Malab 3. Ujina 4. Firozpur Namak
18. Nagina	1. Mandikhera 2. Sakras

TABLE XXXVII—(Contd.)

1	2
19. Palam Road Gurgaon	1. Chakarpur 2. Dundahera 3. Daulatpur Nasirabad 4. Molahera 5. Nathupur 6. Sarhaul
20. Pataudi	1. Jamaipur 2. Janaula 3. Narhera 4. Uncha Majra 5. Jataula
21. Sohna	1. Bhiraoti 2. Daulah 3. Ghasera 4. Indri 5. Chappera
22. Sohna Adda Gurgaon	
23. Shivaji Nagar Gurgaon	
24. Taoru	1. Hasanpur Thaur 2. Jaurasi 3. Kalwari 4. Rathiwas 5. Sundh 6. Mohamadpur
25. Urban Estate Gurgaon	
Head Post Office	
Faridabad New Industrial Township	
Sub Post Offices	
26. Amarnagar, Faridabad	1. Tilpat 2. Anangpur
27. Aurangabad	1. Bahin 2. Dighot 3. Nangal Jat 4. Bamnikhera 5. Manpur 6. Pingor 7. Seoli
28. Ballabgarh R.S.	1. Amarpur 2. Atali 3. Burauli

TABLE XXXVII—(Contd.)

1	2
	4. Chandpur
	5. Chhainsa
	6. Dayalpur
	7. Dhoj
	8. Fatehpur Biloch
	9. Fatehpur Tagga
	10. Jawan
	11. Machgar
	12. Mohna
	13. Nimka
	14. Pali
	15. Panhera Khurd
	16. Godipuri
	17. Sikri
	18. Deeg
	19. Gonchi
29. Ballabgarh Chawla Colony	
30. Escort Nagar Faridabad	
31. Faridabad City	
32. Faridabad Factory Area	
33. Faridabad Industrial Area	
34. Faridabad Capital Bus Stand	
35. Factory Road Faridabad	
36. G.T. Road Faridabad	
37. Grain Market Palwal	
38. Hasanpur	1. Banswa
	2. Bhiduki
	3. Gulawad
	4. Likhi
	5. Tappa Bilochpur
39. Hodal R.S.	1. Bancheri
	2. Bichhor
	3. Garuta
	4. Khambi
	5. Marauli
	6. Nai
	7. Singhar
	8. Saundh
	9. Khaika
40. Jawahar Nagar, Palwal	
41. Jawahar Colony, Faridabad	

TABLE XXXVII—(Concl'd.)

1	2
42. Mathura Road, Faridabad	
43. Neighbourhood II Faridabad	
44. Neighbourhood III Faridabad	
45. Neighbourhood IV Faridabad	
46. New Township, Palwal	
47. Palwal R.S.	1. Alwalpur
	2. Asaota
	3. Asaoti
	4. Bhagola
	5. Baroli
	6. Chant
	7. Chhajunagar
	8. Dhatir
	9. Ghor
	10. Janauli
	11. Pirthala
	12. Rasulpur
	13. Sihol
	14. Alika
	15. Hazipur
48. Press Colony, Faridabad	
49. Punahana	1. Alimco
	2. Andhop
	3. Bader
	4. Bisru
	5. Gulalta
	6. Jamalgarh
	7. Lohinga Kalan
	8. Pinangwan
	9. Shahchokha
	10. Shikrawa
50. Railway Road, Faridabad	
51. Sector—7, Faridabad	
52. Sector—8, Faridabad	
53. Sector—9, Faridabad	
54. Sector—15, Faridabad	
55. Sector—16, Faridabad	
56. Sector—22, Faridabad	
57. Tigaon	1. Kheri Kalan
	1. Alipur
	2. Badarpur Saiyid
	3. Bhainsrawli
	4. Kurali
	5. Manjawali

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE

Category-wise Rural and Urban break-up

Category of Workers	Percentage of population	Rural		
		Males	Females	Total
Total Workers	39.30	2,86,589	1,43,423	4,30,012
Agricultural pursuits	27.63	2,12,154	1,24,262	3,36,416
1. As cultivators	25.80	1,97,366	1,17,313	3,14,679
2. As agricultural labourers	1.83	14,788	6,949	21,737
Non-Agricultural pursuits	11.67	74,435	19,161	93,596
1. In mining, quarrying, livestock	0.21	1,554	512	2,066
2. In household industry	2.67	20,179	7,677	27,856
3. In manufacturing other than household industry	1.60	7,085	907	7,992
4. In construction	0.56	4,100	271	4,371
5. In trade and commerce	1.54	8,104	390	8,494
6. In transport, storage and communications	0.74	4,114	21	4,135
7. In other services	4.35	29,299	9,383	38,682

APPENDIX

XXXVIII

of the Working Force (1961)

Percentage of population	Urban			Percentage of population (total)
	Males	Females	Total	
34.65	52,438	5,208	57,646	4.65
27.11	5,058	1,390	6,448	0.52
25.36	4,312	1,210	5,522	0.44
1.75	746	180	926	0.08
7.54	47,380	3,818	51,198	4.13
0.17	524	33	557	0.04
2.24	3,953	1,339	5,292	0.43
0.64	11,637	222	11,859	0.96
0.35	2,573	83	2,656	0.21
0.69	10,391	120	10,511	0.85
0.33	5,075	20	5,095	0.41
3.12	13,227	2,001	15,228	1.23

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE

Persons not at work classified by

District/Tahsil	Total non-working population			Full time students		Household duties	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Gurgaon district	7,53,048	3,20,405	4,32,643	1,00,621	24,665	313	1,83,699
Rural	6,05,093	2,62,920	3,42,173	76,577	10,069	217	1,39,013
Urban	1,47,955	57,485	90,470	24,044	14,596	96	44,686
Rewari tahsil (R)	1,65,530	71,512	94,018	27,247	3,437	50	43,209
Gurgaon tahsil (R)	1,07,478	46,190	61,288	15,580	2,221	21	23,522
Ballabgarh tahsil (R)	65,845	30,193	35,652	9,500	1,285	29	13,459
Nuh tahsil (R)	92,061	40,216	51,845	8,471	1,227	17	19,410
Palwal tahsil (R)	1,02,281	44,098	58,183	10,896	1,057	32	25,450
Firozpur Jhirka tahsil (R)	71,898	30,711	41,187	4,883	842	68	13,963

XXXIX

sex and type of activity (1961)

Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Persons seeking employment for the first time	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2,11,923	2,22,857	2,141	792	1,927	547	2,356	25
1,81,683	1,92,289	1,238	397	1,525	404	1,352	—
30,240	30,568	903	395	402	143	1,004	25
43,018	47,182	286	89	346	101	505	—
29,638	35,413	300	64	200	68	374	—
20,035	20,795	127	44	204	68	201	—
31,152	31,050	144	92	284	66	125	—
32,400	31,595	298	50	307	31	119	—
25,440	26,254	83	58	184	170	28	—

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE
Occupational Classification by sex

Sr. No.	Category	Total			
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Females
	Total	1,44,794	100.00	1,21,815	22,979
1.	Professional, technical and related workers	7,173	4.95	6,045	1,128
2.	Clerical and related workers	6,092	4.20	6,025	67
3.	Sales workers	17,545	12.12	17,066	479
4.	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	8,437	5.82	5,567	2,870
5.	Workers in transport and communication occupations	5,369	3.71	5,346	23
6.	Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers not elsewhere classified	69,762	48.18	58,442	11,320
7.	Service, sport and recreation workers	22,109	15.27	15,168	6,941
8.	Administrative Executive and managerial workers	6,881	4.75	6,823	58
9.	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	712	0.50	631	81
10.	Workers not classified by occupations	714	0.50	702	12

APPENDIX

XL
of persons at work other than cultivation (1961)

Urban			Rural		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
51,198	47,380	3,818	93,596	74,435	19,161
3,719	2,994	725	3,454	3,051	403
4,559	4,510	49	1,533	1,515	18
9,445	9,356	89	8,100	7,710	390
977	884	93	7,460	4,683	2,777
2,346	2,333	13	3,023	3,013	10
22,880	20,973	1,907	46,882	37,469	9,413
4,448	3,553	895	17,661	11,615	6,046
2,756	2,711	45	4,125	4,112	13
11	11	—	701	620	81
57	55	2	657	647	10

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTE

TABLE

Industrial Classification by sex and class of Workers at Work in Non Household

	Total		Employers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	97,683	13,963	2,797	175
Urban	43,427	2,479	1,852	14
Rural	54,256	11,484	945	161

XLI

Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service (1961)

Employees		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
42,076	1,842	47,081	9,708	5,729	2,238
22,172	1,184	16,966	1,157	2,437	124
19,904	658	30,115	8,551	3,292	2,114

TABLE XLII

Working of Employment Exchanges

Year	Number of employment exchanges	Number of registrations	Number of vacancies notified	Number of applicants placed in employment	Applicants on live register	Average number of employers using exchanges	Average number of vacancies being carried over at the end of the year
1952	3	6,089	1,485	1,392	1,531	21	20
1953	3	6,882	1,382	824	1,602	24	9
1954	3	6,089	1,303	772	1,769	23	41
1955	3	7,702	1,479	1,063	1,809	24	63
1956	3	8,356	1,343	1,343	2,016	20	68
1957	3	6,578	1,364	1,364	1,837	22	107
1958	3	7,792	1,334	1,334	3,748	21	126
1959	4	10,854	1,760	1,760	5,100	35	279
1960	4	13,232	2,918	2,077	5,544	47	679
1961	4	14,214	3,871	2,751	5,746	60	222
1962	4	13,948	3,823	2,508	7,431	54	696
1963	4	21,956	7,097	3,481	6,347	104	713
1964	4	21,961	7,991	3,538	7,462	101	1,092
1965	4	24,548	8,669	3,759	7,589	132	1,030
1966	4	24,293	10,701	4,560	8,072	136	1,008
1967	4	32,247	10,759	5,117	9,749	143	1,236
1968	4	31,395	11,455	5,120	11,219	156	921
1969	4	34,835	12,927	4,980	14,124	161	832
1970	4	36,033	13,546	5,389	17,831	183	1,042
1971	5	40,880	12,598	5,920	22,633	218	1,413
1972	5	30,779	11,151	4,934	19,431	185	1,251
1973	5	34,441	7,053	5,252	21,887	150	1,742
1974	5	30,373	8,858	3,779	32,290	89	1,012
1975	5	31,130	9,626	4,125	32,286	102	1,576
1976	5	33,874	10,430	4,313	33,409	106	1,619
1977	5	36,680	13,335	6,245	37,179	172	1,156

Note : Figures for the years 1972 to 1977 pertain to the new reorganised district

TABLE XLIII

Persons unemployed (aged 15 and above) by sex and educational levels

Educational levels	Persons	Males	Females
Urban Areas			
Total	1,720	1,677	43
Illiterate	196	193	3
Literate (without educational level)	135	134	1
Primary or Junior Basic	625	621	4
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	690	665	25
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	23	18	5
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	9	6	3
University Degree or Post-Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	34	34	—
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post Graduate Degree	8	6	2
Engineering	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—
Veterinary & Dairying	—	—	—
Technology	—	—	—
Teaching	2	1	1
Others	6	5	1
Rural Areas			
Total	1,630	1,630	—
Illiterate	202	202	—
Literate (without educational level)	101	101	—
Primary or Junior Basic	641	641	—
Matriculation and above	686	686	—

TABLE XLIV
Incidence of Land Revenue on assessed area

Year	For cultivated area			For total area		
	(per acre)			(per acre)		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1952	1	0	7	1	1	6
1953	1	0	6	1	1	6
1954	1	0	6	1	1	6
1955	1	0	7	1	1	0
1956	1	0	6	1	2	10
	Rs.	Paise		Rs.	Paise	
1957	1	00		1	46	
1958	1	03		1	05	
1959	1	03		1	05	
1960	0	99		1	07	
1961	0	90		0	97	
1962	0	95		0	97	
1963	0	95		0	97	
1964	0	95		0	99	
1965	0	95		0	97	
	(per hectare)			(per hectare)		
1966	2	37		2	55	
1967	2	34		2	47	
1968	2	12		2	16	
1969	2	10		2	14	
1970	2	27		2	34	
1971	2	30		2	36	
1972	2	31		2	37	
1973	2	49		2	54	
1974						
1975						
1976						
1977						

Note :

APPENDIX

TABLE XLV

Demand, recovery and balance under Adhoc Special Assessment Regular Special Assessment
(in rupees)

S. No.	Name of year	Old arrear	Current demand		Amount remitted		Recovery		Balance	
			Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
Adhoc Special Assessment										
1.	1958-59	—	15	14,249	—	—	15	811	—	13,438
2.	1959-60	13,438	405	6,373	—	—	10,236	2,213	3,607	4,160
3.	1960-61	7,767	2,184	2,790	—	—	2,316	632	7,635	2,158
4.	1961-62	9,793	2,184	2,789	—	—	7,009	949	4,968	1,840
5.	1962-63	6,808	2,100	18,546	—	—	8,908	9,918	—	8,628
6.	1963-64	8,628	6,847	—	5,896	—	8,861	—	718	—
7.	1964-65	718	—	—	718	—	—	—	—	—
Regular Special Assessment										
1.	1962-63	—	—	12,845	—	—	—	10,770	—	2,075
2.	1963-64	2,075	23,257	26,137	—	—	19,314	14,180	6,018	11,957
3.	1964-65	17,975	26	—	—	—	17,259	—	742	—
4.	1965-66	742	—	—	—	—	742	—	—	—

TABLE XLVI

Income from Fixed and Fluctuating Land Revenue and Remissions

Year ending rabi	Previous year's balance	Demand	Total amount for recovery	Actual recoveries	Remission	Balance
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1963-64	5,150	11,52,023	11,57,173	9,86,758	1,66,042	4,373
1964-65	4,373	11,50,511	11,54,884	8,43,346	3,10,535	1,003
1965-66	1,003	11,52,279	11,53,282	9,61,066	1,90,826	1,390
1966-67	1,390	11,42,943	11,44,333	10,04,343	89,937	50,053
1967-68	50,053	11,29,744	11,79,797	10,96,228	73,039	10,530
1968-69	10,530	11,13,203	11,23,733	10,85,564	36,758	1,411
1969-70	1,411	11,09,658	11,11,069	10,39,865	35,228	35,976
1970-71	35,976	10,90,606	11,26,582	10,63,536	57,097	5,949
1971-72	5,491	10,83,304	10,88,795	10,46,227	32,840	9,728
1972-73	9,728	8,92,840	9,02,568	8,87,554	12,855	2,159

TABLE
Cultivating Occupancy

Year	Details	Total for the district		Tahsil Gurgaon		Tahsil Rewari	
		Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
		(Number)	(Acres)	(Number)	(Acres)	(Number)	(Acres)
1944-45	Total cultivated area	5,03,084	10,95,526	64,560	1,90,293	63,940	2,21,153
	Area cultivated by owners	2,38,349	6,05,514	29,103	1,01,334	29,750	1,17,266
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent	21,576	19,980	6,128	4,045	4,017	5,468
	Area cultivated by tenants paying rent with right of occupancy						
	Paying at revenue rates with or without <i>malkana</i>	42,594	76,643	6,293	15,988	2,648	8,634
	Paying other cash rents	8,107	16,737	1,278	3,266	1,606	5,284
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	647	2,521	49	132	533	2,273
	Area cultivated by tenants with right of occupancy						
	Paying at revenue rates with or without <i>malkana</i>	40,809	55,881	2,361	5,114	1,593	4,911
	Paying other cash rents	69,483	17,743	13,281	44,911	15,728	46,158
	Paying in kind with or without addition in cash	81,519	1,42,207	6,067	15,503	8,065	31,159
	Total held by tenants paying rent	2,43,159	4,70,032	29,329	84,914	30,173	98,419

XLVII
of Land

Tahsil Palwal		Tahsil Nuh		Tahsil Firozpur Jhirka		Tahsil Ballabgarh	
Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
(Number)	(Acres)	(Number)	(Acres)	(Number)	(Acres)	(Number)	(Acres)
92,637	1,92,062	1,15,434	2,05,700	96,849	1,61,446	69,664	1,24,872
37,746	99,399	61,404	1,26,164	48,773	96,591	29,573	64,760
4,334	3,736	2,906	2,791	2,327	2,253	1,864	1,687
7,551	11,864	7,767	12,787	8,425	11,865	9,910	15,505
2,706	4,261	811	1,335	551	756	1,155	1,835
—	—	42	51	—	—	23	65
6,411	8,942	13,046	16,954	11,729	13,470	5,669	6,490
16,163	39,130	6,059	12,935	4,192	9,373	14,060	23,536
15,726	24,730	23,399	32,683	20,852	27,138	7,410	10,994
48,557	88,927	51,124	76,745	45,749	62,602	38,227	58,425

TABLE XLVIII

Tahsil-wise progress of Consolidation of Holdings up to March 31, 1977

(Area in hectares)

Tahsil	Total number of villages	Area	Villages given up	Area	Villages still to be taken up for consolidation	Area	Villages where consolidation is going on	Area	Villages consolidated	Area
Gurgaon	291	1,25,800	12	12,810	—	—	6	3,025	273	1,09,965
Ballaigarh	241	85,151	23	6,253	4	774	2	3,718	212	74,406
Firozpur Jhirka	242	81,416	—	—	—	—	—	—	242	81,416
Nuh	289	1,04,196	—	—	—	—	1	907	288	1,03,889
Palwal	163	88,606	—	—	2	1,919	—	—	161	86,687
Total District	1,226	4,85,169	35	19,063	6	2,693	9	7,650	1,176	4,56,363

TABLE XLIX

Offences against Local and Special Laws

Year	Public Nuisance	Arms Act	Excise Act	Opium Act	Public Gambling Act	Essential Commodities Act	Railway Act	Prevention of Corruption Act
1952	—	70	76	19	25	376	18	26
1957	11	79	119	114	42	3	11	8
1962	1	26	200	31	70	12	5	5
1967	1	19	406	27	104	258	20	4
1970	21	87	542	37	120	14	21	3
1971	29	109	815	67	182	22	32	—
1972	75	130	1070	61	228	16	34	3
1973	60	111	802	61	191	234	—	—
1974	179	153	923	84	227	302	—	—
1975	70	196	1,176	139	233	217	—	14
1976	38	345	1,374	180	283	60	—	10

TABLE L
Cases tried by Civil/Criminal Courts

Serial number	Kind of cases	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976
Civil Cases										
1.	Civil appeals	98	74	394	356	4	57	510	339	1,306
2.	Regular suits	1,284	1,299	1,347	2,016	3,440	3,278	3,385	3,583	2,995
3.	Small cause court cases	99	42	31	12	4	—	—	—	—
4.	Rent cases	139	154	308	282	213	263	20	—	—
5.	Execution cases	550	848	1,439	1,497	1,411	1,029	1,771	1,067	902
6.	Pauper applications	98	10	4	—	11	—	—	20	—
7.	Succession Act cases	54	38	39	30	33	49	44	46	58
8.	Panchayat Revisions	—	—	38	—	20	22	3	—	—
9.	Panchayat miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	228	—	—
10.	Land Acquisition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	466	74
11.	Workmen Compensation Act	14	10	12	8	10	8	8	—	19
12.	Payment of Wages Act	8	9	14	7	2	1	—	—	—
13.	H.M. Act	—	—	22	—	8	28	29	10	94
14.	Tribunal cases	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	20
15.	Guardian cases	6	4	25	12	3	44	50	81	45
16.	Insolvency cases	2	—	3	5	—	5	1	—	—
Criminal Cases										
17.	Police report cases	3,769	2,515	3,039	4,715	3,882	1,672	1,747	4,775	4,695
18.	Summary cases	3,085	4,468	7,134	5,239	17,948	27,567	21,189	20,660	33,717

TABLE LI
Position of Residential and Industrial Plots sold in various sectors of Faridabad
(as on March 31, 1977)

Serial number	Sector	Total number of plots	Plots sold
Residential			
1.	4	224	223
2.	17	2,826	2,550
3.	8	2,420	2,021
4.	9	2,431	2,369
5.	14	1,508	1,500
6.	15	1,596	1,594
7.	15-A	920	920
8.	16	2,694	2,678
9.	16-A	692	692
10.	17	1,401	1,375
11.	18-A	112	112
12.	19	1,332	1,048
13.	21-A	831	698
14.	21-B	645	626
15.	28	2,117	1,005
16.	37	1,318	985
Industrial			
1.	4	54	52
2.	6	142	142
3.	13	3	3
4.	15-A	12	12
5.	24	397	395
6.	25	179	177
7.	27-A	81	77
8.	27-B	19	11
9.	27-C	76	75
10.	27-D	7	4

TABLE LII

Position of Residential plots sold in various sectors of Gurgaon (as on March 31, 1977)

Serial number	Sector	Total number of plots	Plots sold
1.	4	2,170	2,170
2.	7	706	696
3.	14	1,084	1,037

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE

Development of various sectors of

Serial number	Sector	Water-supply	Sewerage	Storm water drainage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	4	Work completed	Work completed	1st phase work completed
2.	4	Do	Do	Do
3.	6	Do	Do	Do
4.	7	Do	Do	1st phase work completed and work of erection of pumping machinery is in progress
5.	8	About 65% work completed	About 65% work completed	About 20% work completed
6.	9	Completed except Kothari staff quarters (newly planned)	Completed except minor works	60% work completed
7.	14	Work completed	Work completed	Work almost completed
8.	15	Do	Work completed except minor works	Work almost completed except fixing of some road gulleys
9.	15-A	Do	Work completed	1st phase work completed
10.	16	Do	Do	Completed except Minor works
11.	16-A	Do	Do	Work almost completed except fixing of some road gulleys
12.	17	Do	Do	Do
13.	18-A	Do	Do	Not yet started except one line completed in south
14.	19	Completed in acquired land	Completed in acquired land	Not yet started
15.	21-A	Work near completion	Work almost completed	60% work completed
16.	21-B	75% work completed	Work under progress	Work in progress
17.	24	Work completed but supply is not regular	40% work completed	Work in progress

APPENDIX

L III

Faridabad Urban Estates (as on March 31, 1977)

Electrification	Street light	Roads	Demarcation
6	7	8	9
Not yet started	No	Work completed	Completed
Completed	Incomplete except on main road between sector 4 and 6	Do	Do
Do	Completed on main roads only	Do	Do
Do	almost completed	Do	Do
No	No	90% work completed	20% work completed
Partially completed	60% work completed	Work completed	Completed
Do	No	Do	Completed but to be re-demarcated
Completed	Completed	Do	Completed
Work almost completed	Partially completed	Completed except one road of 875 feet	Do
Partially completed	Do	Work completed	Do
Do	Do	Do	Do
Do	Some points installed	Do	Completed but to be re-demarcated
Completed	Completed	Completed except one road of 300 feet	Completed
No	No	35% work completed	25% work completed
Work in progress	No	Work completed	90% work completed
Do	No	90% work completed	50% work completed
Completed	No	Do	Completed

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5
18.		90% work completed but supply is not regular	Not yet started	Work taken in hand
19.	27-A	Not to be provided	50% work completed	Not yet started
20.	27-B, C&D	Not to be provided	Completed along with the Mathura road and laying of 2,000 feet sewer	Do
21.	28	Work not started except in Housing Board colony	Work not started except housing Board Colony	Work not started except Housing Board Colony where it is in progress
22.	37	No	No	No

APPENDIX

LIII—(Concl'd.)

6	7	8	9
Completed	No	70% work completed	Completed
No	No	Work completed	Do
No	No	Work completed except the road 1.10 Km length	Completed in Sector B&C and 60% completed in Sector D
Completed in Housing Board Colony	No	30% work completed	No
No	No	50% completed	No

TABLE LIV

Blocks and the number of Panchayats and their Panches (1971)

Serial Number	Name of Block	Number of Panchayats	Total number of Members	Number of Harijan Panches	Number of women Panches
1.	Ballabgarh	57	317	58	57
2.	Bawal	53	282	65	53
3.	Faridabad	42	242	47	42
4.	Firozpur Jhirka	74	406	61	74
5.	Gurgaon	64	349	68	64
6.	Hathin	58	338	53	59
7.	Hodal	39	360	75	56
8.	Khol	56	315	67	56
9.	Nuh	80	436	64	80
10.	Pataudi	62	353	73	62
11.	Punahana	51	292	50	51
12.	Palwal	67	364	75	67
13.	Rewari	61	322	68	61
14.	Sohna	70	396	76	70
Total :		854	4,772	900	852

TABLE LV

Blocks and the number of Panchayats and their Panches (1976)

Serial Number	Name of Block	Number of Panchayats	Number of Sarpanches	Number of Members	Number of Harijan Panches	Number of women Panches
1.	Ballabgarh	57	55	363	61	57
2.	Faridabad	32	32	209	36	32
3.	Firozpur Jhirka	83	83	523	92	83
4.	Gurgaon	60	60	332	71	60
5.	Hathin	66	65	383	53	66
6.	Hodal	59	58	349	63	59
7.	Nuh	86	85	460	74	87
8.	Pataudi	62	59	380	65	62
9.	Punahana	59	59	350	59	59
10.	Palwal	82	82	481	77	82
11.	Sohna	61	61	394	65	59
Total :		707	699	4,224	716	706

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE
Judicial work done

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
A—Civil and Revenue Cases				
(i) Cases pending at the beginning of the year	326	287	279	282
(ii) Cases instituted	261	278	305	129
(iii) Cases received by transfer	16	11	9	5
(iv) Cases transferred from panchayats and cases returned for presentation to courts and panchayats	13	9	4	1
	1	—	—	—
(v) Cases decided	302	288	306	151
(a) dismissed	79	62	70	41
(b) compounded	170	176	179	80
(c) decreed	53	50	57	30
(vi) Cases pending at the end of the year	287	279	283	264
B—Criminal Cases				
(i) Cases pending at the beginning of the year	400	398	423	454
(ii) Cases instituted	232	275	325	88
(iii) Cases received by transfer	22	18	12	15
(iv) Cases transferred from panchayats and returned for presentation to courts and panchayats	61	65	6	9
	4	2	1	3
(v) cases decided	191	299	288	70
(a) dismissed	37	89	70	15
(b) compounded	140	198	211	57
(c) convicted	14	12	7	7
(vi) Cases pending at the end of the year	398	325	465	466

APPENDIX

LVI
by Panchayats

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	264	207	95	82	29	42	29
	105	63	86	21	31	17	14
	1	1	—	1	6	2	—
	2	5	—	—	1	—	—
	3	3	6	—	—	—	—
	161	141	93	16	10	18	14
	86	71	49	38	7	4	4
	59	65	44	9	7	1	3
	16	5	2	10	8	5	—
	207	122	82	31	36	28	25
	466	425	306	197	46	15	13
	99	98	36	8	17	17	11
	7	—	4	4	4	3	1
	4	3	1	4	—	2	—
	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
	141	200	146	35	43	14	8
	79	158	91	25	22	—	1
	60	41	25	6	14	2	3
	2	1	3	1	5	3	3
	425	320	197	142	15	13	12

TABLE
Development works done

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1. Public Health and Sanitation				
(i) Wells constructed	79	41	134	93
(ii) Building for hospital and dispensaries	—	—	3	3
(iii) Building for veterinary dispensaries and first-aid centres	—	1	11	3
(iv) Maternity centres opened	—	—	—	—
2. Waste land opened (hectares)	—	—	—	—
3. Land cleared from harmful weeds (hectares)	3,178	—	38,320	7,813

LVII
by Panchayats

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	42	73	22	85	78	64	24
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	2	3	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5,749	6,283	4,512	10,644	14,354	16,518	932

TABLE LVIII

Hospitals and Dispensaries (as on December 31, 1976)

Name of the institution 1	Doctors 2	Beds 3
Hospitals		
1. Government General Hospital, Gurgaon	11	120
2. Police Hospital, Gurgaon	1	20
3. Jail Hospital, Gurgaon	1 (Part time)	—
4. Government General Hospital, Palwal	2	30
5. Badshah Khan Hospital, Faridabad	11	200
6. Maternity Hospitals, Hailey Mandi	1	4
7. Government General Hospital, Firozpur Jhirka	2	25
8. Government General Hospital, Nuh	2	25
9. Civil Hospital, Ballabgarh	5	50
10. E.S.I. Hospital, Faridabad	39	92
11. Christian General Hospital, Palwal	1	110
Clinic (Government)		
T.B. Clinic, Gurgaon	2	2
Dispensaries (Civil)		
1. Hodal	1	8
2. Hathin	1	4
3. Anangpur	1	4
4. Nuh (Mobile Dispensary)	1	—
5. Palla	1	4
6. Sector 7, Faridabad (Resident Dispensary)	1	4
7. Sohna	1	10
8. Pinangwan	1	3
9. Taoru	1	4
10. Mohena	1	4
Dispensaries (Municipal)		
11. Civil Dispensary, Faridabad	1	6
Dispensaries (E.S.I.)		
12. Gurgaon	3	—
13. Ballabgarh	4	—

TABLE LVIII—(Contd.)

1	2	3
Dispensaries (Rural)		
14. Panhera Khurd	1	4
15. Rasulpur	1	4
16. Dhauj	1	4
17. Solhra	1	4
18. Bhangraula	1	4
19. Ujina	1	4
20. Tappa Bilochpur	1	4
21. Tigaon	1	4
22. Biwan	1	4
Dispensary (Private)		
23. Sewa Samiti Dispensary, Faridabad	1	—
Primary Health Centres		
1. Kurali	1	10
2. Pataudi	3	8
3. Nuh	2	—
4. Farrukhnagar	2	6
5. Mandkaula	2	4
6. Nagina	2	8
7. Ghangaula	2	4
8. Bahora Kalan	2	8
9. Dudaula	2	6
10. Hasanpur	2	6
11. Punahana	2	8
12. Kheri Kalan	2	10
13. Aurangabad	3	8
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Red Cross)		
1. Palwal	—	—
2. Hodal	—	—
3. Firozpur Jhirka	—	—

TABLE LVIII—(Concl'd)

Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries

Agoh, Akhera, Bahin, Bajhera, Bandhwari, Bhadas, Bhaskola, Bichore, Bighawali, Chandhat, Dadwas, Deoula Nagar, Dhaulwat, Dighot, Dongeza, Gahlab, Gokalpur, Jamalgarh, Jamalpur, Janouli, Jatana, Jhanda, Jurasi, Korola, Khanbi, Khander, Koreka, Majhau, Malai, Nansal Brahmin, Nanukalan, Omra, Pathheri, Sahjanpur, Sakaras, Seyroli, Shikohpur, Sihol, Sondhat, Utamar

Family Planning Units

Urban

- 1 Urban Family Planning Unit, Faridabad
- 2 Urban Family Planning Unit, Gurgaon
- 3 Urban Family Planning Unit, Palwal

Rural

Primary Health Centre	Sub Centres
1. Aurangabad	Bamni Khera, Banchari, Marauli, Pignore, Rundhi, Seoli
2. Bahora Kalan	Bas Lambi, Jori Sampka, Maneser, Pachgaon, Sidhraoli
3. Dudaula	Alawelpur, Allika, Asawata, Badha, Ghori, Karna, Makeswar, Pirthla
4. Farrukhnagar	Chandu, Garhi Harsaru, Mechana, Musedpur, Patli, Wazirabad
5. Ghangaula	Alipur, Badshahpur, Bhondsi, Lala Kharli, Silani, Sohna
6. Hasanpur	Amroli, Bhandoli, Bhiduki, Jatoli, Likhi, Sultanpur
7. Kheri Kalan	Badhkhal, Fatehpur Tagga, Nimka, Pali, Sihi, Tigaon, Tilpat
8. Kurali	Alipur, Atali, Baselwa, Bhanakpur, Chandpur, Chhainsa, Dayalpur, Dhauji, Digh, Fatehpur Biloch, Karali, Machgar, Panhera Khurd, Pila
9. Mandkaula	Bahin, Bhanguri, Bighawali, Kondal, Manpur, Siwamika
10. Nagina	Biwan, Mandi Khera, Marora, Rewali, Sakras, Uleta
11. Nuh	Firezpur Namak, Ghasera, Indri, Kalwari, Kurthala, Malab, Ujina
12. Pataudi	Lokra, Manu Kalan, Rajpura, Sherpur, Ucha Majra
13. Punahana	Bichhor, Bisru, Lohinga Kalan, Pinangwan, Shah Chokla, Sikrawa, Singar

TABLE LIX

Deaths caused by different diseases

Year	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	All other diseases	Total
1950	15	36	—	18,593	215	1,288	1,850	21,997
1951	—	9	—	14,550	130	1,061	1,676	17,426
1952	43	24	—	18,584	323	1,659	2,026	22,659
1953	—	42	—	18,801	260	1,433	2,025	22,561
1954	—	18	—	13,043	223	1,504	1,688	16,476
1955	—	5	—	13,545	275	1,861	1,973	17,659
1956	—	2	—	14,054	820	2,051	1,522	18,449
1957	—	4	—	13,074	592	2,142	2,334	18,146
1958	—	—	—	15,661	407	2,236	2,383	20,687
1959	—	—	—	11,745	257	1,337	2,169	15,508
1960	—	11	—	12,917	532	2,168	1,956	17,584
1961	—	—	—	14,313	306	1,547	2,012	18,178
1962	—	13	—	16,235	349	1,157	1,062	18,816
1963	—	99	—	14,696	905	1,969	2,467	20,136
1964	—	10	—	11,110	2,296	1,900	1,576	16,892
1965	95	86	—	10,556	277	1,494	1,665	14,173
1966	30	57	—	11,244	244	1,426	1,676	14,677
1967	—	137	—	11,444	269	1,506	1,841	15,197
1968	—	20	—	10,960	214	1,611	844	13,649
1969	18	24	—	13,485	234	1,955	1,871	17,587
1970	—	125	—	10,120	144	1,999	1,936	14,324
1971	—	254	—	10,352	249	1,932	2,360	15,147
1972	5	65	—	9,872	520	2,485	3,874	16,821
1973	—	6	—	7,134	352	1,599	2,792	11,883
1974	—	4	—	9,059	384	1,842	2,236	13,525
1975	—	—	—	8,430	302	1,326	3,093	13,151
1976	—	—	—	9,885	360	1,210	2,818	14,273

TABLE LX

Important Labour Laws

Subject matter	Name of Act	Whether Central or State Act	Main provisions
1	2	3	4
Working conditions, industrial safety, hygiene and welfare inside the place of work	(1) The Factories Act, 1948	Central Act	Elaborate provisions have been made in the Act regarding the conditions of work inside the factories including hours of work, employment of young persons, leave with wages in occupational diseases, safeguard for health, promotion of safety and special provision for young persons and women. Welfare measures like first-aid appliances, canteens, creches, cool drinking-water, etc., near the places of work have also been provided under the Act.
	(2) The Employment of Children Act, 1938	Do	The Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 15 years in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods of mail by railway or connected with a port authority within the limits of any port. It also prohibits employment of children in the workshops connected with <i>bidi</i> -making, carpet-weaving, cement manufacture (including bagging of cement), cloth printing, dyeing and weaving, manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works, mica cutting and splitting, shellac manufacture, soap manufacture, tanning and wool cleaning.
	(3) The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958	State Act	The Act regulates conditions of work and terms of employment of workers engaged in shops and commercial establishments and in those industrial establishments which are not covered under the Factories Act, 1948. It covers hours of work, holidays, leave wages, employment of children and their working hours, closing and opening hours, health, safety, maternity benefits and welfare.
Wages	(1) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	Central Act	The Act regulates timely payment of wages without any unauthorised deductions. By an amendment in 1975 the coverage of the Act has been extended to persons getting wages upto Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

TABLE LX-- (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4
Industrial relations	(2) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948	Central Act		The Act provides for fixation of minimum rates of wages, working hours, weekly rest, etc.
	(3) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	Do		The Act provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination on the ground of sex against women.
	(1) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Do		The Act provides for settlement of industrial disputes, lay-off payment and payments at the time of retrenchment. As a result of an amendment (in 1965) in Section 2-A of the Act, any individual can raise a dispute relating to his dismissal. By an amendment in 1976 the industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers are required to obtain proper permission of the Government in matters of lay-off and retrenchment of workers and closure of their units.
Trade Unions	(2) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	Do		The Act requires employers to make standing orders defining terms of employment of workers on specified matters and to get them certified by the Certifying Officer.
	The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926	Do		The Act makes provisions for the registration of trade unions and describes the rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities of registered trade unions.
Social Security	(1) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	Do		The Act provides for payment of compensation to workmen in the case of injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment. It also provides for payment of compensation for certain occupational diseases. As a result of an amendment in 1976 the coverage of the Act has been extended with retrospective effect to workers getting wages not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per mensem.
	(2) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948	Do		The Act provides for five types of benefits to the employees, viz. sickness benefit, maternity benefit, dependents benefit, disablement benefit and medical benefit.

TABLE LX- (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	(3) The Em- ployees' Provi- dent Funds Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Central Act	The Act seeks to make a provision for the future of an industry worker after he retires or is retrenched or for his dependents in case of his early death.
	(4) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	Do	The Act provides for certain benefit to women workers for specified periods before and after child birth and for other incidental matters.
	(5) The Punjab Labour Wel- fare Fund Act, 1965	State Act	All unpaid accumulations of workers have to be paid to Labour Welfare Board, constituted for the purpose by the State Government, which shall keep a separate account to be utilized by it for defraying the cost of carrying out measures for promoting the welfare of the labour and their dependents.
	(6) The pay- ment of Gratuity Act, 1972	Central Act	To provide for a scheme for the payment of gratuity for employees engaged in factories, mines, oil-fields, plantation, ports, railways, companies, shops or other establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years. Gratuity payable under the Act shall not be liable to attachment in execution of any decree or order of any civil, revenue or criminal court.
Housing	The Punjab Industrial Housing Act, 1956	State Act	The Act provides for the administration, allotment, realisation of rent, etc., in connection with quarters constructed under the subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.
Bonus	The Pay- ment of Bonus Act, 1965	Central Act	Every establishment whether running in profit or loss is required to pay bonus @4 per cent or Rs. 40 whichever is greater.
Leave	The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays and Casual and	State Act	Every establishment has to allow to its employees, the following :— National Holidays 3 (i.e. 26th January, 15th August and 2nd October) Festival Holidays 5

TABLE LX -(Concl.)

1	2	3	4
	Sick Leave) Act, 1965		Casual Leaves 7 Sick Leaves 14
Welfare of Transport Workers	The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	Central Act	The Act provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and regulates the conditions of their work. It applies to every motor transport undertaking employing five or more workers.
Labour	The Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976	Do	The bonded labour system does not exist in the State of Haryana.
Welfare of Contract Workers	The Contract Labour (Regu- lation and Abolition) Act, 1970	Do	The Act regulates the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and provides for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.

TABLE LXI

Registered Trade Unions (as on March 31, 1977)

1. Air Force Civilian Karamchari Union, Railway Road, Gurgaon
2. Avon Services Employees Union, Ballabgarh
3. Amateep Workers Union, Shanti Bhawan, Faridabad
4. Auto Lamps Workers Union, Faridabad
5. Auto Pins Workers Union, NIT, Faridabad
6. Auto Meters Employees Union, Ballabgarh
7. Avery Workers Union, Faridabad
8. Bharat Sarkar Mudaranalya Karamchari Sangh, Faridabad
9. The Bengal National Textile Mazdoor Sangh, Gurgaon
10. Bharat Carpet Karamchari Union, Industrial Area, NIT, Faridabad
11. Bharat Carpet Workers Union, Faridabad
12. Bharat Carbon Ribbon and Murari Paper Mills Workers Union, Faridabad
13. Bharat Carbon and Ribbon Workers Union, Faridabad
14. Bata Shoe Workers Union, Faridabad
15. Bhatta Workers Union, Railway Road, Gurgaon
16. Bhaskar Workers Union, Faridabad
17. Bhai Sunder Dass Employees Union, Faridabad
18. Beco Engg. Employees Union, Faridabad
19. Bulls Wreckers Employees Union, Faridabad
20. Ballabgarh General Engg. Employees Union, Ballabgarh
21. Chemical Construction Co. Workers Union, Faridabad
22. Culter Hammer Employees Union, Ballabgarh
23. Culter Hammer Mazdoor Union, Ballabgarh
24. Commerce and Industries Organisation, Faridabad
25. Central Co-operative Bank Employees Union, Jail Road, Gurgaon
26. Chemical Industries Employees Union, Faridabad
27. Distt. General Textile Union, NIT, Faridabad
28. Dabur Employees Union, NIT, Faridabad
29. Dhanda Engg. Workers Union, Plant I, Faridabad
30. Distt. General Engg. Employees Union, NIT, Faridabad
31. Doujodwala Industries Workers Union, Faridabad
32. Delton Cable Employees Union, Gopi Colony, Faridabad
33. Devis & White Workers Union, Faridabad
34. Delhi Faridabad Textile Mazdoor Union, Ballabgarh
35. D.G.L. Employees Union, Faridabad

TABLE LXI—(Contd.)

36. Elson Cotton Mills Mazdoor Union, Ballabgarh
37. Endee Woollen and Silk Mill, Mazdoor Union, Faridabad
38. Elofic Industries Mazdoor Union, Faridabad]
39. Excelsior Plants Corp. Employees Union, Faridabad
40. Eicher Tractor Employees Union, NIT, Faridabad]
41. Engg. Mazdoor Union, H.No. 2, B.M.S. Office, Faridabad
42. Engg. Mazdoor Union, Railway Road, Gurgaon
43. Escorts Employees Union, Mathura Road, Faridabad
44. Escorts Plant II Employees Union, NIT, Faridabad
45. Engg. Mazdoor Sangh, Char Marla Colony, Gurgaon
46. Electronics Employees Union, Ahirwara, Ballabgarh
47. Escorts Karamchari Sangh, Faridabad
48. Elofic Industries Employees Union, Faridabad
49. Faridabad Power House Workers Union, Power House Colony, NIT, Faridabad
50. Faridabad Development Board Clerk's Association, Faridabad
51. Faridabad Fire Services Employees Union, NIT, Faridabad
52. Faridabad Paper and Stationery Workers Union, NIT, Faridabad
53. Frick India Workers Union, Faridabad
54. Frick India Employees Union, Faridabad
55. Factory Workers Union, Gurgaon
56. Faridabad Engg. Workers Union, Faridabad
57. Federation of Escorts Employees, E-41, Jawahar Colony, Faridabad
58. Government of India Press Workers Union, Faridabad
59. Gurgaon Distt. Wood Workers Union, Railway Road, Gurgaon
60. General Rubber Co. Mazdoor Union, Faridabad
61. Good Year Employees Union, Ballabgarh
62. Glass and Ceramics Workers Union, Faridabad
63. Goel Industrial Corporation Mazdoor Union, NIT, Faridabad
64. General Engg. Mazdoor Union, NIT, Faridabad
65. Gedore Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad,
66. Gedore Workers Union, NIT, Faridabad
67. Gurgaon Engg. Workers Union, 214, Char Marla Colony, Gurgaon
68. Gurgaon Khokha Union, Gurgaon
69. Gurgaon Transport Employees Union, Gurgaon
70. Globe Steel Employees Union, Ballabgarh
71. General Engg. Employees Union, Faridabad
72. Haryana Bijli Board Karamchari Parishad, Faridabad
73. Hindustan Vacuum Glass Workers Union, Faridabad

TABLE LXI—(Contd.)

74. Hittkari Bros. Mazdoor Union, Faridabad
75. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Production Employees Union, Ballabgarh
76. Hindustan Ko-Ko-Ku Wire Workers Union, Faridabad
77. Hardware Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad
78. Havell's Workers Union, Faridabad
79. Hindustan Electric Workers Union, Faridabad
80. Haryana Employees and Industries Organisation, Gurgaon
81. Industrial Workers Union, Faridabad
82. Indian Aluminium Cable Employees Union, Amarnagar, Faridabad
83. Indian Oil (R & D) Employees Association, Faridabad
84. Jawala Textile Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Sadar Bazar, Gurgaon
85. Jotindera Steel and Tubes Employees Union, NIT, Faridabad
86. Kapra Mill Mazdoor Union, NIT, Faridabad
87. Kirloskar Oil Engines Employees Union, Industrial Area NIT, Faridabad
88. Kelvinator of India Employees Union, Faridabad
89. K.G.Khosla Workers Union, Faridabad
90. Khosla Mazdoor Union, Faridabad
91. Khokha Association, NIT, Faridabad
92. Kabar Dealers Association, Bata Chowk, Faridabad
93. Luxmi Rattan Engg. Workers Union, Faridabad
94. Municipal Committee Water Supply Workers Union, Faridabad
95. Municipal Subordinate Services Federation, Khatarwara (Faridabad)
96. Municipal Committee Workers Union, Faridabad
97. Metal Box Employees Union, Faridabad
98. Metal Box Monthly rated Staff Association, Faridabad
99. Motoren Industries Workers Union, Shakti Bhawan, Faridabad
100. Nagarpalika Karamchari Sangh, Faridabad
101. Nagarpalika Karamchari Sangh, Sohna
102. N.M.D.C. Employees Union, N.M.Colony, Faridabad
103. Northern India Employees Union, Ballabgarh
104. New Association of Industrial Employers, Gurgaon
105. N.A.P. Employees Union, Faridabad
106. Neuchem Employees Union, Faridabad
107. Oriental Steel Workers Union, Market No. 2, Faridabad
108. Olympus Employees Union, Faridabad
109. Orient General Industries Workers Union, Faridabad
110. Orient Electrical Workers Union, Faridabad
111. Printers House Mazdoor Union, Ballabgarh

TABLE LXI—(Concl'd.)

112. Potteries Workers Union, Railway Road, Gurgaon
113. Potteries Mazdoor Sangh, Gurgaon
114. Partap Workers Union, Chawala Colony, Ballabgarh
115. Partap Steel Employees Union, Ballabgarh
116. Plycast Workers Union, Ahirwara, Faridabad
117. Prestolite Workers Union, Mathura Road, Faridabad
118. Payen Talbros Employees Union, Faridabad
119. Pearl Cycle Workers Union, Ballabgarh
120. Print Pak Employees Union, Faridabad
121. Punjab Industries Mazdoor Union, Ballabgarh
122. Rubber Industries Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad
123. Rubber Workers Union, Railway Road, Gurgaon
124. Rattan Chand Harjas Rai Employees Union, NIT, Faridabad
125. Rickshaw Chalak Association, Faridabad
126. Railway Vendors Union, Gurgaon
127. Radhika Rubber Karamchari Union, Faridabad
128. Suti Mill Mazdoor Union, Gopi Colony, Faridabad
129. Saw Mill and Wood Workers Union, Faridabad
130. Super Seals Employees Union, Faridabad
131. Scrap Merchants Association, Bata Chowk NIT,, Faridabad
132. Textile Mazdoor Union, NIT, Faridabad
133. Textile Labour Association, Industrial Area, NIT, Faridabad
134. Textile Workers Union, Gurgaon
135. Textile Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad
136. Textile Mills Mazdoor Union, Gurgaon
137. Thomson Press Sharmik Sangh, Faridabad
138. Thomson Press Workers Union, Faridabad
139. Taylor Instruments Co. Employees Union, NIT, Faridabad
140. Telefunkun Workers Mazdoor Union, Ballabgarh
141. Usha Spinning and Weaving Mills Mazdoor Union, Mathura Road, Faridabad
142. Usha Telehoist Employees Union, Faridabad
143. United Oil Mills Machinery Workers Union, Ballabgarh
144. Universal Electrical Employees Union, Faridabad
145. Usha Ractifier Workers Union, Mathura Road, Faridabad

TABLE LXII

Tahsil wise-distribution of Scheduled Castes

(1971 Census)

Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
Gurgaon	T	62,859	33,304	29,555
	R	53,402	28,267	25,135
	U	9,457	5,037	4,420
Ballabgarh	T	50,550	27,984	22,566
	R	41,166	22,522	18,644
	U	9,384	5,462	3,922
Firozpur Jhirka	T	16,636	8,901	7,735
	R	15,551	8,328	7,223
	U	1,085	573	512
Nuh	T	27,591	14,631	12,960
	R	26,750	14,211	12,539
	U	841	420	421
Palwal	T	55,543	29,606	25,937
	R	46,697	24,770	21,927
	U	8,846	4,836	4,010
Total for the district	T	2,13,179	1,14,426	98,753
	R	1,83,566	98,098	85,468
	U	29,613	16,328	13,285

TABLE LXIII

Monuments and better known places of Worship or Tourist Interest in the Rural Areas

Sl. No.	Village (Hadbast Number)	Distance from nearest railway station	Monument, Place of worship or tourist interest	Age (in 1961)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(Kilometres)		(Years)	
			Gurgaon tahsil		
	Mubarikpur (37)	71.6	Shrine of Mangal Singh	200	Fair held annually
	Ghairatpur Bas (158)	13	Takia	A century old	
	Allim-ud-dinpur (11)	8	Hindu Temple	16	
	Gurgaon	3	Temple Massani	Very old	Fair held annually
	Harchandpur (199)		Piplason Baldev	150	
	Manesar (154)	8.4	Samadh of Bishan and Narain Dass	400	Fair held annually
	Inchapuri (264)	[Local]	Temple of Shiva	150	[Fair held annually]
	Khetiwas (268)	1.6	(i) Mata ka Mela	150	
			(ii) Smadh of Budha Sudar Das and Garib Dass	150	
	Rajpur (8)	2.4	Temple	100	
	Nurgarh (12)	..	Ruins of an old fort	Very old	
			Ballabgarh tahsil		
	Seekri (48)	3	Minar	300	
	Chandaoli (82)	3	Chhatra Bihara [Ballabgarh]	70	Fair held annually
	Sarai Khawaja (3)	5	An old Serai	500	

TABLE LXIII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Firozpur Jhirka tahsil					
14. Biwan (148)	..	(1) Well of Raja Mal	Very old	Fair held annually	
		(2) Dargah Nakralam	Do		
		(3) Salim Sila	Do		
		(4) Pir Dastgir	Do		
		(5) Khangah of Naugazia			
15. Bhakrauj (99)	..	Sitting Room of Saint Lal Dass	Do		
16. Firozpur Jhirka (73)	...	(1) Temple of Mahadev	100]		
		(2) Shrine of Miranji	100]		
17. Mahauli (87)	..	(1) An old Tomb	100		
		(2) Tomb of Wali Sahib	15		
18. Santhawari (55)	..	Tomb of Mughal period	Very old		
19. Allahabad (181)	..	4 Tombs	Very old	Fair held annually]	
20. Pinangwan (127)	..	2 Masjids	Do	Fair held annually]	
Nuh tahsil					
21. Palla (101)	35.4	Maqbra of Sheikh Musa	150	Fair held annually	
22. Nuh (103)	48.3	Chattri Chuhi [Mal	150	Fair held annually	
23. Shahpur Nagli (157)	32.2	Sainjam	150		
24. Kangarka (47)	29	Sayyad Ka Maqbra	Very old		
25. Jalalpur Hathin (270)	..	Khangah Sayyad Sharif	300		
Palwal Tahsil					
26. Rahimpur (148)	9.6	Maqbra of Banjaras	300]		

TABLE LXIII—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Sultanpur (147)	11	A Historical Building of the time of Raja Rodd		600	
28. Bhulwana (24)	..	Minar of Sher Shah Suri's time		300	
29. Amarpur (177)	11	Goal Maqbra		150	
30. Sajwari (174)	9.6	Maqbra of Peer Sheikh Ahmad		Old	
31. Kherasari (155)	0.6	Ancient Historical Pillar		Very old	
32. Sundhad (89)	8	Temple Lal Dass		Old	
33. Badha (27)	11	Old Temple		100	
34. Alapur (66)	3	Pillar stated to have been erected by Shah Jahan		Very old	

(Census of India, 1961, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1965, pp. 96-7.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Akhtar Husain | <i>Final Settlement Report of the Gurgaon District, 1938-43</i> |
| Ball, Charles | <i>The History of the Indian Mutiny, Volume II</i> |
| Basu (Translated by) | <i>Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi</i> |
| Buddha Prakash | <i>Glimpses of Hariyana, 1967</i> |
| Channing, F.C. | <i>Land Revenue Settlement of the Gurgaon District, 1882</i> |
| | <i>Report on the Revised Land Revenue Settlement of the Gurgaon District, 1882-83</i> |
| Chaudhri, S.B. | <i>Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, 1857-1859, 1957</i> |
| Duggal, S.A. | <i>Soil Geographical Zones of Haryana, HAU, Pub. No. 2/1970</i> |
| Elliot | <i>Races of North-West Provinces</i> |
| Elliot & Dowson | <i>The History of India As Told By Its Own Historians, Volume III, 1970</i> |
| | <i>The History of India As Told By Its Own Historians, Volume V, (Calcutta, 1958)</i> |
| Elphinstone | <i>History of India, 1916</i> |
| Grierson | <i>The Linguistic Survey of India, Volume IX</i> |
| Griffiths | <i>A Narrative of the Seige of Delhi, 1910</i> |
| Gupta, Hari Ram | <i>History of Sikhs, Volume II, Cis- Sutlej Sikhs, 1769—1799, 1944</i> |
| Harcharan-das | <i>Chahar Gulzar-i-Shujai</i> |
| Hashim Amir Ali | <i>The Meos of Mewat, 1970</i> |
| Ishwari Prasad | <i>History of Medieval India, 1952</i> |
| Jawala Sabai | <i>The Loyal Rajputana</i> |
| Kaye and Malleson | <i>History of Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, Volume VI, 1896</i> |

- History of Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, Volume V, 1896
- Latif, S.M. *History of the Punjab*, 1964
- Majumdar, R.C. *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Volume II, *The Age of Imperial Unity*, 1960
- The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volume IV, *British Paramountcy and Indian Renaissance, Part I*, 1963
- The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volume IV, *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, 1964
- The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volume I, *The Vedic Age*, 1965
- The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volume V, *The Struggle For Empire*, 1966
- The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volume VI, *The Delhi Sultanate*, 1967
- The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volume III, *The Classical Age*, 1970
- The Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857*, 1957
- Malleson, G.B. *The Indian Mutiny of 1857*, 1912
- Malcolm Lyall Darling *The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt*, 1925
- Manchanda, H.R.,
Khanna, S.S. and Anand
Parkarh *Quality Distribution of Underground Waters in Haryana State, Haryana Farming*
- Nijjar, B.S. *Punjab under the Sultans (1000-1526 A.D.)*, 1968
- Punjab under the Great Mughals*, 1968
- Partap C. Aggarwal *Caste, Religion and Power*, 1971
- Rao Man Singh *Yadav Ahir Kuldeepake*
- Rose, H.A. *A Glossary of the Tribes And Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province*, Volume II, 1883
- A Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province*, 1970, Volume III
- Saletore, Bhasker Anand *Ancient Indian Political Thoughts and Institutions*, 1963

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Sarkar Jadunath *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Volume III, (3rd Edition) 1964
- Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Volume II, [Third Edition, 1966 (Orient Longman's 1st impression, 1971)]
- Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Volume IV, 1972
- Sen, Surendra Nath *Eighteen Fifty-seven*, 1957
- Srivastava, A.L. *Akbar the Great*, Volume I, 1962
- Upadhaya, B.S. *Buddhalkalina Bharatiya Bhugola* (Prayag, Samvat 2018)
- Whitehead *An Inscription of the Reign of Ghiyas-ud-din Balban. (Journal of the Punjab Historical Society, Volume IV, Part II.)*
- Wholseley Haig *The Cambridge History of India*, Volume III, *Turks and Afghans*, 1958
- Miscellaneous
- Alwar District Gazetteer*, 1963
- An Economic Survey of Bhadas, A Village in the Gurgaon District*, 1956 (Published by the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab)
- Banking Statistics, Basic Statistical Returns, Reserve Bank of India, Provisional Results for June 1974*
- Bharatpur District Gazetteer*, 1971
- Census of India*, 1951, *Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, Volume III
- Census of India*, 1961, *Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, 1965
- Census of India*, 1961, Volume XIII, *Punjab Part II-A, General Population Tables*
- Census of India*, 1961, Volume XIII, *Punjab, Part-IV-A, Report on Housing and Establishments*
- Census of India*, 1971, *Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, 1973
- Census of India*, 1971, Series 6--Haryana, Part II-A, *General Population Tables*
- Delhi Chronicle a diary of events written in Delhi from 1738 to 1798*
- Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1912
- Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1883-84
- Dilliyethil Marathyan chin Raj-Karanen*, Volume II

- Final Settlement Report of the Gurgaon District, 1938-43*
- Gazetteer of Ulwur, 1878*
- Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1883-84*
- Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1904*
- Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910*
- Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Part B. Statistical Tables, 1912*
- Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1935 (as updated by the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala)*
- Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Punjab, Volume I, 1908*
- Indian Archaeological Review, 1964-65*
- Indian Archaeology, 1969-70, A Review*
- Journal of Indian History, Volume XIII, Part II, August, 1964*
- Journal of Haryana Studies, Volume IV*
- Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, Volume I*
- Pataudi State Gazetteer, 1904*
- Pataudi State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1936*
- Pataudi State Statistical Tables, 1912*
- Report of the Lead Bank Survey : Gurgaon District (Prepared by Economic Research Department, Syndicate Bank, Manipal), 1972*
- Rohtak District Gazetteer, 1970*
- Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1973-74*
- Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1974-75*
- Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1976-77*
- Tarikh-i-Ahmad Shahi*
- Techno-Economic Survey of Punjab, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1962*
- Zafar-Nama (Calcutta Edition)*

GLOSSARY

Abadi—Inhabited spot or place

Abiana—Water rate

Adna malik—Inferior owner in the case of land in which the proprietary rights are divided

Ahimsa—Non-violence

Ala malik—Superior owner in the case of land in which the proprietary rights are divided

Azan—The call of a Muhammdan in a mosque for prayers

Bada—Big

Baghdadi Kaida—Elementary book on Arabic alphabets

Bangar—Old alluvial, the old high bank of the Yamuna (upland tract)

Banjar—Uncultivated land

Baoli—A tank of water

Baraat—A marriage party

Baradari—A summer house with several indoors

Barh—Banyan tree

Barkhans—A type of sand-dune

Batna—A paste made of turmeric and barley flour

Be-chirag—Uninhabited

Be dakhai—Ejection

Benami—Ostensible

Ber—Plum

Bet—Flood plains—the area with wide strips of alluvial land over which water spreads where the river is in spate

Bhang—The dried leaves and small stalks of hemp (*Camails indica*), used to cause intoxication, either by smoking, or when eaten mixed up into a sweetmeat

Bigha—A land measure which is five-eighth of an acre

Biswa—One-twentieth of a bigha

Biswansi—One-twentieth of a biswa

Chak—Assessment circle, a block of land

Chakota—Lump grain rent or rent consisting of a fixed amount of grain in the rabi and a fixed amount of cash in the kharif harvest

Chapati—Flat unleavened bread

Charas—An intoxicating drug prepared from the flowers hemp

Charpoy—The common Indian bedstead

Chaudhri—Rural notable

Chaupal—Common meeting place in a village

Chhatri—An ornamental pavilion, a canopy over a grave

Chhoochak—Gift given by the parents to daughter on the birth of a child to her

Chhota—Small

Churidar—A skin tight trouser

Chopar—A game like back-gammon which is played with three long dices

Dak—Mail

Dastur-ul-Amal—Handbooks for the guidance of district revenue officers in carrying out the provisions of the settlement

Degchi—Narrow mouth couldron

Desi—Indigenous

Dhaba—Eating house

Dhenkli—An appliance in the form of a see-saw for lifting water

Dupatta—A strip of cloth worn by ladies

Ekka—A carriage driven by a horse

Gaddi—Seat

Ganda nala—A sullage water drain

Ganja—Hemp

Gaushala—Cow pen

Gidda—A women folk-dance

Got or *Gotra*—Caste, family, clan, lineage

Gram—Village

Gram Sabha—Village panchayat

Gulab jaman—A kind of sweetmeat

Gulli-danda—Tip-cat

Gur—Unrefined sugar in lumps

Gurdwara—Sikh temple

Hakim—A physician in Unani system of medicine

Halwa—A kind of sweetmeat, porridge

Ilaqa—Area

Imriti—A sweetmeat

Intizam—Arrangement

Istamarar—A person having a jagir in perpetuity

Istamarari jagir—Jagir in perpetuity

Istridhana—Jointure, dower, dowery

Jalebi—A kind of sweetmeat

Jamabandi—Register of holdings of owners and tenants showing land held by each and amounts payable as rent, land-revenue and cesses

Janj ghar—A building where marriage party stays

Jhanki—A tableaux

Jheel—A lake

Kabaddi—An Indian outdoor game

GLOSSARY

Kalma—Recitation from Koran

Kanch—Glass

Kanal—A measure of land, 500 to 610 square yards

Kankar—Limestone nodules

Karewa—A form of marriage when a widow of a deceased brother is taken as wife in a simple ceremony

Katha—Religious discourse

Katora—A broad shallow bowl

Khadar—The recent alluvial bordering a large river

Khatauni—A list of holdings of tenants. Holdings slips prepared at re-measurement

Kheer—A dish made of rice, milk and sugar cooked together

Kho kho—An indigenous game

Killadar—An officer of an erstwhile princely state

Kirtan—Singing in loud tone in praise of God, recitation accompanied by music

Kurta—A kind of shirt

Laddu—A kind of sweetmeat

Lasi—A drink made of curd, water and sugar mixed together

Lathi—A stick

Luh—Hot westerly wind

Mahal—Estate

Majholi—A chariot, a carriage

Mandi—A market place

Marla—A measure of land, twenty five square yards

Masala—Spices

Mehndi—Henna

Moorah—A stool (made of reeds or cane and cord)

Muafi—Revenue-free

Munj-Erianthus munja

Munj ban—A kind of stiff grass which is used in making ropes

Munshi—Accountant

Nadi—River

Naggara—Kettle-drum

Naka bandi—Posting guards to stop the entry in a place

Nala—Drain

Navratras—The first nine days of the bright half of Asvina or Chaitra

Nazar—A present

Nazim—An officer of an erstwhile princely state

Nazool—Land, etc., which has become the property of Government by escheat or failure of heirs

Nikah-Nama—Document of Muslim marriage

Pachotra—Five percent of the land revenue paid to Lambardar on the total collections made by him. Since various levies have been consolidated into land-holding tax, the rate of pachotra has been fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax (1973)

Padha—A priest

Pagrec—Turban

Pattas—Lease

Pattedar—Holder of land on lease

Payoo—Place where drinking water is served to the passersby

Peera—A stool with small legs

Pipal—*Ficus Religiosa*, the big tree sacred to Hindus

Pravachan—Discourse

Puja—Prayer, veneration

Purohit—A family priest

Rasgula—A kind of Bengali sweetmeat made of cheese

Rath—A chariot, a carriage

Rehri—Hand-cart

Rishi—A sage

Rohi—A stiffish soil containing considerable amount of clay

Sadhu—An Hindu Saint or holy man

Safa—Turban

Sahukar—Money-lender

Sanad—A deed of grant

Saraf—Jeweller

Sarkanda—*Saccharum spontaneum*

Satsang—Company of pious persons

Shalagram—A kind of Vishnu's idol of black stone

Shamlat deh—Village common land

Sharmdan—Voluntary contribution of labour

Shikara—House boat

Sowar—A horse man

Sufedposh—A village official

Taccavi—Agricultural loans granted by Government

Tehbazari—Rent charged for the use of municipal land

Thana—Police station

Thanedar—In charge of police station

Thela—Cart

Tulsi—The holy basil

Uncha—High

Vaid—A physician in Ayurvedic system of medicine

Yajna—The act of conducting a sacrifice

Zaid Kharif—A crop grown between kharif and rabi

Zaid Rabi—A crop grown between rabi and kharif

Zail—A sub-division of a tahsil

Zaildar—An influential man in charge of zail (a sub-division of a tahsil during British period)

Zilah—District

INDEX

A

Abdul Ahad Khan : 52
 Abdul Gaffar Khan : 627
 Abdul Haq, Hakim : 68
 Abdul Qadir (Qadar Khan) : 41
 Abdur Rahim Khan-e-Khanan : 119
 Abdus Samad Khan : 67, 68
 Abu : 65
 Abu Bakar : 39, 40
 Abu Dhabhi : 286
 Adbar : 545
 Adil Khan : 43
 Adinath : 751
 Administration of Evacuee property Act, 1950 : 134
 Afghanistan : 283, 284, 307
 Aganpur : 225
 Aggarwal : 110
 Aggarwal College, Ballabgarh : 597, 602, 740
 Agon : 256
 Agra : 43, 44, 48, 49, 55, 56, 155, 266, 307, 319, 324, 331, 333, 336, 744, 755
 Agra Canal : 12, 18, 19, 146, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 176, 188, 255, 307, 320, 333, 428, 531, 619, 659
 Agricultural Implements Mfg. Co : 286
 Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing Corporation) Act, 1956 : 217
 Agricultural Refinance Corporation : 159, 173
 Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 : 214, 298
 Agwanpur : 255
 Ahir(s) : 58, 62, 65, 88, 101, 102, 110, 111, 116, 345, 458, 494
 Ahirwati : 88, 89, 102
 Ahmed Ali Khan : 58, 66
 Ahmed Baksh Khan : 58
 Ahmed Chander Bhan : 119
 Ahmed Khan : 42, 119
 Ahmed Shah : 45, 46
 Ahmed Shah Abdali : 48, 49, 50
 Ahrwan : 591, 748
 Ajabgarh : 20, 21

Ajit Singh : 51, 52
 Ajmer : 635, 723, 745
 Ajraunda : 115, 190, 557, 595, 715, 743
 Akaira : 258, 432, 545
 Akanwali : 130
 Akbar : 2, 43, 422, 750
 Akbarpur : 18, 69, 255
 A.K. Dutta, Flt Lt. : 346
 Akhil Bhartiya Arya Sabha : 707, 708, 711
 Alampur : 18
 Alawalpur : 257, 320
 Ali : 101
 Aligarh : 1, 22, 48, 49, 266
 Alika : 544
 Alipur : 22, 592
 Allahabad : 50, 734, 737
 All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi : 632, 633
 All India Radio : 119, 201, 202, 540, 545, 546
 All India Seva Samiti, Allahabad : 735
 All India Trade Union Congress : 674, 675
 Alwar : 1, 9, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 35, 36, 38, 45, 52, 53, 55, 71, 72, 164, 165, 166, 307, 324, 629, 636
 Apa Khande Rao : 56, 57
 Apelva : 748
 Aqibat Mahmud Khan : 46, 47, 48
 Arangpur : 22, 23, 160
 Aravallis (Aravalli Hills) : 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 19, 24, 28, 156, 166, 176, 233, 252, 756, 757
 Aroras : 101, 103
 Arya Samaj : 114, 738
 Asadullah Khan Baluch : 49
 Asaoti : 332, 506
 Asgharpur Jagir : 11
 Ashoka : 421
 Ashoka Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Delhi : 329
 Asli : 628
 Ata : 751
 Ataria : 14, 15
 Ateli : 337

Aterna : 257
 Atul Glass Industries (P) Ltd. : 284
 Aurangabad : 544, 612, 621, 650, 651
 Aurangzeb : 44, 45, 48
 Australia : 271, 283
 Austria : 286, 731
 Autometers Limited, Ballabgarh : 671
 Auto Molur(P) Ltd. : 286
 Auto Pins (India) Regd., Faridabad : 671
 Avadh : 46

B

Baba Bhajali Ram : 600
 Babar : 42, 422, 745
 Backward Classes Loans Act, 1957 : 690
 Bactrians : 35
 Badakhshis : 46, 47
 Badam Singh : 45
 Badarpur : 48, 51, 271, 308, 508, 547, 739
 Badhapur : 687
 Badkhal : 22, 326, 512, 755, 756
 Badkhal hill : 17
 Badkhal Lake : 11, 247, 335, 544, 696, 743, 756, 757, 758
 Badkhal Lake Tourist Complex, Faridabad : 756
 Badopur : 256
 Badraula : 543
 Badshah Khan Hospital, Faridabad : 627, 639, 654, 743
 Badshahpur : 10, 14, 45, 57, 65, 102, 164, 246, 299, 311, 340, 341, 342, 541, 542, 592, 612, 661
 Bagar : 95
 Baghaura : 57, 544, 591, 687
 Bagoria : 105
 Bagpur Kalan : 255, 335
 Bagpur Khurd : 255
 Bagri : 88
 Bahadur Nahar : 38, 39, 40, 41, 747
 Bahadur Shah : 60, 65
 Bahadur Singh : 48, 58, 59, 66, 740, 747
 Baharpur : 64
 Bahin : 641, 661
 Bahlol Lodi : 42
 Bahora : 44, 56, 65, 260, 320, 423, 427
 Bahora Kalan : 102, 346, 347, 621, 650

Bahrain : 285
 Baisakhi : 93
 Bajhera (Bajghera) : 256, 547
 Bajida Pahari : 545
 Balav : 257
 Baldeva : 98
 Balewa : 535
 Bali Khera : 64
 Ballabgarh : 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 17, 18, 23, 24, 32, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 59, 62, 63, 66, 68, 70, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 91, 93, 98, 99, 102, 119, 125, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 135, 141, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 154, 161, 162, 169, 170, 172, 173, 176, 178, 179, 182, 187, 188, 190, 193, 194, 195, 204, 213, 215, 219, 227, 242, 245, 246, 250, 254, 255, 256, 267, 268, 269, 271, 281, 282, 283, 287, 290, 299, 302, 303, 307, 308, 310, 312, 324, 330, 331, 332, 334, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 346, 347, 400, 401, 403, 404, 405, 409, 416, 418, 420, 427, 428, 431, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 446, 447, 449, 451, 458, 459, 463, 478, 482, 483, 486, 508, 513, 519, 520, 522, 526, 529, 531, 536, 540, 543, 556, 557, 558, 559, 576, 582, 591, 597, 608, 617, 619, 620, 621, 632, 650, 651, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 681, 687, 704, 705, 706, 709, 714, 715, 726, 739, 740, 741, 743, 754
 Ballabgarh Drain : 19
 Ballabgarh-Mahana Road : 754
 Ballabgarh-Pali-Dhoj-Shohna Road : 326
 Ballahab Singh : 740
 Baloi : 16
 Balot : 105
 Balram (Balu) : 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 740
 Balrama : 98
 Balramgarh : 740
 Baluchis : 49, 50, 127, 743
 Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report : 401
 Balwant Singh, Prof : 700
 Bannikhera : 51, 256, 299, 506, 507
 Banarsi : 163, 257
 Banchari : 51, 52, 256, 346, 347, 544, 612
 Banchou : 591

INDEX

Bangalore : 723
 Bangar : 6, 8
 Bangaru : 88
 Bangla Desh : 255, 634
 Banla : 101
 Bannu : 88, 89
 Banswa : 320
 Barapula : 51
 Barari Ghat : 48
 Barh : 508
 Barheri : 5
 Barkli-Hodel Road : 163
 Bar Milt India Pvt. Ltd. : 281
 Baloli : 687
 Barsama : 48, 49, 52
 Basai : 346
 Basai Dhankot : 332
 Basai Khanazada : 163, 546
 Basai Meo : 23, 266
 Basantpur : 11, 255, 532, 547
 Bashkula : 255
 Basirpur : 263
 Baspadamka : 13
 Bassant : 508
 Bata India Limited, Faridabad : 668, 671
 Bawal : 4, 84, 85, 130, 135, 150, 151, 228, 302, 402, 416, 424, 582, 622, 623, 687, 707, 708
 Bayana : 6
 B. B. R. College, Sidhrawali : 597, 600
 Beas : 155, 157
 Beco Engg. Pvt. Ltd. : 285, 671
 Begum Samru : 45, 56, 57, 97, 263, 745
 Behlpa : 161
 Belgaon : 723
 Bengal : 307
 Bengal National Textile Mills Ltd. Faridabad : 669
 Bezadpur : 163
 Bhadanakas : 35, 36, 753
 Bhadas : 163, 257, 295, 507, 753
 Bhadavasa : 35
 Bhagwant Singh : 58
 Bhahalpuri : 255
 Bhai Sunder Dass & Sons Co., Faridabad : 671
 Bhakkar : 130
 Bhakra Canal System : 157

Bhakra Main Line : 157
 Bhakra Nangal : 289
 Bhaktawar Singh : 65
 Bhanakpur : 255
 Bhandari : 98
 Bhankri (Bhankeri) : 17, 19
 Bhandwanbaj : 17
 Bhangrola : 547, 621
 Bharat Carbon and Ribbin Mfg. Co. Ltd. : 283, 670, 671
 Bharat Carpets Ltd. : 285
 Bharatpur : 1, 6, 10, 16, 36, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 58, 97, 154, 255, 320, 636, 746, 748, 750
 Bharatpur Jheel : 10
 Bharawas : 55
 Bhartri Hari : 100, 123
 Bhartiya Jan Sangh : 702, 703, 705, 706, 707, 709, 710, 711
 Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh : 674, 675
 Bhasehra : 424
 Bhasohra (Bichor) : 44
 Bhayan : 6
 Bhiduki : 95, 320
 Bhikji Baded : 119
 Bhirawati : 257, 545
 Bhiurya Nadi : 17, 18
 Bhogipur : 13
 Bhokra : 254, 255, 334
 Bhond : 16, 255, 258
 Bhopani : 18
 Bhora : 65
 Bhora Kalan : 193, 325
 Bhore : 58
 Bhudka : 13
 Bhumia : 92, 108
 Bhuttu : 67
 Bichhor : 101, 257
 Bihar : 71, 190, 307, 313
 Bilaspur : 231, 232, 325
 Bindraban (Veindavan) : 101
 Birsika : 258
 Biser : 69
 Bishan Singh : 49, 51
 Biseru : 44, 101, 320, 424
 Bissar Akbarpur : 66
 Biwan (Bewan) : 101, 250, 547, 621

Board of Economic Enquiry Punjab : 261, 295
 Bolton India Ltd. : 284
 Bombay : 70, 71, 287, 307, 324
 Bourquin : 45
 Brahaman : 101, 102, 110, 585
 Braj : 88, 89
 Braj Mandal College, Hodal : 597, 598, 746
 Brayne (Mrs) : 399
 Brayne Central Cooperative bank Ltd.,
 Rewari : 302
 Brayne, F.L. : 162, 371, 398
 Brham Garh : 69, 70
 Brija Nand : 65
 Bri ish : 3, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67,
 68, 71, 72, 263, 578, 585, 619, 621,
 743, 750, 760
 British India : 15
 Buddha : 751, 752, 753
 Buddhists : 90, 751
 Budina : 557, 743
 Bulandshahar : 1, 11, 12, 334, 335, 438,
 498, 636
 Bulgaria : 286
 Bundawari : 247
 Buraki : 544
 Burma : 283, 285

C

Calcutta : 248
 Canada : 271
 Capital Bus Services (P) Ltd., Delhi : 329
 Capital Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd. : 281
 Central Cooperative Bank, Gurgaon : 218,
 219, 225, 233, 301
 Central Food Technological Research
 Institute, New Delhi : 195
 Central Railway : 740, 741
 Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 : 476
 Central Social Welfare Board : 595
 Central Standards of Weights Act, 1939 : 316
 Centre of Indian Trade Union : 675
 Ceylon : 283, 284, 285, 614
 Chahlka : 101
 Chail : 723
 Chakla Koli : 48
 Chambal : 53, 54
 Chandaini : 9
 Chandaini Jheel : 10, 11, 162, 434

Chand arvanahi : 103
 Chandat : 12, 591
 Chandpur : 255, 543
 Chand Singh : 104
 Chandigarh : 32, 247, 274, 468, 471, 514,
 527, 677, 680, 720, 739
 Chandunagar : 601
 Chauhan (Chahamana) : 36, 103, 753
 Chauk : 507
 Chauri Chaura : 71
 Chhainsa : 12, 157, 245, 299, 334, 337, 404,
 508, 519, 543, 612
 Chhajunagar : 65, 320, 544
 Chhapraula : 98
 Chhata : 52
 Chhotu Ram : 73
 Chiklot : 104
 Chiknot : 149
 Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1930 : 107
 Chillerka : 542
 Chilli : 63
 China : 308, 599
 Chinese Aggression, 1962 : 346, 351, 393,
 515, 611
 Chitora : 64
 Chosgarh : 541
 Chirstians : 90, 93
 Christian General Hospital, Palwal : 631,
 748
 Chuhi Mal : 747
 Chumuba : 102
 Chundhika : 13
 Clifford : 62
 Clutch Auto Ltd. : 286
 Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 : 419
 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 : 419
 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 : 419
 Communist Party of India : 703, 705, 796,
 707, 708, 710
 Communist Party of India (M) : 703, 704,
 710
 Community Development Programme : 196,
 400, 401
 Congress (Presided Over by Jagjivan Ram) :
 703, 707, 711
 Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1948 : 193
 Constitution of India : 464, 469, 579, 686, 693

INDEX

Continental Devices India Ltd. : 286
 Continental Paints : 273
 Cooperative Societies Act, 1904 : 215, 300
 Court Fees Act, 1870 : 467
 Court Fees (Haryana Amendment) Act,
 1974 : 467
 Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 : 71
 Crown Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Delhi : 329
 Curewell India : 286, 672
 Cutler-Hammer India Limited, Faridabad :
 672

D

Dabri : 687
 Dabua : 17
 Dabwali : 328
 Dadsia : 255, 334
 Dadrewa : 95
 Dadri : 62
 Dadria : 532
 Dagger : 130
 Dahina Lanabad : 621
 Dahina Zainabad : 623
 Dajal : 128
 Dalalpur : 255
 Dalelgarh : 463
 Dalelpur : 255
 Damdama : 347
 Dandi March : 72
 Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 : 470
 Dankaur : 334
 Darur : 16
 Dashratha Sharma : 35
 Dattaji Sindhia : 48
 Daulat Khan Lodi : 41
 Daulatpur : 198
 Daulat Rao Sindhia : 57
 Daultabad : 115, 472, 542, 557, 592, 714,
 743
 Davela : 65
 Dayanand College for Women : 597, 601,
 743
 Debchick Tourist Complex : 336, 741,
 758
 De Boigne, General : 45, 56, 748
 Dehradun : 248, 265
 Delhi : 1, 3, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 35,
 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47,
 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,
 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 70, 79, 85, 89, 96, 97,
 119, 125, 155, 156, 178, 194, 236, 242,
 243, 245, 247, 248, 260, 263, 266, 267,
 269, 270, 281, 282, 290, 307, 308, 313,
 319, 321, 323, 324, 328, 331, 332, 335,
 336, 337, 361, 363, 366, 368, 371, 423,
 425, 426, 471, 480, 484, 501, 502, 503,
 511, 512, 521, 536, 540, 575, 576, 638,
 698, 719, 731, 739, 740, 742, 744, 748,
 750, 751, 754, 755, 757, 758
 Delhi-Agra Road : 45, 271, 321, 323, 336,
 743, 747, 758
 Delhi-Alwar Road : 198, 324, 472, 607,
 624, 630, 747
 Delhi-Gurgaon Road : 472
 Delhi-Jaipur Road : 324, 336, 528, 600,
 603, 759
 Delhi-Mathura Road : 18, 332, 337, 528,
 603, 632, 739, 741, 742, 746, 747, 754
 Delhi-Palwal Road : 472
 Delhi Pulp Industries, Faridabad : 672
 Delton Cable Industries Private Limited,
 Faridabad : 668
 Demraut : 104
 Deola Nangli : 256
 Depressed Classes League : 705, 710
 Dera Ghazi Khan : 87, 89, 128, 129, 130,
 741
 Dera Ismail Khan : 88, 89
 Devis and White India Ltd. : 283
 Dewal : 105
 Dhabi : 591
 Dhakwala Johar : 23
 Dhanda Engineers Private Limited,
 Faridabad : 669, 672
 Dhandduka : 257
 Dhanibas : 257, 258
 Dhankot : 13, 49, 102, 592, 714, 751
 Dhansupur : 65
 Dhawanpur : 346, 542
 Dharampur : 547
 Dharuhera : 62, 216, 302, 319, 324, 507,
 547, 621, 623
 Dhafir : 256, 544, 612
 Dhauj (Dhoj) : 18, 98, 508, 543, 621

Dhauj Bund : 11
 Dhauj Lake : 11, 247
 Dhigot : 256, 544
 Dhillika : 36
 Dholpur : 723
 Dhondal : 258
 Dhund Kalin : 573
 Dig (Deeg) : 48, 49, 661
 Digambar : 93
 Dihana : 258
 Dilkhusa : 740
 Dimple Wears Pvt. Ltd. : 285
 Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950 : 140
 Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 : 134, 140
 Diwali : 95
 Doha : 16, 101, 256
 Dongrawan : 163
 Dostpur : 255
 D.R. Kumar and Brothers : 282
 Dronacharya : 1, 35, 96, 585, 751
 Dronacharya S.D. College, Gurgaon : 597, 599, 733, 746
 Drummond : 63, 64
 D.S. Diesel (P) Ltd. : 286
 Dudola : 544
 Dulout : 104
 Dum Dumma Lake : 11, 247
 Dundahera : 193, 274, 279, 299, 472, 547
 Durgal Vikas Udyog : 676
 Duryaodhana : 754
 Dussehra : 95
 Dyalpur : 299, 337, 539, 686

E

East Africa : 271
 East Germany : 285, 286, 727
 East India Company : 57
 East India Cotton Mfg. Co., Faridabad : 287, 668, 672
 East Punjab : 78, 125, 131, 138, 475
 East Punjab (Administration of Property) Act XIV of 1947 : 134
 East Punjab Agricultural Pests, Diseases and Noxious Weeds Act, 1949 : 208
 East Punjab Conservation of Mannure Act, 1949 : 206

East Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948 : 475
 East Punjab Land Restriction Act, 1949 : 359
 East Punjab Refugees Rehabilitation (Loans and Grants) Act, 1948 : 136
 East Punjab Seeds and Seedlings Act, 1949 : 199
 East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, 1949 : 460, 461
 Egypt : 283, 284
 Ehakkay : 119
 Eicher Tractor (India) Ltd. : 283, 668
 Elson Cotton Mills Private Limited, Faridabad : 672, 675
 Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 : 678
 Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 : 679
 Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi : 680
 English : 66, 617, 712
 Enkay (India) Rubber Co. Pvt. Ltd. : 272, 282, 672, 696
 Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 : 635
 Escorts Ltd. : 283, 668, 672, 676
 Escorts Tractor Ltd. : 283, 668, 672
 LSPI Agricultural Machineries Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad : 669
 Essential Commodities Act, 1955 : 546
 Estate Duty Act, 1953 : 489
 Europe : 30, 759
 Fawaz Daddo : 119

F

Factories Act, 1948 : 668
 Faizpur Khadar : 543
 Faiz Talab Khan : 59, 749
 Farida : 334
 Faridabad (Faridabad Complex) : 11, 17, 19, 45, 46, 47, 53, 70, 125, 127, 135, 136, 150, 163, 172, 173, 188, 190, 193, 194, 195, 207, 232, 245, 246, 268, 269, 270, 271, 278, 279, 281, 282, 283, 288, 290, 299, 302, 307, 308, 310, 312, 315, 316, 323, 324, 326, 328, 330, 331, 332, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 345, 357, 361, 368, 374, 381, 391, 393, 400, 401, 404,

INDEX

418, 472, 478, 483, 512, 513, 514, 519, 527, 528, 529, 532, 536, 539, 543, 547, 556, 575, 576, 577, 583, 604, 612, 613, 614, 628, 631, 650, 651, 661, 664, 665, 668, 673, 681, 686, 696, 700, 704, 706, 707, 708, 714, 725, 726, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 754, 755, 758
 Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Act 1971 : 557, 577
 Faridabad (Old) : 84, 269, 308, 556, 557, 558, 559, 577, 620, 661, 662, 664, 665, 739, 740, 742, 743, 756
 Faridabad-Tilpat Road : 754
 Faridabad Township : 81, 84, 192, 269, 308, 310, 325, 332, 341, 404, 478, 556, 557, 558, 559, 591, 601, 627, 661, 622, 664, 665, 724, 737, 739, 741, 742, 743, 756
 Faridpur : 12
 Farmers Training Centre, Gurgaon : 198, 199, 209, 202
 Farrukhsiyar : 743
 Fatehabad : 337
 Fatehpur : 47
 Fatehpur Asaula : 508
 Fatehpur Biloch : 310, 337, 346, 621
 Fatehpur Chandila : 17, 19, 190, 543, 557
 Fatehpur Tigga : 98
 Faujdar Khan : 743, 744
 Fazilpur Jharsa : 541
 Ferozpur Jhirka : 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 22, 25, 32, 43, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 91, 96, 100, 101, 102, 106, 115, 128, 129, 131, 133, 134, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 163, 164, 166, 169, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 188, 195, 204, 206, 207, 213, 214, 216, 227, 233, 246, 248, 251, 258, 260, 262, 263, 268, 281, 287, 295, 299, 302, 303, 307, 309, 310, 312, 324, 330, 331, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 347, 357, 366, 381, 401, 403, 404, 405, 409, 416, 420, 427, 428, 431, 432, 435, 436, 437, 438, 446, 447, 449, 451, 459, 466, 504, 507, 519, 526, 528, 531, 534, 538, 540, 547, 548, 552, 553, 555, 556, 573, 577, 589, 591, 597, 612, 617, 619, 621, 629, 636, 637, 641, 651, 660, 661, 663, 665, 686, 701, 705, 706, 707, 708, 721, 744, 753

Fibre Processors Private Limited, Faridabad : 669, 672
 Finland : 285
 Firozabad : 40, 267
 Firozpur : 44, 45, 57, 59, 70, 149, 161, 165, 266, 319, 320, 337, 425, 434, 620
 Firozpur Namak : 530, 715
 Firozpur-Punahana Road : 320
 Firuz Shah Tughlaq (Firuz Tughlaq) : 37, 38, 39, 41, 744
 France : 192, 267, 285, 307
 Free Wheels India Ltd. : 286
 Frick India Ltd. : 283, 668
 Food Adulteration Act, 1954 : 654
 Ford Foundation : 641
 Fourth Five Year Plan : 224, 550

G

Gadipur : 346
 Gailab : 256
 Gajjoka : 162
 Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore : 681
 Gangaganagar : 95
 Gangoli : 257
 Garauli : 687
 Garhi Harsaru : 193, 332, 337, 506, 614
 Gaseria : 105
 Gauduri : 258
 Gaunchi : 17, 102, 255, 543
 Gaunchi Main Drain : 19, 176, 254, 255, 256
 Gaur : 102
 Gaur Potteries, Gurgaon : 676
 Gaurwal : 105
 Gaziabad : 334
 Gedore Tools (India) Pvt. Ltd. : 284, 669, 672
 Germany : 282, 731
 Gerrod, Lt. Col. : 67, 68
 Geopur : 63
 George Thomas : 45, 56, 57
 Ghaggar : 11, 57, 155
 Ghaghus Kheri : 65
 Ghairatpur : 20
 Ghairatpur Bas : 14
 Ghajera : 425
 Ghamrauj : 22, 347, 592, 715

Ghana : 286
 Ghangaula : 48, 257, 621, 651, 657
 Ghariba : 65
 Gharot : 545
 Ghasera : 44, 45, 48, 49, 58, 320, 529, 544, 661, 747
 Ghasiara : 102
 Ghata : 164
 Ghata or Badshahpur Nala : 13, 14, 16
 Ghausgarh : 22
 Ghazipur : 17
 Ghias-ud-din-Balban : 37, 744
 Ghais-ud-din-Tughlak Shah II : 39
 Ghorri : 335
 Ghosipur : 743
 Ghulam Qadir Ruhela : 54
 Geola : 162
 Gohana : 258
 Gokulpur : 257, 258
 Good Conduct Prisoners Probationary Release Act, 1926 : 516
 Good Year India Limited, Faridabad : 669
 Gopi Chand : 123
 Gosianwala Johar : 16
 Goswami Ganesh Dutt : 599
 Government College, Gurgaon : 597, 746
 Government of India : 135, 198, 199, 202, 224, 234, 237, 242, 278, 289, 315, 333, 349, 353, 476, 547, 550, 627, 678, 736, 741, 742
 Graje : 68
 Granth Sahib : 93, 108
 Greeks : 35
 Green fields SOS Children's Village Anangpur : 731
 Gauraksar : 63, 101
 Guarka : 101
 Gubbins : 165
 Gudhaha : 102
 Gudhrana : 256
 Gugga Pir : 95, 96
 Gujar Nagla : 64
 Gujjars : 62, 98, 99, 101, 102, 111, 345
 Gulab Singh : 54, 55
 Gulatta : 347
 Gulam Muhammad Khan : 66
 Guraura : 58, 96, 621, 623

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

Gurdaspur : 126
 Gurgaon Canal Feeder : 18
 Gurgaon Canal Parallel Feeder : 156, 157
 Gurgaon Canal Project : 154, 156, 158, 531
 Gurgaon Canal System : 159, 257
 Gurgaon Central Cooperative Bank : 302, 303
 Gurgaon-Chandu-Badli-Bahadurgarh Road : 325
 Gurgaon-Dharmpur Road : 751
 Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910 : 493, 525, 555
 Gurgaon Experiment (Gurgaon Scheme) : 371, 398, 400
 Gurgaon-Faridabad Road : 325
 Gurgaon-Farrukhnagar Road : 751
 Gurgaon-Pali Road : 529
 Gurgaon Primary Land Development Bank, Gurgaon : 303
 Gurgaon-Rewari-Narnaul-Singhera Road : 325
 Gurjara-Pratihara : 35
 Guru Hari Enterprises : 285
 Gurwadi : 335
 Gwalpahari : 13, 547

H

Hailey Mandi : 84, 85, 302, 309, 310, 330, 340, 341, 342, 403, 527, 542, 555, 556, 568, 591, 617, 628, 653, 661, 663, 665
 Hajipur : 313
 Haliaki : 541
 Hamjapur : 257
 Hampshire : 68
 Hamza Ali : 65
 Hansi : 57, 194, 328
 Hanuman : 91
 Haqdarapur : 535
 Harchandpur : 20, 23, 750
 Hardwar : 635, 734, 737
 Harphala : 255
 H.A. Rose : 101
 Harsana : 687
 Harsaru : 50, 51
 Harsha : 35
 Haryahera : 251
 Haryana : 1, 6, 12, 13, 32, 71, 73, 102, 112, 120, 123, 155, 156, 158, 168, 193, 199

INDEX

208, 237, 342, 247, 250, 256, 268, 274, 275, 277, 289, 299, 322, 323, 325, 328, 335, 347, 350, 351, 355, 356, 357, 376, 380, 381, 464, 468, 471, 475, 480, 481, 485, 512, 514, 540, 541, 548, 549, 551, 577, 589, 590, 603, 604, 613, 633, 638, 665, 667, 677, 694, 696, 709, 718, 754, 756, 757, 758, 759
 Haryana Agricultural University : 151, 194, 195, 198, 238
 Haryana Aided Schools (Security of Services) Act, 1971 : 356
 Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972 : 464, 465, 690
 Haryana Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation : 204
 Haryana Dairy Development Corporation : 231, 232, 243
 Haryana Development Corporation, Bhiwani : 238
 Haryana Financial Corporation : 276, 298
 Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973 : 475
 Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam Limited : 694, 695
 Haryana Home Guards Act, 1974 : 513
 Haryana Housing Board : 352, 589
 Haryana Industrial Development Corporation : 271, 273
 Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board, Chandigarh : 276
 Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973 : 410, 440, 444, 450, 451
 Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1969 : 444
 Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Amendment Act, 1970 : 444
 Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 : 556, 562, 577
 Haryana Official Language Act, 1969 : 589
 Haryana Roadways : 327, 328, 329, 330, 331
 Haryana State Council for Child Welfare : 714
 Haryana State Electricity Board : 174, 175, 536, 537
 Haryana State Family Planning Association : 721
 Haryana State Minor Irrigation Tubewells Corporation : 188, 226, 228, 410, 450
 Haryana State Small-Scale Industries and Export Corporation : 277, 278

Haryana Television Ltd., Faridabad : 273
 Haryana Urban Development Authority : 529
 Haryana Vidhan Sabha : 706, 707, 708, 709
 Haryana Warehousing Corporation : 317
 Haryana Welfare Centre for Deaf and Dumb, Gurgaon : 729
 Haryana Women Welfare Board : 609
 Haasan Khan Khanzada : 42
 Hasanpur : 32, 70, 102, 255, 307, 310, 334, 335, 337, 341, 404, 507, 508, 519, 529, 544, 556, 574, 591, 621, 651, 661, 663, 665, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708
 Hassainpur : 255
 Hastinapur : 751
 Hathin : 5, 32, 47, 57, 61, 63, 79, 96, 102, 150, 172, 173, 177, 179, 182, 187, 188, 230, 256, 299, 302, 310, 330, 337, 340, 341, 342, 401, 403, 404, 405, 416, 507, 508, 519, 539, 545, 555, 591, 612, 621, 641, 704, 706, 707, 708, 752
 Hathi Singh : 58
 Havananagar : 753
 Hemchander (Hemu) : 43
 Hemraj : 36
 Hermann Gmeiner : 731
 Hidayatpur Cantonment : 508, 555, 560
 Himachal Pradesh : 548, 677
 Hindan : 50
 Hindi : 88, 89, 119, 549, 550, 586, 589, 617, 693, 712, 738,
 Hind Ispat (P) Ltd. : 286
 Hinduism : 92, 104
 Hindu (s) : 69, 70, 71, 72, 80, 87, 90, 91, 92, 95, 99, 100, 104, 106, 107, 08, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, 125, 140, 290, 585, 619, 637, 737, 738, 746, 755, 760
 Hind Gaurwa : 110
 Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 : 112
 Hindustan : 60, 66
 Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd. : 284, 669, 676
 Hindustan Ko-Ko-Ku Wire Limited, Faridabad : 669
 Hindu Succession Act, 1956 : 106, 107
 Hindustan Syringes (P) Ltd. : 284
 Hindustan Vacuum Glass Ltd. : 283, 669, 676
 Hindu Vidya Parcharni Sabha, Nuh : 737
 Hira Mal : 123

934

Hira Singh : 51, 52
 Hisar : 2, 68, 130, 194, 231, 238, 246, 260, 328, 372, 406, 521
 Hitkari Potteries (P) Ltd. : 285, 669, 672
 Hodal : 44, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 56, 60, 61, 62, 70, 84, 85, 98, 125, 135, 150, 172, 173, 179, 187, 88, 190, 207, 230, 245, 268, 287, 288, 299, 302, 307, 309, 310, 312, 317, 319, 320, 324, 330, 331, 337, 340, 341, 342, 402, 404, 416, 472, 478, 482, 506, 507, 508, 512, 519, 529, 539, 547, 555, 556, 564, 612, 617, 620, 653, 654, 661, 662, 665, 717, 721, 746, 753, 755
 Hodal-Kot-Nuh-Pataudi-Patauda Road : 325
 Hodal-Punahana-Nagina Road : 325
 Holi : 95, 100, 121
 Holkar : 57
 Hukam Chand, Naik : 346
 Humayun : 43, 422
 Hunas : 35
 Hunter Committee : 70, 71
 Hushdar Khan : 55
 Hussain Shah : 42
 Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Ballabgarh : 669, 672

I

Ibrahim : 41
 Id-ul-Fitr : 100
 Id-ul-Juha : 100
 Ikbulpur : 263, 325, 547
 Ikram Khan : 44
 Ilahi Bax : 65
 Imad-ul-mulk : 46, 47, 48
 Inchhapuri : 99, 258, 332, 749
 Income Tax Act, 1961 : 489
 Indana : 546
 Indaur : 13, 424
 Independence : 73, 83, 87, 102, 113, 133, 170, 178, 180, 187, 189, 196, 214, 255, 263, 327, 340, 341, 342, 374, 440, 459, 498, 503, 509, 516, 519, 578, 587, 617, 655
 India : 31, 48, 56, 57, 69, 72, 97, 103, 116, 139, 237, 263, 324, 347, 459, 473, 481, 497, 638, 688, 709, 731
 Indjan : 29, 30, 67, 103, 346, 599, 698, 758
 Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi : 195

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd. : 285, 669
 Indian Atomic Energy Commission : 541, 542, 543, 544, 546
 Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi : 195
 Indian Councils Act, 1909 : 68
 Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited : 273
 Indian Evidence Act, 1872 : 580
 Indian Forests Act, 1927 : 24, 250
 Indian Gas Cylinders, Faridabad : 672
 Indian Income Tax Act, 1922 : 489-5
 Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 : 503
 Indian National Army : 72
 Indian National Congress : 70, 72, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711
 Indian National Trade Union Congress : 675
 Indian Opium Act, 1878 : 470
 Indian Police Act, 1861 : 70
 Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1922 : 489
 Indian Red Cross Society : 716
 Indian Registration Act, 1908 : 468
 Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882 : 266
 Indian Stamp Act, 1899 : 467
 Indo-Nippon Foods Pvt. Ltd. : 273
 Indo-Pak War, 1965 : 734
 Indore : 44, 58
 Indo Swiss Time Ltd. : 273
 Indraprastha : 748, 751
 Indri : 9, 10, 17, 23, 251, 545, 715
 Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 : 668, 670, 671
 Inimrawat : 424
 Injecto (P) Ltd., Faridabad : 286, 672
 International Development Agency : 227
 International Labour Organisation : 674
 Intizam-ud-daulah : 46
 Iran : 283, 284, 727
 Iraq : 283
 Isa Khan Niazi : 43
 Isa Khel : 130
 Islam : 26, 38, 100, 104, 111, 112
 Islam Khan : 39
 Islampur : 93, 96
 Islam Shah : 43
 Ismailpur : 255
 Italy : 285

INDEX

Imadpur : 557, 743

J

Jadian : 255
 Jadu : 38
 Jaffar : 65
 Jagadhri : 279
 Jahangir : 741
 Jahan Singh Rajput : 498
 Jai Mal : 123
 Jai Narain Sharma : 346
 Jains : 90
 Jalandipura : 687
 Jaipur : 12, 52, 54, 55, 61, 62, 67, 320, 324, 335, 755, 759
 Jai Singh : 44
 Jai Singhpur : 101
 Jaisinghpur Khera : 547
 Jajuka : 256
 Jalal Khan : 41
 Jalalpur : 65, 257
 Jalalpur Nuh : 432
 Jalal-ud-Din-Khalji : 749
 Jalesar : 40, 48
 Jallianwala Bagh : 70
 Jallu : 41, 42
 Jamalpur : 258
 Jamalpur Sheikhian : 130
 Jampur : 129
 Janam Ashtami : 95
 Janata Party : 704, 708, 709, 711
 Janauli : 256
 Japan : 614
 Jargali : 257
 Jasat : 541
 Jassa Singh : 50
 Jat(s) : 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 61, 93, 101, 102, 110, 111, 113, 345, 459, 746, 750
 Jataula : 332
 Jatauli : 323, 542, 599, 749
 Jatindra Steel and Tubes Ltd. : 284, 670
 Jatusana : 216, 302, 337, 507, 508, 519, 621, 623, 705, 706, 707, 708
 Jaunpur : 41, 42
 Jauri Sampka : 332
 Javed Khan : 46
 Jawahir Singh : 48, 49, 50, 97
 Jethel : 591

Jewar : 335, 498
 Jhainsa : 622
 Jhajjar : 12, 56, 62, 66, 67, 68, 263, 320
 Jhajjar-Farrukhnagar-Gurgaon Road : 325
 Jhamrawat : 16, 44
 Jhanda : 63
 Jhar or Jair Nala : 12, 16
 Jharsa : 44, 45, 57, 65, 97, 260, 365, 423, 542, 592, 745
 Jharsainthli : 557, 743
 Jhir : 507
 Jind : 194, 687
 Jiwanian : 66
 J.K. Bhonsle, General : 610
 J. M. A. Industries Ltd. : 285, 669, 672
 Jodhpur : 54, 55, 67, 68, 154
 Jogan Pir : 93
 Jullunder : 126, 354, 750
 J.V. Electronics (P) Ltd. : 287
 Jwala Textiles Mills, Gurgaon : 672, 676

K

Kabulpur Bangar : 18
 Kabulpur Kalan : 18
 Kachuwaha : 105
 Kaisths : 110
 Kalanaur : 71
 Kaliawas : 263
 Kalika Bas : 257
 Kalwa : 687
 Kalwari : 545
 Kamal Bus Service (P) Ltd., Dehi : 329
 Kambos : 101, 102, 749
 Kamla Nehru College, Jatauli (Hailey Mandi) : 597, 599, 749
 Kanaud : 53, 55, 67
 Kanauj : 35
 Kandaghat : 354
 Kanigarhi : 335
 Kanigarhi : 335
 Kanmeda : 15, 161
 Kanpur : 307
 Kansa : 98
 Kansli : 661
 Kapesra : 547
 Karna : 35
 Karnal : 2, 53, 130, 214, 236, 238, 260, 279, 323, 382, 536, 596, 727

- Karoli : 334
 Kasan : 14, 20, 22, 260, 346, 347, 541, 715
 Kashmir : 130
 Kasturba Sewa Sadan, Faridabad : 681
 Kathela : 507
 Kauravas : 1, 585
 Kaurlia : 638
 Kautilya : 421
 Kelvinator of India Ltd. : 283, 669, 672
 Kennedy : 68
 Kenya : 283, 286
 Kerala : 727
 Keshapur : 96, 97
 Kesri Singh : 51
 K.G. Khosla & Co. (P) Ltd. : 283, 669
 Khadi and Village Industries Commission : 298
 Khadi Board : 207
 Khaika : 13
 Khajuri : 266
 Khajurka : 544
 Khaleta : 251
 Khalilpur : 9, 10, 16, 17, 256, 332, 535
 Khamluka : 257
 Khanbi : 320, 549
 Khandoji Holkar : 47, 48
 Khandsa : 69, 347
 Khan Jahan : 37
 Khan Mohammadpur : 257
 Khanpur : 44, 425, 432
 Khanpur Ghati : 216, 320
 Khanzada (s) : 38, 42, 61, 749, 750, 751
 Kkarkhara : 14
 Kharoli : 15
 Khatri : 101, 103
 Kherda : 64
 Kher Daula : 541, 714
 Kheri : 64, 65
 Kheri Kalan : 651, 715
 Kheria : 347, 661
 Kheria Khurd : 257
 Kheria Punahana : 101
 Kherli Kalan : 163
 Kherli Kankar : 9
 Khetiwat : 535
 Khilafat : 71
 Khirbi : 256
 Khizrabad : 45, 48, 49
 Khizr Khan : 40, 41
 Khol : 150, 228, 251, 337, 412, 416, 507, 508, 519, 621, 623
 Khor : 541
 Khorli : 251, 506
 Khorli Shah Chokhi : 101
 Kkotala Serai : 69, 70
 Kirkee : 354
 Kirpai (Lalita) : 96
 Kishangarh : 53
 Kishan Singh : 49, 51
 Kithwari : 320
 Kohana (Lohana) : 44
 Koka Chauhan : 38
 Koli : 48
 Koran : 109, 585
 Kosi : 53, 320
 Kot : 18, 63
 Kotla (Kotla) : 38, 40, 44, 58, 161, 258, 425, 432, 747
 Kot Bahin : 256
 Kothari Commission : 357
 Kot Kasam : 3, 12, 320
 Kotla Dahar : 11
 Kotla Dahar Jheel : 9, 10
 Kotla Jheel : 38, 166, 167, 168, 428, 434
 Kot Mangla Mitaka : 63
 Kot Putli : 54
 Kot Qasim : 55
 Kotvan : 52
 Krishna : 91, 92, 95, 98, 101, 102, 336, 754
 Kujesar : 557, 743
 Kultajpur : 257
 Kululka : 63
 Kumaon Hills : 43
 Kumhars : 103
 Kumher : 48
 Kund : 302, 337, 506, 547
 Kundal : 507, 545
 Kurali : 529, 612
 Kurukshetra : 126, 727
 Kurukshetra University : 444, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 608, 635, 751
 Kushanas : 35, 752, 753, 754
 Kutab Khan Khanzada : 749
 Kutani : 12
 Kuwait : 283, 286

L

- Ladakh : 346
 Ladhala : 255
 Ladoji-Deshmukh : 54
 La-Fashion Garments : 285
 Lahore : 41, 71, 72, 307, 510, 727
 Lakarpur : 99, 543, 551, 743
 Lake, General : 57
 Lakhnaula : 347
 Lal Das : 100, 119
 Laldee Private Limited, Faridabad : 672
 Lalpur : 254, 255
 Lalsot : 54
 Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 : 298
 Landoha : 14, 15, 16, 161, 165, 166, 168
 Landoha Nala : 164, 254, 534
 Land Preservation Act, 1900 : 24
 Laxmi Flour Mills : 281
 Life Insurance Corporation : 304, 665
 Lemont Garments : 285
 Likhri : 102
 Lions Club, Faridabad : 725
 Lions International : 725
 Lloyds Tools India : 284
 Lohari : 12
 Loharu : 58, 424
 Lohinga Kalan : 101, 258
 Lord Lake : 748
 Lord Lawrence (John Lawrence) : 15
 Luck Auto Ancillary Ltd. : 284
 Lucknow : 307
 Ludhiana : 126
 Lumsden : 507
 Lundawat : 105

M

- Machhana : 687
 Maconachie : 146
 Macpherson : 64
 Madalpur : 17
 Madapur : 15
 Madhya Pradesh : 183, 313, 480
 Madnia : 334
 Madras : 267
 Magpie Tourist Complex, Faridabad : 336, 758
 Mahabharata : 35, 119, 748, 753
 Mahadii Sindhia : 53, 54, 55, 56, 57
 Maharashtra : 324, 480
 Mahatma Gandhi : 69, 70, 71, 72, 371
 Mahauli (Maholi) : 11, 256, 334
 Mahavatpur : 334
 Mahavira : 93
 Mahendragarh : 1, 4, 8, 12, 53, 80, 129, 181, 213, 219, 226, 263, 282, 301, 302, 303, 324, 325, 338, 404, 416, 513, 519, 538, 673, 687, 697, 704, 708
 Mahila Ashram, Rohtak : 127
 Mahi Lal : 346
 Mahmudpur : 263, 266
 Mahun : 64
 Maidangarhi : 51
 Majaula : 508
 Majesar : 190
 Makanpur : 335
 Makrola : 547
 Malab : 58, 102, 258, 545, 752
 Malaysia : 285
 Malhai : 251
 Malhar Rao Holker : 47, 49
 Malik Feruz Ali Khan Jahan : 39
 Mallah : 110
 Mallu Iqbal Khan : 41
 Malow : 334
 Malt India Pvt. Ltd. : 281
 Mamlika : 257
 Mandasor : 35
 Mandha : 250
 Mandi Khara : 103, 257, 347, 546
 Mandkula (Mandkola) : 21, 320, 325, 330, 591, 612, 621, 622, 651
 Manesar : 14, 23, 299, 324, 347
 Mangar : 22
 Manger nala : 18
 Manjauli : 334, 621, 622
 Manpur : 256, 534, 641, 687
 Manota : 258
 Manu : 421
 Marathas : 45, 46, 49, 50, 55, 56, 59
 Maratha War : 57
 Marora : 216, 258
 Maruti Limited, Gurgaon : 672
 Masani : 93
 Mashad Ali Khawas Khan : 43

- Masnad Ali : 40
 Mathura : 1, 11, 16, 36, 48, 60, 154, 155, 255, 268, 287, 307, 636, 751, 753, 754
 Mauzamabad : 255
 Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 : 470
 Meerut : 54, 59, 238
 Mehar Chand Mahajan : 509
 Mehndawari Nadi (Nala) : 9, 10, 16
 Mehrauli : 13, 508
 Meo(s) : 36, 37, 38, 49, 61, 63, 64, 72, 73, 87, 88, 93, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, 119, 127, 140, 141, 248, 297, 347, 435, 438, 459, 493, 494, 504, 585
 Meo Kheda : 105
 Meola or Mewla Maharajpur : 17, 18, 190, 299, 543, 704, 708, 743
 Meoli : 432
 Meoli Kalan : 661
 Merft : 55
 Metal Box Company of India Ltd., Faridabad : 669
 Mewat College, Nagina : 597, 602
 Mewat Education Board, Nuh : 730
 Mewat Hills : 7
 Mewati(s) : 41, 49, 53, 60, 61, 62, 65, 88, 89, 119
 Mewat Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Delhi : 329
 Mianwali : 87, 89, 128, 129, 130
 Midland Cycle and Motor Industries : 284
 Mines Act, 1952 : 679
 Minto Morely Reform : 68
 Miran Hussain Jang : 36
 Mirkhan : 65
 Mirpur : 621, 623
 Mirpur Kurali : 544
 Mirza Ismail Beg : 54, 55, 56
 Mirza Jawan Bakht : 50
 Mirza Muhammad Shafi : 53
 Mirza Najaf Khan : 50, 52, 53
 Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 : 677
 Mission Hospital, Palwal : 651
 Mitheul : 47
 Mitrasen Ahir : 52, 54
 M. L. Manchanda and Co. : 286
 Mohabatpur : 532
 Mohammadpur : 257
 Mohammadpur Nuh : 432
 Mohlaka : 163
 Mohna : 334, 337, 621
 Molarband : 70
 Mongol : 37
 Morara : 163
 Moti Begum : 56
 Motoren Industries : 283
 Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 : 480, 481
 Mubarak Khan : 40, 42
 Mubarak Shah : 41, 42
 Mubrikpur : 98, 263, 281, 687, 744
 Mughals : 2, 3, 36, 43, 44, 45, 50, 51, 53, 55, 58, 97, 422, 740, 748, 750
 Muhammad : 39, 40
 Muhammadans : 89
 Muhammad Azim : 67
 Muhammad Beg Hamadani : 53, 54
 Muhammad Pur Meo : 23, 62
 Muhammad Shah : 42, 45
 Muhammad Shah Ali Sur : 43
 Muhammed Ali Jinah : 73
 Muharram : 101
 Muhena : 61, 102
 Muhmud Tughlaq : 40
 Multan : 41
 Multhah : 432
 Mundka : 472
 Munib Beg : 53
 Musa : 544
 Musalman : 110
 Musalman Gaurwas : 110
 Musavi Khan : 49
 Muslim(s) : 36, 37, 69, 70, 71, 80, 87, 90, 91, 93, 95, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 110, 116, 125, 126, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 217, 290, 497, 504, 510, 585, 619, 637, 737, 752
 Muslim League : 73
 Murad Beg : 53
 Murtaza Khan : 45, 46, 748
 Muzaffargarh : 88, 89, 128, 129, 130
 Muzzamabad : 18
 Muzzud-din Muhammad Ghuri : 36

- Nabha : 354
 Nabi Khan : 119
 Nagar Mal : 50
 Nagina : 16, 44, 70, 101, 102, 163, 216, 310, 337, 342, 425, 546, 612, 621, 651
 Nagina-Hodel Road : 752, 753
 Nagli : 15, 161
 Nahar Khan : 42
 Nahar Singh : 59, 66, 740
 Nahirika : 64
 Nai : 96, 104,
 Nai Nangal : 163
 Najafgarh : 9, 161
 Najafgarh drain : 14, 148
 Najafgarh Jheel : 8, 12, 13, 14, 148
 Najaf Khan : 52
 Najaf Quli Khan : 45, 51, 52, 53, 56
 Najib-ud-daulah : 46, 50
 Nakrolla : 714
 Nandgaon : 53
 Nandi : 92
 Nangal Hydel Channel : 157
 Nagal Mubark'ur : 687
 Nangla Brahman : 255
 Nangla Gujran : 17
 Nangla Peruke : 255
 Nangla Sunehri : 255
 Nanglia : 255
 Nanuka : 13
 Nanu Kalan : 96
 Narain Singh Koak, Major : 346
 Narhaoli : 543
 Narnaul : 67, 68, 129, 130, 338, 513, 528
 Narsinghpur : 592
 Narwana : 536
 Narwana Branch : 157, 158
 Nasir-ud-din Mahmud (Shah) : 37, 40
 Nasir ud-din Nusrat Shah : 47
 National Dairy Development Board : 231
 National Extension Service : 416
 National Labour Organisation : 674, 675
 National Small Scale Industries Corporation : 277, 278
 National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore : 634
 Naurangpur : 14, 65
 Naurangpur : 14, 65
 Nawal Singh : 51, 52
 Nazzam-ul-Haqq : 751
 Neem Khera : 168, 258
 Nefa : 346, 723
 Nepal : 283, 284, 285
 New Delhi : 154, 330, 632, 677, 681, 739
 Nigeria : 285
 Nihal Dey : 123
 Nimant : 319, 507
 Niwani : 687
 Noagaon : 14, 15
 Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 : 457
 Northern India Iron & Steel Co., Faridabad : 672
 Northern Railway : 251, 332, 743
 North-West Frontier Province : 627, 681, 741
 Nuchem Plastics Ltd. : 286, 669
 Nuh : 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17, 23, 49, 57, 58, 60, 61, 65, 70, 72, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 91, 93, 96, 100, 101, 106, 130, 131, 133, 134, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 161, 162, 164, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 188, 204, 207, 213, 218, 219, 231, 233, 246, 248, 250, 254, 256, 257, 258, 260, 262, 263, 268, 281, 297, 299, 302, 303, 307, 309, 310, 312, 313, 319, 320, 324, 425, 330, 331, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 347, 357, 381, 401, 403, 404, 405, 409, 416, 418, 420, 427, 428, 430, 432, 435, 436, 437, 438, 446, 447, 449, 451, 459, 466, 507, 508, 519, 520, 526, 527, 528, 531, 534, 538, 539, 540, 545, 547, 555, 556, 571, 577, 589, 597, 601, 612, 617, 619, 620, 621, 630, 636, 637, 641, 642, 651, 660, 661, 662, 665, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 715, 737, 738, 747, 752
 Nuh Drain : 17, 168
 Nuh-Hodel Road : 752, 753
 Nuh-Palwal Road : 24, 325
 Nur Khan : 65
 Nurullah Shah : 119
 Nusrat Khan : 41

O

Okhla : 154
 Okhla Barrage : 157, 158, 159
 Onkar Singh : 346
 Orient General Industries Ltd., Faridabad : 672
 Oswal Engg. and General Works : 286
 Ottino Engg. Corporation : 284
 Oudh : 265

P

Padla : 257
 Pahari : 320
 Pahari Kaman Drain : 16
 Pahari-Kaman-Govardhan Drain : 168
 Pahari Kandla : 10
 Paila : 543
 Pakistan : 80, 87, 111, 117, 125, 128, 131, 132, 138, 140, 141, 217, 269, 290, 307, 346, 462, 562, 599, 681, 727
 Pakistani Aggression, 1965 : 346, 513
 Pakistani Aggression, 1971 : 346, 347, 513
 Pali : 17, 19, 57, 98, 508, 543, 612
 Pali Pukhal : 59
 Palla : 543, 557, 742
 Palwal : 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 23, 28, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 54, 46, 57, 60, 62, 63, 64, 70, 80, 83, 84, 85, 90, 95, 98, 99, 102, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 135, 136, 139, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 172, 173, 176, 179, 182, 187, 188, 191, 193, 194, 204, 207, 213, 219, 228, 230, 242, 245, 246, 248, 250, 254, 255, 256, 260, 266, 268, 281, 282, 287, 288, 290, 299, 303, 304, 307, 309, 310, 312, 313, 315, 316, 317, 320, 324, 328, 331, 332, 337, 339, 340, 341, 342, 345, 346, 347, 357, 381, 402, 403, 404, 405, 409, 416, 418, 420, 423, 427, 428, 431, 433, 436, 437, 446, 447, 449, 451, 459, 466, 478, 482, 483, 506, 507, 508, 510, 513, 519, 522, 526, 531, 536, 538, 539, 540, 545, 547, 548, 553, 555, 556, 564, 575, 577, 591, 597, 604, 608, 612, 617, 619, 620, 621, 626, 636, 641, 642, 650, 651, 653, 660, 661, 662, 665, 685, 687, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 712, 717, 739, 747, 752, 753
 Palwal Hathin-Uttawar-Shikrawa-Bhadas Road : 325, 752
 Palwal-Narnaul Road : 319
 Palwal-Rewari Road : 24
 Palwal-Sohna-Rewari Road : 320
 Panchauka : 63
 Panchgaon : 163, 715
 Pandava(s) : 1, 35, 585, 745, 748, 754
 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Government College, Faridabad : 597, 598
 Panhera Khurd : 543
 Panipat : 43, 382
 Panjabi : 89, 589, 617, 712
 Panjab University : 126, 597
 Parasnath (Parasva) : 93
 Parsaun : 17
 Parsis : 90
 Partapbas : 258
 Partapgarh : 687
 Partap Steel Rolling Mill, Ballabgarh : 669
 Parthians : 35
 Partition : 89, 100, 102, 118, 125, 137, 141, 217, 497, 498, 504, 510, 562, 582, 599
 Parvati : 99
 Patan : 55, 687
 Patauda : 325
 Pataudi : 4, 5, 13, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 69, 84, 85, 96, 98, 130, 135, 151, 159, 172, 173, 177, 193, 204, 214, 217, 256, 282, 289, 299, 309, 310, 312, 313, 317, 325, 330, 331, 337, 338, 340, 341, 402, 403, 405, 416, 424, 425, 446, 447, 473, 507, 508, 536, 542, 556, 567, 568, 582, 612, 621, 651, 663, 704, 705, 706, 708, 748, 749
 Pathans : 61, 89, 422
 Partharhari : 347
 Patiali : 130
 Patli : 313, 332
 Patli Hazipur : 612
 Patna : 190, 307
 Payen Talbros (P) Ltd. : 283
 Pelak : 544
 PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab Union) : 4
 Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1955 : 464
 Perron : 45
 Persian : 586
 Peter Jackson : 759
 Phillipine : 283

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

INDEX

Phul Singh, Naib Subedar : 346
 Pigaon : 545
 Pilibhit : 265
 Pinangwan : 44, 60, 64, 65, 198, 216, 299, 311, 424, 612, 621, 622, 753
 Pingor : 54, 102, 266
 Pinjore : 194
 Pir-Mohammad : 43
 Pirthala : 256, 507, 539, 612, 687
 Planning Commission : 401
 Plasser and Thesiser Pvt. Ltd. : 286
 P. N. Bhatia, Captain : 346
 Poland : 285
 Praja Socialist Party : 705, 710
 Pralambasur : 98
 Pratiharas : 36
 Printers House (P) Ltd. : 286
 Prithviraj Chauhan (Chahamana) : 36
 Prostolite of India Ltd. : 284, 670
 Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 : 686
 Pulpurhya : 508
 Punnahana : 21, 32, 57, 59, 60, 101, 102, 150, 172, 173, 177, 182, 187, 191, 227, 233, 311, 319, 337, 340, 341, 342, 401, 404, 416, 472, 507, 519, 546, 547, 555, 612, 620, 651
 Punchgarh : 750
 Pundlot : 104
 Pune : 354, 723
 Punjab : 3, 37, 43, 58, 59, 70, 71, 72, 79, 80, 87, 123, 125, 146, 216, 259, 265, 419, 480, 510, 514, 521, 540, 549, 587, 622, 641, 677, 681, 694, 704, 708, 742
 Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961 : 310
 Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 : 297
 Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh : 522
 Punjab Backward Classes (Grant of Loans) Act, 1957 : 689
 Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rate Act, 1952 : 458
 Punjab Bhudan Yagna Act, 1955 : 460, 463
 Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1963 : 444, 456
 Punjab District Boards Act XX, 1883 : 453, 582
 Punjab District Boards (Temporary Constitution) Act, 1954 : 583
 Punjab Electricity Board : 289
 Punjab Entertainments (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954 : 470, 483
 Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936 : 482
 Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955 : 470, 482
 Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914 : 247
 Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1941 : 475
 Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Act, 1962 : 516
 Punjab Grant Panchayat Act, 1952 : 417, 511, 525, 578
 Punjabi Suba Agitation : 575
 Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1901 : 215
 Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900 : 250
 Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 : 441, 444, 445
 Punjab Land Revenue (Additional Charges) Act, 1960 : 440
 Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, XIX of 1958 : 441, 442
 Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1955 : 441, 444
 Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1956 : 440
 Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958 : 440, 443, 455
 Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 : 440, 443
 Punjab Legislative Assembly (Punjab Vidhan Sabha) : 73, 704, 705, 706
 Punjab Legislative Council : 68
 Punjab Local Option Act, 1923 : 470
 Punjab Local Rates (XX) Act, 1871 : 453, 582
 Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939 : 470, 484
 Punjab Municipal Act, 1884 : 573
 Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 : 556, 567
 Punjab Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 : 556
 Punjab National Bank : 299, 561
 Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952 : 460, 461
 Punjab Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads Act, 1961 : 445, 579

942

Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952 : 470, 473, 480
 Punjab Primary Education Act, 1918 : 587
 Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Act, 1956 : 470, 485
 Punjab Registration of Money-Lenders' Act, 1938 : 297
 Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957 : 460, 464
 Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Area Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963 : 558, 576
 Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 : 460, 461, 464
 Punjab Small Town Act, 1921 : 556
 Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935 : 297
 Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922 : 557, 576, 577
 Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940 : 470, 478, 479
 Punjab Village Common Land (Regulation) Act, 1961 : 460, 464, 687
 Punjab Wakf Board, Ambala Contonment : 730, 737
 Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941 : 316
 Punjana : 687

Q

Qabulpur Bangar : 255
 Qaddu : 41
 Qudsia Begum : 46
 Quit India Movement, 1942 : 72, 515
 Quth-ud-din Aibak : 36

R

Rabpura : 334
 Radha : 92
 Rahewan : 5
 Rahima Banu : 638
 Rahimpur Ghatti : 335
 Raipur : 250, 267
 Raisina : 7, 62, 250
 Rajanpur : 129
 Rajasthan : 1, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 36, 68, 95, 155, 156, 157, 158, 164, 166, 206,

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTE

236, 241, 246, 252, 254, 257, 307, 324, 325, 471, 480, 501, 505, 512, 546, 548, 635, 698
 Rajasthan Canal : 257
 Rajasthan Road Transport Corporation : 329
 Rajhera : 257
 Rajkha : 7
 Rajkha Hills : 16
 Rajoli : 256
 Rajpura : 255, 661
 Rajput(s) : 45, 61, 63, 79, 101, 102, 103, 110, 127, 143, 248, 267, 345, 749, 750
 Rajputana : 52, 55, 79, 265
 Rajya Sainik Board, Haryana, Chandigarh : 722
 Raksha Bandhan : 123
 Rama : 91, 92, 336
 Rambas : 16
 Ramesh Chand, Naik : 346
 Ramgarh : 15
 Ramjas : 65
 Rampura : 58, 65, 157
 Ramsay : 64
 Ram Sewak : 55
 Ranauta : 257, 258
 Ranghars : 62
 Ranhera : 557, 743
 Raniaki : 257
 Ranika : 256, 258
 Ranishwar Poultry and Breeding Farm : 282
 Ranjit Singh : 51
 Rann of Kutch : 11
 Ransika : 101
 Rao Kishan Gopal : 67
 Rao Lal Singh : 603
 Rao Lal Singh College of Education, Sidhrawli : 603
 Rao Mohar Singh College of Education, Behrampur : 603
 Rao Tula Ram : 58, 65, 66, 67, 68
 Rasulpur : 65, 102, 320, 337, 621
 Ratawat : 105
 Rathiwas : 13, 216
 Rathors : 103
 Ratipur : 256

INDEX

Rattanchand Harjasrai (Mouldings) Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad : 670, 672
 Ravi : 155, 157
 Rehna : 250
 Republican Party : 702, 703, 708, 710
 Republican Party (K) : 703, 708
 Rethaura : 96
 Rewari : 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 35, 36, 43, 44, 45, 50, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 65, 66, 67, 68, 79, 80, 83, 84, 91, 93, 126, 127, 130, 131, 133, 135, 136, 139, 147, 149, 150, 152, 169, 170, 218, 219, 224, 226, 227, 228, 230, 231, 260, 261, 262, 263, 267, 302, 303, 304, 307, 311, 319, 320, 328, 331, 332, 337, 338, 345, 357, 381, 391, 393, 402, 404, 416, 423, 424, 427, 428, 429, 435, 436, 437, 449, 506, 507, 508, 510, 513, 519, 547, 568, 573, 588, 619, 620, 621, 622, 641, 642, 650, 668, 673, 687, 697, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 745, 749
 Rewari-Pataudi Road : 12
 Rewari Primary Land Development Bank : 219
 Rewason : 661
 Righar : 256
 Rigveda : 11
 Rithaj : 247, 251, 347
 R.K.M. Educational and Charitable Trust, Faridabad : 700
 R.K. Phorhia Pvt. Ltd. : 285
 Rohtak : 1, 2, 56, 68, 127, 260, 263, 328, 471, 486, 517, 527, 538, 611, 632, 667, 695, 743
 Ronda S.A., Switzerland : 273
 Rotary Club, Faridabad : 723, 730
 Rotary Club, Gurgaon : 730
 Rotary International : 724
 Rowlatt Act : 69, 70
 Ruhelas : 46
 Rundhi : 332
 Rupraka : 63, 64
 Rural Artisan Training Centre, Sohna : 605, 607

S

Saadullah Khan : 119
 Sabupura : 255
 Sadar-ud-din : 64, 65

Sadipur : 257
 Sadrana : 263, 266
 Safdar Jang : 45, 46
 Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi : 632
 Safidon : 687
 Sahibi or Sabi Nadi : 12, 13, 14, 129, 130, 159, 255, 256, 324, 535, 619
 Sahjawas : 543
 Saidpur : 263, 266
 Sailami Nala : 19
 Sailana : 60, 263
 Sakras : 16, 44, 101, 257, 425
 Salim Shah : 43
 Samana : 59
 Sambar Pal : 38
 Sambhar : 307
 Sambhar Lake : 23
 Samepur : 255
 Sammu Singh : 104
 Samudragupta : 35
 Sanatan Dharam College, Palwal : 597, 748
 Sangarpur : 546
 Sanghel : 9, 79, 256, 347, 752
 Sanghel-Ujina Jheel : 9, 11
 Sangher : 128
 Sanpka : 541
 Sanpki Nangli : 251
 Sansis : 98
 Sanskrit : 550, 585, 608, 712
 Santhmari : 425
 Santhwari : 44, 216
 Sant Nirankari Lok Priya College, Sohna : 597, 602, 751
 Sant Ram : 346
 Santosh Chauhan, Major : 346
 Santosh Exports : 285
 Sanulba : 49
 Sapanki : 545
 Sarahala : 256
 Sarai : 24, 299
 Sarai Khwaja : 547, 557, 743
 Saran : 17, 543, 557, 743
 Saraswati : 11
 Sarmathla : 9, 10, 18, 162
 Sarurpur : 17
 Sarvar-ul-Mulk : 41
 Satluj : 11, 35, 155
 Satyapal : 70

- Sawan Singh : 750
 Sayyid : 41, 89, 93
 Scythians : 35
 Second Five Year Plan : 550
 Second Maratha War : 57
 Seharala Drain : 19
 Seeli : 102
 Sethi Industrial Corporation : 286
 Sewar Hills : 12
 Sewa Samiti, Faridabad : 735
 Sewa Samiti Hospital, Faridabad : 651
 Shadi Lal, Sir : 359, 622
 Shafi : 53
 Shah Alam II : 50
 Shah Chekha : 100, 257
 Shahid Smarak College, Tigaon : 597, 599
 Shah Jahan : 748
 Shahjahanpur : 4, 57, 58, 65, 320, 324, 334, 337, 507, 508, 519
 Shah-Nizamuddin : 54
 Shahpur : 64
 Shahpur Kalal : 255
 Shahzadpur : 163
 Shaikh Farid : 741
 Shamapur : 17
 Shama Tourist Complex, Gurgaon : 336, 758
 Shamaspur : 115, 541
 Shams-ud-din : 59
 Shams-ud-din Iltutmish : 37
 Shankarpuri : 14
 Shareo Industries(P) Ltd. : 284
 Sharqi : 41, 42
 Sheikhawati : 53, 67, 88
 Sheikh Musa : 100, 747
 Shiekhpur : 255, 334
 Sheikhs : 127
 Shergpur : 255
 Sher Shah Suri : 43, 422
 Shihab-ud-din : 748
 Shikohpur : 347, 541, 612, 714
 Shikrawah : 65, 257
 Shishmawala : 335
 Shiva : 91, 99
 Shivratri : 95
 Sholaka : 332, 506
 Shoheers, Brigadier-General : 62, 63, 66, 67
 Shri Sanatan Dharam Mahavir Dal,
 Gurgaon : 734
 Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Gurgaon : 733
 Shri Shakti Seva Dal, Gurgaon : 736
 Siberia : 30, 757, 759
 Sidha Engg. Works : 286
 Sidhrawli (Sidhrawali) : 13, 216, 530, 542, 600, 612, 715
 Siha : 256
 Sihi : 119, 543, 557, 743, 754
 Sihol : 347
 Sikandrabad : 46, 334
 Sikandar Hayat Khan : 73
 Sikandarpur : 22, 472, 547, 714
 Sikh(s) : 50, 80, 90, 93, 125, 140, 290
 Sikri : 9, 10, 46, 51, 508, 715
 Silani : 257, 542
 Simla : 248
 Sind : 129
 Sindhia : 3
 Singapore : 282, 283, 284
 Singha : 96, 97, 752
 Sirhole : 162
 Singh Ram, Chaudhary : 96
 Sirdhana : 745
 Sirohi : 18
 Sirsa : 194, 323
 Sir Shadi Lal Maternity Hospital, Rewari : 623
 Sisanla : 163
 Sita : 92
 Sitaram : 52
 Sitla Mata : 93, 96
 Skytone Electricals (India), Faridabad : 672
 Small Farmers Development Agency : 174, 224, 225, 281, 300
 Socialist Party : 705, 710
 Sohna : 6, 7, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 32, 44, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 84, 85, 125, 129, 135, 150, 159, 160, 163, 172, 173, 177, 194, 195, 204, 207, 224, 230, 232, 242, 245, 246, 250, 251, 268, 273, 299, 302, 307, 309, 310, 319, 320, 324, 325, 330, 331, 335, 340, 341, 342, 361, 401, 403, 416, 424, 482, 507, 508, 512, 519, 527, 529, 542, 555, 556, 570, 577, 617, 620, 654, 657, 661, 662, 665, 687, 704, 706, 707, 708, 749, 751, 755

- Sohna-Firozpur Road : 260
 Sohna-Hathin Road : 751
 Sohna-Rewari Road : 12, 163
 Sohna Sulphur Springs and Tourist Complex : 760
 Solra (Sohlra) : 254, 255, 334, 621, 622
 Sombre : 57
 Sondh : 256, 753
 Sondhad : 246, 544
 Sonipat : 279
 Sorath : 123
 Saudi Arabia : 284
 Spain : 286
 Sravan Kumar : 754
 Srivastva, K.M. : 753
 State Bank of India : 273, 274, 281, 299, 409, 539
 State Bank of Patiala : 539
 State Institute of Education, Haryana, Gurgaon : 596
 St. John Ambulance Association : 716, 717, 719
 Subhash Chander Bose : 72
 Sudan : 283
 Sukhpal Singh, Major : 346
 Sukhpuri : 257
 Sukhrali : 541, 592, 714
 Sultanpur : 23, 24, 30, 257, 263, 266, 325, 512, 755
 Sultanpur Kaliawas : 332
 Sultanpur Lake : 11, 335, 529, 759
 Sultanpur Lake Bird Sanctuary : 759
 Sunari : 13
 Super Seals (India) Pvt. Ltd. : 283, 670, 672
 Suraj : 99
 Suraj Kund : 99, 247, 335, 472, 512, 544, 547, 696, 755, 756, 757
 Suraj Kund Tourist Complex : 755
 Suraj Mal : 45, 46, 48, 50, 58, 97, 746
 Surajpal : 755
 Surdas : 119, 754
 Suryavanshi : 103
 Swami Sharaddhanand : 70
 Swatantra Party : 706, 707, 709, 710, 711
 Sweden : 286
 Syndicate Bank : 274, 299
 Syria : 307
 Taga : 110
 Tain : 101, 257
 Talab Kishandas : 508
 Tankri : 216, 250
 Tanzania : 283, 285
 Taoru : 8, 32, 44, 49, 60, 61, 62, 63, 70, 102, 130, 161, 162, 163, 204, 299, 311, 312, 313, 317, 319, 320, 325, 341, 342, 404, 423, 435, 507, 508, 519, 545, 547, 612, 621, 705, 708
 Taoru-Pataudi Road : 24
 Tapal : 335
 Taphusi : 251
 Tappa Bilochpur : 335, 621
 Tapukra : 56
 Tardi Beg Khan : 43
 Taylor Instrument Company (India) Ltd., Faridabad : 670, 672
 Teepli : 591
 Tehran : 727
 Tej Singh : 45, 58
 Tek : 547
 Ter : 257
 Terkhand Nala : 17
 Thailand : 284
 Thanthri : 334
 Thek Nala : 16
 Third Battle of Panipat : 49
 Thomson Press India (P) Ltd. : 286, 669
 Tigaon : 98, 337, 340, 341, 342, 347, 543, 591, 599, 612, 621
 Tigra : 541
 Tihara : 98
 Tijara : 3, 12, 14, 44, 56, 320, 573
 Tikri Kalan : 18
 Tilpat (Tilaprashta) : 715, 754
 Timur : 38, 40, 60
 Tirbeni : 16
 Tohana : 687
 Tomaras : 35, 103, 105, 755
 Tractors Training Centre, Gurgaon : 213
 Trade Unions Act, 1926 : 673
 Treaty of Surji Arjungaon : 3, 57
 Tughlakabad : 755
 Tumasra : 256
 Tunga : 54

U

U.A.R. : 283, 284, 286
 Udampur : 65
 Udham Bai : 46
 Ujina : 9, 10, 44, 79, 102, 256, 257, 299, 347, 424, 545, 612, 621
 Ujina drain : 11, 16, 168, 254, 257
 Ujina Jheel : 168, 257
 U.K. : 285, 286
 Uleta : 546
 Ulhawas : 541
 Umra : 258
 Umri-Umra : 44, 257, 424
 Unchagaon : 557, 743
 UNICEF : 634, 654, 655, 657
 Unionist Party : 72, 73
 Universal Electrics Limited, Faridabad : 284, 672, 676
 Universal Steel Industries, Faridabad : 669
 Untwan : 13
 Uprising of 1857 : 3, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 68, 740, 741, 743
 Urdu : 88, 89, 617, 712
 U.S.A. : 192, 267, 271, 282, 285, 286, 307, 725
 Usha Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. : 284
 U.S.S.R. : 285, 287
 Utanghan : 154
 Utasani : 335
 Utawar : 63
 Uton : 69
 Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) : 1, 3, 11, 12, 16, 36, 85, 125, 154, 155, 158, 236, 238, 241, 248, 256, 257, 267, 268, 287, 307, 313, 333, 362, 438, 471, 480, 498, 499, 546, 548, 635, 636, 638, 698
 Uttar Pradesh Transport Corporation : 329

V

Vaish : 103
 Vaman Rao : 57
 Vankhadeshwar : 99
 Vikaramjit : 43
 Village Panchayat Act, 1922 : 578
 Visaji Krishna : 50
 Visaldeva Chahamana : 36

GURGAON DISTRICT GAZETTEER

Vishal Haryana Party : 703, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711
 Vishkarma Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Delhi : 329
 Vishnu : 91, 754

W

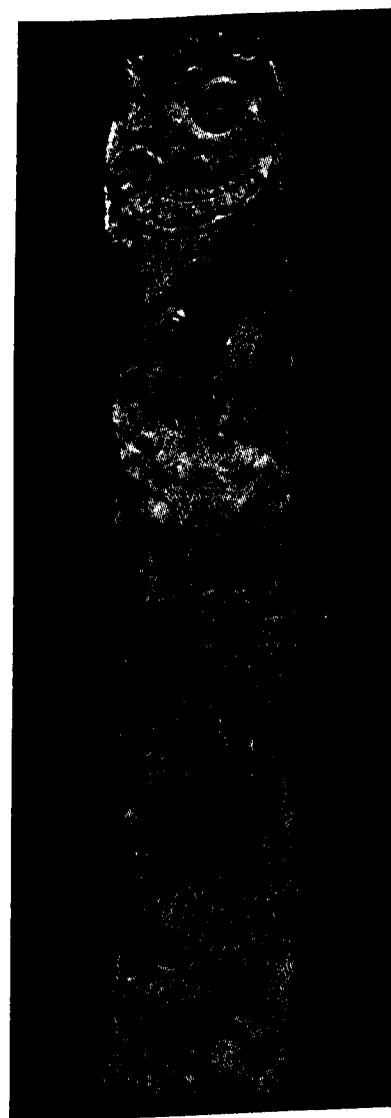
Wallace : 68
 Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962 : 317
 Wazirabad : 40, 164, 592
 Wazirpur : 557, 743
 Wealth-tax Act, 1957 : 490
 West Germany : 271, 285
 West Punjab : 125, 138, 141
 Western Railways : 331
 Western Yamuna Canal : 12, 333
 W.F. Eden : 61, 62
 W. Ford (William Ford) : 59
 William Frazer : 59
 World Health Organisation : 637, 638, 641
 World War I : 69, 427, 507, 639
 World War II : 333, 345, 353, 371, 383, 427, 440, 550, 587

Y

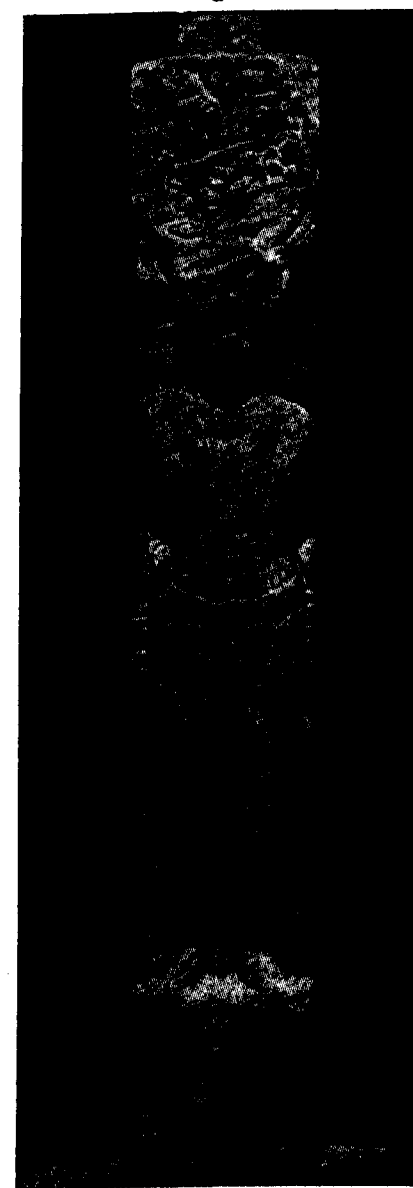
Yadavas : 103, 104
 Yadav Potteries, Gurgaon : 676
 Yadu : 102
 Yakubpur : 255
 Yamuna : 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 16, 18, 25, 28, 35, 37, 38, 40, 46, 48, 57, 98, 99, 148, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 167, 176, 247, 254, 255, 256, 333, 437, 499, 530, 532, 533, 659, 754
 Yashovaraman : 35
 Yasin Neo College, Nuh : 597, 601, 730, 747
 Yasodharman Vashnuvardhana : 35
 Yaudheyas : 35
 Yeman : 286
 Y.M.C.A. Institute of Engineering, Faridabad : 597, 603
 Yorkshire : 246
 Yudhishthira : 1, 35
 Yugoslavia : 285

Z

Zabita Khan : 50
 Zahir Pir : 95
 Zaidpur : 263, 266
 Zamindra Party : 701, 705, 710
 Zila Sainik Board : 337, 354, 411, 605, 722
 Zinat Mahal : 66
 Zirak Khan : 40



*Railing pillar, 1st century B.C.,
village Bhadas*



*Railing pillar 1st century B.C.,
Hathin*

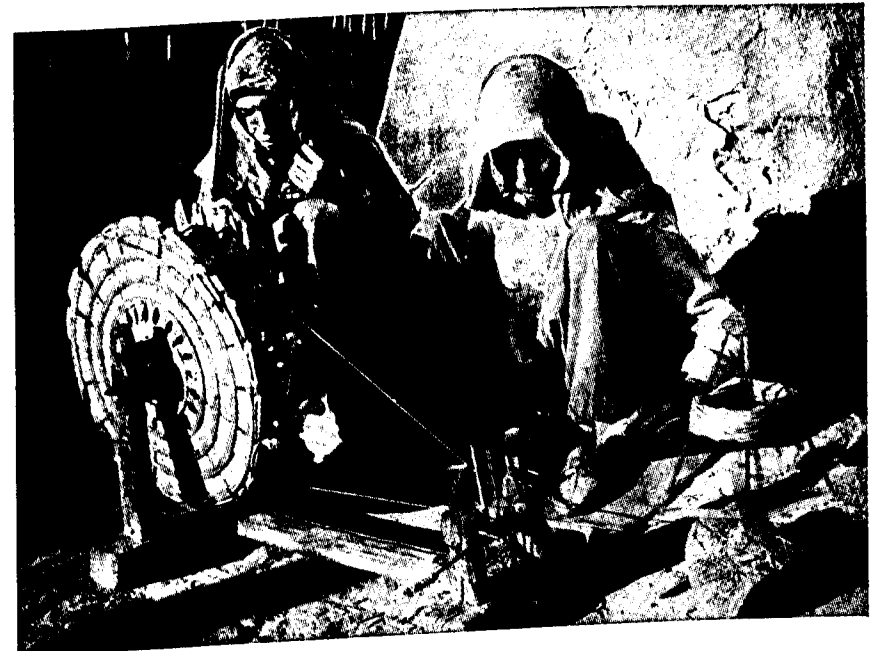
→
*Vishnu with attendants, 10th
 century A.D., village Kasan. A
 fine specimen of Hindu archi-
 tecture*



*Typical Haryanvi Folk-dance—
 symbolising rich cultural
 traditions* ↓



A village woman churning milk



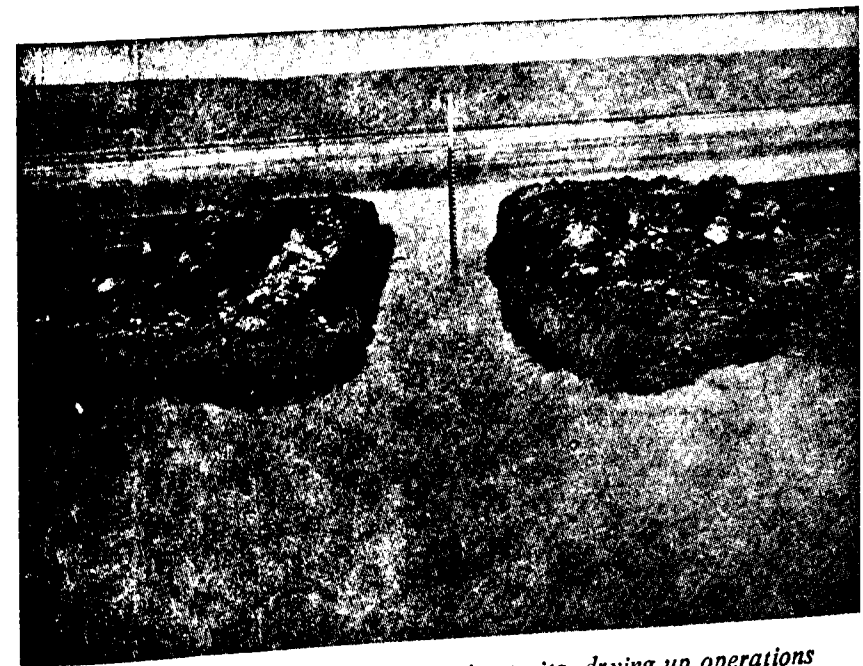
A traditional village woman spinning on Charkha



A sturdy Meo



A view of Gurgaon Canal



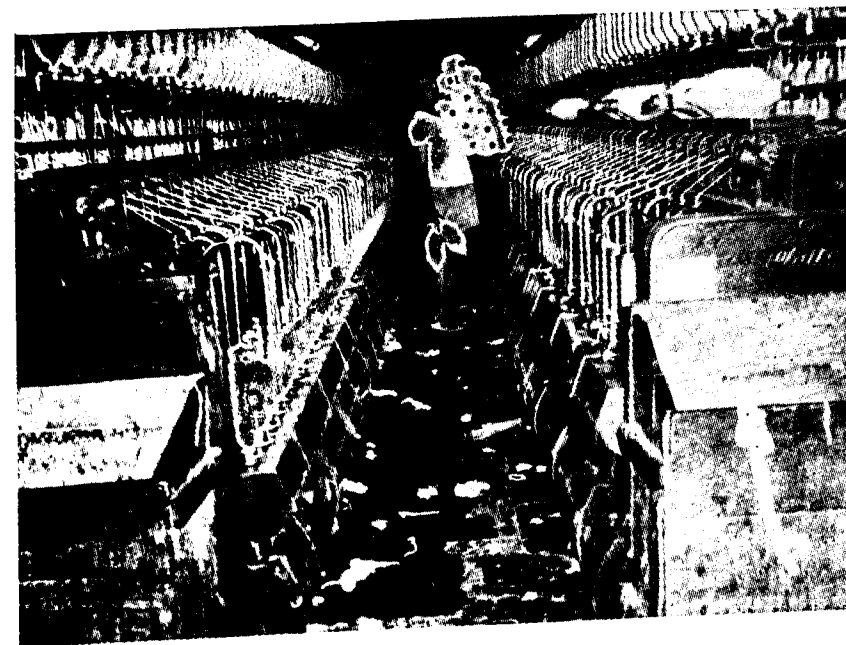
Kotla lake full of water—a scene prior to its drying up operations



Bumper bajra crop in dried up Kotla lake basin



Mechanised farming—no more victim of prejudices



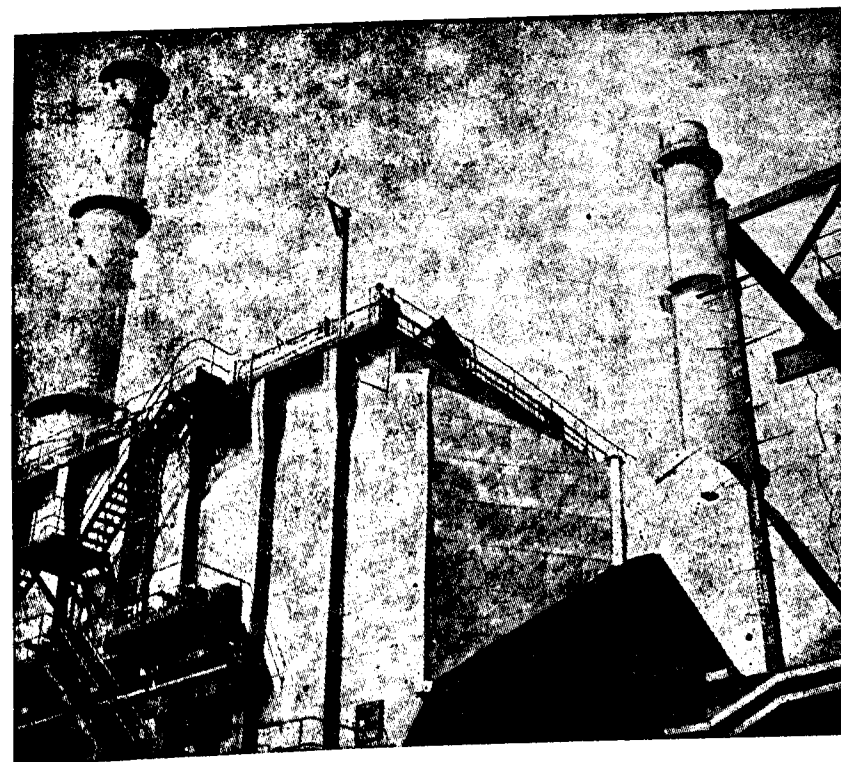
An inner view of a large-scale spinning mill, Faridabad



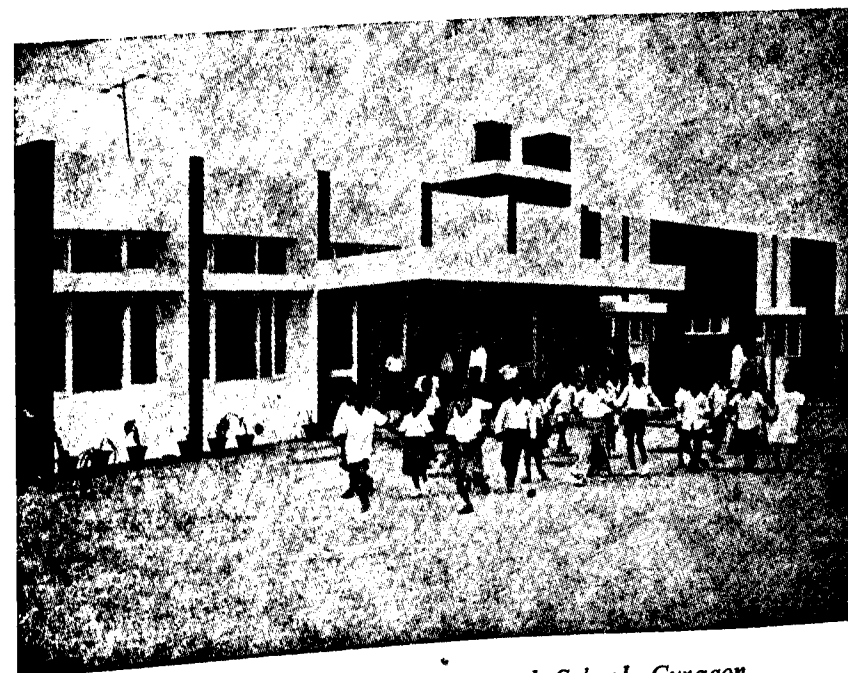
Moorah-making in progress at Farrukhnagar



General Hospital, Gurgaon



Thermal Plant, Faridabad—a new mile-stone in power generation



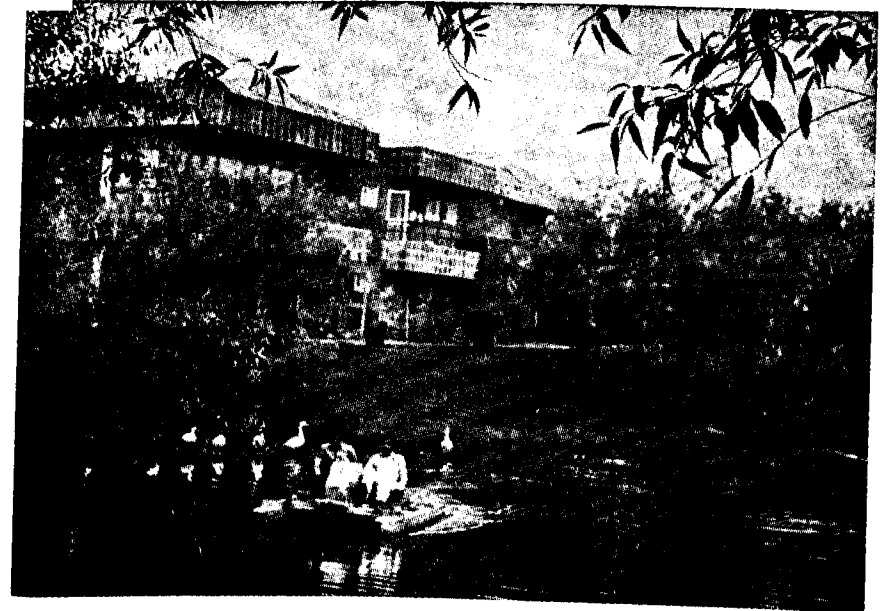
Children playing at Deaf and Dumb School, Gurgaon



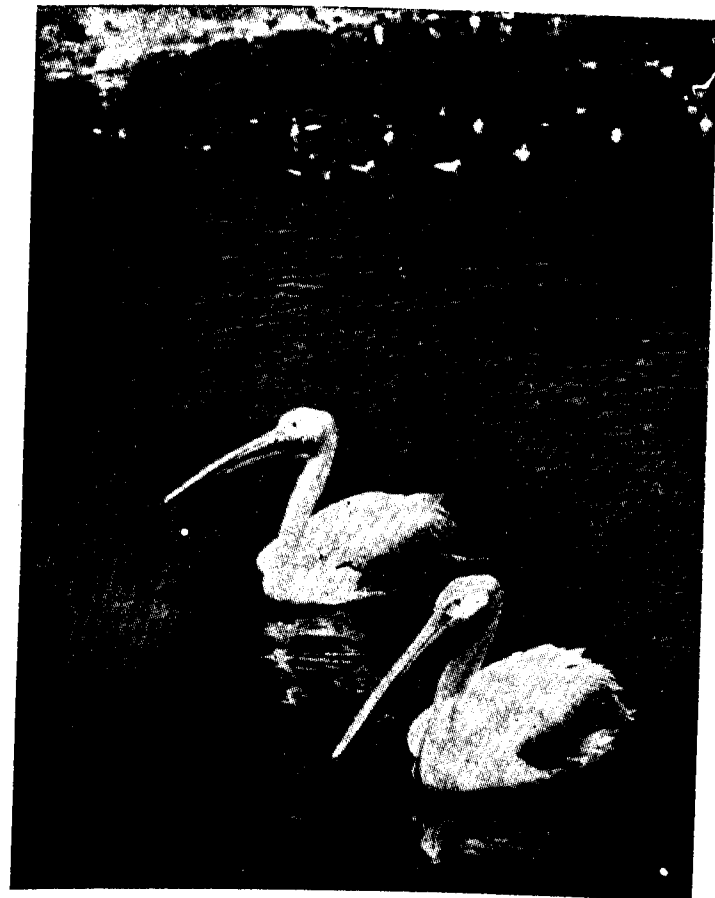
Ten centuries old Suraj Kund looking like a Roman amphitheatre



Tourists enjoying boating at Badkhal Lake



An enchanting view of Dabchick Tourist Complex, Hodal



Migratory birds at world famous Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary



A temple at the site of famous hot sulphur springs, Sohna