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HARYANA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



FARIDABAD .

Compiled by :
JEET RAM RANGA,
JOINT STATE EDITOR,
(Gazetteers)

HARYANA GAZETTEERS ORGANISATION
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
CHANDIGARH (INDIA)
1994

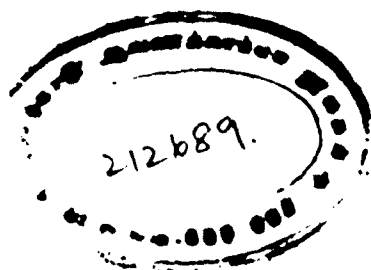
GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

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FORWORD

This is the 1st Gazetteer of the district and the eleventh in the revised series of Haryana Gazetteers. This volume depicts all important aspects of Faridabad district; physical, cultural, social and economic.

This district has a rich past steeped in antiquity with a spectacular history and a dynamic multi-layered culture. During the medieval period, the people of the area, particularly the Jats, fought tooth and nail against the despotic and tartuffe Mughal kings. At present time, the district is the hub of industries; its industrial outputs are known at national and international levels.

I have gone through the gazetter in which all main features of the district from the ancient period to 1991, have been set in systematically. I am sure that the gazetteer will be of immense use and importance to administrators, research scholars and general readers.

Chandigarh,
September, 1994.

S. K. SHARMA, I.A.S.
Financial Commissioner Revenue,
Haryana.

PREFACE

A Gazetteer throws light on our traditions. It reflects our civilization and is a mirror of society. Its study helps to illumine the unity of civilization and to develop emotional integration. The Faridabad District Gazetteer—the eleventh in series of the revised gazetteers of Haryana, contains accounts of the present and past, revealing the economic conditions, the standards of living of the people and the cultural heritage of the area. It has been dated March 31, 1991.

The Faridabad district came into existence on 15th of August 1979. Now, the district has become a hub of industries. The Faridabad town has acquired prominence in every field of industry. It is also known as 'Tractor Town', as 50% of the tractors manufactured in the country are produced here. Everything has been projected in the volume. Utmost care has been shown to present material objectively without any favour or fear. Footnotes, where ever necessary and sources of data have been indicated at relevant places.

Sh. S.K. Sharma, I.A.S., the then F.C.R. went through the manuscript and discussed with me minute details of the Volume. His seasoned advice improved the quality of the gazetteer. Smt. Jaiwanti Sheokand, I.A.S., the then Joint Secretary Revenue also threw light on the changing scenario of the status of women. On her initiative, many new points have been added in this gazetteer. In the light of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, Shri J.D. Gupta, I.A.S., Financial Commissioner Revenue, pored over the 'History Chapter' of the gazetteer. He not only inspired and encouraged the staff of the Gazetteers Unit but also gave valuable suggestions which brought refinement and improvement in the Faridabad District Gazetteer. He appreciated the drafting of the gazetteer. Shri Manik Sonawane, Special Secretary Revenue, a man of erudition, has been a centre of verve for me and the staff. He offered valuable observations on many aspects of the Faridabad District Gazetteer at the printing stage.

Shri A.K. Jain, Editor Gazetteer also handled the printing of this volume efficiently. I also express my gratitude towards the officers and the staff of gazetteers unit who bolstered my

morale by extending direct and indirect assistance in the preparation of this gazetteer. Lastly, I express my appreciation for Shri J.S. Nayyar, Assistant for handling the press duties with proper care.

I am also indebted to the officers and officials of Haryana Press who brought out this gazetteer speedily and diligently.

JEET RAM RANGA
Joint State Editor Gazetteers

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CHAPTER—I

GENERAL

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE DISTRICT

The present Faridabad district comprising the tahsils of Ballabgarh and Palwal was created on 2nd August, 1979 which took effect from 15th August, 1979¹. The tahsils of Palwal and Ballabgarh forming the Faridabad district were part of Gurgaon district.

The district is named² after the town Faridabad which is said to have been founded in 1607 by Shaikh Farid, treasurer of Jahangir, with the object of protecting the highway which passed through the town in those days³.

LOCATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA AND POPULATION

Location and boundaries.—The district lies between 27° 51' 15" and 28° 30' 52" north parallels of latitude and 77° 04' 30" and 77° 32' 50" east meridians of longitude.

On its north is the Union Territory of Delhi, to its north-east, east, south and south-east is the state of Uttar Pradesh. On its south-west and west is the district of Gurgaon.

Area.—As per Census of 1991, the area of the district is 2,105 sq. kilometres.

HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

During the period of Akbar the Great, (1550-1605), the Palwal tahsil of the present district of Faridabad was a *paragana* of Delhi Suba while the sub-tahsil of Hodal was a part of Pahari sarkar of Agra Suba⁴. No major territorial change seems to be occurred upto the downfall of Mughal empire (1707). After the decay of the Mughal empire, the area remained disturbed due to the fighting of neighbouring Chiefs. So it is very difficult to trace the minute sequence of historical events upto 1803.

1. *Vide Haryana Government Notification No. 3313-E (iv)-79/32194.*

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1983, p. 741.

3. *District Census Handbook, Faridabad*, 1981, p. 9.

4. *Haryana Ka Itihas* (1000-1803), Volume-II by K.C. Yadav, p. 78.

After the defeat of Marathas in the battle of Patpargang, General Lord Lake captured Delhi and brought the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam under his control. The city of Delhi alongwith the neighbouring territory known as the assigned tract comprising (subject to certain exceptions) the then districts of Hisar, Delhi, Karnal and Gurgaon with the present Palwal tahsil was placed under the charge of an officer designated as Resident and Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

Northern portion of Ballabgarh tahsil was included in the Delhi district when the regular division of Delhi territory was made into districts in 1819¹. In 1832, the office of Resident and Chief Commissioner was abolished and the territory was added to the North-West Provinces. After the War of Independence of 1857, the Delhi territory was annexed to the newly formed Lt. Governorship of Punjab.

In 1861, the Gurgaon district was re-arranged; as a result, Palwal tahsil of present Faridabad district was one of the tahsils of Gurgaon district. On December 12, 1911 when the change of national capital from Calcutta to Delhi was announced, the Delhi tahsil including the areas of Ballabgarh was separated from Punjab and organised into a separate 'Province of Delhi' headed by a Commissioner. With effect from October 1, 1912, in pursuance of the decision to shift the imperial capital to Delhi, the Delhi district was remodelled². It had three tahsils Sonipat, Ballabgarh and Delhi. Sonipat was transferred to Rohtak district and a part of Ballabgarh to the Gurgaon district. The Delhi tahsil including the remaining portion of the Ballabgarh tahsil, an area of 547 square miles (1,457 square kilometres) was made into a separate province³.

Upto 1974, no major change took place in the boundaries of Palwal and Ballabgarh tahsils. In 1974, thirty four villages were excluded from the Palwal tahsil. Of these, 31 villages were included in the Ballabgarh tahsil and 3 in the Gurgaon tahsil.

On the formation of Faridabad district, 98 villages were also transferred to Palwal tahsil from Nuh tahsil of Gurgaon district. Hathin sub-tahsil was upgraded as full-fledged tahsil during 1980. Some other changes took place in the territory of the Faridabad district on 4th December, 1980⁴. The Government varied the limits of Faridabad and Gurgaon districts by excluding and including the areas, the details

1. *Delhi Gazetteer*, 1976, p. 3.

2. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1983, p. 3.

3. *Census of India*, 1961, Volume XIII, Part II-A, *General Population Tables*, p. 9.

4. *Haryana Government Notification* No. 6920-E (VI)-80/42751.

GENERAL

of which are given below :—

Revenue Estates	Hadbast number	Excluded from the tahsil	Excluded from the district	Included in tahsil	Included in district
1. Pundri	215	Nuh	Gurgaon	Hathin	Faridabad
2. Bejehra	130	Hathin	Faridabad	Nuh	Gurgaon
3. Kalinjar	135	Do	Do	Do	Do
4. Babipur	—	Do	Do	Do	Do
5. Devla-Nangli	133	Do	Do	Do	Do
6. Sulanpur	—	Do	Do	Do	Do

As per 1981 Census, tahsil Ballabgarh had 210 villages including 4 villages added due to riverain action from Uttar Pradesh during the decade 1971-81 and one town of Faridabad Complex whereas tahsil Palwal comprised 295 villages and 4 towns of Palwal, Hathin, Hodal and Hassanpur. According to 1981 Census, there were 505 villages in the district. Hathin sub-tahsil was upgraded after the census operations were taken up; hence it was not included as tahsil in 1981 Census.

Faridabad appeared as sub-tahsil during 1984-85. At that time, there were 3 tahsils and two sub-tahsils. The Government made some changes in the territory of Ballabgarh tahsil on the 17th October, 1989. The Government hereby varied the limits of the areas of Ballabgarh tahsil in Faridabad district by excluding the area comprising sub-tahsil Faridabad except the following revenue estates so as to form a new tahsil as Faridabad¹ :—

Sr. No.	Revenue Estates	Hadbast No.
1.	Sihi	80
2.	Murtzapur	97
3.	Barauli	116
4.	Pahladpur Majra	117
5.	Gonchhi	26
6.	Sarurpur	27

1. Government Notification No. S.O. 163/PA 17/1887/S.S./89, dated the 17th Oct ber, 1989.

During 1990-91, there were 2 sub-divisions (Ballabgarh and Palwal); 4 tahsils, i.e. Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Palwal and Hathin and Hodal as sub-tahsil and 5 blocks—Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Hathin, Hodal and Palwal. The position of tahsils and sub-tahsils during 1979 to 1991 is as under :—

Year	Position of tahsils	Position of sub-tahsils
31-12-1979	(i) Ballabgarh	(i) Hathin; sub-tahsil of Palwal
	(ii) Palwal	(ii) Hodal, sub-tahsil of Palwal
31-12-1980	(i) Ballabgarh	
	(ii) Palwal	(i) Hodal
	(iii) Hathin	
31-12-1981	No change	No change
31-12-1982	No change	No change
31-12-1983	No change	(i) Hodal
31-12-1984	No change	(ii) Faridabad
31-12-1985	Do	Do
31-12-1986	Do	Do
31-12-1987	Do	Do
31-12-1988	Do	Do
31-12-1989	Do	Do
	(i) Ballabgarh	(i) Hodal
	(ii) Palwal	
	(iii) Hathin	
	(iv) Faridabad	

As per Census of 1981, the district had 505 villages. During the period (1979 to 1991), only 32 villages were excluded from the district and 1 village was included in the district. The position of

villages as on March 31, 1991 is as follows :—

Tahsil	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
1. Ballabgarh	85	10	95
2. Palwal	140	8	148
3. Hathin	78	8	86
4. Faridabad	87	10	97
5. Hodal (Sub-tahsil)	46	2	48
	436	38	474

Population.—As per Census of 1991, total population of Faridabad district is 14,77,240 (7,59,727 rural population and 7,17,513 as urban population). The population consists of 8,08,223 males and 6,69,017 females. In rural area male population is 4,12,556 whereas female population is 3,47,171. The male population in urban area is 3,95,667 whereas the female population is 3,21,846.

The total number of literate and educated persons in the district as per Census of 1991 was 7,03,869 (Male educated literates-4,81,290 and female educated literates-2,22,579).

FLORA

There is not much difference between the flora of this district and that of the rest of Haryana. *Kikar* is found all over the district. In Palwal and Ballabgarh tahsils, besides private and village shamlat lands, it has been grown successfully in the notified areas by the Forest Department. *Khair* has been grown mostly on hilly areas. *Neem* is generally found growing along the roads, mainly Nuh-Palwal and Palwal-Rewari. It is also found around villages where *pipal* and *barh* occur frequently. The *jund* tree growing everywhere in the district is very useful. Besides other uses, it is used as fodder for cattle during lean period.

Ballabgarh is the most wooded inspite of large scale cutting and removal of trees. Greater part of vegetation found in reserve forests consists of *Karir*, *hins*, *Jal*, *ratunj*, *Khair* and *Kikar*, *Dhak*, *Gular*, *Papri* and *Iasura* are also found. *Kadam* is fairly common in Palwal and Hodal areas. *Barana*, *Odora*, *Imli*, and *Amaltas* are also met with though not very commonly. *Ber*, mostly planted in orchards for fruit, is also

found in the district. *Shisham* and *Siris* are confined to road sides. *Bakin* and *Arjan* are also seen along the roads.

The special tree of the hill range is *Dhak*. Now the Government protects the *Dhak* tree. As a result, the natural regeneration of *dhak* has come up. Here and there, especially in the Palwal tahsil a few scattered *Semul* trees are also found. One of the most characteristic plants of the district is *Jharberi*. This is common all over the district. 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 the leather. *Munj* is very useful and is found all over the district. It flourishes both in high sandy lands and low flooded tracts.

Jhao is used for making baskets. *Bansa* grows abundantly near the hills; the cylinders of temporary wells are ordinarily made by weaving together its branches. *Khip* grows on salt land. *Bathus* and *Chaulai* are common pot herbs; the former grows chiefly in irrigated lands. Both are used as vegetables. The *Chaulai* is mixed in the mixture for preparation of Curry.

There often grows *Kans* grass and *Bhurt* with its troublesome and prickly burs. *Wilayati akra* is also grown along field boundaries to serve as a hedge. It has also come up along some roads. *Kachri* and *ban Karela* are eaten by the people. *Bana* and *ak* are also found at many places.

The grasses like *anjan*, *dub*, *dab* are also found in the district. *Anjan* is very nutritious for cattle.

The botanical and local names of the noteworthy trees and shrubs are given below :—

BOTANICAL NAME	LOCAL NAME
(i)	(ii)
<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	<i>Am</i>
<i>Calotropis procera</i>	<i>Ak</i>
<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i>	<i>Khip</i>
<i>Tecomella Undulata</i>	<i>Rahira</i>

GENERAL

(i)	(ii)
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	<i>Lassura</i>
<i>Commiphora wightii</i>	<i>Gugal</i>
<i>Opuntia dellenii</i>	<i>Nag Phani</i>
<i>Capparis decidua</i>	<i>Karir</i>
<i>Capparis zeylanica</i>	<i>Hins</i>
<i>Anogeissus pendula</i>	<i>Dhauak</i>
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	<i>Arjan</i>
<i>Diospyros montana</i>	<i>Kaindu</i>
<i>Euphorbia reyleana</i>	<i>Thor</i>
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<i>Arind</i>
<i>Acacia Leucophaea</i>	<i>Raunj</i>
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	<i>Kikar</i>
<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	<i>Siris</i>
<i>Butea monosperma</i>	<i>Dhak</i>
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	<i>Shisham</i>
<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	<i>Jand</i>
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	<i>Imli</i>
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	<i>Nim</i>
<i>Ficus benglensis</i>	<i>Barh</i>
<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	<i>Pipal</i>
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	<i>Ber</i>
<i>Ziziphus mummularia</i>	<i>Jharberi</i>
<i>Salvadora oleoides</i>	<i>Jal</i>
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	<i>Farash</i>

FAUNA

Regarding the wild life in the early twentieth century, an extract

explaining the details from the Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, is reproduced here :—

"The days when tigers abounded in Gurgaon district on the then woody banks of the Jamna, are now long since gone by. The panther (*taindwa*) is now the largest representative of the feline family. They occasionally appear in the hills, wandering in from the adjacent hilly tracts of Alwar. A large wild cat (*banbilla*) is also commonly found in the jungles near the hills. Hyenas have a representative in the striped hyena (*jarag*) not common, and found only in the neighbourhood of the hills. Wolves (*bheria*) formerly numerous, are now only scarce, but foxes (*lomri*) and Jackals (*gidar*) are common in all parts of the district. The mongoose (*niola*) is common. A larger animal of the same species is found in the hills. It is about twice the size of the ordinary mongoose and instead of brown, has a dark grey fur. Hares are very plentiful in all parts of the district, and the porcupine is common, generally found in the neighbourhood of the hills. Rats and mice are very common, and the bandicoot infests some of the towns. Dormice are found in all parts, but chiefly in sandy and saline tracts burrowing in the ground and living in large communities, and frequently causing damage to extensive patches of cultivation. In gardens and groves, the striped squirrel is always to be found. Musk rats are common, and so also is the little hedge-hog. Flying foxes are chiefly seen about Gurgaon, where they infest some of the gardens. The common bat inhabits old ruins and *khanguhs* in great numbers. The sacred monkey is to be found in great numbers about Hodal."

The principal wild animals to be found are antelope (Black buck), the gazelle (Chinkara), pig, hyena, wolf, fox, jackal, hare, monkey and porcupine while leopards are occasionally found in the stony ravines. Black bucks, usually in small herds, are found in the south of Ballabgarh tahsil. Wolves can also be seen occasionally in Ballabgarh. Hog-deer and *nilgai* exist in small number. The blue bull is found in the west of Palwal tahsil and Yamuna Khadar. They are shy of man, however, they are seldom seen. Foxes, jackals and hares are common.

The birds of the district are of many kinds. The resident game birds consist of partridge (mostly grey, a few black), blue rock pigeons

in countless flocks and sandgrouse, which as usual prefer to sandy expanses in the poorer tracts of the district. Bush quails are found at all seasons; but grey quails being migratory birds are more plentiful in cold weather; peafowls are numerous about Hindu villages, especially.

In the winter, teal and duck are found wherever there is any suitable water on which they can pitch. Geese, both bar-headed and grey leg are not very common but appear in considerable numbers along the water places. When the gram crop is ripe, they are out-numbered by the cranes which resemble them at a distance.

Other birds are so numerous that an exhaustive list can not be made; their varieties and their gay plumage are noticed. The following birds are considered important:—

Barbets of several kinds, and especially the crimson breasted barbet or copper smith; the sun bird; the Indian roller or *nilkantha* commonly known as the blue jay; several kinds of kingfisher, the horn-bill, hoopoe, night-jar, hawk, cuckoo, or brain-fever bird, *koil*, crow pheasant, owls and owlets of several descriptions; eagles, vultures, falcons and harriers. There are birds such as kites, shrikes, the black king-crow, tree pies, *mainas*, starlings, tailor-birds, crows, doves, weaver-birds, bee eaters, fly catchers, blue-throats, robins, swallows, swifts, martins, babblers, bulbuls and several kinds of chats, larks and wagtails.

Among the water birds may be recorded the *naras* and other herons, coot, moorhen couser, the Indian darter or snake bird, bittern, cormorants, sand pipers, plovers, terns, spoonbills and several varieties of storks and egrets.

A list of birds having economic importance and other animals with their zoological names is given here :

ENGLISH NAME	ZOOLOGICAL NAME
(i)	(ii)
Scavenger or Black Kite	<i>Milvus migran</i>
White Backed Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
Egyptian Scavenger Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>

10	FARIDABAD DISTRICT GAZETTEER
(i)	(ii)
Black Winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Shikara	<i>Accipiter bodius</i>
Lagger Falcon	<i>Falco bairmicus</i>
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>
Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>
Grey Pelican	<i>Pelicanus philippensis</i>
Large Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>
Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
Snake Bird	<i>Ahinga rufa melanogaeter</i>
Eastern Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea rectirostris</i>
Paddy Bird	<i>Ardeola grayii grayii</i>
Eastern Large Egret	<i>Egretta alba modesta</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i>
Painted Stork	<i>Ibis leucocephalus</i>
Openbill Stork	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
White Necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus episcopus</i>
Eastern Common Crane	<i>Grus grus lilfordi</i>
Indian Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone antigone</i>
Slaty Legged Banded Crane	<i>Rallina eurizonoides amauroptera</i>
Indian Moorhen	<i>Callinula chloropus indica</i>
Coot	<i>Fulica atra atra</i>
Dusky Red Shank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Pintail Snipe	<i>Capella stinura</i>
Indian River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>
Indian Black Partridge	<i>Francolinus francolinus astai</i>

(i)	(ii)
Grey quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix coturnix</i>
Large Pintail Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>
Bengal Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>
Indian Ring Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocta</i>

The national bird of India, the Common Peafowl, *Pavo cristatus* is quite common and can be seen in orchards, fields and gardens. Besides, such attractive birds as Hoopoe *Upupa epops* and white Checked Bulbul, *Pycnonotus leucogenys* are seen in the garden and lawns around the villages.

Snakes and lizards of various species are also seen in the district. The *naja naja* or Cobra *Uromastix hardwickii* or Bissandda, *Vipera russelli* or Doboia 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 very common.

CLIMATE

The climate of this district is characterised by the dry-ness of the air except in the monsoon season, a hot summer and a cold winter. The year may be divided broadly into four seasons. The cold season starts late in November and continues upto the beginning of March. The summer season is from March to 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 transition period.

Rainfall.—Records of rainfall in the district are available for four stations for sufficiently long periods. The details of excessive rainfall years, highest annual rainfall with year occurrence and the same expressed as percentage of normal are as follows :—

District	Years of excessive rainfall	Highest amount of rainfall (expressed as % of normal rainfall with year)
Faridabad	1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1914, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1924, 1933, 1942, 1944, 1948, 1949, 1955, 1958, 1964, 1970, 1977	104.8 cm in 1917 186%

The normal annual rainfall in the district is 564.3 mm. The rainfall varies from 489.5 mm. at Hassanpur to 657.0 mm. at Ballabgarh. The rainfall in the district increases from south towards north. About 79% of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon months July to September, July and August being the rainiest months. There is some rainfall in the pre-monsoon month June, mostly in the form of thunder-showers. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the 80-81 year period, (1901-1980) the highest annual rainfall which was 186% of the normal occurred in 1917 while the very next year the annual rainfall was the lowest in the 80 years, amounting to only 26% of the normal. In this 89-year period the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80% of the normal in 19 years. Two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred three times in this period. The details of frequency of annual rainfall are as follows :—

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
101—200	1	601—700	7
201—300	5	701—800	12
301—400	8	801—900	3
401—500	12	901—1000	2
501—600	18	1001—1100	2

On an average there are 27 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. The number of rainy days varies from 20 at Hassanpur to 35 at Palwal.

The rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 398.8 mm at Palwal on September 9, 1875. The heaviest one day rainfall on record at any station in the state was 508 mm at Ballabgarh on 1st February, 1933. The successive years of excessive rainfall are 1916, 1917, 1948 and 1949.

Temperature.—There is no meteorological observatory in the district. Hence, the description which follows is mainly based on records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar conditions exist. From about the beginning of March, temperature begins to increase rapidly. May and June are the hottest months with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 41°C and the mean daily minimum at about 27°C. The heat in summer is intense with the maximum temperature on individual days sometimes reaching 45°C. The hot, dry and dust laden winds add to the discomfort of the already intensely hot summer days. With the onset of the

monsoon by about the end of June there is appreciable drop in the day temperature and the weather becomes cooler, but nights continue to be as warm as during the latter part of the summer season. After the monsoon withdraws from the district by about the third week of September, there is a slight increase in the day temperatures but the nights become rapidly cooler. After the end of October, day temperatures also decrease rapidly. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature about 21°C and the mean daily minimum at about 8°C. Cold waves effect the district in the wake of passing western disturbances. The minimum temperature on such occasions drops down occasionally to about the freezing point of water and frosts occur.

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 afternoons become less than 20 per cent.

Cloudiness.—Skies remain almost overcast during the monsoon season and for brief spells of a day or two in association with passing western disturbances. In the rest of the year skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds.—Winds are generally light with some increase in speed during summer and monsoon seasons. During the monsoon season winds are mostly from the east or south-east. During the rest of the year the winds are predominantly from the west or north-west.

Special Weather Phenomena.—In association with depressions during the monsoon season which move across the central parts of the country, the district gets widespread heavy rain. In the cold season western disturbances affect the district. In association with them, thundershowers, sometimes accompanied with hail occur and this may form in the wake of the passing western disturbances. Dust-storms occur occasionally in the hot season. Fogs occur at times during the cold season.

GEOLOGY

The area exposes Pre-Cambrian rocks of Delhi Supergroup in the form of narrow linear ridges in the western side. A thick pile of fluvial aeolian sediments covers most of the eastern and central parts of the district. The fluvial sediments consist of Ambala Older Alluvium and Yamuna Younger Alluvium. A generalised lithostratigraphic succession is given below :—

TABLE—I

Yamuna younger alluvium	Medium to coarse grey sand, fine micaceous sand, silt and clay layers;
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14		Faridabad District Gazetteer
Recent	Aeolian sandy facies	Yellowish to dark brownish fine grained sand ;
Mid to Up. Pleistocene	Ambala Older Alluvium	Polycyclic sand-silt-clay alternations with nodular <i>kankar</i> at places;
Delhi Super group (Proterozoic)	Ajabgarh Group	Fine grained quartzite, gritty quartzite with interbands of greypyllite, mica schist, intruded by quartz and pegmatite veins.

AJABGARH GROUP

It essentially consists of quartzite with interbands of mica schist and grey phyllite exposed in low flat topped hills. The quartzite is grey, dark-grey, creamish, pinkish to pinkish white in colour, compact, hard and highly jointed. It is mostly silicified and cherty. Two types of quartzites occur in the area, viz. fine grained quartzite and coarse gritty quartzite, occasionally with pyrite cubes and specks of chalcopyrite. The coarse gritty quartzite is felspathic and at places, it assumes granitic texture. On disintegration it forms coarse sand locally called 'Badarpur'. Fine to medium grained quartzite contains impersistent lenses of impure graphite.

Mica-schist intercalations within quartzite occur near Mohabatbad, Gurukul and Lakarpur. At Mohabatbad it contains staurolite. The phyllite bands occurring as lensoid bands, are greyish to blackish in colour and occasionally carbonaceous in nature. The thickness of these bands varies from 40 cm to 1.5 m. These have been observed at Anker, Nawada and Balgram. Doubtful ash beds have also been reported from grey phyllite.

Pegmatite and quartz vein traverse the quartzites, though much less in Faridabad district than in the adjoining Gurgaon district. One of the pegmatite veins on alterations has given rise to clay. These are being quarried at two places near Arangpur. The quarries measure 30m x 17m and 54 m x 18m.

Ambala Older Alluvium overlies the proterozoic hard rock basement and consists of polycyclic sequence of sand-very fine sand-silt and silty clay. It is a featureless plain with a few palaeo-channels and topographic depressions. *Kankar* occurs as concretions and as 10-15 cm thick bands.

Aeolian sandy facies is well developed and represented by stabilised sand dunes and sandy flats. There are a few obstacle dunes at the foot of some of the ridges. The aeolian sand is mainly composed of brownish yellow, medium to fine grained sand with a little silt. Occasionally *kankar* also occurs in some dunes.

Yamuna Younger Alluvium is exposed along the present day channel. It consists of grey to dark greyish micaceous, medium to fine grained sand with silt.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Building Material.—Quartzites in the area are extensively worked for use as building material and road metal. There are a number of stone crushers in operation in Ballabgarh and Faridabad area. A large number of stone quarries exist in Badkhal-Arangpur area where from 'Badarpur' is being quarried from a number of places. It is used extensively* as construction material.

Clay.—Clay is available in pockets within the altered pegmatites at Arangpur and near Maujar. It is used in potteries, refractory and insulator industries, and after washing-in the paper and textile industries. At present, Maujar clay is being utilised as refractory material. Two quarries exist near Delhi border.

Foundry and Silica Sand.—A number of quarries of foundry and silica sand exist near Arangpur, north of Pali, west of Badkhal and Maujar. These sands are the weathering product of Delhi quartzites. It is at present being used as construction material.

Rock Crystal.—Rock crystal, a variety of semi-precious stone, used to be extracted from a pegmatite vein near Arangpur.

Saltpetre.—Saltpetre is extracted from Hodal and south of Palwal. It is the main source of nitrate of potassium, which is used for making crackers, gun powder and fertilizers as well as in match and sugar industries.

Groundwater conditions.—The depth of water in the different parts of the district varies greatly, from less than two metres to more than 24 m. The shallow groundwater in the area is generally alkaline. The water in the western southern and eastern parts is generally more mineralised than in the central part.

In Palwal, Ballabgarh and Faridabad areas, tubewells within a depth of 91 m. are known to yield 91,000 to 113,000 litres per hour.

Fossil Finds.—Remains of the genus *Elephas* (Elephant) was found at village Autha (about 20 km from Hodal), situated north of Hodal-Nagina road. The remains belong to the Recent to Sub-Recent period.

Recently in the area south-west of Anangpur, stone implements have been found. This site is of archaeological interest.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Salt efflorescence, water logging and sand spreading are the environmental hazards. Salt efflorescence is effectively controlled by lowering water table, using gypsum in the affected lands and pumping out of excess water. Water logging usually exists along unlined canals. Planting of eucalyptus trees along such canals can be useful in removing water logging. Various methods to irrigate dunal sands by spraying techniques can be helpful in restricting sand spreading. The western bank of river Yamuna needs reinforcement at certain places so as to avoid bank erosion by river. Indiscriminate quarrying of quartzite along Badkhal-Surajkund ridge (Delhi ridge) and other places is a major hazard for the people living in nearby villages. It is equally disturbing to the natural eco-balance of the area.

TOPOGRAPHY

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Faridabad district is a part of the southern Haryana. From relief point of view, the district is a plain area with a perennial Yamuna river on its eastern part which has formed its flood plain. Soils particularly loam (*Bhangar* and *Nardak*) and silty loam (*Khadar*) are found in the district. The soils as classified by NBSS and LUP (ICAR), Nagpur, and district has Aquents - Fluvents and Ochrepts types of soils.

The district represents a flat alluvial plain in the eastern part while longitudinal ridges pass through western part, the plain comprises older alluvium blown sand, newer alluvium while the ridges consists of narrow flat topped hill ranges trending almost in north-south direction.

The alluvial plains in the eastern side consist of two parts, viz. one delimited by Yamuna river, is called "*Khadar*". It forms a narrow belt along the river course. Second one called "*Bangar*", is the plain between "*Khadar*" and the hill ranges in the western part. "*Khadar*" is variable in width and the sediments consist mostly of fine silt. Since the water table is near the surface, most of the irrigation is done by digging wells. This land is suitable for wheat, gram and barley cultivation.

The alluvial plain between the Yamuna and hill ranges in the west "*Bangar*" has an altitude of 205 m. above the mean sea level. It slopes towards the south and south-west and comprises the fertile soil of the district. It is extensively cultivated and densely populated. Mostly, the irrigation is done by dugwells but canal water is also utilized in some parts. The "*Bangar*" surface is pitted by past fluvial accumulations, palaeochannels and palaeotals which occur as depressions, at present.

The hill range forms a part of Aravalli system. These extend from the south to north upto Delhi. These rocks have been subjected to weathering and other forms of denudation. Most of the ridges are flat topped, bare and without any soil cover. The height of ridges decreases northwards. The eastern slopes are steeper than the western slopes. The highest point of the hill ranges is 314 m, above the mean sea level, east of Gothra Mohabbatabad. These are mostly strike ridges and are controlled by the structure of the rocks. After entering Gothra Mohabbatabad area these turn north-east wards before entering Delhi.

Linear landforms made up of sand ridges and intervening undulatory interdunal valleys are formed by aeolian sand dunes overlying the "*Bangar*" surface while the sandy flats comprise unanchored sand. Various types of dunes as high as 15 m. have been recorded. These are aligned in NNW-SSE to NW-SE directions. Interdunal areas contain shallow water bodies at some places. Various types of dunes recognised are transverse, longitudinal and Barchans. Most of the dunes have stabilised. But active dunes are also observed.

The district is sub-divided into three sub-micro regions on the basis of soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

1. **Faridabad undulating Plain.**—The region spreads over the north-western parts of Ballabgarh tahsil and some villages of Palwal tahsil. It makes its boundaries with the Union Territory of Delhi in the north, Palwal, plain in the south and south-east and Yamuna *Khadar* and the state of U.P. in the east.

The physiography reveals the presence of residual off-shoots of Aravalli hills. The geological structure of this region consists of Alluvium and Delhi Group (Middle Proterozoic) formations. Soil found in the region is mainly loam except some rocky surfaces. Silty loam soil is found near the Yamuna river. Initially the north-eastern part of the region was *Khadar* area but now has come within the limits of Faridabad Complex Administration.

The physiography depicts the presence of residual offshoots of Aravalli hills in the north-western part where the maximum height of the region is 305 metres above M.S.L. near the border with Gurgaon district, while the minimum height is 197.7 metres above M.S.L. near the village Aghwanpur (52)¹—in the north eastern part of the region. North-western part is relatively more high as compared to south-eastern part of the region. Contour lines of 229 metres and 305 metres fall often in the north-western part of the region.

1. Code numbers are written within brackets after village names.

2. Palwal Plain.—The region covers the central, western and south-western parts of the district. It makes its boundaries with the Faridabad undulating plain, in the north-west, the district Gurgaon in the west and south-west, the state of U.P. in the extreme south and Yamuna *Khadar* in the north-east and east.

The difference in relief is mainly due to the appearance of frenzy offshoots of Aravalli. The geological structure of this region is formed of Alluvium and Delhi Group (Middle Proterozoic) formations. The soils of the region are loam (*Bhangar*) and relatively sandy loam. Except north-western tip of Palwal tahsil, where the relatively sandy loam is found. Loam is the main soil of this region.

Physiographically, the region is a plain land with the maximum height of 231 metres near village Deola Nangli (224) and the minimum height of 188 metres at village Banchari (145). Both the heights fall in the south-western part of Palwal tahsil. The difference in relief is mainly due to the appearance of a frenzy offshoots of Aravalli in the southern-western part near village Deola Nangli (224); otherwise region is a plain area without any remarkable relief features.

3. Yamuna Khadar.—The region extends over the eastern side of the district along with Yamuna river. It makes its limits with the State of U.P. in the north-east, east and south, Palwal plain in the south-west of west and Faridabad undulating plain in the north-west. Its slope is towards south.

The geological structure of this region consists of Alluvium (Recent). Loam and silty loam soils are found in this region. The proportion of silt and clay components in silty loam is higher than in loam, hence it has a blocky structure which reduces its water holding capacity. The soil is difficult to work upon when dry and tillage needs more drought power per unit area.

The region as a whole, is plain land with a maximum height of 220 metres above M.S.L. near village Tilpat (53) of Ballabgarh tahsil in the north and minimum height of 185 metres near village Ramgarh (120) of Palwal tahsil in the extreme south. The variation in the height explains the slope of the region.

NATURAL DRAINAGE, RIVERS AND BUNDS

The drainage in the district is typical of semi-arid areas. There are no perennial streams except the Yamuna river which borders the district on the eastern side. The ephemeral streams draining from the hills are seasonal and do not have well defined channels. The existence of old channels is

inferred by accumulation of water near villages during rainy season. It dries up in hot season. With the construction of the Agra Canal the drainage has also been affected. Free flow of water from the west does not pass into the river Yamuna. There is an escape (aqueduct) dug south of Tilpat, where the water of the Bhuriya *nadi* comes in and flows at the surface. It joins the river Yamuna north-east of Kabulpur.

There are two lakes in Faridabad district. Both are artificial lakes created by the construction of dams across the *nala*. Badhkhal lake has been created by damming a seasonal stream north of Badkhal village.

Another lake has been created at Suraj Kund. It is called the Peacock lake. It also drains in an ephemeral stream. The bund at Badkhal was constructed in 1947 across a gorge upstream of the old Badkhal bund. A canal with a capacity of 15 cusecs was also constructed to utilise the stored water for irrigation. This bund was further raised and strengthened in 1971-72. A water weir was also provided in the bund. Both Badkhal and Surajkund lakes have been developed into places of tourist interest by the Haryana Tourism Development Corporation.

Yamuna River.—The Yamuna has a great history mostly shrouded in mystery. The name Yamuna is mentioned in connection with *Dasarjana* the Battle of Ten-kings, mentioned in the Rigveda. According to some scholars the Yamuna in early times used to flow into the course of the *Saraswati*¹ and was a tributary, like the Satluj of the Ghaggar which was as independent river system. The Yamuna gradually drifted eastward to its present line of flow. The flow of water in the river is very little, hardly a few hundred cusecs, except during the rainy season when the average discharge, being over 40,000 cusecs floods about 40 villages in the eastern side of the district. The tract along the Yamuna is called *Khadar* as already mentioned. An island is also formed by a stream called *Jhar* or *Jair Nala* flooding.

Bordering the district on the east, the Yamuna is a perennial river with a narrow but consistent flood plain. It enters the Faridabad district about one kilometre north-east of village Basantpur and about $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometre south-west of village Asgharpur Jagir of the Bulandshahr district (Uttar Pradesh). It leaves the district $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres south-east of village Mahauli of the Faridabad district and one kilometre east of village Chaundras of the Mathura district (Uttar Pradesh). Its length in the district is 102 kilometres approximately and average breadth (i. e. distance between two high banks is about 200 metres. The Yamuna

1. R.C. Mujumdar, *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Vol. I *The Vedic Age*, 1965, P. 87.

forms the boundary between the Faridabad 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. The Jair Nala 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 *kharif* crops, these often prove a boon to the *rabi* crops.

Bhurya Nadi—The *Bhurya nadi* (or Tilpat) drains the whole of the hills lying in the vicinity of Arangpur, and to its south-west and south. It is larger than the Takhand *nala*. During floods it used to be violent enough to stop the passage across Delhi-Mathura Road, and necessitated construction of a bridge. It originates from the hills at a distance of 2 kilometres south-west of village Meola Maharajpur of the Ballabgarh tahsil. This *nala* falls into the Yamuna river half a kilometre north-west of village Muzzamabad and 2 kilometres east of Akbarpur. It is 34 kilometres in length while the average width varies from 15 to 50 metres. Siphons have been constructed under the Gurgaon Canal Feeder and Agra Canal so that the water of the *nala* when in floods may flow into river Yamuna without causing damage to the adjacent area. But inspite of the Siphon, the area is flooded during the heavy rains. In order to discharge the water collected in the depressions into Agra Canal, Ballabgarh Drain was constructed. It subsequently was used for carrying water from the Agra canal in the Ballabgarh ponds. Currently, Ballabgarh Drain is being used for discharging water collected during rains into the Agra Canal.

Other smaller stream flowing into low grounds of Fatehpur Chandila, crosses the Delhi-Mathura Railway Line and road under the bridges and fills the tank at Old Faridabad. It originates from the hills south of village Meola Maharajpur. A much larger stream, the Parsaun stream, comes down from the Badkhal hill on the same low ground in Fatehpur Chandila, a little to the south of the above stream. Though the bulk of water is held up by the Badkhal bund, some excess water crosses the Delhi-Agra Railway Line and road under the bridges.

Another stream comes down from the hills between Bhankri and Pali village on the Dadwa lowlands, Ghazipur and Nangla Gujran, touching the south-west corner of Saran and falls into Shamapur. It has two minor tributaries (1) Bahandwanbaj and the (2) Pali *nala*, which help to swell the volume of the torrent in rainy season. The flow of water has been regulated and it falls into Gaunchhi main drain.

Pakhal *nala* originates from hills near the Gothra Mohabatabad, and passes through Sarurpur, Madalpur. The water from this *nala* is now held up by the Pakal (Pakhal) bank (bund). The water is lifted into the Harchandpur distributary. A waste weir has been provided in Pakhal Bund. *Manger nala* which sweeps past Dhauj and Kabulpur Bangar, had a violent torrent and was causing great damage, especially to the village of Tikri Kalan. An embankment on a distributary having capacity of 35 cusecs has been built at Dhauj. A waste weir has been provided. A Siphon drains off excess water of the *nala* into Gaunchhi main drain.

The southern stream which descends from the hills near village Kot passes through the villages of Alampur, Sirohi, Benkhara, and finally falls into the marsh at Sarmatla (Sarmathla) in the Palwal tahsil. This too, has been blocked by a strong band (bund) to save the lower reaches from the damage caused by torrents at Benkhara village.

A small stream emerging from south of Dhauj passes through an aqueduct to Tikri Khara and is siphoned to Sikrona drain near Firozpur Kalan.

Bunds— The bunds are mainly built with the purpose of lessening the flood damage and for irrigational benefits. The British Government also took steps in early 20th century in this direction. Now bunds serve the purpose of checking the floods and extend irrigational facilities. There are a number of bunds in the district.

CHAPTER—II

HISTORY

ANCIENT PERIOD

Haryana in the sense of a geographical unit was not known before 12th century A. D. Although the term Haryana is of late origin yet the antiquity of the area it covered has never been questioned. It had been the seat of pre-historic and historic cultures.

The excavations conducted by B. B. Lal shows that the villages of Aherawa, Bahmari Kheri, Aswar Khera, Aherwa-Balai, Bhagola, Gudrana, Sondh, Palwal, Tilpat, Dhanpura, Lohia, Khera, Sihi and Chhainsa of this district were the centres of Dhusar Mardubhand cultures during pre-vedic period.¹

The archaeological evidence on the historicity of the Mahabharata war is indirect. The Painted Grey Ware, whose date goes back to about 11th century B.C. has been recovered from hundreds of places in Haryana such as Gurgaon and Faridabad districts. The site of Talpat (Tiliprastha) of this district might have been associated with the Pandvas during Mahabharata period.

Talpat was possibly included in the kingdom of Pandavas during Mahabharata period. As far back as the Mahabharata, the place was one of the well-known five 'Pats' or 'Prasthas' which were demanded by Yudhishthira from Duryodhana.² The other four Pats (places) were Panipat, Sonipat, Inderpat and Baghapat. When Duryodhana refused to part with this place (Talpat), the Kaurvas and the Pandavas engaged in their struggle on the plains of Kurukshetra. The place (Talpat) yielded Painted Grey Ware and early historic pottery.³ According to local tradition, the village on Nuh-Hodal road was founded during the Mahabharata period.

Hindu tradition identifies Palwal with the Apelava of the Mahabharata, which is said to have been restored by Vikramaditya.⁴

The absence of the use of iron and massive structures in the time of Mahabharata war tends to cast doubts not so much on its historicity as on its magnitude. The absence of iron weapon and massive structures

1. *Haryana Ka Itihas* by Dr. K.C. Yadav, 1982, p. 77.

2. *Marathas And Panipat*, 1961, by Hari Ram Gupta, p. 176.

3. *Faridabad District Census Hand Book*, 1981, p. 11.

4. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series Punjab*, Vol. I, 1908, p. 278.

in early periods at Hastinapura may be due to climatic and other reasons but unless vertical excavations are undertaken at Mahabharata sites, nothing definite can be said on this matter. It is likely that massive mud structures wherein wood was used must have been destroyed. The Painted Grey Ware associated with the Mahabharata period presupposes a knowledge of iron technology and the possibility of its use in warfare in some form by the people can not be altogether ruled out.

The political importance of the region (Haryana) declined due to the destruction of Hastinapura by the erosion of the Ganga while devastation of crops by locusts led its people to migrate to the eastern parts of India. The region fell under the influence of Buddhism during the 6th century B. C. but continued to hold its supremacy in rituals and ethical code of conduct.¹

From the archaeological evidence of the Sunga period here, it appears that the Sunga maintained their hold, if not their direct rule, over the region.

Ancient Sugh (Yamuna Nagar district) seems to have developed into an important centre of terracotta art during the Sunga period. The human figurines found here are mostly of females and generally represent Mother Goddess. The heavy ornamentation, transparent drapery and shallow relief of the moulded plaques reveal the characteristic of the Sunga art tradition. An interesting find of this period besides silver and gold ornaments, is the plaque depicting a child learning alphabets on a wooden plate. The head of the child who is shown seated in very natural pose, is mutilated. The plaque depicts vowels from 'a' and 'x' written in early Brahmi script. A few more Sugh terracottas of the variety are preserved in the Gurukul Jhajjar Museum. These are in a better condition and depict both vowels and consonants in the same characters. Among the animal figurines which are found in abundance and invariably installed by hand are bulls, horses, rams, dogs, birds and elephants. The elephants with prominent temples and slightly raised heads recall the Dhauli elephant in its vigour and elegance. The figure of ram with turned horns (now preserved in K. U. Museum) showing power and vitality is yet another fine specimen of the Sunga art.

The most interesting evidence of the Sunga artistic activity in the region comes from Palwal of this district.

The *Yaksa* statue from Faridabad district is another interesting find of the Sunga period. It consists of the head and bust of a colossal

1. *Haryana : Ancient And Medieval*, 1990. p. 29, by Shri H.A. Phadke.

Yaksa image of red sandstone. V. S. Agrawala has given a detailed description in the following paragraph:—

"The figure is wearing on the head a conical turban with tiered folds, big round disc in cloven earlobes, a double flat crescent-shaped tongue, a flat triangular necklace, armlets with triple vertical projections and four heavy wristlets. The right hand is raised towards the shoulder and holds a conch-like tapering object, now mutilated. There are traces of a scarf looped on right elbow. On the back are shown pendant tassels of the necklace. The style of the turban, the torque and the necklace and the armlets with feathered projections seen in the side view, all point to the image being an early *Yaksa* type that may be assigned to the early Sunga period about second century B. C."

Other *Yaksa* image of this period has been found from Hathin. The *Yaksa*, also a similar railing pillar, depicts legends concerning Buddha's life.

Haryana formed a part of the Kushana empire which extended as far as Mathura and Varanasi. This finds support in the discovery of Kushana coins from many places of Haryana.

Other sculptural remains are from Ahranva and Sondh of Faridabad district. At Nuh (Gurgaon district) and Ahranva were discovered terracotta male heads and *yaksa* Vamanka figurines respectively, while at Sondh a red stone representation of *Chaturbhuja* Vishnu was found. Ahranva also 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 Kushan 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 Kushans.

In addition to Painted Grey Ware, Sondh village 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 *Vidyadharayagala* of early period. A terracotta female figurine of Gupta period has also been recovered.¹

1. "The earliest sculptural remains which have come to light are the statues in red stone *Yakshas* and *Yakshines* from Palwal, Bhadas, Hathin, etc. The statues, as rightly suggested by V.S. Agrawala, are the crudest forms of early Indian art school of 2nd Century B.C.,—V.S. Agrawala, *Studies in Indian Art*, p. 102.

The other finds include late Gupta sculpture from Pangore (near Dig) and a number of early medieval stone reliefs and sculptures of the Abneri group from Nithar near Ballabgarh.

The village Chhainsa, as per local tradition, is also connected with Pandavas. The site has also yielded Painted Greyware, early historic pottery and late medieval remains. Some shreds of the Painted Greyware have been recovered on a mound nearby of Sihi village.

According to A. S. Altekar, Yaudheya made a second attempt for independence towards the end of the second century A. D. were successful in their venture and succeeded in freeing their homeland and ousting the Kushanas beyond Sutlej.¹ The Yaudheya coins of this period have been found from many places of Haryana. This shows that in this region the Yaudheyas replaced the Kushanas. This is further supported by the discovery of more coins from Bhagaula of Faridabad district.

Interesting sculptural remains have been found in the districts of Gurgaon and Faridabad. The sites of Sanghel, Ahrawn and Sondh have brought to light the figurines of female attendants, elephants and mother and child. But the most noteworthy is a fragmentary sculpture in red sand stone with white spots from Harnol. The frieze represents a beautiful and interesting image of Lord Shiva with his vertical third eye visible on the forehead. His *gutamukuta* hair style, prominent eye-brows and nose display balance and distinct figurines while the effect of eminence imparts dignity to the expression in the perfect concentration. Its style and execution places it in the early Gupta period.²

The period from the death of Harsa to the establishment of the Turkish rule is significant not only for the early history of Haryana but also for the whole of northern India. In Haryana including the parts of the Faridabad district, it marked the dominance of three powerful dynasties—the Pratiharas, the Tomaras and the Chahamanas whose history may be characterised as a history of successive attempts at preserving the integrity and sanctity of the country against foreign invaders. The particular history of those powers pertaining to Faridabad district is very difficult to trace out.

Because of its special geographical location, Haryana had to bear the burnt of the attack of Muslim invaders who were determined to capture Delhi. The areas of Faridabad district might have been traversed

when Mahmud invaded Bulandshahr, Mathura and other parts of U. P. in A. D. 1018—20.

Tomara ruler, Anangpal, occupied the throne of Delhi in 1051. The present Faridabad district was a part of his kingdom. The ruler of Delhi in those days repaired many buildings. The Suraj Kund now a tourist place was also set up during this period.¹

The *Skandpurana* refers to the Bhadankas distinctly from the Tomaras and states that their kingdom comprised 1,00,000 villages.² Professor Dasarath Sharma writes that the Bhadanaka territory should have comprised the tract including Gurgaon, Faridabad and Bhiwani districts of Haryana.³ That the Bhadanakas were an important power in Haryana is manifest from many references to them in the records of the Chauhans.⁴ Their territory was invaded by Prithvi Raj Chauhan sometime before A. D. 1182. The chief of Bhadanakas resisted the Chauhan king with powerful elephants but he was defeated severely.⁵

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

During early Muslim invasion, the people of this region (Districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh and parts of Alwar and former state of Bharatpur) experienced vicissitudes of fortunes at the hands of the incoming Muslim invaders.⁶ 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. History is replete with struggles between the central power at Delhi and its recalcitrant neighbours to the south. For nearly two centuries the people of the region boldly resisted Muslim domination.⁷

In the reign of Qutb-Ud-din-Aibak (A. D. 1200—1210), Hemraj son of Prithvi Raj Chauhan invaded this area from Alwar but he was defeated and slain. Thereafter some people especially Meos were subdued to pay *jazia* while some accepted Islam.⁸

1. *Haryana Ka Itihas*, Part I, 1982, by Dr. K.C. Yadav, p. 167.

2. A.B.L. Awasthi, *Studies in Skand Puran*, Part I, p. 51.

3. Dasarath Sharma, *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, p. 52.

4. *Glimpses of Haryana* by Buddha Prakash, 1967, p. 29.

5. R.C. Majumdar, *The Struggle for Empire*, 1966, p. 107.

6. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1983, p. 16.

7. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series*, Vol. I, 1908, P. 265-66.

8. H.A. Rose, *A Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and Northwest Frontier Province*, 1970, Volume-III, p. 82. *(Reprint)

1. *Haryana : Ancient and Medieval*, 1990, by H.A. Phadke, p. 41.

2. *Ibid*, p. 66.

Some places or ruins of these places prove that some of them were built during the period of Iltutmish. The following extract is quoted from an old reference book.¹

"The mosque at Palwal is supported by pillars, which bear the traces of Hindu idols defaced in the time of Altamash in 1221. An elegant domed tomb of red sandstone, just outside the town on Muttra road, is said to have been built by a *fakir*, who levied an impost for purpose of one slab on every cart load of stone which passed from Agra to Delhi for building the fort of Salimgarh."

Haryana came under the direct control of Iltutmish in A. D. 1227. Because of meagre information and also the changing nature of the administrative units, very little can be said on the administrative set up under Iltutmish. The region was then divided in to various *iqtas* (equivalent of modern division) with officers designated as *muqta* or *wali* having civil, judicial and military functions. During the period of Iltutmish, Palwal was one of the important *iqtas*. Later on, the *muqta* of Palwal being too small, was probably merged into Delhi *iqta*.

Balban had to launch an expedition in A. D. 1260 against Mewatis of Gurgaon and Faridabad districts who rose in rebellion. During the two and half centuries, the Mewat area including Hathin area of this district experienced many ups and downs at the hands of invading powers. No changes in the administrative set up seems to have been made by the rulers who trampled Faridabad district.

In the period of Babar, Mewat was made a part of Mughal empire and henceforward regular governors were appointed for this area. This area continued to remain a part of Delhi empire under Sur dynasty. In the time of Akbar (1556—1605), the area covered by the then Palwal Dastur was a part of Delhi *Suba* while Hodal Dastur was tagged with Agra *Suba*. The old paragana of Kosi (Uttar Pradesh) belonged to the *mahal* of Hodal which had a cultivated area of 78,500 bighas.²

Aurangzeb appointed governor of Mathura, Abdun Nabi, "a religious man" in the sense understood by his master. He entered heartily into the Emperor's policy of rooting out idolatry, and fell in fight against the Jats (about 10th May, 1666). The victorious rebels, under the leadership of Gokla, the zamindar of Tilpat (Talpat) looted paragna Sadabad. So serious was the menace that the Mughal Government offered

him pardon on the condition of giving up booty. The rebels refused to come to terms. Aurangzeb sent a very strong army under Randandaz Khan, Hassan Ali Khan and other officers, and himself marched from Delhi to affected area. Hassan Ali attacked the fortified villages of Jats and won a very costly victory. The peasants fought long and steadily, displaying that cool obstinate valour which had ever characterised them. When resistance became hopeless, many of them slew their women and rushed upon the Mughals. Gokla mustered 20,000 men and offered fight to the imperial forces near Tilpat, charging their lives most gallantly. But courage could hardly make up the deficiency in discipline and equipment. After a very long and bloody contest, they had to give way before superior discipline and artillery of the Mughals. They fell back upon Tilpat and there held out for three days. The Mughals lost 4,000 men in killing 3,000 rebels.

During the flourishing times of Mughal empire, Gurgaon district including major parts of Faridabad district was not in limelight of history, but with its decay mention of the district is again found in the historical writings. Aurangzeb personally practised what he sought to enforce on others. His private life was marked by a high standard of morality and he scrupulously abstained from the common vices of his time. Thus he was regarded by his contemporaries as "*darvish*" born in the purple and Muslims venerated him as a "Zinda Pir" or living saint. He passed an ordinance prohibiting the production, sale and public use, of wine and *bhang*. Manucci tells that dancing girls and public women were ordered either to get married or to leave the kingdom. The emperor also passed strict orders against singing obscene songs, and stopped the burning of faggots and processions during certain religious festivals. It is mentioned in the official "guide books" of Aurangzeb's reign that he forbade *Sati* (December, 1663), but "the evidence of contemporary European travellers in India shows that the royal prohibition was seldom observed". The Emperor, however, did not rest satisfied with these regulations only. He issued other *firman*s and ukases, which marked the inauguration of a new policy in regard to important sections of the people. He imposed the *jajiya* tax on unbelievers.

• The new regulations and ordinances must have produced a deep impression on the affected, and added much to the difficulties with which the imperial Government had to deal.

The first serious outbreak of anti-imperial reaction took place among the Jats of the Mathura district, where the imperial *faujdar*, Abdun-Nabi, had oppressed them greatly. In 1669, the sturdy Jat

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India (Provincial Series), Punjab*, Vol-I, 1908, p. 278.

2. Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari* (English translation) by H.S. Jarret.

peasantry rose under a leader Gokla, zamindar of Tilpat (Present Faridabad district), as already referred, killed the *faujdar* and kept the whole area in disorder for a year, till they were suppressed by a strong imperial force under Hasan Ali Khan. Their Chieftain was put to death and the members of his family converted to Islam. But this did not crush the Jats permanently. They rose once again in 1685 under the leadership of Raja Ram who was, too, defeated and slain. Though the principal stronghold of the Jats was reduced in 1691, they soon found a more formidable leader in Churaman, who welded the disorganised Jats into a strong military power in neighbouring areas of Faridabad district and organized a armed resistance against the Mughals.

Ballabgarh, now a tahsil of Faridabad district, came to prominence after the death of Aurangzeb. It was then ruled by Gopal Singh, a local Chief whose profession was to plunder and raid the environs of Delhi.

Churaman came on the scene in the Bharatpur region as the heirs of Aurangzeb were weak. He began his career as the leader of a gang of highwaymen, plundering caravans and wayfarers in the areas of the then district of Faridabad and Bharatpur. The Sayyad brothers played a role of king makers who had some confrontation with Churaman. Churaman served many a Muslim master, but he was never faithful to any. He was a hard and practical politician who could boast of never losing his head under the impulse of any noble sentiment like fidelity, honour or compassion which had indeed no room in his cold heart; yet this was the man who built up the fortune of the Jats and made the Jat power an important political factor to be reckoned within eighteenth century politics of Northern India.

During 1720, when Sayyad Abdullah advanced at the head of a large army against Muhammad Shah. Churaman went over to the minister. Under these circumstances, he had to change his position as stated above.

On the day of the battle (November 1720), fought in the neighbourhood of Hodal, Churaman with his Jat followers was employed to make diversion by attacking the camp and baggage of Muhammad Shah. He threw himself heartily into his congenial task which meant a maximum of gain with a minimum of loss. Like a pack of wolves, the Jats fell upon the baggage camp from the west, south, and east in succession, and though driven back with difficulty, they carried many oxen and horses and created much confusion among the camp followers. But in actual fighting, the day had ended in virtual destruction

of Abdullah's army. So, next morning, Churaman without caring for the favour or frown of either party, plundered both sides with strict impartiality, and made off with the booty to his own country (Bharatpur state).

Churaman now openly acted as an independent Raja though he did not assume the title for the fear of exciting the jealousy of his kinsmen. He committed an indiscretion and injustice by throwing his nephew Badan Singh into prison. Badan was released by the intervention of other Jats. Later on Churaman committed suicide by taking poison in October, 1721. On November 18, 1722, Badan Singh was installed as the Chief of the Jats by the ruler of Jaipur.

Since the invasion of Nadirshah, Delhi and its environs had been the paradise of freebooters and the people of this area had suffered heavily and faced many hardships and agony. In continuation of plundering activity by the Marathas and the Afghans, now in the later half of the 18th century, it had become the looting ground of the Sikhs, the Rohilla, chiefs and the foreign adventurers.¹

The invasion of Nadir Shah provided an opportunity to Badan Singh for expansion. He strengthened his defences. Though he was the Raja of Bharatpur (Rajasthan) yet the role played by him in this region is no less important. His political strength was also enhanced by social contacts. He entered into matrimonial alliances with the heads of other groups of families equal in status to his forefathers.

The fortunes of the family were built from fresh foundations. Badan Singh, being very able and energetic, deeply impressed his master, Jai Singh, who believed that in raising Badan Singh to power was his own glory. He granted Badan Singh "*the tika, the nishan, the kettledrum, the five coloured flag, and the title of Braj Raja*". But he never assumed the title of Raja.

During infancy stage, Suraj Mal displayed very much intelligence. His outstanding genius made it clear to all that he was the fittest man to lead the rising Jat power. Though he was uneducated "yet he was the plato of the Jats". He was the greatest warrior¹. According to Dr. Hari Ram Gupta, later Suraj Mal proved himself the ablest, wisest and shrewdest ruler and statesman not only of Jats but in the whole of India in his age².

1. Haryana : *A Historical Perspective* by S.C. Mittal, 1986, p. 61.

2. Hari Ram Gupta : *Marathas And Panipat*, 1961, p. 44.

The forages made by Suraj Mal in the then district of Faridabad will account in the following pages.

Already master of the Mathura district, Suraj Mal cast his eye upon the neighbourhood of Delhi and was waiting for an opportunity to extend his authority further. The Jats of Ballamgarh (Ballabgarh), hard pressed by the faujdar of Faridabad, sought his help, and this embroiled him further with the Mughal Government.

Gopal Singh of the Tawatia *gor* (sect) settled in Sihi village in the area of Ballabgarh and became wealthy and powerful by highway robbery on the Mathura-Delhi road. He allied himself with the Gujars of Tiagaon and with their help killed the Rajput Chaudhry of neighbouring villages. Murtaza Khan, the local Mughal officer of Faridabad, instead of punishing the rebel, made peace with him by appointing him as Chaudhry of Faridabad paragona, entitled to a cess of one *anna* in the rupee on the revenue. After the death of Gopal Singh, his son, Charandas, succeeded him. However, Charandas was captured and thrown into prison at Faridabad. After sometime, his son Balram, duping¹ the Khan by a false payment of ransom, set him at liberty: father and son fled to Bharatpur, and securing the aid of Suraj Mal killed Murtaza Khan.

The exploits of Balram of Ballabgarh popularly called Balu, came to prominence in the mid of 18th century. Balu was son of a petty revenue collector of Faridabad.² Supported by his family connections with Badan Singh, the Jat Raja of Bharatpur, he extended his sway by seizing the neighbouring villages and ousting their lawful owners and the local magistrates. As explained above, he killed Murtaza Khan, the local Mughal Government officer at Faridabad who had once imprisoned his father. Balram practically closed the Delhi-Agra road. He took full advantage of the ascendancy of the Bharatpur chiefs with 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 Shamsapur, Safdar Jang; the wazir of new Mughal emperor Ahmed Shah, sent a force there which was boldly resisted by Balu. Thereupon, Safdar Jang him-

1. The story goes that Balram promised to pay a large amount in cash directly if his father was freed. According to previous stipulations, Charandas was brought guarded to the side of tank near Ballamgarh and when the cart bringing the treasure had come up, Charandas was let go. He immediately made off on a fleet horse with his son. The other bags were found to contain copper coin (*paise*) only.

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

self 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 envoy. He was sent back to his home after a few days, on his promising to be the wazir's follower. A mud fort already built was named as Ballabgarh. 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). Slowly and gradually Balu extended his depredations further.

On 2nd July 1752, when Safdar Jang was moving from his camp across the Jamuna to his mansion in Delhi city, Javid Khan issued from the fort and sat down in the Anguribagh garden, expecting Safdar Jang to visit him there on the way and pay his respects, for was he not the Emperor's deputy? But the wazir declined to honour the eunuch in this way and rode straight on to his own house. Javid, to save his face, called Balu Ram, who happened to be in Delhi at the time, held a court with him, gave him a robe of honour, and then returned to his quarters in the fort. He had won over him from Safdar Jang's side in the meantime. What mischievous instructions Balu now received from the infuriated eunuch we can only guess from his subsequent acts. From Delhi Balu went to his home, collected his troops and crossing over to Sikandrabad attacked and expelled the local faujdar, and plundered the city, digging up the floors of the houses. Seizing the local tradesmen, he hung them up and flogged them to extort money. Then, Sikandrabad being only 50 km. from Delhi belonged to the Emperor's privy purse estate. The aggrieved people sent messengers to Delhi who complained to the Emperor in that night's Court. Safdar who was present asked Javid Khan, "If Balu, has been appointed by you as the new faujdar of the place, why is he plundering and slaying the people there? If he is acting against your wishes, let me go there and punish him". Javid replied that he would himself undertake the chastisement of Balu. He sent his captain, Narsingh Rai with a small force to Sikandrabad, but this man, instead of attacking Balu, only parleyed with him and let him go away scotfree with his booty and take refuge in the fort of Dankaur (25 kilometer due east of Ballabgarh) in Javid Khan's jagir. When Safdar Jang's troops arrived there, they found this to be the situation. After some fighting with them, Balu secured boats in that fort and effected his escape to Ballabgarh in safety. Thus no punishment could be inflicted on the plunderer of the Emperor's personal estate and a place so near the capital. The people of Sikandrabad cried for justice, but in vain. At this futile end of the campaign, Safdar Jang, in open court, taxed Javid Khan

with backing Balu in these evil deeds, and the eunuch hung his head down in silence.

This made the cup of Safdar Jang's indignation boil over. Some historians of the time even assert that the Emperor himself was moved by the misery of his direct tenants to send word to Safdar Jang to get rid of the mischievous eunuch. But if he really did so, it must have been in a temporary outburst of anger.

Safdar Jang called Suraj Mal to Delhi for counsel and assistance. The Jat prince arrived and encamped near Kalka Pahari, some six miles from the city. With him came an agent of the Jaipur Rajah and Balu Rani, each at the head of a force. Javid Khan wished that these men should interview him first and negotiate with the Government through him, because in the past they used to solicit his patronage and court his favour. But as the wazir was now present at the capital, they did not take the eunuch as their mediator. It was then settled that Javid Khan should go to the wazir's house and there the two together should grant interviews to Suraj Mal and the others and settle their business with the Emperor. The 27th of August was fixed for the meeting. Javid Khan went to Safdar Jang's house early in the day and the two breakfasted together. Suraj Mal came in the afternoon and the discussion was prolonged. After a while Safdar Jang led Javid Khan away by the hand to an alcove or bastion of the house and talked with him about Suraj Mal in privacy. Then Muhammad Ali Jarchi and some other Turkish soldiers entered the alcove; the wazir rose up; Muhammad Ali stabbed Javid Khan in the liver from behind, crying out, "Take the fruit of your disloyalty", the other men came up and finished the deed of blood. Then they severed his head and flung it amidst the eunuch's retainers sitting down on the ground outside the wazir's mansion, and his trunk on the sandy bank of the river. These men fled away in terror. The deed stifled all hostile movements by its very audacity. All the stores and treasuries of the murdered man within and outside the fort were sealed up and his various offices were at once taken charge by the aged superintendent of the harem, Roz-afzun Khan, and no tumult disturbed Delhi at the time.

The murder of Javid Khan was worse than a crime; it was a political blunder.¹ It antagonised the Emperor and his mother and all the imperial household against Safdar Jang beyond hope of reconciliation. Worst of all it transferred the leadership of the Court party and the

1. *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Volume-I by J.N. Sarkar (Reprint-1971) p. 234.

control of the puppet Emperor from the hands of a foolish and timid eunuch to those of a noble of the highest birth and the ablest, most energetic, most farsighted and most ruthlessly ambitious man in the empire.

Then a civil war began and Ahmed Shah dismissed Safdar Jang and appointed Intizam-Ud-Daullah as new wazir. Safdar Jang revolted and decided to try his strength. The emperor was supported by Intizam-Ud-Daullah and Mir Bakshi, Imad-Ud-Mulk. The Ruhellas led by Najib-Ud-Daullah 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 areas of Faridabad and Ballabgarh were the scenes of fighting. Safdar Jang established his headquarters at Sikri, 5 Kilometres south of Ballabgarh, put his allies to 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 opponents.

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. The Delhi Government took notice of the lawless activities of Balu. When Aqibat came with 500 Badakahis and 2,000 Marathas under Gangadhar Tatya and demanded the revenue of the district and the tribute due to the emperor, Balu offered fight. 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 peasant chief replied defiantly, "I have not brought 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 on November 29, 1753. Khawajah Aftab Khan, the jamadar of Badakshis, who had cut off Balu's head, was rewarded with two pearl pendants taken from Balu's ear. The head was exposed on a pillar by the roadside near Faridabad. Ballabgarh was named Nizamgarh after Imad's new title Nizam-ul-Asaf.

The garrison of Ballabgarh kept afire till mid-night after which they evacuated the fort. Aqibat took possession of it with all its artillery and armament and gave up the other property within it to plunder by soldiers. The areas were then conferred upon Imad.

Suraj Mal could not tolerate this insult. He threatened the Mughal wazir to return the jagir of Balram to his two sons. Consequently, Kisan Singh, the elder son of Balram was appointed the Qildar and Hira Singh, the younger son as *nazim* and Suraj Mal himself became their patron.

Aqibat quickly followed up his success in other direction. In the following week, he sacked the walled villages, 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 peasant all round Palwal and brought them under his rule. Then after a visit to Delhi, he started again for Faridabad, taking Khandoji Holker and his troops to assist him in his campaign. But he could not control this tract, as his soldiers refused to obey his agents, and the people 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.

Khando ji Holker, son of Malhar Rao Holker, had encamped at Hodal (27 kilometres south of Palwal) and sent detachment which plundered villages all round even as far as Barsana and Nandgaon south of Hodal, ousting Jawahar Singh, Suraj Mal's son from these villages and establishing Maratha posts there (end of December, 1753). This strengthened Aqibat's position and he sacked the village of Ghan-gaula belonging to a brother of Balu and planted his own *thana* there on January 5, 1754. On January 8, Imad advanced from Ballabgarh to Palwal and got into touch with Kandoji 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 Kole (Aligarh)¹.

After the withdrawal of Maratha forces from Kumbher, an understanding was arrived at between Suraj Mal and Raghu Nath Rao. Suraj Mal gave an undertaking neither to put any obstacle in the way of Maratha expansion in the Ganga Doab nor hinder the frequent movements of Maratha army.

Suraj Mal took advantage of this rapprochement immediately. He seized Palwal on 27th September, 1754. The Jats killed Santokh Rai, Qanungo of Palwal, who had incited the murder of Balu Ram. The Qazi of the place was also captured. The wazir, Imad-ul-Mulk, approached Malhar Rao to assist him in driving Suraj Mal. Malhar Rao took him to Raghu Nath Rao on September 29, 1754. The Maratha general told him "We have come to an understanding with Suraj Mal. We will not break our promise. You need not worry about it. I shall send a message to Suraj Mal not to encroach upon your jagirs.² In November, 1755, he regained Ballabgarh and Ghasira. On June 7, 1756, Badan Singh died and soon after, his grandson, Jawahar Singh, rose in revolt at Dig against his father Suraj Mal. But he was subjugated after a brief seize and a battle.

In his dealing with the Rajputs, Ahmad Shah Durani was equally successful. Rajputs professed allegiance to the Durani. At this time Jaipur and Jodhpur were two leading houses of Rajasthan, both of them had been so much worried by constant Maratha interference and oppression that they began to cherish friendly feelings towards Ahmad Shah Durani. In January, 1757, the Durani invaded Delhi and its neighbourhood. From Delhi Afghan and Rohilla armies marched to Ballabgarh, Brindaban, Gokul and Mathura. On this occasion their atrocities exceeded all bounds of propriety and transgressed all considerations of humanity. They behaved like fiends and savages. But no Rajput Raja stirred to protest against their barbarities.

On January, 17, 1757, the Durani forces occupied Luni, 10 kilometres north-east of Delhi on the Jamuna and besieged Shahdara. As Antaji and Mahadev Hingane were not on good terms. Antaji leaving Bapu Pandit at the mercy of the invader quietly slipped away with all his troops to Faridabad, 26 kilometres south of Delhi, a slightly fortified place of Suraj Mal. On January 21, a Durani force went to besiege the town, but many soldiers were slain and remaining were

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

2. *Marathas And Panipat*, 1961, by Hari Ram Gupta, p. 48.

turned out by Antaji and allied army. After his arrival at Delhi, Ahmad Shah despatched Johan Khan on February 1, 1757 at the head of 20,000 strong troopers. There was a tough fight with the allies and Antaji in the night in which 1,000 Marathas lost their lives. Antaji and his allies escaped to Mathura. Faridabad was destroyed by fire. The Afghans on February 2, brought 7,000 heads of poor people saying these were Marathas and allies. The Shah rewarded them at eight rupees per head.

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. Ahmed Shah Abdali also found Suraj Mal as a great obstacle in his way. During his fourth invasion, he sent some of his troops under Feruz Jang against Suraj Mal and himself followed the army. After snatching the post of Ballabgarh, Abdali sent an army to Mathura, which massacred and looted the pilgrims.¹

Suraj Mal had appointed his son Jawahar Singh to take care of the territory near Delhi, while he had himself retired to Kumbher. Jawahar Singh, son of Suraj Mal was watching the movements of the Afghan army from Ballabgarh with five or six thousand troops. He cut off a foraging party of the Afghans, who had gone towards Faridabad. The Shah was extremely enraged, and that very night sent Abdus Samad Khan, with instructions to decoy the infidels into an ambush. The Bharatpur prince almost fell into trap, by chasing a squadron of the enemy's cavalry to their hiding place. He made his escape losing some followers and a part of booty.

Ahmad Shah left Delhi and marched against Jawahar Singh with the determination of conquering Bharatpur areas. The campaign began with the siege of Ballabgarh, as Jawahar Singh had taken his post there with two Maratha chiefs Shamsheer Bahadur and Antaji Mankeswar. The fort was bravely defended for two days. On the third night, the son of Suraj Mal and Maratha leaders fled in disguise; a few men left in the fort to cover the fight were put to death by the Afghans. Twelve thousand rupees, some horses and camels fell into the hands of the victors. Ahmad Shah at once sent out parties for making a vigorous search for the fugitives in the neighbouring places. But Jawahar Singh and the Maratha leaders, dressing themselves in Qizzibast (Persian) clothes had gone into an underground chamber in the ditch of the fort, trod their way through the Shah's troop and hidden in some ravines near

1. *Haryana : A Historical Perspective* by S.C. Mittal, 1985, p. 3.

the Jamuna. For two days and nights they did not come out, even to drink water from the river.

The Shah halted for two days and ordered a general slaughter and plundering. An eyewitness, a Sayyid who was in the Afghan camp thus describes their raids, "It was at mid night when the camp followers went to attack. It was thus managed; one horseman mounted on a horse and took ten to twenty others, each tied to the tail of the horse, preceding it and drove them just like a string of camels. When it was one watch after sunrise I saw them came back. Every horseman had loaded up all his horses with the plundered property and atop it girl captives and slaves. The severed heads were tied up in rugs like bundles of grains, and placed on the heads of the captives, and thus did they return to the camp."

A traveller going from Agra to Delhi passed through Faridabad on 8th February, 1757 and observed : "All places from Delhi to Faridabad are without a lamp, the Hindus are plundering the caravans of the fugitives, and near Faridabad 2,000 corpses are lying on the ground stripped of all their clothings."

Despite several intrigues and insults by the Marathas, Suraj Mal promised all the help to the Marathas against Ahmed Shah Abdali. But he was soon disillusioned with the Marathas, withdrew in disgust from Maratha camp and returned to Ballabgarh. Perhaps this withdrawal might have been caused by his differences with Sadha Shiv Bhau, the Commander-in-Chief of the Maratha forces, over the strategy to be followed and some personal prejudices or dislike for the Maratha supremacy. Suraj Mal favoured some sort of guerilla warfare while Bhau resolved to fight a pitched battle. Possibly Suraj Mal was justified in his assessment of the strategy due to geographical situation and experience.

India held her breath in painful suspense for the last six months of the year 1760. The two mighty war-clouds which had so long darkened the political horizon were now gathering impetus for a more tremendous shock. A struggle between the foreign Afghan invader and the Marathas for ascendancy in Northern India was given the appearance of a great communal and religious war by the Durrani and the Peshwa. The Afghan monarch claimed the support of all Muhemmandans as the champion of Islam against the aggressive Hindu reaction; while the Maratha declared his mission to be to rescue his co-religionists from their age-long servitude under oppressive Muslim rule. Agents of

the Peshwa visited the court of every Hindu prince of Rajputana, but received a cold reception and evasive replies.

After his arrival on the bank of the Chambal, the Bhao sent a high-flown letter to Raja Suraj Mal, requesting him to come without delay to the Maratha camp and unite. Malhar Rao Holkar and Sindhia persuaded him to meet them at Agra. Suraj Mal went to the Maratha camp and was honourably received by the Bhao and other Maratha generals. From Agra they marched together to Mathura where the sight of Abdunnabi's mosque inflamed the anger of Bhao. He turned upon Suraj Mal and said to him "You profess to be a Hindu; but how is it that you have kept this standing so long?" Suraj Mal mildly replied, "What is the use of demolishing these places of worship?" Thus he refused to demolish the religious places of Muslims. He was considered a great secular by following a path of neutrality. To hear such a liberal reply, the Bhao was enraged to a great extent.

The Bhao again sent for Rupram Katari and discussed the matter to bring Suraj Mal to the Maratha camp; but Suraj Mal trod upon the path of neutrality. When three hours of the night remained, his followers silently struck their tents, packed their luggage, and marched off, with the connivance of Sindhia and Holkar, in the direction of Ballabgarh. Malhar Rao whose policy was to run with hare and hunt with the hounds sent his Dewan Gangoba Tatiya to the Bhao to inform him this news. Suraj Mal safely reached Ballabgarh (Ballamgarh) before the Maratha troops followed him. The troops came back after plundering some bazars.

On June 12, 1761, after the defeat of the Marathas he (Suraj Mal) captured Agra fort by bribery and in 1762, Kishan and Bishan Singh sons of Balu were restored the fort of Ballabgarh and nominated *Killadar aur nazim* of the paragana under the Bharatpur ruler.¹

His occupation of Mewat region brought him into conflict with Najib with whom an earlier reconciliation had failed. Suraj Mal intended this area (some portion of Agra-district) of his kingdom for Jawahar Singh while Nahar Singh was to succeed to the main Jat Kingdom (Bharatpur). Mewatis were freebooters and were notorious for their highway robberies and thus created administrative difficulties. Sanulba, a Meo of Rajasthan, who had a mounted band, used to plunder the caravans as far as Dig, Hodal and Barsana. He resided in the fort of Tauru, a seat of Asadullah Khan Baluch who was a sharer of the plun-

dered booty and gave him protection. Suraj Mal asked the Baluch to drive Sanulba out, but when he refused, Jawahar led an expedition. All the Baluchis rallied under Musavi Khan of Farrukhnagar and opposed Jawahar. The expedition was withdrawn for the time-being. But shortly after, another expedition was made. Thereupon, Najib Khan wrote to Suraj Mal asking him not to touch the Baluchis who were his proteges. This was ignored and Jawahar Singh marched on to Farrukhnagar. Suraj Mal also came up and the fort was taken in less than two months (12th December, 1763). Musavi Khan was arrested and confined in the Bharatpur fort. Meanwhile Najib Khan, who was very ill, marched on the request of Baluchis, from Najibabad and reached Delhi on 14th December after the fall of Farrukhnagar. He tried to appease Suraj Mal and requested that Musavi Khan with his family be released. But Suraj Mal was adamant and made rapid movements of his troops. On December 25, his army and the troops of Najib Khan faced each other on the banks of the Hindan. Suraj Mal, leaving the bulk of his army there, crossed the Hindan six kilometres upstream and tried to reach into Najib's rear. A furious battle took place. Suraj Mal was shot down near nullah where Ruhela musketeers lay concealed. He was recognised by one of his Ruhelas, named Sayyid Khan and thirsting for vengeance, dismounted and plunged his dagger twice or thrice into Rajah's stomach. Two or three Light Horsemen also struck at the body with their swords. He then ordered the head to be cut off. Five or six men plied their swords at the head and it was hacked to pieces, and one sword too was broken. The Sayyid came away from the place. The army continued to fight tenaciously. But when the news of Suraj Mal's death reached it, it dispersed in the darkness of night.

The details regarding massacre of Hindus and Sikhs perpetrated by Ahmed Shah Durani, sketched by Hari Ram Gupta, are as follows¹ :—

"The massacres of Delhi, Ballabgarh, Mathura, Brindaban, Agra, Panipat and Kup and the destruction and pollution of the Sikh temples and tank of Amritsar will remain for ever the terrible blemishes on his reputation, and indelible stain on the glory of this great leader. To him India was the land of gold and his supreme passion for money was the leading feature in his dealing with her. He indulged in massacres not because he possessed a blood thirsty temperament; and under the influence of his pacific Chief Minister, Shah Wali Khan, he must have desisted from these outrages, had it

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

1. *The History of Sikhs*, Volume IV, p. 403.

not been for the fact that he wanted to give a thrill of life and enjoyment to his Afghan followers, and to satisfy his allies, the Indian Muslims particularly the Rohillas, who delighted in innocent bloodshed of poor Hindus and Sikhs".

Snraj Mal extended his control upto and beyond Delhi into the districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak. He also overran Sikandrabad and Ballabgarh. He had remarkable talents for war and diplomacy, and successfully welded the scattered Jat *Jamindars* near Agra into a powerful state. Though, internally, it remained a tribal confederacy, and no new principles of administration were enunciated, the rise of Jat State had a definite impact on the state system of North of India, and affected land holding and social developments over a large area¹.

After the death of Raja Suraj Mal of Bharatpur State on December 25, 1763, there created a family dissension concerning the succession. by his four wives, Suraj Mal left five sons; Jawahar Singh, Ratan Singh, Nawal Singh, Ranjit Singh and Nahar Singh. The famous queen of Raja Suraj Mal belonging to Hodal of Faridabad district was issueless. She was popularly called Hansia. She openly goaded and helped Jawahar Singh in the war expenses to avenge his father's killing².

The courtiers disliked Jawahar Singh for his fiery temper, rashness and want of self-control. But his reproach for not avenging the death of Suraj Mal, soon paved the ground for his succession and he was proclaimed ruler. Nahar Singh, too young and timid, fled to Kumber and from there to Jaipur for refuge. Jawahar Singh made elaborate preparations for the war against Najib Khan. He hired from Malhar Holkar a Maratha army of 20,000 for Rs. 22 lakh. He captured the fort of Ballabgarh which was made as a base for operation.³

Suraj Mal extended his authority of the Bharatpur kingdom over the districts of Agra, Dholpur, Mainpuri, Hathras, Aligarh, Etawah, Meerut, Rohtak, Farrukhnagar, Mewat, Rewari, Gurgaon and then Faridabad district. The reputation of the Jat race reached its highest point under him.⁴

1. *Gazetteer of India, Volume II (History and Culture)*, 1973, p. 350

2. *Fall of the Mughal Empire* : by Jadu Nath Sarkar, p. 328, Vol. II.

3. *Bharatpur District Gazetteer, Rajasthan*, 1971, p. 65.

4. *An Advanced History of India* by R.C. Majumdar, H.C. Ray Chaudhry and Datta, 1967, p. 536.

After the death of Suraj Mal, his son, Jawahar Singh recovered the lost posts in the middle of 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. Jawahar Singh, youthful son of Suraj Mal, wanted to take revenge of his father's death upon Najib-Ud-Daulah. In addition to his own force, he recruited Marathas and decided to make Sikhs allies. Keeping this purpose in view, he wanted to make friends with the Sikhs encamped on the bank of Jamuna. He forded the Jamuna on an elephant. He was stopped outside the Sikh camp and was forced to walk. His hucca-bearer was driven away with insult and abuse. Jawahar Singh was then led into the assembly of about one hundred Sikh sardars. They received him sitting. The meeting began with a prayer called *Ardas* by Sikhs. In it they said,

"Jawahar Singh, son of Suraj Mal, has come under the Khalsa Jio and become a disciple of Nanak. He is demanding redress for his father's blood. So help us *Wah Guru*."

Jawahar Singh enlisted 12 to 15 thousand Sikhs. They were divided into two groups at the battle field.

Madho Singh invaded the Jat territory in 1768 and a battle was fought on 29th February outside Kaman. The Bharatpur forces were defeated but on the arrival of a fresh contingent called by them, the Rajputs retreated to their country. In August, 1768, Jawahar Singh's career came to a sudden end when he was slain by a favourite soldier whom he had once raised inordinately high and then disgraced.

The story of Maratha dissensions in the north is laconically given here. The news of the capture of Delhi on 10th February, 1771 caused the widest exultation at the court of Puna. The credit of this "great achievement" was given to Visaji and Sindhia. On 26th April, the Peshwa's orders were received in Delhi appointing Visaji Krishana to the Command of the Maratha forces in Hindusthan, supplanting Ram Chandra Ganesh. That fallen chief set out from the environs of Delhi, in the deepest humiliation, for the Deccan. But Holkar and Sindhia sent some of their highest officers to intercept him at Faridabad and induce him to come back. To them he replied, "I have no quarrel with Sindhia or Holkar. I am going away to Deccan because Visaji has not given me the Peshwa's letter. He is sending me off after lowering my position, and I can, therefore, return only if these two generals and Visaji come here and personally entreat me to go back". This was done, after he had proceeded to Palwal.

Mirza Najaf Khan made an attack in 1773 upon the Raja of Bharatpur. Against such an adversary the Hindus 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 Government had dismissed them from service and wrested their fort at Ballabgarh. Although they died just at the same time, their successors nursed a deep grudge against the Bharatpur ruler.

Nawal Singh, Raja of Bharatpur, opened negotiations with the Sikhs to secure their help against the Mughals. He planned a campaign against the imperial territories to be fought simultaneously in three important corners: one division of his army was to act in the region to the west of Delhi from a base of Farrukh Nagar (Gurgaon); another division was to ravage the Doab from Aligarh; while the main army under him was to threaten Delhi from Ballabgarh (Faridabad district). The Sikhs were expected to re-inforce and act in concert with the Bharatpur army in Haryana and Doab.

The Mughal General set out from Delhi on September 24, 1773. Marching by way of Barpula 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 deposed heirs of Balu. 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 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 Bamni Khera (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. On the other hand, Najaf Khan advanced, daily fighting skirmishes and driving back to patrols of Nawal Singh's army. No where was any stout defence offered, and the villages in the north of his territory lay helpless before the invaders. "As the autumn crop was then ripe, the nawab's soldiers fed themselves and their horses on the standing millet crop along their route. They plundered every village that lay in their path, set fire to it, and carried off every cattle and sheep which they sold at low price or rate; the beggarly Ruhelas of Mulla Rahimdad, whose leanness turned into fatness from eating the plundered provisions, and whose appearance after being clothed in plun-

dered apparel changed from the look of wild beasts to that of human beings".¹

So greatly were the 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, 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 in the camp, and at night fell back to their own base. Nawal Singh took refuge near Kotvan, about 7 kilometres south of Hodal amidst its abundance jungles and broken ground.

After skirmishes for the days, a decisive battle was fought on October 30, midday between Sahar and Barsana. Najaf Khan's superior generalship gave him victory over the Bharatpur 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 undertaken behind them. Kotvan which was held by Sita Ram, the father-in-law of Nawal Singh, was also taken by the end of November, 1773. The post of Ballabgarh² was captured from Bharatpur Raja's garrison on April 20, 1774. Worst of all, Sombre deserted his service with his trained battalions and well equipped artillery and came over to the emperor on 20th May. He was sent to bring the then Panipat district back to obedience. Ajit Singh and Hira Singh were restored the pargana of Ballabgarh. Ajit Singh was formally entitled 'Raja' and Hira was called 'Salar Jang'.

The Deputy Wazir, after joining unrivalled sway over the emperor's mind, was playing a double game. He instigated the emperor against Mirza Najaf. He pointed out that the recent conquests from the South to the south-west of Delhi, had all been appropriated by Mirza's officers on the plea of providing their soldiers pay. In spite of the provocation, the emperor did not attack the areas of the then Faridabad district.

Sikh disturbances near Delhi during May-June, 1774 are no less significant. Plundering the Doab on their way, the Sikhs appeared early in 1774 in the royal domain near Delhi. The Mughal Court could not

1. *Fall of Mughal Empire* by Jadunath Sarkar, Volume-III, 1964, p. 67.

2. In 1775, the estate was transferred by the Delhi emperor to Ajit Singh, Bahadur Singh was recognised in 1803 as Chief and built the town.

summon up courage to oppose them, and the Sikhs advanced to the suburbs of the capital. They devastated the Gujar village on the banks of the Jamuna, Palam, Najafgarh, Badshahpur and Faridabad and also carried their nefarious business of robbing the people the whole night. The emperor decided to please them. He invited the Sikhs to enter his service with a body of 10,000 horse and offered to allot to them the then district of Shahbazpur for their support. He also sent *Khilats* for the Sikh Chiefs. During Mirza Najaf's second Jat campaign (1775-76), Nawal Singh of Bharatpur lay dying of a long illness and the defence was conducted by his younger brother, Ranjit Singh. Busy with skirmishes, Mirza Najaf Khan had arrived before Kama at the beginning of May. Here he joined three battalions of trained sepoys from Oudh; but these aids were recalled by master after a shortwhile. Mirza Najaf weakened by this loss, fell back in the neighbourhood of Hodal. His soldiers starving from their pay being in arrears, supported themselves by plundering the villages around and thus gained strength.

Mirza Muhammad Shafi was left without a rival in Delhi. On the 15th of September, 1782, the emperor recognised the fact by appointing him Mir Bakshi with the title of Nasir-Ud-Daulah Zulfikar Jang and also supreme Regent and Subedar of Agra. But a month had hardly passed from this when there was another turn in the political kaleidoscope, an entirely new grouping of forces took place, and Shafi was driven out of Delhi. In the meantime, Shafi was on the verge of madness as a result of his financial difficulties. Two of his battalions mutinied for their pay and planted their guns against his gate. They were pacified by a payment in part, and Shafi determined to extort funds from the emperor which led to an open rupture and exchange of angry words between him and the sovereign on the 9th October, 1782. The crisis came on 16th October. Early at dawn, the emperor's forces marched against Qamr-Ud-din's mansion where Shafi lived. Emperor himself rode out to the Jami Masjid in order to lend his blessing to the attack. Shafi wisely decided not to resist his sovereign. He with his own troops rode hard from Delhi to Ballabgarh and thence to Kosi. Here he came to a halt and gained the adhesion of Muhammad Beg Hamadani and his strong force by appealing to the memory of their late common patron and also promising to give him all the Jaipur tribute, half the artillery and other property of Mirza Najaf still left in Shafi's hands, and six lakhs in cash or fresh jagirs. Hamadani joined Shafi at Kosi, and here all the former captains of Najaf Khan vowed to recognise Shafi as their master. Then the two set their faces (6th November, 1782) towards Delhi, expelling the imperial collectors in the then Hodal district and camping on arrival at Faridabad.

The close approach of the rebel generals alarmed the emperor. He was hustled by Latafat and Pauli into entering his tents near Barapula for a march against them (12th November). From Faridabad the rebels sent their envoys to him (14th November, 1782) to offer their protestations of loyalty and to seek his pardon and restoration to their former offices and honours. Shah Alam entrusted his case to his favourite personal servant Kallu Khawas, entitled Muhammad Yaqub Khan, who conceived the over-cunning design of secretly corrupting Hamadani and using him to destroy Shafi. On behalf of the emperor, he promised the Mir Bakshi-Ship to Hamadani if he abandoned Shafi. For confirming this pact, it was agreed at Latafat should meet and give personal assurances and oaths to Muhammad Beg.

The treacherous plot recoiled on the heads of its parents, Muhammad disclosed it to Shafi. On 17th November he rode out of his camp for the purpose of meeting Latafat and then joining with him to be presented to the emperor, while Shafi went elsewhere on the pretext of hunting, but kept his ears open for the pre-concerted signal.

Mahadji Sindhia was appointed the regent of the empire in December 1784. Throughout the year 1785, Mahadji had been worn out by harassing anxiety and opposition. The portion of the Mughal empire that still belonged to the Padishah was yielding no revenue. What little remained under the crown had not yet recovered from the ravages of fifteen years' anarchy and civil war and continuous drought of the last years. By the end of 1786, the emperor's monthly allowance of Rs. 1,30,000 was already five months due and the pay of the troops, had fallen off still more hurriedly into arrears. Thus, the Sindhia was under the economic anxieties. During his long halt at Varindavan, Mahadji had lavished large sums on the temples and priests—in prayers for the gift of a son and heir. In the meantime, some disturbances arose by Mewatis. After having been practically effected, he turned north to Pingor, 8 mile north of Hodal (30th December 1786) so as to be nearer to Delhi and more speedily concluded his negotiations for bringing the emperor to his camp and also to check the Sikh raids into the north Delhi tract. In the neighbourhood of Hodal he lay encamped for the next two months. Here he received his two Delhi agents—Shah Nizamuddin and Ladoji Deshmukh whom the emperor had sent (on 6th February, 1787) to dun him for the outstanding allowances, now amounting to Rs. 8,40,000.

During the last decade of the 18th century, the Marathas and Rajputs of Rajasthan were not on good terms. The Rajputs of Rajasthan could not forget the words of Mahadji : "If I live, I shall

reduce Jaipur and Jodhpur to ashes." To defend their territories, the Rajputs agreed upon a rapport with Ismail Beg against the Marathas. On the other hand, he provided Colnel De Boigne with funds for raising a strong army. The campaign opened in May, 1790. The main army under Gopal Bhau as Commander-in-Chief, supported by Jiva Dada Bakshi and Colnel De Biogne marched into the then Rewari district, by way of Hodal, Palwal and Pataudi.¹

On the fall of the fort of Kanaud (Present Mahendergarh) to Marathas in the middle April, 1792, Najaf Quili Khan's junior widow had appealed to Col. De Boigne, a general under Mahadji Sindhia who held the paraganas of Palwal and Hodal, with cannon foundaries at Hodal and Palwal to become the protector of Mirza Ismail Beg and of Najaf Quili'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.

Mahadji Sindhia utilised his position to extend and consolidate his authority in Northern India. He soon abandoned the old Maratha method of fighting, maintained in his army a number of Rajputs and Muhammadans, and organised it on European Scientific methods by employing Benoit de-Boigne, French military expert and other European adventurers of various races and classes. With a view to realising his ambitions in the north he went to Delhi, made the titular Emperor, Shah Alam-II, already helpless in the midst of violence, confusion and anarchy, his puppet, and utilised the fiction of sovereignty to establish Maratha supremacy rapidly in Hindustan. By 1792 Mahadji established his ascendancy over the Rajputs and the Jats and his power in Northern India reached its "meridian splendour."²

Zauki Ram's supremacy was intolerable to many. At this juncture, Tej Singh, the ruler of Tauru (now in Gurgaon district) came to the front. Gujar Mal was the supporter of the Marathas who granted him the paraganas of Hodal and Palwal.³

After the death of Jawahar Singh, the power of Bharatpur began to decay and the dominions began to shrink. The process was hastened by family feuds, the increasing influence of Marathas and the rise of a powerful

1. *Fall of the Mughal Empire* by J.N. Sarkar, 1950, p. 20, Vol. IV.

2. *An Advanced History of India* by Majumdar, Datta and Ray Chaudhry, 1967, p. 672.

3. *Rao Tula Ram—A Hero of 1857*, by K.C. Yadav, 1965, p. 6.

rival chief in the nascent Rajput State of Alwar. Jawahar Singh was succeeded by his younger brother Ratan Singh who was murdered within 9 months of his rule by Shri Rupanand, a Gosain.¹ Ratan Singh was followed by his son, Kesri Singh, a minor. Nawal Singh was appointed regent but his brother Ranjit Singh intrigued against him and a period of confusion ensued. The prestige and honour of the Bharatpur State in those days was at its low ebb. Under these circumstances, the fortunes of the Jats were partially restored through the intercession of Rani Kishori, widow of Suraj Mal, who by a personal appeal to Najaf Khan obtained the restoration of ten districts of Bharatpur State. Under the compelling conditions, Ranjit Singh attached himself faithfully to the cause of Sindhia and was rewarded with the grant of some territory. The Marathas wanted to make him as ally against the rising of the British influence in the region.

The early years of the nineteenth century were marked by rivalry between the British and the Marathas to attain supremacy. On the outbreak of Maratha War between the British and the Marathas in 1803, some territories of Marathas in Rajasthan shrank. Then Ranjit Singh of Bharatpur State came forward and in September, his officers met Lord Lake at Ballabgarh and an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded on the 29th of that month. It provided that (i) there would be perpetual friendship between the Maharaja and the company; (ii) friends and enemies of either state would be friends and enemies of both; (iii) the British Government would never interfere in the affairs of the Maharaja's country nor exact any tribute from him and, (iv) if any enemy should invade the territories of the company, the Maharaja shall furnish the aid of his troops in the expulsion of such enemy and in like manner the company agreed to assist Maharaja with its forces in defending his dominions against external attacks.²

MODERN PERIOD

Haryana remained under the control of the Marathas till 1803 A.D., on 11th September, 1803, the Anglo-Maratha War broke out. General Lake marched towards Delhi and overthrew the Marathas and dispersed the Sikhs. With the battle of Laswari on 1st November, the Maratha power vanished from northern India.

On December 30, 1803 Daulat Rao Sindhia ceded the territory of Haryana to the British East India Company through the treaty of Sirji-

1. Sardesai, G.S. *New History of the Marathas*, Volume-II (Bombay), 1948, p. 510.

2. *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Volume-III, compiled by C.U. Aitchison.

Arjangaon. Haryana was included in the Presidency of Bengal with a Resident at Delhi to administer it. Besides other places of Haryana, Hathin of this district was under the direct supervision of the British. The region of Haryana was divided among different chiefs and sardars. Murtaza Khan and Muhammad Ali Khan got Hodal and Palwal *paraganas*, respectively.¹ Raja Bahadur Singh of Ballabgarh was confirmed in his Jagir.

In fact the treaty of Sirji Arjangaon marked the tragic end of the Mughal empire as a political institution.² It also marked the end of the period of great anarchy in Haryana and proclaimed the emergence of the British rule in this region. The whole period from 1761 to 1803 may be compared to a drama of five acts in which the Jats, the Sikhs, the Rohillas, the Marathas and European adventurers played the dominating role. It ended with the recession of all petty powers and the emergence of new one The East India Company.

At the time of annexation (1803), it was a principle of British policy to make the Yamuna as far as possible a limit of actual possession, and the interpose between that border and foreign territory, a buffer of semi-independent states and in consequence of the effect given to that policy, it was only gradually that the greater part of the district came under direct British rule.

The *parganas* of Palwal and Hodal were once held by General De Boigne. They were assigned by the British Government. After the conquest of Lord Lake, some administrative changes took place. Consequently, the district of Gurgaon being formed piece-meal as the estates for one cause or another escheated. First of these acquisitions was in 1808, when Rewari, Nuh, Bahora and Sohna came under British rule, and the district of Gurgaon formed with its headquarters at Bharawas near Rewari. After the lapse of Palwal (1813) and Hodal (1817), the headquarters were transferred to Gurgaon from Bharawas. Hathin was brought under British rule in 1823.

The civil administration of the assigned territory was divided into three divisions each headed by assistants under Commissioner. In 1833, North-west Province was formed with Agra as its headquarters. It comprised six divisions. Out of these six divisions, Delhi was one. It was divided into districts of Delhi, Gurgaon including the present Faridabad district, Hisar, Rohtak and Panipat. Each district was

1. *Haryana, A Historical Perspective* by S.C. Mittal, 1985, p. 21.

2. J.N. Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. IV, p. 337.

under a magistrate-cum-collector. It was further divided into tahsils, Zails and villages and placed under tahsildars, *Zaildars*, *lambedars* and *muqaddus*, respectively.

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1857

The British rule of half a century (from 1803 to 1857) produced a great deal of discontent and disaffection among the people. Their destruction of the village communities, *Panchayats* and great leaders brought social instability in the society; their economic policy of exploitation caused pauperization of the masses; the work of Christian missionaries, who were supported by British Government officials caused consternation in the minds of the people. The regular visitations of the terrible famine and deadly epidemics had made life of the people intolerably unhappy and miserable. Besides these, many other factors prepared the ground for revolt in Haryana.

On May 13, 1857 a large party of the 3rd light cavalry troopers entered the then Gurgaon district through Delhi. Ford, the Collector of Gurgaon district, drove off the troopers with the assistance of a body of Pataudi Sowars and seized their 10 men and 20 horses.¹ He also suppressed an outbreak in Jail. But eventually he was compelled to leave the station, which was thereupon plundered and burnt, and proceeded via Sarlani and Palwal to Hodal.² Accompanied by four or five clerks and others, he fled away to Mathura via Bhondsi and Palwal, picking up the custom officers of all these places. He reached Hodal again on May 14 and Mathura on May 15. No symbol of British authority was to be seen throughout the district.³ The complete political vacuum thus caused led the people to believe that the British rule had ceased to exist.⁴ Consequently, the flame of rebellion flared up in the most virulent form in the whole of the district.

When Mark Thornhill (the Collector of Mathura) received intelligence from the magistrate of Gurgaon on May 14, that the fighters for freedom were approaching Mathura, the English non-combatants and women in the Mathura district were evacuated to Agra. On May 25, the British army reached Kosi (Uttar Pradesh) where detachment of 300 Bharatpur infantry and two guns (under Raghunath's Command) were retained, the rest of the troops marching on to the Hodal.⁵

1. Kaye and Malleson, *History of Indian Mutiny of 1857-58*, Volume-V, 1896, p. 357.

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

3. Jawala Sahai, *The Loyal Rajputana*, 1967, p. 85.

4. Buddha Parkash, *Glimpses of Haryana*, 1976, p. 85.

5. Mark Thornhill : *The Personal Adventures and Experiences of a Magistrate During Rise, Progress and Suppression of the Indian Mutiny* (London—1884) pp 2-3.

Orders had been received to despatch the treasure from Mathura to Agra from where an escort of a Company guards had been sent but on May 29, when the treasure had been loaded and the carts were ready to start and Burlton (who was commanding the detachment) had given the word to march; the Indian soldiers raised to cry that it would be taken to Delhi. At this Burlton exclaimed, "You traitor", but a fighter standing close by fired his musket at him and shot him in the head. A number of fighters then rushed into the office firing at the Europeans who ran towards the city where they procured horses and escaped. Thornhill started for Hodal where Nixon was camping.

In the last week of May, 1857, the whole of the rural area had come under the rule of emperor Bahadur Shah but the urban area still owed allegiance to the British through their native officials and wealthy persons, on whom the favour had been showered by the Government earlier. Large gatherings of people attacked the towns. The local police and loyal Khanzadas gave a stiff battle to the Meos. But they were overpowered by the superior numbers of the latter. Thereafter some Rawat Jats of the region near Hodal and Rajputs of Hathin, who were supposed to be on the part of the British Government, were attacked with the help of the Surot Jats of Hodal and Pathans of Scoli. The fight, continued for several months and the loyalists suffered heavy losses. On receipt of the S. O. S. signal from the loyalists, the British authorities at Delhi despatched a small force to Hodal to help their supporters. The loyalists and British troops fought well, but they were completely routed.

In the middle of June, Political Agent at Jaipur, Major W. Eden, had to halt at Sohna (now in Gurgaon district) while on his way to Delhi. He had to face the anarchic conditions in this area. Four and thirty European officers came down from Mohana and joined here. After that Eden moved towards Palwal and remained between that place and Hodal for some time. Interestingly, at this stage there was rebellion in a powerful group led by Thakur Shiv Nath Singh. Sickness, discontent and growing spirit of revolt among his troops obliged him to return to Jaipur in August, 1857.

The departure of Major Eden's forces 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, Raghars, Ahir and others

besides the rebel princes. Throughout the month of October, the Brigadier-General laboured hard to realize his aims.

The Column having cleared the area near Sohna (Gurgaon district) and leaving it in the charge of a Gorkha detachment of the late 22 N. I. under captain Drummond, went to Delhi via Ballabgarh.¹ Showers went to Ballabgarh (31 October). There he sent word to the king to present himself and surrender his fort. The Raja complied with the Brigadier's orders. He was at once apprehended and sent to Delhi. The British Troops plundered his fort and palace. The Raja's women folk were deprived of their ornaments and then stripped naked. In the third week of November, 1857, Captain Drummond received intelligence through the native officials of 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 Palwal². Captain Drummond with a small force comprising a detachment of Hodson's Horse, another of Tohana Horse and some 120 men of the Kumaon Buttalians, at once proceeded to Rupraka. On the way, he was reinforced by a company of the 1st Punjab infantry from Ballabgarh.

On November 27, 1857, another posse of freedom fighters under the leadership of Sadar-Ud-Din attacked the *pargana* of Pinangiwan (Gurgaon district). A British force under Captain Ramsay from Palwal was despatched at once to meet the danger. The revolted took the defensive position in a village which was ultimately bombarded by the British forces and the revolted gave in.

In the south-east of Haryana, the people rose in revolt effectively. At Palwal Mirza Gafur Ali and Harkush Rai, both small tradesmen, led the people against the British. At Faridabad the leadership was assumed by Dhanna Singh Rajput.

The British, believing in the age-old Roman imperial dictum of *divide et impera*, strove hard to disturb the communal harmony wherever they could during the Revolt of 1857. This helped them in conducting Indian affairs effectively and comfortably. Contemporary accounts show that the situation, as it existed then, was not so simple that more appeals and firmans could have served the purpose. Thanks to the efforts of the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah and the like-minded

1. Ball, Charles, *The History of Indian Mutiny, Volume-II*, p. 59.

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

leaders of the Movement, the situation improved. Besides, the religious leaders, *pandits* and *maulvis*, also played a significant role. The newspapers too tried to influence positive opinion and made moving appeals to the people to unite. As a result, the communal situation at Ballabgarh improved. The local leaders of the movement spared no pains for improving it still further. The example of Raja Nahar Singh of Ballabgarh is a case in point. The following account shows his interest and keenness to foster the communal unity in his state :—

“Although I in my heart, profess the Hindu religion, still I follow the dictates of Muhammadan leaders, and am obedient to the followers of that creed. I have gone so far as to erect a lofty marble mosque within the fort of Ballabgarh. I have also made a spacious *edgah* close to my fort.”

Besides this, the Raja appointed many Muslim officials to the responsible posts in the administration. The fact of the matter is that the communal relations in Haryana during the uprising of 1857 were very cordial. The Hindus and the Muslims stood side by side and made joint efforts to oust the British from their land.

The role of the princes in the war of Independence of 1857 is an important aspect. In 1857, there were in all ten princely states in Haryana. Ballabgarh was one of the princely states. Besides, there were 11 *jagirs*. All these states and *jagirs* were either created or existed on the sympathies of the British. Naturally, the princes and *jagirdars* could not afford to think of the world without their creators or patrons. The role of Raja Nahar Singh of Ballabgarh in the Uprising is as follows :

When the Raja Nahar Singh of Ballabgarh heard the news of the outbreak of the revolt on May 11, he did not think it proper to rise against the British power. But since he was very close to Delhi, the centre of rebels, and his entire state was up in arms against the British, he had no choice but to cast his lot with emperor Bahadur Shah. He also sent a detachment of his cavalry, consisting of some 30 *sowars* under Defedar Kalandar Bas to Delhi and deputed his confidential agent to the imperial court. But he did not present himself at the court, despite several requests of the emperor to this effect, and avoided going there by extending some pretext or the other. Nor did he comply with Bahadur Shah's requests for the supply of money.

1. *The Revolt of 1857 in Haryana* by K.C. Yadav, 1977, p. 85.

During the movement, Raja Nahar Singh of Ballabgarh managed the main road between Ballabgarh and Delhi in accordance with the instructions of Bahadur Shah of Delhi. Although the sepoys of Hindu and Muslim Chiefs as well as the people in general were true to the cause of national liberation, yet the records have brought to the light certain facts which indicate that some of the chiefs and leaders were in most cases paying a dubious role on both sides. The King, Bahadur Shah, his chief queen, Zinat Mahal and 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 (Bahadur Shah) was offering to admit the British troops there by a secret gate¹. Nor was the other associates of Bahadur Shah above suspicion¹.

The suspicions of the sepoys was quite justified as proved by secret intrigues, disclosed by British records. The proverb 'like master like servant' was perhaps no where better illustrated than by the conduct of the chiefs who joined the uprising of Delhi. "Many chiefs were paying a game of diplomacy and were setting their eyes on the bait on both sides. Some of the chiefs around Delhi joined or utilized the uprising to serve their personal ends. While only a few showed any inclination to support the uprising. Even a Hindu chief in league with the Muslim chief of Jhajjar is definitely known to have been "playing a double game to suit his personal ends".

The British were aware of the Raja's secret dealing. Consequently, they apprehended him after the fall of Delhi and brought him to trial on December, 19 1857. The charges against him were that he held treasonable correspondence with the rebels; helped them with men, money and material in waging war against the British and usurped unlawful authority over the British *paragana* of Palwal.

Raja Nahar Singh pleaded not guilty and presented his statement of defence through his attorney, H. M. Courtney. He confessed that a few messengers from emperor Bahadur Shah had joined admittance to his presence, replies had been sent to the royal *shuqqas* and in one case a few gold *mohars* had also been sent to the king. His attorney put forth convincing reasons to account for this kind of

1. S.B. Chaudhary : *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies (1857-1859)*, 1957, P. 73.

2. R. C. Majumdar : *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Volume IV, British Paramountcy and Indian Renaissance Part-1*, 1963, p. 512-13.

behaviour of his client :—

"This was from actual compulsion, when in case of refusal to comply with the demand of a small *nazar* to a king, backed by an army of 50,000 men, could have been [considered as a mad, desperate and hopeless task for my client to be placed as he was so close to the headquarters of the rebellious army, when in case of refusal he might any morning have beheld the march of a portion of that army against his devoted self and family from whom he could expect no mercy."

He posed the whole problem before the court in a personal way asking them the solution thereof :

"What would you yourself have done-had you had the ancestral property and dominions of the prisoner now before you and had been situated like him in so precarious a situation, with treacherous and evil advisors surrounding you on every side, your own little troops in 'mutiny and wanting every moment to take the road to Delhi and join the religious war."

The attorney gave account of the Raja's efforts at saving the lives of several Europeans and Christians, such as Michael Taylor, Reeds and Spencer. He explained in detail how his client had apprehended and sent to British authorities in Delhi. Next he denied his client's having sent any help to emperor Bahadur Shah except a small detachment of cavalry under Risaldar Kalandar Bax who instead of rendering any service to the emperor sent 'Delhi intelligence' to the Raja who in turn passed it on to the British authorities.

The solid and weighty defence put forth by the Raja could not extinguish the fire of revenge burning in to the hearts of the Britons who constituted the commission. It was unanimously decided by them on January, 2, 1858 that the Raja was guilty of the charges preferred against him, with the exception to the word 'money' of which the court acquitted him'. In consequence, they sentenced him to be hanged by neck until he be dead and further to forfeit all his property and effects of every description.

On January 9, 1858 Raja Nahar Singh was hanged at Kotwali in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, in the same manner as the other chiefs of this division. All executed rulers were deprived of their properties'. The land and property of Raja Nahar Singh were confiscated.

1. *Delhi in 1857*, by N.K. Nigam, 1957, p 169.

The landed property of the several villagers, Chaudharis and lambardars was confiscated in accordance with the Act XXV of 1857 and of 1858 for their rebellious acts and failure to extend any help to the British at the time of sore need. Jaffar, Nurkhan Ghariba of Rasulpur in the then *pargana*¹ of Palwal got their shares of landed property confiscated. Besides, loyalists were awarded while the rebels had to face the heavy punishment with fines. The persons of Faridabad district who were given death sentence for rising against the British in 1857 Movement are listed below :—

1. Inayat Ali, a Sayad of Palwal, was hanged on November 26, 1857;
2. Sharif-Ud-Din, resident of Palwal, took active part in the Revolt, he was captured and hanged on December 13, 1857;
3. Karim Baksh, a Sheikh of Ballabgarh, took part in the Revolt of 1857; he was captured and executed in Delhi on December, 15, 1857;
4. Gafur Mirza, resident of Palwal, was captured and hanged in December, 1857;
5. Mohammad Bakhs Mirza, resident of Palwal was arrested after the revolt and executed in December, 1857;
6. Mohammad Ibrahim Mirza, resident of Palwal, took active part in the Revolt; he was captured and hanged in December, 1857;
7. Mohammad Yusuf resident of Palwal took leading part in the Revolt, he was hanged in December, 1857;
8. Rehmat-Ul-Lah, resident of Palwal took leading part and was hanged on December, 15, 1857;
9. Niamat Ali, resident of Palwal, was hanged in December, 1857;
10. Nabi Bakhs, Sheikh of Palwal, was hanged on December 31, 1857;
11. Daulat, a Meo of Palwal took leading part in the revolt; he was captured and executed in December 1857;
12. Imam Khan, resident of Palwal, took leading part in the Revolt and he was hanged on January 13, 1858;
13. Karam-Ul-Lah, resident of Palwal, took active part in the Revolt, he was captured and hanged on January 16, 1858;

1. *Glimpses of Haryana*, by Buddha Parkash, 1967, p. 89.

14. Asaf Khan, resident of Palwal, was hanged on January 16, 1858;
15. Bunyad Ali, resident of Palwal, was hanged on January 16, 1858;
16. Badulla, resident of Palwal, was hanged on January 16, 1858;
17. Haider Khan, resident of Palwal, was hanged on January 16, 1858;
18. Imam-Ud-Din s/o Chand Khan, resident of Palwal, took leading part in the Revolt, he was executed in Delhi in January, 1858;
19. Khuda Bakhs, a Seikh of Palwal participated in the defence of Delhi against the advancing British army; he was captured and executed in Delhi on January 16, 1858;
20. Mani, resident of Palwal, took part in the revolt, he was captured by the British column and hanged in January, 1858;
21. Mohammad Khan, resident of Palwal, was hanged on January 16, 1858;
22. Piru of Palwal was captured by the British soldiers and hanged on January 16, 1858;
23. Sayad Hari, resident of Palwal, was hanged on January 16, 1858;
24. Shalamat Khan, resident of Palwal, was hanged on January 16, 1858;
25. Dhanna Singh, a Rajput dare-devil, of Faridabad took very active part in the Revolt; participated in the defence of Delhi against the advancing British army; he was captured after the Revolt and hanged in Delhi on February 4, 1858;
26. Hayat Ali, resident of Palwal, was a thanedar; he took leading part in the Revolt and was captured and executed in Delhi in February, 1858;
27. Khuda Bakhs; a Manihar (bangle-seller) of Faridabad was captured and executed by hanging in Delhi on February 22, 1858;
28. Sarup Lal, resident of Palwal, was captured by the British forces and executed in Delhi on March 24, 1858;
29. Harsukh s/o Radha Krishan, resident of Palwal, took active part in the Revolt at Palwal, he was captured by the British and executed in Delhi on March 2, 1858;
30. Saadat Khan of Palwal was hanged on March 24, 1858.

After suppressing the Revolt, the Ballabgarh princely State was forfeited. The Haryana territory was detached from North-west Provinces and was merged with Punjab in February, 1858. The Punjab system of administration was immediately introduced all over the region.

The later half of the 19th century was a period of social and religious awakening and the growth of a new spirit leading to socio-religious movements. These movements, with regional differences, were more or less identical in character, because the focus was on the socio-economic and religious uplift of the society. These movements produced a multi-farious intellectual expression of the social and cultural transformation.¹ In the majority of the cases religion was the basic guiding source.²

Wahabi Movement was purely a Muslim movement for the revival of their community and for establishing the Muslim rule in India against the English. It could not be appreciated by other communities. In fact, it gave an impetus to separatist tendencies in Indian society and widened the gulf between the Hindus and the Muslims. Secondly, the movement gave a turn to the politics which came to be dominated by religious dogmas³.

Like the Wahabi Movement, the Arya Samaj was revivalist in form and reformist in content⁴. It exercised a profound influence in Haryana. Originally launched in the second half of the 19th century,⁵ it became popular among the Hindus, particularly young men.

'Back to the Vedas' are the words of Swami Dayanand, founder of Arya Samaj in the country. He also preached that the *Vedas* inculcated monotheism and attacked Hinduism which is based on the *Purans*. He accepted the *Shastras* as the main tool of proselytization. In his speeches he attacked idolatry, child marriages and propagated the marriage of widows and the female education.

Although Swami Dayanand did not actually campaign for political independence and in a way felt grateful to the British Government for his freedom of expression; there is no denying the fact that he gave the slogan of *swaraj* and *swadeshi* movement long before the

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1. Charles H. Helmsath : *Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform*, 1964, p. 3.
 2. V.A. Narain : *Social History of Modern India Nineteenth Century*, 1972, p. 5.
 3. Tara Chand : *History of Freedom Movement in India Vol.-II*, 1967, p. 30.
 4. P. Karunakaran : *Religion and Political awakening in India*, 1965, p. 2.
 5. Jawahar Lal Nehru : *Discovery of India*, 1946, p. 235.

Indian National Congress was born. "Good Government is no substitute—for self-government", he wrote in the *Satyarth Parkash*. He, in fact, gave the triple message of nationalism, social and religious reforms. His movement, in a way, represented the rise of Hindu consciousness based on Vedas and with its spirit of independence became suspect in the eyes of the British rulers. The Arya Samaj as an organization did not participate in politics, but neither did it prevent its members from participating in the struggle for freedom.

The Intelligence Department reported from Gurgaon that Arya Samaj was renewing its activities against the British Government. It was also reported that Arya Samaj meetings were held at Hodal of Faridabad district and Sohna of Gurgaon district. The Deputy Commissioner noted that about Rs. 500/- to Rs. 600/- had been subscribed by the pleaders and others towards erection of Gaushala at Gurgaon which was coming so soon after the formation of a District Association by some persons caused rightly or wrongly a certain amount of suspicion.

The British Government tried to discredit Arya Samaj by dubbing it as a anti British movement. The British officials further thought that the Aryas were the pioneers in starting agitation against the Government. The militant ideas of Arya Samaj aroused suspicion among the British officials and at their direction the Government began to keep a strict eye on the activities of Arya Samajists. The Government considered their places of worship and institutions as dens of seditious talk and put them under surveillance. The Haryana region was the worst hit by the Government's retaliatory measures and prosecutions against the followers of Arya Samaj. The Government inflicted severe punishment on them, their entry into Government service was restricted; those already in service were dismissed and harassed through transfers. Many of them were compelled either to leave the Arya Samaj or their service in Government departments. It may also be added that many Arya Samaj leaders were also Congress leaders¹. As such, they at once represented indirectly the political and religious aspirations of the people of this region. *Nagar Kirtans Mandalis*, *Prabhat Pheris* and Sunday congregations were the means employed by these leaders to get closer to the masses. They utilized this opportunity to win their sympathy for the Congress ideology. The role of Arya Samaj in the national freedom movement was a unique feature. The Arya

1. *Freedom Movement in Haryana and the Congress* by Parduman Singh and S.P. Shukla (1885-1985), 1985, pp. 43-44.

Samaj encouraged the people, through the above methods, high and low, to rise against the British rule.

Like the Arya Samaj, the other society of note was Sanatan Dharma Sabha, which was founded by Pandit Din Dayalu Sharma of Jhajjar. Its basic aspects were the respect for gods and goddesses and faith in the theory of incarnation. To fulfil its mission, its branch was opened at Palwal.

The Sanatan Dharma Sabha also propagated the study of Sanskrit and Hindi. Some Sanskrit *pathshalas* were established in Haryana. People were advised to use Hindi in courts. It encouraged the establishment of the libraries and reading rooms. Like education and language, in social sphere also, some efforts were made to eradicate the social evils. They attacked the use of tobacco and liquor, child-marriages and extra expenditure on litigation.

The changes that took place in Haryana in the second half of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century, viz spread of western education and emergence of a small educated class in urban centres of Haryana, socio-religious awakening due to the impact of Arya Samaj, were healthy signs which made its people conscious of their self respect. The spread and popularity of Arya Samaj in Haryana stimulated the patriotic fervour among its people and made them willing to practise Swadeshi and boycott movements forged by the nationalists to fight the British rule in India.

Lala Lajpat Rai from the Congress platform advocated the adoption of the method of passive resistance. Speaking on Swadeshi movement, he suggested that "the first thing to promote swadeshim is to take our capital into our own hands and to devote it for our own people".

The Swadeshi movement was an attempt to weaken the roots of British imperialism in India. At some places even the Muslims participated in Swadeshi demonstrations. Their participation was largely due to industrial and economic reasons. Urdu paper *Paisa Akhbar* observed that an increase in the use of Indian-made articles would prove beneficial to the majority of Muslim artisans and workers. *The Tribune* also appealed to the people to solemnly pledge themselves not to touch English articles.

The Swadeshi movement was gaining popularity in many parts of Haryana, especially in Gurgaon, Rewari and Palwal. The *Punjabi* of January 5, 1907, narrated an interesting incident of boycott that

took place at Palwal. The unanimous boycott of *bladeshi* sugar by the panchayat of the town was flouted by three traders. However, two traders paid penalty fine of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 but the third, who was purse-proud, ignored the authority of the panch. A quiet and close boycott of the recalcitrant made him realise his fool-hardiness when he failed to dispose off his cotton and get medicine. He paid a fine of Rs. 50 and complied with the boycott decision. Such was the power and efficiency of universal boycott.

In the Swadeshi movement stress was laid mainly on the use of goods made in our country. People were encouraged to produce their own goods. Mahatmaji made spinning yarn a part of freedom movement. People began to use cloth made on handlooms out of the yarn spun on a *charkha* a spinning wheel. *Khadi* thus became a symbol of freedom movement. It helped to better the lot of Indian weavers. Small articles of daily use like soaps, matches, paper, leather and other articles began to be made in India. This posed a challenge to British goods and their factories in England.

GROWTH OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE

During the world war I, Indians had helped the British Government freely with men and material. After having done all that, they could hardly be happy or what was offered to them by the Rowlatt Committee Report of 1918. Thereafter, strikes and other disturbances became frequent. The first course of protest was to pass resolutions, Condemning the Bills and requesting the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India to withdraw the same. Similar resolutions were passed throughout the Haryana. The second step was to prepare for the fight by forming Satyagraha Committees. Almost every town in Haryana formed such a committee within its jurisdiction. The object of the Satyagraha Committees was to oppose the Bills until these were withdrawn. The Satyagraha Committees launched a state-wide campaign against the Bills. Meetings were held every week almost everywhere in Haryana and speeches were made to educate the people against the Bills which were later became an Act. Hartals and meetings were held at Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Palwal in the first week of 1919. To combat seditious crimes, the Government 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 advent of Mahatma Gandhi into the do-

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main 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. Gandhiji declared March 30, as the day of *hartal* all over India. Later it was postponed to April 6. The district responded to the call of *hartal*. 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 zamidars to refuse to pay land revenue. At Palwal, complete hartal was observed on April 6. A meeting was held and a collection was raised for the defence of those who might be prosecuted.

Hearing of the trouble in Punjab, and on the invitation of Satya Pal and Swami Sharadha Nand, 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. His arrest aroused a wave of unrest and excitement¹. Hartal was, therefore, renewed at Palwal on that day and continued for 3 days. At Hodal, a meeting was organised on April 11 and Hartal was observed for one day. At Hassanpur, too, *hartal* was observed on the same day. News of Gandhiji's arrest caused an impact on the people. This news caused great consternation and dissatisfaction everywhere, especially at Palwal. Here on 12th April, all business work was suspended. Even *ekkawalas* and *jarimalas* refused to work. A meeting attended by 10,000 persons was held on the same day at which a resolution expressing resentment at the arrest of Gandhiji was passed. A family of Lohias donated 20 *bighas* of land to set up an ashram to commemorate the historic event. A hut was soon raised which was the starting point of all agitations against the British at Palwal. Now, meetings and *hartals* against the Government became almost a daily feature everywhere.

Gandhi ji gave a message after his arrest at Palwal. An extract of that message is given below :—

“To my Countrymen”

“It is a matter of the highest concern to me, as I hope to you, that I have received an order from the Punjab Government not to enter that province and another from Delhi Government not to enter Delhi, while an order of the

1. M.R. Jayakar's Diary, April 11, 1919.

Government of India which was served on me immediately after, restricts me to Bombay. I have hesitation in saying to the officer who served the order on me, that I was bound in virtue of the pledge to disregard it, which I have done and I shall presently find myself a free man, my body being taken by them in their custody.¹

"It was a galling to me to remain free whilst the Rowlatt Legislation disfigured the Statute Book. My arrest makes me free. It now remains for you to do your duty which is clearly stated in the Satyagraha pledge. Follow it and you will find it will be your *Kamadhenu*. I hope there will be no resentment about my arrest. I have received what I was seeking either the withdrawal of the Rowlatt legislation or imprisonment. A departure from the truth by a hair's breadth or violence committed against anybody whether Englishman or Indian will surely damn the great cause the Satyagrahis are handling.

"I hope Hindu-Muslim Unity which seems now to have taken a firm hold of the people, will become a reality and I feel convinced that it will only be a reality if the suggestions I have ventured to make in my communication to the press are carried out. The responsibility of the Hindus in this matter is greater than that of the Muhammadans, they being in minority, and I hope they will discharge their responsibility in a manner worthy of their country.

"I have also made certain suggestions regarding the proposed *Swadeshi* vow. I commend them to your serious attention and you will find that as your ideas of Satyagraha became matured and the Hindu-Muslim unity which is also part of Satyagrah. Finally it is my firm belief that strong will shall obtain salvation only through suffering and not by reforms dropping on us from England, no matter how unstintingly they might be granted. The English are a great nation, but weakers also go to wall, if they come in contact with them. When they are themselves courageous they have borne untold sufferings and the partnership with them is only possible after we have developed indomitable courage and the faculty for unlimited suffering. There is a fundamental difference between their civilization and ours. They believe in doctrine of violence or

1. *Disorder Inquiry Committee Evidence*, Vol. VI, edited by V.N. Datta under a changed title, '*New Light on the Punjab Disturbances in 1919*', Vol.-I, pp. 432-33.

brute force as the final arbiter. My reading of our civilization is that we are expected to believe in soul force as the final and this is *Satya-grah*.

"We are groaning under sufferings which should avoid if we could, because we have swerved from the path laid down for us by the ancient civilization.

"I hope that Hindus, Muhammadans, Sikhs, Parsees, Christians, Jews and all who are born in India or who made India their land of adoption will fully participate in these national observances and I hope too, that women will take their as full a share as men."

At this juncture the Government also made use of the policy of 'Divide and Rule.' Loyal persons were taken into service for this purpose. Despite the Government's opposition, the movement progressively grew in strength in Haryana but in villages of Gurgaon including Faridabad district, this message of Swaraj could not reach. The reason for this was that here the dominating castes were led by loyalists. In those days Muslim Meos were backward and there was no awakening among them¹. Their-traditional chaudhry was Yasim Khan, a Landlord of Nuh who was pro-British. The illiterate masses followed their chaudhry.

In the first week of April, 1919, serious and organised efforts were made to spread the gospel of hartal far and wide beyond Delhi. The first area to have come under the influence of the gospel of hartal was Haryana. The reasons for such behaviour were many. Haryana was till 1857 a part and parcel of Delhi and still looked to the imperial city as a centre of their activity. The association of Swami Shradhanand with Delhi during the *Satya Graha* was a direct source of inspiration to the people of Haryana where the influence of Arya Samaj was supreme. A number of emissaries from Delhi, prominent among them being Surendra Nath Sharma who was later prosecuted and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under Defence of India Act, visited almost all small towns of Haryana. The hartal at Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hodal was attributed to direct pressure from Delhi.²

The Rowlatt Bill's agitation was perhaps the first an all India agitation which marked not only the beginning of the Gandhian struggle in the region but also widened and deepened the current of nationalism.

1. *Freedom Struggle in Haryana* by Jagdish Chandra, 1982, p. 35.
2. *Haryana, Studies in History and Politics*, by J.N. Singh Yadav, 1976, p. 73.

Opposition to the Rowlatt Bills laid the foundation of an agitation. The intensity of which was unparalleled in those years.¹

The *Khilafat* was a protest movement of the Indian Muslims against the hostile attitude of the Allies, particularly of the British Government, towards the Sultan of Turkey, whom they considered as *khalifa* (the spiritual leader). The Balkan wars made ample manifestation of the hostile British attitude towards Turkey. It was feared that the Sultan of Turkey would be completely deprived of all authority after the war.

Khilafat Movement was issued in January, 1920. The word *Khilafat* was taken to mean against or opposed to and Muslims took its meaning as opposed to the Govt. while officially it was understood as *Khuli-Afat*².

As regards Faridabad district, the *Khilafat* movement found some footing. Abdul Ghani Dar, a leading businessman of Ghasere, Mohammad Yasukhan a landlord, Yakul Khan, an ex-jamadar and a businessman of Palwal in Faridabad district were prominent leaders of *Khilafat* movement. The *Khilafat* committees were formed at district and tahsil-levels.

After Amritsar Session of the Congress in 1919, the *Khilafat* manifesto was issued in January, 1920. Gandhi ji in his own way saw an opportunity of uniting Hindus and Muslims over the *Khilafat* cause. He gave enormous help to strengthen the cause of Muslims. On 19th March, 1920, the *Khilafat* Day was observed throughout the Haryana.

The Government let loose the forces of terrorism on the people. Meetings and gatherings were prohibited and the freedom of speech and discussion was taken away from the people. The censor was imposed on the newspapers and the no news of the *Khilafat* agitation could be published in any paper. As a result, the *Khilafat* movement began to fizzle out in Haryana. But the situation improved a little while afterwards when the powerful movement of non-cooperation was launched by the Congress on 1, August, 1920 and the *Khilafat* thereafter became a part of non-cooperation movement.

Haryana witnessed the increasing tide of Non-Cooperation, Firstly, the programme of mass mobilisation was made. Then, extensive efforts for the establishment of the Congress Committees were made for the first time in Haryana. In July, August, 1921, the team of Neki Ram Sharma, K.A. Desai, Sham Lal Satyagrahi and Sri Ram Sharma toured

the district and established Congress Committees at Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Palwal. Due to police terror, Neki Ram Sharma and Lutfullah Khan could not succeed at Hodal. The *Shudhi* movement was also active in Faridabad and Palwal. It proved an impediment to Congress movement there, since Hindu-Muslim relations had become strained.

Gandhi ji explained to the people at great length the triple boycott programme of non-cooperation. It was here that Gandhi ji used the word '*Satanic*' Government for the British Government for the first time which later on became a common word. "Indians must not be co-operative with this Satanic Government in any way", he said. They should leave Government services; pleaders should not practice in their courts; leaders should boycott the courts and students should refrain from going to Government schools and colleges'. He then exhorted people to wear hard spun '*khadar*' and organize their own panchayats to settle their differences.

A prominent leader and his followers opposed the non-cooperation. "The peasants" he said "Could not afford to indulge in the non-payment of land revenue. If they did so, the Government would take their lands and then what would they eat?". Referring to the renunciation of titles and distinctions conferred by the Government, he said, "Human nature could not be altered and 98 per cent of the people considered the holding of titles honourable. So their renunciation was an impossible work".

Despite the opposition to the Non-Cooperation movement by vested interests, its impact in Haryana was intensive and it had succeeded in creating an atmosphere of hostility against the Government¹. It widened the gulf between the Government and masses. Secondly, the Congress organization for the first time in History was set up in Haryana by expanding its branches².

Due to these activities, even Lord Reading, the then Viceroy of India, admitted in December, 1921 that Government was puzzled and perplexed. Thereafter, the local Government adopted the repressive measures. Seditious Meeting Act was enforced. Certain leaders like Sri Ram Sharma ji were arrested. Due to some violence at Chauri Chaura in Bihar on February 5, 1922, the non-co-operation Movement was withdrawn by Gandhi ji.

1. S.C. Mittal, *Haryana : A Historical Perspective*, 1986, p. 107.

2. Jawahar Lal Nehru : *Autobiography*, p. 69.

1. *Punjab Legislative Council, Proceedings*, January, 1921, P. 51.

2. S.C. Mittal, *Haryana Men Asahayog Andolan*, August, 1971, P. 50.

Keeping in view Hindu-Muslim unity, Gandhi ji terminated the non-cooperation movement. The people of Haryana also engaged themselves in local trivialities and Hindu Muslim conflicts. The factors which stirred the communal feelings had been the formation of the legislative council and the local bodies on the basis of separate electorate. The result had been the formation of the communal groups which were constantly at logger-head with each other.

Secondly, the economic domination of the Hindus over the Muslims gave an impression to the Muslims that they were in danger. Perhaps this economic factor was vital in the communal outbreaks. Another factor was the political position of various groups.

There was a lull in the political environment of the country. Everywhere confusion and depression was prevailing due to communal riots. At this juncture, keeping in view the forthcoming elections, the conservative British Prime Minister announced the appointment of Simon Commission on November 8, 1927. As it was purely white-men Commission and no Indian was included, practically all parties decided to boycott the Commission. The people of this area like those of other parts of Haryana opposed the Commission. 'The boycott of the Simon Commission provided a great opportunity for the restoration of amity between the different communities and political parties. The Congress, the Muslim League and the Liberal Federation and the Organization of the Moderates which seceded from the Congress after 1920, all combined to frame a constitution for India'. The boycott of the Commission united the scattered political elements in the country. Lajpat Rai's death stirred an intense revolutionary mentality among the youth of the country¹.

As a result of the growing communal consciousness a series of communal riots took place in Haryana. In 1928, Hindu-Muslim riot occurred at Softa village of Faridabad district in which 14 persons were killed and 33 injured.

The Congress party started wooing the people. The propaganda work accelerated Congress activities which got further fillip by the passage of complete independence, resolution of 1929 (at Lahore Session). In almost all cities and towns and big villages, 'Independence Day' was observed. A big procession was led by prominent Congress men, speeches delivered and pledges taken.

1. *An Advanced History of India*, 1967, by Majumdar, Chaudhry and Datta, p. 982.

2. *Mahatma (Life of Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi)* Vol.-II, Delhi 1961, p. 335 by D.C. Tandelkar.

On April 6, 1930, the Congress launched a Civil Disobedience Movement. Public meetings were held all over Haryana to mark the beginning of the movement, Satyagraha sabhas were organized in every district and volunteers were enrolled to go to jails after violating the salt laws.

In Haryana, the Government adopted the policy of repression to curb the agitation of the 'Congress'. Secondly, the Government also adopted the policy of "Divide and Rule" to weaken the Congress. The landlords, Government contractors and title holders were given certain facilities and concessions by the Government. The Government helped them to organise 'Aman Sabhas' under the official protection. But all these efforts met with little success and movement went on till the end of 1930 when the Gandhi-Irwin talks were held.

All India Meo Panchayat was founded in Alwar (Rajasthan) and in 1932, at Nuh (Gurgaon district) the Meos were advised to pay no interest on loans to Hindu *Sahukars*. The conferences were held in this area in sympathy with the demands of the Meo population in Alwar State. The 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 Unionist Party in Punjab, a large scale movement was started against the Maharaja. Finally, the Alwar ruler was asked by the British Government to leave the state within 24 hours and not to return till the normal conditions had been restored. To the Meos, the movement represented a fight for 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.

The period of understanding between the Government and the Congress after signing of Gandhi-Irwin Pact was short-lived. After the failure of the Second Round Table Conference the Civil Disobedience movement was resumed again by Gandhi ji. The movement was suspended in 1933 and finally withdrawn in May, 1934. The Government established a police Raj by passing four ordinances. There was a sharp reaction in Haryana. Congress committees were dissolved. The city Congress committee, Palwal and District Congress Committee, Gurgaon, which had their headquarters at Palwal, were dissolved and Deep Chand was appointed dictator.

As usual, the Congress, the Nationalist Party, the Unionist Party and the Hindu Mahasabha entered the election fray in 1937 for Punjab Legislative Council. Earlier, there were 9 seats for Punjab Legislative

Council from Haryana region. But by the Act of 1935, the number of seats for the region was raised to 22 in the house of 175 members. To strengthen the Congress position, an Election Board was formed. Similarly, other parties put their houses in order and came out to work. The Unionist Party made Sir Chhotu Ram incharge of its election campaign. The Hindu Mahasabha had its influence over a few urban traders and the Ahirs of the then Gurgaon district because of Rao Balbir Singh, a traditional leader of Ahirs. At that time Faridabad district was a part of Gurgaon District. Hindu Mahasabha leaders like Raja Narendra Nath and Rao Balbir Singh toured the constituencies of party candidates. They appealed to the voters to cast their votes in the name of Hinduism and for its protection and progress. The South-east constituencies viz. Gurgaon (General) and Gurgaon (Muslim-rural) were bagged by the Unionist Party. While the South-east (Gurgaon-Muslim reserved for rural) returned an independent.

The World War-II started in September, 1939. Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, dragged this country into war without consulting the Indian leaders or the provincial ministers. The stand of Viceroy on war had a mixed reaction. The Congressmen, as per advice of their party's central authority, refused to co-operate in the British war efforts. Big Zamindars, princes and other such elements, as also Unionists, led by a peasant leader; and Hindu Mahasabhaitees, led by Balbir Singh, came to help the British in every possible way. The Muslim League stood neutral as dictated by its central command.

The Congressmen made preparations to oppose the British authorities in their war efforts. They carried out a vigorous propaganda through different media against the Government's high handedness in dragging India into war. They exhorted the people not to provide recruits and not to contribute to the war fund. Not only this, the Congress also decided to launch a Satyagrah to pressurise the Government during War to accept the genuine demands of Indians. As a first step towards this goal, Satyagraha Committees were formed all over Haryana. These Committees enrolled members and enlisted Satyagrahis for the coming struggle. Conferences were organised, especially in rural areas, from where the Government recruited personnel for the army. In Faridabad area, Rup Lal Mehta, General Secretary of the District Congress Committee (Palwal) and Thakur Ram Singh, President of the District Congress Committee, visited several villages and enrolled members and Satyagrahis and asked them to be non-violent.

The district participated in the individual Satyagrah movement

started by Gandhi ji towards the end of 1940. He declared that one individual at a time should go out in street shouting anti-war slogans and should himself arrested. Hundreds of people were arrested in Haryana.

After a couple of months, when the Cripps Mission failed, the Congress working committee passed the Quit India resolution on July 14, 1942.

During the movement, generally the upper class-rich people, landlords and princes helped the Government. Muslims generally remained aloof. The labour under the influence of Communist Party did not participate while the labour under the Congress supported the movement. The Quit India Movement of 1942 had also its impact on the District. Har Lal Bhargava who was an advocate at Gurgaon Courts played a leading role in the Quit India Movement. He was arrested at village Dighaut of Palwal alongwith his associate. Gandhi ji gave a call to do or die. Next day he was arrested.

The news of arrest of leader spread like a wild fire. Hartals and public meetings were organized. The movement took a violent shape. Government of India took it very seriously. In a letter to the Prime Minister Churchill, Lord Linlithgow, called it as a most serious rebellion since that of 1857¹. In Haryana, it gathered some momentum. In fact it had no appreciable strength in the region. The Muslims and the Sikhs having strong traditions of military services remained mainly uninvolved². All Congress Committees were declared unlawful and local leaders were arrested. Even family members of the arrested were shadowed by the C.I.D. men. In Faridabad and Gurgaon areas, the demonstrators were subjected to indiscriminate *lathi* charge³.

Finding that their communal policy of 'divide and rule' did not work well in Haryana, the British Government tried to divide the people economically. They created two classes; One agricultural-mainly, living in villages and other commercial or urban classes. The rural population was won over by giving them a few small posts in the administration, such as those of tahsildar, Sub-Inspector, etc.⁴ In consequence, differences arose.

1. P.N. Chopra, Editor Gazetteers, Govt. of India, *Quit India Movement*, p. 1.

2. Francis G. Hutchins : *Spontaneous Revolution The Quit India Movement*, 1971, p. 286.

3. A. Moln Zaidi : *The Way Out to Freedom*, 1973, p. 91.

4. Sri Ram Sharma : *Haryana Ka Itihas* (Urdu) p. 87-88.

Since 1940, the activities of the All India Muslim League under Muhammad Ali Jinnah had been becoming more and more aggressive. The ruling Unionist Party in the Punjab under the leadership of Sikandar Hayat Khan and Sir Chhotu Ram kept an effective check on communal activities. However, the sudden death of Sikandar Hayat Khan on December 26, 1942 and of Sir Chhotu Ram on January 19, 1945, strengthened the influence of Jinnah in the province.

The role played by the Indian National Army is also very important. Though the people of Haryana did not take much part in the war yet it brought the people to a common cause. As regards, Haryana as many as 2,248 soldiers joined Indian National Army. The highest number of soldiers (986) was from Gurgaon and Faridabad areas. The Congress Party also appointed a Defence Committee for the release of INA prisoners. Jawahar Lal Nehru along with Neki Ram Sharma visited Haryana in 1946 and gave a call to a Relief Fund for the defence of INA prisoners and support their dependents¹.

After the end of the war, elections to both the Central and State Legislatures were held in 1945-46. Election was started by all parties in right earnest. Many Central and Punjab Congress leaders visited Haryana, addressed election meetings at various places, giving the message of the Congress to lakhs of people. The Unionist Party was not very active. Its great leaders, Chhotu Ram and Sikandar Hayat, were no more there. In their absence, the Unionist Policy was explained by Khizar Hayat Khan. The Muslim League was very active and several of its leaders visited Muslim majority places.

The Muslim got 75 seats, still it was not in clear majority, and as such it could not form a ministry. However, the Congress, the Unionists and the Akalis joined hands and formed a coalition ministry under Khizar Hayat Khan. The ministry could not function properly because Muslim League did not allow it to proceed with the business. It pressed for the Partition. There were communal riots at various places to which Haryana was no exception.

After the resignation of Khizar Hayat Khan in March, 1946, the then Punjab passed under the Governor's rule. In March a series of communal riots started at Rohtak, Hisar and Gurgaon including Faridabad. Migration had started though on small scale. In April, May and June, the Meos of Gurgaon and present Faridabad district became victims of revenge². A number of villages were burnt, houses were

1. S. Gopal : *Jawahar Lal Nehru's Biography*, Vol.-1, 1976, p. 308.
2. Tara Chand : *History of the Freedom Movement in India*, Vol.-IV, 1972 p. 458.

plundered, people were slaughtered and property was looted. Troops were called to control the situation.

The communal tension, already begun, increased and this had its repercussions much on the Meos of the area of this district and those of the Gurgaon district. A branch of All India Muslim League was established there and a large number of Meos joined it. In 1947, a scheme of organizing Mewat into a separate Meo Province was mooted; it had the sympathies of All India Muslim League¹. Meanwhile the country was divided and India achieved Independence on August 15, 1947.

As soon as Independence was granted to India, riots like other parts of the country spread in the then Haryana region also. There was a lot of bloodshed in the country. The situation, particularly in Gurgaon district including Faridabad area, was brought under control with the help of the army.

The people were forced to migrate; the Muslims left East Punjab while the uprooted Hindus and Sikhs trickled in from West Pakistan. The number of the refugees who settled in Haryana was much more than the Muslims who migrated². The site for Faridabad township was selected by the Government of India for rehabilitating the displaced persons migrating from North Western Frontier Province and Dera Ghazi Khan district (Now in Pakistan) consequent upon the Partition in India in 1947. To start with the control of this township was rested in Faridabad Development Board, which functioned under the authority of the Government of India through the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

In the free India, Haryana was a part of the Punjab. During the brief tenure of Bhim Sen Sachar as Chief Minister of the compact Punjab, he introduced language formula, popularly known as '*Sachar Formula*' on October 2, 1949, dividing the state with Punjab and Hindi Zones. This formula allowed Punjabi and Hindi to be used as the medium of instruction in the respective regions and to be taught as compulsory second language in the two regions.

These were the circumstances which led the Punjab State towards bifurcation. The Akalis of the Punjab launched a vigorous agitation for a Punjabi Suba. The States Reorganization Committee was constituted by the Government of India on December 29, 1953. It was to

1. *Alwar District Gazetteer* (Rajasthan) 1968, p. 93.

2. More details regarding rehabilitation may be seen in the Chapter-III (People).

submit its report after touring different states in the country. The State Reorganization Commission considered the question of reorganization and recommended the merger of the PEPSU into Punjab region and the districts of Mahendergarh and Jind into Haryana region.

However, the Commission rejected the demand of greater Delhi and Vishal Haryana on the ground that the separation of Haryana areas of Punjab which were deficient areas would be no remedy for ills, real or imaginary, from which this area at that time suffered.¹ Similarly the State Reorganization Commission rejected the demand of creation of separate Punjabi Suba.² Its main arguments were lack of popular support, difficulties of demarcating linguistic boundaries and opposition of a large section of Punjab population.

The rejection of the demand for Punjabi Suba, made the Akalis unhappy and the Akalis gave a demand of non-violent morcha. Consequently, on September 23, 1963, the Government of India appointed a Parliamentary Committee under the Chairmanship of Sardar Hukam Singh, Speaker of Lok Sabha to study the question of the division of Punjab. This Committee submitted its report on March 18, 1966. It recommended the creation of a Punjabi speaking State and also proposed the establishment of a Hindi speaking State of Haryana. Punjab Reorganization Bill was passed by the Parliament on 10th September, 1966 and on November, 1, 1966, Haryana came into existence.

Faridabad district was bifurcated from Gurgaon district and came into existence as separate district on August 15, 1979. The territorial changes upto March 31, 1991 have been detailed in the Chapter-I(General).

1. For details, see *State Reorganization Commission Report*, 1955.

2. *Ibid.*

CHAPTER—III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

As detailed in the 1st Chapter, the present Faridabad district was previously a part of Gurgaon and Delhi districts. The comparative analysis of population figures can not be made; as boundaries of the district changed frequently. The Palwal tahsil was a part of Gurgaon district in 1853. The earliest enumeration of population was made in 1853. The following statement gives the comparative figures of population during the next four enumerations :—

Tahsil	Enumeration of figures				
	1	2	3	4	5
Palwal		1868	1881	1891	1901
					Increase per cent column 5 and column 2
		1,52,105	1,42,258	1,68,740	1,72,557
					13

The population of the tahsil decreased between 1868 to 1881. The causes for the decrease in population were many. The death in the two successive years 1878 and 1879 show an abnormal mortality (i.e. the loss of population). The mortality was due to the fatal epidemic of fever which in 1878 and 1879 followed the scarcity of 1877-78, just as a similar epidemic followed the famine of 1868-69 and previous famines. In 1878, the villages near the Agra Canal suffered most and there seemed some ground for ascribing the fever to the disturbance of long-established conditions by the introduction of canal-irrigation; but 1879 the whole of the area suffered much due to the fever caused by heavy rain-fall.

The town of Palwal lost 8,900 people out of 18,500 during 1878 and 1879; Hathin, Babin, Manpur and other large villages lost each one-fourth of its population. The *kharif* crop was an abundant one, but a great deal of grain was destroyed before it could be got in. 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, when the Deputy Commissioner passed through them in December, were a picture of misery, the houses in ruins, their inhabitants in the extremity of weakness and despair. The enormous consumption of wood for funeral piles led to a scarcity and consequent dearness.

The following para shows the position of birth-rate in those days :

"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."

Another cause of loss of population was emigration. In 1877-78 and the years of trouble that followed, large numbers of people left their homes and wandered in all directions in search of food. Many persons went across the Jamuna or northwards to Delhi in search of work on the canals or in the towns. Many of these wanderers returned home when the worst of the distress was over.

The decrease of population was not an unmixed evil. There were many villages, especially perhaps among the Jat communities in the east of Gurgaon district (Faridabad area), which had been decidedly weakened by the loss of their labourers, and had to contract their cultivation and reduced the standard of excellence which abundance of skilled hands had enabled them to attain; but in many villages, especially in Meo Country, the population seemed almost too much for the land to support. The increase in the number of proprietors had led to such extreme subdivision of the land that many owners had great difficulty in supporting themselves and their families on their small holdings even in ordinary time. In such villages decrease of population meant fewer consumers without much diminution of the total produce-meant a large share to each of the survivors, who were thus individually better off than they were before; the average size of a holding being increased as there were fewer families to own the land and the average family having fewer mouths to feed from produce of its enlarged holdings.

The reductions of assessment granted in 1883 combined with a return of favourable seasons resulted in a substantial increase of population between 1881 and 1891. The seasons between 1891 and 1895 were exceptionally favourable, and in spite of poor harvests between 1895 and 1901, population steadily increased.

The normal conditions might have been disturbed by the famine of

1899-1900, but even so the very large preponderance of females over males clearly marked the type of migration as reciprocal. Sir James Wilson had given the position of migrations (1891) in the following para :

"There is of course reciprocal migration of an ordinary kind always going on between any two adjoining tracts, but the turn has been specially applied to that migration of women which is occasioned by the marriage customs obtaining in the east (Faridabad district) or most Hinduized part of 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 a field 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 gauged more or less by the distance from which the bride is brought. And, speaking very roughly, for the purely administrative boundaries of the 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 bride-groom lives"¹.

Another type of migration which affected the area was that which was termed "one-sided" in the *Census Report* of 1901. There was a rule, and apparently a stringent rule, among the Rajputs in the then Gurgaon district that a "daughter must always be given in marriage to the west, and a bride taken from the east". Thus the Rajputs of Rewari got wives from Ujina, Sangel and Hathin on the western side of the district, but did not give daughters to those in the above tracts. This custom was said to be an imitation of that followed in the portion of Rajputana which lay west of the then Gurgaon district and it appeared to have been followed for many generations.

• In Hodal, there was a considerable drop in population since 1891 to 1901. The rise in population (1901) was satisfactory. In Hathin, the population had been almost stationary since 1881 to 1901.

BALLABGARH TAHSIL

Before examining the changing trends of population, it would be

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 37.

proper to describe the territorial changes in the beginning of 20th century. The position of Delhi territory in those days was as follows :—

“The Delhi territory was first divided regularly into districts in 1819. The then district of Delhi consisted of two *paraganas*, “the northern and southern”. Between them they comprised the present Delhi tahsil, the northern portion of the present Ballabgarh tahsil and a small portion now included in the Rohtak district¹. Greater part of the Ballabgarh tahsil was then independent¹”.

In 1912, Ballabgarh tahsil became a part of Gurgaon district.

Writing in 1901, the Deputy Commissioner (Major M.W. Dunglas) did not consider the Delhi district over-populated. The population of Ballabgarh tahsil in 1911 was 1,16,302. At the Census of 1911, the Ballabgarh and Faridabad towns showed slight decreases. The population of Faridabad and Ballabgarh towns was 4,487 and 4,053, respectively.

The figures of population of Ballabgarh tahsil during 1881 to 1911 are as under :—

Population in				Percentage of increase or decrease		
1881	1891	1901	1911	1891 to 1881	1901 to 1891	1911 to 1901
1,38,575	1,19,652	1,36,696	1,16,302	—13.8	+5.9	+8.2

In his Census Report for 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote :

In Ballabgarh tahsil, where there was little or no canal irrigation, the population increased by 8.5 per cent. During 1901, in Ballabgarh tahsil, the *Khadar* circle showed decrease about 4 per cent, but diluvium of some 2,000 acres was assigned as the cause of this. The population of the Ballabgarh tahsil, as a whole, showed an increase of 5.9 per cent.

The decade (1901-1911) was a decrease one for the whole of the rural tracts. Plague was prevalent throughout the year in question and the stormy monsoons of 1908 and 1909 caused exceptional mortality. The *Bangar* tracts were affected seriously owing to the canal irrigation.

1. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1912, p. 42.

The variation in population of Ballabgarh tahsil during fifty years (1901-1951) is as under¹ :—

Rural tract			Ballabgarh tahsil		
Year	Persons	Variation	Year	Persons	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	1,16,856	—	1901	1,26,632	—
1911	78,787	—38,369	1911	87,027	—39,645
1921	72,903	—5,584	1921	80,961	—6,066
1931	74,257	+1,354	1931	83,553	+25,092
1941	86,232	+11,975	1941	97,707	+14,154
1951	91,310	+5,078	1951	1,28,703	+30,996

POPULATION TRENDS IN THE THEN FARIDABAD AREA

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, small-pox and fever. Malaria had also spread in an epidemic form in Ballabgarh tahsil. The population of Ballabgarh tahsil, was 87,027 in 1911 and 80,961 in 1921.

The shifting of population following the partition in 1947 affected the rate of growth during the decade (1941-51) very much. Outgoing Muslims from the then Gurgaon district were numerous than the incoming displaced persons.

During the decade (1951-61) the population increased in the whole of Punjab state. The population of this area also increased. The probable cause of this faster increase include *inter-alia* the development of industries and consequent immigration, particularly in Ballabgarh tahsil, the higher fertility rate and decline in death-rate. The details pertaining to the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils are as follows :—

Tahsil	Population in 1961	Population in 1971	Increase during the decade (1961-71)	
			Number	Percentage
Ballabgarh	1,79,834	3,23,376	1,43,542	79.81
Palwal	2,16,139	2,84,387	68,248	31.57

1. *Punjab District Census Handbook*, Vol.-3 Gurgaon District, 1951, P. IV & VII.

The Faridabad district was created on August 15, 1979. As per Census of 1981, the total population of the district was 10,00,859. The details are as follows :—

Tahsil/ District	Area (Sq. Km.)	Population		
		Rural	Urban	Total
District	2,150	5,92,265	4,08,594	10,00,859
Palwal (Tahsil)	1,406.99	4,05,033	77,730	4,82,763
Ballabgarh (Tahsil)	769.73	1,87,232	3,30,864	5,18,096

As per 1981 Census, the total number of households in the district was 1,68,514; rural-83,862 and urban-84,652.

According to 1991 Census, the total population of the district was 14,77,240 ruralites-7,59,727 (males 4,12,556 and females 3,47,171) and urbanites-7,17,513 (males 3,95,667 and females 3,21,846). As per this Census, it is observed that Haryana gives the impression of being a state with a strong rural bias but as far as this district is concerned, it is not so; the difference between rural and urban population is little. The Faridabad district accounts for 17.64 per cent of the urban population of the state; which is the highest while the Mahendragarh is the least urbanised district having only 2.09 per cent of the State's urban population. Faridabad tops the list even if the percentage of urban population to total population of each district is worked out and the same is true of Mahendragarh district as having the least urban population. The percentage of urban population of Faridabad district to total population is 48.57.

As per the latest Census (1991), the proportion of urban population to total population of the state is more than 30 per cent in the districts of Faridabad, Ambala and Yamuna Nagar. It is interesting to note that Faridabad has recorded the highest decadal growth rate of 47.60 per cent during 1981-91 while Rohtak district has registered the lowest growth rate of 17.41 per cent. The decennial growth rate of rural population during 1981-91 is 30.36 in the district which stands second in the state. Panipat district is placed at the highest rung of ladder with a growth rate of 31.80 per cent while Rohtak is at the lowest rung with the growth rate of 13.99 per cent. The decennial

growth rate of urban population in the district during 1981-91 is 74.64. It is observed that Faridabad heads the list of all the 16 districts in the state with an urban growth rate of 74.64 per cent while Mahendragarh with an urban growth rate of 27.99 per cent is at the bottom.

Sex-ratio.—On the basis of 1991 Census, the total population in the district is 14,77,240 (males-8,08,225 and females-6,69,017). The district had a sex-ratio of 828 females per 1,000 males on the basis of 1991 Census, the comparative figure for the state being 865 females as against 1,000 males. The sex-ratio in the district is lowest while the sex-ratio in Rewari district (927) is the highest in the state.

Literacy.—The literacy rate for the state as a whole works out to 55.33 per cent. It may be mentioned here that all children below the age of 7 years have been treated as illiterate in 1991 Census while in 1971 and 1981 children below the age of 5 years were recorded as illiterate. It was in the deference to the wishes of the Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resources Development and the Planning Commission that in the age-group of 0-6 were taken as illiterate even if such children were going to school and had picked up reading and writing a bit. It was felt that ability to read and write with understanding was not generally attained by children in the age-group of 0-6 especially in rural areas. The literacy position in the rural and urban areas as per 1991 Census is given below :

Areas	Persons	Males	Females
Rural	2,72,818	2,11,584	51,234
Urban	4,31,051	2,69,706	1,61,345

In the urban areas, Faridabad district has maximum number of literates (4,31,051) while the lowest number of literates has been found in Mahendragarh district (50,076).

Density.—The density of Faridabad district as per 1991 Census is 702 per square kilometre. This figure is the highest among all the districts of Haryana. The lowest density figures is 211 per square kilometres in Sirsa district. The reason for the high density in Faridabad district is industrial growth.

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 Gurgaon 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.—It is a border dialect²." 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, *Karhaani* 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 sal*-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 'aa' e.g. *kaankar* for *kankar*-nodula limestone, *maakhi* for *makhi*-a fly.

"Braj Bhasha.—One of the noticeable differences between Braj and the other two dialects is the use of cerebral 'r' for 'l' *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 feminine generally become 'ia', e.g. a cat is *billia* in Braj and *billi* in Mewati and Ahirwati; a female jackal is *gadria* instead of *gadri*; 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 and among the Muhammadans who claim a foreign origin such as the Sayads and Pathans³, speak the Urdu of Delhi, but they form a very small fraction of the population.

1. Ibid, pp. 58-9.

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

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

"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 *baa*, in Ahirwati it is *Paun*, 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, Dara 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.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

Hindus.—The majority of the population of the district thus consists of Hindus. They predominate both in the rural and urban areas. The number of Hindus as per 1991 Census was 8,65,845 in the district.

The Hindus mostly, follow traditional Hindu beliefs. The performance of *yajna* has been generally replaced in Hindu ritual by worship (*puja*) of Vishnu, Shiva, Rama, Krishna, 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 *puja* is performed both in the morning and evening. The ruralites are, however, less observers of religion and it is their women-folk only who care more for rituals and ceremonies. They have their family priests or *purohits* on whom they depend for traditional observance of various auspicious 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. *Plpal* 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 observed 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 appease rain god to produce rain or to stop it when it is excessive, to protect one self against the evil eye; and to propitiate the deities. 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 *chau-dash* 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 shrine and worships Bhumia or some *dera*. The worship is repeated with his bride on return. Bhumia is also worshipped on the birth of a child. Women often take their children to the shrine on Sundays. 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, other seem to put it in the place of Bhumia, but it is worshipped on Sunday.

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 temple is the one located at village Gurgaon, a suburb of Gurgaon town. It is named after Masani, the goddess of smallpox. The people of surrounding districts come and worship the Mata.

Muslims.—The Muslims believe in one God (Prophet Mohammad) and their religion, enjoins five duties upon them. They are largely composed

of Meos who are found in Hathin and Palwal tahsils of this district. They observe *namaz*, five times in a day, preferably in a mosque. During the performance of *namaz*, they cover their heads with caps. Recitation of *kalma* and *roza* is also done by the Muslims.

Their religious beliefs are discussed in the section on 'Social Life' of this Chapter. The number of Muslims as per 1991 Census was 1,12,806 in the district.

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 Sthanaks 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. They are often seen naked feet. The number of Jains in the district as per Census 1991 was 1,713.

Sikhs.—The Sikhs live mostly in urban areas. They visit *gurdwaras* where verses from the holy *Guru Granth Sahib* are recited. Besides observing some Hindu festivals, the Sikhs celebrate Gurburbs (birthdays and martyrdom days of the Sikh Gurus) and Baisakhi which marks the birth of the Khalsa. *Akhand Path* is some times organised either in thanks giving 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*. Now a days, the male people add '*singh*' and the female '*kaur*', with their names. The total number of Sikhs in the district was 17,616.

Christians.—The Christians are an insignificant minority in the district. They hold religious services in churches. Their number in the district as per 1991 Census was 2,621.

Superstitions.—Superstitions have come to mankind from the past as a part of cultural heritage. Still many people bind their 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.

The people of this district were emotionally in the grip of superstitious beliefs in the early years of 20th century. Such instances are

reproduced from an old Gazetteer of 1910 in the following paras :

"Tales of sorcery too are not unknown. There used to live in the district a famous Brahman sorcerer, who was said to steal the skulls of people who died young, and to hold the unfortunate spirits imprisoned in them. Then if any one offended him, he sent a spirit into the offender, who took the name of the dead man or woman in whose body the spirit formerly dwelt, and stated, when asked, that the Brahman had sent him. If something was given to the Brahman, the patient generally got better. This Brahman was also able to interpret the will of *pitars*, cause wells to fall in by throwing written charms down them, and secure a favourable result to a suit in the courts by the recital of other spells. Some wizards, Mr. Channing was told, if they cut off a lock of a woman's hair, could cause her to die; and then, when she had been burned, could bring her to life again, and thus secure her for their own enjoyment. But he was not told to this happening nearer than Lahore. There is, of course, the usual dread of the evil eye, the theory of which was thus described by some Jats:- when a child is born, an invisible spirit is some times, not always, born separately at the same time; and unless the mother takes the precaution of keeping one breast tied up for forty days while she feeds the child from the other, in which case the spirit dies of hunger, the child grows up with the endowment of the evil eye; and whenever a person so endowed looks at anything covetously, something evil will happen to it. Amulets worn for protection from the evil eye seem to be of two classes: the first, objects which apparently resist the influence by a superior innate strength, such as tiger's claws; and the second, objects of a worthless character, such as cowries, which may catch the eye of their beholder, and thus prevent the covetous look.

"Charms too are found very useful in times of cattle-disease. One practice which prevails in the south-east of the district arose in this way. Once upon a time a man whose descendants live at Tumora, in the Mathura district, was sleeping out in the fields, watching over his cattle with spear and shield, when he saw the cattle-disease creeping up towards his oxen in an animal shape; he watched his opportunity and got the disease under his shield, which he pressed firmly

down. The disease entreated to be released, but he would not let it go until it promised that it would never remain where he or his descendants were present. So still when a murrain visits the village, his descendants are summoned and walk round the village calling on the disease to fulfil its contract. Another and more widely-known method of protecting the cattle is to erect at the entrance of the village two poles between which a rope of *dab* grass is stretched. On this are suspended wooden models of a plough and a narrow *mez*, an unbaked earthen pot cover, an onion, and an iron spike. All of these are marked with oil and red lead, and on the earthen cover is written a charm by some holy man. Then on an appointed day all the cattle are driven out below the rope and charm, and on that day no fire is lit in the village, until the evening, and all the milk of the day is given to Brahmans".

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 superstitious 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. Sitting of an owl or a crow on a house is considered bad. 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 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. Now-a-days traditional superstitions are disappearing only with the spread of education and cultivation of scientific attitude of questioning to find the truth. The people are now leaning towards actions with the help of their toil.

FESTIVALS AND FAIRS

Festivals and fairs are an integral part of religious life. The common festivals celebrated by the Hindus are Holi, Janam Asthtami, 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 more important fairs held in the district. Mela Pir, Mela Burha Baba or Mela Vankhandeshwar and Mela Suraj Kund 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 with gusto at village Bhaduki. People commemorate Lord Krishan'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 snakes and pour on it *Kachhi lasi* (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 are in Hathin tahsil of this district.

Mela Masani Mata or Sitla Mata Ka Mela.—Chief among the fairs of the area 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, ended her life. 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 folk. 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 weight about 4 kilograms. It is kept in a wooden casket which is placed on a small marble platform in the temple. The statue remained in the possession of the *pujari* (priest) who moved it to the shrine only when it is needed.¹ 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. The people of other districts including Faridabad 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 people of the surrounding areas come here frequently to have *darshan*.

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 *Srawans* (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.

Mela Chhat Bhadon or Baldev Chhat.—This is another important religious fair of the district which is held to celebrate the birth anniversary of Balram 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 procession and the effigy of Kansa, the demon king, is burnt.

The 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 village Pali, Dhauj and Fatehpur Tigga (for one day) in the Ballabgarh tahsil.

* **Mela Pir.**—This religious fair is held on Baisakh Purnamashi (full moon of April-May) for two days at village Kaushal in the Palwal tahsil. According to the legend, the *ilaqa* 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

1. Now the temple has been acquired by the Government.

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 kashak*" (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 at 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 was 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 sought 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.—As religious fair, it is held on every Sunday in the month of *Shravana* (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 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 the *yajna*.

Surajkund Craft Mela.—The Surajkund crafts mela has attained national importance as it is one of the two festivals of Haryana which are mentioned on the national calendar of fair and festivals of India. The second is Gita Jayanti celebrations held at Kurukshetra.

The crafts mela, held every year from February 1 to 15, is providing not only an opportunity to craftsmen and artisans to display their articles and skills to metropolis Delhi but also a chance to them to interact among themselves to have emotional bonds with each other. This also encourages cultural tourism.

The popularity of the *mela*, which has an added advantage of being just 8 km. from Delhi, can be gauged from the fact that about five lakh persons, including 50,000 foreign tourists, visited the *mela* in the fortnight last year. About 200 schools also sponsored visits of their students in groups to have a glimpse of the rich Indian culture and also to have a look at the Indian traditional crafts. The sponsored groups of students are provided free entry into the *mela*.

The *mela* is organised by the Surajkund Mela Authority which comprises the Development Commissioners of Handlooms and Handicrafts, Crafts Museum (New Delhi) and the Haryana Tourism Corporation as members under the apex agency of the Union Ministry of Tourism.

The *mela*, the eighth this year, is planned, to highlight outstanding handicraft and handloom traditions, creating an environment of rural ambience of India, presenting and displaying handicrafts and handloom techniques practices in the country through demonstrations at the *mela*, introduce crafts persons and weavers directly to the patrons and help them sell their crafts without the presence of a mediator and identify and preserve languishing crafts of the country.

Its theme highlights Karnataka with the elaborately decorated Hoysala welcome gate. The Hoysala *mela* gate is a replica depicting the emblem of Hoysala at the top flanked by "*Shardula*", the mythical animal. Two "*dwarapalakas*" in typical Hoysala style guard the Hoysala Gate with "*mantapa*" intervening in between the lower portion of the pillar. The top of the gate is shaped in the Vijayanagar style.

The Surajkund crafts *mela* movement began in 1987. Surajkund was chosen as the ideal venue since it lay close to Delhi. It not only has an open countryside setting but also has scope of expansion. This year the *mela* area has been expanded and huts are being made for 300 artists as compared to 250 last year. Middlemen are discouraged to come to the *mela*.

The scheme to have one state as the *mela* theme was launched in 1989. Since then Shekhawt Gate of Rajasthan, Vishnupur of West Bengal, Kottayambalam Gate of Kerala, Danteshwari Gate of Madhya Pradesh and Muktesvara Gate of Orissa were the themes of the *mela*.

The special food of the theme state is also arranged at the site. Dosa and other dishes of Karnataka are different from other state of the south. odipi village, situated on the western ghat, has typical quality

food. The theme state of Karnataka takes ones imagination to a Krnataka music, Bangalore silk sarees, sandalwood articles and coffee plants.

The Surajkund *mela* is also unique in this respect that it also provides an opportunity to witness some of the most fascinating aspects of folk theatre. All through the *mela* period, day performers entertain the crowds within the *mela* grounds. At the specially designed open air theatre named Natyashala, classical artists entertain visitors. Artists from seven zonal cultural centres would also perform there.

Craftsmen are provided with T.A. and D.A. and also compensation for the loss they might have suffered for coming there. Bank and postal facilities and regional newspapers are provided. Feedback about *mela* preparations is solicited in specially prepared forms. These are available at the ticket booths.

On the last night of the *mela* a bonfire is arranged where craftsmen give their performance in music, dance, etc.

MUSLIM FESTIVALS

Muslims (Meos) used to celebrate Hindu festivals and fairs; they 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 Naggara 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 Naggara and begin to recede. Then the girls advance while the tune continues and they beat the Naggara 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 including Hathin area 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 Masa, Shah Chokha, Bhartiri Hari and Lal Das. Even near Nuh, a large fair assembles on the occasion of Teej festival. The people of the district particularly of Hathin area attend to such occasions. The majority of the

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

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 beavies 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 Shabi-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 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.

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'.

Some festivals of local importance are described here :—

Teej, which falls in *Sawan* (July-August) is mainly the festival of women. Swings are hung on the trees the previous day. On the day of festival, women and children attired in their best clothes, proceed to the swings. Alongwith the swinging, they sing song of Teej and return late in the evening to eat the festival meals prepared earlier in the day.

The other important festival of Karva Chauth falls in the month of *Kartik* (October-November) and is observed by married women only. They keep fast on the day in order that their husbands may live long. The *puja* is performed by the women sitting together in the afternoon, the fast is, however, broken after looking at and offering water to the moon at night.

The festival of Holi is celebrated in rural areas in a different manner. At the time of festival, married women play Holi with men by the throwing coloured water on them. On Dhulendi (*Phag*) the men with a degree of relationship throw water on women who beat them with sticks or *Koraras* (twisted cloth of strips). The men act as if they are powerless, and their inability to defend themselves leads to much fun and frolic.

The festival of Basora falls in the month of *Chait* (March-April) and literally means festival of stale bread. On the eve of festival, all households in the villages prepare *dalia* or sweet rice and set it aside

uneaten. Next morning, women rise early and after ablution they perform *puja* at *Chabutras* dedicated to *matas*. Then the stale food (*pangiri*) is offered to all the members of family.

The *Devuthani Giras*, celebrated in the month of *Kartik*, is mainly a festival of women. This is observed in order to awaken the gods who are supposed to be asleep from the ninth day in *Asadh* (June-July). The women keep fast on the day and in the evening they assemble at a selected place and beat upon brass utensils to wake up the gods. After this, they break the fast and special dishes made at this occasion are eaten.

Besides the celebration of Hindu festivals, the Sikhs celebrate the *Gurpurabs* (The birthdays and martyrdom days of Gurus). On the occasions of these *Gurpurabs* processions are taken out and congregational prayers and recitations from the *Granth Sahib* are held.

The Jains celebrate the birth and nirvan anniversaries of *Parsva-nath* and *Mahavira*. The principal festivals of Buddhists is *Buddha Purnima*, the day on which *Buddha* is believed to have been born and to have attained enlightenment as well *nirwana*.

Christmas and Easter are two principal festivals of the Christians; the former is celebrated in honour of the *Jesus Christ*, while the latter commemorates his resurrection. The Christians go to churches, exchange presents and hold festivities.

Other Muslim rituals are *Id-UI-Fitr* and *Ramzan*. During the month of *Ramzan*, the devout keep fast during the day time throughout the month. *Id-UI-Zuha* commonly called *Bakrid* as goats are butchered in the name of *Allah*. *Shab-a-Barat* is celebrated with fire works and presents of sweetmeats.

Some fairs which are held in the rural areas have been given below :—

Name of the fair	Remarks
1. <i>Barahi Fair</i>	This fair is held on <i>Chatra Sudi Purnima</i> to worship the goddess. At this occasion, some cultural programmes such as singing of <i>ragnis</i> , <i>Bhajans</i> and some sports activities are organized. The first hair of the babies is also shaved here.

1	2
2. <i>Baldev Chhat fair</i>	This fair is held at <i>Bhado Sudi navmi</i> to commemorate the birthday of <i>Baldev</i> . Some cultural activities such as <i>ragnis</i> , <i>swang</i> , and <i>Nautankis</i> are also organised here.
3. <i>Mata Kalka fair</i>	The fair is held at village <i>Mohna</i> to commemorate the goddess <i>Kalka</i> .
4. <i>Udas Nath Baba Mela</i>	The fair is held at village <i>Allalwal</i> on <i>Aamavashya</i> of <i>Phagun badi</i> . At this place there is a <i>Samadhi</i> of <i>Baba Udas Nath</i> . People from surrounding areas participate in this fair and enjoy the cultural programme and other wrestling activities.
5. <i>Phuldoor fair</i>	This fair is held at the <i>Samadhi</i> of <i>Baba Bakshi Nath</i> on <i>Chaitra Badi duj</i> . Some cultural programmes such as <i>Chopai</i> , <i>Bhajans</i> are also organised here.
6. <i>Kanuaka fair</i>	This fair is held at village <i>Garhhots</i> on <i>Bhado Ekadashi</i> in the memory of <i>Kanuaka Bhagat</i> .
7. <i>Chhoti Ekadashi</i>	This fair is held in the temple of <i>Hodal</i> on <i>duj</i> . Besides cultural programmes, some sports activities are also organized at this occasion. It is also said that <i>Lord Krishna</i> was sighted here by the people. In this connection, this fair is held.
8. <i>Dada Kanha Rawat fair</i>	This fair is held to commemorate the <i>Dada Kanha Rawat Pal</i> , who defied the orders of <i>Aurangzeb</i> to adopt <i>Islam</i> . As per hearsay the king ordered to bury him alive for the refusal of the firman of the king. People come to participate in the cultural programmes.
9. <i>Swami Dayal Baba</i>	This fair is held at the temple of <i>Baba Swami Dayal Baba</i> . Here is a pond, It is also said that all types of skin ailments are cured by bathing here in the pond.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The population of the district as stated earlier is predominantly Hindu and its important traditional social groups are Ahirs, Jats, Rajpu's, Gujars, Brahmans, Banias and the members of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes. The Kambos, Khattris and Aroras came to the district after the Independence. Ahirs, Jats, Gujars, Brahmans, Kambos and Meos being the chief agricultural communities of the district preponderate in the rural area.

According to the *Delhi District Gazetteer, 1883-84*¹, "Their (Ahirs') tradition claims for them a Rajput origin, and the story goes that, when the incarnation of Lord 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; 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 men 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 descendants of the Yadu, a nomadic race. 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. Now-a-days, the Ahirs besides being good cultivators join Government service particularly army.

The Jats are stout and hard-working cultivators. They predominate in the Palwal tahsil. They are politically very much conscious. Now they prefer to join service.

The historians do not agree on a single theory about the origin of the Jats. But on the other hand they are indeed a bold peasantry. Their country's pride; accustomed to guide the ploughshare and wield the sword with equal readiness and success-second to no other Indian race in industry and courage.

PEOPLE

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

The Gujars are chiefly in the villages of Ballabgarh tahsil adjoining the hills and were mostly a pastoral rather than an agricultural tribe. Lately, they have, however, settled down in agriculture in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils. The young men are joining Government service preferably.

The Brahmans are chiefly of the Gaur clan and are scattered in the Palwal and Ballabgarh tahsils. They generally live on agriculture and Government service. The displaced agricultural people have settled mostly in Hathin, Pingor, Rasulpur, Seoli, Gudhrahs, Likhi and Hasanpur (Palwal tahsil); and Gaunchhi, Fatehpur Biloch and Mohena (Ballabgarh tahsil).

The Kambos are an agricultural tribe unmatched for their hard work. 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. They are excellent traders and shop-keepers.

Kumhar, *Nai*, *Dhobi*, and *Chhipi* and *Khati* form a sizable section of Backward Classes. Besides their traditional avocation, they join government service. Now a days, the members of these classes are making progress in every sphere of life with the financial help of the Government.

A large section forms the members of Scheduled Castes. Under this group, there are more than 35 castes and classes. Popularly the members of Scheduled Castes are known as Harijans. Among them the chamars are politically and educationally more progressive and conscious. Now they depend on their traditional profession and Government service. Jatia chamars are also found in the district. They are mostly engaged in hides work.

The Balmikis are also making efforts to raise their standard. The Government is also helping to make them educationally conscious.

The Dhanks are directly and indirectly gaining consciousness to the new strides of life.

MUSLIMS (MEOS)

Muslims by religion, the Meos claim to be Rajputs by descent although this claim cannot be considered to have been definitely establi-

1. Ibid, p. 75.

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shed. Many Meos believe that they are descendents of Chandravanshi, the Suryavanshi and Agnikula Rajput nobility of old times. As such they connect themselves with one or the other clan, the Tomaras, the Yadavs, the Chauhans (Chahamanas) and the Rathors¹. 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 followed the customs and cultural practices of both Hinduism and Islam². Many Meos were "Muslims by name only" and they followed about 50 per cent of their old Hindu customs³. Several Meos had Hindu names such as Dhan Singh, Chand Singh, Sammu Singh⁴. But in the past years the Meos turned to orthodox Islam⁵. 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 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, mosque or some other scheduled places.

"Each Meo is 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,

1. "In spite of living a pastoral life and burdened with poverty, they (the Meo people) still regard themselves 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 Mewat*, 1970, P. 109).

2. "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.

3. "The Customs of the Meos were predominately Hindu. Their religious rituals were Hindu and were performed under the guidance of Brahman priests. There were Mewati versions of the Ramayan and Mahabharata, the two great epics of the Hindus. The Meos regarded the Hindu mythological heroes as their ancestors, Ibid, P. 41.

4. *An Economic Survey of Bhadas*, 1936, P. 18.

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

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"

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 hardwork.

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 irretrievable into debt.

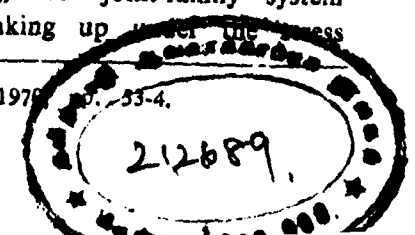
Early marriage is another bane of the Meos. This is considered as a safeguard against sexual laxity. Further, the strong community feeling leads to much waste on ceremonies; the whole sub-tribe may have to be invited to a wedding or a funeral feast. Known as *kaj*, this feast is an expensive affair as 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 ploughing and clod-crushing. Now a days the youth of this community are joining Government service. Hathin of this district is Meo belt.

FAMILY LIFE

The size of the 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

1. Hashim Amir Ali, *The Meos of Mewat*, 1970, P. 55-4.



of social and economic pressure. Transfer of property, acquired by individuals, by making a will, is becoming common in urban areas. Town-folk 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 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 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 Act². However, early marriage is prevalent among the Meos.

1. Specified in Clause 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.

Marriage is negotiated by the parents of the boy and the girl. 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. Someone 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 persons in the marriage party and other details regarding marriage are settled directly or through some common friend or relative. Prior to the marriage party proceedings 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 *dharmisala* 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-custom defining who can marry who, elopements are not rare. But they are not taken lightly either."¹

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 nauts*, and *ban nauta*. Dinners are served to the groom and his people by relatives and the residents of the village.

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

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 gift (*Man tan*) is distributed by the bride's people among the *haraat*.

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. Sometimes 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 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. It is felt that 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 (though it is prevented by law) is presented according to the status of the family. Among Meos, dowry is known as *dan* which includes some cash, cattle and carts. The dowry system has become a tyranny for poor parents who cannot afford it. Radical changes in the marriage custom 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 *baraat* 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 person can marry into his own clan (*got*). The restrictions on the marriage alliance are described in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910,* 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*.¹

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 women—

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, & 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*.

1. Now a day's the *nani's* is overlooked.

"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 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 is not ready to go beyond the caste barriers.

The marriages within the *gotra* or with cousins (maternal's) or inter-caste are also not approved by society and hence are rare among Aroras and Khatris. 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* which 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.

Inter-Caste Marriage

The caste endogamy is rigid and inter-communal marriage do not take place. In the rural areas inter-caste marriages are strictly tabooed.

Any violation would lead to an expulsion from the caste. However, to diminish caste considerations, the State government has introduced a scheme under which a Scheduled Caste boy/girl marrying a non-scheduled caste girl/boy would be given Rs. 5,000 as an incentive. Of this, Rs. 2,000 would be given in cash and Rs. 3,000 in the form of fixed deposit for a minimum period of six years.

Civil Marriage

Civil marriages in India are regulated by the Special Marriage Act, of 1954. It provides a secular code of marriage irrespective of caste, religion or race. The only condition stipulated by the Act is that a man should be over 21 years, a woman over 18, and that neither should have a spouse living at the time of marriage. A marriage Registrar, normally a Deputy Commissioner is appointed under this Act, who registers such marriages and issues certificates. The solemnisation does not include any religious ceremony. The procedure for a civil marriage is very simple, either of the two parties to the marriage can give notice to the Registrar of their intention to marry. The notice must be given 15 days before the date of proposed marriage. The notice is then exhibited on the notice board in the office of Deputy Commissioner for any objections. If no objection is raised within 15 days, the marriage is performed; the parties sign the register and a marriage certificate duly signed by the Registrar is issued.

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.

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. Normally people welcome the birth of a male child¹ 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. Under the economic pressure, people believe in small family consisting a

1. Now a days, the educated persons do not give weight to the birth of male child. They take it a matter of happiness if they get a female child.

couple of babies, under these circumstances they give better education and life to their children.

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 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 of Sitala Mata at Gurgaon district.

Death rites

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 (remaining bones) of the deceased 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 soul¹.

Position of Women

The women folk of the district were 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. On the other hand, they are replacing men in many other

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 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.

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 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.¹ Darling, therefore, rightly remarked that the Jatni was an economic treasure¹. This equally applies to the Meoni. The life of the 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 returns home, she has to cook the evening meal. In addition to this, she spins cotton and collect cow dung from the field for making *oplas*. The list of odd jobs attended to by the women is inexhaustible.

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 girl 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. Recently the people in rural areas are conscious about girls education.

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 place. The number of rooms depends upon the status of the family. Generally, the farmers have houses which consist of two to three rooms;

1. Malcolm Lyall Darling, *The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt*, 1925, p. 38.

poor persons 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. With the rise in the standard of living, rural people are also realising the need of bathrooms, latrines and proper sanitary arrangements. Now the new colonies have sprung up. In urban areas all these facilities are available.

Faridabad is a modern city which has many sectors with modern facilities. In other cities and towns, people live in modern way.

The business community in urban areas have constructed *pakka* houses and these houses are generally double-storied. 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 bathrooms and their roofs are *pakka* and walls and floors are made of burnt bricks and sometimes plastered with cement.

With the construction of model towns and new colonies in various urban areas of the district, modern houses, a courtyard and lawns are also coming up. In such localities, there are arrangements for piped water-supply and proper drainage.

Furniture and Decorations .—The villagers generally possess articles of utility and not of beauty and these generally include *charpays*, *peeras* and *moorahs*. Few houses have chairs or tables. Well-to-do land-owners 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. Now a days T.V's are seen in rural areas and urban areas alike. The standard in rural areas has also undergone a change.

Handi, *degehi*, *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 *degehi* of copper, *katora* of brass, and aluminium tumblers. Patromax 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, gas *chulas*, radio sets, transistor radios, T.V. sets and sewing machines are generally found not only in urban houses but are common sight in rural areas also. Bicycles, scooters and cars are now ubiquitous both in towns and villages. Recently difference between rural and urban areas is narrowing.

Dress and ornaments.—The common dress worn by men of the district is a shortshirt, 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 many 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. In urban areas, people wear modern shoes.

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 *petticot* 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 to 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 brazen impropriety; Custom makes them always carry a little grain in these baskets and this no doubt, is 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 basket 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 gold rings, *pachhell* (silver bangles) round the wrists, *baankara*, *haansli*, 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. Now a days all the modern ornaments are given weight and preference by all sections of the people.

The modern change is coming to dress also. Now a days *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 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 as well as rural 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 in rural areas 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 have started taking meat and eggs; even Meos take these occasionally. Curd and milk is consumed in great quantities besides *ghee* and *makhan*.

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 vegetables, 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 vegetables oil and refined oil has become common because due to sedantry habits a large number of persons are under the torture of blood-pressure and heart ailments. The consumption of vegetables and fruits has increased. Now a days the hotels and *dhabas* have sprung up. Faridabad city is very near to Delhi. Sometimes wealthy people taste drink, meat and delicious diets at famous restaurants and standard hotels in Delhi.

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 *sharbat* or *lassi*. The aerated soft drinks are becoming popular with younger people. The country-made liquor is consumed practically in every village. The use of liquor is unfortunately increasing more and more 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. Some youths have also come under the grip of the harmful drugs.

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. This is more true of an expanding town which is sprawled over a large area. There is a growing tendency of 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 land-owners, 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 Development 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 programme on Haryana culture, besides the special programmes telecast by the Delhi Television Centre.

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 months 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 *jawar* 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 *Sarvana*,
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 month of *Phalguna* (February-March) is a pleasant period which inspires the women to sing and dance. It announces the advent of spring; the wintery 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 kettle-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....

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 child birth, 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 *Dhuhlaindi* 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 drum beats 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 Punjabi :—

*Dhiraj Dhar Sukumari Tero Piyala Aabago,
Der Kara Na Jaldi Aabe, Piyari Keyo Rova Moha Rubave
Chateragi Sewa labego.*

*Sunder Samal Gaura Sarira, Sajke Aamega Doonu Bira,
Lanka Pas Youdh Machawago.*

*Ris Karke Khunan Ki Hori, Khele Ram Lakhan Ki Jori,
Ravana Ki Red Udevego.*

*Lanka Khali Karke Pivari, Jab Toha Lehja Avad Bihari,
Hans Hans Ke Kanth Lagivego.*

*Aanchi Keha Suno Bhayali, Samja Rahi Trijata Aakeli,
Tero Sabro Dukh Mitavego.*

2nd (Geet)

*Unchi Si Aatariya so Behana Meri Gagan Ma Ji
Aeri Jhuk Chi Ha Ghata Ghangor,
Thandi-Thandi Pawan Chakore Behna Leh Rahi Ji,
Aaji Koi Chai Na Hariyali Charoo Aur,
Nanhi-Nanhi Bundia Parat Man Bhamni Ji,
Aaji Koi Bola Ha Dadur Mor
Rat Endihari So Behna Meri Dar Lega Ri,
Aari Koi Karat Papiha Shor,
Tikeh Tikeh Ban Lege Ri Tan Kam Ka ji,
Aaji sera Aaya Na Bhamar Chit Choor.*

3rd (Geet)

*Gai Raa Chhori Phagun Ki Veh Gav Mahina Cha,
Soch Kera Maa Bap Bichara,
Aab Kera Kon Paa Pivar,
Chhori Lan Bhan Dijoo Bahman,
Koi Tijan Kaa Tiohar
Manga Ram Rail Pay Aayo
Jaha Gari Mil Gai Tiyaar
Brahaman Charyo Sumir Raghurai,
Ou Bethyo Aasan Mar
Aikay Pohach Gayo Patuiyala,
Ari Ou Satpal Kan Dawar,
Pandit Sang Bhag Gai Chhori
Unchi Kaa Khushi Aapaar.*

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, Bharri Hari, Gopi Chand and Nihal Dey are popular subjects among such characters.

Folk-tales preserve our cultural heritage. Through folk-tales man has exercised his imagination. People love to retain that 'practice even when they grow-up. Haryana like Punjab has a legacy of rich and varied folk-tales. Even the animal and plant kingdom, weather and climate occupy certain roles in such tales.

GAMES AND RECREATIONS

Wrestling, *kabaddi*, *gindo tora* or *gindo khul* and *gulli danda* (tip cat) are popular indigenous games in the district, the last two being usually played by children. *Gindo tora* or *gindo khul* 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.

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 *barrat* 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 district which come within the range 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 and Ballabgarh towns enjoy television programmes, the Government and other agencies have installed television sets at various places in the district. 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.

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 cinema houses and touring talkies in the district. The cinema houses are located at Faridabad (4), Palwal (1) Hodal (1) and Ballabgarh (1), Recorded film songs and music are freely played on marriages and other festive occasions.

REHABILITATION

Following the Independence of the country on August, 15, 1947, the Punjab Province was bifurcated into the East Punjab, and 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 every-thing behind; their lands, houses, cattle, house-hold goods and even valuables.

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 wandered 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 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.—Refugee camps were set up in the district; one each at Palwal and Faridabad. 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 services, students were given certificates/degrees by the newly set-up Punjab 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 which had no adult male member and could not, therefore, maintain themselves. All able bodied male adults between ages of 16 to 60 years, began to work and those who refused to work when they got the opportunity, were derationed along with their dependents although they were allowed to live in the camps. Those entitled to allot-

ment 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, one infirmary was set up at Palwal in 1951. It was closed in 1961 and its inmates were transferred to the infirmary at Rewari.

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.

The displaced persons from Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and other parts of Pakistan were selected in the then district of Faridabad.

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	
	Ballabgarh tahsil	Palwal tahsil
Dera Ghazi Khan	340	1,782
Mian Wali	1,252	9
Muzaffargarh	418	30
Others	226	184
Total :	2,236	2,005

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 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 friendships. 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. The 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.

Allocation.—The bulk of the population from the Dera Ghazi Khan and Mianwali districts, including colonists, was settled in the then Gurgaon district including Faridabad area. 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.

Allocation 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 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 of Pakistan.

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.

In parts of the then 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.

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 to 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 tempo-

1. It is a measure of area convertible into ordinary acres of any class of land according to one prescribed scale with references to the quantity of yield and quality of soil.

rary 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 acre, and graded cuts were in proportion to the size of the claim were allowed. Bigger claimants lost more in comparison with the smaller claimants.

The tahsil-wise distribution of this land was as follows :—

Tahsil	Area available (Standard acres)
Ballabgarh	5, 717
Palwal	15,314
Total :	21,031

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 repairing wells and houses. To minimise chances of misuse, a general policy was devised to advance these loans in kind.

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 records received from Pakistan, were admitted. This resulted in the return to the evacuee pool of lakhs of acres of evacuee lands usurped by unscrupulous dis-

placed persons. The following table gives tahsil-wise data about the conferment of proprietary rights in the district :—

Name of tahsil	Number of allottees on whom proprietary rights had been conferred	Area (Acres)
1	2	3
Ballabgarh	1,777	6,439—7½
Palwal	3,570	14,502—9½

Rural housing.—Like allotment of land, houses were allotted on a temporary basis in the first instance and later quasi-permanently and finally *senads* 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; (i) to provide residential accommodation, (ii) to offer financial assistance by way of loans and grants, and (iii) 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

PEOPLE

allotted to displaced persons on a rental basis. Their permanent disposal started 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.

The evacuee properties were disposed of in the following manner :—

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. Palwal	597	342	208	—
2. Ballabgarh	241	168	61	—
3. Hodal	298	91	188	—
4. Faridabad	347	72	257	—

Housing Schemes.—The properties abandoned by the Muslim emigrants were not sufficient to provide shelter to all the displaced persons settled in the then district. To cope with the shortage of residential accommodation, the Government formulated three housing schemes, viz. New Townships, 8—Marla (Cheap) Housing Colonies and 4—Marlas (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 Faridabad area are given below :—

Name of the Scheme	Houses constructed	Shops constructed	Shop sites	Plots
1	2	3	4	5
(i) New Township, Palwal	200	—	—	121
(ii) 8-Marla (Cheap) Housing Colony, Palwal	96	—	—	34
(iii) 4-Marla (Cheap) Tene- ments, Faridabad	80 tenements	—	—	—
(iv) 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 Palwal 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 1,450 mud-huts were constructed at Palwal. 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 scheme of small urban loans was discontinued after 1956-57 onwards.

Housing-building loans.—Housing-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. No loans were given after 1955-56.

Financial Assistance to displaced students and trainees.—The students suffered much due to the weakening of financial position of their parents and guardians. The student community constituted 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 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 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 establishment 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 factory should have been carrying on similar business or industry in the West Punjab (Pakistan).

Compensation.—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. 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 claim-

ants. 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 were transferred to the State Government. These were sold by the Tehsildar (Sales).

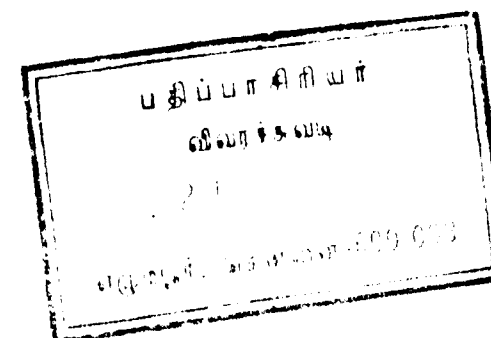
Progress made by the Refugees.—It is an interesting feature of the displaced persons coming to this district that a majority of them had settled in urban areas. Even the allottees of agricultural land had shown a preference to come to urban areas. However, the displaced persons integrated themselves culturally with the new environment. They greatly helped in the development of trade and industry. 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 centre was set up at Palwal 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 45 shops in Mud-hut Colony, Palwal 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. One such centre was opened at Palwal in 1948-49. The aim was to impart technical training so that 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.

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 immovable property in Pakistan, after their claims had been verified under the Displaced Persons (claims) Act, 1950. The interim compensation was sanctioned for certain categories of displaced persons who were in urgent need of relief. 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 and Ballabgarh.



CHAPTER—IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURE

In the beginning of the twentieth century, the then district of Faridabad was primarily an agricultural district. The majority of its population lived in villages. The people mainly obtained their economic sustenance from agriculture which was much manual rather than mechanised one. During that period, out of total population dependent on agriculture, 93% were owners or their dependents and only 7 per cent tenants. The 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. The 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 fields. In the cultivation of certain crops like cotton, however, all tribes were compelled to employ hired labourers.

In the post-Independence days, feudal institutions like *jagirdari* and *hiswadari* were liquidated. Since then the big landlords began to till their lands. Now the district's economy is basically industrial as well as agricultural. The Faridabad district is hub of industries in the state. A large number of people are now dependent upon industries either directly or indirectly.

On the other hand, as a result of the land reforms, the former landlords had taken to cultivation with their own hands to avoid their lands passing to the tenants. The change has led to mechanised farming. But in the process, many tenants were evicted and in the absence of alternative vocations of their choice, they had to work as agricultural labourers. In most cases, the resources at their disposal were meagre and they could not afford to purchase land even when the law afforded them an opportunity.

Throughout the Haryana, great emphasis is being laid on the needs to adopt modern techniques, i.e. improved implements, better seeds, multiple cropping practices and inputs like chemical fertilizers, green manuring, insecticides and pesticides. In addition to improving irrigation facilities, the Government is anxious to promote rapid mechanisation of agriculture in the State. Much ground has been covered lately; now traditional orthodoxy is not a hindrance in the way. The Government is pressing hard to utilize every inch of land for the purpose of cultivation. The farmers are being helped with finance

to remove the impediments such as water-logging, salinity and alkalinity in the way of good farming.

LAND UTILISATION

The total area according to village papers measured is almost 208 thousand hectares in 1990-91. The classification of land use is given below :—

Classification of land use	Area (in hectares)
(a) Geographical area	2,07,877
(b) Area under forest	1,441
(c) Land put to non-agricultural uses	28,165
(d) Barren and uncultivated	11,127
(e) Permanent pasture and other grazing land	2,610
(e) Area sown more than once	97,065
(g) Total cropped area	2,69,485

Water logging.—The Palwal and Ballabgarh tahsils are affected by water-logging but problem is not very serious. The rise of water-table in some areas of Palwal is still due to canal irrigation. Consequently salts have appeared on the surface. As a sequence to this water-logging, the land is spoiled by *thur* and *sem*.

Kallar is also classed as *thur* which is of two types. 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.

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 position of water-logging (*thur* and *sem*) in the Ballabgarh and

Palwal tahsils since the creation of Haryana 1966-67 to 1976-77 is as follows :—

Year		Tahsils		
		Ballabgarh	Palwal	Total
1966-67	<i>Thur</i>	1,572	4,217	5,789
	<i>Sem</i>	2	95	97
1967-68	<i>Thur</i>	1,571	4,282	5,853
	<i>Sem</i>	2	95	97
1968-69	<i>Thur</i>	1,536	4,267	5,803
	<i>Sem</i>	2	95	97
1969-70	<i>Thur</i>	1,536	4,267	5,803
	<i>Sem</i>	2	95	97
1970-71	<i>Thur</i>	1,603	4,344	5,947
	<i>Sem</i>	2	95	97
1971-72	<i>Thur</i>	1,762	4,344	6,106
	<i>Sem</i>	—	95	95
1972-73	<i>Thur</i>	1,274	4,258	5,532
& 1973-74	<i>Sem</i>	—	12	12
1974-75	<i>Thur</i>	1,046	3,736	4,782
	<i>Sem</i>	2	2	4
1975-76	<i>Thur</i>	1,046	3,736	4,782
	<i>Sem</i>	2	2	4
1976-77	<i>Thur</i>	1,046	3,736	4,782
	<i>Sem</i>	2	2	4

The above statement shows that Palwal tahsil was more affected by *thur* than Ballabgarh tahsil. The water-logging due to *sem* was negligible in Ballabgarh tahsil but the land was somewhat affected by *sem* in Palwal tahsil. Due to the vigorous efforts of the Government in this direction, the problem of water-logging decreased to a greater extent. For example, the

Gaunchi Drain, now re-modelled, eased the water-logging and drainage problems. As on March 31, 1991, the land affected by water-logging was 350 hectares.

Salinity and Alkalinity.—In early seventies, an analysis was observed about the quality of underground water. The block-wise per cent distribution of each quality of water was as follows :—

Block	Percentage water samples in each category		
	Good quality	Marginal quality	Poor quality
Ballabgarh	64	28	8
Faridabad	60	25	15
Hathin	22	35	43
Palwal	33	31	36
Hodal	24	28	48

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 utilized by using them along with gypsum. The poor quality waters are unfit for irrigation. There was a acute soil salinity problem in Palwal and Hodal blocks. As on March 31, 1991, the total area under salinity and alkalinity was 5,920 hectares.

Since the salinity and alkalinity problem in the district is primarily due to use of brackish waters, the farmers are being advised to get their tubewell water tested from the Soil Testing Laboratories at Palwal and Ballabgarh before these are permanently installed. 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 soil water potential. During 1990-91, the area of 118 hectares reclaimed from alkalinity.

The soil and water testing service was started in the Faridabad district during 1971-72. This service is provided by a network of two laboratories located at Palwal and Ballabgarh. Its object is to check the menace of alkalinity and salinity, carry out soil-samples and necessary advice to the farmers about their application of balanced fertilizers, etc. on the basis of soil tests. Each laboratory is under the charge of an Assistant Soil Testing Officer who is assisted by five Junior Scientific Assistants and five laboratory attendants.

The tests carried out by the laboratories have considerably helped the farmers to understand the problem and take steps to check it. Gypsum is given on 50 per cent subsidy for the control and reclamation of alkaline soils.

The Haryana Land Reclamation and Development Corporation, Ltd. was incorporated in March, 1974. The main activities undertaken by the corporation are as under :—

- (i) Land reclamation ;
- (ii) Custom hiring service for land levelling;
- (iii) Seed production programme ;
- (iv) Reclamation of saline land; and
- (v) Sale of weedicides.

Since its inception, the Corporation has been playing an important role in increasing productivity of agricultural land through better management of limited irrigation resources of the state. Various reclamation techniques followed by the Corporation are : vertical drainage, horizontal sub-surface drainage and biological method (afforestation with salt resistance plant species). The present indications are that the most ideal approach for the reclamation of such soils is to lower down water table at the root zone by constructing sub-surface drainage system. The complete package of technology consists of linking field surface drains with the main flood water drains constructed by Drainage Department, construction of field bunds around each field for holding rain/irrigation water for leeching of salts, taking up land levelling/land shaping; installation of minor irrigation units whenever necessary to provide adequate amount of water leeching salts and provision of sump and pump system for the disposal of drained water in the main drainage system.

The Corporation is also engaged in producing the quality seeds of various crops for supplying the farmers. The corporation provides custom hiring services to the farmers for land levelling and other farm operations through land levelling centre, Palwal.

Soils

The general description, (covering soils) of Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils during 1942, is as under :—

“The country is a level plain, except in the extreme north-western corner of Ballabgarh, where are the outer spurs of the low hills which

rise south of Delhi City. Along the river Jumna in Ballabgarh is a stretch of low land about 3 miles in width, which is flooded when the river rises and known as *Khadar*; this strip extends about 5 miles into the north-east corner of Palwal, below which point the high bank rises almost straight from the river and there is very little flooded land. In each tahsil there is a separate *Khadar* assessment circle. These circles are on the whole of a great fertility and grow excellent *rabi* crops provided that the summer floods and winter rains are sufficient and timely. This tract is too insecure for well irrigation. In the west of Ballabgarh stretching from the hills to roughly the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is an area affected by the hills, and formed into an assessment circle called the *Dabar*. The soil is mostly a stiff clay though along the hills is a narrow belt of sand. Near the hills the water in the wells is sweet, elsewhere it is brackish or salt. The railway, Agra Canal and metalled road from Delhi to Mathura, which run parallel to each other throughout the tahsil have done harm to this circle, since the flood water running from the hills no longer spreads over the plain, but flows uselessly in deep gullies which it has cut, leading to the bridges and cuiverts under the railway. There are bunds at the mouths of some of the ravines which run from the hills and these, though less important than in the western tahsils of the district, are the cause of quarrels between those villages which benefit by them through irrigation and reclamation and the lower villages who have lost their hearths through flood.

In Palwal tahsil, the water table has risen since the digging of canal and there is a strip of land on both sides of the main channel which is badly affected by saltpetre, as are some depressions along the minor branches. Water-logging has in places been bad, but except in years of unusual rain is controlled by a series of drains".

During 1990-91, this district was sub-divided into three sub-micro regions on the basis of soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation :

Faridabad Undulating Plain.—The region spreads over the north-western parts of Ballabgarh tahsil and some villages of Palwal tahsil. It takes its boundaries with the Union Territory of Delhi in the north, Gurgaon district in the west, Palwal plain in the south and south-east and the Yamuna *Khadar* and the state of U.P. in the east.

The soil found in the region is mainly loam except some rocky surfaces. Silty loam soil is also found near the Yamuna river. Initially the north-eastern part of the region was *Khadar* area but now has come within the limits of Faridabad Complex Administration.

The area is fertile for producing of wheat, sugar-cane and rice. The region has Ochrepts and Aquepts-Fluents types of soils.

Palwal Plain.—The region covers the central, western and south eastern parts of the district. It makes its boundaries with the Faridabad Undulating Plain in the north-west, district Gurgaon in the west and south-west, state of U.P. in the extreme south and Yamuna *Khadar* in the north-east and east.

The soils of this region are loam (*bhangar*) and relatively sandy loam. Except north-western tip of Palwal tahsil where the relative sandy loam is found; loam is the main soil of this region.

The loam is more fertile and capable of producing a variety of crops like wheat, *hajra*, *jawar*, pulses and oil seeds as per climatic conditions.

Yamuna Khadar.—The region extends over the eastern side of the district along the Yamuna river. It makes its limit with the state of U.P. in the north-east, east and south, Palwal plain in the south-west and west and Faridabad undulating plain in the north-west.

Loam and silty loam soils are found in the region. The proportion of silt and clay components in silty loam is higher than in loam, hence it has a blocky structure which reduces its water holding capacity. This soil is difficult to work upon when dry and tillage needs more drought power per unit area. It gives good yields under efficient soil management. On the whole, the soils are fertile. Therefore, the variety of crops can be raised on these soils.

The soils particularly loam (*Bhangar* and *Nardak*) and silty loam (*Khadar*) are found in the district.

Generally, four classes of natural soils are recognised in the area :

- (i) *Chiknot*—Hard clay
- (ii) *Narmot*—Fairly hard loam
- (iii) *Megda*—light and somewhat sandy loam
- (iv) *Bhur*—Sandy soil

The hard *chiknot*, known elsewhere as *dakar* or *rohi*, requires a good deal of moisture and is therefore a very precarious soil in this area with its uncertain rainfall. In years of good rainfall, it gives a maximum yield, but in dry years it cannot be sown or if sown, yields little or nothing.

Narmot requires less rain than *chiknot*. It is capable of growing all the valuable crops. It is the prevalent soil of Palwal, Hathin (tahsil) and Hodal (sub-tahsil).

Megda is lighter than *narmot* and is the best soil in the seasons of short rainfall but it is incapable of growing such valuable crops as *narmot*.

The *bhur* is sometimes flat and sometimes billowy but in any case it is capable of growing only very inferior crops.

System of Cultivation.—The system of cultivation of unirrigated land is determined by (a) the quality of the soil, and (b) the rainfall. The former determines the class of crop to be sown. If the soil is *chiknot*, *jawar* at the *kharif* or wheat or gram at the *rabi* (sown either alone or as a mixture called locally *gochni*) are the crops usually sown. If the soil is *narmot*, it is sown at the *kharif* with cotton, *jawar* or *bajra* (with the pulses intermixed) and at the *rabi* with *bejhar* (barley and gram mixed) or gram alone. *Megda* yields little but *bajra* and pulses at the *kharif*, and gram at the *rabi*, while *bhur* is usually unfit for anything except *bajra*, *moth* and *guar*.

Agricultural Operations.—The month-wise account of agricultural operations is as under :

Asarh, June-July.—In this month, the farmer hopes for plenty of rain in heavy showers with intervals of sun-shine and westerly wind. As soon as the rain falls, the land is ploughed over, and the sowing of *kharif* commences. If there is too much rain and cloudy weather without breaks of sunshine, the crops do not come up properly.

Sawan, July-August.—Rain and sun-shine are still both required, if there is too much rain, the crops are liable to rot or be mildewed. If there is too much sun-shine with westerly wind, the crops dry up. The sowing of the later *kharif* crops, such as *jawar* is completed early in the month; and those formerly sown are weeded. Locusts occasionally attack the crops. Ploughing for *rabi* commences.

Bhadon, August-September.—Occasional heavy rain with intervals of sun-shine is still required much as in *sawan*. The ploughing for the *rabi* and the weeding of *kharif* continue; and the crops have to be guarded from the depredations of birds. There is some danger to the crops from young locusts.

Kuar, September-October.—A few occasional showers do good, but too much rain will blacken the *bajra*, and cause the cotton pods to

drop off. Sun-shine and drying winds are required to ripen the *kharif* crops, but if a hot westerly wind blows, it dries them up. *Bajra* is cut in the latter half of the month, and cotton begins to bear. The *jawar* has to be watched. Ploughings for the *rabi* continue, and the land is gone over with a *mez* (a flat heavy piece of wood), and the surface levelled so as to retain moisture. Towards the end of the month the first sowings of gram and barley begin.

Katak, October-November.—Unless the previous rains have failed, no rain is required in the month. The harvesting of *bajra* and the autumn pulses is finished, the picking of cotton continues and part of *jawar* is cut. The *rabi* crops have to be sown, and those irrigated are watered. There is but little leisure for the farmer during this month.

Mangsar, November-December.—Cotton pickings continue; the rest of the *jawar* and the *pala* and *pula* are cut. The *rabi* sowings are completed, and the *kharif* crops are thrashed out and stored. Sun-shine, but not with too strong a heat, is needed; rain is not required. The work of irrigating the *rabi* crops starts.

Poh, December-January.—Towards the end of the month the winter rains are hoped for but they should not continue too long together without breaks of sun-shine and drying winds, or the crops will mildew. The ploughings for the *kharif* commence. A southerly wind is considered a good sign of rain in the winter months. If the frosts are severe, they damage the cotton, *arhar* and gram.

Magh, January-February.—In the beginning of the month rain, as in the end of *Poh*, does good. Ploughings for the *kharif* continue, tobacco is planted out; the cotton is cut down. This is a month of comparative leisure to the farmer.

Phagan, February-March.—Gentle westerly winds with sun-shine and no rains are required; hail-storms are feared. Sugarcane is planted out; Ploughings for *kharif* continue, and the *rabi* crops have to be watched and watered.

Chait, March-April.—Drying westerly winds, not so violent as to scorch up or beat down the crops, are required with sun-shine. Rain does harm; the danger of hail-storm continues. During the first half of the month wheat is still watered. The crops have to be watched, and during the latter half of the month, barley, *sarson* and gram are cut. Early cotton is sown on irrigated land.

Baisakh, April-May.—The harvesting of the rabi crops is now completed; and the harvested crops are trodden out and winnowed. Hot westerly winds are desired; rain does harm. Tobacco, early cotton and spring *jowar*, where has been sown for fodder, are watered.

Jeth, May-June.—Until about the end of the month, the same kind of weather is required as in *Baisakh*. The *rabi* crops are now stored; tobacco is cut. Early cotton and *jowar* are watered; if no rain falls, the land is ploughed for the *kharif*, and *bajra* is sown. The most of *zamindars* have little to do in this month and employ their leisure in putting their houses in order against the advent of the rains.

In *baisakh*, the earth is said to be asleep and should be left to repose in quiet.

CROPS

The crops grown in the district are divided into two main categories, viz *kharif* and *rabi*, locally named as *sawni* 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 *zaid* crop and its harvest is called *zaid kharif* and *zaid rabi*. Toria is cultivated as *zaid kharif* and tobacco as *zaid rabi*.

The major *kharif* crops are *bajra*, paddy, maize, *jowar*, *kharif* pulses and *kharif* vegetables, etc. The major *rabi* crops are wheat, gram, barley, *rabi* oil seeds, *rabi* pulses and vegetables. Sugarcane, pulses, oil seeds and fodder crops are the main cash crops of the district.

Foodgrain crops

Rice (Paddy).—Paddy is locally known as *dhan*. The cultivation requires damp climate, heavy medium soils and frequent rains and irrigation. The area under the crop during the year 1979-80, was 6,000 hectares with a total production of 4,000 tonnes which rose to 9,000 hectares and 21,000 tonnes during 1989-90. The average yield increased from 681, kg. to 2,331 kg. per hectare.

The main producing blocks are Palwal, Hathin, Hodal, Ballabgath and Faridabad. The popular varieties grown are *basmati* 370 and *Jhona* 349.

Bajra.—It is a principal *kharif* foodgrain crop and it is grown mostly in the *barani* areas of the district. It constitutes an important item of food during winter season. The cultivation of this crop needs

rainfall at sowing time, frequent rainfall after short intervals and sunny weather at the time of harvesting.

The area under the crop during 1979-80 was 40,000 hectares which decreased to 17,000 hectares during 1989-90. But it increased to 24,000 hectares in 1990-91. The production during 1979-80 was 19,000 tonnes which also declined to 15,000 tonnes during 1989-90. The average yield of *bajra* was 459 kg. per hectare which increased to 760 kg. per hectare during 1989-90.

Hybrid *bajra* varieties, namely *bajra* 1 and hybrid *bajra* IV were introduced in 1979-80 but these varieties have been found susceptible to the serious diseases like downy mildew (green ear and ergot). Then hybrid No. 3 which was considered to be disease-resistant but it was also affected by disease. If the chemical fertilizers, favourable weather conditions or effective use of pesticides are made available, the hybrid varieties can yield 15 and 25 quintals per hectare under irrigated and unirrigated conditions.

Maize.—The local people call it *macca*. It is a *kharif* foodgrain crop and needs assured irrigation for its cultivation. The area under this crop was 3,000 hectares during 1979-80 which was decreased to 2,000 hectares during 1990-91. The average yield of maize was 756 kg. per hectare during 1979-80 which decreased to 611 kg. per hectare during 1989-90.

The main producing areas are Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hathin and Hodal. The Government introduced the new varieties, viz. Gange-5, Hybrid maize and composite Vijay but these are not much popular. The local seed is preferred to the exotic because it requires less quantity of fertilizers and can even be grown with the farm yard manure produced locally for which farmer has nothing to pay.

Jowar.—Basically, *jowar* is a rainfed crop. It is an important fodder crop. When fed green, *jowar* is called *chari* and when harvested after ripening and turned into hay, it is called *karb* or *karbi*.

The area under the crop during 1979-80 was 16,000 hectares with a total production of 6,000 tonnes. The crops area increased to 23,000 hectares during 1990-91. The average yield during 1979-80 was 225 kg. per hectare; this increased to 252 kg. per hectare during 1989-90.

Wheat.—Wheat is the main *rabi* foodgrain crop. The area under this crop during 1979-80 was 1,03,000 hectares with a production of 2,32,000 tonnes. The area and production increased to 120 thousand

hectares and 3,38,000 tonnes respectively during 1989-90. The productivity also increased from 2,257 kg. per hectare to 2,815 kg. per hectare during 1990-91.

Wheat is a crop which require frequent irrigation. High yielding varieties sown under irrigated conditions in the district are Sonalika, S-308, HD-2285, WH-147, HD-2009 and HD-2329. Variety C-306 is sown under rainfed conditions. These new varieties have led to a remarkable increase in the production of wheat with recommended doses of fertilizers and latest technology adopted by the farmers, these varieties are capable of producing as high as 60-65 quintals per hectare. This fact alone can bring about a revolution in wheat cultivation.

Gram.—Gram is locally known as *channa*. It requires dry climate and is sown throughout the district. An important *rabi* food-grain crop, it forms a good item of diet for both human beings and cattle. It is consumed right from the time of germination of grain development stage and is used for a variety of purpose. The area under gram is mostly dependent on the vagaries of weather. Timely rainfall increases its cultivation while late rainfall leads to decrease it. This results in considerable fluctuations.

The area under this crop during 1990-91, was 1,000 hectares. The average yield of the crop has increased from 562 kg. per hectare to 733 kg. per hectare during 1990-91.

Barley.—Locally known as *jaun*, it is grown throughout the district. The area under this crop was 13,000 hectares in 1979-80 with a production of 14,000 tonnes. During 1989-90, the area under the crop decreased considerably to 5,000 hectares. However, the productivity has increased from 1,102 kg. per hectare to 2,178 kg. per hectare.

The popular varieties grown in the district are C-138, C-164 and BG-25.

Cash Crops

Sugarcane is an important cash crop which is locally known as *ganna*. It requires a wet climate and considerable irrigation for its cultivation. The main producing areas are Ballabgarh, Hathin, Palwal and Hodal blocks.

The area under this crop during 1979-80 was 5,500 hectares with the production of 20,000 tonnes (gur). The Government established a Co-operative Sugar Mill in 1985. This gave a new dimension to the programme and the area under this crop increased tremendously since

then. During 1989-90, the area under this crop was 13,700 hectares and production touched the level of 48,000 tonnes (gur). The average yield also increased from 2,540 kg. to 4,363 kg. per hectare, during 1990-91.

The recommended varieties of sugarcane of the district are COJ-58, CO-6914, CO-7717, CO-7314 (early maturing group); CO-975, CO-1158, COS-767 (mid maturing group) and CO-1148 (late maturing group).

Cotton (Desi and American).—It is locally known as *kapas* and cultivation of this fibre crop requires wet climate. It is mostly grown in Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hathin blocks.

The American cotton was introduced after Independence. Before Independence, only *desi* cotton was grown only in Ballabgarh tahsil. The area under *desi* as well as American cotton decreased to zero level leaving behind an area under American cotton to 1,000 hectares only. The new varieties introduced in the district are H-14, H-777 (American) and G-27. These varieties are very popular. The phenomenal disappearance of cotton crop from the district may primarily be attributed to the changes in the agro-climatic conditions. Now the cotton crop is mainly sown for domestic purpose only. The pests and disease attacks also increased and adversely affected the quality of the crop.

Oilseed Crops.—The oil seeds crops, locally known as *til ki fasal*, require loam to light loam soils with two showers for *kharif* crops and one shower for *rabi* crops. Rapeseed and mustard are the most important oil-seed crop of the district, whereas *taramira* is sown on inferior land. A newly introduced crop to the oil seeds crop is sunflower and it is categorised as *zaid rabi*.

The area under these crops was 5,500 hectares during 1979-80 with a total production of 3,200 tonnes which increased to 13,700 hectares and 13,000 tonnes, respectively, during 1989-90. The average yield also increased from 582 kg. to 1,312 kg. per hectare during the period. The area under *rabi* oil seed crops during 1990-91 was 17,000 hectares.

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 the 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 State, 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 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 new variety of *moth* introduced here 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.

Cultivation is done with the local seed and no new variety has been introduced. This crop is grown with other *kharif* crops *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 then Gurgaon district. It was started from 1969-70, in a regular way. Demonstration plots were laid out on farmer's 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 pulses during 1990-91 was 10 thousand hectares (8 thousand under *kharif* pulses and 2 thousand hectares under *rabi* pulses). The production of *kharif* pulses during 1979-80 was 636 kg. per hectare. This increased to 710 kg. per hectare during 1989-90. The production of *rabi* pulses during 1979-80 was 475 kg. per hectare. It decreased to 455 kg. per hectare during 1989-90.

Fodder Crops

The area under fodder crops during 1990-91 was 25,000 hectares. The stalks of *bajra*, *jowar* and maize and the chaff of wheat and gram are used as animal feed. The forage crops are grown under irrigated and unirrigated conditions. The important fodder crops are *jowar*, peas, *guar* and *barseem*.

Fruits

Fruit cultivation was a hobby of a few affluent persons before Independence. After Independence, the Government took steps to provide facilities under the Five-Year-Plans to those who took to fruit cultivation. To intensify the production of fruits, the Government introduced a number of schemes, such as Applied Nutrition Programme, Intensive Cultivation of Grape and Vine and Garden and Nursery Production work. The results were encouraging. Only model gardens were

at Ballabgarh and Palwal. The lift irrigation supplies water to many gardens in Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils.

There is a private nursery (approved) at Faridabad. Numerous varieties of decorative plants, shrubs, ornamental trees and flowers and fruit plants are available at this nursery. The varieties of fruits such as citrus, mango, guava, *ber* and others are grown in the district. The area under fruit-cultivation during 1990-91 was 410 hectares.

Vegetables

On account of irrigation facilities, cultivation of vegetables has increased considerably. The increase is notable particularly in or around towns and adjoining villages. The eating habits of the people in the villages are also changing and vegetables are becoming an important part of diet. Consequently, a majority of farmers in the 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. At present large quantity of vegetables is being daily supplied to Delhi from Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Palwal after meeting the local requirements. The area under vegetables during 1990-91 was 3,350 hectares.

There is no difference between the varieties of vegetables grown here and that of grown outside the district. The specific mention is made of the type of vegetables which is grown here in abundance. Potato carries a special mention here in the district.

Potato, locally known as *alu*, is grown throughout the district. It was introduced here in the early twenties. But its cultivation was taken up after initiation of the N.E.S. Programme after Independence. The light loam soils with proper irrigational facilities are ideal for its cultivation. High rate of humus 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 Khufri 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. 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. Kufri Sinduri is also a late variety, maturing in about 120 days. The average yield is about 120 quintals per acre.

Consequent upon the increased cultivation of potatoes, the cold storages sprang up at Ajraunda, Majesar, Fatehpur Chandila, Lakerpura, Meola Maharajpur and Ballabgarh. It is noteworthy that potato Tubers for use as seed were exported to Patna.

Rotation of Crops.—The farmers of this district are well aware about the advantages of the crop-rotation. The general patterns of the crop-rotation followed by the farmers in canal irrigated, tubewell/well irrigated and *barani* areas is as under :—

Canal irrigated areas

(1) Sugarcane	Cotton	<i>Wheat</i>
<i>Bajra</i>	Wheat	<i>Moong baisakhi</i>
<i>Bajra</i>	Wheat	
Maize	Potato	Wheat
Maize	Potato	<i>Wheat-Moong baisakhi</i>

(ii) Well-Irrigated areas

<i>Bajra</i>	Wheat
Paddy	Wheat
Maize	Potato
Maize	Wheat-Moong-baisakhi
<i>Bajra</i>	Peas
<i>Bajra</i>	<i>Berseem</i>

(iii) Barani areas

<i>Bajra</i>	Gram
<i>Bajra</i>	Barley
<i>Gowar</i>	Barley
<i>Bajra</i>	Wheat
<i>Gowar</i>	Wheat
<i>Bajra</i>	Rape and Mustard

PROMOTION OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

Even after Independence, the Indian cultivator remained tradition-bound for a number of years in spite of some development programmes.

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.

Apart from land and irrigation, agricultural operations depend on some other resources which must be scientifically exploited to achieve higher yields. Scientific agriculture requires knowledge of various kinds based on application of fundamental research to local conditions. It is becoming more and more the responsibility of the State to make the knowledge available, to encourage its understanding and to provide financial facilities to cultivators who are getting keener to use scientific methods in their cultivation.

During 1990-91, Deputy Director of Agriculture was assisted by 88 (personnel-technical staff and non-technical staff) at district level to promote and extend agriculture to greater extent.

The Agriculture Department guides the farmers in the latest technological advances in agricultural production. These include 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 Development officers 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.

Farmers Advisory Service Centre, Palwal.—One Farmers Advisory Service Centre known as Krishi Gyan Kendra is at Palwal.

The major activities of the *Krishi Gyan Kendra* are meant to disseminate the knowledge generated at Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar or other research institutions in the country to the farmers, farm women and personnel of various departments/organisations engaged in rural development programmes. The major activities undertaken during the year 1990-91 in the discipline of Agronomy, Soils, Horticulture, veg. crops, Entomology, Plant Patn., Nematology, F.M., Agril. Engg., H.Sci., Veterinary Science, Animal Science and Poultry farming are highlighted below :—

Training Camps.—The district level training camps were organised to educate the field extension officers and farmers about the various improved agricultural practices to be followed in *Kharif* and *Rabi* season. As 1,780 participants were benefited through these camps. So far, 4 such camps were held.

The sub-divisional level training camps (total No. 9) were organised at Ballabgarh and Palwal and 631 participants benefited from these camps.

The village level camps are organised in various villages of the district to educate the farming community. So far, 139 camps were organized and 3,543 farmers and farm women benefited through these camps.

Group meetings is one of the important activities undertaken by specialists when they visit the villages to interact with the farming community about their problems. The solution to their problems are suggested on the spot. During 1990-91, 184 such group meetings were organised and 1,630 farmers including farm women benefited.

Field days.—These are organised on the farmer's fields where the specialists conduct the special demonstrations. The farmers are educated about the practices followed on these demonstrations. As on March 31, 1991, 16 field days were organised and 1,150 farmers benefited from these operations.

Film Shows.—To educate the farmers about the improved agriculture technology, films on subjects related to agriculture are shown to the farmers, upto 1990-91, three film shows were organised and 3,000 farmers got benefited.

Campaigns.—In order to generate the mass awareness about the improved agriculture technology to the farming community, campaigns were organised in the selected villages. By 1990-91, 34 campaigns were organised and important programmes like safe use of pesticide, solar heat seed treatment in wheat, mechanical sowing of wheat by sowing machines, safe and efficient use of threshers, lice control, sim growing, deworming and mineral mixture as essential components in dairy-ration were covered under the process. Only, 1,820 farmers benefited from these campaigns.

Method of demonstrations.—The specialists conduct method of demonstration in the villages to educate the farmers about agricultural activity. Only 91 such demonstrations were conducted and 683 farmers and farm women benefited during 1990-91. The specialists conduct result demonstration on the farmers' field to educate them about the results of the technology adopted on that field. During 1990-91, 51 such demonstrations were conducted and 518 farmers benefited.

Special emphasis is laid down by the specialists to meet the farmers on their farms and homes and discuss their individual problems. Upto 1990-91, 1,585 farmers were helped during these visits. Farmers visit the office to consult the specialists about their problems. During 1990-91, 1,955 farmers were attended in the office by the specialists.

Specialists contribute articles in the agriculture magazines and newspapers about improved agricultural technology to create mass awareness. Only 12 articles written by specialists were published in the magazines. The specialists of the subjects are invited by All India Radio and Door-darshan to deliver expert talks in the rural programmes. By now, 14 expert talks were delivered by the specialists. The symposiums were also organised by the specialists on important topics to educate the field extension officers and farmers of the district. In the symposium, viz. efficient use of tractors and diesel engine, efficient use of tubewell, management of insect pests and disease in oil seed crops were organised. It is an important activity where every specialist is required to deliver seminar related to his discipline. Nine seminars were delivered by the specialists during 1990-91.

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* and grants subsidy.

(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. Later on, *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 Palwal and Ballabgarh and have branches at the block level and sub-depots at the village level.

The fertilizer consumption in district during 1990-91 is as under :—

Consumption of nutrients	Figures in tonnes
Nitrogen	15,634
Phosphorus	5,247
K(Potash)	8
Total :	20,889

(iii) **Compost manure.**—Also called farmyard manure of 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.

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 much headway.

The Faridabad Complex and the Municipal Committees of Palwal and Hodal 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.

SEEDS

Agriculture Department earnestly pays attention to ensure the multiplication and supply of seeds of improved varieties; good seed is the basis of successful agriculture. It also gives wide publicity in favour of improved seeds. On the other hand, the Seed Development Corporation and Seed Certification Corporation are playing very important role in improving the varieties of seeds in the district.

The Seed Development Corporation has its own three sale outlets at Palwal, Hodal and Ballabgarh. The details of seeds, sold at these sale-counters during 1990-91, is given below :—

Name of Sale Counter	Variety	1990-91	
		Kharif (qtls.)	Rabi (qtls.)
Palwal	Seeds	138.86	3122.29
	Pesticides	—	—
	Weedicide	—	—
Ballabgarh	Seeds	54.16	2586.03
	Pesticides	—	1500 ltr./Kg.
	Weedicide	—	—2 ltr./Kg.
Hodal	Seeds	71.37	2638.48
	Pesticides	—	105 ltr./kg.
	Weedicides	—	1500 ltr./kg.

There is no seed farm of HSDC in the district. The seed production programme is arranged through contract growers.

Haryana State Seed Certification Agency.—The Haryana State Seed Certification Agency was registered under the Societies Registration Act-1860 on 6-4-1976 with the headquarters at Chandigarh. The Agency is keeping its staff at Palwal in Faridabad district as per the requirement of certification work under the Regional office, Gurgaon.

The functions of the Agency in detail are given in Seeds Act, 1966 and the rules made there-under. The procedure for certification and standards for field and seeds are prescribed in the book '*Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standard*' prepared and published by Central Seed Certification Board. The Agency certifies seed of notified kinds or varieties only. The programme for certification is offered by various seed producing agencies like Haryana Seeds Development Corporation, Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department, Haryana Agricultural University, National Seeds Corporation, IFFCO, State Farm Corporation of India and other private growers/agencies. The agency through periodical reviews has a management system of having close liaison with various production agencies/ growers so as to timely assess the work load of inspection of seed crop, monitoring quality analysis and ensure action at all stages e.g. field inspection seed processing, analysis of sample taken and issue of certificates (including tags, marks, labels and seals) expeditiously.

Haryana State Seed Certification Agency has been undertaking the certification work in Faridabad district since Rabi 1975-76, when the Agency is working as wing of the Department of Agriculture. In Faridabad district the programme for certification is being offered by Haryana Seeds Development Corporation, National Seeds Corporation, IFFCO, and other private seed growers. During the year 1990-91, following quantities of seeds of different crops was certified by HSSCA in Faridabad district :—

Sr. No.	Name of Crop	Quantity of Seed Certified (in qtls.)
1.	Wheat	15,536.30
2.	Rape-mustard	38.50
3.	Paddy	968.40

As regards seed farms in Faridabad district, Haryana State Seed Certification Agency does not own any seed farm.

The other seed farms were set up at Sarurpur (Ballabgarh block), Bhopani (Faridabad block) and Scoli (Hodal block) in 1958, 1959 and 1959, respectively. Wheat and *jowar* crops are grown at Sarurpur farm for seeds. *Bajra*, gram, *sarson*, wheat and barley crops are grown at Bhopani farm for seeds purpose. Wheat, barley, *bajra* and *jowar* crops are grown at the Scoli farm. In fact all the agricultural practices are being followed at these farms which are also serving as demonstration centres.

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 upto Rs. 500/-.

The certified/quality seed distributed during 1990-91 is given in the following table :—

Crops	Quantity (in quintals)
Kharif	
Paddy	331
Cotton	—
<i>Bajra</i>	249
<i>Moong</i>	16
<i>Mash</i>	10
<i>Arhar</i>	133
<i>Guar</i>	2
Rabi during 1990-91	
Wheat	10,773
Gram	19
Barley	65
Rabi oil seeds	189

AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND DISEASES

Occasionally, the crops are exposed to damage from an immense variety of pests and diseases which attack the standing crops and stored

grains. The common pests and diseases occurring in the district are as follows :—

Sugarcane top borer.—The pest appears on the wings towards the end of February. Caterpillars bore into stems on the tops of 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 pyrilla.—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 juice. The infected leaves become pale. Attack of pest 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 slightest jerk during July to September. These shoots are roughed out during this period at weekly intervals. Affected shoots are destroyed.

Cotton Jassid.—This is a serious cotton pest. Nymphs and adults 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 whitefly.—This is also serious cotton pest. Nymphs and adults suck sap from the leaves and cause them 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 Grule of Groundnut.—These are serious in some of the localised areas. The grule is white with pale head round in shape. The beetle emerge during June and 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 crop, i.e. *sarson*, cauliflower, cabbage, raddish, etc.

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.

Loose smut of wheat.—This is a serious disease of wheat crop. It burns the grain ears completely into a black powder. Infection is carried through seed.

Earcocle of wheat.—In 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.

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.

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 transm wholly or partially in to leaf like structures which remain green for longer period.

Ergot.—Pinkish or light coloured thick gummy fluid struts 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) VEGETABLE PESTS

Red pumpkin beetle.—This insect is the most serious pest of cucurbits. Its attack is the severest on germinating seedling 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 set 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.

(iv) 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.

Remedies to Control the Pests

The crops are occasionally exposed to damage due to disease and pests. Downy mildew in hybrid *bajra* and wilt in gram are the two most serious crop diseases. The only control measure for wilt is to find a resistant variety which so far has not been evolved. Roguing of diseased plants immediately after appearance of the pest along with one or two sprays with Miltox/Blitox Dithane M. 45 and Blitox are effective control measures against downy mildew. Efforts have been made to evolve a resistant variety of hybrid *bajra* against downy mildew.

Amongst the other insects and pests is *katra* (hairy caterpillar)

which attacks all *kharif* crops during the rainy season. It causes serious damage to *bajra* and *moong* crops at early stage. This insect can only be controlled by blanket BHC 10 per cent dust in the early stages and by Endosulphon Thiodan sprays at later stages.

During certain years, aphids, mustard saw fly and painted bug cause damage to rabi oil-seeds. These can be controlled by BHC 10 per cent dust, Malathion/Metasyston and Dimecron sprays.

Rats are very serious pests for wheat, barley and gram. These are controlled by feeding baits poisoned with zinc phosphide/strychnine hydrochloride/Ratfin and fumigation with Celphos tablets. Stored grain pests like *dhora*, *khapra*, lesser grain borer and rust red flour beetle also destroy a large quantity of grains. These are controlled effectively by fumigating the stores, containers (grain bins/gunny bags) with Celphos Malathion and Methyle Bromide.

The Agriculture Department educates farmers regarding different control measures to reduce damages to crops. Moreover the department has been authorised to take legal action under the East Punjab Agriculture Pests, Disease and Noxious Weeds Act, 1949, against the farmers who do not eradicate weeds, pests and diseases before the maturing of crops. Fumigation work is being done by the department on a large scale through specially recruited staff for the purpose.

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

<i>Hal</i> (Plough)	<i>Jua</i> (yoke)
<i>Maij</i> or <i>Sohaga</i> (flat clod-crusher)	<i>Kolhu</i> (round clod-crusher)
<i>Dranti</i> (sickle)	<i>Gandasi</i> (long handled chopper used for cutting sugarcane, cotton sticks and bushes)
<i>Kohari</i> (hatchet)	<i>Dikri</i> (drag rake dragged by men for levelling high land)

<i>Gori</i> (leveller)	
<i>Kasoli</i> (smaller mattock for weeding and hoeing)	<i>Kasola</i> (large mattock for weeding and hoeing)
<i>Jeli</i> (four -pronged fork)	<i>Chhaj</i> (winnowing basket)
<i>Gharaunchi</i> (stand for oiling card)	<i>Belan</i> (hand ginning mill, also sugar-press)
<i>Baguri</i> (small <i>khurpa</i> like implement used for the hoeing of sugarcane at the time of the first and the second hoeing)	<i>Orna</i> (seed drilling tube)
<i>Datrali</i> (used for <i>wat bandi</i> in the irrigated areas)	<i>Gandasa</i> (hand fodder cutter)
<i>Rahat</i> (persian wheel used where water table is not low)	<i>Tipaya</i> (stand for winnowing)
<i>Gali</i> (cart)	<i>Kutti-ki-machine</i> (chaff-cutter)
<i>Unt gadi</i> (camel cart)	
<i>Phala</i> (large mattock spade)	<i>Kassi</i> (spade)
	<i>Kolhari</i> or <i>lod</i> (store roller)
<i>Khurpa</i> (grass spade)	<i>Garci-ki-machine</i> (wheat thrasher)
	<i>Rehru</i> (small cart)
	<i>Behli</i> (bullock cart)
	Rath (chariot)
<i>Damcha</i> (watchman's controlling station)	
<i>Gopia</i> (bird scarer)	
<i>Tat</i> (bird scarer.)	
<i>Gulail</i> (bird scarer)	
<i>Dhainkli</i> (appliance for manual water-lifting suitable for small holdings)	
<i>Charsa</i> (leather bucket)	
<i>Thela</i> (four wheeler bullock cart)	
<i>Bijoudi</i> (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 gudal 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 Patatney 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 old types of implements are used by the small farmer to a limited manner. A brief description of implements in common use is given below :—

Plough.—It is a primary tillage implement and is commonly used by small/big farmers throughout India because of its easy availability and easy operation in the villages.

It consists of three major parts the beam (*Halas*), wooden body (*Hal*) and the coulter (*Panihari* and *Kuis*). It may be of wood or iron. The plough is very much popular because it is used as a multi purpose tool in agricultural practices such as primary and secondary tillage, preparation of seed bed, sowing and inter culture for standing crops.

According to data collection since 1978-80 to 1990-91 the popularity of the wooden plough has not been affected among the farmers using animal power.

Tractor.—In the field of agriculture the use of tractor is increasing day by day. In the modern technology of agriculture the tractor has its main role, most of the agricultural practices appear to be incomplete without a tractor such as :—

- (i) primary and secondary tillage operations for agriculture;
- (ii) Seed preparations and sowing with seed-cum-fertilizer drills;
- (iii) Inter culture practices in the standing crops;
- (iv) Harvesting and thrashing with tractors;
- (v) Transportation of farm produce to the market;
- (vi) Irrigation.

Bullock Carts.—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 use in different tracks of the district in consonance with the topography. Wooden as well as rubber wheels are used. But the use of inflated rubber tyre wheels is gaining popularity. There were 11,513 carts in the district in 1979-80 and now increased to 12,313 in 1990-91. This shows 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.

Seed-cum-Fert. Drills.—In the intensive agricultural practices very less time is available between the harvesting of matured crops and sowing of next crops. A seed-cum-fertilizer drill is very important time saving machine which also ensure economical use of seeds and fertilizer for obtaining optimum production.

Thrasher.—The machine has also an important role in agriculture. It is a time saving crop thrashing machine and completes the work in

less time. In modern agricultural implements, its demand is very high. It is available in different models and sizes according to power availability with the farmers. It may be operated by tractors, engine or electric motors.

Cultivators.—It is an important agricultural Implement used for primary/secondary tillage and inter culture in standing crops. It is also available in different sizes according to need and power availability with the farmers. It is driven by animals or tractors.

Although the scope of mechanised farming is limited because of small land holdings but modern implements are being gradually adopted by the farmers. Scarcity of labour and improved economic conditions of the cultivators have accelerated this approach.

The year-wise figures of implements used in the agriculture from 1987-88 to 1990-91 are as under :—

Implements	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Ploughs				
(i) Wooden	19,313	16,685	16,500	17,522
(ii) Steel (Iron)	1,545	599	1,875	2,590
Tractors	4,289	4,746	5,796	5,555
Carts	11,033	11,702	10,505	12,715
Seed-cum-Fert. Drills	2,850	2,210	2,560	3,051
Thrashers	4,032	4,112	4,315	4,490
Cultivators	4,115	4,517	4,951	5,155

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

The co-operatives also play an important role in boosting agricultural production. There is only one central cooperative bank in the district. It has been playing a vital role towards the promotion of agriculture sector for the last many years. There has been a constant increase in the advancement of loans both in cash and in kind.

The farmers can get their financial assistance directly from the nearest branch of the mini bank. There are 140 mini-banks in the district. The primary co-operative land development banks are also

functioning at tahsil/sub tahsil levels. All the cooperatives are playing a good role in meeting the requirements of long-term loans and farm loans for minor-irrigation, water-management, farm machinery, land development, farm forestry and all other similar activities. As per the *Statistical Abstract of Haryana*, 1990-91, there were 168 primary agricultural credit and service societies in the district.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The animal husbandry activities in the district are looked after by Deputy Director, animal husbandry who is assisted by the S.D.O.(A.H.) Palwal, S.D.O.(A.H.) Faridabad; and Assistant Director MFAL Faridabad in the matter relating to livestock development, viz. cattle breeding, artificial insemination work, control of the outbreak of contagious & non-contagious diseases amongst livestock, improvement of livestock and provision of veterinary aid.

The human population is sharply increasing day by day, so the demand of milk, eggs and meat is also increasing. In order to meet the increasing requirement of milk, eggs, wool and meat the department is carrying out various livestock developmental programmes. The livestock population in the district as per 1988 Census is as under :

Particulars	(The number in 000)
1. Cattle	107
2. Buffaloes	292
3. Horses and Ponies	2
4. Donkeys & Mules	4
5. Sheep	25
6. Goat	39
7. Camels	1
8. Pigs	19
9. Others	44
10. Poultry	106
Total :	533

Cattle and Buffaloes.—Livestock has an important role in human life. It gives us milk, wool, meats, hides, bones, skins and manure, etc. and also

helps in transportation and motive power which is required for agricultural operations. In addition, they provide essential animal proteins for human diet through meat, milk and eggs, fibers and animal excrement which is used as source of energy through direct burning or biogas as a farm yard manure. It also has a special significance in socio-economic reconstruction of the agrarian society; as it has the potential to provide them gainful employment without uprooting their hearth and home.

Measures to improve quality of Cattle Breeds

A key village scheme was started in 1958, which was a centrally co-ordinated project aiming at the improvement of cattle and buffaloes. Pedigreed bulls from the Government Livestock Farm, Hisar were provided for artificial insemination and A.I. centres were set-up. Unapproved bulls were castrated or removed from the key village block and no bull other than the selected one was allowed to breed.

Selected male calves born out of high yielding dams were taken up for subsidised rearing under the scheme. The Government has the first right to purchase such calves, when they matured, for its cattle development activities.

The Faridabad district was formed in 1979, before it was a part of Gurgaon district. A Intensive Cattle Development Project was established under the Delhi Milk Supply scheme at Gurgaon in 1967-68. Under this project one semen bank, 4 R.A.I.C. and 100 stockman centres were established. Since Faridabad remained a part of Gurgaon district-up to 1979-80, so all breeding programmes were launched in Faridabad area. In 1975, a liquid Nitrogen plant was established at Gurgaon and Frozen Semen Bank was started for A.I. After the formation of district Faridabad, the Frozen semen and Liquid Nitrogen gas is being supplied in the district by the Frozen Semen Bank, Gurgaon. A comprehensive plan for increasing the milk production and working efficiency of cattle was launched. It envisaged systematically planned method for the best utilization of superior germ plasms obtained from superior bulls by its proper distribution throughout the district. Technique of artificial insemination is used to maximise the utility of available number of approved bulls through cross breeding in cows and selective breeding in buffaloes, controlled breeding was progressively brought through the removal of scrub bulls in the area. Exotic semen is being used to meet the requirement of semen, bulls of high quality are stationed at Semen Bank from where semen is collected artificially.

To provide breeding facilities effectively 3 Regional Artificial Insemination Centres and 83 Stockman Centres, are functioning in the district.

The figures of artificial insemination and calves born from 1985-86 to 1990-91 are as under :—

Year	(Figures in 000)			
	Artificial Insemination done		Calves born	
	Cows	Buffaloes	Cows	Buffaloes
1985-86	15.9	13.7	4.0	4.0
1986-87	17.0	15.0	4.6	5.0
1987-88	15.3	13.3	4.5	5.3
1988-89	16.2	15.5	4.3	4.8
1989-90	15.9	15.7	4.9	5.5
1990-91	16.6	16.4	5.2	6.0

Sheep and Wool Development.—Sheep development is also looked after by the veterinary institutions functioning in the district. However, in sheep pockets the department has established sheep and wool extension centres where good quality rams are kept and are supplied free of cost to the sheep breeders during tuppung seasons. Besides, they also guide the sheep breeders in the rearing and management techniques. They also help in marketing their produce. In district, the department has established one sheep and wool extension centre at Sohda.

Piggery Development.—The pig population according to 1988 Census is 0.19 lakh in the district. To improve the piggery the Landrace & Yorkshire pigs are produced at the Government Livestock Farm, Hisar and Pig Breeding Farm, Ambala and supplied to the breeders at subsidised rates. The veterinary Institutions functioning in the district also attend to such work. However, one piggery extension centre is functioning in the district at Agawanpur.

Poultry Farming.—According to 1988 Livestock Census, there were 1.06 lakh poultry birds in the district. Being its proximity to Delhi, the Faridabad district has a great potential for poultry development. The poultry and eggs find a ready market in Delhi. To develop the poultry, there are 2 Poultry Extension Centres at Palwal and Faridabad. The breeders of the district are supplied improved chicks at subsidised rates either from hatchery-cum-poultry farm, Hisar, Bhiwani and Rohtak or Government Poultry Farm, Ambala. Mass scale vaccinations and debeaking are carried out by the poultry extension centres and other veterinary institutions.

Animal Diseases and Veterinary Hospitals.—The common diseases affecting the livestock in the district are haemorrhagic septicaemia, *galghotu*, foot and mouth (*muh khur*), black quarter, rinderpest, surra, sheep pox, caprine pleuro-pneumonia, haemoglobinuria, pica and stringhalt. These diseases generally appear due to unhealthy surroundings and drinking of unhygienic water by animals. With prophylactic vaccination, haemorrhagic septicaemia, rinderpest, foot and mouth, black quarter, surra and sheep pox have been brought under control. Camels are very susceptible to surra and sufficient quantity of medicine is stocked in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Pica in camels and haemoglobinuria in buffaloes which caused high mortality in these animals in the past are now successfully treated. Springhalt affects camels more than the cattle. Surgical treatment developed by the Haryana Agricultural University has proved very successful.

The Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, provides animals disease investigation and diagnostic service to the field veterinarians and livestock owners of the district. The field veterinarians carry out preventive and curative treatment. In case they fail to establish correct diagnosis of the disease outbreak in any species of livestock including poultry, the matter is referred to the disease investigation staff of the university. The Disease Investigation Officer examines the affected animals, carries out post-mortem examination on the carcass of dead animal to detect disease and conducts laboratory examination to establish a correct diagnosis of the disease affecting the animals. Suitable preventive and curative treatment is recommended to control the disease.

Veterinary hospitals.—At the time of the creation of the district (1979-80), there were 11 veterinary hospitals, 3 hospital-cum-breeding centres 9 veterinary dispensaries, 2 regional artificial insemination centres, and 79 stockman centres in the district. Now (on March 31, 1991), there was a net work of 11 veterinary hospitals, 19 hospital-cum-breeding centres, 26 veterinary dispensaries, 3 regional artificial insemination centres and 83 stockman centres. A list of veterinary hospitals is as under :—

Sr. No.	Veterinary hospitals
1.	Ballabgarh
2.	Chhainsa
3.	Jawan
4.	Kurali
5.	Faridabad
6.	Chandat
7.	Hodal
8.	Tappa Bilochpu
9.	Aurangabad
10.	Hathin
11.	Palwal

During 1990-91, the number of veterinary personnel in the district was 26 Veterinary Surgeons, 122 Veterinary Livestock Development Assistants 5 Dressers & Farriers & 168 Class IV.

A veterinary hospital generally functions under the charge of Veterinary Surgeon, who is assisted by a Veterinary Livestock Development Assistant besides other class IV attendants. A stockman centre/dispensary is run by a Veterinary Livestock Development Assistant with the help of a class IV attendant.

During 1990-91, 1.2 lakh animals were treated in the various veterinary institutions. The details about number of inoculations and vaccinations performed in the district are given below :—

Name of Diseases	Number of Animals vaccinated and inoculated during 1990-91 (in lakh)
1. Rinderpest	1.58
2. Haemorrhagic-Septicaemia	3.40
3. Black Quarter	0.03
4. Ranikhet	0.39
5. Fowl Pox	0.19
6. Sheep Pox	0.14
7. Foot & Mouth	0.33
8. Swine Fever	0.06
9. Enterotoxemia	0.21
10. Others	—

Slaughter Houses

There are 4 registered slaughter houses in the district located at Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hodal. The animals, like goat, sheep and pigs are inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon before and after their slaughtering to ensure that meat being made available for human consumption is free from diseases. The year-wise number of animals slaughtered for the human consumption in the district is given below :—

Year	Animal Slaughtered ('000')
1985-86	40.7
1986-87	123.0
1987-88	97.6
1988-89	45.4
1989-90	49.5
1990-91	53.8

Problems of Stray Animals.—There is a cattle catching party in the state to round up wild, stray and useless cattle which create problems for the farmers. The Panchayats approach the Gaushala-Development-cum-Cattle Catching Officer, having headquarters at Chandigarh, who deputes the cattle catching party to the affected area for rounding up the animals. The rounded animals are put to auction and the unsold are sent to Mandewala Gosadan in Ambala district.

Gaushala Development.—According to the old concept, *gaushalas* were institutions inspired by religious sentiments 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 institutions into cattle breeding-cum milk Producing centres with some financial assistance and technical guidance. The registered *gaushalas* in the district are given below :—

1. Shri Gopal Gaushala Inderprasth, Area Faridabad, New Delhi-44 ;
2. Shri Krishan Chobsi Gaushala, Hodal ;
3. Shri Bhartiya Sanatan Dharm Mahabir Dal Gaushala, Palwal ;
4. Shri Anar Shahid Kanha Gaushala, Bahin ;
5. Shri Kanya Gurukul Gaushala, Hasanpur.

Milk Chilling Centres.—In 1959, Delhi milk scheme was initiated by Government of India to cater to the milk requirements of Delhi in an organized 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, another centre was started at Palwal.

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. 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 in Delhi in insulated road tankers.

This department is conducting sample surveys for estimation of milk production. The figures* of annual milk production and per-capita availability of milk are given as under :—

Year	Annual Milk Production (in '000' M.T.)	Per capita- Availability of Milk (In gms.)
1982-83	141.4	370
1983-84	121.7	309
1984-85	166.5	412
1985-86	167.2	403
1986-87	133.0	313
1987-88	157.7	361
1988-89	177.2	399
1989-90	174.4	385
1990-91	289.7	541

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Haryana as the saying goes has been the 'Milk Pail' of India. Keeping of milch cattle is part and parcel of rural economy because more than 80% of State's population depends on agriculture and allied sectors. The land once flowing with milk and honey as the saying goes, is again on the threshold of a white revolution. To acquaint the Haryana ruralites with the modern techniques in dairying and to enable them to increase the yield of milk and derive economic benefit in greater measure, are the main functions of the Dairy Development Department.

The Dairy Development Department, Haryana, since its creation has been playing a vital role in bringing dairying on modern commercial lines. The main schemes being implemented by the department include training in dairying, milk yield competitions, testing of milk and milk

products. Above all these programmes, the department has also launched a special scheme 'Mini Dairy' for providing self-employment opportunities to the rural educated/semi-educated unemployed youths. The progress made during the year 1988-89 under plan and non-plan schemes are discussed briefly as under :—

'Mini Dairy Scheme' aims at providing gainful self-employment opportunity to the rural educated/semi-educated youth to retain them in the rural premises so that they may not rush to the urban areas for seeking white collar jobs. The unemployed rural youths who are interested in adopting dairying as a vocation are assisted in securing loan.

During 1987-88, 329 persons were trained in dairy development. The achievements under mini-dairy scheme are as under :—

(As on March 31,1990)		
Scheme	Milch Cattle	
	Unit	Number
5—Milch Cattle Scheme	303	939
3—Milch Cattle Scheme (G.C.)	148	326
3—Milch Cattle Scheme (S.C.)	307	658
3—Milch Animal Scheme (taken up by widows only)	19	48

During 1990-91, there were 75 units and 246 number of milch cattle under all the 4 categories.

FISHERIES

Introduction

Fishery industry provides ample opportunity for increasing protein rich food essentially required for under-nourished growing population. Fish culture as a cottage industry finds a source of employment opportunity and creates a new avocation ; raising socio-economic status of village folks; helping in rural re-construction besides improving health and sanitation. In the recent years fisheries have drawn attention of sportsmen for development of angling as a healthy game. Indoor decoration with ornamental fish in aquarium is also getting popularity.

Fisheries Resources.—Despite unfavourable soil and climatic conditions influencing heavy water losses both by seepage and evaporation, Faridabad district has still vast potential untapped water resources for development of fisheries. These water resources consist of natural waters,

i.e. notified public waters, man-made lakes and village ponds. Their details are as follows :—

(i) **Notified waters.**—These consist of river Yamuna and its tributaries, Bhuria Nala, Johar Nala, Agra Canal, Gurgaon Canal, Gaunchi Drain, Ujina Diversion Drain, Badkhal Lake, Dhauj Bundh & Pea-cock lake (Suraj Kund).

Fishing rights in these natural waters vest with the Fisheries Department. All the notified waters of the district are put to open public auction annually in the month of July for a period of one year. Income derived from the auction goes to the State Government.

(ii) **Lake-Fisheries.**—Small lakes i.e. bunds viz. Badkhal lake, Suraj Kund and Dhauj Bundh were constructed for flood control, soil conservation and Irrigation purposes. These bunds were later on stocked with fish seed of Indian Major Carps. The fishing right in Badkhal lake and Suraj Kund vests with the Tourism Deptt., Haryana at present. These waters are now auctioned by the Tourism Deptt., for fish culture. Angling licences are issued by the same and revenue goes to the Tourism Department.

These bundhs serve as an ideal angling spots. The spot fishing licences are issued to the anglers with a bag limit of three fishes.

(iii) **Pond Fisheries.**—Nearly 650 hectares of water area in the shape of village ponds is available in the district which consists of seasonal, long seasonal and perennial ponds. At present, the ownership of these ponds vests with the Panchayats. These water bodies have an area ranging between 0.4 hect. to 5.0 hect. There exists a provision in the Panchayat Act to lease out these ponds for the purpose of fish farming for a period of ten years but most of the Panchayats give lease of these ponds for 3 to 5 years to the fish farmers.

Administrative set up in the District.—The administrative set-up of the Fisheries Department in the district is as under :—

The Staff under Fisheries Development Officer

Sr. No.	Post	Number
1.	Marketing Asstt.	1
2.	Commercial Fisherman	1
3.	Farm Assistant	1
4.	Field Assistant	2
5.	Fishermen	2
6.	Extension Assistants	—

There is a Fisheries Officer at Palwal whereas Fisheries station at Hathin is under the Assistant Fisheries Officer.

Main activities of the Department

Fisheries activities in the district is broadly based on :

- (a) Conservation and
- (b) Development Programmes

Conservation and Augmentation of Natural Fisheries.—Fishing in the public waters of the state is regulated under the Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914 and rules framed there under. The fishing rights of public waters are auctioned out every year during the month of July-August and the fishing licence is issued w.e.f. 1st September to 31st August of the following year with a provision of "close season" for two months during July and August. During the close season fishing is allowed only with rod and line. The Fisheries Act, 1914 also empowers the department to check illegal fishing such as fishing without licence, fishing with the use of dynamite, fish poison and erecting fixed engines or employing nets of under-sized mesh to save killing juvenile fish stock of the public waters.

Revenue received by the department as a result of auctioning the notified waters of district is as below :—

Year	Income (Rs. in lakh)
1988-89	4.82
1989-90	4.86
1990-91	7.82

Fishing rights in Badkhal lake, Suraj Kund and Dhauj Bundh were also auctioned for a period of 2-3 years for the purpose of fish farming as well as fishing. Detail of auction is as under :—

	Badkhal lake	Suraj Kund	Dhauj Bundh
Period	8-4-90 to 31-3-92	9-4-90 to 31-3-92	1-9-88 to 31-8-91
Amount	Rs. 1.9 lakh	0.65 lakh	1.8 lakh

Development Programmes.—Development programmes under various Plan and Non-Plan Schemes are being implemented in the district. This has resulted in providing full time as well as part time employment to about 500 persons besides providing subsidiary occupation to about 10,000

persons. Delhi being very nearer to this district, it has additional advantage for the disposal of fish.

The department of Fisheries established one Fish Farmers Development Agency in the district during the year 1985-86 aiming at creating a class of fish farmers in the district and achieved a great success. The agency is headed by the Chief Executive Officer and has its separate office and establishment at Badkhal lake, Faridabad. One fish seed farm at Badkhal lake has been handed over to the agency for producing quality fish seed for meeting the increasing demand of fish seed in the district. Fish seed is supplied to the fish farmers by the department at the subsidised rate of Rs. 50/- per thousand. Fish seed is also being supplied by the Fish Farmers Development Agency in Faridabad district.

At present the ownership of village ponds vests with the Panchayats. Therefore, in large number of ponds fish culture practices are not being adopted or ponds are leased out for a small period. In case the ownership of these village ponds are transferred to the Fisheries Department, most of the ponds will be brought under fish culture resulting in higher production of fish and full utilization of water resources. Intensive Development of Fisheries in village ponds is one of the most important programmes in the district besides promoting excavation of new ponds in the own land by the fish farmers. Fisheries Department as well as Fish Farmers Development Agency is helping fish farmers to obtain financial and technical assistance.

FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Fisheries Department is providing financial and technical support to the fish farmers to adopt fish farming in their own ponds or leased ponds under various plan schemes. This has helped in utilising the available water resources, increase in fish production and generation of employment opportunities specially in rural sector.

The financial aid and its pattern is as under :—

Item	Unit	Ceiling (Rs.)	Subsidy (Rs.)	Loan from Bank or Self Finance (Rs.)
Excavation of new ponds	Hect.	50,000	12,500	37,500
Renovation of pond (limit four hectares)	Hect.	16,000	4,000	12,000
Inputs (1st & 2nd dose) (limit four hectares)	Hect.	5,000	1,250	3,750

1	2	3	4	5
Installation of tubewell (limit one hectare)	Each	30,000	7,500	22,500
Purchase of nets	Per person	4,000	1,000	3,000
Installation of Airator system (limit one hectare)	Each	15,000	3,750	11,250
Establishment of fish shop	Each	30,000	7,500	22,500
Excavation of pond in Marshy land	Hect.	50,000	12,500	37,500
Establishment of fish production unit	Hect.	80,000	20,000	60,000

Block-wise waters brought under fish culture in the district alongwith other achievements with regards to seed production and fish production are as under :—

Name of block	Unit	(Tonnes)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Faridabad	Hect.	14.00	94.0	24.40
Ballabgarh	"	67.00	66.90	61.70
Palwal	"	104.90	94.50	115.50
Hathin	"	174.61	51.10	97.00
Hodal	"	116.80	78.23	39.60
Blockwise fish seed stocked in ponds				
Faridabad	Lakh	2.11	6.14	12.25
Ballabgarh	"	7.76	11.46	11.30
Palwal	"	12.15	15.29	13.98
Hathin	"	31.34	8.19	13.28
Hodal	"	15.056	13.87	7.94
Fish Production in the district				
1988-89	Tonnes			2769.5
1989-90	"			1906.8
1990-91	"			2627.5

* 25% Subsidy is being provided to General Category.

** 33% Subsidy for Scheduled Caste Families.

Training & Extension Programme.—The Fisheries Science-technology has advanced to a great extent. Under this programme, it is envisaged to create an economically sound class of fish farmers in the district who shall adopt the advanced fisheries technical know-how in their ponds. Fish farmers are imparted training on different fisheries discipline for a period of 15 days. Fish farmers are paid Rs. 25/- per day as stipend during the training period.

Mewat Development Agency's Programme.—Special project has been taken up by Mewat Development Agency, Gurgaon for development of fisheries in the Hathin block for the renovation of community ponds, excavation of new ponds of Panchayats and construction Inlet/outlet at the village ponds. Fish seed, free of cost, is supplied to Panchayat ponds in Mewat area to increase income of the Panchayats.

The following natural fish faunae have been recorded in the district :—

1. Major Carps.

(i) <i>Dabeo</i>	<i>rohita</i>
(ii) <i>Catla</i>	<i>catla</i>
(iii) <i>Cirrhina</i>	<i>mrigala</i>
(iv) <i>Labeo</i>	<i>calbasu</i>

2. Common Carp.

(i) <i>Cyprinus</i>	<i>carpio</i>
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3. Cat Fish

(i) <i>Wallago</i>	<i>attu</i>
(ii) <i>Mystus</i>	<i>singhala</i>
(iii) <i>M.</i>	<i>sor</i>
(iv) <i>M.</i>	<i>cavasius</i>
(v) <i>M.</i>	<i>vittatus</i>
(vi) <i>Silondia</i>	<i>silondia</i>
(vii) <i>Bagarius</i>	<i>bagarius</i>
(viii) <i>Eutropichthys</i>	<i>vacha</i>

4. Eel

(i) <i>Mastacembleus</i>	<i>armatus</i>
(ii) <i>M.</i>	<i>pancalus</i>

5. Air Breathing Fish.

(i) <i>Channa</i>	<i>marulius</i>
(ii) <i>C.</i>	<i>punctatus</i>

1	2
(iii) <i>C.</i>	<i>gachua</i>
(iv) <i>C.</i>	<i>striatus</i>
(v) <i>Heteropneustas</i>	<i>fossilis</i>
(vi) <i>Clarius</i>	<i>batrachus</i>
6. Feather Backs	
(i) <i>Notopterus</i>	<i>notopterus</i>
(ii) <i>N.</i>	<i>chitala</i>
7. Weed Fishes	
(i) <i>Puntius</i>	<i>ticto</i>
(ii) <i>P.</i>	<i>stigma</i>
(iii) <i>Chela</i>	<i>bacaila</i>
(iv) <i>Amblypharyngodon</i>	<i>molitrix</i>
(v) <i>Rasbora</i>	<i>damiconius</i>
(vi) <i>Ambassis</i>	<i>ranga</i>
(vii) <i>A.</i>	<i>nama</i>
(viii) <i>Colisa</i>	<i>faciatus</i>
8. Minor Carps	
(i) <i>Labeo</i>	<i>bata</i>
(ii) <i>Cirrhina</i>	<i>reba</i>

FORESTRY

The Faridabad Forest Division comprised two forest ranges, i. e. (i) Palwal range (ii) Ballabgarh range. These ranges are further sub-divided into blocks and beats. The charge of a range is ordinarily held by a Forest Range Officer, and the charge of a 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 fresh 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.

During 1990-91, the total area under forest was 1,441 hectares. The administrative control at district level lies with the Divisional Forest Officer. During 1990-91, the plants numbering 19,15,095 were distributed

free of cost to Government and non-Government institutions and earned Rs. 34,537 as on March 31, 1991.

IRRIGATION

Gone are the days when the rain-god displeased with the people and the farms remained parched for want of rain. Government has provided a net-work of irrigational channels. Despite the fact rain factor is important to some extent in some block where the irrigation is scanty.

The district gets uniformly light rainfall and nearly the whole of it falls between June and September. The little rainfall in the winter is most welcome since it benefits the rabi-crops. It is, however, scanty and uncertain. The unirrigated *khadar* circle of Palwal requires rain for its *rabi* crop. The success of *rabi* crops depends on adequate showers between mid-December and mid-February. If there is, too, little rain in winter or spring due to 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 be solved to some extent by artificial irrigation.

CANAL IRRIGATION

Two types of system, i. e. canal irrigation and tubewell irrigation cover mainly the irrigation resources of the district. Canal irrigation is done through the Agra Canal and Gurgaon Canal Project.

Agra Canal.—An important irrigation source is Agra Canal which is under the control of Uttar Pradesh Government. The canal was opened in 1874 and irrigation commenced from it in the following year. The canal passes straight down through Ballabgarh *Bungar* into the Palwal tahsil and thence into Uttar Pradesh. 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 (U. P.) which after about 48 kilometres finally joins the Utanghan river.

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 areas of Gurgaon district and Rajasthan State besides the areas of this district.

The work on the Gurgaon canal project was started in 1960-61, but abandoned in 1962 owing to the Chinese aggression. It was resumed in April, 1964 but again the Pakistan aggression in 1965 and the non-availability of funds slowed down its scheduled progress. It was completed in 1968.

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 carries 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 become essentially a perennial canal.

The important distributaries which provide water for irrigation purpose, are given below:—

- (i) Chhainsa Distributary system
- (ii) Rampur Distributary system
- (iii) Ballabgarh Distributary system
- (iv) Sikri Distributary system
- (v) Pehladpur Distributary system
- (vi) Janawali Distributary system
- (vii) Palwal Distributary system
- (viii) Bhangar Distributary system
- (ix) Hathin Distributary system
- (x) Hodal Distributary system
- (xi) Rajasthan Feeder

Besides these distributary systems, there are many minors which play an important role in irrigating the areas of this district. Large number of bunds also extend irrigation facilities to the district. Some of the important bunds have been given in Chapter—I, *General*.

The progress of irrigation before the formation of the Faridabad district is as follows:—

Net irrigated area in thousand hectares

Year	Palwal tahsil	Ballabgarh tahsil
1	2	3
1960—61	20	11
1965—66	32	18
1970—71	40	24
1972—73	37	18
1975—76	34.2	24.5
1976—77	34.1	25.5

After the formation of this district, the successive government spent a lot of money for building irrigation channels. The progress of irrigation through different sources during 1979-80 to 1990-91 is given below:—

(Net area irrigated in 000 hectares)

Year	Government Canals	Tubewells	Total
1	2	3	4
1979—80	38	50	88
1980—81	18	61	79
1981—82	14	76	90
1982—83	34	57	91
1983—84	36	56	92
1984—85	25	65	90
1985—86	26	65	91
1986—87	38	63	101
1987—88	39	92	131
1988—89	39	83	122
1989—90	44	65	109
1990—91	—	—	—

GROUND WATER

The general topography of the area is from north to south. The surface elevation of the area varies from 190—234 mtr. above sea level. Yamuna river constitutes the main drainage system of the area. Besides, there are two main canals viz. Agra Canal (unlined) and Gurgaon Canal (lined). Gurgaon Canal covers Western part of the district whereas its north-eastern part is covered by three link canals i.e. no. I, II & III. Agra Canal passes through the central part of the district from north to south.

Realising the importance of ground water development, Ground Water Cell in the Department of Agriculture at Faridabad was established in the year 1980-81 with a prime object of planning and budgeting of ground water resource available in the district. The section keeps a strict vigil to avoid over exploitation in the area, so that ground water balance could be maintained for getting the normal discharge from the overall ground water structures.

ACTIVITIES

There are 93 observation wells, 8 piezometric tubes and five key observation wells selected throughout the district to monitor the behaviour of water level. The field work undertaken for investigation, development and assessment of ground water resource in the district is as under:—

1. Setting up of grid observation wells at regular interval;
2. Determination of reduced level of observation points;
3. Selection of water samples for determining the quality of ground water;
4. Pump test and pump efficiency test to know the aquifer parameter and efficiency of pump;
5. Collection of hydrological data for computing ground water assessment;
6. Census of M. I. Units;
7. Geophysical survey to identify the potential pocket in problematic area;
8. Observation of draft sites to know the draft of existing units;
9. Monitoring of hydro-meteorological sites;
10. Block-wise micro level survey in dark area;
11. Preparation of hydrological maps.

The total area of the district is 21,05 sq. km., out of which during June, 91, 38% falls under fresh, 46 under sub-marginal to marginal and rest in saline/hilly area. In general, depth of water varies from 2 mtr. to 19 mtr. below ground level. The average being 7.6 Mtr. 89% of the area lies within 0—10 meters depth zone while rest of the area falls between 10—20 mtr. The average fluctuation of water level in the area from June 1981 to June, 1991 is 0.78 Mtr.

Commendable growth of tubewells has taken place from 1979-80 to 1990-91. The number of minor irrigation structure have increased from 16,905 in 1979-80 to 26,339 in 1990-91 reflecting an increase of 36%. The average density of shallow tubewell in the area is 13 units/sq. km. Progress of minor irrigation during 1979-80 to 1990-91 is as follows:—

Year	Wells	Tubewells		Total
		Diesel Units	Electric Units	
1	2	3	4	5
1979—80	1,298	6,235	10,670	16,905
1980—81	37	5,558	12,098	17,656
1981—82	30	6,189	14,604	20,793
1982—83	17	6,206	14,713	20,919
1983—84	17	6,563	15,064	21,625
1984—85	—	6,563	15,272	21,835
1985—86	—	6,563	14,924	21,487
1986—87	—	6,563	15,495	22,058
1987—88	8	7,824	15,820	21,644
1988—89	8	7,655	15,791	23,446
1989—90	4	7,891	16,292	24,183
1990—91	4	9,860	16,479	26,339

The net ground water recharge in the area is 54,605 ham. and the net draft is 21,592 ham. leaving a ground water balance of 33,012 ham. as on June, 1991. The %age of ground water development varies from

30% (block: Hathin) to 63% (block: Ballabgarh). All the five blocks of the district fall under white category (%age of Ground Water Development less than 65%).

The average %age of ground water development in the district is 47. The blockwise %age of development and category under which they fall are as under;—

Sr. No.	Name of Block	%age of Development
1	2	3
1.	Ballabgarh	63
2.	Faridabad	41
3.	Hathin	30
4.	Hodal	45
5.	Palwal	58

FAMINES AND DROUGHTS

Owing to uncertainty of rain and the large percentage of cultivation dependent entirely upon it, the district from time to time suffered severely from famines and droughts, beginning with the dreadful *chalisa* famine. The years of droughts and their nature are shown below:—

Year	Nature of drought
1	2
1783—84	Severe famine
1803—04	Scarcity
1812—13	Scarcity
1817—18	Scarcity
1824—25	Scarcity
1833—34	Severe famine
1837—38	Severe famine
1843—44	Scarcity
1850—51	Scarcity

1	2
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, 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

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

1. Hari Ram Gupta, *History of Sikhs* Volume II, *Cis-Sulej Sikhs* (1769-1799), 1944, pp. 145-146..

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.

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. The scarcity of 1895-97 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 locusts. 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 then Gurgaon district. 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 *rabi* 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. 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 :—

<i>Kharif</i> 1928	Rs. 4,81,162	} (This relief relates to the whole of the then Gurgaon district)
<i>Rabi</i> 1929	Rs. 4,47,307	
<i>Kharif</i> 1929	Rs. 5,05,162	
<i>Rabi</i> 1930	Rs. 3,64,926	
<i>Kharif</i> 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. In fact this area 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.

These famines were often followed in subsequent year by exceptionally heavy rainfall. Malaria, which existed in an endemic form, broke out and took 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 had been no famine since 1939-40, but scarcity still occurred. The scarcity conditions prevailed during 1968-69.

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 reappear. 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.

FLOODS

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:—

Part A

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.

Part B

Bhond, Bagpur Khurd, Bholra, Solra, Rajpur Khor, 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 Puke, 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 network 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 floodings. 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 (Rajasthan). 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 2,24,200 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. The work had been completed in almost all parts of the drain. 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). 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 outfall 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 over flowing 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.

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 Palwal tahsil.

The efforts were made by the Government to mitigate the sufferings affected by the natural calamities (floods, hailstorms, drought, fire and lightning).

In case of floods, the Government provides the relief on the following items:—

- (i) Free or concessional supply of food;
- (ii) Cash payments to indigent persons for purchase of necessities;
- (iii) Cash doles to disabled;
- (iv) Free or concessional supply of clothing and blankets;
- (v) Free or concessional supply of fodder;
- (vi) Free or concessional supply of seed;
- (vii) Measures for prevention of cattle epidemics;
- (viii) Provision for drinking water;
- (ix) Provision for transport facilities for goods to be moved on relief account;
- (x) Repairs to houses damaged by the calamity; and
- (xi) Relief works such as major, medium and minor irrigation works, soil conservation, forests, road and rural works.

The seed is supplied to the affected persons on the subsidised rates i.e. 50 per cent of the cost of the seed. In sanctioning the seed grant, the grantees' amount of loss of the *kharif* crops and capacity of sowing *rabi* crops is kept in mind. Mostly, Deputy Commissioner decides the eligibility and scale of the relief.

Scale of rations and essential commodities is as follows:

Rations.—Free rations may be supplied to the affected families upto 15 kgs. of flour per affected family weekly till the village is again in a position to get its supply line restored.

Free Concessional Food.—Where any village/area is marooned and the population has been evacuated to a safer place, i. e. camps, *chaupals*, *dharamshalas* etc., preferably cooked food should be supplied. However, if the supply of cooked food is not feasible, only then free *atta* be supplied to such population till the time they are in the relief camps.

Free Concessional Fodder.—Where any village/area is surrounded by water and water has entered the *abadi* area but the cattle as well as the persons are staying in their villages and have some means of transportation to move out of the villages, subsidised fodder is supplied and subsidy may be upto 50% of the cost of fodder. The scale of fodder

has been fixed as 40 kg. green or 13 kg. dry fodder for adult animal and this would be half in case of minor. This provision of fodder help is maintained till such time the village is again in a position to get its supply line restored.

Where any village/area is marooned and the population (human as well as cattle) has been evacuated to a safer place (camps *chaupals*, *dharmashalas* etc), the free fodder will be supplied till such time the animals are staying in the camps.

Provision of Essential Commodities to the flood-affected Persons.—Other essential commodities such as kerosene, sugar, *dal*, milk, match boxes, salt, *ghee* etc worth Rs. 7 are supplied per family per day. The supply of free rations in the marooned villages is based on the situations and local availability of material.

House Repair Grant.—The grant is allowed at the rate of Rs. 400 per *katcha* house and Rs. 600 per *pucca* house to those persons whose houses have been substantially damaged and who are left with any habitable accommodation. The damage would be considered substantial if it is assessed above 25%. Compensation is paid only to the head of the family.

Supply of Sirkis for temporary help.—*Sirkis* are also provided to the deserving flood-affected persons.

Compensation for the loss of cattle and human life.—There is a provision of Rs. 10,000 as an *ex-gratia* grant for the loss of one person in a family due to drowning in flood water or due to house collapse in the heavy rains.

On the death of the following animals due to floods, collapse of house under the heavy rains, the gratuitous relief is given at the scale against each:—

Name of the Cattle	Rate of relief
He Camel/She Camel	Rs. 1,000
Horse/Mare	1,000
Bullock/Buffalo	1,000
Cow	1,000
He donkey/She donkey	150
Mule	400
He Buffalo(more than three years of age)	700
He Calf/She Calf (upto 3 years of age)	100
Sheep/Goat	100

The above relief is admissible to those persons who cannot resort to insurance and are unable to bear the loss.

For the loss of standing crops.—The damage affected by the hailstorms is assessed on the basis of actual loss to the standing crops and the payment thereof be made for each damaged acre, on the following basis :—

(i) Where the loss to the standing crops exceeds 75%	Rs. 400 per damaged acre
(ii) Where the loss to the standing crops exceeding 50% but does not exceed 75%	Rs. 300 per damaged acre
(iii) Where the loss to standing crops exceeds 25% but does not exceed 50%	Rs. 200 per damaged acre

An amount equal to 5% of the total amount given as compensation for hailstorm damage to the farmers in any village is given in cash to the agricultural workers of the village.

On the death of animals due to hailstorms, the same compensation is given as admissible in case of floods.

Financial relief in case of fire and lightning

In addition to workers of poorer classes, the relief is given to deserving petty traders and farmers (in rural and urban areas) who cannot resort to insurance and who are unable to bear the loss. The gratuitous relief to the fire and lightning sufferers is to be granted at the scale noted below :—

For the loss of personal property	Rate of relief
On first Rs. 2,000	50%
On next Rs. 3,000	25%
On next Rs. 5,000	15%
On next Rs. 5,000	10%
On next Rs. 15,000	7%
Above Rs. 30,000	Nil

The gratuitous relief is also granted to the damage caused to crops in the following kinds of eventualities :—

1. The Standing crops
2. The harvested and stacked crops

3. In case of loss by fire to the standing crops

The relief be granted per damaged acre as follows :—

1. Where the loss to standing crops exceeds 75% Rs. 300 per acre
2. Where loss to the standing crops exceeds 50% but does not exceed 75% Rs. 200 per acre
3. Where loss to standing crops exceeds 25% but does not exceed 50% Rs. 100 per acre

In case of occurrence of loss to harvested and stacked crops by fire, relief is granted 20% of the total loss subject to a maximum of Rs. 6,000 in an individual case.

Damage to Crops by Electric Sparks.—Many cases have come to the notice of Government from the whole state where stacked crops/harvested crops were destroyed by electric sparks thereby causing a great loss to the farmers. In such eventualities S.D.O. (Civil) recommends to the Government the quantum of relief.

Financial Relief/Other help in case of drought.—Relief works such as major, medium and minor irrigation works, soil conservation, forests, roads and rural works are started on the occurrence of drought to provide gainful employment to the affected people. *Taccavi* and other sorts of financial help is provided to the people.

Fodder is also supplied on subsidised basis.

The distribution of financial relief in case of all the natural calamities is made by the Tahsildars and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner.

The State of Haryana was adversely affected by drought during 1986-87, 1987-88 and by floods during 1988-89. With a view to give relief to the affected farmers whose crops were hit by these calamities, large scale financial assistance by Central as well as State Government was given to them. The assistance was provided in the form of subsidies on the cost of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, weedicides etc.

CHAPTER—V

INDUSTRIES

The society was not so complex at the end of 19th century. The people were not so ambitious as they are today. Only cottage industry existed in the district.

The cotton weaving was a decaying industry. In almost every town there were weavers from Julaha, Koli and Dhanak castes. The weavers purchased spun cotton at 1/4 *seers* per rupee and made coarse country cloth called *jarha*, which was sold at 2 *annas* per yard. This kind of cloth was used by the rural population. A weaver's plant cost about Rs. 15. There was no cooperation among the weavers.

Calico-printing was done by *chhipis* in three or four of the larger villages in each tahsil. The printers earned from 4 to 5 *annas* per diem. The printing was done on coarse cloth, which was used for making the clothes worn by the village women. The industry declined owing to the growing preference for *chint* which was cheaper and better-looking.

The glass bangles were manufactured at Raipur and Pinjor in the then Palwal tahsil. The *kanch* was generally procured from Delhi and Aligarh at Rs. 2 per *maund*. The workers were called *kacheras*. They earned about 4 *annas* per diem and worked for eight months in the year, stopping work during the four harvesting months and joining as agricultural labourers. Only coloured bangles were manufactured. The larger size sold at 8 *annas* per thousands and the smaller at 4 *annas*. The bangles found a sale all over the district as it was considered necessary for the women of all tribes to wear bangles during the life-time of their husbands. The industry could not flourish as the bangles of European-make were preferred to the local product.

In 1905, there were four important factories in the district. One industry was closed down in 1909. The out-turn of the three older factories during three years 1907-1909 was as follows :—

Name of the factory	Year	Cotton cleaned up in Lbs.	Cotton pressed in Lbs.
Harmukh Rai and Gobind Rai (Palwal)	1907	16,969,899	5,776,763
	1908	1,191,200	397,600
	1909	9,280,000	3,003,380
New Mofussil Co., Palwal	1907	6,278,847	2,154,240
	1908	266,720	95,080
	1909	5,479,454	1,826,485

Ram Piles-Jauri Mal (Hodal)	1907	3,453,675	—
	1908	3,62,325	—
	1909	1,749,950	—

The Hodal factory had no pressing machinery and sent its cleaned cotton to Kosi to be pressed. The pressed cotton was all exported to Bombay.

Some missionaries also encouraged the people towards industrial avocations. The S.P.G. and Cambridge Mission, Delhi had a Boy's Industrial School in Gurgaon (which removed from Faridabad in 1896) where four industries were taught, viz making of shoes in Indian style, the making of shoes in European style, tailoring and carpentering.

The following account of the work of the Baptist Missionary Society which had its headquarters in this district at Palwal, was contributed by the Rev. F.W. Hale, Local Head of the Society :—

"The London Baptist Missionary Society Commenced serious operations in the Palwal District; previously Palwal had been a Mission outstation of Delhi centre. The Rev. F.W. Hale is the Missionary in charge. The Christian Community-connected with the Mission numbers about 240. The Mission has a sub-station for evangelist and elementary educational work at Hodal, Hathin, Punhana and Bhaghaula in the then Gurgaon district, and at Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Fatehpur Biloch in the then Delhi district. At the Salamatpur Industrial Settlement which is half a mile or more to the west of the town, accommodation and work is found for an average of 130 or more women and girls. This institution—one of the most interesting and successful of its kind in Northern India—is under the charge of Miss Fletcher, to whom the credit of its initiation in 1901 and its development to its present success is mostly due. The Institution is as sound from a business, as from a Mission point of view. Lace-making and drawn thread work are taught, and the girls are trained in ordinary domestic economy. The work turned out finds a ready sale and settlement is self-supporting. The full staff of the Palwal Mission in 1909 was : Mr. Hale and Dr. Thoma, Miss Fletcher, Miss M. Young and Miss Couths, Miss Combs, Miss Young, Miss Fergusson and Miss De Razario. The Mission is just completing a spacious church of red brick and grey

stone in Palwal at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The amount is being raised entirely by voluntary subscriptions."

Unrefined saltpetre was extracted from the earth of old village sites in this area. The extractors were Agris whose operations resembled with those who prepared salt. There were two refineries—one at Palwal and the other at Hodal. The unrefined saltpetre was sent to those factories and refined by the following method : Earth pans were prepared and earth containing saltpetre was placed in them and they were then filled with water. When the saltpetre had accumulated in liquid form, the liquid was taken out of the pans and after being poured into a large iron pan was heated for three and four hours to boiling point. It was then run into another pan in which 15 *maunds* of crude saltpetre were placed and the mixture was boiled for an hour. The salt sank to the bottom and the remaining liquid was poured into boxes specially made for the purpose. At the end of six days crystals formed and the process was complete.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Since Independence of India, the district made rapid progress in the field of industrial development and various modern industries were established. After the creation of the State of Haryana in 1956, 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. Palwal is also an industrially advanced area.

During the year 1947, a large number of people had to inter-migrate from N.W.E.P. and Balochistan. The Faridabad and Ballabgarh zone was earmarked for rehabilitation of uprooted persons. The Government established a large number of work centres to provide them a gainful employment as well training in various fields. There were 9,370 industrial units as on March 31, 1991; out of which 203 were in the large and medium scale, with the investment of about 2,050 crores. These units turn out goods worth Rs. 3,000 crores annually. There were hardly 400 small units at the time of formation of Haryana.

Year-wise details of industries set-up in the district are as follows :—

Year	No.
1977-78 to 1980	469
1980-81	483
1981-82	732

1	2
1982-83	930
1983-84	929
1984-85	1,126
1985-86	1,113
1986-87	1,126
1987-88	843
1988-89	780
1989-90	777
1990-91	782

As already stated, Faridabad enjoys the unique distinction of being one of the ten largest industrial areas in the country with the product range varying from small household goods to highly sophisticated engineering items. Endowed with several favourable factors like proximity to the capital, industrial labour force, by and large harmonious employer-employee relations, Faridabad has the potential to become the top most industrial centre of India if given the needed impetus.

As on March 31, 1991, some of the leading industrial establishments were : Kelvinator (India), Elson Cotton Mills, Khaitan Electricals, Jitendra Steels, Escorts, K.G. Khosla Industries, Sapna Textiles, Kalpna Textiles Units, etc. Besides other industrial goods, Escorts (Rajdoot Motor cycles), Bata shoes, Kelvinator refrigerators, Hitkari potteries and Khaitan electrical goods are widely in demand.

The broad heads of the industrial units as on March 31, 1991 were as follows :—

Broad heads	No. of Units
1. Agro-based	977
2. Forest based	968
3. Mineral	131
4. Textile	399
5. Engineering & Allied	3,047
6. Chemicals	291
7. Animal Husbandry	304
8. Building material and ceramic	348
9. Others	2,909
Total :	9,370

LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Before the creation of Faridabad district, the large and medium scale industries were 122. The items manufactured in these days and the units were as follows :—

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Serial Number	Unit	Item manufactured
1	2	3
(At Faridabad)		
1.	American Universal Electric (India)	Motor fans coolers
2.	Ametty Machine Tools (P) Ltd.	Power presses, sheering machine
3.	Auto Lamps	Auto Lamps
4.	Autometer Ltd.	Instruments such as speedometers, fuel gauge etc.
5.	Auto Pin India	Spring leaf and auto parts.
6.	Arm Metal Industries Ltd.	Special steel alloy wire
7.	Atul Glass (P) Ltd.	Mirror glass, safety glass, toughened glass
8.	Avon Services	Foam compound for fire extinguisher
9.	Amarpali Structures (P) Ltd.	Steel structure
10.	Bata Shoe Co.	Rubber canvas shoes
11.	Bellis & Morono India Ltd.	Turpine for sugar plant
12.	Bengal National Textile Mills	Woollen suitings
13.	Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co.	Carbon papers, ribbon etc.
14.	Bharat Carpets Ltd.	Woollen carpets
15.	Bhartiya Steel Co.	Railway equipments
16.	Brake Lining	Brake-lining
17.	B.R. Engg. Industries	Engineering products

1	2	3
18.	Bhartiya Cutler Hammer Ltd.	Starters, limit switches
19.	Capital Flour Mills (P) Ltd.	Flour milling
20.	Clutch Auto (P) Ltd.	Clutch plates
21.	Continental Devices India Ltd.	Silicon devices
22.	Coca Cola Export Corporation	Coca-Cola concentrate, Fanta, beverage base
23.	Central Oxygen & Accertrilyen Co.	Oxygen gas
24.	Curewell India Ltd.	Albumin powder and medicines
25.	Dabriwala Steel & Engg. Co.	Steel
26.	D.G.L. (P) Ltd.	Fire fighting equipment and lubrication equipment
27.	Delhi Pulp Industries (P) Ltd.	Paper and packaging
28.	Delton Cables Industries (P) Ltd.	Special type of PVC insulated wires and cables
29.	Dhanda Engg. Works Ltd.	Internal combustion engines, agricultural implements
30.	Eastern Electronics Delhi (P) Ltd.	Electronic components, radios
31.	Eicher Tractors India Ltd.	Tractors
32.	Elson Cotton Mills (P) Ltd.	Cotton, synthetic yarn
33.	Endee Woollen & Silk (P) Ltd.	Shaddy yarn (spinning)
34.	East India Cotton Mfg. Co.	Sizing of yarn, processing of cloth.
35.	Electronics Ltd.	Coolers, heaters, air conditioners, etc.
36.	Escorts Ltd. (Tractor and Engg. Division)	Tractors and railway equipments
37.	Escorts Ltd. (Motor cycle and Scooter Division)	Motor cycles, scooters and rims
38.	Escorts Tractors Ltd.	Tractors
39.	Forging (P) Ltd.	Forgings

1	2	3
40.	Freewheels India Ltd.	Cycle parts (Free-wheels)
41.	Fritz and Singh (P) Ltd.	Filter
42.	Fire Processors (P) Ltd.	Fire fighting
43.	Frick India Ltd.	Cold storage and ice plant, refrigerating air-conditioners
44.	Gedore Tools India Ltd.	Hand tools
45.	Hemla Embroidery Mills (P) Ltd.	Embroidery
46.	Hindustan Brown Boweri (P) Ltd.	Electric motors, ACC/ACSR conductors
47.	Hindustan Springs (P) Ltd.	Glass springs
48.	Hindustan Vacuum Glass Industries	Flasks and refills
49.	Hitkari Potteries (P) Ltd.	Crockery of all types
50.	Hyderabad Asbestoes Cement Products	A.C.C. Sheets
51.	Hein Lehman India	Defence items
52.	Haryana Coated Ltd.	Paper coated products
53.	Hindustan Wires Ltd.	Wire drawing unit
54.	Haryana Television	Television
55.	Hoda Steel Products Ltd.	Hacksaw blades
56.	Hindustan Koku Wires Ltd.	Tensile galvanised steel wire, A.C.C.R. case wire.
57.	Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd.	Wires and cables, ACC/A.C.S.R. conductors
58.	Indian Gas Cylinder	Gas cylinders
59.	Injecto (P) Ltd.	Fuel pumps
60.	Janata Steel & Metal Cooperative Society Ltd.	Wire drawing
61.	Jora Steel & Tubes Ltd.	Steel tubes
62.	J.V. Electronics	Electronic components
63.	Jaic Steel Fastners	Steel fastners (nuts and bolts)
64.	J.M.A. Industries (P) Ltd.	Horns, headlamps etc.

1	2	3
65.	Indo Lown Brobreweres Ltd.	Beer
66.	Kelvinators of India Ltd.	Refrigerators, fridges, etc.
67.	V. Kaosal Ltd.	
68.	Laxmiratan Engg. Works	Diesel engines
69.	Laldec (P) Ltd.	Machine knife and chaff cutter
70.	Laules (P) Ltd.	Rounds etc.
71.	Leatheric Industries (P) Ltd.	Raxine
72.	Laxmi Flour Mills	Flour (<i>maida</i> and <i>suji</i>)
73.	Metal Box Ltd.	Metal containers and R.S. Closures
74.	Murari Paper Mills	Tissue paper other than cigarette tissue
75.	New Allen Bery Works	Gear
76.	New India Dyeing & Finishing Mills	Dyeing, finishing
77.	Northern India Iron & Steel Co.	Springs, Special
78.	National Air Products Ltd.	Oxygen gas, Acetylen gas
79.	Orient General Industries Ltd.	Fans
80.	Orient Steel & Wire Industries (P) Ltd.	Electrical insulating sleeves
81.	Oswal steels	Steel billets and ingots
82.	Nuchem Plastics (P) Ltd.	U.F. moulding powder, M.F. moulding powder
83.	Porritts & Spencer Asia Ltd.	Industrial machinery clothing
84.	Printers House (P) Ltd.	Printing Presses
85.	Print Pack Machinery Ltd.	Printing and Packaging products
86.	Precision Stamping (P) Ltd.	Stampings and elimination for electrical industry
87.	Partap Gases & Chemicals Ltd.	Gases
88.	Precision Stamping (P) Ltd.	Stampings
89.	Premier Straw Board Co. (P) Ltd.	Straw board
90.	Promain Ltd.	Wires and conductors

1	2	3
91.	Perfect Pack Ltd.	Corrugated packaging
92.	Payen Telbros (P) Ltd.	Gaskets
93.	Partap Steel Rolling Mills (P) Ltd.	Steel alloys and rolling
94.	Prestolite of India	Auto electrical fans
95.	Rajindra Paper Mills	Corrugated paper
96.	Rattan Chand Harjas Rai (P) Ltd.	Buttons, crockery
97.	Raxor India Ltd.	Lacquirine of metallised polyester film
98.	Racmann Auto (P) Ltd.	Head lamps, sealed beams, tail lamps, etc.
99.	Raunaq Malleable	C.I. casting
100.	Roaltainers Ltd.	Packing products
101.	Remington Rand India Ltd.	Type-writer
102.	Sharco Auto Industries (P) Ltd.	Horns, headlamps, etc.
103.	Super Seals India, Ltd.	Oil Seals, brake-parts
104.	Snow Temp. Ltd.	Refrigeration equipments
105.	S.G. Steels (P) Ltd.	Mini steel plant
106.	Sikand Ltd.	Bolts and nuts
107.	Suraj Lamps & Finishing Mills	Lantern, enamelled wire
108.	S.J. Knitting & Finishing Mills	Knitting and dyeing
109.	Sico Auto (P) Ltd.	Leaf springs
110.	Taylor Instruments Co. India Ltd.	Process controlling and instruments
111.	Thomson Press of India Ltd.	Book production
112.	Universal Electronics Ltd.	Defence items
113.	Usha Rectifires (P) Ltd.	Solenium rectifier plates and rectifier based equipments
114.	Uniyersal Steel & Alloys Ltd.	Mini steel plants

1	2	3
115.	Universal Conveyor Belting	Belts
116.	Usha Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.	Cotton yarn, woolen yarn
117.	Usha Telehoist (P) Ltd.	Hydraulic pumps and valves
118.	Superior Air Products Ltd.	Gases
119.	Tractor Hifer India (P) Ltd. (At Ballabgarh)	Chain pulley blocks
120.	Beco Engg. Co. (P) Ltd.	Lathe planners
121.	Ballabgarh Bone Mills	Crushed bones
122.	Good Year India Ltd.	Tyres, tubes, etc.

During 1990-91, the number of large and medium scale industries went up from 122 to 162.

Small Scale Industries

There were 9,167 small scale Units as on March 31, 1991. The goods manufactured by these units include auto parts, agricultural implements, steel tubes/pipes, electrical equipments, power-loom weaving, machine tools, bicycle parts, cycle tyres and tubes, plastic goods, paints and varnishes, sewing machines, surgical instruments, scientific instruments, auto lamps, ceramics, glass, pottery, radio parts, pumping sets, rubber moulded goods, calico printing, water proofing materials, optical lenses, embroidery and art silk, trolleys, steel wires, flush doors, etc.

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. Other items being manufactured include agricultural implements, *tahas*, axes, etc.

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, gur-

making, cornflakes-making oil seeds and *dal* milling. There are two large-scale flour mills at Faridabad. Both (Capital Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd. and Luxmi Flour Mills) were established in 1967. There are *atta chakkis* throughout the district which work on job-basis. *Gur* making is mainly done in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils where there is cultivation of sugarcane. The main oil mills are in Faridabad Complex but there are quite a large number of oil pressers through out the district. *Dal* milling is done mostly in Palwal tahsil.

The proximity of Delhi has been instrumental in the development of poultry-farming in Ballabgarh tahsil. This has further induced the entrepreneurs to set-up some breeding farms which now supply chicks even to poultry farms in other states.

This district has good agricultural potential which can be utilized for the manufacture of a number of agro-based products.

Mehndi grinding.—The cultivation of *mehndi* leaves in Faridabad block of Ballabgarh tahsil and its grinding at Faridabad is about a century old. There were 15 units engaged in *mehndi* grinding and provided employment to 400 persons. The annual production was about 32,000 quintals worth Rs. 1 crore. *Mehndi* is consumed not only in India but had 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 were 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.

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 (Number)	Area (Acres)	Area (Hectares)	Year in which plots allotted
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	1972
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	

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, home 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, T.V. 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 equip-

ment, 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 advantage 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.

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 10 kilometres from Delhi on both sides of the Delhi-Agra National Highway are being developed into a big industries-cum-housing estate.

The large and medium-scale units and small-scale units provided employment to a large number of persons in 1990-91. Faridabad Complex has assumed a place of pride on the industrial map of the country. The 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 U.S.A., 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, T.V. sets, advanced communication equipment and other electronic components, Faridabad has made considerable progress. Some of these items are also being exported.

Palwal.—There is a Rural Industrial Estate in the district located at Palwal. The Rural Industrial Estate at Palwal which was established in 1964 had 8 sheds allotted to various other industries in 1977. The number of industries in rural areas are also increasing.

Haryana's industrial hub, Faridabad, that had lost its glory during the last few years is fast recovering to be back on the rails. The new fiscal package of the Union Government backed up by the liberalised industrial policy of the Bhajan Lal Government have opened new vistas for entrepreneurs.

The Haryana Government has announced that the industries that had left Haryana during 1987-91 and are now keen to return would be treated at par with the new ventures for the purpose of sales tax exemption/deferment and other incentives.

On the basis of survey, the Faridabad Industries Association had made in the middle of 1991, as many as 6,000 industries in the small, and tiny sectors are supplying goods to the large industries. The employment strength is estimated to be about 1.2 lakhs. Faridabad is contributing revenue on an average of about 49.8% to the state exchequer. The annual central excise duty collection from industries alone is about 280 crores. Goods worth about Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 crores are being exported from this area which include machinery, electrical equipments, textile, tractors, refrigerators, rubber goods, agricultural implements, syringes, helmets, etc.¹

Role of the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

Haryana has made rapid strides in all spheres of development since its inception in 1966. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (HSIDC) was set up in 1967 for industrialisation of Haryana. HSIDC has shaped vision of thousands of entrepreneurs by creating a conducive environment to industry. HSIDC's operations cover identification and promotion of medium and large scale industries in the Public, joint and assisted sectors, financing medium and large scale industries through term loans, participating in the share capital of companies, developing

1. *The Times of India*, 30th October, 1991.

industrial estates and infrastructure and providing valuable counsel to entrepreneurs. The Corporation extends term loan upto Rs. 150 lakhs per proposal and jointly with HFC & banks can participate in term lending upto Rs. 340 lakhs. The Corporation is promoting projects in joint sector and assisted sector with equity participation of 26% and upto 15%, respectively.

Till March, 91, HSIDC has assisted 20 units in district Faridabad. The total project cost of these units is Rs. 23.89 crores with a loan component of Rs. 12.09 crores. The employment generation from these units is 2,245 and sales turnover of Rs. 102.21 crores. The activities of these units include manufacture of Steel Tubes & Pipes, Ferro Alloys, Textiles, Pharmaceuticals, Tractors, etc.

Apart from this, there are two projects under implementation in assisted sector in district of Faridabad. One unit is 100% E.O.U. for fabrics and the other is for the manufacture of fuel injection equipments.

The total project cost is Rs. 109.59 crores with HSIDC equity of Rs. 4.24 crores with an employment potential of 620 persons.

In order to augment further industrial growth in Haryana, HSIDC has developed industrial estate in Sector 31, Faridabad on a piece of land measuring about 8.50 acres of land. Industrial shed of four categories namely A, B, C & D as per sizes indicated below have been constructed :—

Type of Shed	Plot area	Covered area
A	900 Sq. ft.	540 Sq. ft.
B	1,650 Sq. ft.	983 Sq. ft.
C	2,475 Sq. ft.	1,485 Sq. ft.
D	3,400 Sq. ft.	2,000 Sq. ft.

HSIDC constructed 56 sheds in Phase-I, comprising 17 type-A and taking in consideration the encouraged response, HSIDC further proposed to construct additional 25 sheds (17-type-A, 8-type-D). These sheds are being allotted to the prospective entrepreneurs. A large number of allottees have implemented their projects, which include moped horns, polythene bags, stationery items, packing items, electronics units, repair workshop, electric control panel, C-N-C machines, air vessels, computer kits, springs etc.

Further, in view of encouraged response and to accommodate large number of small scale entrepreneurs, HSIDC plans to construct such types of sheds for Small Industries at Faridabad. Matter has been taken up with HUDA for procurement of land in Sector 59. This would help the small scale entrepreneurs/ancillary units in Faridabad district, being an important industrial town of Haryana. Faridabad has a large number of medium/small scale industrial units like Eicher, Kelvinator, Escorts, Goodyear, Remington etc.

ROLE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Commercial banks are playing a very important role in rapid industrialisation by advancing loans. Since 1970, there has been substantial increase in the total number of branches opened by the commercial banks. The banks in the district advanced Rs. 1,540.52 lakhs as a loan to the industries as on March 31, 1991.

Government Assistance to Industries

The industrial development of the district is looked after by the General Manager, Industries, Faridabad. Government assists the entrepreneurs 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. A few of them is described below :—

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 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 any surety. The following figures show the loans advanced to weavers and cobblers from 1986-87 to 1990-91 :—

Year	Category of beneficiaries	Total No. of units	Amount of loan (Rs)
1	2	3	4
1986-87	Weavers	7	20,000
1987-88	Do	3	10,000
1988-89	Do	3	30,000
1989-90	Do	Nil	Nil
1990-91	Do	Nil	Nil
1986-87	Cobblers	7	7,000
1987-88	Do	5	10,000
1988-89	Do	19	15,000
1989-90	Do	Nil	Nil
1990-91	Do	Nil	Nil

The other cash incentives are in the form of generating set subsidy, state subsidy, Mewat subsidy, testing equipment subsidy and I S.I. certified mark subsidy. The amount given under each kind of subsidy and the No. of units during 1986-87 to 1990-91 are as follows :—

Generating set subsidy :

Year	Subsidy	No. of Units	Amount disbursed (Rs)
1986-87		40	12,98,250
1987-88		62	19,18,360
1988-89		79	25,06,000
1989-90		85	26,81,375
1990-91		56	32,66,048
	State subsidy		
1986-87		x	x
1987-88		x	x
1988-89		2	9.29 lakh
1989-90		x	x
	Mewat subsidy		
1986-87		180	9.99 lakh

Year	Subsidy	No. of Units	Amount disbursed (Rs. lakhs)
1987-88		11	1.00
1988-89		15	1.00
1989-90		12	1.00
	Testing Equipment subsidy		(Rs.)
1986-87		87	6,19,766
1987-88		28	2,31,826
1988-89		20	1,62,993
1989-90		15	1,29,832
1990-91		21	1,84,175
	I.S.I. Certification Mark subsidy		
1986-87 to 1987-88		Nil	Nil
1988-89		4	14,000
1989-90		5	20,000
1990-91		4	12,000

The District Industries Centre, Faridabad has been on the forefront in promoting the industrial activities since its inception. A large number of beneficiaries drew benefits from various schemes launched by the centre. Details regarding the beneficiaries and amount given by the District Industries Centre since its inception are as under :—

Type	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
(a) Training	142	1,09,359
(b) Workshed subsidy	16	42,453
(c) Machinery subsidy	25	54,353
(d) Total kit subsidy	250	62,500
(e) Power subsidy	—	—
(f) Any other (publicity)	—	93,689

During 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 0.39 lakh was sanctioned to 51 beneficiaries.

Financial assistance by Haryana Financial Corporation.—Financial assistance in the form of loans is given to large and medium scale

INDUSTRIES

industries by the Haryana Financial Corporation which came into existence on April 1, 1967. It grants loans upto Rs. 30 lakhs in case of private limited companies and registered co-operative societies and upto 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 and diploma in engineering, loans are granted on liberalised terms. 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 normal instalments of the loan are over.

The details of loan sanctioned during 1985-86 to 1990-91 are as under :—

Year	No. of Units	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	28	166.98
1986-87	52	327.67
1987-88	28	359.50
1988-89	11	292.18
1989-90	—	629.79
1990-91	—	522.34

Types of industries financed by the Financial Corporation as on March 31, 1991 are as under :—

1. Stone quarrying clay and sand pits
2. Food manufacturing
3. Manufacturing of textiles
4. Manufacturing of paper and paper products
5. Printing, publishing & allied industries
6. Manufacturing of rubber products
7. Manufacturing of chemical products
8. Hotels

9. Nursing home
10. Engineering industry
11. Pharmaceuticals
12. Cold storage
13. Cotton ginning/oil extractive
14. Solvent plants
15. Leather and leather goods

Financial assistance by the Haryana Khadi and village Industries Board.—The Khadi & Village Industries Board is a statutory body. The board's objectives before it are :—

- (i) The social objective of providing employment,
- (ii) the economic objective of producing saleable articles ; and
- (iii) the wider objective of creating self reliance among the people and building up of a strong rural community spirit.

The Board is charged with planning, promotion, organisation and implementation of programmes for the development of khadi & other village Industries in rural areas.

The Khadi & Village Industries Board provides financial assistance on the basis of pattern approved by the Khadi & V.I. Commission for setting up of khadi and village Industries units. These funds are given to the following categories of units :—

- (i) Industrial cooperative societies
- (ii) Societies Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860
- (iii) Entrepreneurs
- (iv) Traditional artisans

Entire assistance is given in the shape of loan under the revised pattern. The tenure of repayment is 5 to 10 years. The rate of interest for loans for village industries is 4% per annum whereas the loans for Khadi are free of interest. The details are as under :—

Year	Grant (Rs.)	Loan (Rs.)
1985-86	1,04,095	8,91,595
1986-87	1,28,095	2,36,68,950
1987-88	75,930	10,90,830
1988-89	28,260	9,12,195
1989-90	1,70,983	10,12,383
1990-91	—	5,58,285

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-States 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 and 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.

The units which were assessed for indigenous raw material are as follows :

Indigenous Raw Material	No. of units assessed for raw material (Approx.)
1. Iron and Steel	584
2. Coal/Coke	166
3. Pig Iron	106
4. Non-ferrous metals	38
5. Palm fatty Acid	17
6. Paraffin wax	3
7. L.P.G. Cylinders	28
8. Molasses	102
9. Furnace oil	48
10. Titanium Dioxide	40
11. Paper	2
12. LDPE/HDPE	40
13. PVC Resin Units	42
14. Any other	13

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.

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 follows :—

(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 and 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. It also does quality marking for defence products and purchases made by the Controller of Stores¹, 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 Sonapat in 1968. It supplies com-

1. Now it is Director, Supplies and Disposals.

mon 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 follows :—

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, method 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. |

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The development of industries, whether in public or in private sector requires the services of trained and skilled personnel. To meet this increasing demand of such personnel in the cottage industries, industrial training institutes were opened at Palwal and Faridabad in 1963 and 1965, respectively. The trainees of these 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.

Technical education is imparted by the Y.M.C.A. (Institute of Engineering), Faridabad. This institute was established in 1969 by the National Council of Y.M.C.As of India in collaboration with the State Government of Haryana and 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.

Rural Industrialisation Scheme

During 1977-78, the rural industrialisation scheme was introduced by the Haryana Government to arrest the trend of migration of rural youths from rural areas to urban areas. Secondly, it aimed at generating employment in rural areas by setting up industrial units in rural areas in order to provide maximum opportunities to the villages. The efforts made in the district in this respect are as under :—

Year	Units set-up	Employment generated
1984-85	1,759	5,377
1985-86	352	—
1986-87	401	—
1987-88	224	—
1988-89	196	—
1989-90	212	—
1990-91	265	6,600
Total :		11,977

More details regarding incentive disbursed to RIS units are as follows :—

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Year		Seed money/ Margin money	Cash sub- sidy	Interest subsidy	Stamping & Regis- tration charges
1986-87	Number	11	14	28	—
	Amount	1.18	1.02	0.95	—
1987-88	Number	10	10	17	3
	Amount	1.23	0.98	1.62	0.01
1988-89	Number	21	22	—	—
	Amount	2.59	2.34	—	—
1989-90	Number	7	2	7	—
	Amount	0.76	0.32	0.60	—
1990-91	Number	Nil	5	15	—
	Amount	Nil	0.50	1.42	—

Industrial units absorb many unemployed youths. Government introduced many schemes under self-employment Youth Programme. More details are as under :—

No. of Units	Industries	Service	Business
1. No. of units set-up under self-employment to educated youth scheme (from inception)	1,488	469	1,181
2. Amount disbursed under self-employment scheme (Rs.)	32,456	8,296	15,721
3. Employment generated (No. of persons)	3,300	900	2,200

SOURCE OF POWER

Before the Independence, the district lacked facilities of hydel-power 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, 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, set 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 has been extended further by third unit of 60 MW.

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 is feeding 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 :—

Category	Connections as on March 31, 1991
Small Scale Industries	9,704
Medium Industries	823
Large Industries	565
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 total local people who were hesitant to take up manual work. The industrial labour for the expanding industrial activity at Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Palwal 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 Institutes 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), 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 daily wages of industrial workers have been as under :—

Category	Daily wages as on March 31, 1991	
	Rs.	P
1. Unskilled worker	33	45
2. Semi-skilled (A) Grade II	34	45
3. Semi-skilled Grade-I	35	40
4. Skilled 'A' Grade-II	36	75
5. Skilled 'B'	37	90
6. Highly skilled	40	20

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 and many large-scale units are providing medical, social, residential, recreational and other facilities to their employees.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

The development of industrial co-operatives is essential for democratic development of industries specially in the cottage and small scale sectors. Greater emphasis is laid on the development of industries through co-operatives. The co-operatives ensure that decentralisation of industry is accompanied by proper improvement of techniques of production, procurement of raw materials and marketing of finished goods.

The development of industrial co-operatives is looked after by Industrial Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies at Sub-divisional level. He is assisted by Industrial Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. As on March 31, 1991, there were two Assistant Registrars; one posted at Faridabad and other at Palwal. The whole industrial activities are controlled by Deputy Registrar, Gurgaon. The Assistant Registrar mainly organizes these cooperatives and obtains financial assistance for them.

The achievements made during 1985-86 to 1990-91 are as follows :

Year	No. of industrial co-operatives	Member-ship	Share capital	Working capital	Product	Sale
					(Rs. in lakhs)	
1985-86	141	1,829	21.41	58.46	—	—
1986-87	132	1,719	20.10	55.87	28.70	30.52
1987-88	124	1,620	19.86	49.31	26.47	30.08
1988-89	115	1,405	17.39	45.56	17.03	18.23
1989-90	108	1,292	16.90	39.49	21.52	21.86
1990-91	99	1,152	16.20	36.14	19.89	22.57

The industrial co-operative societies mainly confine to the activities pertaining to engineering works, furniture and wood articles, rubber works, agriculture, soap and allied, leather and foot wear, handloom and stone-crushing.

CHAPTER—VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND TRADE

INDEBTEDNESS AND MONEY-LENDING

Money-lending being very old and deep in the society-closely connected with agriculture is the serious problem of heavy rural indebtedness in modern India. As per the theory of Greek philosopher Aristotle, '*Man is social Being*'. He has to fulfil his basic needs through the medium of money. Indebtedness is a acute problem in rural areas, as the people in the country-side are mainly dependant on agriculture.

The Famine Report of 1879 indicated that the economic conditions of peasantry depended on various factors such as castes, size of family, sub-division of land, irrigation facilities, nature of soil and status of agriculturist. The causes of debt in the Palwal area of this district were generally 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.

In the Famine Report of 1879, the District Officer gave a detailed account about general economic condition of the agriculturists. The circumstances which determined the condition of a agriculturist in those days were as follows:

As a general rule, what ever be the nature of the soil he cultivated or the incidence of the revenue he paid, the caste of the agriculturist, which determined his habits and custom and natural disposition would determine economic condition. In those days he placed the Ahir Agriculturists at the first category and considered them most industrious, thrifty and prudent, though much of the land occupied by them was not of good quality. Despite the fact, they had, by unremitting toil, compelled the soil to yield them a wonderful amount of produce and had by prudent thrift kept themselves, and their land free from debt.

Next to them were Jat agriculturists who owned many villages in this district. Their land was very fertile and in the Palwal tahsil, where they formed the chief portion of the land-owning class, the incidence of the revenue had been hitherto extremely light. Still they were compelled by the circumstances to put themselves into debt and they could not keep their land free from mortgage.

Lastly, there were Meo-agriculturists, who lived so closely up to their income, and were negligent in developing the resources of their land in those days. The indulgence in unwarranted expenditure and the failure of harvests plunged them irretrievably into debt.

The District officer explained further about the conditions which deteriorated the economic balance of the agriculturists who were forced to contract debt. An extract from the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910 is reproduced here¹ :—

"The general condition of the agricultural population, then may be said to be painfully dependent on the seasons; all their income comes from the land. Where a land owner, besides the actual produce of his own separate holding, can count among his income the proceeds of hiring his cart between the busy times, or those of the sale of his ghi, he finds that in a year of drought even these are apt to fail him, for the difficulty of feeding his oxen and his buffaloes swallows up all the income they bring, and where a cultivator ekes out the produce of his field by his dues as a village menial or family priest, he finds the villagers, in seasons of scarcity, unable to pay him the full fee. The Jats of Palwal are now greatly protected against drought, but are in some danger of increasing their expenditure too fast, and losing some of their old industry and thrift; but they may be generally described as well off, especially the land owners. They can easily stand a year of scarcity, and will probably soon recover themselves, though even they are, like all agriculturists, apt to neglect payment of the principal, and even of the interest, of a debt once contracted; and often carelessly allow the sum noted against them in the village money-lender's books to grow and grow until they can have little hope of paying it off, the wily banker knowing it to be his interest not to press for ready payment, but to encourage his debtor deeper into the toils, until he has become completely at his mercy. When this is so with men having such advantages as the Jats of Palwal, what must it be with the Meos? Their condition is rapidly becoming hopeless. They live so literally from hand to mouth, carelessly contracting debt for marriage, funerals, and petty luxuries even in average years, that

¹ pp. 102-103.

when a year of drought comes they are thrown on the money-lender, who can make with them what terms he likes."

The general causes of debt 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 saved and killed his cattle and compelled to borrow to pay the revenue and support his family; neglect to pay the interest on debts already contracted, which rapidly multiplied, themselves.

During the assessment an attempt was made to ascertain in the area for the amount of unsecured debt due from the landowners. The estimate was only sought one but probably indicates fairly accurately the amount of unsecured debt due at the time it was made. In Palwal tahsil total amount of unsecured debt was Rs. 7,10,657.

Mortgages and sales of land

At the end of June, 1877, over six per cent of the cultivated area of the then Gurgaon district had been mortgaged in 20,000 separate transactions, to agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the proportion of 3 to 2 for a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ year's revenue. During the same period of eighteen months ending December 1878, 1.14 per cent of the cultivated area of the then Gurgaon district was sold at Rs. 14 per acre or 11 year's revenue of the land sold. The average area mortgaged in one transaction was seven acre, more than double the former average, and the proportion of mortgages of agriculturists and non-agriculturists respectively was 2 to 5, instead of the former proportion of 3 to 2.

The causes of enormous increase in the transfer of land are given in the para given below:—

"The cause of this enormous increase in the transfers of land, by which $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total cultivated area of the district changed hands in the course of a year and a half, is not far to seek. The almost entire failure of the rains of 1877 left the district destitute of the *Kharif* harvest and unable, from want of cattle and seed and seasonable moisture, to cultivate the ordinary extent of *Rabi*. Many of the people living from hand to mouth, especially the improvident Meos, were driven at once to the money-lender even before the first instalment of the new assessment became due; and as a through investigation into the rights of proprietors of land was just being completed, and the assessment for the next thirty years had been announced, it was possible to estimate with some certainty the value of land, and the money-lenders seem to have seized the opportunity to throw on the land

by way of mortgage not only the value of the cash and grain they then advanced but all outstanding debts, or to have cleared them all off by purchasing the land outright; so that the sum representing the new burden of the land does not represent new debt, but includes much debt that formerly appeared only in the books of the money-lenders."

The proportions of land mortgaged varied greatly in the different tahsils. In Palwal tahsil, which up to 1877 was lightly assessed and which suffered less from the drought of 1877-78 than other tahsils, 5 per cent had been mortgaged upto June 1877 for $1\frac{1}{2}$ year's revenue of the tahsil. During the following year and a half 2 per cent more was mortgaged for a fifth of a year's revenue only and very little land was sold. So that here at the end of 1878, only 7 per cent of the cultivated area was burdened with $1\frac{1}{2}$ year's revenue.

The mortgage went on steadily increasing during the decades ending 1889-90 and 1899-1900 in spite of the fact that these periods continued nearly as many good years as bad. In those days, there were two main classes of money-lenders i.e. agriculturists and non-agriculturists. The latter comprised *saraf*, *bantias* and *Sahukars*. The *Bantias* and *Sahukars* gave loans to zamindars mostly against lands on the basis of mortgage. As a result the lands began to be alienated from the zamindars to non-agriculturist-class. Then the Government seized the opportunity and land Alienation Acts were passed in order to restrict the transfer of land. For examples, the Punjab Land Alienation Act (1900) prohibited non-agricultural classes from buying land from agriculturists or taking land on mortgage for more than 20 years.

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 as avarious 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.

After 1902-03, inspite of bad seasons mortgage decreased, owing as previously stated, to the effect of the Land Alienation Act. In 1910, consideration money paid for the sales and mortgages was Rs. 5,37,084 and Rs. 20,44,532, respectively in Palwal tahsil and the amount of Rs. 7,10,657 was as a unsecured debt. The total sum of ascertained indebtedness of owners and occupancy tenants to creditors other than Government was Rs. 32,92,223.

It can not of course be claimed that the recorded consideration money of sales and mortgages accurately represents the value of the land transferred, but the figures are sufficiently accurate to give a rough idea of the total indebtedness of landowners and occupancy tenants to creditors other than Government. The *zamindars* of Palwal tahsil were least burdened with debt.

The rates of interest charged on ordinary unsecured loans to the agriculturists were 12, 24 and $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. Only borrowers of good status could secure loans at the lowest rate. The rate, when the loan was secured by pawned jewelry, was from 6 to 20 per cent; special terms were fixed for the loans for short periods, such as loan for seeds, purchase of bullocks or for payment of land revenue. Money-lenders in 1910 refused to accept interest for a short period than six months and compound interest were usually charged after six months on debts.

The Government adopted certain measures from time to time, to deal with the problem of indebtedness. The Usurious Loans Act consolidated and amended in 1918, tried to determine the legal maximum amount of interest recoverable. The Royal Commission on Agriculture reported in 1928 and recommended regulation of money lending and some of the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees recommended licensing of money lenders.

The Ballabgarh tahsil remained a part of Delhi district upto 1912. So money lending history of this area is summarized separately here.

The Settlement Officers wrote as follows in 1879:—

"The causes of indebtedness are not generally obscure; in order of importance they may generally be put as under:—

- (i) Expenses of marriages and funerals;
- (ii) Vicissitudes of season, as regards crops;
- (iii) Ill-luck with cattle and personal illness;
- (iv) Severity of Government revenues.

"The Government demand is inelastic and we have failed to teach the people, as yet to prevent the strain in bad years by fore-thought and thrift in good seasons. But the adjustment is generally accomplished though in a clumsy and costly manner. The money lender gives help in bad seasons and is repaid in good; the great cost is found in his exorbitant interest. If we push this further, we find that the "middle man" class is numerous; that it is favoured by superior intelligence and social

custom. And this brings us to what perhaps is not the greatest cause of indebtedness, strictly speaking, but the greatest cause of increase of indebtedness, viz the power of *bania* and money-lender over the *zamindars*."

The general condition thereof the proprietor might be described as moderately prosperous; there was little margin for him to fall back on in bad times, and his style of living was somewhat low; but the ordinary years and with ordinary expenses, he generally made his way. A marriage, a funeral or bad luck with his cattle brought him into difficulties but these too he might have extricated himself from in many cases. There was no reason to believe that legal fees were in a few instances the cause of embarrassment, if not of ruin.

The *Delhi District Gazetteer* 1912 contains the main causes of indebtedness. The details are as follows:—

"The debts can be attributed to the three main causes: (i) expenses incurred at weddings and funerals, (ii) bad harvests involving shortage of food for man and beast and consequent reduction in the number of cattle, (iii) litigation. To what extent the three causes, capitulated are severally responsible must be largely a matter of speculation, but it is clear that only the second is unavoidable, though it can be minimised by improvements and executive action in the direction of granting facilities for the import of grain and fodder. There is an apparent tendency to reduce unnecessary expenses at domestic festivals, but litigation must, until education has become far more general, be a potent factor in keeping the debt figures at high levels. A small debt for necessities is temporarily met by a deed which proves unconscionable; the parties drift into courts and sacred law of contract is upheld; the interested advice is given till the debtor has tried his luck in the highest court, the downfall is complete."

The standard rate of interest in Faridabad and Ballabgarh areas was Rs. 2 per cent per mensem or 24 per cent per year. If a *zamindar* is in good circumstances, he would obtain money on better terms; amongst themselves *zamindars* lent money at much lower rates, for example 12 per cent and since the Jats especially lent money freely if they had it, probably 18 per cent was a fair average. A somewhat peculiar locally known as *rahti* existed by which petty sums of cash were obtainable.

The passage of Land Alienation Act affected the money lending to some extent. The *zamindars* began to sell and mortgage their land to agriculturist-money lenders only just as much land as they did before the enactment. They obtained better prices showing that they had considerable resources of their own. In former days the money-lender used to be the alienee almost

as a matter of course, but in the richer tracts they were plenty of well-to-do Jats and other agriculturists who advanced money freely. The Act hit very hard the Bohras who were always anxious to become land owners.

As per survey of 1926-27, 41 per cent of the borrowings were against the land and remaining 59 per cent were unsecured in the then Gurgaon district. Of the latter, 35 per cent were for professional use and 65 per cent for personal requirements. 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 institutional credit agencies.

In 1930, the per centage of credit from Government and the institutional credit agencies were the highest in the state due to rural uplift schemes in the area which succeeded to some extent in reducing the emphasis on expenditure for personal and social reasons. The numerous needs necessitating the incurring debts were listed below :

1. Payment of landleases and land revenue
2. Taking land on mortgage
3. Purchase of land
4. Redemption of land
5. Purchase of seed, cattle fodder and setting-up persian wheel
6. Building
7. Litigation
8. Living expenses
9. Miscellaneous

Other factors like general ignorance of the people, their improvidence, the habit of pestering 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.

The *zamindars* usually disposed of whatever little surplus produce there was to the money lending classes residing in a few large villages of Ballabgarh tahsil and running accounts were kept with them. Dhauj, Fatehpur Biloch, Tigaon and Mohana were some important marts set-up by money-lenders. It was only when harvests were plentiful that bigger markets attracted the produce from distant areas.

The following statement compares the sale (in percentages of cultivated

area) in each circle of Ballabgarh tahsil:—

Circle	Sold since settlement		
	To agri- culturists	To non- agricul- turists	Total
1	2	3	4
<i>Khadar</i>	16.2	1.5	17.7
<i>Bangar</i>	18.6	3.4	22.0
<i>Dabar</i>	7.3	0.2	7.5

The large percentage of sale in the *Khadar* circle was due to the precarious nature of the cultivation and the weakness and property of proprietary body particularly Rajputs and Tagas who were almost at the end of their resources. Besides, 34.2 per cent of the total area sold was by the Government, Ingram Estate and other non-agriculturists. In the *Bangar* also more than half the sold land was alienated by Government and non-agriculturists—Mahajam, Kaisths and Khattris. The non-agriculturists classes were gradually divesting themselves of the agricultural land as it no longer "lays the golden egg" and they were probably able to invest their capital into more productive investments. The tenants with their growing consciousness refused to be rack-rented and bullied even when debts were due from them, for the Agrarian Acts had taken the sting out of the hitherto dreaded threats of being drawn into ruinous litigation. From among agricultural tribes in the *Bangar* Rajputs, Brahmans and Bilochs had lost their land to other-tribes in 1938 and Jats had gained about 4,000 acres most from Government, Mahajans and Brahmans. In the *Dabar* circle, the transfers by sale were not serious. Jats, Rajputs and Chamars had acquired land from Government and Gujars from Syeds and Rajputs.

The position of percentage with regard to mortgaged lands in Ballabgarh tahsil is as under:—

Circle	Mortgaged		
	To agricul- turists	To others	Total
1	2	3	4
<i>Khadar</i>	24.8	4.4	20.2
<i>Bangar</i>	21.1	3.9	25.0
<i>Dabar</i>	33.2	3.8	37.0
Tahsil	25.3	4.0	29.3

Mortgages were serious in the *Dabar* circle where holdings were small and the success of cropping was dependent on very heavy rains. Besides, some of the tribes, with small holdings, like Meos who owned about one-fourth of land in this circle and Gujars who owned a little more were in the habit of mortgaging land freely. In the *Khadar* also the holdings were small but the land being inferior, credit could not easily be obtained by mortgaging land and sales were very frequent. The mortgages were generally among the same tribes except in *Khadar* where the improvident Rajputs had not been able upto 1942 to extricate themselves from the grip of Mahajans.

The details regarding the mortgage and redemptions of the cultivated area in acres (Ballabgarh tahsil) during 1912-1913 to 1936-37 are as follows:—

Year	Cultivated land in acres	
	Mortgages	Redemp- tions
1	2	3
1912-13 to 1916-17	11,852	9,750
1917-18 to 1921-22	9,625	10,744
1922-23 to 1926-27	11,927	11,898
1927-28 to 1931-32	9,660	4,966
1932-33 to 1936-37	7,274	3,512

In 1921, there was considerable expansion of credit. The general economic depression that followed about 1927 was accompanied in this area by a series of bad harvests; debts, both principal and interest, began to accumulate and the creditors had to be content with whatever they could lay hold on in satisfaction of the sums due to them. This explains the high land value recorded between 1927-28 to 1936-37.

The total ascertainable debt of the Ballabgarh tahsil was:—

Debts	Rs.
Secured by mortgages of proprietary or occupancy rights	40,27,823
Due to co-operative societies upto 31st July, 1941	2,11,533
Due to Govt. on account of <i>taccavi</i> loans upto 31st March, 1942	2,88,027
Total	45,22,383

No accurate estimates of the floating indebtedness of the tahsil but inquiries from village to village done by the then Settlement Officer elicited the following information :—

	Rs.
Due to agriculturist money-lenders	2,75,006
Due to non-agriculturist money-lenders	8,08,108

This was probably an under-estimate as in many villages the zamindars had no intention of paying their debts and they were, therefore, reluctant to disclose them. The debt worked out in those days was :—

	Total debt	Excluding floating debt
	Rs.	Rs.
Per head of population	57	46
Per cultivated acre	48	39

The proximity of Delhi should have given the people of this tahsil considerable miscellaneous resources of income but traditional habits and conservatism combined with poverty and lack of co-operative spirit were great obstacles in the way of their initiating new ventures. Profitable things like dairy farming, vegetables gardening and poultry keeping had never been undertaken on an organized scale. Except for about half a dozen Gujar villages in the north who lived on resources other than agriculture, the rest of the tahsil had no miscellaneous income.

Sale and mortgage of land in Palwal tahsil during last settlement (1942)

The Jats predominated in the *Bangar* circle of which they owned almost half the cultivated area during the period under reference. They were not as vigorous and hardworking as the Ballabgarh Jats, but still ranked as first class cultivators in the tahsil. The introduction of canal irrigation made them lazy ; and malaria which was scourge of the country side after heavy rain sapped their vitality. Brahmans who were an important tribe in both the circles (*Bangar* and *Khadar*) were nearly all of the Gaur class and were fairly good cultivators. The Gujars and Meos as cultivators were more efficient than Brahmans. The Rajputs who owned the largest area in the *Khadar* were very poor cultivators, mostly in debt and in very poor circumstances. They lost some 400 acres in the *Bangar* circle to Jats and Gujars, but they acquired by purchase a little over 1,500 acres that belonged at time to the Ingram Estate. The Sayyids, Bilochs and Pathans did little cultivation themselves and were in a miserable plight, particularly

as it was difficult for them to find employment in subordinate services, a factor on which they formerly depended more than on land, for livelihood.

Ten villages in the *Bangar* circle were the property of the Ingram Estate which after the death of Mrs. Ingram Wati owned by a trust created by her will. The estate was looked after by a European Manager who lived in Tappa Bilochpur and was extremely well managed and highly developed. On whole village and parts of three other villages were also owned in the *Khadar* but at the land yield little income, it was disposed of by sale mostly to the Rajput tenants during the life time of Mrs. Ingram. The tenants in the estate were Gujars and Meos.

Mallahs known as Dhinwars owned land in several villages but mostly worked as tenants. Apart from the members of the proprietary body, Chamars and Gadrias also cultivated land in the *Bangar* circle as tenants.

In the *Bangar* circle sales were about the same as during the period of the previous settlement and were insignificant. Nearly three-fourths of the acquisition by non-agriculturists was at the expense of Sayyids, Biloches, Sheikh Siddiqis and Sheikh Osmanis who being indifferent cultivators could not get much out of the land and lived beyond their means. Except those, Rajputs, Tagors (Muslims) and Mughals who alienated land to other tribes, mostly Jats, the sales were generally among the tribes themselves. In the then Palwal tahsil, Meos were the only Muslim tribe who extended their possessions by purchase from the Jats, Biloches and Sheikh Osmanis and in the *Khadar* from Rajputs.

The large percentage of sales in the *Khadar* was illustrative of the highly unstable agricultural conditions existing there. More than half the sales were by non-resident owners—Ingram Estate and Mahajans—who found the tract too precarious for land to be a paying proposition. The rest of the sales were mostly by Rajputs and Mallahs due to sheer poverty.

In the *Bangar* circle, the area under mortgage increased from 17.2 per cent of cultivation at settlement to 27.7 per cent and alarming increase for a tract of which more than 42 per cent of the cultivated area was protected by canal or well irrigation. More than 58 per cent of the mortgages were by Jats many of whose villages in the canal area acquired a reputation for extravagance.

The mortgage area in *Khadar* circle had not increased to much extent since settlement and was small as compared with the area sold ; this was due to the fact that for outsiders the land was worthless without tenants to cultivate it and the residents already had more land than they, with limited resources, could manage. More than half the mortgages were by Rajputs and most of the rest were by Biloches and Mallahs.

The following table contains the details regarding the sales and mortgages of land during the period from 1909-10 to 1940-41 :—

Period	Sales		Mortgages	
	Area acres	Price per cultivated area (Rs.)	Area acres	Mortgage Monthly per cultivated area (Rs.)
1909-10—1911-12	1,031	61	6,562	65
1912-13—1916-17	2,330	89	11,751	77
1917-18—1921-22	3,268	101	11,850	87
1922-23—1926-27	2,364	149	12,724	122
1927-28—1931-32	1,990	211	11,929	121
1932-33—1936-37	2,107	125	8,871	85
1937-38—1940-41	1,905	129	6,202	80

A note-worthy feature was that transfers by sales were heaviest during the three quinquenniums—1912-13 to 1926-27, a period of good harvests and rising prices. During such period that the thrifty and hardworking cultivators got an opportunity to add to his holding at the expense of his lazy and improvident neighbour.

Efforts were made at village inspections to collect statistics of unsecured debts which amounted to Rs. 7,81,020 in Palwal tahsil. The debts of the tahsil during 1941-42 were as follows :—

	Rs.
(i) Secured mortgage if proprietary and occupancy rights	58,51,216
(ii) Due to co-operative societies up to 31st July, 1941	5,50,355
(iii) Due to Government on account of <i>taccavi</i> loans upto 31st March, 1942	1,54,208
Unsecured debts	
(i) Due to agriculturists	1,35,808
(ii) Due to non-agriculturists	5,95,212
Total :	72,86,799

Incidence worked out	Total debts	Excluding ¹ floating debts
	Rs.	Rs.
Per head population	46	41
Per cultivated area	39	35

Money-lending in Urban areas

By the end of 19th century, there were no big cities in this district. The people of these towns (Ballabgarh and Palwal) were dependent on the money-lenders who charged exorbitant rates of interest.

In 1938, the usual interest charged by the 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 was from 12 per cent to 24 per cent per annum.

Efforts made by the Govt. to handle this problem

Government made vigorous efforts to tackle the problem of indebtedness. The business of 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. The Haryana Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1989 also handles/tackles the problem of indebtedness to a greater extent.

Despite the fact, private money-lender is still the most important source of loans for the rural population. In cities and towns, committee system is prevalent. Each member has to contribute equal share and the highest bidder gets the amount. The profit in the process is shared by all. Even the small traders arrange this committee system and fulfil their social and economic needs.

GENERAL CREDIT FACILITIES

The land improvements for which loans were granted took the shape of wells. Advances were not made with any regularity but made with profusion after years of drought. During 1901-2, the Ballabgarh tahsil received

1. *Assessment Report Gurgaon District (Palwal Tehsil)*, 1942, P. 17.

loans to the extent of Rs. 37,510 under the Agriculturists Loans Act, *zamindars* could obtain advances for the purchase of seed or plough cattle. By 1912, Ballabgarh tahsil had no agricultural banks and societies for loan purpose.

Prior to Independence, the indigenous banking accounted for most of the borrowings. The credit policy of the Government had been re-oriented to provide maximum financial aid to the farmers.

Besides giving credit facilities in the form of taccavi loans and loans under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, Government is promoting co-operative credit societies to discharge the responsibilities of development programmes particularly in the agricultural sector. Govt. waived a large amount of loan under the loan-waiving scheme. Thus the farmers benefited very much.

In addition to the co-operative agencies, Haryana Village and Khadi Board advances loans and credit facilities in rural areas for the promotion of small industries. Haryana Village and Khadi Board advanced a sum of Rs. 5,58,285 as on March 31, 1991.

The loans are also advanced for the promotion of industry by the Haryana Financial Corporation, which granted in the form of loan a sum of Rs. 52 lakhs as on March 31, 1991 in the district.

Joint Stock Banks

Since the nationalisation of banks (July 19, 1969), banks have been playing an important role in ameliorating the economic conditions of the district. The various banks are operating their branches in the district. The details given below cover the main branches in the district :—

Banks	Places
1. State Bank of India	Palwal, Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Hathin, Hassangarh
2. Syndicate Bank	Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Hodal, Palwal, Hassanpur
3. Punjab National Bank	Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Hodal, Palwal, Mewla, Mahrajpur, Hassanpur
4. State Bank of Patiala	Hodal Mandi, Palwal
5. The Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	Hassanpur

During seventies, the commercial banks re-oriented their lending policies and procedures from security-oriented to production-oriented, class banking to mass banking and credit worthiness to repaying capacity. It was a great step towards redressing the pressure of money-lenders in rural areas.

During 1990-91, the commercial banks advanced loans¹ in the rural sector and industrial sector in the district. Besides it, the Government extended other subsidies to the entrepreneurs in the district.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT

The co-operative movement was started with the enactment of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1907 and the subsequent Act of 1912. It had the main object of providing relief to the rural peasantry from heavy burden of indebtedness. It gained momentum with the subsequent Acts of 1954 and 1961. The co-operative institutions competed with the commercial banks in mobilising the savings of the people and also provided credit, especially to the farming sector. These institutions met the credit requirements of small farmers under the Small Farmers' Development Agency Programme.

In 1991, there were 157 agricultural credit societies and 56 non-agricultural credit societies in the district. The former included agricultural multi-purpose societies and agricultural service societies with the membership of 83,273. These provide 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 credit 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. Their membership stood at 12,813 at the end of June, 1991.

The financial position of these societies along with short and medium term loans advanced during 1991 was as follows :—

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As on 30-6-1991	
	Agricultural credit societies	Non-agricultural credit societies
Working capital	1,188.79	171.21
Deposits	17.68	108.70
Owned funds	211.95	56.19
Loans advanced during the year (1990-91)	706.79	171.*09
Share capital	159.96	48.96

1. The details are in the Chapter of Industries.

Central Co-operative Banks.—In the undivided Gurgaon district, the branches of Central Co-operative Bank, Gurgaon introduced in the Faridabad area were : Ballabgarh in 1954 ; Palwal in 1960; Hathin and Faridabad in 1969 and Hodel in 1971. In June, 1991, there was only one central co-operative bank in the district, which was known as Faridabad Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. There were 18 branches of this bank.

The co-operative central banks have three sources of funds, own share capital and reserves, deposits from the public and co-operative societies and loans from the State Co-operative Bank. The main task of the banks are to lend village primary societies and mobilise the deposits. Banks issue short and medium term loans and also provide financial assistance to primary societies for seasonal agricultural operation and marketing of crops.

The position of central co-operative banks in Faridabad district is as follows :—

Particulars	Position as on 30th June, 1991
	(Rs. in lakhs)
Share capital	146.20
Working capital	2063.54
Deposits	1607.80
Loans Advanced	
(i) Short Term	1132.05
(ii) Medium Term	153.37

Primary Land Development Banks.— land development banks (previously known as land mortgage banks) were set up for the purpose of providing long term credit to farmers. The land development banks were organized at Palwal and Ballabgarh in 1968. These banks obtain their funds from share capital, reserves, deposits and issue of bonds. These banks advance loans to the farmers for the promotion of land.

Progress of primary land development banking as on March 31, 1991 was as follows:—

Details	
(i) Number	5
(ii) Membership	26,095
(iii) Working capital (Rs. in lakhs)	2587.64
(iv) Loan advanced (Rs. in lakhs)	342.29

INSURANCE

Prior to 1956, there were agencies of various private insurance companies transacting life insurance business besides relating to fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance. With the nationalisation of 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. Subsequently, in 1975 general insurance business was separated from life insurance and General Insurance Corporation of India was formed.

L. I. C. took up life business in 1956, whereas its sub-office was opened in 1962 at Palwal. The Palwal sub-office was shifted to Faridabad in 1964 and was upgraded as branch office.

Life Insurance.—Life insurance schemes have succeeded in mobilizing the savings of the people. In 1990-91, a business mobilized of Rs. 480.68 crores with 1,03,399 policy-holders. There were 233 development officers and 6,609 agents in the district.

General Insurance.—After the separation from Life Insurance, General Insurance Corporation of India was established. The corporation carries its business in the district through its subsidiary companies; Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., the National Insurance Co. Ltd. and the United India Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.

Now a days, the insurance has reached every domain of life. It is ranging from fire to vehicles. All vehicles are insured to a great extent.

SMALL SAVINGS

National Savings offer a complete plan of savings to all types of investors and savers, regular assets, investment of accumulative savings for earning annual interest or compound rate of interest, alongwith capital, on maturity encashment, retirement, etc.

Post Office Savings Banks, cumulative time deposits, recurring deposits (1—year, 2—year, 3—year, 5—year time deposit), 7—year National Savings Certificates, 15—year Public Provident Fund, 6—year National Savings Certificates, 10—year Social Security Certificate, etc. constitute Small Savings Schemes. These schemes were introduced to instil the savings habit among people and to mobilise resources for a developing economy and at the same time these give them an opportunity to build capital assets out of their savings. In addition to other functions, the small savings in rural and urban areas are also mobilised through the post offices.

The Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Post Offices and District Savings Officer are jointly controlling authorities of savings schemes in the district.

For the promotion of small savings, the National Saving Organisation has posted a District Saving Officer at Faridabad. The other schemes of small savings are discussed below:—

School Savings Bank Scheme (Sanchayika).—The scheme has been prevailing in the district for many years. Almost all schools are covered under this scheme. Under this scheme all the students are encouraged to be enrolled to save something towards small savings.

Pay-Roll Savings Groups.—This scheme is a boon for the fixed income-group and salaried persons. It is popular among the workers in the organised sector. District saving officer persuades employers and employees in the public and private sectors to start pay roll savings group in their establishments. Under this scheme, the regular deduction is made from the salary of the employee and is further credited to recurring deposit/cumulative time deposit accounts at the post office.

This scheme develops the habit of savings and fulfils the needs of short time necessity. By contributing small amount under this scheme, they are paid back a handsome and attractive amount.

Mahila Pradhan Kshetraya Bachat Yojana.—The formerly known as Area Savings Leader Authorised Agency was introduced on 1st April, 1972. Under this scheme only women workers were authorised within a specified area for canvassing the deposits under C. T. D. /R. D. accounts. Such workers earn commission at the rate of 4 per cent of the deposits mobilised by them.

Standardised Agency system.—Individual and registered organisations are appointed as authorised agents under the Standardised Agency System for National Savings Schemes such as time deposits accounts and National Savings Certificates in post offices. They contact the investors, convince

them for deposits, collect money from them and deposit the collected amount in the post office. They help the investors at the time of withdrawal also. They are paid commission on the business booked through them.

Extra Departmental Branch Post Masters.—Till the beginning of 1973-74, some of them were authorised as agents under agency system but afterward they were allowed to conduct small savings in the rural areas and help the villagers in mobilising the savings. They are paid commission at the rate of 2 per cent for long term security and 1 per cent on the net savings bank deposits at the end of March.

The scheme of small savings has become very popular among the masses. During 1991 net receipt of small savings was 1,60,701 thousands. The details of other schemes operating under small savings are as under :—

Name of the scheme	Net receipt (Rs. in thousand)
1	2
(i) Encashment of old certificates	(—)71,524
(ii) Post office savings bank deposits	(—)3,225
(iii) Cumulative time deposits	(—)1,582
(iv) <i>Kisan Vikas Patra</i>	61,830
(v) National Small Savings accounts	51,874
(vi) Monthly income scheme	7,032
(vii) 6—year national savings certificate	
(viii issue)	52,077
(viii) Time deposit (1—year)	2,088
(ix) Time deposit (2—year)	104
(x) time deposit (3—year)	708
(xi) Time deposit (5—year)	15,904
(xii) 5—year recurring deposits	6,740
(xiii) GPF fixed deposits	19,887
(xiv) National Development Bonds/ <i>Indira Vikas Patra</i>	18,790

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

During the early period of Mughal rule, gold *mohars* and silver rupees were both current in Northern India. The rise of numerous independent

kingdoms on the break-up of the Mughal Empire led to the introduction of a multiplicity of coins, as the issue of coins was regarded as one of the insignia of sovereignty. It has been estimated that as many as 994 different types of coins, of both gold and silver, were current in India.

Its disadvantages for purpose of trade and commerce were obvious, and the East India Company tried to solve the difficulty by issuing both gold and silver coins with a definite legal ratio, weight and fineness. But owing to fluctuations in the value of the two metals, it proved exceedingly difficult to maintain legal ratio between the two types of coins. Gradually the gold *mohar* being undervalued, disappeared.

In 1841, an attempt was made to reintroduce gold coins, and gold *mohars* were accepted for public payments at the rate of fifteen rupees to a *mohar*. But price of gold fell owing to the discoveries of the metal in Australia and California in 1848-1849. Lord Dalhousie definitely abandoned the experiment of 1841. Gold was thus given up as a medium of exchange. But this led to the scarcity of money, and trade suffered. Several proposals were made to introduce a gold currency in India, instead of silver, but no effect was given to them till day.

During 1908, coinage included 1 rupee (silver) 8 anna piece; 4—anna piece, 1 anna and paise. The change in the currency and coinage was affected during the Independent India.

Upto 1957, the coinage was as under:—

- (i) Silver rupee, $\frac{1}{2}$ — rupee, $\frac{1}{4}$ — rupee and $\frac{1}{8}$ rupee;
- (ii) Quaternary alloy rupee, $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee;
- (iii) Nickel rupee, $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee;
- (iv) Cupronickel 8 anna, 4 anna, 2 anna, 1 anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna;
- (v) Nickel Brass 2 anna, 1 anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna;
- (vi) Copper double pice, single pice half pice and pie; and
- (vii) Bronzes single pice, half pice and pie.

An anna was equal to 4 pice or 12 pies and a pice was equal to 3 pies.

From April 1, 1957, the decimal system of coinage was introduced in the country. This system has made the calculation easy and simple. Now a rupee consists of 100 paise with different coins of the denomination of 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 paise. Now currency notes are issued in the denomination of rupees 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The chief marts were Palwal and Hodal. The opening of the Agra-

Delhi Chord Railway and the establishment of cotton mills at these towns increased the trade of this area. They were, however, rather overshadowed by much larger town of Kosi which drew much of the trade.¹

There were cotton-ginning factories both at Palwal and Hodal which bought cotton direct from the cultivators and both these towns being on the railway made excellent marts for the disposal of surplus produce. Wheat, rice, salt and *gur* were the chief necessities imported, while cotton, cotton-seed, rape, gram, tobacco, *ghee* and saltpetre were the chief exports in Palwal and Hodal areas in 1908. The cotton went to the mills at Palwal and Hodal and after being cleaned and pressed was sent down to Bombay in 1910. The oil seeds were exported to Bombay and gram to Delhi.

The chief markets were Ballabgarh and Faridabad but a good deal of the *Khadar* produce went across the river to Dankaur in the Bulandshahr district of the then United Provinces. Some villages in the north (Ballabgarh tahsil) dealt with markets in the Delhi Province and those in south with Palwal. *Zamindars* usually disposed of whatever little surplus produce there to the money-lending classes residing in a few large villages and running accounts were kept with them. Dauj, Fatehpur Biloch, Tigaon and Moari were some of the important marts set-up by money lenders in 1942. It was only when harvests were plentiful that the bigger markets attracted the produce from distant areas.

As per *Assessment Report of Ballabgarh Tahsil*, 1942 goats were kept by Gujars and Meos in large number along the hill side in the *Dabar*, mostly for the Delhi markets.

The chief internal markets were Hodal, Palwal and Hassanpur. There were cotton-ginning factories at Hodal and Palwal which attracted a large portion of the surplus produce of the tahsil. The external markets were:

- (i) Mathura district (United Provinces) —Kosi
- (ii) Bulandshahr district (United Province)—Jewar, Raghupura and Dankor
- (iii) Ballabgarh tahsil—Ballabgarh
- (iv) Gurgaon tahsil—Sohna

A comment regarding the trade in those days (1942) is as follows :—

“Jewar, Raghupura and Dankor take the trade of the *Khadar* area to the north-east; Sohna and Ballabgarh only served a few villages on the border.

1. *Assessment Report of the Palwal Tehsil*, 1907-8, P. 12.

Kosi is a big market and takes all the trade of the southern portion of the tahsil at the expense of Hodal of which the traders have, unfortunately for the district, acquired a reputation for petty-mindedness and unfair dealings."

The cultivation of *mehndi* or Rewna (*lawsenia inermis*) in the northern *Bangar* tract of the then Ballabgarh tahsil acquired an importance and reputation deserves special notice. In 1942, the development of *mehndi* cultivation was largely due to the enterprise of the trading community of Faridabad who financed the cultivation in the beginning and was shrewd enough to secure permanent leases. Faridabad had then become the centre of the *mehndi* trade with a number of up-to-date grinding mills. The leaves were ground into fine dust and were generally adulterated with sand and mustard oil. For a number of years, Turkey and Arab countries were the chief importers but for years preceding the Second World War, there was a good demand for the produce from European countries also for use in the manufacture of vegetable dyes, scents, etc. After the last Great War, the price of *mehndi* rose up to Rs. 24 per *maund* but by 1942 owing to limited demand and extended cultivation, the price varied between Rs. 4 to 8 per *maund*.

As already mentioned, the *mehndi* crop is abundantly grown in the areas of Faridabad and around village Hassanpur in Hodal block. Its cultivation increased with the provision of irrigation facilities and this led to the establishment of more and more *mehndi* grinding mills. 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 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.

There is ample scope for installation of a *mehndi* crushing and extraction plant on medium scale basis at Faridabad.

Potato locally known as *alu* is grown through out the district. Its cultivation on large scale was taken up after the initiation of the N. E. S. programme in Faridabad after Independence. It is note worthy 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.

The following table gives town-wise details about the import and export of three most important commodities: --

Town	Commodities imported	Commodities exported
Ballabgarh	Rice Cotton Cement	Wheat Oil Mustard seed

1	2	3
Faridabad Old	Foodgrains Chemicals <i>Khandsari</i>	
Faridabad Township	Leather Cotton	Leaf spring Bicycle parts Automatic parts
Hodal	*Timber Stone Ghi (vanaspati)	Pulses wheat Barley
Palwal	Sugar Cloth General merchandise	Mustard oil Red chilly Vegetables

With the increase in transport and communication 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. The various items of export, the units manufacturing these and the countries to which these items are exported during 1990-91 are listed below:

Items of export	Name of manufacturing units	Countries to which exported
1	2	3
	(At Ballabgarh)	
Tyres and tubes	Goodyear India Ltd.	Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Singapore, Ethiopia
	(At Faridabad)	
Flasks	Hindustan Vacuum Glass Ltd.	Middle-east Countries, Ceylon, Turkey
Industrial air conditioning and refrigeration equipment	Frick India Ltd.	U. A. R., Kuwait
Tractor and scooter parts	1. Escorts Ltd. 2. Escorts Tractor Ltd. 3. Eicher Tractor (India) Ltd.	Nepal

1	2	3
Carbon paper and ribbons	Bharat Carbon and Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd.	
Refrigeration equipment and compressors	1. Kelvinator of India Ltd. 2. K. G. Khosla & Co. (P) Ltd.	Australia, Burma, Afghanistan
Hydraulic brake repair kits and fuel oil kits	Devis and White India Ltd.	U. A. R., Iran
Spring leaves	1. Motoren Industries 2. Kobe Suspension	Afghanistan, Kenya
Gaskets	Payen Talbros (p) Ltd.	Middle-East Countries, Turkey, Lebanon, Sudan, Phillipine
Oil -seals and brake-hoses	Super Seals (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Middle-East countries, Turkey, Lebanon Sudan, Phillipine
Hand-tools	Gedore Tools (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Throughout the World
Auto electrical parts	Prostolite of India Ltd.	Iran, U. A. R.
Tractor parts	Bolton India Ltd.	Afghanistan
Horn, head lamps etc.	Sharco Industries (P) Ltd.	Afghanistan, Iran
Electrical motors	Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd.	Thailand, U. A. R., Singapore, Iran, Africa
Auto parts	1. Lloyds Tools India 2. Ottino Engg. Corporation 3. Luck Auto Ancillary Ltd.	Iran, Afghanistan
Cycle parts	Midland Cycle and Motor Industries	Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Arab countries
Syringes	Hindustan Syringes (P) Ltd.	Ceylon, Nepal, Middle-East countries

1	2	3
Steel tubes	Jatindra Steel and Tubes Ltd.	Middle-East countries, Singapore, Nepal, Ceylon
Motor fans	American Universal Electric (India) Ltd.	Egypt, Middle-East countries, Nepal, Ceylon
Looking glass	Atul Glass Industries (P) Ltd.	
Air conditioners, coolers and heaters	Electronics Ltd.	Nepal
Cotton yarn	Usha Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.	Ceylon, Nepal
Glazed pottery	Hitkari Potteries (P) Ltd.	Ceylon, Nepal
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
Medicines	R. K. Phorhia Pvt. Ltd.	Bahrain, Arabian Gulf Countries
Synthetic Resins	Dujodwala Industry	Ceylon, Burma
Shoes (Sports)	Bhogals D.L.F. Industrial Estate	Middle-East countries, U.S.A., U.K., East Africa
Carpets	Bharat Carpets Ltd.	U.S.S.R., Poland,
Machine tools	1. Ameteeep Machine Tools Pvt. Ltd. 2. Beco Engg. Pvt. Ltd.	Tanzania, Malaysia

1	2	3
Auto and ancillary equipment, head-lamps, lamps etc.	J. M. A. Industries Ltd.	Yugoslavia, Malaysia, Germany, U. K.
A. C. C. / A. C.S. R. Conductors	Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd.	Bangla Desh
Silicon devices	Continental Devices India Ltd.	
Railway tract testing machines	Plasser and Theisner Pvt. Ltd.	Middle-East countries
Clutch plates	Clutch Auto Ltd.	Kenya
Auto metres	Auto Molur (P) Ltd.	Gulf countries
Printing machines	Printers House (P) Ltd.	Bangla Desh, Spain, Abu Dhabi
Oil Mill machinery carburetors	United Oil Mill Machinery	Yemen, Ceylon, Ghana
Fuel pumps	Injecto (P) Ltd. Faridabad	Yemen, Ceylon
U.F. moulding power	Nuchem Plastics Ltd.	Middle-East countries
Bicycle free-wheels	1. Free Wheels India Ltd. 2. M.L. Manchanda & Co.	European countries Austria
C. I. pipes and fittings	Hind Ispat (P) Ltd.	U. A. R.
Pressure die castings	Oswal Engg. & General Works	Kuwait
Medicines and pharmaceuticals	Cure Well India	Bulgaria
Braiding machines	Sidha Engg. Works	U. K.
Agricultural implements	1. D.S. Diesel (P) Ltd. 2. Sethi Industrial Corporation 3. Agricultural Implements Mfg. Co.	Middle-East countries
Silver mica plates	J.V. Electronics (P) Ltd.	Middle-East countries
Printed cotton cloth	East India Cotton Mfg. Co.	U.S.S.R.

Regulated markets.—The economic development of a predominately agricultural area depends mainly on an efficient system of marketing of farm produce. Keeping this end in view, Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961, was passed and it provided for the establishment of markets for agricultural produce. Each village 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 weighment are done. Each market has a principal market yard besides some sub-market yards are in town itself or in the adjacent villages. Some of the sub-market yards are occasionally prescribed for special commodities to facilitate smooth working.

Market committees are constituted for the markets and these comprise representatives of the area. Some important details as on March 31, 1991 regarding the regulated markets are given below:—

Sr. No.	Regulated Market and the year in which regulated	Sub Market yards	Main arrivals
1	2	3	4
1.	Faridabad (1962)	—	Wheat, gram, barley mustard oil, <i>Gur Shakkar</i> and vegetables
2.	Ballabgarh (1950)	1. Mohna 2. Fatehpur Biloch	Wheat, gram, barley, mustard <i>Gur, bajra, Jawar, Khandsari</i> and Maize
3.	Palwal (1941)	1. Hathin 2. Mundkola	Wheat, gram, <i>sarson</i> , barley <i>Gur</i> and Paddy
4.	Hodal (1950)	—	Wheat, gram, barley, mustard seed, <i>bajra, Sarson, Moong, Gur Shakkar</i> and Paddy
5.	Hassanpur (1983)	—	Wheat, Gram and <i>Sarson</i>

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. Uniform market rates have been prescribed in all the market committees.

As on March 31, 1991, the average number of villages served for regulated

market in the district was 85. During the same period average area served per regulated market was 552 sq. kilometres.

CATTLE FAIRS

Cattle fair is held at Hajipur (Palwal tahsil on (i) *Phagun Sudi Saptami*, (ii) *Ashad Badi Panchami* and (iii) *Bhadon Sudi Duj*. Good quality cows, oxen, buffaloes and camels were brought in these fairs for sale. Traders from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh gathered to find their best buys.

During 1985-86, the income and expenditure of this fair were Rs. 4,351 and Rs. 2,092, respectively. Since 1986, the Government decided to discontinue the cattle fairs being uneconomical.

The income accrued and expenditure incurred at the fairs were proportionately divided between the Government and the samities.

Co-operation in Trade.—The District Wholesale Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society Limited, Faridabad conducts wholesale business. The primary marketing societies operate the wholesale business and also provide facilities to their members by renting or owning godowns and thereby facilitate grant of advances against pledge of produce and sale of member's produce. They act as an agency of the Govt. for procuring agricultural produce and distributing the agricultural inputs like improved seeds and fertilizers. In 1990-91, there were following co-operative and marketing-cum-processing societies in the district :—

- (i) The Ballabgarh Co-operative Marketing Society Limited, Ballabgarh;
- (ii) The Palwal Co-operative Marketing Society Limited, Palwal;
- (iii) The Hodal Co-operative Marketing Society Limited, Hodal.

The Membership of these marketing societies consists of primary societies and individual members. The membership, share capital and working capital of these marketing societies were as under in 1990-91 :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Nature of the society	No.	Member-ship	Share capital	Working capital
1	2	3	4	5
District whole sale society	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Marketing societies	2	1,616	3.40	24.60
Marketing-cum-processing society	1	370	0.53	00.08

Consumers Co-operative 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, Co-operative Primary Consumers Store was opened at Palwal.

These stores perform an important function by making available to the consumers their daily requirements like sugar, rice, kerosene, bicycle tyres, safety razor blades, vegetable ghee, wheat *atta* at reasonable rates.

The progress as regards membership, owned funds and working capital of the stores as on March 31, 1991 is as under:—

Central Consumer stores	2
Membership	8 thousand
Owned funds	20.54
Share capital	
(i) Held by Govt.	Rs. 15.39
(ii) Held by others	Rs. 1.21
Working capital	Rs. in lakhs Rs. 19.35
Value of sales	Rs. 105.09
Stores showing profit (No. 1)	1
Profit	Rs. 0.19

State Trading

Major fluctuations in prices of foodgrains led to state trading. The state agencies entered the market for purchase and sale of foodgrains at appropriate stages so as to strengthen its power to influence the course of prices and to prevent anti-social activities like hoarding and profiteering from getting the upper hand.

For distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities initially the government started a net work of fair price shops in urban and rural areas. With a view to ensure availability of wheat, rice and sugar in the open market for consumption by the general public, the government promulgated the Punjab Foodgrains Licencing Order, 1964 and Punjab Rice Dealers Licencing Order, 1964 which required dealers to obtain licences for storage and sale of these commodities. The government further promulgated the wheat Licencing and Price Control Order, 1973 and introduced state trading in wheat. Under the licencing order, no person could store for sale more than five quintals of wheat without obtaining a licence. Further a dealer could not at any one time stock more than 250 quintals of wheat if he is a retailer or a *chakki* owner

(flour mill owner) and not more than one thousand quintals if he was a wholesaler. The state government also promulgated the Haryana Prevention and Hoarding Order, 1973 and Restriction of Stocks by Producer (Order 1973) to avoid hoarding of stocks. These restrictions were, however, relaxed in 1976 and the producer was allowed any quantum of stock between April and October every year.

The distribution of wheat *atta*, rice and sugar is done through a network of fair price shops. In rural areas, cooperative societies function as fair price shops. A few private parties were allotted fair price shops in the absence of cooperative societies. In 1990-91, there were 816 (530 urban and 286 rural) fair price shops in 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 experienced no difficulty.

At present the units for measuring length, mass and capacity are based on metric system. Length is measured in metre and centimetre, distance in kilometre and metres; mass in kilogram and gram; and capacity in litre and millilitre.

For the scale of measurement the details are given below :—

Scales	For the measurement of
1 metre=100 centimetres	Length
1 centimetre 10 millimetres	"
1 Kilogram=10 hectograms	Mass
1 Kilogram (kg.) 1,000 grams (g.)	"

1	2
1 quintal=100 kilograms (8)	Mass
1 litre= 10 decilitres	
1 litre (L)=1000 millilitres (ML)	capacity
1 Kilolitre=1000 litres	"
1 kilometre=1000 metres	Distance

The Inspectors, Weights and Measures with their headquarters at 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 Corporation) 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 and Hodal. The corporation constructed its own storage capacity of 2,000 metric tonnes each at Hodal and Palwal. 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.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Introduction

The present national highway from Delhi to Agra which traversed the present Faridabad district, was metalled one. The Palwal-Narnaul road via Nuh, Taoru, Dharuhera, Rewari and Narnaul though an important road, was unmetalled. In the low-lying areas, the roads were often under water in 1883-84 and occasionally it was impossible to journey. Generally speaking, the unmetalled roads of the district were not good in those days. In Palwal tahsil, the country was more naturally favourable to the construction of roads and here the communications were fairly good, but it would be impossible to attempt a driving tour over any other part of the district (Ballabgarh was a part of Delhi district).

Really good roads from Gurgaon to Firozpur via Sohna and Nuh and from Nuh and Firozpur via Panahana and Hodal, would confer a great benefit on the area but they would not be easy either to make or to maintain. The people mostly took the way through passes of hills to approach their destination early. Tracks over the hills, fit only for foot passengers or for ponies, were numerous.

There were also unmetalled roads from Palwal to Gurwari ferry (84 kilometres) and Firozpur to Hodal (48 kilometres) on which there were no fixed halting places. A good unmetalled road ran in 1883-84 along the left bank of Agra Canal was bridged at the following places : Mandkaula, Canal bungalow; Alwalpur, 4 miles (6 kilometres); Kithwari, 1 mile (1.6 kilometres); Chhajunagar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (4.4 kilometres); Canal bungalow; Rasulpur, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (3.6 kilometres); Bata $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (4.4 kilometres); Canal bungalow; Belo $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (3.6 kilometres); Ghasera, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (4 kilometres); Canal bungalow; Khanbi, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (4.4 kilometres); Bhiduki, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (4 kilometres) and Banswa, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (4 kilometres), Canal bungalow.

In 1910, the metalled road from Nuh to Palwal was under construction by P.W.D. The following table gives information about the metalled roads of the then Palwal area :—

Roads	Mileage	Class of road	Maintained by
1. Sohna to Palwal	18	A	P.W.D.
2. Palwal to Railway station	1	B	Municipality, Palwal
3. Hodal to Railway station	1	B	Municipality, Hodal
4. Nuh to Palwal	21	A	P.W.D.

During that period, principal unmetalled roads were :

1. Farukhnagar to Hodal, via Bhundsi, Mandkaula and Hathin (Old custom road).
2. Nuh to Hathin
3. Firozpur Jhirka to Hodal, via Ghata and Bassi Meo
4. Firozpur Jhirka to Hodal, via Khanpur Ghati and Punhana
5. Palwal to Gurawari ferry

In Palwal tahsil, the rainy season often made the unmetalled roads impassable as they were constructed at lower level than the surrounding fields. On many occasions they were converted into guagmires.

As per *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1912, the Delhi district was usually well provided with the communication of all kinds. The Delhi-Agra road (32 miles) was metalled and one of the principal roads of the district. Unmetalled roads were legion radiating from all the more important marts. Ballabgarh was one of the important marts having like metalled roads which were maintained by the District Board after a perfunctory fashion. The canal banks provided unmetalled roads also but on these carts were not allowed to travel.

During 1938-42, the communications improved to a moderate degree. The position showing the details of communications is as follows :—

"Communications have not much altered since settlement. A railway line runs north and south through the centre of the tahsil in the Banger tract with two railway stations—Faridabad and Ballabgarh. Close and parallel to it is the Delhi-Mathra metalled road with feeders

joining it with the two railway stations and the town of Faridabad. Unmetalled roads connect the towns of Ballabgarh and Faridabad with the Khadar village Dauj, on the other side. The bullock cart is the only mode of transport except on the metalled road on which motor lorries, track and camel carts are also used. The Jumna is fordable for most part of the year being at places only two feet deep and even less. There is also regular ferry service at convenient points."

The other unmetalled roads during the period, 1938-42 were as follows :—

1. Faridabad to Manjholi-Chhainsa
2. Chhainsa to Pakhal
3. Pali to Chhainsa
4. Faridabad to Tigaon-Ballabgarh
5. Ballabgarh to Ajraunda via Tigaon-Manjholi
6. Pali to Gurgaon
7. Chhainsa to Palwal

The Palwal tahsil was well served with roads and the main line of the G.I.P. railway passed through its centre, north to south, bringing nearly every village within easy reach of the five railway stations on it—Asaoti, Palwal, Khera Sarai, Shodaka and Hodal. The Delhi-Agra metalled road ran almost parallel to the railway line and was joined at Palwal by metalled roads from Sohna and Nuh on Delhi-Alwar road. The District Board road from Hodal to Punhana had nearly all been metalled and the metalling of Hodal-Hassanpur road was under construction. Other metalled roads were from Palwal to rest house; Palwal to Palwal tributary; Hodal to railway station; Bejaut to Hodal. A number of unmetalled roads maintained by District Board radiatory from Palwal—the more important being those leading to Hathin a part of Nuh tahsil in those days, Chhainsa (Ballabgarh tahsil) and via Sajwari across Jumna to Newar (Bulandshahr district of the then United Provinces).

The other unmetalled roads during the period (1938-42) were :

1. Palwal to Hathin
2. Palwal Railway station to Chhainsa
3. Palwal to Bulandshahr (U.P.)

1. *Assessment Report of Gurgaon District (Ballabgarh tehsil P. 14), 1942.*

4. Jair to Bata drain
5. Palwal to Bata Escape
6. Khera Sarai to Hassanpur
7. Hassanpur to Bijgarh
8. Banchari to Hathin
9. Hodal to Nuh
10. Bata Escape to Kashipur
11. Bilochpur to Hassanpur

There was no railway line in the then Nuh tahsil of which the present Hathin tahsil was a part. Nearest railway stations were more than 10 miles from the border : Pataudi for Taoru circle (now in Gurgaon district) and Palwal and Hodal for the rest of the tahsil. The tahsil was, however, well served by roads in the north and west. The Delhi-Alwar road ran to the east of the western range of hills through the town of Nuh which was also connected with the market town and railway of Palwal by a metalled road. The Sohna-Palwal road just touched the northern fringe of the tahsil. The Grand trunk road and the main line of G.I.P. railway (Delhi-Bombay) ran parallel to each other through Palwal tahsil very close to the far eastern border of the Nuh tahsil. These connected the important *mandis* of Palwal, Hodal and Kosi (Mathura district) where all surplus produce of the canal irrigated villages was sold. The other unmetalled roads in Hathin tahsil (1938-42) were as follows :—

1. Hathin to Pinangawan
2. Hathin to Palwal
3. Hathin to Silani
4. Hathin to Hodal
5. Hathin to Punahana
6. Hathin to Nuh

As time passed, more roads were metalled. The post-Independence period saw a considerable expansion in road construction. After the formation of Haryana as a separate state, more progress was made in this sphere. In 1970, the State Government took a historic decision to embark upon a crash programme of linking every village with a metalled road.

With the increase in agricultural production, the State Government

in June, 1974, also decided upon mobilising resource from Market Committees in the form of their contribution towards construction of roads. Previously the Market Committee used to contribute for specific roads in their marketing areas but since 1975 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 areas 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 important towns are connected with Delhi, the national capital. The metalled (surfaced) road per 100 square kilometres of the area during 1985-86—1990-91 are as follows :—

Year	Kilometres
1985-86	54.50
1986-87	54.42
1987-88	55.81
1988-89	56.33
1989-90	57.49
1990-91	41.85

A brief description about the national highways and state highways falling in the district is given here :

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. During 1977, it had four divisions located at Faridabad, Gurgaon, Karnal and Sirsa. Later, some change was made in the divisions. The Faridabad Circle with the headquarters at Faridabad covers the divisions of Faridabad, Hisar and Rohtak. This circle is responsible for the upkeep of all national highways falling under its purview.

Road length of national highways maintained by P.W.D. (B&R). in the Faridabad district as on March 31, 1991 was 75.3 kilometres. The road length under state highways as on March 31, 1991 was

1,113.80 kilometres (surfaced-1,059.26 kilometres, unsurfaced-48.56 kilometres).

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 kilometres 18.8 and leaves it at kilometres 93.03 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 upto Ballabgarh (18 kilometres) and, therefore, this road has been provided with a dual carriage-way and central verge up to 42 kilometres. 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 carriageway. Bye-passes have been provided at Palwal and Hodal for through traffic.

STATE HIGHWAYS

Palwal-Sohna-Rewari Road (S.H. No. 28). It has total length of 74.78 kilometres. This road starts from Palwal and leaves the Faridabad district at Jindspur (Rest House) onwards to Sohna. The entire road length of 16 kilometres falling in this district is metalled and bitumen-surfaced.

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 Kalan, Pataudi, Mathura and Agra. The total length of the road is 85.44 kilometres and is bitumen-surfaced. After starting at Hodal, it passes through Uttawar and Kalanjar of this district onwards to Nuh of Gurgaon district. The length of this road in this district is 26 km.

Hodal-Punhana-Nagina Road (M.D. No. 131).—The total length of the road is 40.39 kilometres; it is bitumen-surfaced. It starts from Hodal and passes through Punhana on to Nagina. Minor length of this road (6.20 km.) falls in this district. It links with Ferozpur Jhirka of Gurgaon district.

Nuh-Palwal Road (M.D. No. 134).—This road has a length of 16.19 kilometres in this district and is metalled and bitumen-surfaced. It passes Mandkola to Nuh.

Palwal-Hathin-Uttawar-Shikrawa-Bhadas Road (M.D. No. 135).—This road has a length of 28.50 kilometres in this district and is metalled and bitumen-surfaced. It starts from Palwal and passes through Hathin and Uttawar of this district towards Firozpur Jhirka tahsil of Gurgaon district.

Gurgaon-Faridabad Road (M.D. No. 137).—This road has a length of 6.88 kilometres in this district. It branches off from village Sikandrapur on Gurgaon-Quatab road and goes to Faridabad via Badkhal. It provides a direct link from district headquarters to Faridabad entirely through Haryana territory. The tourist place of Badkhal lake falls on this road.

Ballabgarh-Pali-Dhoj-Sohna Road (M.D. No. 133).—The length of this road is 20.80 kilometres and it is metalled surfaced. It passes through Pali and Dhoj on to Sohna.

APPROACH AND OTHER ROADS

There is a good network of village roads in the district. The following roads have the length more than 10 kilometres¹ :—

Road	Total length (Kilometres)
1. Sohna to Mile 10 of Nuh Palwal road	17.70
2. Jogipur to Hathin	20.00
3. Mandkola to Silani	10.41
4. Alipur to Habitka with links	21.82
5. Mandkola to Hathin	11.34
6. Nangal Jat to Hodal	11.00
7. Ballabgarh-Tigaon-Manjauli road	15.55
8. Ballabgarh-Chhainsa road	21.72
9. Ballabgarh to Fatehpur Biloch	10.02

1. The village roads having the length less than ten kilometres have been excluded.

I	II
10. Faridabad to Jassana	10.00
11. Palwal to Mohna	16.70
12. Chhainsa to Gharora	10.47
13. Dayalpur to Mohra	11.66
14. Faridabad to Tigaon with link to Fatehpur	14.20
15. Palwal Kalwaka with links	16.42
16. Rasulpur to Jatauli	13.00
17. Hodal-Hassanpur road	15.44
18. Bamni Khera to Hassanpur	21.78
19. Palwal to Ghori with Link	11.45

The number of villages connected as on March 31, 1991 with metalled roads was 411 in the district.

There are well-maintained unmetalled inspection roads along the banks of the canals. These roads can serve only light vehicular traffic-car and jeeps. Such roads maintained by the Irrigation Department are not meant to be used by the general public.

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 *majholles* 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.

Number of different types of motor vehicles registered during 1989-90 and the different types of motor vehicles on road in the district are as under :—

Types of motor vehicles	Registered during the year	Types of vehicles	On Road
1. Cars	880	1. Auto cycles/Motor cycles/scooters	41,963
2. Jeeps	68	2. Auto-rickshaws	1,039
3. Trucks	960	3. Jeeps	480
4. Taxies	2	4. Private motors cars	3,305
5. Tractors	249	5. Taxies	3
6. Motor cycles/scooters	6,087	6. Other public service vehicles	272
7. Auto rickshaws	262	7. Goods vehicles	3,062
8. Miscellaneous	147	8. Tractors	2,497

*Total number of vehicles registered during 1990-91 was 11,358.

GOODS TRANSPORT

The goods transport by road is mainly handled by private operators. The number of trucks registered in the district was 960 in 1990-91. This trend in the registration of more public carriers is an evidence of the increasing popularity of the transport of goods by road. As com-

pared to the railway, the freight and incidental charges are less if the goods is 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 to 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 is 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.

PASSENGERS TRANSPORT

Before Independence, no State road transport undertaking was in existence. A few private companies operated their service without providing sufficient facilities or amenities for passengers. During 1977, two sub-depots, viz. Faridabad and Palwal were functioning under the control of the depot of Haryana Roadways, Gurgaon. At that time Faridabad depot had 20 vehicles only and most of the buses plied on the following local routes :—

- (i) Ballabgarh—Mohana
- (ii) Ballabgarh—Chandpur—Arwah
- (iii) Ballabgarh—Jashana
- (iv) Ballabgarh—Sohna
- (v) Ballabgarh—Fatehpur
- (vi) Ballabgarh—Manjhawali
- (vii) Ballabgarh—Delhi

The above local routes covered various sectors, schools and colleges and entire Industrial area of Faridabad.

A full-fledged depot of Haryana Roadways was created on 31st March, 1991. During this period, the number of bus fleet was 195.

There are 4 bus stands—bus stand, Palwal bus stand; Hodal bus stand; Ballabgarh and Dushera Ground, Faridabad. From all depots adequate number of buses pass through the district daily. The details regarding the different routes for the month of March, 1991 are as follows :—

Name of the route	Single trips per day	Single trips during the month	Total trips	Kilo-metres to be operated
1	2	3	4	5
City Service	4	430	299	12,200
Inter District				
Ballabgarh—Mohana	30	930	962	23,222
Ballabgarh—Mohana via Hirapur	25	775	338	8,120
Faridabad—Manjewali	16	496	338	6,530
Faridabad—Arwa	12	372	572	12,296
Faridabad—Jaws	6	186	462	9,580
Faridabad—Mahawatpur	4	124	192	4,028
Faridabad—Sahabad	4	624	464	7,712
Banakpur—Ashram	2	62	124	5,330
Delhi—Faridabad—Mandkola	2	124	160	8,470
Faridabad—Hassanpur	2	62	28	1,720
Hodal—Hassanpur	4	124	514	14,232
Faridabad—Dhankola	2	62	180	7,220
Faridabad—Amipua	8	248	450	7,686
Faridabad—F. Kala	10	310	80	2,130
Palwal—H. pur via Dighot	28	868	1,310	41,428
Palwal—Hassanpur via Achaj	16	310	320	12,720
Palwal—Hathin	6	186	262	5,240
Palwal—Bahim—Nagal	2	62	164	8,260

1	2	3	4	5
Palwal—Janacholi	2	62	48	1,220
Palwal—Ransika	2	62	26	5,620
Palwal—Hodal	6	186	460	13,296
Palwal—Machaja	10	310	82	1,940
Palwal—Bhawana]	6	186	132	2,540
Palwal—Ghorichant	6	186	192	3,440
Palwal—Gurwari	2	62	38	920
Palwal—Ohalab	2	62	96	2,140
Palwal—Chhansa	10	310	254	6,140
Palwal—Y. Bridge	24	744	210	3,220
Palwal—Sihal	2	62	38	720
Palwal—Palai	20	620	58	1,320
Palwal—Ballabgarh	2	62	438	13,240
Inter routes				
Faridabad—Rewari	2	62	118	10,350
Faridabad—Kalka	2	62	46	11,758
Ballabgarh—Jind	2	62	—	—
Ballabgarh—Gurgaon via Badkhal	2	62	338	—
Ballabgarh—Gurgaon via Khanpur	2	62	964	47,350
Faridabad—Bhiwani	4	124	58	9,890
Faridabad—Yamuna Nagar	4	224	128	28,920
Faridabad—Chandigarh	8	248	348	97,084
Faridabad—Narnaul	4	124	22	2,392
Faridabad—Tawaru	2	62	118	6,226
Faridabad—Firozpur Jhirka	6	126	280	18,660

1	2	3	4	5
Faridabad—Punhana	2	62	—	—
Faridabad—Patodi	4	124	100	7,580
Faridabad—Dadri	2	62	—	—
Faridabad—Kosi—Sirsa	2	62	54	16,244
Ballabgarh—Jhajjar	2	62	74	7,600
Laknaka—Rohtak	2	62	40	2,160
Faridabad—Gurgaon—Ballabgarh	2	62	—	—
Nuh—Hodal	2	62	—	—
Hodal—Gurgaon	2	62	72	6,640
Faridabad—Hisar	2	62	128	28,420
Ballabgarh—Sohna	4	1,240	1,530	61,716
Palwal—Chandigarh	2	62	72	21,520
Palwal—Narnaul	2	62	—	—
Palwal—Rohtak	2	62	—	—
Palwal—Kaithal	2	62	48	10,992
Palwal—Pingawa	4	124	210	8,440
Palwal—Sohna	2	62	478	17,240
Palwal—Uttawar	2	62	92	2,820
Palwal—Nuh via Hathin	4	124	—	—
Palwal—Firozpur Jhirka	2	62	100	6,440
Palwal—Punhana	4	120	118	5,220
Palwal—Kot	4	124	—	—
Palwal—Nagina	2	62	82	5,660
Palwal—Baakaly	2	62	—	—
Palwal—Hodal—F. Pur Jhirka	2	248	—	—
Palwal—F. Pur Jhirka—Kama	2	62	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Palwal—Nuh	20	620	520	24,470
Palwal—Ujjina	2	62	52	2,550
Palwal—Gurgaon via Indri	2	62	420	23,790
Palwal—Gurgaon Jhandapur	2	62	108	5,820
Hodal—Punhana	4	124	172	1,300
Inter State				
Ballabgarh—Delhi	60	1,860	1,652	68,904
Ballabgarh—Safdarjang	10	310	454	18,706
Faridabad—Delhi	60	180	1,888	81,098
Ballabgarh—Ashram	10	310	102	3,098
Faridabad—Ragat	10	310	286	12,700
Faridabad—S. Jang	10	310	308	10,600
Sector 22, 23—Delhi	10	310	76	3,316
Press Colony—Delhi	10	310	212	9,288
Ballabgarh—Manpur—Delhi	2	62	276	9,940
Sector-7—Delhi	2	126	50	1,840
Faridabad—Simla	2	62	58	24,650
Faridabad—Delhi—Bahin	2	62	—	—
Faridabad—Ropar	2	62	—	—
Faridabad—Amritsar	2	62	14	6,020
Faridabad—Nakodar	2	62	—	—
Faridabad—Pathankot	2	62	84	38,420
Faridabad—Deharadun	2	62	—	—
Faridabad—Hodal—Delhi	2	62	14	1,330
Ballabgarh—Hodal—Delhi	2	62	230	11,970
Faridabad—Orangabad—Delhi	2	62	152	6,950
Ballabgarh—Delhi—Chhaza	2	62	62	6,820
Delhi—Kosi	2	62	74	5,076

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi—Bharatpur	2	62	172	30,132
Faridabad—Delhi—Alibraman	1	102	—	—
Delhi—Agra	2	124	136	26,960
Delhi—Mathura	2	62	78	9,384
Palwal—Delhi	40	124	258	16,570
Palwal—Junahra	2	62	58	3,533
Palwal—Delhi—Agra	2	62	112	20,840
Palwal—Delhi	2	62	116	21,942
Palwal—Nagina	2	62	—	—
Kosi—Palwal	2	248	252	10,640
Palwal—Y. Bridge—Delhi	2	62	—	—
Delhi—Faridabad—Aligarh	4	124	460	38,802
Delhi—Faridabad—Bulandshar	4	124	264	13,640
Delhi—Mahabirji	2	62	54	14,786
Delhi—Tijara	2	62	58	6,960
Delhi—Alwar	2	62	54	8,290
Faridabad—Kotputli	2	62	52	9,190
Delhi—Hodal—Nandbai	2	62	—	—
Faridabad—Kosi—Maka	2	62	—	—
Delhi—Govardhan	2	62	32	4,540
Ballabgarh—Mohindergarh	2	62	—	—

RAILWAYS

The district headquarters and other important towns like Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hodal are well-linked with broad-gauge line. A brief description of Delhi—Mathura Railway line passing through the district is given below :—

Delhi—Mathura Line (Central Railway-Main Line) .—The broadgauge line was constructed in 1904. It enters the Gurgaon district from New Delhi at 18.83 kilometres and runs through the district along Delhi—Mathura Road for 72.21 kilometres. It was converted into double-track after 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 Township¹, Ballabgarh, Asaoti, Palwal, Rundhi, Sholaka and Hodal.

1. Faridabad Township was added as a station in 1983.

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 through highways.

The Mitchell Krikness Committee, appointed by the Government of India, recorded in 1933 huge annual loss of railway revenue 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 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 boat carrying Government timber, fuel, etc.

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, about these ferries as on March 31, 1991 are given below :—

Place	No. of rowing boats	Annual volume of passengers (no.)	Annual revenue (Rs.)	Name of place in U.P. where it is connected
1	2	3	4	5
P.S. Ballabgarh				
1. Manjhauli	2	75,000	1,84,000	Dhankaur, Atta
2. Shajahanpur	1	25,000	50,000	Latipur
3. Chhainsa via Shekhpur and via Makanpur	1	42,000	65,000	Makanpur
4. Mohna	1	35,000	15,335	Faraida
P.S. Faridabad				
1. Dadasia	—	—	1,875	Kam Nagar, Akudpur
2. Mahavatpur	—	—	1,200	Surajpur, Salera
P.S. Palwal				
1. Solhra	—	—	—	Jaber Kasba
2. Bholra	1	14,600	1,000	Do
3. Hansapur	—	—	—	Khadar Hari
4. Thanthari	1	36,500	4,400	—
5. Sheikhpur	—	—	—	—
6. Gurwari	—	—	—	—
7. Bagpur	—	—	—	—
8. Ghorl	—	—	—	—
P.S. Hodal				
1. Hassanpur	1	—	5,100	Ramgari, Utasani, Bharab Distt, Aligarh
2. Maholi	1	—	5,550	Utasani, Dharagari
3. Tappa Bilochpur	1	—	6,700	Maharahgarh, Kishangarh

1	2	3	4	5
4. Sultanpur	—	—	—	—
5. Sismwala	1	—	4,800	Lalpur, Shekhpur
6. Murtajbabad	1	—	3,100	Bharab, Rangarhi
7. Rahimpur Ghadi	—	—	—	—

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 had 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 board and lodging facilities at Surajkund and Badkhal Lake, 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 board 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. The facilities at all these places cater to varied clientele ranging from tourists desiring a short stop-over to vacationists¹.

For the visitors either on business or otherwise there are *chopals* in the villages and *dharmsalas* 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

1. For details about tourist resorts, the Chapter on 'Places of Interest' may be referred to.

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. 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, *dharmsalas* are built for the public by pious and generous persons. Some of the important *dharmsalas* in the district are detailed below:

Name of place	Name of Dharmasala
Ballabgarh	Janki Dass
Fatehpur Biloch	Bhagwan Dass
	Bohera Ram Chand
Palwal	Anaj Mandi
	Chuni Lal
	Aggarwal

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 countryside. The list of rest houses along with the number of suites and officers who make the reservation is given below:—

Sr. No.	Place	Name of the rest house/ bungalow	Number of suites	Reserving authority	Distance from Bus stand	Distance from Railway Station	Distance (km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hathin	Panchayat Samiti Rest House	1	Executive Officer, Panchayat Samiti	0.1	Palwal	17.7
2.	Dhauj	Canal House Rest	1	Executive Engineer, Faridabad Division, Gaunchi Canal, Faridabad	0.5	Ballabgarh	14.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Kalanjar	Canal Rest House	3	Do	1.0	Palwal	38.4	
4. Chhainsa	Panchayat Samiti Rest House	1	Executive Officer, Panchayat Samiti	—	Ballabgarh	19.3	
5. Ballabgarh	Civil Rest House	2	Deputy Commissioner	—	Ballabgarh	0.6	
6. Faridabad	P.W.D. Rest House	3	Executive Engineer Provincial Division, No., Faridabad	—	Faridabad	—	
7. Hasanpur	Civil Rest House	1	Deputy Commissioner	—	Hodal	15.0	
8. Hodal	P. W. D. Rest House	2	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division No. 2, Faridabad	—	Hodal	—	
9. Hathin	P.W.D. Rest House	2	Executive Engineer Construction Division	—	Palwal	21.0	
10. Mandkola	P.W.D. Rest House	2	Executive Engineer, Construction Division	—	—	—	
11. Palwal	P.W.D. Rest House	2	Executive Engineer, Provincial	—	Palwal	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Division, No. 2, Faridabad			
12. Faridabad	Circuit House	5	Deputy Commissioner	2.0	Faridabad	1.0	

POSTS AND TELEGRAPH

In 1883—84, there were Imperial Post Offices at Hodal, Hassanpur Palwal, and Hathin. In the Ballabgarh tahsil which was then in the Delhi district, there were only three post offices at Ballabgarh, Chhainsa and Faridabad. All these post offices served both as money order offices and savings banks. A canal carriage daily plied along the Delhi-Mathura road.

There were no general telegraph offices but there was a telegraph office at each railway station. In 1904, the district had telegraph offices at Hodal and Palwal. Soon after with the transfer of Ballabgarh tahsil to the then Gurgaon district, Ballabgarh sub-office and its seven branches at Ateli, Chhainsa, Dayalpur, Fatehabad, Fatehpur Biloch, Mohna and Tigaon were added to the list.

The Faridabad 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 district 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 Faridabad Head Post office was established on July 2, 1973. It is under the charge of a Postmaster and functions under the overall control of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Gurgaon Division, Gurgaon. During 1976-77, (March 31, 1977), the district had 37 Sub-Post-Offices, each under the charge of a Sub-Postmaster and 73 branch post offices, each under the charge of a Branch Postmaster. The more details (as on March 31, 1977) covering the number of post offices and number per 100 square

kilometres in Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils, are as under:—

Tahsil	Total No. of Post- offices	No. per 100 square kilome- tres	Number of Post offices	(Rural) No. per 100 square kilometres
1	2	3	4	5
Ballabgarh	48	6.42	24	3.31
Palwal	39	3.89	34	3.41

The number of post offices in the Faridabad district during 1989-90 was 117 which increased to 131 in 1990-91. The post offices per lakh of population (as on March 31, 1990) was 9. This number per lakh of population increased to 10 during 1990-91.

The Post and Telegraphs Department had set-up one post office at a distance of 17 km. in Haryana Circle as compared to the All India average distance of 25 km. As on March 31, 1991, one post office covered three villages in Haryana as compared to the all-India average of 4.5 villages. Haryana circle led all other circles in the country in providing postal services to the people.

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, issue and payment of National Savings Certificates, pension payment to the retired personnel of the Armed Forces and the Post and Telegraph 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 are authorised to work as telegraph office and such offices are known as combined offices. Some of the post offices are provided with telephones which are used for forwarding telegraphic messages. Public call facilities are also available at many post offices.

The mail delivery services made sufficient progress after Independence. All the towns in the district receive mail daily; but it is delivered twice a day at Palwal, Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Hodal, Hathin and Tigaon. Mail is delivered on all days of a week except Sunday. However, it is delivered only once on holidays.

Telegraphs.—As already stated, in 1904, telegraphic facilities were available at five post offices only and position remained static even upto 1912. After Independence, there has been a lot of expansion in the telegraph facilities. Such facilities were available at the places: Escort Nagar, Faridabad; Ballabgarh; Faridabad city; Faridabad Industrial area; Faridabad new township, Hassanpur, Hathin; Hodal, Palwal Railway road, Faridabad and Tigaon.

TELEPHONES

Prior to Independence, there was no telephone exchange in the district. Telephone exchanges were set-up at Faridabad and Palwal in 1950 and 1955, respectively. In 1958, telephone exchange was opened at Ballabgarh. Hodal came on this list in 1967; whereas exchanges were set-up at Hathin and Tigaon in seventies (1970 and 1971).

The details regarding the telephone exchanges functioning as on March 31, 1991, are given below:—

Name of exchange	Type of exchange	Parent Trunk exchange	Capa- city	Working connections
1	2	3	4	5
1. Alwalpur	EL—3	Palwal	56	21
2. Amarpur	SS—3	Palwal	25	21
3. Badarpur	E—10	Faridabad	3,000	2,830
4. Ballabgarh	SS—1	Faridabad	1,800	1,649
5. Bamni-Khera	EL—3	Palwal	56	28
6. Baroli	SS—3	Palwal	25	18
7. Bhopani	EC—3	Faridabad	88	62
8. Bichori	SS—3	Hodal	45	15
9. Chhainsa	SS—3	Palwal	45	38
10. Chand Hut	SS—3	Palwal	25	12
11. Dhatir	SS—3	Palwal	45	18
12. Dhuj	SS—3	Faridabad	90	42
13. Dayalpur	SS—3	Faridabad	25	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Faridabad	E—10	Faridabad	12,000	9,550	
15. Faridabad (N. G.)	E—10	Faridabad	6,750	6,100	
16. Fatehpur-Biloch	SS—3	Faridabad	45	32	
17. Hathin	SS—3	Palwal	90	55	
18. Hodal	SS—2	Hodal	400	320	
19. Mandkaula	SS—3	Palwal	45	10	
20. Pali	SS—3	Faridabad	90	42	
21. Palwal	ENX	Palwal	1,300	1,205	
22. Parithla	EGX	Palwal	32	28	
23. Sikri	SS—3	Faridabad	90	58	
24. Tigaon	EC—3	Faridabad	88	39	

Trunk exchanges are functioning at Faridabad, Hodal and Palwal. There is arrangement of TELEX services at Faridabad having the working connections of 200 against the capacity of 250 connections.

For inter-dialling, the routes in the district as on March, 31, 1991 were as follows:—

1. Hathin—Palwal
2. Chhainsa—Palwal
3. Baroli—Palwal
4. Amarpur—Palwal
5. Bamni-Khera—Palwal
6. Chandhut—Palwal
7. Prithla—Palwal
8. Alawalpur—Palwal
9. Gwal-Pahri—Palwal

The automatic dialling system was introduced at Faridabad in 1965 and Ballagbarh in 1966.

CHAPTER—VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Various miscellaneous occupations in rural and urban areas play a significant role in the day today life of the people. In these occupations members of public and defence services and all those working in the field of education, medical, law, engineering and transport are included. In addition to these fully and partly organized services, there are many people who earn their livelihood on self-employed basis. They either work in their own houses or in shops run by themselves. Some stick to hawking their goods and services. There are a few persons who are engaged in domestic services and work as cooks, bearers, gardeners and *chokidars*.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Prior to Independence, job avenues for Government services were meagre. There has been a considerable increase in the number of jobs in public services under State and Central Governments during the last two decades. Many new departments, corporations and boards were constituted to keep pace with the developmental activities. These agencies boost the development activities in the domain of agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry and allied services. The total number of Haryana Government employees in the district as on March 31, 1990 was 17,081. Whereas the number stood at 13,598 in 1981. The classification of the Government employees is as follows:—

	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Female employees
1	2	3	4	5
Class—I	55	41	96	13
Class—II	469	81	550	96
Class—III	6,736	4,936	11,672	1,512
Class—IV	1,701	1,343	3,044	148

As on March 31, 1991, the total number of Government employees in the district was 17,833; Class I—permanent 88 and 13 as temporary; Class II—permanent 393, temporary 187; Class III—permanent 6,961, temporary 5,087; Class IV—permanent 1,548, temporary 1,483; contingency paid—1,385 and work charged 688. The percentage to the total employees is 6.4.

The persons in Government service are given dearness allowance related to some extent to the amount of the cost of living as recommended by Pay Commission from time to time. Class IV employees are provided with liveries with shoes and they are also helped by wheat loan, recoverable in instalments and this loan remains interest-free till payment. House-building and vehicle advances are given to Government servants. Advance is also given to the employees of the State Government to defray the expenditure of marriage of their daughters and sisters, dependent upon them. G. I. S. insurance cover is also existing for the employees. In addition to above incentives, family pension, if admissible, an ex-gratia grant and other facilities are now provided to the families of Government employees who die while in service. The amount of Rs. 45¹ as a medical allowance (monthly) is provided to the employees. The indoor treatment is free.

Some Government officers/officials are provided rent free accommodation. Since the number of Government owned houses is limited, only senior most employees are allotted these houses against a fixed deduction. Government employees who have not been provided with Government accommodation are paid house rent allowance according to slab system. The essential services like Governor's office, police, medical and public health are usually provided with residential accommodation.

Employees in public service are not restricted from forming associations or unions to voice their grievances and to safeguard their recognized service interest. Pensionary benefits are also available to the Government servants after a period of 20-year service and superannuation.

DEFENCE SERVICES

During the two World Wars, the area contributed a large number of recruits to the different branches of the defence services. A large number of soldiers from this 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
I	II	III	IV
Pakistan Aggression, 1965			
Rifleman Mahi Lal	Banchari village (Palwal tahsil)	Vir-Chakra	The award was given posthu- mously.

1. Now it is Rs. 60/-.

I	II	III	IV
Pakistan Aggression, 1971			
Flt. Lt. A.K. Datta	Fatehpur Biloch (Ballabgarh)	Vir Chakra	During service
Naik Ramesh Chand	Takri Gujar (Palwal)	Vir Chakra	Posthumously
P.O. PTI Jai Narain Sharma	Rehrana (Palwal)	Nav Sena Medal	Do

Only 16 persons belonging to the armed forces and hailing from this district were reported to be killed and wounded during the Pakistan Aggression of 1971. Most of the ex-servicemen are from the villages Tigaon, Banchari and Sihol. The total number of ex-servicemen as on March 31, 1991 was 6,800; they are granted several concessions from time to time by the State Government. Ex-gratia grants are granted or sanctioned to the personnel reported killed/disabled. In addition to ex-gratia grant, the families/personnel concerned are given monthly pension.

The amount distributed was Rs. 62,112 under ex-gratia grant and family pension; the allocation under ex-gratia grant was Rs. 10,000 whereas allotment under family pension was Rs. 52,112. These grants are allowed in addition to whatever other assistance the children/dependents are entitled to in respect of stipends, scholarships or other financial assistance specially sanctioned by the Government or by any institution. These concessions are also extended to the personnel of the Border Security Force, Territorial Army and the Home Guards Organisation belonging to Haryana.

The cash rewards and annuity given to the winners of the Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra and Vir Chakra are detailed below :—

Decoration	Reward
(i) Param Vir Chakra	(a) Cash Rs. 22,500
"	(b) Annuity : Rs. 1,000 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. 15,000
- (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. 7,000.
- (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.

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 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.

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.

The Post War Services Reconstruction Fund (raised during World War II) and Special Fund to Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen (raised in 1964) were created by Government of India for the welfare of ex-servicemen. A brief history and scope of these funds is as under :—

Post War Service Reconstruction Fund.—The 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 and 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 T.B. 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 charges of ex-servicemen trainees in the Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkee, Pune.
6. Maintenance of information rooms attached with Zila Sainik Board; and
7. Grant of re-union of ex-servicemen.

Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

The 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 co-operative 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 and Post War Service 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/senior secondary for technical, vocational or agricultural education are considered under the Fund. Applications of under-matric dependents studying in industrial training institutes and all dependents for general education are considered under the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund. The Zila Sainik Board, Faridabad looks after the welfare of serving and released/retired defence personnel. The total number of beneficiaries under Post War Services Reconstruction Fund was 4,930 as on March 31, 1991.

MEDICAL PROFESSION

There are some persons who are engaged in public health and medical services rendered by private hospitals, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinics. Such persons broadly are : individual *hakim*, *unani* and *ayurvedic*, allopathic and homoeopathic practitioners.

Private physicians 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 who run the nursing homes make the fast buck by charging the exorbitant rates.

LEGAL PROFESSION

This profession includes law assistants, *munshis* (Mukhtars) and petition writers. Barristers, advocates, pleaders have been included in the chapter, *Law And Order And Justice*. Here only those persons who help the advocates are included. The petition writing also makes a good living by sitting in court compound. They do not plead the cases of the client but cater to the other needs. So far urban areas are concerned, cases of disputes between landlords and tenants under the East Punjab and Land Restriction Act, 1949, keep up cropping in addition to business disputes.

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.

TRANSPORTERS

Transport workers include people working on railways, ferries, buses, motors and those who drive taxis and auto-rickshaws. Cycle pullers mostly appeared on the scene after Partition. Most of them earn Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 per month. Due to the vicinity of Delhi, the taxi drivers make sizable income by carrying passengers from Faridabad to Delhi because people visit the district for industrial purpose. Gone are the days of tongas. Faridabad is an industrial town. Auto three-wheelers are there in good strength.

Transport workers, viz. drivers, conductors, cleaners, workers in the workshops etc. have been employed by transport companies. They are provided incentives like uniforms, bonus and overtime allowances. Their economic and social lot is better than that of rickshaw pullers. They can

form separate unions for safeguarding their interests. There are a few private motor cars and jeeps. Their 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 when the load is light and destination distance is short.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Among these are included barbers, washermen and tailors.

Barber.—The profession 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. 8 to Rs. 10 and shaving charges from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. The barbers in Faridabad have their own unions which enjoin upon their member to follow certain rules and a code of ethics concerning their economic and social conditions.

There are a few 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, the old practice of a family barber is vanishing slowly, however, 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.

Washermen.—The profession included *dhobis*, launderers, dry cleaners and ironmen. 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 Rs. 2 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. 25 to Rs. 30.

Tailors.—These services included cutters, furriers and related workers. In urban areas the tailors make coats, pants, shirts, bush-shirt, *pyjamas* and blouses while tailors in rural areas generally make trousers, *kurtas*, pants, shirts for the farmers and suits for ladies. With the passage of time, the style of clothes has undergone a complete change. The *ghagris* and *chandnas* are being replaced by *salwars* and *kurtas* in rural areas. In urban areas the girls prefer *kurtas/kameez* and *pyjamas/salwars*. Some college girls wear pant and bush-shirts on some special occasions.

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 re-opening or festivals. The tailor in olden days was the counsellor to the family for cloth purchases. But all that changed with the times. The family tailor 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. The people prefer to readymade garments for babies and school-going children.

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 on the other hand 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 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 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 very high.

SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

Now-a-days society is changing very fast. The communication and well-developed facilities make many persons interested to engage themselves in self-employment.

The scope of work of self-employed persons is very wide. It includes *julahas* (weavers); *mochis* (cobblers), sweepers, *thatheras*, shoe-makers, potters, hand-cart peddlers, 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, *halwal* 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 eating houses or *dhabas* are coming on roadsides and on the national highways and state highways. Many truck driver enjoy food there. The growing habit of eating outside has led to the establishment of a large number of tea stalls, snack bars, and a few coffee houses and restaurants where bearers are employed to serve refreshment. 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 sweepers engaged in cleaning houses in urban areas get 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.

Hand-cart pedlars and hawkers go about the town 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.

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 *halwal* shops. In the old days their familiar sweetmeat preparations were *laddus* and *jalebis*. An increasing contact with other parts of the country has introduced some new sweetmeat preparations like *gulab jamans*, *rasgullas*, *barfi* and various kinds of *halwas*. *jalebis*, *imritis*, *laddus* and milk-cake are popular. In urban areas sweetmeats prepared from milk are more popular. 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 and these become social centres for people who stop to listen to radio broadcasts and recorded film music and talks about current events. Now many such shops have T.V. arrangements.

Not so long ago, every place of some significance had a unit which manufactured aerated drinks for local consumption. Now bottled drinks such as *campa-cola*, *Maha cola* and *tree-top* are available, their number is on the increase. 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. 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. The other persons purchase the fruits and vegetables from the main market and store them in their fridges and use according to their requirements.

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 them 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 metal in advance from the customers. This business gets a boost during the period when marriages are celebrated.

In rural India, gone are the days when women sing songs while grinding grains on the grinding wheels. Some rich persons have the electric flour *chakki* in their house. The Faridabad 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, *jawar* and *bajra*, 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 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. The astrology makes the people passive. According to Swami Vivekanand, 'man is the maker of his destiny'. So, people should avoid such things.

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 bless-

ings 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 proximity to Delhi has made the 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 it sells to the contractors of the Delhi Milk Scheme or to the cooperative societies.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

A domestic servant is paid between Rs. 120 and Rs. 150 per month in addition to board and lodging. 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 behest 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. 80 to Rs. 100 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 with pride. 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. 40 to Rs. 50 daily.

For want of accurate data, the study had to resort to a considerable amount of estimation. The data about most of the traditional crafts, like those of masons, carpenters, blacksmiths are not easy to procure. But the general picture of a plethora of occupations requiring little training of skills is strikingly revealed.

CHAPTER—IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

This chapter broadly highlights the various economic pursuits followed by the people to earn their livelihood from time to time. In the early of nineteenth century, this area was dependent on rain-god to cultivate their fields. If the rain-god displeased, the whole of the area was under the grip of scarcity and famine. No doubt, in the past there were only a few cottage industries such as utensil-making, pottery, carpentry, *mehndi* grinding, glue-making, manufacturing of saltpetre and glass bangles; but these industries, being on cottage basis, provided employment to a insignificant number of persons. It would not be a digression to mention that these industries were run on caste-lines strictly. Being hereditary professions, no person of other caste was allowed to engage himself into the professions of other castes. Supposing, barber's profession was to be followed by the barbers, cobblers' profession by the people of same caste and carpentry and blacksmithy were followed by the same castes. The society was very complex in those days. So these small industries met the day to day needs of the area around themselves.

The nature and variety of occupations of the people of any region, the livelihood pursuits 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 advance of that region. This district, lying in the shadow of Delhi, witnessed devastating upheavals of foreign invasions and internecine warfare. It also suffered from the insecurity of harvests. The famines and droughts left their indelible mark on the minds of people.

The bulk of the population was engaged in agriculture, either as independent cultivators or agricultural labourers. Even the cottage industries as mentioned earlier, revolved round the agricultural pursuits. All these things were localised in those days. The farm produce was not so surplus to export outside. Before the opening of Agra Canal in 1874, the cultivation mostly dependent on meagre and erratic rains, was poor and sparse. Mostly coarse grains were grown for local use

and inhabitants barely made both ends meet by keeping herds of cattle, sheep and goats on pastoral lands. The Agra canal extended the irrigational facilities to the farmers. Consequent upon the commissioning of this canal, well-irrigation took the secondary place and prosperity came in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils.

Even in urban areas, there were small traders and these traders depended on the hawking of their goods to the rural areas, sometimes even not on cash terms. The barter system was also prevalent in the society to some extent. The traders accepted some grains and cattle in lieu of cash payment. The local *baniyas* and big *zamindars* lent money on exorbitant interest with the view of grabbing agricultural lands of small and marginal farmers.

In the beginning of 20th century, the Delhi-Agra Railway line was opened in 1904, the traders came into contact of other parts of the country. Their prosperity due to expansion in economic pursuits ushered in. For instance, the cotton went to the mills of Palwal and Hodel, and after being cleaned and pressed was sent to Bombay. The oil-seeds were exported to Bombay and the gram to Delhi.

By the end of 19th century, the condition was not so better. By that time, the people by and large were dependent on agricultural operations. An idea can be had about the condition of rural people by an extract taken from an old *Gazetteer of Gurgaon*, 1910 :—

“The general condition of the agricultural population, then, may be said to be painfully dependent on the seasons; all their income comes from the land. Where a land-owner, besides the actual produce of his own separate holding, can count among his income the proceeds of hiring his cart between the busy times, or those of the sale of *ghi*, he finds that in a year of drought even these are apt to fail him, for the difficulty of feeding his oxen and his buffaloes swallow up all the income they bring, and where a cultivator ekes out the produce of his field by his dues as a village menial or family priest, he finds the villagers, in seasons of scarcity unable to pay him the full fee. The Jats of Palwal are now greatly protected against drought, but are in some danger of increasing their expenditure too fast, and losing some of their old industry and thrift; but they may be generally described as well off, especially the land-owners. They can easily stand a year of scarcity, and will probably soon recover themselves, though even they

are, like all agriculturists, apt to neglect payment of the principal, and even of the interest of a debt once contracted; and often carelessly allow the sum noted against them in the village moneylender's books to grow and grow until they can have little hope of paying it off, the wily banker knowing it to be his interest not to press for ready payment, but to encourage his debtor deeper into the toils, until he has become completely at his mercy. When this is so with men having such advantages as the Jats of Palwal, what must it be with Meos? Their condition is rapidly becoming hopeless. They live so literally from hand to mouth, carelessly contracting debt for marriages, funerals, and petty luxuries even in average years, that when a year of drought comes they are thrown on the money-lender, who can make with them what terms he likes”.

The jewellery was the only form of capital of the rural people in those days. The limited monetary requirements were easily met by selling surplus foodgrains in a nearby market. Cattle also stood the people in good stead in the times of need; as they could be sold without difficulties. In the case of more well-to-do landowners also, in security of times strongly discouraged the possession of capital in fluid form. For various reasons land deals were limited in number, and such as resulted from excessive fragmentation of families and indebtedness of farmers were sponsored by somewhat more affluent landowners for status rather than prospect of gain. The large scale mechanized system did not appear yet.

During 1910, out of total population, 93 per cent were dependent on agriculture. The above percentage consisted of owner or their dependents. Only 7 per cent were tenants. The district was inhabited by numerous peasant proprietors owning small holdings, hired labour was not usually employed for general agricultural operations except by those tribes whose women did not assist them in the field. This confined the practice to the Muhammadan tribes (excluding Meos) and to the Rajputs.

The livelihood pattern in the area did not undergo much change during the early years of the century. Though the First World War attracted a large number of recruits, yet agriculture remained the primary occupation of the people and involved more than two-third of the population. This proportion, becoming numerically greater with the increase in population, exerted more pressure on land.

During the period of 1905-1909, only cotton cleaning and pressing factories were started and trade began to appear in the Palwal and Hodal areas. The details of the factories during 1907-1909 were as under :—

Name of Factory	Year	Cotton cleaned in lbs.	Cotton pressed in lbs.
Harmukh Rai and Gobind Rai (Palwal)	1907	16,999,899	5,726,263
	1908	1,191,200	397,600
	1909	9,280,000	3,093,360
New Mofussil Co. (Palwal)	1907	6,278,647	2,154,240
	1908	266,720	95,080
	1909	5,479,454	1,826,485
Ram Bilas Jauri Mal (Hodal)	1907	3,453,675	—
	1908	962,325	—
	1909	1,749,950	—

In the next 40 years (1947), position regarding the economic pursuits could not change much. The bulk of population was dependent on agriculture or allied agricultural operations. There was abundant cotton in the Palwal and Hodal areas in those days. Some traders began to divert their attention towards factories and expanded their trades. By the end of 1947, the following factories existed in these areas :—

Name of the factory	Nature of work carried on
(i) Bhiwan Shai-Kansi Ram (Ballabgarh)	Cotton-ginning
(ii) Behari Lal-Lash Kari Mal (Ballabgarh)	Do
(iii) Mirehum Lal-Baij Nath (Hodal)	Do
(iv) Hira Lal-Ram Bilas	Do
(v) New Ginning factory (Hodal)	Do
(vi) Upper India Press Co-Ltd. (Hodal)	Do
(vii) The Mofussil Co-Ltd. (Palwal)	Cotton ginning and pressing
(viii) Bhagwan-Ginning factory (Palwal)	Do
(ix) Manohar-Ginning factory (Palwal)	Do
(x) R.B. Amlok-Gobind Ram (Palwal)	Do

The above account of factories shows that the factories appeared during that period were based on agriculture entirely. Hence the burden on land remained the same. However, some persons got employment in the factories, which worked by fits and starts. In no year, the average number of workers employed exceeded one thousand.

Basic backwardness and low standard of living, however, continued to be the main characteristics of the district before Independence. The Partition provided new facets to this poverty-stricken district. The displaced persons who came to the district in large number and started their new life through the process of economic development. These persons with the economic aid from the Government ushered a new era by setting up an industrial estate in Faridabad and Ballabgarh area. Delhi being the National Capital offered ready market for their goods. Within a short period after Independence, things began to change gradually and industrial activity began to pick up. When the large industries came up at Faridabad, more job opportunities opened up in business, trade, education and construction activities. Due to the progress in communications, the economy changed visibly.

After the formation of Haryana as a separate state and formation of the district, much industrial activities stepped up. 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 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.

According to 1981 Census, the total population was 10,00,859; out of it, there were 2,94,523 (2,78,188 males and 16,385 female) workers. The non-working population stood at 2,71,373 males and 4,17,044 females. Except main workers there were 17,919 marginal workers comprising 2,602 males and 15,317 females in the district. The ratio of main workers to non-workers was 42.5: 57.5. The tahsil-wise, as per 1981 Census, details of marginal workers and non-workers are given in the table below :—

Tahsil	Marginal workers			Non workers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ballabgarh	1,096	4,822	5,918	1,38,285	2,13,694	3,51,979
Palwal	1,506	10,495	12,001	13,088	2,03,350	3,36,438
	2,602	15,317	17,919	2,71,373	4,17,044	6,88,417



As per Census of 1981, total number of main workers in Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils was 2,94,523 (In Ballabgarh-1,60,199 and in Palwal tahsil-1,34,324). Out of the total number, there were 16,335 female workers (in Ballabgarh tahsil-8,339 and in Palwal tahsil 7,996). The strength of the male main workers in the above tahsils was 2,78,186 (in Ballabgarh-1,51,860 whereas in Palwal tahsil 1,26,823).

On the basis of economic activities, working population was classified into four categories as per 1981 Census. The detailed classification is given in the following table :—

Category	No. of workers			Percentage to total No. of workers
	Male	Female	Total	
(i) Cultivators	91,905	5,135	97,040	33.10
(ii) Agricultural labourers	23,677	2,784	26,461	8.84
(iii) House hold Industries	7,342	317	7,659	2.62
(iv) Other workers	1,55,264	8,099	1,63,363	55.44

The analysis of table shows that 41.94 per cent was the total working population; cultivators 33.10%; agricultural labourers 8.84%, 2.62% in house hold industry and 55.44% in other services.

During 1981 to 1991, the growth of industries was abnormally very high. Now the Faridabad district is the hub-of industries. In the district, Faridabad Complex is throbbing with industrial activity. Now, as many as six complete sectors have been declared as industrial estate in the city. The Complex has a sound industrial base with wide diversification. The large and medium scale units are engaged in manufacturing tractors, steel re-rolling, agricultural implements and machine tools, sewing machines, paper, cycle parts, glass, powerloom weaving machine, embroidery, sports material, tyre, sugar etc. The major industries of the district are Escorts, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical, Goodyear Tyres, East India Cotton Mills, Godore Tools, Globe Steel, Bata, Eicher Tractors, Hindustan Phosphate and Co-operative Sugar Mill at Palwal. Besides, there are many small scale units providing direct and indirect employment to a large section of the society.

The goods produced in the industrial units in the district finds place at world level. A large number of articles are exported to the foreign countries. The details are as follows :—

Items of Export	Countries to which exported
1. Tyres and tubes	Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Singapore, Ethiopia
2. Flasks	Middle-East Countries, Ceylon, Turkey
3. Industrial air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment	U.A.R., Kuwait
4. Tractor and scooter parts	Nepal
5. Carbon paper and ribbons	—
6. Refrigeration equipment and compressors	Australia, Burma, Afghanistan
7. Hydraulic brake-repair kits and fuel oil kits	U.A.R., Iran
8. Spring leaves	Afghanistan, Kenya
9. Gaskets	Middle-East Countries, Turkey, Lebanon, Sudan, Phillipine
10. Oil-seals and brake-hoses	Middle-East countries, Turkey, Lebanon, Sudan, Phillipine
11. Hand-tools	Throughout the world
12. Auto electrical parts	Iran, U.A.R.
13. Tractor parts	Afghanistan
14. Horn, head lamps, etc.	Afghanistan, Iran
15. Electrical motors	Thailand, U.A.R., Singapore, Iran, Africa
16. Auto parts	Iran, Afghanistan
17. Cycle parts	Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Arab countries
18. Syringes	Ceylon, Nepal, Middle-East countries

1	2	3
19.	Steel tubes	Middle-East Countries, Singapore, Nepal, Ceylon
20.	Motor fans	Egypt, Middle-East countries, Nepal, Ceylon
21.	Looking glass	
22.	Air conditioners, coolers and heaters	Nepal
23.	Cotton yarn	Ceylon, Nepal
24.	Glazed pottery	Ceylon, Nepal
25.	Readymade garments	East Germany, U.S.A., France, U.K., Italy, Finland, Nigeria, Canada
26.	Medicines	Bahrain, Arabian Gulf countries
27.	Synthetic resins	Ceylon, Burma
28.	Shoes (Sports)	Middle-East countries, U.S.A., U.K., East Africa
29.	Carpets	U.S.S.R., Poland
30.	Machine tools	Tanzania, Malaysia
31.	Auto and ancillary equipment, headlamps, lamps, etc.	Yugoslavia, Malaysia, West Germany, U.K.
32.	A.C./A.C.S.R. conductors	Bangla Desh
33.	Silicon devices	—
34.	Railway track testing machines	Middle-East countries
35.	Clutch plates	Kenya
36.	Auto metres	Gulf Countries
37.	Printing machines	Bangla Desh, Spain, Abu Dhabi
38.	Oil mill machinery carbouretors	Yeman, Ceylon, Ghana
39.	Fuel pumps	Yeman, Ceylon
40.	U.F. moulding powder	Middle-East countries
41.	Bicycle free-wheels	European countries
42.	Printed books	U.S.A., U.K., Germany, Sweden, Austria

1	2	3
43.	G.I. pipes and fittings	U.A.R.
44.	Pressure die castings	Kuwait
45.	Medicines and pharmaceuticals	Bulgaria
46.	Braiding machines	U.K.
47.	Agricultural implements	Middle-East countries
48.	Silver mica plates	Middle-East countries
49.	Printed cotton cloth	U.S.S.R.

The size and distribution of registered working factories during 1990-91 are as under :—

	A	B
(i) Less than 10 workers	50	370
(ii) 10 or more but less than 20 workers	101	2,097
(iii) 20 or more but less than 50 workers	143	6,124
(iv) 50 or more but less than 100 workers	90	5,403
(v) 100 or more but less than 500 workers	92	18,560
(vi) 500 or more but less than 1,000 workers	21	10,599
(vii) 1,000 or more but less than 5,000 workers	11	19,565

This shows that a large section of society is moving to-wards industrial sector from agricultural sector. The number of workers per lakh of population employed in registered factories in 1990 was 10,200.

LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

The Census of 1981 divides the entire population of the district into main workers by placing them in 9 categories. The workers were classified into 9 livelihood classes (or industrial categories), as described below :—

- (i) **Cultivators.**—Persons who cultivate their own lands, supervise and direct labour hired for the purpose or manage tenanted land. In this category, there were 97,040 males and 5,135 females.
- (ii) **As agricultural labourers.**—Persons working as agricultural labourers i.e. working for wages in cash or kind on land pertaining to others were 26,461; 23,677 males and 2,784 females.

- (iii) & (iv) Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied pursuits were 2,388; 2,247 males and 141 females.
- (v)(a) Workers engaged in house hold industry were 7,659; 7,342 males and 317 females. This class of industry is run on a scale smaller than that of a registered factory by the head of a house-hold himself or mainly by members of one house-hold with or without hired labour, mostly at their home in the urban areas and in premises which may occasionally extend to other parts of the village as well as in the rural areas.
- (v)(b) Persons engaged in the industries other than household industry were 79,758; 77,481 males and 2,277 females.
- (vi) The workers engaged in constructive activities (in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs) were 8,059; 7,790 males and 269 females.
- (vii) The persons engaged in trade and commercial activities were 21,945; 21,524 males and 421 females.
- (viii) The persons engaged in the transport and ware-housing industries, storage and communications were 7,687; 7,616 males and 71 females.
- (ix) Persons engaged in other services such as the public utility, administration, educational and scientific, medical and health, religious, welfare and legal services or those connected with business organizations as well as recreation and other personal and miscellaneous services were 43,525; 38,606 males and 4,919 females.

The definition of work as it stands today has undergone a sea-change during the last 100 years. The early Censuses of the last century laid more emphasis on ethnic questions rather than on economic questions. Although questions regarding economic activity of the individual were asked in the first-ever Census in the country in 1872 yet the nature of enquiry did not go beyond finding out the occupation or means of subsistence of the individual upto 1921. In the first three Censuses of this century occupation or means of subsistence was divided into two categories i.e. principal and subsidiary. In all these Censuses the term actual worker also included a person, who was in receipt of income without doing any work such as a rentier and a pensioner. It was in 1931 that the term actual worker was substituted by the word 'earner'

and that occupation of dependents was recorded under the head 'subsidiary occupation'. It was in 1941 that information about 'means of livelihood' of each individual was enquired about. It was also asked for the first time whether the means of livelihood was available throughout the year or part of the year. The information relating to employment of (a) paid assistance (b) members of household was also collected.

It was felt that the concept of dependency adopted in 1951 Census did not reflect the correct position of workers engaged in or assisting in activities like agriculture, cottage industries and services. In other words, persons who worked in family enterprises or cultivation without wages in cash or kind but who shared the profits were generally omitted. It was, therefore, decided to collect economic data in 1961 for 'workers' and 'non-workers'. The basis of work adopted in 1961 Census was as follows :

In the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industries, etc., if a person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season, he was regarded as a worker. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, a person was treated as a worker if he was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which he was enumerated. A person who was working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day of enumeration due to illness or other cause was also taken as a worker. On the other hand, a person who was offered work but had not actually taken it up was treated as a non-worker. A person under training as apprentice with or without stipend or wages was regarded as a worker. An adult woman engaged in household duties but not doing any productive work to augment the family resources was considered as non-worker. Persons like beggars, pensioners etc., who received income without doing any work were regarded as non-workers. A public or social service worker who was actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who was actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party was also regarded as a 'worker'.

In 1971, considerable departure was made in respect of economic questions. The main activity of a person was ascertained according as he spent his time basically as a worker producing goods and services or as a non-worker. For regular work in industry, trade or services the reference period was the week prior to the enumeration and for seasonal work such as agriculture the last one year. Work involved not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

The person was categorised as a worker or non-worker according to the main activity returned by him.

In case of household industry or other work the information relating to name of establishment, nature of industry, trade, profession or service, description of work and class of worker was also recorded.

Secondary work was recorded in respect of persons who had returned some work as their main activity. Where a person who was basically a non-worker such as a student or house-wife, but who made some marginal contribution to work, was recorded under secondary work.

In 1981 Census, information regarding economic activity of the people was collected in greater detail although the basic concept of 'work' as adopted in 1961 & 1971 Censuses remained unchanged. The dichotomy of classification of the population into workers and non-workers of 1961 and 1971 Censuses was replaced by a trichotomy of workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The concept of marginal workers is an addition to Census terminology in 1981. For main workers, the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year for at least 183 days was adopted while those who worked for sometime during the last year but not for the major part were treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last year were categorised as non-workers. A new question whether seeking/available for work was asked from marginal workers and non-workers.

The concepts and definitions relating to economic questions in general and 'work' in particular adopted in 1981 Census were retained in 1991 for the sake of comparability. However greater care was taken to frame the questions in such a way as to help netting unpaid workers on farm or in family enterprises.

Main workers are those, who worked for major part of the year i.e. for more than 183 days preceding the period of enumeration.

Marginal workers are thus those, who worked anytime at all in the year preceding the enumeration period but who did not work for the major part of the year, i.e. more than 183 days.

Non-workers are those, who did not work anytime at all in the year preceding the enumeration period.

The main workers are further classified into (i) cultivators (ii) agricultural labourers (iii) workers engaged in house-hold industry and (iv) other workers. For purpose of the Census a person is treated as a

cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private person or institution for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation also.

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation and has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

However, one is classified as a cultivator or agricultural labourer only when he is engaged in the growth of the following crops :

- (i) Cereal and millet crops;
- (ii) Pulses;
- (iii) Fibre crops; raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp, and kindred fibre crops;
- (iv) Oilseeds;
- (v) Cash crop like sugarcane.

The growing of plantation, orchards, flowers, vegetables, medicinal plants, spices, etc. is not considered as cultivation.

Household Industry is defined as an industry carried on by the head of household himself/herself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in the case of rural areas and within the precincts of the house in which the household lives in the case of urban areas. The workers in a household industry generally consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a factory which would qualify for being registered under the Indian Factories Act. Lastly, a household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods.

Other workers are those, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or workers in household industry but are engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, mining and quarrying, manufacturing house hold industry, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and 'other services'.

The term *work participation rate* is used to denote the proportion

of workers to total population and not proportion of the work force to total population though the latter is often the conventional usage.

As already explained, agriculture has been for long the mainstay of livelihood of the majority of the people of this 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. The fact is borne out by the following table giving break-up of working population (as per 1991 Census) by industrial category :—

Category of workers	Number of workers				
	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Cultivators	99,939	14,440	1,14,379	1,04,699	9,680
2. Agricultural labourers	43,443	9,013	52,456	49,610	7,846
3. Workers in household industry	14,578	1,031	15,609	4,862	10,747
4. Other workers	2,21,834	15,557	2,37,391	51,416	1,85,975
5. Marginal workers	3,451	22,391	25,842	23,975	1,867

Male work participation rate fell down to 47.88 per cent in 1991 as against 50.88 per cent in 1981. It is below state average (47.92 per cent) in this district. The female work participation rate has gone up from 10.60 per cent in 1981 to 11.29 per cent in 1991 in Haryana state. It may appear marginal in the first instance, but this increase is appreciable in view of the fact that the male work participation rate has dwindled slightly in 1991 as compared to 1981. The female work participation rate has increased in the district from 6.95 per cent in 1981 to 9.38 per cent in 1991. The proportion of male main workers is more than the state average (47.07) per cent in the Faridabad district. The percentage of female main workers is below the state average in the Faridabad district.

The proportion of cultivators has substantially come down in the state from 44.67 per cent in 1981 to 39.38 per cent in 1991. The percentage of agricultural labourers has on the other hand increased from 16.11 per cent in 1981 to 19.53 per cent in 1991. All this shows that there is an enormous pressure on land and people had to find work either as agricultural labourers or in household industry or some other type of work. The proportion of cultivators to the total main workers

is less than the state average in Faridabad district. The proportion of agricultural labourers to main workers is less than the state average in the district. The proportion of workers in the household industries is more than the state average of 2.99 in the district. The proportion of other workers is more than the state average of 38.10 in the district.

The cultivators and agricultural labourers when taken together constitute agricultural workers. The proportion of such workers to total main workers in the state comes to 58.91 per cent. In Faridabad district, the proportion of agricultural workers to main workers is less than 50 per cent. The number of main workers is the highest in Faridabad Complex Area as per 1991 Census, the percentage to total main workers in Faridabad Complex Area is : cultivators, 3.12 per cent; agricultural labourers, 2.41 per cent; workers in household industry, 5.06 per cent and other workers 89.41 per cent.

The total number of non-workers in the district according to 1991 Census, was 10,20,716 (males 4,17,215 and females 6,03,501). In rural areas, this number stood at 5,23,257 whereas in urban areas total number of non-workers accounted for 4,97,459. The tahsil-wise break-up of non-workers is as follows :—

Tahsil	Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females
1. Faridabad tahsil	3,87,453	1,52,660	2,34,793
Portion of Faridabad Complex (Faridabad Old & Faridabad N.I.T. Zone).			
2. Ballabgarh	2,14,925	87,520	1,27,405
3. Palwal ¹	3,18,836	1,34,422	1,84,414
4. Hathin	99,502	42,613	56,889

As per 1991 Census, the total number of main workers was 4,19,835 (males 3,79,794 and females 40,041). In rural areas, number of workers was 2,05,587 (males 1,81,661 and females 23,926) whereas in urban areas the number of main workers stood at 2,14,248 (males 1,98,133 and females 16,115).

The above table shows that a large number of workers engaged in agricultural pursuits whether they are as cultivators or agricultural labourers.

1. Figures for Hodal sub-tahsil are not available.

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 side (other workers) have been categorised as persons at work in household industry and other workers.

The percentage to total population of total workers (main workers and marginal workers) between 1981 and 1991 figures, is as follows :—

The district as a whole	Percentage to total population of					
	Total workers		Main workers		Marginal workers	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Persons	31.15	30.39	29.41	28.63	1.74	1.76
Males	50.80	47.88	50.34	47.45	0.46	0.43
Females	6.95	9.38	3.63	6.02	3.32	3.36

As per provisional results of Economic Census 1990, total workers in all enterprises including unpaid in the district were 1,91,535 (1,77,051 males and 14,484 females); the hired workers in establishments only were 1,40,352 (1,29,105 males and 11,247 females).

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment Exchanges.—The sub-offices of employment exchanges were opened at Palwal and Faridabad in 1950 and 1959, respectively. The office of employment exchange at Faridabad was upgraded to the status of Divisional Employment Exchange on 19th December, 1967 and employment exchange of Palwal was raised to the status of Town Employment Exchange on 4th July, 1974.

At the formation of the district in 1979, there were three employment exchanges at Faridabad, Palwal and Ballabgarh. Later on three employment exchanges were opened at Hathin, Hodal and Tigaon.

The State Directorate of Employment, Haryana, runs employment exchanges in the district. These exchanges 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. They 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.

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 exchanges. In private sector, provisions of the Act, apply only to those establishments which employ 25 or more persons.

Under Vocational Guidance Programme, talks are delivered in schools and colleges and at employment exchanges the counselling regarding the employment is also done. The programme 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 of General Employment and Training, Government of India, New Delhi.

The working of employment exchanges in the district during March, 1981 to March, 1991 is as under :—

Period	Registra- tion	Placing	L.R.	Vacan- cies notified	Vacan- cies filled
March, 1981	21,537	2,583	34,666	6,644	2,634
March, 1982	21,569	2,330	33,240	8,641	2,074
March, 1983	22,993	1,473	39,023	6,977	1,577
March, 1984	22,590	2,188	39,299	6,897	2,227
March, 1985	23,166	2,324	38,939	7,110	2,415
March, 1986	23,071	2,151	39,038	8,067	2,217
March, 1987	23,033	1,817	40,227	6,069	1,827
March, 1988	22,661	1,530	43,236	5,099	1,458
March, 1989	19,312	762	42,752	5,469	892
March, 1990	15,950	476	44,381	6,901	526
March, 1991	22,110	457	53,983	6,691	387

Faridabad town was primarily meant to rehabilitate the refugees during 1947, but the town has now developed into a highly industrialised town throbbing with various industries. The proximity of the district to the union territory of Delhi has also played an important role in the development of the district into highly industrialised district not only in the State but also in the country. The Faridabad town has acquired prominence for domestic items like refrigerators, air-conditioners, washing machines, gas stoves, etc.. It is also known as Tractor Town as 50% of the tractors manufactured in the country are produced in this town alone. The whole strength of of Delhi-Mathura Road from Delhi to Ballabgarh is flanked by various industrial units. There are 9,912 small industries and 162 large scale industries in the district; district traditional skills like black-smithy, carpentry are scattered throughout the district.

Under the Employment Market Information Programme there were 1,207 establishments (483 public sector and 724 in the private sector) employing 10 or more workers, on the Employers Register, as on 31-3-91 employing 1,23,274 workers, as against 1,101 establishments (376 Public Sector and 725 in private sectors) employing 1,09,324 workers as on 31-3-81.

PRICES AND WAGES

Prices.—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.

The out-break of war in 1914 caused a sudden rise in prices owing to imports being in short supply and the production being adversely affected by poor monsoon and bad harvests of 1915-16. In 1917, commenced a period of distress and hardship in which prices rose too rapidly to allow the economic system to adjust itself. The strain on the railways resulting from the war caused dislocation of communications so that goods from an area of plenty could not be transported to areas of scarcity. The disastrous harvest of 1918 was closely followed by an unparallel loss of life caused by the epidemic of influenza in the later part of 1918. These hardships brought matters to a climax and even good harvests in 1920 proved insufficient to stay the upward trend of prices.

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 during the periods that preceded and followed World War-I

Year	Retail Prices (per rupee) ¹					
	Wheat		Barley		Gram	
	Sers	Chhatanks	Sers	Chhatanks	Sers	Chhatanks
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

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 detailed account of prices in the table below illustrates how prices were affected during these periods :

Year	Retail Prices (per rupee)					
	Wheat		Barley		Gram	
	Sers	Chhatanks	Sers	Chhatanks	Sers	Chhatanks
1929	6	13	8	6	6	12
1930	8	7	11	0	7	4
1931	12	14	20	0	10	8
1932	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. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1935, pp. xii—xiii.

The general depression of the thirties brought a slump in a market accompanied by unemployment. The resulting downward trend in the prices of agricultural produce created misery for the farmers.

The World War II broke out in September, 1939. It created scarcity conditions in the district. The misery of the agricultural classes was aggravated because of the damage to the crops caused by natural calamities, such as rust, gram blight and hailstorm. They got famine stricken.

In 1941, with the entry of Japan in the war, the scene of hostilities shifted near India which in turn imparted a fillip to speculation in food grain prices. The Bengal Famine of 1943 and the general transport difficulties all over the country accelerated the upward movement of the price level. There was a slight recession of prices during the following two years due to tightening up of controls and rationing measures.

Normally, the prices did not come down but upward trend of prices was experienced in the Post-War Period. The price situation was aggravated further in the next two years. The first major factor responsible for this, was the influx of refugees and the emigration of the Muslims. It put the price level under a great strain, in the form of sudden inflated demand for agricultural commodities and shortfall in their production. The rise in prices was not confined to agricultural commodities alone, nor was it a local phenomena. The inflationary tendencies had set in the whole country and affected the entire range of commodities.

The general scarcity of foodgrains and the inflationary factors made the price level to rise enormously. The prices of consumer goods also rose. The trend of prices of food articles was almost similar to that of foodgrains but the price index of cloth articles registered a greater rise than that of food articles. During the war years there was a fall in domestic expenditure but it was not due to any pressure of high prices but because of general scarcity conditions of consumer goods.

After the Partition, the economy of the district was put out of gear; prices rose manifold due to abolition of control and rationing in 1948. Price control had to be reintroduced in 1949. The imposition, removal and reimposition of control over the prices of foodgrains and consumer goods during the short period of 5 years between 1944 and 1949 reflected uncertain conditions. The devaluation of rupee in 1949 aggravated the price rise trend.

In 1950-51, prices rose and the wage increase tended to equalise although the wage increase in the case of unskilled labour was much higher (10 times as compared to 3 times increase in the case of skilled labour).

As a result of the First Five-Year Plan, agricultural production increased considerably and prices of foodgrains fell in 1953-54. The price control was lifted on foodgrains, but the upward trend in prices started immediately thereafter. Harvest failure and various inflationary factors gave rise to price during the Second Five-Year Plan. During the Third Five-Year Plan, the prices of wheat, barley, rice, bajra, maize, gur, tobacco increased almost hundred per cent. Again during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the wholesale prices registered an unprecedented upward trend. In Faridabad district, the price of wheat was Rs. 125, Rs. 160 and Rs. 165 per quintal in 1979, 1982 and 1984, respectively. Similar upward trend in the price of gram has also been observed during the last 15 years.

The economy of the district or any other part of the state is not closed one. The price movement and price policy in the country affected the price level in the district. The following are some important reasons which 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 average wholesale prices in certain selected *mandis* of the district are discussed below to bring out clearly the fluctuation in prices of some commodities;

Faridabad Mandi.—The market at Faridabad being situated on

railway line and near to Delhi, is a big marketing centre. The following table shows the average annual wholesale prices of various agricultural commodities in the then district during 1978-79 to 1984-85 :—

Commodity	(Rs. per quintal)						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Wheat	126.00	135.00	145.00	160.00	181.00	185.00	185.00
Gram	200.00	210.00	360.00	320.00	260.00	390.00	410.00
Barley	80.00	105.00	125.00	110.00	136.00	140.00	145.00
Bajra	78.00	105.00	125.00	138.00	135.00	140.00	155.00
Gur	95.00	215.00	350.00	235.00	205.00	211.00	215.00
Cotton Desi	270.00	280.00	305.00	432.00	371.00	—	—
Sarson	325.00	370.00	450.00	415.00	405.00	380.00	410.00

The prices of all agricultural commodities rose continuously and enormously in the district. As per details of Faridabad *mandi* the prices of wheat per quintal rose from Rs. 126 during 1978-79 to Rs. 185 in 1984-85. The prices of gram, barley and *bajra* became doubled during 1978-79 to 1984-85. The prices of *gur* also rocketed from Rs. 95 during 1978-79 to Rs. 215 in 1984-85.

The account of agricultural commodities of the Faridabad *mandi* during 1985-86 to 1990-91 in comparison with other *mandis* of the district is given below :—

Commodities	(Rs. per quintal)					
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Wheat	187.00	190.00	192.00	195.00	220.00	240.00
Gram	390.00	395.00	460.00	565.00	625.00	705.00
Barley	160.00	192.00	182.00	212.00	180.00	210.00
Bajra	150.00	180.00	200.00	210.00	180.00	200.00
Gur	290.00	250.00	252.00	282.00	375.00	440.00
Cotton Desi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarson	422.00	475.00	732.00	692.00	600.00	735.00

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The prices of wheat and gram (per quintal) rose enormously from Rs. 187 and Rs. 390 to Rs. 240 and Rs. 705, respectively during 1985-86 (given in the above table) to 1990-91. Whereas the prevailing prices of wheat in Palwal *mandi* during 1985-86 were Rs. 180 (per quintal) and it rose to Rs. 220 in 1990-91.

PALWAL MANDI

The prices of all the agricultural commodities rose steadily in the *mandi* area of Palwal. An account giving the details of other commodities of Palwal *mandi* during 1979-80 to 1984-85 is as under :—

Commodities	(Rs. per quintal)					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Wheat	122.00	125.00	140.00	155.00	172.50	175.00
Gram	195.00	210.00	355.00	310.00	250.00	400.00
Barley	80.00	103.00	113.00	109.00	121.80	135.00
Bajra	82.00	106.00	120.00	130.00	134.70	155.00
Gur	90.00	225.00	335.00	230.00	195.00	203.00
Sarson	300.00	366.00	450.00	450.00	374.00	402.00

Comparatively in all the *mandis* of the district there is a steep rise in average whole sale prices of various agricultural commodities. The following table gives further details of prices of main agricultural commodities of Palwal *mandi* :—

Commodities	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	(Rs. per quintal)					
Wheat	180.00	182.00	186.00	190.00	205.00	220.00
Gram	366.00	382.00	486.00	588.00	637.00	658.00
Barley	160.00	150.00	145.00	202.00	180.00	204.00
Bajra	142.00	200.00	150.00	160.00	180.00	190.00
Gur	273.00	235.00	215.00	280.00	380.00	394.00
Sarson	418.00	461.00	702.00	670.00	600.00	741.00

• The prices of *sarson* particularly rose up to Rs. 702 in 1987-88 from Rs. 402 during 1984-85 but came down to Rs. 600 during 1989-90. It again rose to Rs. 741 in 1990-91.

RETAIL PRICE

It is observed that the average retail prices like wholesale prices did not rise much except for gram, from 3.75 per kg. in 1979-80 to

4.75 per kilogram in 1980-81, *Gur* from Rs. 3.00 per kilogram in 1979-80 to Rs. 4.00 per kg. in 1980-81, Mustard oil from Rs. 10.50 per kg. in 1979-80 to Rs. 12.50 per kg. in 1980-81 and vegetable ghee from Rs. 13.50 per kg. in 1979-80 to Rs. 14.50 kg. in 1980-81. There has been much fluctuations in the prices of ghee and mustard oil. The following table shows the clear picture of retail prices during 1979-80 to 1984-85 :—

Commodity	(Rs. per kg.)					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Wheat	1.50	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.20
Gram	3.75	4.75	3.80	4.25	5.00	6.00
Maize	1.60	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00
Rice (Begmi)	2.20	2.35	2.70	2.80	3.00	3.25
<i>Gur</i>	3.00	4.00	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.50
Milk	2.75	3.25	3.80	4.00	4.00	4.50
Ghee (Veg.)	13.50	14.50	16.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
Mustard oil	10.50	12.50	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Kerosene oil (per litre)	1.66	1.78	1.96	2.12	2.16	2.37

The price-rise continued after 1984-85. There has been almost constant rise in prices of all commodities during the period 1984-85 to 1990-91. The prices of wheat, gram, maize, rice, *gur*, milk, vegetable ghee, mustard oil and kerosene oil increased from Rs. 2.20, Rs. 6.00, Rs. 2, Rs. 3.25, Rs. 3.50, Rs. 4.50, Rs. 20, Rs. 17, and Rs. 2.37¹ per kg. in the year 1984-85 to Rs. 2.80, Rs. 10, Rs. 2.70, Rs. 6, Rs. 6, Rs. 7, Rs. 40, Rs. 27 and Rs. 2.90 during 1990-91. The following table shows the position of price-rise during 1985-86 to 1990-91 :—

Commodities	(Rs. per kg.)					
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Wheat	2.35	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.80
Gram	6.00	5.90	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Maize	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70
Rice (Begmi)	3.60	4.00	4.25	5.00	5.50	6.00
<i>Gur</i>	4.50	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.50	6.00
Milk	4.65	5.10	5.50	6.00	7.00	7.00
Ghee (Veg.)	21.50	23.00	27.00	27.50	35.00	40.00
Mustard oil	18.00	19.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	27.00
Kerosene oil (per litre)	2.42	2.54	2.54	2.56	2.58	2.90

1. Kerosene oil is measured in litres.

Recently, the price-rise was due to some other factors, such as rising trend of petroleum products at world level and the war between U.S.A. and Iraq. Secondly, major portion of money is being spent to curb the militancy throughout the country. It resulted in inflationary trends. Despite the fact that agricultural production rose up due to assistance by Government to the farmers, the prices of all the commodities are rising day by day. The consumer has lost faith over the prices, rather being discouraged, he has to bear the price-torture silently. It is being realised now a days on account of price hike that the standard of the people of middle class may be affected if the such situation continues unabated.

Wages.—In the early years of twentieth century, there were cotton mills at Hodal and Palwal. The Hodal factory sent its cleaned cotton to Kosi to be pressed. The pressed cotton was exported to Bombay. There were few factories to effect internal migration. In those days labour was supplied from the menial population of the locality in which factories were located. The prevailing rates of pay were as follows :—

Class of work	Sex of workers employed	Rate of pay
		Annas
(i) Filling opener with uncleaned cotton	Male	4
(ii) Ginning	Female	3 and 3½
(iii) Carrying from opener to ginning machine	Male	6
(iv) Pressing	Male	8

During this period, some relief works were started in the scanty harvests. The rates of pay began at 2 annas for diggers and 1½ annas for carriers, with no allowance for dependents and children. The rates were as under :—

	Rs.	Anna	Paise
Diggers	0	1	7
Carriers	0	1	2
Working children	0	1	0
Adult dependents	0	0	9

Some labourers were also paid in kind (raw material) for stone breaking, digging in soft earth and digging in hard earth. The pre-

vailing range of raw material given to the labourers was as under :—

	Range	
Diggers	18	Chhataks
Carriers	13	..
Working children	7	..
Adult dependents	10	..
Children	5	..

For tasks prescribed were :—

	Cubic feet	wago
Stone breaking	5 to 6	18 chhataks
	3 to 4	13 ..
	2 1/2	7 ..
Digging in soft earth	90	18 ..
	65	13 ..
	35	7 ..
Digging in hard earth	72	18 ..
	52	13 ..
	28	7 ..

In 1905-06, the wages of skilled and un-skilled labour was 8 annas (Highest), 6 annas; 4 annas and 2 annas, respectively. The preliminary wage Census was held in December, 1909 under the orders of the Director of Agriculture. As per the operations of Census, the rates for skilled labour were much the same all over the district but rates for unskilled labour varied, being higher in Palwal where the demand for labour for railways, canals and factories caused a substantial rise. In those days rates were affected less by the price of common foodgrains than by the extension of railways, canals and factories, as the prices of common foodgrains rose uniformly throughout the then district. Day labourers were not usually paid in kind, but away from large labour centres, cotton pickers generally received as payment one-tenth of their pickings.

The village menials and servants on the other hand who rendered regular as opposed to occasional service to the village community, were still paid for such service in kind. They were not, as in some districts

divided into classes for public and private work, nor was there any fixed roster of service; but some families followed other hereditary customs and received some cash and kinds for their services.

The World War I affected the prices as well as wage system in the world to a greater extent. The prevailing wages of labour (per day) during 1912 to 1922 for skilled and unskilled labourers were as follows :—

Year	Skilled			Unskilled		
	Highest			Lowest		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1912	0	12	9	0	4	0
1917	0	14	0	0	5	0
1922	1	4	0	0	8	0

The general depression of late twenties/early thirties and the World War II were other factors that greatly affected the economy of the district. The wages of labour in thirties increased. The details are as follows :—

Wages of Labour (per day)

Year	Skilled			Unskilled		
	Highest			Lowest		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1927	1	4	0	0	8	0
1932 ¹	0	12	0	0	8	0
1935	0	11	0	0	8	0
1937	0	10	0	0	7	0
1942	0	12	0	0	8	0
1947	4	0	0	2	8	0
1952	5	0	0	4	0	0

In normal conditions, wages for farm labourers are mostly determined by factor like customary practices as modified by the law of

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1935, p. cx.

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 agricultural labourer's wages (per day) in the district during 1960-61 to 1976-77 were as follows :—

(Per day for men only)

Year	Plough- ing	Sowing	Wee- ding	Harves- ting	Picking of cotton	Other agri- cultural opera- tions	Black- smith	Carpen- ter
(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
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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.

With the development of roads and means of communications, the conditions changed after Independence throughout the country as a whole. Wages paid to workers are classified into three broad categories, i.e. monthly wages, wages paid to the casual workers and daily wages. Wages may vary from person to person and for different type of work for the same person. It is difficult to give precisely the wages prevailing in past in the district. In 1978-79, the wage rate for a whole time worker ranged from Rs. 165 per month to Rs. 250 per month; for a part time worker from Rs. 95 to Rs. 150 per month and for a daily worker from Rs. 10 per day to Rs. 15 per day. While daily wage rates increased from Rs. 20 during the year 1983-84 to Rs. 35.00 during 1990-91 depending upon type of work. Rates for some of the major agricultural operations are given below :—

(For men only)

Year	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agri- cultural operations
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1980-81	13.00	13.00	11.25	14.00	13.00
1981-82	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	14.00
1982-83	18.00	18.00	18.00	19.00	16.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
1983-84	20.00	19.00	18.50	20.00	17.00
1984-85	21.50	20.00	19.00	22.00	18.00
1985-86	22.50	20.25	20.00	24.00	19.50
1986-87	23.00	22.00	22.00	25.00	21.00
1987-88	24.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	22.00
1988-89	27.00	27.00	27.00	30.00	25.00
1989-90	34.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	31.00
1990-91	35.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	35.00

The wages for the skilled workers such as blacksmiths, carpenters, cobblers and other agricultural labourers are detailed below :

Year/month	Blacksmith (Rs.)	Carpenter (Rs.)	Agricultural labourers (Rs.)	Other Agri- cultural operations (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
April, 1982	According to work	According to work	16.50	13.00
May, 1982	Do	Do	16.50	13.00
June, 1982	Do	Do	16.50	14.00
July, 1982	Do	Do	17.00	14.00
August, 1982	Do	Do	17.00	14.00
September, 1982	Do	Do	17.00	14.00
October, 1982	Do	Do	17.00	16.00
November, 1982	Do	Do	18.00	16.00
December, 1982	Do	Do	18.00	17.00
January, 1983	Do	Do	17.00	17.00
February, 1983	Do	Do	19.00	18.00

1	2	3	4	5
March, 1983	Do	Do	19.00	18.00
April, 1990	Do	Do	33.50	31.00
May, 1990	Do	Do	33.50	31.00
June, 1990	Do	Do	33.50	31.00
July, 1990	Do	Do	33.50	31.00
August, 1990	Do	Do	33.50	31.00
September, 1990	Do	Do	35.00	35.00
October, 1990	Do	Do	35.00	35.00
November, 1990	According to work	According to work	35.00	35.00
December, 1990	Do	Do	35.00	35.00
January, 1991	Do	Do	35.00	35.00
February, 1991	Do	Do	35.00	35.00
March, 1991	Do	Do	35.00	35.00

As already discussed, the method of payment in rural areas varies from occupation to occupation and sometimes from village to village. Occupations such as carpentry, blacksmithy are paid for at piece rates. These are subsidiary agricultural professions and are ultimately linked with agriculture. Though industrial units of the district have attracted many workers, yet due to conservative nature of village folk, many workers stick to the traditional professions. Till today competitive factors have not entered in these professions and the wages in kind are not strictly according to services rendered by the agricultural labourers but are largely governed by convention. The carpenter who is responsible for amending wood work of all agricultural implements and also domestic articles like *charkha* and bedsteads is paid in kind at the time of harvest. The blacksmith who is also responsible for repairs of all iron-agricultural implements is also paid in the same form. Some change is taking place in their wage structure now-a-days. Traditional duties of supplying shoes, clothes and earthen wares are now no more attended to by traditional professional persons. They have shifted to casual labour and also resort to seasonal employment in various agricultural

operations. In addition to them, other classes with insufficient land also do casual labour in agricultural operations. Since this is not a permanent employment and is of seasonal nature; more than one occupation is followed by the same person or class of persons. Thus weeding, reaping, ploughing and watering the fields are done by the same labourer. The method and period of payment and normal working hours are not fixed. In addition to the cash payments, daily meals in the form of whey and *chapatis* are also provided to the casual labourers doing weeding, reaping and ploughing. The normal working hours are from sun-rise to sun-set with a break of an hour in the noon. Tea is also supplied in the evening. The big farmers (zamindars) employ regular labourers who work with them throughout the year; such labourers are paid in kind and they get a fixed share of the total produce at the time of harvest. Labourers for harvesting of wheat are paid in kind and get a share of the produce. A fixed part of the crop of wheat harvested is given to the labourer as his wages and this system is known as *lai*.

Barbers who render traditional services to a smaller extent and also do shaving are paid in kind as arrived at through mutual agreement. Since adhoc payment in cash and kind is also made at occasions like marriages and births according to the services rendered by the old barbers. The younger generation is shifting to the Government service.

Standard of living.—Standard of living on account of many big industrial units in the district has become better today. Some change in the livelihood pattern is reflected. Both prices and wages on the whole have been rising during the recent years and they affect the standard of common man. As usual, the rate at which prices have gone up has over-run 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.

The general standard of living of the middle class of the society is very much higher. Even the common man is maintaining a standard of dress and house, because he finds many opportunities to get employment in the district and in Delhi which is very near to the district.

PRICE-INDEX

The Economic and Statistical Organization started compiling monthly cost of living index numbers for working classes from 1956-57,

in respect of important industrial towns in the state. Faridabad was taken up for ascertaining the index number in 1966; 1966-based series of Faridabad was discontinued and replaced by a new series (base July, 1972 to June, 1973) from July, 1975. These index numbers were based on weekly retail prices that prevailed in the above town in respect of more than 100 commodities/services which were mostly consumed by working classes. The relevant year-wise data regarding cost of living numbers from 1966 to 1976 in respect of Faridabad are given below :

Town	Year	Food	General
(Base 1966 : 100)			
Faridabad	1967	128	120
	1968	129	121
	1969	128	122
	1970	132	128
	1971	131	134
	1972	144	145
	1973	166	164
	1974	212	206
	1975	222	217
(Base year 1972-73 : 100)			
	1975	143	138
	1976	136	135
	1977	149	146

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 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 prices thus more than doubled during first half of 1975 as compared with the base-year 1966.

The new series of cost of living index numbers started 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 consumer price Index numbers for working class with the base year 1972-73 : 100 are as follows in the Faridabad district :—

Year	Food	General
1978	153	151
1979	159	160
1980	172	174
1981	198	195
1982	215	210
1983	225	220
1984	233	235
1985	244	250
1986	275	274
1987	323	308
1988	348	332

During 1981, prices rose abnormally but in 1986 and 1987, there was steep rise in prices. In 1988, prices sky-rocketed.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The idea of Community Development was first thought out and tried in the Gurgaon district by E.L. Brayne, I.C.S., about 70 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, insanitation 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".

Thus it could 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 was 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 Rai 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."

As on March 31, 1971, all the Community blocks were in Post Stage II. During that period, Ballabgarh and Faridabad blocks were the part of Ballabgarh tahsil while in Palwal tahsil, there were Palwal and Hodal blocks. The Hathin block was a part of Nuh tahsil (now a part of Gurgaon district).

After the creation of the Faridabad district, the work of Community Development increased very much. As on March 31, 1991, the following community development blocks were in the district :—

- (i) Ballabgarh
- (ii) Faridabad
- (iii) Hathin
- (iv) Hodal
- (v) Palwal

The rural development is carried under the well-known schemes such as 20-Point Programme and *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana*. A lot of money has been spent to implement these schemes.

BROAD OUTLINES AND OBJECTIVES OF JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA

Introduction

Rural unemployment and under-employment which particularly affect the poorest segments of the rural population, have been the major contributory factors to the high incidence of poverty in the rural areas notwithstanding the economic development during the past four decades. The Fifth Five-Year Plan and alleviation of rural poverty is one of the main objectives, the strategy adopted aimed at redistribution of income and consumption in favour of the poorer sections of the population by significantly increasing employment opportunities in the rural areas. The National Rural Employment Programme was started in October, 1980 to achieve this objective. It replaced the Food for Work Programme and became a part of the Sixth Five-Year Plan from 1-4-1981.

Subsequently, another programme known as Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was launched on August 15, 1983. Its principal objective was to improve and expand employment opportunities particularly for the rural landless labour with a view to providing guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every rural landless labour household upto 100 days in a year.

The importance of employment programme in reducing rural poverty is reflected in the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) which emphasises food, work and productivity; and has the objectives of providing productive employment to everyone seeking it and assigning priority to activities which contribute most effectively to this purpose. In other words, the emphasis should be to maximise both the direct and long term employment opportunities through the investments made under this programme.

It was later on decided to launch a new scheme for intensive wage employment programme in backward areas of district with acute poverty and unemployment with effect from 1-4-89. The new programme was named as *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana* (JRY). The existing wage employment programmes of NREP/RLFGP were also merged into the new programme. It was decided to implement the *yojana* as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 80 : 20. The central assistance under the

programme was decided to be released to the district direct. Guidelines were also laid regarding sharing/allocation to the *yojana* funds between the DRDA at the district level and the village panchayats at the village level. These measures were expected to result in the increased coverage of the programme to all the rural areas and also ensure the fuller participation of the people in the implementation.

The objectives of the programme are as under :—

(a) Primary Objectives

Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons, both men and women, in the rural areas.

(b) Secondary Objectives

(i) Creation of sustained employments by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and also assets in favour of rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits;

(ii) Improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas.

Achievements under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.—During the year 1991 under *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana* this district had received funds amounting to Rs. 106.01 lakh (including Rs. 28.91 lakh for the implementation of Million Wells Scheme). Out of total available funds, a sum of Rs. 100.26 lakh was utilised by the Gram Panchayats and other executive agencies of the district up to 31-3-92 by generating 1.40 lakh man-days against the target of 1.23 lakh man-days, which is 114% of the physical target and 94.56% of the financial allocation.

The funds have been utilised for providing infrastructural facilities like pavement of streets, rural housing for the poor of Scheduled Castes communities, retaining wells, renovation of ponds, drinking Water wells, *khels* for cattle drinking water, completing of school buildings and Harijan *chaupals*, water tanks and rock fill *Check Dam*.

A special feature of the scheme is the construction of houses for the poor from Scheduled Castes communities under Indira Awas Yojana. During the financial year, 48 houses were constructed at three different sites in Hodal and Hathin blocks at village Banewa, Roop Nagar Natoli and Maluka, respectively. Atleast 20 houses have been fully completed and the remaining 28 were completed upto roof level.

NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana is targetted towards persons living below the poverty line in urban areas. The objective of the scheme is to encourage un-employed and under-employed urban youth to take up self-employment ventures.

There are three components of the scheme.

(i) **Urban Micro Enterprises Scheme (SUME).**—Under this scheme, loan and subsidy is provided to the beneficiaries to set up their own income generating unit. The second component relates to training and infrastructure where beneficiaries are provided training with a view to upgrading their technical and commercial skills.

(ii) **Urban Wage Employment Scheme (SUWE).**—This scheme is designed to provide employment to the urban poor through the creation of socially and economically useful public assets, especially in low income neighbourhood such as roads, pathways, drainage, improvement of water sources, environmental improvement of slums, etc. which have a large labour component.

(iii) **Housing & Shelter Upgradation Scheme.**—Under this scheme, loan and subsidy for housing and shelter upgradation is provided to the urban poor. The loan amount is recoverable in 40 monthly instalments.

During the year 1991-92, under (SUME), 644 beneficiaries were assisted with the subsidy amount of Rs. 14.52 lakh. The loan component was to the tune of Rs. 43.55 lakh. Under training component of the scheme, 29 persons were trained in different trades. The total expenditure incurred on training was Rs. 0.20 lakh.

Under SUWE, an amount of Rs. 8.46 lakh was spent on the various developmental schemes by providing employment to the un-employed urban youth.

Under Housing & Shelter Upgradation Scheme, 378 poor families were assisted with the subsidy amount of Rs. 3.78 lakh and loan component was to the tune of Rs. 11.34 lakh.

DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The following programmes for earning livelihood in the rural areas of the district are being implemented through the District Rural

Development Agency, Faridabad :—

(i) **Integrated Rural Development Programme.**—As a major poverty alleviation programme, the objective of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is to provide financial assistance to the identified families living below the poverty line in the rural areas to enable them to improve their income level and eventually cross the poverty line.

The target group of the programme consists of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers and rural artisans whose annual income is below Rs. 11,000.

A farmer having land more than 2.5 acres and less than 5.0 acres is called a small farmer and a farmer having land less than 2.5 acres is called marginal farmer.

Provision for special safe-guards for certain sections of the target group is also there. The families belonging to Scheduled Castes contribute the bulk of the poverty group. In order to ensure that these families get their due share, it is provided that atleast 50% of the assistance to families should be drawn from Scheduled Castes. Besides this, atleast 40% of the total beneficiaries should be women and 3% IRDP benefits have been earmarked for physically handicapped persons.

Under IRDP, to start an economic activity, subsidy is provided on total unit cost @ 25% to small farmers and @ 33½% to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and rural artisans subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000 per family. Whereas, to the Scheduled Castes and physically handicapped beneficiaries, it will be 50% per family subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000.

(ii) **Selection of beneficiaries.**—For the selection of beneficiaries under IRDP, credit camps are organised at village level in which DRDA officer, Bank Manager, Patwari, *Gram Sachiv* and Sarpanch of the village are participated. Loan applications of the families living below the poverty line are collected in these camps on the spot and all the applications are sponsored to the concerned bank. After receiving the sanction of loan from the bank, a purchase date is fixed. After the purchase of assets, the subsidy of all the beneficiaries is sent by the agency to the concerned bank branch.

Group Life Insurance Scheme for IRDP beneficiaries has been in operation since 1-4-1988. All the beneficiaries assisted under IRDP on or after this date who are between 18—60 years of age are covered for five years under this scheme. No premium is payable by the bene-

fiary and the compensation payable by LIC on the death of beneficiary is Rs. 3,000 in natural death and Rs. 6,000 in case of accidental death.

For the year 1991, a target of 756 beneficiaries was fixed by the Government and against this, 1,125 beneficiaries were assisted during the last year. An amount of Rs. 23.60 lakh as subsidy was provided to these beneficiaries. Loan amount was to the tune of Rs. 32.34 lakh. The percentage of Scheduled Castes beneficiaries, women beneficiaries and physically handicapped beneficiaries was 50.91, 46.09 and 3, respectively.

2. Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment.—The objective of TRYSEM (Training to Rural Youth for self employment) is to provide technical and entrepreneurial skill to rural youth to enable them to take up self-employment. The target group comprises rural youth between the age of 18–35 years from the families living below the poverty line.

After the completion of training, these trained persons are covered under IRDP and loan/subsidy is provided to start their own income generation activity.

During the period of training, a trainee is paid an amount ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 p.m. as stipend depending upon the location of the place of training.

During 1991, 184 persons were trained in different trades.

3. BIO-GAS.—The programme for installation of bio-gas plants in rural as well as in urban areas is also being implemented by the agency. The farmers are advised to install a bio-gas plant of 3 cum, 4 cum and 6 cum depending upon the size of family and number of animals.

Those farmers who are poor and cannot install the plant with their own limited resources, a bank loan is provided to them on reasonable rate of interest. Those who install the plant with their own resources, subsidy is provided to them as well. The rate of subsidy being provided to the different categories is as under :—

Size of the plant (Decn Bandhu Model)	Unit Cost	Rate of subsidy		
		S.C. Families	S.F./M.F.	Others
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
2 cum	4,900	3,100	3,100	2,200
3 cum	6,000	3,600	2,600	2,600
4 cum	7,000	3,600	2,800	2,800
6 cum	8,400	3,600	2,800	2,800

No income criteria has been fixed for providing subsidy.

For the year 1991 a target of 110 bio-gas plants was fixed by the Government which has been achieved.

4. Special Livestock Breeding Programme.—For encouraging the rearing of female crossbred calves in the district, ration cards for subsidised cattle feed are being issued. The subsidised cattle feed is being supplied to female crossbred calves upto the age of 32 months on 66% subsidy. Under this programme, piggery units are also being established. For rearing the pigs, bank credit is provided to the beneficiary for the construction of shed and for the purchase of animals and cattle feed. On the bank loan, subsidy is provided by the agency. The pig rearing scheme is only for rural area whereas calf rearing is being implemented in urban area also.

For the year 1991 a target of 175 ration cards for female crossbred calves and establishment of 100 piggery units was fixed by the Government. Against this target, 225 ration cards were issued and 62 piggery units were established during the year 1991-92. The subsidy amount for only 62 units was allocated by the Government.

5. Integrated Rural Energy Programme.—The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) was launched during the year 1989-90 in the Palwal block of the district. The aim of the programme is to promote and utilise the non-conventional energy as the sources of conventional energy are limited. To utilise the solar energy, different kinds of energy devices are distributed on subsidised rates ranging from 40% to 60% depending upon the categories of the beneficiaries. Smokeless *chulhas* are being installed free of cost. The following is the subsidy pattern under IREP :—

Name of the item	Subsidy	
	S.C.	General
1. Smokeless <i>Chulha</i>	100%	100%
2. Pressure Cooker	50%	50%
3. Solar Cooker	Rs. 400	Rs. 400
4. Nutan Stoves	60%	40%
5. Solar Stills	60%	60%
6. Radio Modules	Rs. 150	Rs. 150
7. Solar Lantern	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
	(beneficiary share)	
8. Solar Street Light	100%	10%
	(for common places only)	
9. Electronics Blast Tube	60%	40%

6. Development of Women & Children in Rural Area.—The Development of women and children in Rural Area (DWCRA) programme was launched in this district during 1991-92. The objective of the programme is to assist the women members of the families living below poverty line in the rural area by starting their own economic activities. Under this programme a group of 10—15 rural women is formed and training under TRYSEM is provided to all the women of the group so that they may be able to start an activity. After the completion of training, to start the economic activity, Rs. 15,000 as revolving funds are provided to the group. Forward and backward linkage are kept in view while starting the activity. Besides the revolving funds, bank loan is also provided under IRDP to the individual member of the group, if needed.

For the year 1991, the Government had fixed a target of 50 groups for the district which had been achieved.

Sewak (Self Employed Workers' Association Kendra).—It is basically a multi-purpose Service-cum-Training-cum-Production Centre which aims at providing training to un-employed youth (Rural & Urban) in various aspects of Housing and domestic repairs and maintenance work.

In order to find and create employment opportunities for an ever increasing population and keeping in view the requirement of the residents, a vocational training centre has been established in the trade of carpentry, plumbing, electronics and welding. At this centre, 46 persons have been trained and 61 are undergoing training. These trainees are being given practical training. After the training the artisans shall be free either to go and find its own business or remain attached with the 'SEWAK' for the job placement.

At present there are 8 trained artisans who are always available for providing maintenance service in the residences, factories and institutions in the field of carpentry, plumbing and electricals. Services are provided on very reasonable rates and craftsmen are easily available on receipt of telephone call.

NIRMAN KENDRA

Nirman Kendra has been established in Faridabad district under the patronage and guidance of Additional Deputy Commissioner, Faridabad and sponsored by HUDCO. The formal foundation-laying ceremony of the Nirman Kendra was performed by the Hon'ble Commissioner, Gurgaon Division, Gurgaon on 19th September, 1991. The expenditure on construction projects has become astronomically high due to the rise in the prices of the conventional building materials in the recent few

years. In view of the above prices-rise it has become essential to curb the expenditure on the new projects by substituting the conventional materials with the new unconventional engineering materials without affecting the strength and durability of the structure and also new technology for using the same in the construction activities. In order to fulfil the above said aims, Nirman Kendra came into existence in district of Faridabad. The following course of action has been proposed to be adopted by Nirman Kendra in pursuit of restructuring the construction projects making them economically and technically viable.

To stress the designing, developing and adopting the various modes of the technology based on low cost, it could be applicable especially to housing, public health utilities, roads and other civil engineering projects. The steps have been taken in this regard under the following sub-heads :—

(i) **By reducing the cost of materials.**—Nirman Kendra is setting up workshop and research laboratories for discovering the new engineering materials like, flyash bricks, hollow-block, solid blocks in order to replace the conventionally used materials. The adoption of these unconventional material may depend upon the availability of these in sufficient quantities in different localities.

(ii) **For economy in labour expenditure.**—Kendra is also taking up the programmes for training the young-masons, carpenters, blacksmith, plumbers and other artisans in the use of this unconventional technology based on low cost. These trained artisans would ultimately be involved in extensive use of newly devised methods in public as well private sectors.

(iii) **Execution of Construction projects.**—Nirman Kendra is itself taking up the various construction projects for demonstrating the newly evolved technology so as to save the much needed government revenue, which could further be utilised on some other projects.

(iv) It is also recruiting young engineers, architects to learn and further implementing the above said technology in various sectors. The services of these young professionals would also be utilised in the mass contact programme for making the public aware of the changing patterns in construction activities. In future, it is proposed to conduct seminars in collaboration with other engineering research institutions for discussing the further research development in regard to the low cost technology.

(v) **Production of pre-fabricated materials.**—Nirman Kendra also plans to set up the production centres for manufacturing of various

pre-fabricated materials and arranging the marketing of these new products which will be higher in weight, economic, more durable than the conventionally used materials.

(vi) It also plans to involve in setting up Refresher Condensed Course' for the students of various Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, and I.T.I.'s to acquaint them with the utility of adopting of low cost technology. In order to popularise this movement and to boost the prospects of the low cost technology, Nirman Kendra is bound to attain new heights in the achievement of its objectives in near future.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (CADA), FARIDABAD

Introduction

C.A.D.A. means "Command Area Development Authority" which was set up in Haryana in 1974 and came in existence in this district in 1984-85 for taking the canal water to each field so as to boost agricultural production. Water being scarce in this district, scientific application and optimum utilization of water is one of the foremost assignments of CADA. The Additional Deputy Commissioner of the district functions as Chief Project Officer of CADA for monitoring all the activities and providing subsidy. The following schemes carried out with State funds and matching grant from Central Government mainly benefit the farmers :-

Land levelling.—Before the receipt of canal water, the shifting of sand dunes from one place to another in the district, was a regular phenomena. This has been halted to a considerable extent with the receipt of water in the canal system and some field channels. Even today there are some higher lands in this Command area. The levelling is being carried out with the guidance of Additional Deputy Commissioner known as Chief Project Officer, CADA and Joint Director (Soil Conservation) on deputation from Agriculture Department. This land levelling has resulted in bringing additional land under irrigation.

During the year 1991-92, 300 hectares land levelling was got done and subsidy amounting to Rs. 2.87 lakh has been given to 410 small and marginal farmers.

Shallow Tubewells and Pumping Sets.—Wherever sweet water is available, underground shallow tubewells have been dug by the farmers and pumping sets are installed. CADA provides subsidy to the farmers upto 25% and 33½% per tubewell.

During the year 1991-92, 29 small and marginal farmers have been given subsidy of Rs. 1.53 lakh.

Underground Pipe Line.—It has been noticed that the sweet water is available in the vicinity of canal system. Under such compulsions, some of the farmers dig shallow tubewells near the canal system. Since their fields are located away from the canal, the water from such tubewells is carried to the field through underground pipe lines. The Command encourages and provides subsidy for use of such underground pipe lines.

During the year 1991-92, the concerned banks did not finance under this scheme which resulted that no subsidy has been released under this scheme.

Adaptive Trials.—For giving actual demonstration to the farmers, CADA selects part fields of one hectare of the farmers at various places in the district which serves as a model to the farmers. Here right from sowing till harvesting, all technical guidance is provided by the Command.

During the year 1991-92, 121 plots have been laid for demonstration giving a subsidy of Rs. 0.52 lakh.

Training of Farmers.—In the six districts of Haryana, CADA takes the farmers in group of 50 to the places of interest and outside the State to show them the improved techniques adopted by progressive farmers related to agriculture. The farmers gain considerably from such tours conducted by CADA. Eight such groups of fifty farmers are imparted training every year.

During the year 1991-92, 518 farmers obtained the training with a financial expenditure of Rs. 0.78 lakh.

Crop Cutting Experiments

Under this scheme, experiments on crop cutting are got conducted to assess the production yield every year in the Command area.

During the year 1991-92, 272 No. of Crop Cutting Experiments have been got conducted.

CHAPTER—X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

In the beginning of the twentieth century, the district formed part of the Delhi Division. The Deputy Commissioner was subordinate to the Commissioner and the Superintendent of Delhi Division in revenue work and general administration and to the Divisional and Sessions Judge, Delhi in respect of criminal work.

Administrative Division¹

In March, 1991, the Faridabad district consisted of 2 sub-divisions (Ballabgarh and Palwal); 4 tahsils (Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Palwal and Hathin) and Hodal sub-tahsil. The development blocks were 5 ; Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Hathin, Hodal and Palwal.

The number of inhabited and un-inhabited villages in each tahsil/ sub-tahsil was as follows :—

Tahsils	Villages		
	Inhabited	Un-inhabited	Total
1. Ballabgarh	85	10	95
2. Faridabad	87	10	97
3. Palwal	140	8	148
4. Hathin	78	8	86
5. Hodal (sub-tahsil)	46	2	48
Total :	436	38	474

On the basis of decentralization of authority in the administrative set-up, the district is divided into two sub-divisions, each coinciding with the tahsil area. This creates efficiency in the administration and better supervision over public affairs. In a democratic set-up, the decentralization is most essential. Palwal sub-division was created in 1911 whereas Ballabgarh sub-division was created in 1964.

¹ The details regarding the further administrative division may be seen in the 1st Chapter—General.

The strength of sub-division and tahsil officers, to assist the Deputy Commissioner at district level in the administration, is as follows :

Tahsil	Officers	Strength
1. Palwal	Sub-Divisional Officer (civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib-Tahsildars	2
2. Ballabgarh	Sub-Divisional Officer (civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib-Tahsildars	2
3. Faridabad	Sub-Divisional Officer (civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib-Tahsildar	1
4. Hathin	Sub-Divisional Officer (civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib-Tahsildar	1
5. Hodal(sub-tahsil)	Naib-Tahsildar (Accounts)	1

DISTRICT AUTHORITIES

Deputy Commissioner.—The general administration of the district is headed by the Deputy Commissioner. For administrative purposes, he is under the Commissioner Gurgaon Division, Gurgaon. In other words, the State Government's general authority descends through the divisional Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner. With the advent of democratic set-up and increased tempo of development activities, the duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Commissioner have increased enormously. He still performs the triple functions of British time; being at once the Deputy Commissioner, the District Magistrate and the Collector, but his responsibilities, particularly as Deputy Commissioner, the executive head on the spot, have increased manifold.

As Deputy Commissioner, he is the executive head of the district with multi-farious responsibilities. There is hardly any aspect of district administration with which he is not concerned in one way or the other.

He has a special role to play in regard to Panchayati Raj. In addition to keeping an eye on the functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions, he guides the Panchayats, Panchayat Samities, Municipal Committees and Market Committees and helps them to overcome their respective difficulties and problems. As District Magistrate, he is entrusted with the maintenance of law and order in the district. In the discharge of this responsibility, he is assisted by the Superintendent of Police. After the separation of the judiciary from the executive in 1964, he is the only principal executive magistrate for the enforcement of security measures and exercises judicial powers under certain sections of preventive chapters of the Code of Criminal Procedure. He is assisted by 4 Executive Magistrates.

As Collector, he was the highest revenue judicial authority in the district. Now he is responsible for collection of water rates and betterment charges and all dues recoverable as arrears of any tax. 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 dues in same way as he does in respect of Government dues.

He supervises the maintenance of land records and agricultural statistics besides the management of Government lands and estates. 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 at the time of drought, flood and other natural calamities, are some of his other duties. He acts as the District Elections Officer and the Registrar for registration work. While co-ordinating the activities of various departments in the district, whenever and wherever necessary, he takes care not to interfere in their internal administration and the procedures—methods and policies of the departments. He holds periodic meetings of all the district level officers with a view to reviewing the progress of work done by 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 the district. The Deputy Commissioner has been authorised to inspect the officers of all the departments in the district. He may call for any report and other information regarding the working of these offices. In short, he is the head of the district administration, a co-ordinating officer for the various departments and a connecting link between the public and the Government 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. In fact, he has become an essential instrument in building of a welfare state.

Additional Deputy Commissioner.—The post of Additional Deputy Commissioner was created in the district in 1981. He co-ordinates the activities of various revenue branches. Besides, he deals with schemes concerning the welfare and economic uplift of the weaker sections of the society. Thus, he relieves the Deputy Commissioner in the work relating to the rural development.

Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil).—The Sub-Divisional Officer is the Chief Civil Officer of a sub-division. His main duties, like those of the Deputy Commissioner, relate to executive and judicial work. In matter of Govt. dues the powers of Collector have been delegated to him. He exercises direct control over Tahsildars and their staff. He handles executive and judicial work. His executive duties pertain to the maintenance of law and order, motor taxation, passports, renewal and grant of arms licenses, sub-divisional establishment, local bodies and co-ordination of the developmental activities of various departments of the sub-division. As Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he exercises judicial powers under certain sections of the preventive chapters of the code of criminal procedure. An appeal from the orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in such cases lies to the District and Sessions Judge.

Tahsildar/Naib-Tahsildar (Mahal).—The Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar are the key officers in the administration of registration and exercise the powers of the Assistant Collector II Grade and Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars for registration work. While deciding partition cases, the Tahsildar assumes powers of Assistant Collector I Grade.

Their main task being dues collection and supervision, the Tahsildar and the Naib-Tahsildar have to tour extensively; as land tax was abolished in Haryana in 1986. They are principally responsible for the maintenance of revenue records and crop statistics. In the discharge of their miscellaneous duties, they assist the development staff in their various activities in the execution of 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 cooperation of the people in rural areas in making the Panchayati Raj a success. They are assisted by *Kanungos* and *Patwaris*.

Since the actual preparation of village records and revenue statistics rests with the Patwaris, the district is at present divided into patwar circles, each circle is being looked after by a Patwari who works under the immediate supervision of the Kanungo concerned.

General Arrangement for disposal of Business

Besides the sub-division, tahsil and sub-tahsil staff, the Deputy Commissioner was assisted by the General Assistant and Additional General Assistant. At times, Additional Assistant Commissioners/Extra Assistant Commissioners were temporarily appointed with varying degrees of powers—magisterial (executive) for training as also to perform special functions. These officers relieved 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 was the first principal administrative officer at the district headquarters, directly under the Deputy Commissioner and assisted him in all executive and administrative functions. Not required to tour in the district, he stayed at the headquarters to supervise the working of the office. He was competent to correspond direct with Government and other departments on routine matters. Papers concerning all the branches except the Development, Panchayat, Low and Middle Income Groups Housing, Inquiry and Complaint, Judicial Record Room and Copying and Registration Branches in the Deputy Commissioner's office were routed through him. He was also required to function as the District Electoral Officer.

In addition, the General Assistant attended 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.Ps., 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 was the second principal Officer at the district headquarters who helped the Deputy Commissioner to carry on the community development and welfare programmes. He dealt 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

OTHER STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Other State and Central Government officers working within the district are administratively under the control of their respective heads of departments but the Deputy Commissioner has been invested with the powers to co-ordinate their activities and to exercise general control over them. The list of officers given below emphasises the multi-farious 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 (Sub-urban Public Health Division), Faridabad
7. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (National Highway Circle), Faridabad
8. Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Faridabad
9. Executive Engineer, Horticulture, Faridabad
10. Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Faridabad
11. Executive Engineer, National Highway, Faridabad
12. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad
13. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Gaunchi Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad
14. Superintending Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Faridabad Operation Circle, Faridabad
15. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Ballabgarh Operation Division, Faridabad
16. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Faridabad Operation Division, Faridabad
17. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Palwal Operation Division, Palwal
18. Assistant Registrar (General Line), Co-operative Societies, Palwal
19. Treasury Officer, Faridabad
20. Assistant Treasury Officer, Ballabgarh
21. Assistant Treasury Officer, Hathin
22. Assistant Treasury Officer, Palwal
23. Assistant Treasury Officer, Hodal
24. Chief Administrator, Faridabad Complex Administration, Faridabad
25. Administrator, Urban Estate, Faridabad
26. Executive Engineer, Housing Board, Haryana, Faridabad, Division, Faridabad

27. Divisional Town Planner, Faridabad
28. Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Faridabad
29. District Horticulture Officer, Palwal
30. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Faridabad
31. Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Faridabad
32. Seed Development Officer, Palwal
33. Divisional Employment Officer, Faridabad
34. Executive Engineer, Tubewell Construction Division (M.I.T.C.), Faridabad
35. District Savings Officer, Faridabad

DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

Since after Independence, the programme of Community Development and National Extension service through a series of Community Development Block was started in India. As on March 31, 1991, there were five blocks (Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Hathin, Hodal and Palwal).

The block was previously under the charges of a Block Development Officer but with the merger of the Panchayat Department with the Development 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 functions 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 people's 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, semi-flush latrines and smokeless *chullahs*, pavement of streets, installation of hand pumps and construction of wells for drinking water.

Education activities cover opening of new schools, upgrading of old schools, conversion of schools into basic type and construction and repairing of school building.

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* and community centres are provided with radio sets for the benefit of the community at large.

People are encouraged to construct *kachcha* roads, to repair old paths and to macadamize *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.

Collector is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district.

All the developmental activities go ahead under his observation.

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 II (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 creation of the Haryana State on November 1, 1966, this service came to be known as Haryana District Attorney Service. With the coming into force 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 as at the district level seeks legal opinion, the prescribed fee is realised and credited into Government account. The District Attorney, Faridabad is assisted by 3 Deputy District Attorneys and 9 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 disposes 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 commission on the auction proceeds. He is an Oath Commissioner as also Local Commissioner for recording evidence.

Oath Commissioner.—There are 22 Oath Commissioners. They charge Rs. 2 as attestation fee for each affidavit attested.

Registration.—The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar responsible for registration work in the district. The Tahsildar and 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, certificates, etc. 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 is one Local Commissioner at 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.

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 & order'. He is assisted by the Additional Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendents¹.

Judiciary.—On the Civil and Criminal side, the administration of justice in the Faridabad district is controlled by the District and Sessions Judge, Faridabad. He is assisted by five additional District & Sessions Judges.²

District Committees.—A number of Committees are constituted at the district level to help in the disposal of work in specified fields and devising concrete measures to improve the administration. These committees meet once in a month or so.

District Public Relations and Grievances Committee is a very important one. It creates confidence in the minds of the people and takes every possible measure to redress public grievances relating to the working of the Government departments.

1. The more details regarding the Police Administration may be seen in the Chapter-XII, Law and Order and Justice.

2. For details about the judiciary, see Chapter XII, Law and Order and Justice.

CHAPTER—XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The history of land revenue bears out that land revenue had been an important source of income for the rulers even in the remote past.

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 *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* (district), *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 incharge of the revenue¹.

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 peasants².

The *Mahasil* received the payment made in cash or kind. A *Gumashita* 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 summons³.

Before the advent of the Mughals, the centrally organised administrative system had practically broken down, though the concept of the tradition 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 which 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 *Pargana*. He was assisted by a *Karkun*. The

1. Bakhshish Singh Nijjar, *Punjab under the Sultans* (1000-1526 A.D.), 1968, pp. 97-106.

2. *Ibid*, pp. 97-106.

3. *Ibid*.

Tahsildar was also assisted by three paid officials, viz. the *Amil*, the *Fotdar* and the *Kunungo*. The *Amil* or *Munsif* or *Amin* was concerned with assessment and collection 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 *Kunungo* 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.

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 district :

Subah/sarkar	Mahal or pargana	Area Bighas- biswas	Revenue (in Dams)	Sayur ² 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

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 *Potdar* applied to *Kankar* cash keeper or an officer in public establishment for weighing money or bullion. (Abul Fazal, *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. An assignment of land for Charitable purposes.

REGULAR SETTLEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT

Before giving the account of land revenue system in particular, it would be worthwhile to detail the territorial adjustments of the then Gurgaon district in 1861. The *Parganas* of Palwal, Hodal and Hathin of the present Faridabad district were part of the Gurgaon district. Position of 1861 is as follow :—

Name of tahsil	Name of pargana
Gurgaon	Farukhnagar Jharsa Part of Sohna Part of Bohara
Rewari	Rewari Shahjahanpur
Nuh	Nuh Hathin Taoru Part of Sohna Part of Bohara
Palwal	Palwal Part of Sohna
Firozpur	Hodal Punhana Firozpur

Ballabgarh, now a part of Faridabad district was one of the three tahsils comprising the then Delhi district. A part of Ballabgarh tahsil was transferred to the then Gurgaon district in 1912. This was formed into new sixth tahsil of the district with the same name, viz Ballabgarh. The fiscal histories of each *pargana* is given here separately :—

As each *parganah* came under British rule it was either summarily settled for a few years, or held, as it was called, *Kham*, the Collector managing the whole like one estate and making from it what collection he could, no regular engagement being entered into with the proprietors. As Mr. Fraser remarks in his Report, the district had been formed so gradually that "it is not easy to" "describe in any brief statement its fiscal condition from the" time when part of it first came into our possession, to the date "of its present form." Part of the district had been held since 1803. A large part did not come under British management till 1837, and great additions and changes had since been made. Regular settlements began to be set on foot in 1836-37, and by the close of 1842 every *parganah* had been brought under a regular settlement. But even here great confusion is caused by the fact that the

settlement of each *parganah* was concluded separately and no one date could be assigned for the completion of the settlement of the district. The following list gives the date of the final report on the settlement of of each *parganah* :—

Hathin	11th June, 1841
Palwal	13th November, 1842
Hodal	3rd January, 1842

The Settlement Officers employed upon the work were Mr. M.R. Gubbins, Mr. J. Lawrence (Lord Lawrence), and Mr. G.C. Barnes. The whole of the settlements were sanctioned by the Government of the N.W. Provinces, and by Act VIII of 1846, the 1st of July 1872 was fixed as the date when all the settlements should expire. The sub-joined table, taken from Mr. Fraser's "*Statistical Report*" gives for each *parganah* the revenue demand for the year preceding its settlement, and the amount of the assessment fixed :—

Name of Parganah	No. of Villages	Former Revenue	Present Revenue
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Palwal	167	1,92,082	1,72,737
Hathin	119	1,23,051	92,285
Hodal	28	70,857	56,265

Palwal Tahsil.—The tahsil of Palwal, as at present constituted, was formed out of the former *parganah* of Hodal, 28 villages; of Palwal reduced to 146 villages, by the transfer of 21 villages to Nuh and Delhi; of 16 villages from *parganah* Sohna; of four villages now under first regular settlement, confiscated in 1857 from the rebel Raja of Ballabgarh, and two villages transferred from Bulandshahr in 1872.

The *parganah* of Hodal on the conquest of Delhi was given in *jagir* to Muhammad Khan Afridi, for military service under General Lord Lake, and lapsed to the then Government on his decease in 1220 *Fasli*, corresponding with 1813 A.D. The *parganah* on lapsing was chiefly waste. With the exception of the large Jat estates, the whole country was uncultivated. For the *Fasli* year 1220, the *Kham* collections for the *parganah* amounted to Rs. 61,403 and in succeeding years to Rs. 51,584.

The first settlement was concluded by Mr. Wilder, Principal Assistant for five years from 1224 to 1228 *Fasli*, and reached in the aggregate to Rs. 61,545. The second settlement, made by Mr. Cavendish, for a period of 10—year of the lease to Rs. 66,394, inclusive of *mukaddami*. On the expiration of this settlement, Mr. Campbell renewed the lease till formal investigation should take place, which was postponed from year to year until Mr. M. Gubbins, under Regulation IX of 1833, fixed the assessment, including the annexed estate of *mauza* Bhaduki, during the season of 1838 A.D. at Rs. 69,922. But more unfavourable seasons followed, and Mr. Gubbins, who had in the interim left that district, revisited the *parganah* and revised his assessment, giving a reduction of Rs. 13,657, and leaving a *jama* of Rs. 56,265, a sum based on the average collections of 10 years. This was the settlement in force in 1875, the demand being Rs. 55,953.

At the conquest of the Delhi territory by Lord Lake, this *parganah* was given in farm to Nawab Murtaza Khan, of the city of Delhi, at a quit-rent of Rs. 45,000 per annum, and at his death in 1225 *Fasli*, (A.D. 1818) was taken under the direct management. The *parganah* however, as then constituted, differed considerably from the form it afterwards took. After a few years of direct management, Mr. Cavendish assessed the *parganah* in 1228 *Fasli* (A.D. 1820-21) at Rs. 2,03,346, rising in the fifth and last year to Rs. 2,54,200. The *parganah* was made over in a wealthy condition, and his extravagant *jama* was realized with but trivial balances for four years. But in the fifth year a balance of Rs. 1,03,736 accrued. A new settlement for a like period was then formed, but the remissions given were inadequate. At its expiration Mr G. Cambell again attempted the plan of progressive assessment, but bad harvests brought about heavy balances, until the memorable drought of 1245 *Fasli* (1837-38) gave the last blow to the decaying prosperity of the *parganah*. It was then assessed by Mr. John Lawrence, "who", writes Mr. Barnes, "undoubtedly rated the resources of the district too highly, and "misled (if I may so presume to speak of an officer of his known "capacity) by the abundance of available waste which each village" possessed, assessed each estate at a much higher value than its "cultivated area could be brought to pay. Mr. Lawrence's "assessment amounted to Rs. 2,31,526, the *jama* previously being "Rs. 2,46,413." But again the settlement broke down, the zamindars were reduced to "extreme destitution, apparent in their" want of cattle, implements of husbandry, and of the commonest "necessaries of life." Accordingly, in 1842 Mr. Barnes resettled the *parganah*, reducing the assessment first to Rs. 1,92,082, and then to Rs. 1,72,737, or, excluding jagir villages, to Rs. 1,65,255. Thus in six years the Government demand had been re-

duced by no less than Rs. 81,158. In the 146 villages still attached to the tahsil Mr. Barnes' settlement amounted to Rs. 1,43,045. It is this settlement which had then been revised. The demand of its last year of currency was Rs. 1,43,300.

Under the former settlement in the three years 1839, 1840 and 1841, one village of Jats and 7½ villages of Gujars were forfeited or sold for desertion and arrears; but with the new settlement of 1842 the financial history of the tahsil assumes another complexion. Writing (apparently in 1849) on tahsil Palwal, Mr. Fraser speaks of the relief which had been afforded by Mr. Barnes' settlement, and proceeds to state :—"In the last year too (nor was this by any means remarkable as a favourable "agricultural season) the revenues of Palwal were collected" without the least difficulty. There was not a single *dastak* "farthing of balance." In Hodal the state of affairs was not so favourable two villages had been sold, two farmed, and two taken under direct management. But Mr. Fraser writes; "I do not" consider this to have been the fault of the settlement, which "seems to me to have been conducted on just and easy principles, "but of the wretched seasons with which it has had since to contend." The State of this tahsil from the Mutiny (1st War of Independence) till the recent settlement was one of very great prosperity. Except in the famine year of 1860-61, when remissions to the extent of Rs. 5,079 were granted, balances and remissions were unknown. There were no alterations of demand except those arising from the ordinary causes, such as alluvion and diluvion, lapse of revenue assignments, and taking up of land for public purposes.

Of the 311 villages then constituting the Nuh tahsil, 56 at last settlement formed the *parganah* of Taoru, 108 were contained in the *parganah* of Hathin, 66 in that of Sohna, 60 in that of Nuh, 11 in that of Bahora, and 10 in Palwal. The following table shows the distribution of these villages in the present assessment circles :—

Circles	No. of villages	No. of villages formerly contained in					
		Taoru	Sohna	Hathin	Bahora	Palwal	Nuh
<i>Bangar</i>	105	—	3	86	—	10	6
<i>Dahar</i>	116	—	40	22	—	—	54

Fiscal History of Parganah Hathin.—Hathin was held on an *istamdr* of Rs. 30,000 per annum by Faizulla Beg Khan from 1803 to 1823. It was then settled by Mr. Cavendish; and after undergoing various

changes by transfer of villages was re-settled by Mr. Barnes in 1841. In his report he writes :—

“The gross *jama* of the *parganah* for the year immediately preceding the settlement was Rs. 1,23,051. The average collections of 17 years, from the date of the escheat of the *parganah* to the close of the last year, was Rs. 1,07,220, and of the last ten years Rs. 1,05,679. That the amount of these collections was too high to adopt as a fair assessment may be inferred from the difficulty and detriment to the *parganah* with which it had been collected; from the prevalent practice of desertion from the absence of bidders at the public auction of estates; and from the meagre and comfortless circumstances of the people.”

The result of his settlement was an assessment of Rs. 92,283, being a reduction of Rs. 30,768, or 25 per cent. On the former *jama*, of 14 per cent, on the average collections of the last 17 years, and of 12½ per cent, on the average collections of the last ten. In the 103 villages then belonging to this tahsil, the assessment thus fixed amounted to Rs. 84,607.

Twelve villages from Nuh (Now a part of Gurgaon district) assessed at Rs. 10,500 and twelve from *parganah* Hathin, assessed at Rs. 7,676 were added to the then Ferozpur tahsil, raising the demand to Rs. 2,03,084.

Working of the settlements.—The assessments of the ten Palwal villages, after having been fixed at Rs. 13,280 and Rs. 14,264 and Rs. 10,330, were reduced by Mr. Barnes in 1842 to Rs. 7,877.

SURVEY AND RECORD WORK

First settlement.—At the first settlement the measurement and record work was done by *amins*. The field maps were not prepared to scale and were nothing more than rough sketches of the area of each village. They showed only the shape and situation of the cultivated fields, waste lands, *abadi*, wells, etc. Each cultivated field was given a number. The dimensions of each field were ascertained by chaining the sides and entered in the *Khasra*, but were not shown in the field map.

The classification of the soil varied with the idiosyncrasies of the settlement officers, but generally the division was into *chahi*, *dahri*, *chiknot*, *narmot*, *magda* and *bhur*, being in fact much the same as that adopted at the second and third settlements. The contents of the record of rights were as follows :—

1. Index
2. *Tarij asamiwar*, a sort of list of holdings

3. *Fard Lakhiraj*, or list of assignments
4. Statement No. 2 showing details of area and land revenue of the whole village
5. Office report
6. The tender of engagement
7. A statement showing the distribution of the revenue over subdivisions of the village (*tarij khewat*)
8. Statement showing the field numbers checked (*khasra partial*)
9. The field book (*khasra*)
10. The field map (*shajra*)
11. List of mutations of owners
12. A sort of *jamabandi* (*khata bandi*)
13. An abbreviated administration paper (*Ikrarnama zamindarah*)

Second regular settlement.—In 1879 a revision of the regular settlement was commenced by Mr. O' Brien, who made over charge of the operations to Mr. Channing in 1873. In the end of 1877 Mr. Channing was succeeded by Mr. Michalichia, who brought the work to a close in 1879. The operations were reported on by Mr. Channing in 1880.

Basis of the assessment.—The following were the instructions issued by Government for the assessment of the new demand on account of land revenue :—

In accordance with the provisions of Section 99 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor desired that the following instructions be conveyed to the officer in charge of the settlement of the then Gurgaon district regarding the principle on which the land revenue of that district was to be assessed :—

“(1). The general principle of assessment to be followed is, that the Government demand for land revenue shall not exceed the estimated value of half the net produce of the estate, or in other words, one-half of the share of the produce of an estate ordinarily receivable by the landlord, either in money or in kind.

“(2). In applying this principle in the case of the district above named, where produce rents prevail, special attention should be given by the Settlement Officer to produce estimates.

"(3). In estimating the land revenue demand, the Settlement Officer will take into consideration all circumstances directly or indirectly bearing upon the assessment, such as rent rates where money rates exist, the habits and character of the people, the proximity of marts for the disposal of produce, facilities of communication, the incidence of past assessments, the existence of profits from grazing, and the like. These and other considerations must be allowed their weight.

"(4). The gross assessments for each settlement circle having been framed by the Settlement Officer on the principles above indicated, revenue rates on soils may be deduced therefrom, and the proposed gross assessment, together with the proposed revenue rates, must be reported to the Government for preliminary sanction, and will, when sanctioned by the Local Government, form the basis of assessment of particular estate in the circle; but, in the assessment to be ultimately adopted, full consideration must be given to the special circumstances of each estate. The principle laid down in Rule i is to be observed in each case."

Assessment circles, rates and assessments.—Unfortunately Mr. Channing wrote no report upon his assessment of the district as a whole; and the only material available was to be found in the assessment reports he submitted on the various tahsils. In the Settlement Report would be found detailed description of each tahsil, and of the circles into which he divided it for purposes of assessment. The following tables give the rates sanctioned for each circle and results of their application :—

Statements showing for each Assessment Circle the sanctioned Revenue rates/assessments

Statement No. I

UNIRRIGATED

Assessment Circle	Chahi	Dahri	Chiknot and Narmot	Magda	Bhur
(Tahsil Palwal)					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bangar	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
Bhuder	2 8 0	— — —	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Dahri	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 5 0	1 1 0	0 13 0
Khadar	2 8 0	— — —	1 6 0	— — —	— — —
Bangar-Khadar	2 10 0	— — —	1 6 0	1 2 0	0 14 0

Statement-II

Tahsil-Palwal

Circle	Assessment at rates	Assessment actually announced	Protective leases	Gardens	Initial Khalsah demand	Former demand
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)			(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Bangar	2,19,940	2,13,615	1,390	404	2,10,269	1,55,689
Bhuder	12,901	12,973	109	—	12,864	11,021
Dahri	17,567	17,634	46	13	17,565	17,694
Khadar	13,072	12,588	31	21	12,445	8,909
Bangar-Khadar	30,581	30,450	190	205	80,055	22,904

LAND REVENUE

Increase of cesses.—In 1871 the local rate cess was first imposed at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent : when the Settlement operations commenced in 1872, the patwari's cess was somewhat raised, and on the introduction of the new assessments in 1877 it was fixed at 4 per cent, and at the same time the postal cess of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, was first imposed. In 1880 the local rate cess was increased from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the enhancement having been delayed in this district by special order. The *zaildari* allowance of 1 per cent, and the chief head-man's allowance of 1 per cent, were introduced with the new assessment, but may be left out of account as they were deductions from the Government demand. Thus for every Rs. 100 of land revenue assessment the peasant had actually to pay.

Besides the *zaildari* and *ala-lambardari* allowance of 1 per cent each, which were nominally deductions from the land revenue, the pay of the village watchman, which was levied on houses, and the common village expenses which were generally paid by the cultivators in the form of a cess on the land-revenue.

SUBSEQUENT REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF 1877

In the beginning of the year 1877 the condition of the district, as a whole, was unusually prosperous. There had been no serious

drought for eight years and the harvests had been almost without exception up to or above the average for at least five years. The district had enjoyed for 35 years an assessment, which towards the end of the term had, with the exception of a few tracts and scattered villages, become, a light one owing to the rise in prices and development of resources. There had been no serious mortality of men or cattle for some years; and in population, extent of cultivation and irrigation, number of cattle and amount of accumulated capital, the district was probably richer than it had ever been before. But the rains of 1877 were very scanty in amount and very inopportune in their distribution; the autumn crop of 1877 was a complete failure and the following spring crop very poor. Four-fifths of the district presented the appearance of a barren desert, and the usual growth of grass and fodder entirely failed. The supply of fodder available was soon consumed, and even the dry thatch of deserted huts was pulled out, chopped up, and given to the cattle as fodder mixed with the leaves of trees as a last resource for keeping them alive. During the cold weather the cattle died rapidly and in great numbers, and heaps of bones lying round nearly every village attested the great mortality. It was estimated that nearly a half of the 3,00,000 cattle in the district died of starvation in that one year, a loss to the peasantry equivalent to 15 lakh of rupees or more than a year's land revenue of the district. The scarcity caused by the failure of harvests hardly deepened into actual famine, although there were some deaths from starvation and a large portion of the population was greatly weakened by want; but it was followed in 1878 and 1879 by a dreadful epidemic of fever, and in those two years 1,03,000 persons or more than a seventh of the total population died; the death rate per thousand per annum was 68 in 1878, and 81 in 1879, and the abnormal mortality of those two years was more than 60,000 persons. It was estimated that 95 per cent. of the population were affected by fever in 1879; and 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. Several villages lost a fourth of their population. The autumn crop was an abundant one, but a great deal of the grain was destroyed before it could be got in; many proprietors offered half the crop for the labour of reaping it and still failed to get labourers able to undertake the work. The villages in December, 1879 were a picture of misery, the houses in ruins, and their inhabitants in the extremity of weakness and despair. The birth-rate in the three years following 1877 was less than half the average, and 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 over 10 per cent of the population. The

population which had increased from 6,62,486 in 1855 to 6,89,034 in 1898, was found in 1881 to have fallen off to 6,41,848, a decrease of 7 per cent. The severe drought of *kharif* 1877 was followed by three other poor harvests; the crops of the next year were good, but could not be reaped owing to the epidemic of fever; and the following five harvests were all decidedly below the average. The peasants thus lost in six years the equivalent of a year-and-a-half years crops which may be valued at more than a million sterling. Owing to the loss of population and cattle about a lakh of acres or nearly 10 per cent of the total cultivated area fell out of cultivation in those six years and the standard of cultivation deteriorated greatly. Long-rooted plants and grass extended their hold over large areas of land and impaired its fertility. Numbers of wells were left unused owing to the want of cattle to work them; but irrigation from the Agra Canal extended and to some extent compensated for the loss of well-irrigation; the indebtedness of the peasants greatly increased, and during those six years nearly 3 per cent of the cultivated area of the district changed hands by sale, and mortgage increased from 5 to 12 per cent of the total cultivated area; the amount of debt so secured on the land being over 20 lakh of rupees or one-and-a-half-year's revenue of the whole district. At that time large tracts of land formerly cultivated but then lying waste, villages half deserted and in ruins, and the ill-clad appearance of the surviving inhabitants bore witness to the impoverishment of the peasantry; and the condition of the district formed a marked contrast to the prosperity of six short years before.

In the beginning of 1877 while the villages were still in the height of their prosperity, and there was no sign of the coming troubles, the new assessments which had been previously sanctioned were announced throughout the district to come into force with the *kharif* instalment of 1877. The result of the revision of assessment was to raise the total revenue of the district (including assignments) from Rs. 11,03,339 to Rs. 12,78,113, an increase of 16 per cent. The very first season in which this enhanced assessment came into force was the disastrous *kharif* of 1877, and thus the new settlement and the period of agricultural distress began together—a coincidence which was apt to lead to the conclusion that the increase of the land revenue demand was one of the chief causes of the distress. It was, however, really due to the unfavourable seasons and the increase of assessment, although it must have aggravated the evil, was one of the least important of the causes that led to it. From time to time relief was granted by suspension and remission; but on the whole the land revenue was collected with great

regularity and the total loss incurred by Government up to October 1882 was under two lakh of rupees : the total remissions up to that date amounted to Rs. 1,60,000 and the balance was less than Rs. 9,000 while advances for the purchase of bullocks and seed had been made to the extent of a lakh of rupees. In 1882, the hopes that had till then been entertained by Government that the return of good seasons would enable the district to recover from its depression were given up, and special measures of relief were sanctioned. Each village in the district was inspected, and its condition compared with what it had been before the commencement of the distress. Reductions of assessment for the whole term of settlement were granted to nearly half of the villages, bringing the total land revenue down from Rs. 12,78,113 to Rs. 12,27,424, a reduction of Rs. 50,689 or 4 per cent, and in addition to this temporary reductions for seven years were granted to 911 of the 1,264 villages, the result being that the net revenue demand was reduced by Rs. 1,43,089 or 12 per cent. from Rs. 12,28,525 in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,85,436 in 1883-84 or practically the same as it had been before the revision of the assessment in 1877. Remissions to the amount of Rs. 2,00,522 or one-sixth of a year's demand were also granted, and advances to the amount of a lakh-and-a-half of rupees were made to the peasants for the purchase of plough-bullocks. The people were generally more than satisfied with the relief granted to them, which was much more liberal than they had expected, and there was reason to hope that it would be sufficient to restore the district to something of its former prosperity, provided the harvests were not much below the average. But the autumn harvest of 1883 was again poor and the district was still in January, 1884 in a critical condition.

The total assessment of Palwal tahsil during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 was Rs. 2,85,482 and Rs. 2,78,722, respectively. The reduction was 2½% in this tahsil.

The Government brought down the revenue-roll by giving prominent reductions. The revenue roll during 1876-77 of Palwal tahsil was Rs. 2,14,374 which the revenue-roll for 1882-83 stood at Rs. 2,77,855. The reduced revenue roll for 1883-84 of the same tahsil was Rs. 2,51,329. The reduction was 10 per cent in this tahsil area.

At the second regular settlement, the whole district was re-measured by triangulation. Boundary maps, on the scale of 16 inches to the mile were first prepared, and tracings of these were sent to the officer in charge of the survey party by whom the district was measured between 1873-76. They were reported by that officer to be excellent,

and the best that he had ever seen. Field maps were prepared on the same scale as the boundary maps, except in a few villages of which the lands stretched down into the *jhils*. Here the people had divided their fields into long narrow strips stretching from the higher to the lower parts of the estate, so that all would suffer and gain alike as the waters rose and fell. In such villages the scale had to be doubled. The result of the comparison of the areas, according to the settlement maps with those of the Revenue Survey, showed that the former were extremely accurate. The measurement work and completion of the measurement papers was carried out by *amins*. The following documents were used:—

1. The title page and list of papers;
2. The field register or *khassra*, accompanied by;
3. The field map or *shajra*, placed in a pocket at one end of the volume;
4. The tender of engagement;
5. An index to the *khewat-khatauni*.
6. The *khewat-khatauni* or the register of the rights and liabilities of the owners and occupiers;
7. The statement of proprietary tenure;
8. An index to the well statement;
9. The well statement;
10. The statement of ponds and tanks used for irrigation;
11. The list of revenue assignments;
12. The list of judicial cases decided in the Settlement courts;
13. The village administration papers;
14. The final proceeding.

In addition to the above, a statement of the rights and rents of tenants was prepared, but did not form part of the settlement record.

Assessment at the third regular settlement.—The third regular settlement was begun in October, 1903 by Mr. W.S. Hamilton, and on his vacating the post in October, 1905 owing to ill health Mr. B.T. Gibson who had joined as Assistant Settlement Officer in October in 1904, was appointed Settlement Officer. The justification for the re-assessment lay

in the increase of irrigation from wells and especially from the Agra Canal, in the rise of prices, in the improvement of communications and last, but most important of all, in the rise of cash rents paid by tenants-at-will.

For assessment purposes Mr. Channing's numerous circles were amalgamated as follows :—

Rates in new circles

	Bangar			Khadar			
	Rs.	Anna	Paise	Rs.	Anna	Paise	
Irrigated	2	13	0	1	12	0	
Un-irrigated	2	8	0	1	2	0	
Irrigated	3	4	0	1	8	0	
Un-irrigated	2	8	0	1	2	0	
	—			—			
	—			—			
	2	8	0	1	2	0	
	1	15	0	1	2	0	
	1	7	0	0	11	0	
	—			0	4	0	
Irrigated	2	4	0	Bangar	1	8	0
Un-irrigated	1	14	0	Khadar	0	15	0
Irrigated	2	4	0	Bangar	1	8	0
Un-irrigated	1	14	0	Khadar	—		
				Bangar	1	4	0
				Khadar	0	15	6
				Bangar	1	4	0
				Khadar	0	15	0
				Bangar	1	4	0
				Khadar	1	15	0
				Bangar	0	14	0
					0	10	0
				Khadar	0	3	0

There were four old circles, namely :—

- (1) *Bangar*
- (2) *Bhud*
- (3) *Dahri*
- (4) *Bangar-Khadar* (part of *Khadar*)

During this settlement, assessment was based almost wholly on cash rents, paid by tenants-at-will, the produce estimate being used only as a check on the cash rent estimate. The policy of the re-assessment was also made. The results of the re-assessment in the Palwal tahsil were as follows :—

Tahsil	Circle	Old Demand	New Demand	Increase or decrease per cent
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
PALWAL	<i>Bangar</i>	2,57,198	3,50,201	+ 36
Do	<i>Khadar</i>	12,362	10,970	—11
Total tahsil :		2,69,560	3,61,171	+ 34

In the whole of *Khadar* circle of Palwal, the villages were given option at any time during the currency of the settlement of exchanging their fixed for a fluctuating assessment. In the rest of the circles of other tahsils the assessment system prevailing in the state of Punjab was adopted. The rates were varied within a fixed limit from village to village, in accordance with the revenue-paying capacity of the land-owners, and arrangements were made for reducing the assessment on a poor crop. The same schedule and the following crop rates were sanctioned for the Palwal *Khadar*, in case any of the villages of the circle subsequently exercised the option of changing their method of assessment :—

Class of crop	Rate		
	Rs.	a.	p.
I	2	4	0
II	1	10	0
III	0	14	0

The principle of varying the rates from village to village was not adopted in this circle.

At the third regular settlement the maps of the previous settlement were found to be so accurate that very little re-measurement was necessary. The maps of 1,197 villages were merely corrected, and only 68 villages were wholly or partially re-measured. Where re-measurement was necessary, it was carried out on the square system, and the scale adopted was 16 miles to the inch, except in the case of 33 villages where this scale was doubled. A feature of the measurement work was that no *amins* were employed, the whole survey and record work being carried out by the ordinary patwari staff of the district. Measurement work was completed in all but 85 villages by the end of 1905-06. The standing record contains the following documents :—

1. Preliminary proceeding (*robkar ibtaddi*) containing the notifications under which the settlement operations were undertaken. This document also served the purpose of an index.
2. Genealogical tree (*shajra-nashal*) of the landowners of the village. In the case of small villages this was placed in a pocket in the cover, while in large villages it was placed in a separate cover.
3. Index of field numbers (*fard numberwar*) showing the *khutani* number and area of each field number.
4. Alphabetical index of owners and tenants (*vide radifwar*) showing their holdings.
5. *Jamabandi*.
6. List of assignments and pensions (*hahri'st maafiat aur pension*).
7. Statement of rights in wells (*naksha hakuk chahat*).
8. Order of the Collector determining the assessment.
9. Order of the Collector distributing the assessment over holdings.
10. Village administration paper (*wajib-ul-arz*).
11. Sanctioned mutations.
12. Field map (*shajra-kishtwar*).

The record was completed in Rewari (now a separate district) in 1907-08 and in the four other tahsils in 1908-09.

EARLY REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN BALLABGARH TAHSIL

Introduction

The early revenue administration of the district was crude, not to say arbitrary. The great idea of successfully managing the revenue appears to have been to put strong pressure on subordinates, beginning at the tahsildar, who was held personally responsible for balances. This pressure was passed on to the zamindars in the shape of quartering *sowars*, on the village till the revenue was paid. Under such circumstances, it was not strange that complaints should come up from time to time that "cultivators in whole sets of villages were absconding *en masse*," either during or at the end of the short lease given them. It was considered a measure of relief to proclaim that "Government would take only Re. 1 a *kacha bigha* in the *Khadar* lands and 12 *annas* in the *Bangar*. These indulgent rates gave about Rs. 4.12 and Rs. 3.10 as the incidence per *acre*."

The nature of the early revenue arrangements has already been described. They appear to have been made as much as possible on the basis of existing arrangements without considering whether those assessments were originally just or not, or whether changed circumstances did not make it necessary to modify them materially. Of course when a village, or a set of villages broke down entirely, and the cultivators absconded in a body, it became obviously the only thing to do to remodel, and probably to moderate the assessment. And in this way, settlement operations were always more or less in progress, the agreements being intended apparently to last only for a few years, or until they broke down.

Of Ballabgarh, 126 villages belonged to the Raja of Ballabgarh and first came into the hand of the Government after the Mutiny. The first settlement of these was made for Rs. 1,55,701 for one year; then came a second of three years at Rs. 1,21,440; and then one for seven years at Rs. 99,212. In a manuscript report by Mr. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, of 1861, it is said :—

"The *parganah* came under attachment in September, 1857. Notwithstanding rebellion abroad, and the agitation and turmoil around Delhi, agriculture went on with characteristic indifference to political strife, and the crops sown in June and July of 1857 were peacefully reaped in October. What is more, the heavy instalment of revenue of the deposed chieftain was promptly paid up to the last pie. A Summary Settlement was at once made upon the average of ten years' revenue collections according to the Raja's accounts, on a total of Rs. 1,68,151-8-0."

This *jama* referred to 134 villages, eight of which had been subsequently transferred to Gurgaon and Bulandshahr. Mr. Cooper goes on to observe :—

“As might have been expected, the late chief's collections were very heavy. In the year 1855 he had absolutely laid a tax of Rs. 1,97,000. The usual consequence ensued; half the villagers deserted, and the enraged chieftain rack-rented the remainder. The smallest amount, in a very bad season, was Rs. 1,26,000. In such a year, one-half would, under the system, have been collected. The assessment now sanctioned is Rs. 1,29,849. The calculations were thus :—

	Rs.
Five years average ..	1,60,355
12 years average ..	1,75,558
Summary Settlement ..	1,69,538
By rates ..	1,52,502
Extra Assistant's proposals ..	1,52,912
Revised and sanctioned ..	1,29,859

“The reduction on the summary settlement amounts to nearly Rs. 40,000. The result is a happy mean between the heavily assessed southern *parganah*, and the very light rates of the adjoining *parganah* of Gurgaon.”

The seven years' settlement was made by Bansi Lal. The other eight villages, not regularly settled, were *jagirs*. Of the 148 villages of regular settlement made as such :—

	Rs.
Mr. Wood gives the summary <i>jama</i> as	1,06,380
As the <i>jama</i> stood before the Mutiny	94,039
The demand before revision	92,829
After the Mutiny a reduction of	2,225
	had been given.”

Among these 149 villages, must be reckoned those of the *parganah* Pali-Pakal. This *parganah* (see printed report of about 1841 by G. Barnes) was, at the conquest of Delhi, given “by general” Lord Lake to the Raja of Ballabgarh, for the purpose of defraying “the expenses of a police establishment to patrol the road between “Delhi and Palwal, which at that time was lined on either side by” dense jungle,

and infested with thieves. The original grant was simply “for life; but, on the application of the Resident of Delhi, the ” *parganah* remained in the possession of the Ballabgarh family till “*parganah* comprised 43 villages, of which 18 were entirely removed” from the main body of *parganah*.

1ST REGULAR SETTLEMENT (BALLABGARH TAHSIL)-1842—44

Regular settlement of the then Delhi district, of which Ballabgarh tahsil a part, was made from 1842—1844. The settlement operations, however, did not cover the estate belonging to the Raja of Ballabgarh, other jagirdars and chiefs. The demand for the whole district (Delhi) was fixed at Rs. 7.50 lakh; of which Ballabgarh *Khadar* shared Rs. 0.95 lakh.

During the revolt of 1857, the revenue records were destroyed. By way of punishment, the estates of all rebels were escheated and 134 villages in Ballabgarh tahsil of the king of Delhi and Raja of Ballabgarh were subjected to summary settlement of Rs. 2.50 lakh. Thus the total assessment of the then Delhi district amounted to Rs. 10 lakh. But these assessment proved to be too heavy and before the second settlement was undertaken, the reduction in assessment was granted to the tune of Rs. 78,000 mainly on the ground of over assessment.

The district of Delhi was placed under revision of Settlement by Punjab Government Notification 119 of 29th January, 1872. At that time the distribution of villages among the three tahsils was as follows : Ballabgarh 282, Delhi 305, Sonipat 211, total 798 villages. During Settlement changes were made. The measurements were made on 810 villages and assessments were announced on these; but subsequently three estates were carried over to Bulandshahr, leaving only 807 villages in the district + and 280 in Ballabgarh. Of the 798 villages put under Settlement there were 600 which had already been under a regular Settlement at different times, while 198 had been under Summary Settlement only.

Of the Summary Settlement in Ballabgarh, 126 villages had belonged to the confiscated territory of the Raja of Ballabgarh. The eight remaining were jagirs, or had been held in private property by the king of Delhi.

Second Regular Settlement (Ballabgarh), 1880

The revision of 1st regular Settlement began in 1872 under the auspices of Mr. Oswald Wood who submitted assessment report for two tahsils. Settlement Operations were conducted under the Land Revenue

Act, XXXIII, of 1871 which came into force on January 1st, 1872, and the rules published by the Local Government in accordance therewith the instructions for assessment were as follows :—

“The general principle of assessment to be followed is that the Government demand for land revenue shall not exceed the estimated value of half the net produce of an estate, or in other words one-half the share of the produce of an estate ordinarily receivable by the landlord either in money or kind. In applying this principle in the case of the districts above named, where produce rents prevail, special attention should be given by the Settlement Officer to produce estimates.

“In estimating the land revenue demand, the Settlement Officer will take into consideration all circumstances directly or indirectly bearing upon the assessment, such as rent rates where money rates exist, the habits and character of the people, the proximity of marts for the disposal of produce, facilities of communication, the incidence of past assessments, the existence of profits from grazing and the like. These and other considerations must be allowed their weight.

“The gross assessments for each settlement circle having been framed by the Settlement Officer on the principles above indicated, revenue rates on soils may be deducted therefrom, and the proposed gross assessment, together with the proposed revenue rates, must be reported to the Government for preliminary sanction, and will, when sanctioned by the Local Government, from the basis of assessment of particular estates in the circle; but in the assessment to be ultimately adopted full consideration must be given to the special circumstances for each estate. The principle laid down in Rule I is to be observed in the assessment in each case.”

The area was 385 square miles with 283 villages; extreme length 30, and breadth 20 miles. The assessment circles were six; and are described by Mr. Maconachie in his report in great detail :—

I. Khadar-Bangar	76 Villages
II. Bangar	80 Villages
III. Dhari Sailab	26 Villages
IV. Zerkohi	34 Villages
V. Khandrat	35 Villages
VI. Kohi	32 Villages
Total :	283 Villages

The incidence of the revenue of the expired settlement was, as a rule, distinctively light; and the increase of cultivation afforded an obvious presumption that a considerable increase in revenue was to be expected. This presumption was strengthened by the facts of the undoubted general development of the country; the improvement of the roads and communications, especially by the construction of the Mathura road, which opened up the tahsil through its whole length, and the rise in price of agricultural produce. The return of prices showed a rise in price more if decided in the case of every staple, and there was no doubt whatever that this means, in a considerable degree, a rise in value also. These, then were the grounds for expecting a large increase in assessment. The countervailing facts were the want of thrift common in many, perhaps most, villages; the poor character of much of the new cultivation; the loss of *dahar* in some parts; and the deterioration of soil, whether by the deposit of sand from the hills, obstruction of drainage by the canal, or the flooding of alluvial land by the Okhlah weir.

The sanctioned revenue rates amounted to Rs. 2,36,646. Mr. Wood's detailed assessments reached Rs. 2,40,360.

The total of the actual announcements was accordingly Rs. 2,32,130 that was, Rs. 4,516 above rates. The statement below shows the result of the assessment *Chakwar* in the Ballabgarh tahsil :—

CHAK	Average demand 1871-72 to 1875-76	Revenue rates	Jama as finally assessed
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1. Khadar-Bangar	46,233	53,698	50,355
2. Bangar	79,126	94,598	93,005
3. Dahri Sailab	32,592	32,414	33,925
4. Zerkohi	21,349	21,743	21,840
5. Khandrat	9,889	13,794	12,540
6. Kohi	13,123	19,367	16,325
Total of tahsil	2,02,312	2,36,614	2,27,990

Mr. Maconachie writes —

"Viewed as whole, the new assessment of the tahsil has raised the Government revenue by Rs. 27,577 or by 13.6 per cent. This includes the assessment of gardens and resumed *mafis*, and allows for reductions in appeal. The presumptions already mentioned, verified and strengthened by the results of minute village to village inspection, appear to warrant the increase taken; and there seems no reason to anticipate anything but a fair measure of prosperity for the tahsil in the future. The chief danger, of course, in a tract where such a considerable portion of the cultivation depends on rain, must always be drought, and this would be felt severely in several parts. The *Kohi* villages, lying high and dry, and the less protected villages in the *Bangar*, would be the first injured; and if the want of rain continued the weaker villages throughout the tahsil would feel it. But unless this calamity occurs to a marked degree, there should be no difficulty in collecting the revenue".

The gardens in some parts of the Delhi district were numerous and very profitable. As a rule, the Delhi gardens had been assessed, and statement below shows what a considerable sum of revenue was thus obtained. There were 177 gardens in Ballabgarh tahsil. The details are as follows —

Number	Area
38	Less than 1 <i>bigha</i>
93	Less than 5 <i>bigha</i>
30	Less than 10 <i>bigha</i>
12	Less than 20 <i>bigha</i>
4	Over 20 <i>bigha</i>

The extent of all the gardens was 2,565 acres, assessed at Rs. 4,604.

The statement below includes the assessments of gardens and resumed *mafis*, and the like; the amount here shown is, in fact, the full ultimate demand for the new assessment, except as regards the

owner's rate :—

Assessment Circle	Old <i>Jama</i> average demand of the last five years of expired settlement	Revenue rates on revised measurements	<i>Jama</i> announced	<i>Jama</i> as reduced in appeal and increased by assessment of gardens and resumed <i>mafis</i> & Co.	Estimated total	Estimated increase of demand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BALLABGARH TAHSIL						
<i>Khadar-Bangar</i>	46,233	53,698	50,805	50,715	50,715	+4,482
<i>Bangar</i>	79,126	94,598	94,310	93,903	93,903	+14,777
<i>Dahri Sailab</i>	32,592	33,414	34,025	34,145	34,145	+1,553
<i>Zerkohi</i>	21,349	21,743	22,350	22,079	22,079	+730
<i>Kohi</i>	13,123	19,367	17,965	16,403	16,403	+3,280
<i>Khandrat</i>	9,889	13,794	12,675	12,644	12,644	+2,755
Total :	2,02,312	2,36,614	2,32,130	2,29,889	2,29,889	+27,577

The division of the yearly amount due as revenue into the two instalments of *Rabi* and *Kharif* was generally determined by the choice of the people themselves; but, as a rule, no village was allowed to pay less than four *annas* or more than twelve *annas* in either harvest. As a rule, the old proportions were generally maintained, and in some of the cases in which change was made, the alteration was palpably for the better.

"Cesses to be levied are those in ordinary use, including the *Lambardari* Rs. 5, local rates Rs. 8-5-4, *dak* 8 *annas*, school Rs. 1, road Rs. 1, and *patwaris* as follows : Ballabgarh 4½, Delhi 4½, Sonapat 4 per cent. Cesses are levied on owners' rate. Under the new *patwari* arrangements the full rate will be enjoyed by the *patwari* only on measurements yielding upto Rs. 500 owners' rate. On measurements above this limit up to Rs. 1,000, he will get 2 per cent, while in measurements for more than Rs. 1,000 owners' rate, he will get only 1 per cent. *Jagirs* have according to rule been assessed for the levy of cesses."

The *mafi* investigations in the Settlement were important and protected. The authority under which the enquiry was made is the letter No. 7481 of 29th October 1872, from the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Commissioner, Delhi. From this letter the following extracts are important, as regards the procedure :—

- "(i) All grants which can be shown to have been included in the registers of land released in perpetuity which were maintained before the Mutiny, either by the existence of authentic copies of those registers, or by the production of the certificates furnished to the holders, must be regarded in the absence of any express limitation by the terms of the grant, as hereditary and transferable. In these cases you will only have to ascertain that the present possession corresponds with the extent of the grant, and that the present holder can show a good title derived from the person whose name was originally entered in the register.
- (ii) Life grants were to be considered as non-transferable, and persons in wrongful possession were to be ousted, unless for any reason it should seem fit to make recommendation to the contrary.
- (iii) In the case of grants under 10 *bighas* for religious or charitable purposes, included in the separate register of such grants, it will be necessary only to ascertain that the grants are still applied to such purposes, and that the area entered in the register is not exceeded.
- (iv) Perpetual grants after 1858 were to be considered as not transferable, those made before the Mutiny as transferable."

With regard to the kind of *mafi* known as half-rates tenures, the instructions were to resume them ordinarily, unless for special reasons it

seemed fit to recommend a continuance of the grant in the shape of a *mafi* on part of the land in question. These concessions had almost uniformly been found to require no further continuance, and having come to the natural term of their grant viz., the end of the current settlement, had been resumed; the area affected being put in with the *khalsa* area and assessed at full rates.

The private property of the king was called *taul*. The word is said to be derived from the Turkish, and to mean 'pocket', and may therefore be freely rendered as pocket money, or in a certain sense the peculium of the king. This property he acquired largely under the arrangements for his maintenance and privy purse in 1803, but there is reason to believe that the Mughal Emperors always had private land held in direct property. After confiscation at the Mutiny, it appears from the records of the Government office that protracted enquiry was made as to its value and extent.

After further correspondence on points of detail, the Financial Commissioner in his No. 6,598 of 16th September, 1872, laid down the principles of investigation, making a division between urban and rural *taul*. For the former a special agency was appointed (Mr. G.L. Smith, Assistant Commissioner, who made his report in May, 1876,) and the enquiry into rural *taul*, which included all cases save those properties inside the city of Delhi and the suburbs of Jahanuma and Khandrat Kalan, in the towns of Indarpat, Faridabad and Ballabgarh, was made over to the Settlement Department to be carried on in connection with the investigation into *mafi* tenures.

Ballabgarh villages belonging to Government.—The Raja of Ballabgarh had proprietary right in the whole or in part of 34 villages in his territory; and at the Mutiny, these were confiscated, and settled with the *zamindars* with the addition of a moderate *malikana*, generally about 10 per cent on the revenue. In 1872 when settlement proceedings began, Mohammad Ali Shah of Sardhana, petitioned to be allowed to purchase Government rights in these villages, offering Rs. 1,47,680 as the price. Government sent down for report : (1). Whether the Government title was good. (2). Whether there was much culturable land as yet uncultivated (3). Whether the price offered was fair. The reply to this stated that the Government title was undoubted; that, so far as known then, the extent of *malguzari* land would be as follows :—irrigated 2,000 acres; unirrigated 11,000; culturable 2,000; total 15,000 acres. Mr. Wood further estimated the value of the property at not less than Rs. 2,40,000. He suggested, however, that before sale, the

rights of the tenants cultivating on the property should be ascertained, as many of them though not laying claim to ownership, were probably entitled to rights of occupancy. This enquiry was directed under No. 469 of 16th March, 1874, from the Secretary to Punjab Government to the Financial Commissioner, with the following principles laid down to guide the investigation¹ :—

- (1) "The British Government succeeds to the right, and only to the rights of the Ballabgarh Raja.
- (2) Any cultivator who has been in continuous occupation, either in his own person, or in the person of his ancestors, for 12 years before annexation, should be admitted to rights of occupancy. This implies a modification of the Financial Commissioner's proposal, that those who have since the mutinies only, or only in their own persons and those of their fathers, resided in the village, should be entered as having no right of occupancy.
- (3) Questions of the right of absentee *mafidars* are reserved for decision as they come up.
- (4) The onus probandi lies rather on Government than on a cultivator of any length of standing."

Eight of the thirty-four villages belonged entirely to Government, and of the twenty-six remaining, eight had the Government rights already separate and distinct from those of the *zamindars*; in seventeen they were as yet joint with the *zamindars*; and in one the rights were partly separate and partly joint.

Sale of four villages.—In 1878, four of the villages reported on by Mr. Wood were sold by auction. This was to raise money to pay Rai Bahadur Umrao Singh, for the Fattehपुरi Mosque property, which by the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Lytton) was restored to the Muhammadan community of Delhi. The order for these sales was communicated under cover of the Punjab Government No. 1,198 of 28th August, 1878, and at the auction held in pursuance thereof the prices obtained were, for Ballabgarh Rs. 64,500 sold to Rani Kishen Kaur of the Rajas family. The detailed report is as under :—

Chandaoli	Rs. 30,000	} sold to Amjad Ali of Faridabad.
Chirsi	Rs. 10,000	
Tilauri Bangar	Rs. 8,000	

1. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1882-83, p. 179.

The sum required was Rs. 1,17,833-6, and the difference was met by appropriating a sum of Rs. 6,000 in deposit from the rent of the shops round the mosque. The surplus was given to the trustees of the building.

Suspensions of Revenue.—Suspensions as below were granted in the Ballabgarh tahsils¹ :—

- (1) In Delhi tahsil Rs. 78,566 were suspended during the year 1899-1900.

In Ballabgarh tahsil the previous suspensions amounted to Rs. 37,615; during the year Rs. 1,31,072 in addition were suspended giving a total of Rs. 1,68,688 (83 per cent, of the annual demand).

In his printed evidence given before the Irrigation Commission, the Deputy Commissioner observed :—

"The District does not readily become involved in real famine, though owing to its geographical position it is liable to uncertainties of climate which are accompanied by seasons of acute scarcity.

The saving factors are—

- (1) That a considerable area, 40 per cent, is classed as secure.
- (2) There is a large city in the centre where there is always a demand for labour and the lower classes can consequently earn wages in times of distress.
- (3) A river is within reach of all parts and grazing is available for cattle except in times of exceptional scarcity.
- (4) It is bounded on the east by fertile districts of the United Provinces, and unless these are also afflicted there is migration to them from Delhi. The residents of many villages have relatives and fellow-tribesmen across the water who can help them in various ways and invariably do so."

The Third Regular Settlement

The Third Regular Settlement began in 1906 and was conducted by Major H.C. Beadon. Revision of the measurements of the 1880 maps was all that was aimed at and consequently remeasurements were necessary. The Record of Rights had been drawn up in the manner on—

1. *Delhi District Gazetteer*, 1912, p. 170.

joined in the Land Revenue Act of 1887 and the instructions published thereunder.

Settlement operations were preceded by the submission of a forecast report which satisfied Government that a re-assessment was advisable mainly on account of the increase in prices, reckoned at 15 per cent and the great extension in irrigation (20 per cent) combined with a small extension (3 per cent) in cultivation. The assessment circles fixed were in tahsil Sonipat *Khadar* and *Bangar*, and in tahsils Delhi and Ballabgarh *Khadar*, *Bangar*, *Dabar*, *Kohi* and *Khandrat*.

The *Khadar* circles comprised the low-lying riverain tracts; the *Bangar* circles were the uplands down which the canals passed, the *Dabar* was the low-lying receptacle which caught such drainage, on either side of the hills, as could find its way by natural flow into the river. The most noteworthy matters in connection with the formation of the assessment circles were (1) that the sub-colline strip known as the *Zerkohi* and forming a separate circle at last settlement had been merged in the neighbouring *Kohi* and *Dabar* circles (2) Other adjustments for various reasons, such as including all *nahri* villages in the *Bangar*, etc. had been made and (3) an area of 12,384 acres in the Delhi *Dabar* had been constituted as a sub-circle bearing a fluctuating assessment.

The sanctioned soil rates in Ballabgarh tahsil were as under :—

Assessment Circles	<i>Chahi</i> sown		<i>Nahri</i> recorded		<i>Sailab</i> recorded		<i>Bhur</i> recorded		<i>Barani</i> balance recorded	
	(Rs.)	(A)	(Rs.)	(A)	(Rs.)	(A)	(Rs.)	(A)	(Rs.)	(A)
<i>Khadar</i>	3	0	—	—	1	8	1	0	1	5
<i>Bangar</i>	3	4	2	4	—	—	1	0	2	0
<i>Dabar</i>	3	0	—	—	2	0	1	2	1	11
<i>Kohi</i>	3	4	—	—	1	4	0	12	1	0
<i>Khandrat</i>	4	4	—	—	2	0	1	0	2	0

The assessment were reasonable and moderate throughout but, judging by the available statistics, possibly the demand in the *Bangar Chak* of the Ballabgarh tahsil was pitched somewhat higher than elsewhere. Apart from the fact of the universal rise in prices, the principal increases could be readily accounted for. The great increase in the garden assessments were also due to a change of assessment policy,

whereby the gardens were assessed according to the profits obtainable and no longer at lenient rates.

Assignments of Land Revenue.—There were two broad divisions into which assignments of revenue naturally fell. First, those which were granted before the mutiny and continued afterwards, when it was proved that the assignees had taken no part in the rising; secondly, the assignments granted after the mutiny, generally for loyal services. The first division includes a large number of petty assignments for the up-keep of shrines and groves. The principal assignments were :—

Tahsil	Village	Area of which L.R. is realised in acres	Amount of <i>muafi</i> or <i>jagir</i>	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
			(Rs.)	
Ballabgarh	Bhopani	1,923	2,500	Granted to the head of the D'Erewar family for services to Mughal Emperor at the beginning of the 19th century.
	Aghwanpur	1,052	409	The property of the Royal family or Royal <i>jagir</i> .
	Mahrauli	—	1,950	Granted for the up-keep of the Dargah Kutab Sahib.
	Kharera	363	800	
	Molarband	—	741	Granted for the up-keep of the Dargah at Delhi.
	Atali	1,513	1,362	An old grant held by the Ballabgarh Raja's family continued after the mutiny on proof of innocence.

1	2	3	4	5
Ballabgarh (Post-Mutiny)	Daulatabad	745	1,550	Granted to R.B. Lachhman Singh for loyalty.
	Mohna	4,256	6,000	Granted to Risaldar Babadar Mir Hidayat Ali for services in the mutiny now held by his grand children.
	Sikri	1,293	2,600	Granted to Mir Parwarash Ali and descendants for loyalty and aid.

Full details of the post-mutiny rewards granted are recorded in Appendix XIV to the 1880 Settlement Report from which it may be seen that many rewards were given but that often *biswadari* right was given or the assignments were of a temporary nature.

The rural *nazul* lands were very extensive indeed, and included originally the whole or part of 6 estates in Sonapat, 144 in Delhi, and 15 estates in Ballabgarh, but the administration had proved so troublesome that from time to time plots had been sold and finally it had been decided that with unimportant exceptions all rural *nazul* situated more than six miles (9 km) from Delhi was to be sold, whenever possible, without injustice to *zamindars* or loss to Government. The general principles of the sales were that the co-sharers or cultivating occupants were to have first option of purchase at a price, which represented thirty years purchase of the full renting value in excess of the land revenue and cesses and that the purchasers having paid at least 10 per cent. as earnest money might paid the balance in not more than twenty half-yearly equated instalments.

Urban *nazul* comprised town sites, building sites and non-agricultural land in Delhi and its suburbs all of which was vested in the Municipal Committee and from which ground rents were obtained. Urban *nazul*, such as if found at Faridabad and Ballabgarh, was under the management of the Deputy Commissioner.

Secure and Insecure Areas.—To enable the revenue to be collected

with discrimination according to the seasons, a scheme had been drawn up in which the various villages were classed as (A) secure (B) insecure (C) very insecure, according to the extent to which they were protected by irrigation: For each village for each harvest a danger rate had been noted and when the "*barani* unit" incidence approached the danger rate, there was *prima facie* indication that some relief might be necessary.

As the river ran down on the side of the whole length of the district, the yearly di-alluvion work formed an important feature of the revenue administration. The Jumna, however, was not nearly so violent or capricious as the Punjab rivers generally speaking were and its incursions were rarely sudden or unforeseen. There were 44 such villages in Ballabgarh tahsil. In this tahsil 9 villages followed the deep stream and 35 fixed the boundary.

FOURTH REGULAR SETTLEMENT, 1938—43 (FOR BALLABGARH AND PALWAL TAHSILS)

It was in such conditions that the settlement operations of 1938—43 were carried out. The settlement came into force for 40 years from *Kharif* 1943 in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils. It was provided that an additional assessment (*Nehari Parta*) should be applied to lands newly recorded as *nehri* after the preparation of the first quadrennial *jamabandi* following the extension of irrigation (by Agra Canal only) to those lands, provided no addition of less than Rs. 50 at one time was made to the assessment of village on this account. It was decided that the system of fixed assessment would continue.

The standard of assessment was reduced by statute from half to quarter net assets of a circle which were estimated by a comparison of rents in kind and cash rents. The assessment was based on the acreage of the average matured area of the last 20 years commencing from 1918—19. Agriculture being mainly dependent on rainfall, the average matured area for the last 20 years was considered to be a sufficiently long period to give an average for the purposes of assessment. Then the average of the quinquennial periods comprised in the selected period were worked out.

The assessment circles roughly corresponded to the physical configuration of the district. Each of the assessment circles was further sub-divided according to the qualities of soil and facilities for irrigation.

The following statement gives the sub-division of the tahsils into assessment circles and soils and the results of the revision of fixed land revenue

assessment:—

Tahsil	Assessment circle	Soil	Rate per acre			Old demand	New demand	Decrease per cent
1	2	3	4			5	6	7
			Rs.	As.	P.	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
Palwal	Bangar	Chahi and	1	8	0	3,45,665	2,54,800	26
		Abi Nahri	1	12	0			
		Dahri and						
		Alabarani	1	4	0			
		Bhud	0	12	0			
	Khadar	Chahi,				10,743	7,000	35
		Nahri						
		Abi, Dahri and						
		Alabarani	0	15	0			
		Bhud	0	8	0			
		Total :				3,56,408	2,61,800	27
Ballabgarh	Khadar	Chahi,				41,547	25,130	40
		Sallah and						
		Alabarani	1	0	0			
	Bangar	Bhud	0	10	0	1,23,142	83,300	32
		Chahi	1	12	0			
		Nahri	1	10	0			
		Alabarani	1	4	0			
		Bhud	0	14	0			
	Dahari	Chahi,				55,933	33,580	40
		Abi and						
		Dahri	1	6	0			
		Alabarani	1	1	0			
		Bhud	0	13	0			
		Total :				2,20,622	1,42,010	36

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	Gardens	Waste
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Palwal	Bangar	—	1,500	—
	Khadar	—	—	1,000
Ballabgarh	Bangar	5,000	800	—

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 assessment on waste areas were fixed and lump sum amounts were included in the demands as shown above.

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 Notification 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 procedural rules incorporated in the *Dastur-ul-amal* of the then Gurgaon district. The net amount of *muafis* was placed at Rs. 24,549.

The new assessments were introduced in the Palwal and Ballabgarh tahsils with effect from *Kharif* 1943. The district 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.

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.

Protective leases were allowed to newly constructed wells for a period of 40 years in some assessment circles of the district. The total amount granted in protective leases in Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils was Rs. 757 and Rs. 1,578, respectively.

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 receded 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 year future of a fixed boundary in lieu of the deep stream between the Bulandshahar 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 1933-43. The standard measure of length was *gatha* of 99 inches and a square *gatha* equivalent to one *biswanal*.¹

The old maps except in the case of 33 villages* 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 of 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.

1. Other measures were as follows:

20 Biswanals	1 Biswa
20 Biswas	1 Bigha

1 Bigha = 5/80 on an acre

2. The maps of these 33 villages were on the scale of 32 inches to a mile.

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 tahsil, 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 *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 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 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 served the purpose of an index.
- (3) Generalogical tree (*Shajra Nasal*) of the land-owners as well as of the occupancy tenants of the village. In the case of small villages, this was placed in a pocket in the cover, while in large villages, it was 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*)

No genealogical table of the occupancy tenants was prepared during previous settlement 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 gave 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 had also greatly helped the agriculturist.

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 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 Acts passed later on.

POSITION OF FISCAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT AFTER INDEPENDENCE (1947)

No settlement was conducted till 1947 during which India became free. All the revenue activities are still based on the settlements conducted during the pre-Independence days. However, there were many Acts which had been passed to conduct the revenue work smoothly and meet out ever increasing expenditure. The Acts passed by the Government till today are as follows :—

- (i) Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge), Act, 1954;
- (ii) Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1956;
- (iii) The Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958;
- (iv) Punjab Land Revenue (Additional Charges) Act, 1960;
- (vi) Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973.

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 was fixed after taking into account factors such as soil, yields, prices, rainfall, rental statistics and economic condition of the area. But when land was put to non-agricultural uses like constructing a residential building or erecting an industrial plant, the owner of the land got an unearned increment, particularly if the land was situated within or in the vicinity of growing towns and cities. This increment in land values could 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 were not fully entitled to this increment in values and it was 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 adhoc 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 provided that special assessment on a category and class of sites of land put to non-agricultural use in an assessment circle or part thereof did not exceed 1/4th 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.

As already mentioned, the work of special assessment in the district was started in 1955. Special assessment ordinarily lasted for a period of 10 years and remained in force till a new assessment was made. The work of special assessment in areas outside *lal lakir* (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.

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-fifths 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) upto 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 exempted 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 upto 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 consolidated various levies into a single tax known as Land Holdings Tax. The levies consolidated were as under :—

- (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 Holdings Tax. However, the Land Holdings Tax was not 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 was levied and charged, the land would 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 or graded taxation on the basis of the size of the holding. The major rates of land tax¹ were 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.”

1. The land holdings tax was abolished in 1986.

COLLECTION OF GOVERNMENT DUES

On assumption of the area comprising the Gurgaon district, the British continued the system of dealing with *Mukkadams* 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 headmen 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.

The office of Chief Headmen or *Ala Lambardar* was instituted in 1878. Chief Headmen 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.

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* in the Gurgaon district 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 *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 being office responsibility, hereditary influence, popularity among the Headman of the village and usefulness of 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.

The following statement shows the number of villages, total revenue and the dominant tribes of Palwal tahsil in 1910 :—

<i>Zail</i>	No. of Villages	Annual fixed land revenue	Prevailing castes or tribes
1	2	3	4
		(Rs.)	
Aurangabad	9	31,800	Jats
Sondhad	10	33,475	Jats
Hodal	7	26,475	Jats
Bhiduki	7	27,600	Jats
Likhi	14	21,538	Jats and Biloches
Bilochpur	12	37,325	Christian
Chandhat	14	25,968	Jats and Brahmans
Chirwari	24	16,626	Jats and Rajput Gorwas
Total	97	3,61,171	

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. The position was as follows:—

Tahsil	Number of zails	Number of <i>Inamdars</i> or <i>Sufedpushes</i>
Palwal	14	10
Ballabgarh	7	7
Total :	21	17

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*, *Sufedposhi* and *Inamdari* 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.

Lambardars were responsible for the revenue collection. In case, a *Lambardar* was unable to collect the revenue, he made a written complaint to the Tahsildar who helped him in effecting recovery. *Lambardars* were authorised to remit the land revenue by post but the system was not very popular because they generally found 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.

Prior to the enforcement of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax, Act, 1973, the *Lambardars* was paid *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Since various levies had been consolidated into land holdings tax, the rate of *pachotra* had been fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax. The *Lambardars* also collects dues pertaining to the Minor Irrigation and Tubewell Corporation, consolidation fee and *abiana* and is paid a commission. The land holdings tax was abolished in 1986.

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 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 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 Government dues, if any, 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 a patwari. During 1990-91, there were 10 *Kanungo* circles, 143 patwar circles and 474 revenue estates in the district.

For the purpose of revenue administration, as already mentioned in Chapter X, the district is under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner who is responsible for the realisation of all Government dues. 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.

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 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*, assignments, etc.

The Patwari is an inheritance from the old village system. 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 of 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 *haachh* (distribution of revenue over holdings) papers.

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 circles, 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, keep the account of mutation fee, records the rainfall 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.

1. Prior to September, 1977, he was required to be in camp for at least 15 days in every month from October to April.

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*.

WATER RATES AND BETTERMENT CHARGES

Water rates are initially levied on the area irrigated during each crop. These are governed by the Haryana Canal and Drainage Act, 1974. These rates have been revised a number of times.

Betterment charges are levied under the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Act, 1952. It is levied on the areas served by irrigation projects to recover part of the cost of the projects.

LAND REFORMS

Land tenures. — In this district, true village community has survived in a much more complete form except where it had 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 *thulla* 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 district¹. The trend was from communal form to several possessions. Differences of soil and agriculture were very probably responsible for this state of affairs as the soil of the tahsils of Ballabgarh, Palwal, and Hathin where Jats and Meos pre-dominated, 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 land.

The commonest forms of imperfect *pattidari* tenure were there. 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

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, pp. 175-79.

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 *biwedars* (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 *boladars*, 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 as follows:—

Year	Details	Tahsil Palwal		Tahsil Ballabgarh	
		Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(Number)	(Acres)	(Number)	(Acres)
1944—45	Total cultivated area	92,637	1,92,062	69,664	1,24,872
	Area cultivated by owners	37,746	99,399	29,573	64,760
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent	4,334	3,736	1,864	1,687
	Area cultivated by tenants paying rent with right of occupancy				
	Paying at revenue rates with or without <i>Malkana</i>	7,551	11,864	9,910	15,505

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Paying other cash rents	2,706	4,261	1,155	1,835
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	—	—	23	65
Area cultivated by tenants with right of occupancy					
	Paying at revenue rates with or without <i>Malkana</i>	6,411	8,942	5,669	6,490
	Paying other cash rents	16,163	39,130	14,060	23,536
	Paying in kind with or without addition in cash	15,726	24,730	7,410	10,994
Total held by tenants paying rent		48,557	88,927	38,227	58,425

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 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.

The main purpose of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, was 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 1953, 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 unreserved area from their landlords at three quarters of the 10-year 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.

As a result of these enactments, feudal institutions like *Jagirdari* and *biswedari* were liquidated. The occupancy tenants acquired proprietorship. Many tenants-at-will 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 were evicted on one pretext or the other. In most cases, the resources at their disposal were meagre and they could not afford to purchase the land even when the law afforded 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, 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 Jagir Act, 1957. Compensation to the extent of 7 times the annual *jagir* was paid to holders in lump sum or in instalments with interest at 2 percent 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, 1955¹ which contained *inter alia* provisions 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

1. The Pepsu Act is not applicable to the district.

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.¹

Accordingly, a new Act called the Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972, was enacted. This Act had 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 persons² at the rate of 2 hectares of land under assured irrigation or land of equivalent value. This ceiling had 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' was framed and notified by the State Government on May 28, 1976. No area or piece of land could be spared.

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 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, lying between the fields of other peasants. This had been

1. 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.
2. Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, landless persons, agricultural workers, tenants, ex-servicemen tenants liable to eviction, 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.

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 Ballabgarh on 1-4-1953, in Palwal on 1-4-1955, and in Hathin on 1-4-1960. The work was completed in the Hathin tahsil 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 1990-91 (i. e. March 31, 1991) is given here:—

Tahsil	Area ¹	Villages given up	Area	Villages still to be taken up for consolidation	Area	Villages where consolidation is going on	Area	Villages consolidated	Area
Ballabgarh	85,155	23	6,253	4	774	4	3,718	212	14,406
Palwal	88,606	—	—	2	1,919	—	—	161	86,686

¹ Area in hectares.

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.

As on March, 31, 1991, every village except the villages under *sub-judice* matters has been put under consolidation of holdings in the district.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

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.

The following statement gives the number of registered documents, value of property and the receipts:—

Year	Number of registrations		Aggregate value of property (Rs.)
	Immovable property (Rs.)	Movable property (Rs.)	
1986-87	25,665	5,481	4,14,50,579
1987-88	28,568	6,096	42,03,11,274
1988-89	25,897	8,503	57,05,80,457
1989-90	35,488	10,244	75,08,24,588
1990-91	30,886	11,911	64,67,17,545

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 Puniab 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 Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner. His office is located at Ballabgarh-Agra Road. 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 was declared as a separate taxation district for the purpose of this department since March, 26, 1975. The taxation sub-office at Palwal has also been put under his charge.

The statement below shows the staff as on March, 31, 1991, working

in the district :—

Designation	Staff strength
1. E.T.O.	10+1 (1)
2. A.E.T.O.	20
3. Superintendent	1
4. S. O.	1
5. T. I.	37 + 1
6. E. I.	4
7. Assistant	3 + 1
8. C.C.	12 + 2
9. Clerk	37 + 1
10. Driver	4

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 had been established at strategic point. The total number of check barriers¹ as on March, 31, 1991 was 5. The name of the barriers are :

- (i) Hodal (ii) Rahimpur (iii) Manger (iv) Shooting Range (v) Suraj Kund.

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 could be unloaded at the barriers and if any goods were found undeclared or the declaration produced at the barriers was found to be false, a penalty was imposed after giving an opportunity to the owner of the goods. The barriers were also functioning for collecting tax under the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952. The income from the barriers for the last 5 years has been as under:—

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990—91
					(Rs. in lakh)
Haryana General Sales Tax	1,045.21	1,407.93	1,968.34	2,375.22	3,257.28
Central Sales Tax	1,024.97	1,230.91	1,544.58	1,833.37	1,926.60
Passenger & Goods Tax	142.96	174.02	183.71	200.15	217.98
Excise	726.70	711.98	1,070.72	1,395.91	1,707.95
Entertainment	124.68	135.38	113.43	115.64	109.20
Show Tax	11.11	11.86	11.51	10.62	11.73
Motor Spirit	44.48	—	—	—	—
Total :	3,120.11	3,672.08	4,892.29	5,930.91	7,230.74

¹ Now all the check-barriers have been abolished in the state as a policy decision.

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 Faridabad areas with Ballabgarh tahsil fall 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 Fecust 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, Glass ware
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. Footweats
42. Gramophone Parts
43. Grown Corks
44. Steel Furniture
45. P.P. (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 Boarings
66. Tape Recorders

Income Tax.— Income tax is levied on a slab of income as approved by the law. The salaried persons upto a standardised salary income and a petty shopkeeper are under the net of income tax.

Estate duty and Wealth tax.—The Estate duty is levied under the Estate Duty Act, 1953. The wealth tax is imposed under the Wealth Tax Act of 1957 whereas gift tax is levied under the Gift Tax Act, 1958 which was enforced on April 1, 1957. The Collections of all these taxes are deposited by the Central Government in the nominated banks directly. Since 1976, no Central tax is deposited in the State treasuries.

CHAPTER—XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

During the middle of eighteenth century, murders were rare. The commonest crimes were simple theft and house-trespass. Cattle theft and crime accompanied with violence were not unusually common. Even the Mewatis, 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 the district had approached the dimensions of a famine, yet not even in a such time had the population generally shown a disposition to infringe the law.¹

Generally, this area was free from crime and all criminal courts were very lightly worked. The predominant forms of crimes were cattle-theft and petty burglary. The former was stimulated by the presence of so much territories of other districts adjoining this district, and for the same reason a rather serious amount of crime went undetected as the criminals took refuge across the border. The offence of committing suicide by jumping into a well was an extra-ordinary common among women.

In 1880, there were some gangs of criminals who organized themselves to commit robberies and dacoities in the other parts of adjoining territories of the district. These usually acted under the leadership of *Thokdars* and went armed and mounted on camels. They sent on spies who disguised themselves as *fakirs* and *purohits*, etc. or got employment as servants in or around the house of the victim selected.

A very favourite plan in cities and towns was to enter as a marriage procession and made the attack from outside during the night. They took great care to master the manners and customs of *fakirs*, who were traditionally considered honoured and esteemed as pious, mendicant *purohit* and musicians so as to obtain easy access into the houses of wealthy persons. Their depredations were usually marked by their great violence and the completeness of the arrangements for retreat and speedy disposal of loot.

1. F.C. Channing, *Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Gurgaon District, 1882-83*, p. 52.

To reform the criminal tribes in those days, the Government introduced the Criminal Tribes Act. The organized police surveillance and better understanding with the then native states lessened the crimes in this area.

Besides the preventive and primitive measures, the Government launched many reformatory measures. A school was also opened to reform criminals of a particular tribe but this measure met with little success. By recruiting them in police and army opened their avenues of employment and made them responsible citizens and they began to earn their livelihood by honest means.

The Gazetteer of Delhi, 1882-83 bears out some crimes and the notorious persons with their modus-operandi of crimes¹.

Khalaits and Gaurwabs gave much trouble and they committed cattle-theft and highway robbery. Khalaits chiefly confined themselves to shop-lifting and obtained a livelihood by attending numerous fairs which were held in Delhi and neighbourhood and stealing anything that they could lay their hands on. They also wandered about in gangs and pilfered from villages. They were not located in this district but came from Guigaon and other neighbouring areas. *Tagus* also came from outside. They had no settled home in this district. They also attended fairs. Kanjars and Sansi had no fixed habitation. They lived in *chapars* in the jungle and frequented fairs and the public roads and committed thefts of small things from bathers and travellers. Among this class, the women were as criminal as the men. The Gaurwabs resided in the Ballabgarh tahsil. They were notorious cattle-lifters and worked in conjunction with the cattle thieves of the Meerut and Bulandshahr district in the then North West Provinces, disposing of cattle stolen in these districts and passing over to them for disposal.

The drug and wine use were not a nuisance to the law and order machinery in 1912. In those days there was no distillery in the whole of Delhi district (Ballabgarh tahsil was also a part of Delhi district). The liquor was obtained from licensed private distilleries at Karnal, Amritsar and Sujampur in Punjab and also from Tosa in the United Provinces. The Ballabgarh tahsil had two retail shops for the sale of Indian spirit. Although the high taxation on the country spirits led to illicit distillation yet, the people kept themselves away from wine and had high sense of responsibility towards administrative machinery.

To maintain law and order in this area, poppy cultivation was prohibited. Only licensed vendors obtained their opium from treasuries after official import

1. p-148.

from Ghazipur in the then United Provinces; they also got opium of Ambala (Haryana). The individual licenses were impracticable.

By the beginning of 20th century, people used cocaine, which is now considered drug; Cocaine could only be sold for medicinal purposes under proper licenses but the cocaine habit was so prevalent and the drug so valuable that smuggling was extensively practised; the rural area was free from such vices to some extent. The stuff came by post from Germany.

Sir John Laurance gave a graphic account of crime situation in this area in the paragraph given below :

"The people of the district are not, as a rule, addicted to crime. There is certain amount of cattle thieving for the Rangers of Jhundpur and some tribes near hilly areas were responsible but the latter have improved since their villages were benefited by the bands in the Kohi. There were very little premeditated crime, but when blood runs hot, very minor squabbles are apt to develop in a way which lands the disputants into serious trouble. Fifty years of peace and settled rule following the stern lesson of 1857 has transformed the aggressive population who can be no longer described as predatory and turbulent."

As the population increased, the crime condition began to deteriorate in the whole country, but the crime situation remained under control upto 1947. Thereafter, urbanization to Delhi and surrounding areas posed some problems to the law authorities. The crime trends changed to some extent.

The Faridabad district is touched with Delhi metropolitan city. After committing crimes, some criminals may pass on the borders towards Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. Faridabad is a hub of industries, so labour population is increasing day by day; some petty crimes like house-breaking and stealing are increasing.

The increased traffic accidents in recent days have also posed problems for the law and order authorities. There has been an enormous increase in traffic on the Delhi-Agra national highway in particular and in other towns/cities in general. Some vehicle-drivers ply their vehicles under the influence of liquor; as the prohibition is losing its importance under some prevailing conditions.

The socio-economic changes 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 also indirectly involved a sizeable portion of the district. Besides the net-work of new roads, the Delhi-Agra national highway which passes through this district, has thrown up 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. This district is adjacent to Delhi. Some times the police has to face much hardship in dealing with this crime.

The Haryana Government has set up a number of tourist resorts in the district at places like Badkhal, Hodal and Suraj Kund. A large number of tourists from Delhi and other surrounding areas 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 fulfilment of their nefarious designs. The police has to tackle the eve-teasers.

The 'happy cult' and the student unrest and labour unrest/strikes in general have given rise to new problems of law and order. Such unrests sometimes culminate in looting and destroying the public and private property, hijacking of buses, assault on public servants and citizens.

The following statement shows the incidence of some of the more important types of crime reported in the district during 1989-90 to 1990-91 :—

Crime	1989-90	1990-91
	(Number)	(Number)
Dacoity	6	3
Robbery	17	7
Murder	47	50
Burglary	210	239
Theft	542	541
Sex Crime		
(a) 376 IPC	14	12
(b) 354 IPC	17	21
(c) 377 IPC	4	2
(d) 292/294 IPC	98	117

The incidence of Crime since the creation of this district upto 1991 is given below :

Year	Number
1980	2,366
1981	2,839
1982	2,684
1983	2,821
1984	3,000
1985	3,674
1986	3,481
1987	3,876
1988	4,736
1989	5,049
1990	5,736
1991	5,567

A brief description of major crimes is given below :

The motives for murder include land disputes, money matter and illicit sex-relations. There are no open murders. The incidence of murder was high during the Partition days when respect for law and order was at its lowest ebb. But now a days the position is not so bad. There are other reasons to motivate towards murders. The borders of the district are adjacent to Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan states. The favourable topographical position renders it easy for the criminals to commit serious offences and run to the neighbouring districts to escape the hands of justice. Secondly, with the rising prosperity in this industrial belt, money and liquor are available in abundance, consequently resulting in greater propensity towards crime and factional rivalry. More often than not, even petty quarrels result either in murder or grievous hurt. Swifter means of transport now available in area enable the offenders to get away from actual scene of crime before it is reported. Furthermore, this district employs a large number of workers. Some of them take to the minor offences.

Dacoities generally increased in 1947 due to Partition disturbances. After 1947, one organized gang of dacoits led by Jahan Singh Rajput (of Jewar, district Bulandshahr) in Uttar Pradesh operated in the *Khadar* area. This gang was completely liquidated by the police in 1959. Thereafter, this kind of crime almost disappeared from the area. However, some desperadoes after committing dacoity find an easy refuge in the busy area across the Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh. It has been noted that after the rains, particularly in December and January when the Yamuna recedes, dacoit gangs from the neighbouring states start raiding this district. The police and the local people are alive to the menace. In rural areas the defence societies virtually made it difficult for gangs to move about with evil design.

A new trend in robbery has come to surface. Delhi-based criminals ply stolen vehicles on the road in the district, allure simple villagers for a lift and rob them at a lonely place enroute. This menace is being lessened through timely action and anti-highway crime measures.

The incidence of burglary is going high and high, as criminals have their hideouts in Rajasthan and Delhi to which areas they escape after committing crimes. They also hide in the hilly areas adjoining this district.

The desire to become rich without putting any labour is the motivation behind cheating. The cheats are always on the look out for the 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.

Some cases of kidnapping are also being reported to the police. Normally such situation is under control.

During 1990-91, there was no drug addict and no shch shopping centres were available in the district. As on March 31, 1991, there were two drugs-de-addiction centres in the Faridabad City. Delhi being the Capital of India, different kinds of crime occur because there are inter-state and international smugglers in Delhi. Faridabad is the hub of industries; workers of other states visit this place in search of employment. Some of the workers commit crimes on slightest pretext. In Faridabad many workers are living in *jhuggis* and small colonies. To combat crimes, occasional meetings and seminars are being held by the crime branches of the neighbouring states of Delhi, U.P., Rajasthan and Haryana.

There are some cases of narcotic drugs here. The details are as

follows :—

Recovery U/S NDP Act

Kinds of Narcotic drug	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Kg.	Gram	Kg.	Gram	Kg.	Gram	Kg.	Gram
Opium	—	375	1	132	—	245	9	870
Charas	9Qtl.	87Kg.	3	135	2	855	16	902
Smack	—	7	—	6½	—	10	—	17½
Ganja	3	925	1	970	—	—	2	—
Bhang	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—
Poppy Hust	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Ke Dode	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ORGANISATION OF POLICE

During the Mughal days, there was a kind of police establishment but it was not regularly organised force. When the British started taking over power, they found an indigenous police system based on mutual security, each villager providing security to his neighbours and at the top, an enforcement police responsible for controlling crime and disorder. Mughal official who came close to an Inspector of today was the *Kotwal* who was the chief of the city police. His duties are vividly described in *Ain-i-Akbari*. For instance, he was to be present at all royal durbars. He received daily report from watchmen about the happenings in the city and maintained a number of paid informers. The system might have worked well under the Mughals but as Mughal-hold on Government started weakening, the village police was seized by the *zamindars* at many places and often utilized for their own benefit. In order to improve the police administration, the British abolished this indigenous system based on mutual security and replaced it by a centrally appointed police with a Magistrate in charge of a district. Thus, a predominantly people's police gave place to a centrally appointed police owing allegiance to a foreign power.

In 1882-83, Ballabgarh tahsil was a part of Delhi district. Police force was controlled by the District Superintendent and Assistants. The salary of a constable per month was Rs. 26 - 10-6 in Ballabgarh

tahsil. The *thanas* and *chowkis* or outposts in Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils were as follows :

Tahsil	Thana	Outpost
Ballabgarh	Mahrauli	Fatchpur Asraula
	Faridabad	Talab Kishandas
	Ballabgarh	Pul Purhya
	Badarpur	Pali
	Bassant	Dhauj
	Majhauili	Sikri
	Chhainsa	Barh
Palwal	Palwal	
	Hodal	Pirthela, Kathela,
	Hasanpur	Baghauila, Bamni Khora

Hathin was a part of Nuh tahsil in those days. In 1910, Bassant, Badarpur and Majhauila 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.¹

Palwal tahsil in 1910 was a part of Gurgaon district which formed part of the eastern range. This range was controlled by Deputy Inspector General of Police with headquarters at Ambala.

The Police was under the direct control of a Superintendent who was responsible for the internal economy and discipline of the force, subject to the general supervision of the District Magistrate responsible also for the detection and prevention of crime. Palwal circle was under a Inspector, with the headquarters at Palwal. There was no punitive, military or other special service attached to this area. The United Provinces Railway Police was in charge of Asandh, Palwal, Bamni Khora, Sholaka and Hodal Stations.

The majority of the constables were recruited in 1910 within the then Gurgaon district from the Sheikh, Sayad, Pathan, Jat, Ahir, Rajput and Meo tribes; a few Minas were also recruited/enrolled.

1. Delhi District Gazetteer, 1912, p. 200.

Recruits were, on enlistment subjected to a six months' course of training during which they were taught drill and musketry, guard, escort and beat duties; they also attended school daily where they were thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of law and procedure, detection and prevention of crime, arrest and custody of accused persons and general police rules. During the course of the year each constable on rural duty was called into headquarters for one month's course of instruction and was then put through his annual course of musketry. He was during this period, drilled morning and evening and made to attend school for three hours during the day when all new Government and departmental orders were explained to him and his memory was refreshed in law and departmental orders, by the Sub-Inspector and Head constable in charge of the school. Before returning to his rural police station, he was required to pass a verbal examination in the subjects noted above; if he failed to satisfy his examiners, he was considered unfit for the rural duties and transferred to lines.

For the purpose of detection of crime, the finger print system was regularly used; this branch of police was under the supervision of the court of Prosecuting Inspector and the results were eminently satisfactory. The system of tracking was strictly not in vogue.

In 1912, the Delhi district was in the eastern range which was under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, whose headquarters was at Ambala. The Police force was under the command of a Superintendent whose immediate subordinates were at least Assistant Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent. The rural police was in the special charge of two Inspectors with their headquarters at Sonipat¹ and Ballabgarh, respectively. In those days there were *thanas* at Mahrauli, Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Chhainsa within the jurisdiction of Ballabgarh tahsil. In each *thana* there were one Sub-Inspector, 2 Head constables and 10 Foot constables. By that time the force was recruited locally and also had a fair proportion of Punjabi Muhammadans. The men were trained under the supervision of the Reserve Inspector and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the force was sent annually for a course of instruction at the Phillaur school in Punjab.

Finger print system was freely used for the identification of criminals. The prints were taken and classified by trained recorder under the control of the Court Inspector.

In 1912, the Ballabgarh tahsil minus Mahrauli Police Station and Badarpur police post became a part of the then Gurgaon district and Faridabad ceased to be a police station and was made into a police post. By

1 Sonipat was also one of tahsils of the then Delhi district.

1931, Hodal had also ceased to be a police station and downgraded to a police post. The police posts at Pali, Dhuj and Mahrauli had been abolished. In 1931, there were police stations at Palwal, Hathin, Hasanpur, Ballabgarh and Chhainsa while Faridabad remained a police post. By 1944, the police post at Hodal City had been established.

The Independence of the country increased the duties of the police force. Fresh burden was 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 a Committee under the chairmanship of Mehar Chand Mahajan, formerly Chief Justice of 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, relation of police with the magistracy, mutual obligations of police and panchayats, etc.

The different ranks at the level of district police during 1960-61 were as follows :—

1. Superintendent of Police
2. Assistant Superintendent of Police
3. Deputy Superintendent of Police
4. Inspectors
5. Sub-Inspectors
6. Assistant Sub-Inspectors
7. Head Constables
8. Foot Constables
9. Mounted Constables

The recommendations of the Mehar Chand Police Committee were made in May, 1962.

For the purpose of police administration, the district falls in the Gurgaon range under the charge of Deputy Inspector General of Police.

The Police set-up in the district as on March 31, 1991 is given below :—

	Civil Police (Number)
Superintendent of Police	1
Additional Superintendent of Police	1
Assistant Superintendent of Police	1
Deputy Superintendent of Police	4
Inspectors	9
Sub-Inspectors	45
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	92
Head Constables	381
Constables	1,256

The total number of police stations and police posts as on March 31, 1991 was 14 and 17 respectively. The details about police stations are as follows :—

Police Stations

1. Central Faridabad
2. N.I.T. Faridabad
3. City Ballabgarh
4. Sadar Ballabgarh
5. City Palwal
6. Sadar Palwal
7. Hassanpur
8. Hodal
9. Hathin
10. Chhainsa
11. Mujesar
12. Kotwali
13. Old Faridabad
14. Sarai Khoya

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.

ARMED POLICE

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 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.

RAILWAY POLICE

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 were concerned with the prevention, detection and control of crimes committed in railway trains and within the railway premises.

C.I.D. BRANCH

After 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. Now a days the C.I.D. has to perform many kinds of duties.

Village Police.—For over a century, the police functions at village level were performed by *Zaildars*, *Sufedposhes*, *Chowkidars* and *Inamkhors*. The *chowkidari* 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 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. 60 per year and 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* are detailed only during an epidemic, out-break 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 is considered a *begar*. The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, has, however, authorised panchayats to raise their own voluntary force for the purpose.

A number of steps have been taken to modernise the police in the district so that it may be 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 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. With a view to manning 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 and job 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 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.

Prior to the re-organisation of the Gurgaon 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. The companies of this area were located at Faridabad/Ballabgarh and Palwal. Each urban company was under the charge of a Company Commander. As on March 31, 1991, there were 5 rural companies, one in each block of the district, which were raised in 1963. 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 drill with or 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, best patrolling and performing general duties.

Every effort is made to raise the standard of organisation in keeping with its aims and objects. The Home Guards 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.

Police Lock-ups

An accused in police custody is lodged in the police lock-up attached to

a police station. In 1912, there were 4 police lock-ups in the district at Palwal, Hodal, Hassanpur and Hathin. With the merger of the Ballabgarh tahsil that year, three police lock-ups at Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Chhainsa were added. Except the newly created police station of Central Faridabad each one of the remaining police stations in the district had separate male and female lock-ups. The average capacity of these lock-ups is for 8 and 6 persons, respectively. In normal circumstances the lock-ups are quite adequate to lodge the persons in police custody but in abnormal situation 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 to be fixed there at night, the lock-up is nicely lit-up.

Judicial Lock-ups

An under-trial is kept in a judicial lock-up. There is a lock up at Ballabgarh.

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-trials. There is no portion meant for female under-trials. The lock-up has two barracks, one having accommodation for only two and the other for 12 under-trials. 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.

The 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 under-trials confined there. He also maintains a diet register for the such persons as the diet is supplied from a *dhaba* to the under-trials on an annual contract basis.

The police staff attached to the lock-up comprises one Head Constable and seven Constables. One part-time sweeper has also been engaged for general cleanliness.

Revenue Lock-ups

Such lock-ups are maintained for keeping the defaulters of arrears of Government dues. 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-ups 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.

JUSTICE

(A) CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS

In the beginning of the twentieth century, the district formed a 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 sub-ordinate 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 *Munsifs* of the then 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 Gurgaon district became a full-fledged Sessions Division with the jurisdiction over the Faridabad district.

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.

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 held overall charge of the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, in the district. He functioned under the Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh and was assisted by one Additional District and Sessions Judge in the disposal of civil and criminal work.

On the civil side, there were five courts of Subordinate Judges in Faridabad area. Of these, two Sub-Judges 1st Class and one Sub-Judge II class were at Ballabgarh and one Sub-Judge 1st Class and one Sub-Judge II class at Palwal.

During 1977, on the criminal side, there were five courts of Judicial Magistrates. Of these, three Judicial Magistrates 1st class were at Ballabgarh, and two Judicial Magistrates 1st class at Palwal. All the presiding officers of the courts exercise civil and criminal powers simultaneously.

The jurisdiction, functions and powers of the judges and magistrates in Faridabad area as on March 31, 1977 are detailed below :—

Name of the court	Place of Jurisdiction	Functions	Powers
1	2	3	4
District and Sessions Judge, Gurgaon	Gurgaon Sessions Division (covering Faridabad area)	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
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	Palwal	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

1	2	3	4
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

The Sessions Division in Faridabad district was created in 1980. On the civil and criminal side, the administration of justice is handled/controlled by the District and Sessions Judge as a head of sessions division. There are four Additional District Sessions Judges; one Senior Subordinate Judge; one Chief Judicial Magistrate; one Additional Senior Sub-Judge and two Sub-Judges posted at district headquarters. There are three Sub-Judges in Palwal sub-division.

As on March 31, 1991, the following courts were functioning in the district :—

1. District and Sessions Judge, Faridabad
2. Additional District and Sessions Judge (I), Faridabad
3. Additional District and Sessions Judge (II), Faridabad
4. Additional District and Sessions Judge (III), Faridabad
5. Additional District and Sessions Judge (IV), Faridabad
6. Additional District and Sessions Judge (V), Faridabad
7. Senior Sub-Judge, Faridabad
8. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Faridabad
9. Additional Senior Sub-Judge, Faridabad
10. Sub-Judge, Faridabad
11. Sub-Judge, Faridabad
12. Additional Senior Sub-Judge, Palwal
13. Sub-Judge, Palwal
14. Sub-Judge, Palwal

After passing of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, some of the functions of the civil, criminal and revenue courts were made over to 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 *illaqa* 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, exercised 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 had 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.

Jails

Sub-Jail, Palwal.—In 1912, there was police lock-up at Palwal. It was converted into a sub-jail in 1958. It is under the control of Superintendent of jail who is assisted by Assistant Superintendent.

The building of the sub-jail comprised 3 barracks with an authorised accommodation for 48 inmates. Prayer and *arti* is sung in the morning and evening by the staff members besides inmates.

Sub-Jail, Ballabgarh.—The sub-jail, Ballabgarh was established in 1982. The administration of the jail is under the Superintendent of sub-jail who is assisted by Assistant Superintendent. The facilities and amenities are offered to the inmates as per jail manual and instructions of the Haryana Government.

The total number of inmates as on March, 31, 1991 was 48. Prayer and *Arti* is being done by the staff and the inmates. No industry is run by the inmates.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS

There are 2 bar associations in the district; one at Ballabgarh and second at Palwal. The bar association at Palwal was established in 1940 whereas another bar association was set up at Ballabgarh in 1965. These associations consist of pleaders and the men engaged in legal profession. They provide the practising advocates with a forum to improve their working conditions and to safeguard their interests. A good reference library of the bars open to legal practitioners. Secondly, the main functions of the association are to help the litigants to get justice, maintain dignity of the legal profession and watch the interests of the advocates.

CHAPTER—XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organizational set-up and functions of the departments, not mentioned in other chapters, are laconically given here.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

There are three wings of Public Works Department, viz. Public Health (ii) Buildings and Roads and (iii) Irrigation.

1. Public Health

The Public Health Department was set-up at Faridabad in 1966, simultaneously with the formation of Haryana as a separate state.

There are two divisional offices in Faridabad district, namely construction P.H. division, Faridabad covering the works in Ballabgarh and Faridabad Civil division and P.H. division, Palwal, covering the works in tahsil of Palwal, Hathin, sub-tahsil of Hodal and some works in Ballabgarh tahsil. The construction P.H. division, Faridabad, was established in the year 1969 whereas the P.H. division, Palwal was established in the year 1985. The Executive Engineer is the head of the divisional office.

Functions and Activities

The main function of P.H. Department is to provide drinking water supply and to maintain the same in rural area, to provide drinking water supply and sewerage facilities in towns and maintain these services in these towns on behalf of municipality and to provide P.H. facilities in Government buildings and to maintain the same.

There are 3 Nos. & 4 Nos. sub-division under the charge of the divisional Offices at Faridabad and Palwal as details are given below :—

Construction P.H. Division, Faridabad

1. Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 1, Faridabad;
2. Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 4, Faridabad;
3. Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 5, Faridabad;

Public Health Division, Palwal

1. Public Health Sub-Division No. 1, Palwal;
2. Public Health Sub-Division No. 2, Palwal at Hathin;
3. Public Health Sub-Division No. 3, Palwal;
4. Public Health Sub-Division, Hodal.

The Sub Divisional Engineer is the Incharge of a sub-division and the jurisdiction of the sub-division is as under :—

(i) **Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 1, Faridabad.**—To maintain various rural water supply scheme specially Meola Maharajpur constituency and Maintenance of Public Health activities in various Government buildings of Ballabgarh;

(ii) **Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 4, Faridabad.**—To maintain rural water supply schemes of a part of Meola Maharajpur constituency and a part of Ballabgarh constituency and the deposit works of Faridabad Complex Administration;

(iii) **Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 5, Faridabad.**—To maintain the rural water supply scheme of Seekri group of 43 villages, Pali, Paota, Pakhal, Nangla Gujran and maintenance of Government buildings of Faridabad area;

(iv) **Public Health Sub-Division No. 1, Palwal.**—To provide urban water supply and sewerage rural water supply and Government works in part of Palwal Town (with maintenance);

(v) **Public Health Sub-Division No. 2, Palwal and Hathin.**—Provincial urban water supply, rural water supply and Government works (with maintenance) in tahsil Hathin;

(vi) **Public Health Sub-Division No. 3, Palwal.**—To maintain Rural Water supply, and Government works (with maintenance under Hodal sub-tahsil).

(vii) **Public Health Sub-Division, Hodal.**—Provincial urban water supply rural water supply and Government works (with maintenance) under Hodal sub-tahsil.

Achievements

Out of 181 inhabited villages under the charge of construction Public Health Division, Faridabad, water supply had been provided in 154 villages whereas the water supply had been provided in all the 251

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

villages under the charge of Public Health Division, Palwal. Thus out of total villages in the district, the water supply had been provided in 405 villages.

2. Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads

The Haryana Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Government buildings and roads in the district.

The buildings and roads works done by P.W.D., including National Highways as on 31-3-91 in Faridabad district are under the charge of Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. B.& R Branch at Gurgaon and National Highways and Major bridges under Superintending Engineer, N.H. Circle at Faridabad. Superintending Engineer, Gurgaon Circle is assisted by five Executive Engineers. Two Executive Engineers are full-fledged in this district, one at Faridabad and other at Palwal and part of work under Executive Engineer, Gurgaon Provincial division No. II, National Highway roads and major bridges are maintained by Executive Engineer, Provincial Division No. II, National Highway works at Faridabad.

Provincial Division No. II, Gurgaon.—A part of Faridabad district, buildings and roads maintenance/construction works (except National Highways works) are under the control of Executive Engineer, Provincial Division No. II at Gurgaon, who is assisted by five Sub-Divisional Engineers. Provincial Sub-Division No. 1, at Faridabad and other four Sub-divisions are not maintained/constructed by Faridabad district works division.

Provincial Division No. 1, Faridabad.—A part of Faridabad district buildings and roads maintenance/construction works (except National Highway works) are under the control of Executive Engineer, Faridabad Provincial Division No. 1 at Faridabad. He is further assisted by four Sub-Divisional Engineers; Sohna Provincial Sub-Division No. 1 a Sohna, Ballabgarh Provincial Sub-division at Ballabgarh and Tourist Provincial Sub-division at Faridabad (for Badkal lake works) and Delhi Provincial Sub-division No. 1 at Delhi for maintenance of Haryana Bhawan at Delhi.

Provincial Division, Palwal.—Buildings and roads maintenance/construction works of this division under P.W.D. (except N.H. works) are under the control of Executive Engineer, Provincial Division at Palwal. The Executive Engineer is assisted by five Sub-Divisional En-

gineers, (Palwal Provincial Sub-division No. I and Palwal Provincial Sub-division No. II at Palwal, Hodal Provincial Sub-division at Hodal, Hathin Provincial division at Hathin and Bitumen Procurement and Distribution Sub-division at Mathura.)

Provincial Division No. II, National Highway Works, Faridabad.—Deihi-Mathura Agra road (N.H. No. 2) and major bridges works in this district are under the control of Executive Engineer, Provincial Division No. II, N.H. works at Faridabad. The Executive Engineer is assisted by five Sub-Divisional Engineers, only two Sub-Divisional Engineers, Faridabad Provincial Sub-Division No. II (National Highway) at Palwal are under him directly while engineers of other Sub-Division are not fallen in Faridabad district and they maintain works of National Highway falling in other districts.

Machinery used in Buildings & Roads Works.—Machinery used in P.W.D. Buildings and Roads in this district for operating, maintenance and repairing works are looked after by Sub-Divisional Engineers, Mechanical Sub-division at Faridabad and Mechanical Sub-division at Palwal, which were created during 1971 and 1976, respectively. Both Sub-Divisional Engineers are working under the control of Executive Engineers, Mechanical division at Gurgaon and over-all incharge is Chief Engineer, Mechanical Haryana at Karnal.

Electrical Works.—Electrical installation as well as maintenance in Government buildings etc., under P.W.D. in this district is being done by two Sub-Divisional Engineers i.e. Electrical Sub-division at Faridabad and second at Palwal under the supervision of Executive Engineer, Electrical division at Gurgaon and over-all incharge of Electrical Works under the Superintending Engineer, Electrical Circle at Karnal.

Acquiring of Land (Land papers).—Lands are acquired for construction of buildings and Roads work for P.W.D. by the Land Acquisition Officer with the help of Patwaris, & Kanungo under them.

Quality Control.—Testing of materials used in the buildings & Roads work under P.W.D. of this district is tested by Sub-Divisional Engineer, quality control Sub-division at Gurgaon. It is under the Director-cum-Superintending Engineer, Research Laboratory at Hisar.

Horticulture Works.—Plantation of trees on road side and beautification of the buildings, lawns, parks in Government buildings maintained/ constructed by P.W.D. are under the Sub-Divisional Engineer, Horticulture Sub Division at Faridabad who is further under the super-

vision of the Executive Engineer Provincial Division No. II, P.W.D. B&R Branch, Gurgaon and of Superintending Engineer, Gurgaon P.W.D. B&R at Gurgaon.

Asian Development Bank Project Circle.—Asian Development Bank Project Circle has been assigned the work of "four laning of Delhi-Mathura Road" (National Highway No. 2) from section Ballabgarh to Haryana-U.P. border. The expenditure is spent by Ministry of Transport, Government of India against Asian Development Bank loan assistance scheme. The work has been allotted to M/S Indian Railway Construction Co. (Government of India undertaking). The incharge is Project Director, Asian Development Bank, Project Circle, Faridabad. The rank of Project Director is Superintending Engineer, who is assisted by one Assistant Project Director in Executive Engineer grade, and one Assistant Plant Engineer is attached with the Project Director to supervise and monitor the progress of plant & machinery but engaged with the headquarters at Faridabad.

Asian Development Bank Project Division No. 1, Faridabad and National Highway No. 2 Delhi-Mathura Road.—From km. 37.38 to 68.00 is to be converted into four-laning under the control of Resident Engineer as Executive Engineer, Asian Development Bank Project Division No. 1 at Faridabad. He is assisted by Sub-Divisional Engineer, Asian Development Bank Project Sub-division No. I, II & III at Faridabad; One Asian Development Bank Project at Faridabad for Bridges Works, Faridabad and one Asian Development Bank Project, quality Control at Faridabad.

Asian Development Bank, Project Division No. 2, Palwal.—National Highway No. 2, Delhi-Mathura road from km. 68.00 to 93.83 km. is to be converted into four-laning under the control of Resident Engineer as Executive Engineer's rank, Asian Development Bank, Project Division No. 2, Palwal. He is assisted by 5 sub-divisions, Asian Development Bank, Project Sub-Division No. 1 to V.

Removal of encroachment on road side for construction the four-laning and land acquisition, etc. are done by Superintending Engineer, N. H. Circle P.W.D. B&R Branch, Faridabad.

At the State level road works except National Highways and major bridges is looked by Chief Engineer (Roads). Buildings works is looked by Chief Engineer (Buildings). The work relating to National Highways and major bridges is looked by Chief Engineer (National Highways).

Over all incharge of P.W.D. B&R Branch is the Engineer-in-Chief with Headquarters at Chandigarh.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

A brief description of the various offices of the Irrigation Department concerned with the Faridabad district and working under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal Feeder, Gurgaon Canal Circle, Delhi, is given here. The Superintending Engineer functions under the overall control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Public Works Department, Haryana, Chandigarh. The position given below was as on March 31, 1977; just 2 years before the creation of Faridabad district.

Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad.—The division was headed by an Executive Engineer, who was 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. 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 then Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils which were later on transferred to Gaunchi division, Faridabad, in July, 1972. This division was also responsible for the maintenance of Badkhal Bund, Dhauj Bund, Kot Bund, Kherli Nala Bund, Pali-Palwal Bund and Ankhir Bund.

The running of Gurgaon Canal, which provides irrigation facilities through its completed portion to the areas of the Ballabgarh, Palwal, (now Faridabad district); Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils and a part of the Gurgaon tahsil of the Gurgaon district was 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 was also

entrusted to Faridabad Division after the amalgamation of Gurgaon Canal Division, Faridabad with Faridabad Division, Faridabad, on August 25, 1972.

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 headed 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.

Gurgaon Canal was proposed to off-take from opposite mile 5 (kilometre 8) of Agra Canal. It had a net-work of distributaries. Of these, some are flow and some are lift channels where water was lifted by electric pumps to command the high area. A temporary Head Regulator was 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 was almost complete from Head to RD 168.

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 was shifted from Palwal to Faridabad in 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 funds, 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 Ballegharh Works Sub-Division, Faridabad; Rajasthan Link Sub-Division, Palwal, Punahna Sub-Division, Hodal; and Palwal Drainage Sub-Division, Palwal, under the charge of this division. These sub-divisions were 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 jeopardizing the normal working of the drain. Keeping in view the floods of 1977 it was proposed to construct link drains outfalling into Gaunchi Main Drain and also to provide ring bunds around the villages which were inundated.

During 1978, following drains and ring bunds were executed:—

Drains

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Sikri Link Drain | 2. Ghaghola Link Drain |
| 3. Ladhiapur 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. Chirawla 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 |

It was also 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. 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 was solved to some extent.

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, 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.

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 then Gurgaon district under the control of Faridabad Division, Gaunchi Division and Gurgaon Drainage Division of W.J.C. Feeder, Gurgaon Canal Circle, Delhi. There were 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 sub-soil 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 played an important role in the initial excavation and lowering of the sub-soil 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 undertook 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 were run by this division. There were stores at Narwana, Karnal (WJC Fall) and Ballabgarh where many unserviceable items of earthmoving machinery were stored. This division also undertook the jobs for erection of gates and gearing including repairs, installed on Gurgaon Canal System.

The position of Irrigation Department at district level as on March 31, 1991 is as under :—

The Ujina Diversion Drain Circle No. 1 (established in 1978), Faridabad was re-named as Drainage Circle, Faridabad in March, 1991. This Circle No. 1, Faridabad comprises four divisions. One division namely U.R. Division No. III, Palwal was closed w.e.f. 31-3-91 and merged with Drainage Division, Palwal. Now Drainage Circle, Faridabad consists of three divisions in which 3 Executive Engineers and 11 Sub Divisional Officers are working.

The achievements and functions and their activities are explained as below :

Gaunchi Drainage Division, Faridabad

The Gaunchi Drainage Division was opened in the year 1960. This division is entrusted with the drainage and river management works in tahsil Ballabgarh. The jurisdiction of this division is from Delhi, Haryana border to the boundary of tahsil Ballabgarh and Palwal. This division consists of 4 sub-divisions with headquarters at Faridabad.

The drainage problem is mainly due to heavy rains and spill of river Yamuna. District of Faridabad consists of hillocks, valleys and

undulated terrains. The topography of the district is such that no perennial river flows through it except river Yamuna which touches the Eastern boundary of Ballabgarh tahsil in a length of about 40 km. The floods in river Yamuna are caused due to excessive discharge of water released from Tajewala head works and outfall of various drains in the river Yamuna which enters the boundary of district Faridabad on the eastern side at village Basantpur. The flooding in certain villages of Ballabgarh tahsil used to pose a serious problem but all such villages have now been provided with ring bunds and 14 km. long river embankment started from village Basantpur to Mohbatpur. This problem has been mitigated to a large extent.

There are 2 No. Drainage Systems in this Division namely GMD from RD 191000 to 229500 and Buria Nala.

G.M.D. System

It starts upstream of RD 9844 of Gurgaon Canal and traverses a length of about 70 km., but only 11.73 km. of length i.e. RD 229500 to 191000 alongwith 7 Nos. link drains is in the jurisdiction of this division, being located in tahsil Ballabgarh and balance is in Drainage Division, Palwal.

Buria Nallah

It is the main carrier channel for clearing water/store water from Badkhal lake area having a length of 15.24 km. with the design capacity of 1665 CS at its outfall. It caters to 24.17 sq. miles catchment area and 2 No. link drains of 10 km. length out falling into it.

Flood protection works constructed by the U.P. Irrigation authorities along the left side of river Yamuna are beyond the norms of Yamuna Committee and had considerably changed the river course towards Haryana side and had caused damage to agricultural land as well as Flood Protection works of Haryana. In order to provide Protection to agricultural land and village *abadies* on Haryana side numerous flood protection works had been constructed after assessing the floods of previous years. 10 Nos. stone studs as approved by Haryana State Flood Control Board in its 22nd meeting held on 4-12-90 at Chandigarh have been constructed before the floods of 1991 to provide protection to village *abadies* and agricultural land in Sheikhpur-Mauzabad River Complex.

(2) Palwal Drainage Division, Palwal

This division looks after the work of construction & maintenance of the drainage works of UDD, GMD and its link drains and to pro-

tect the village *abadies* from the fury of the river Yamuna. The works in the jurisdiction of this division covers Faridabad district and Gurgaon district; Palwal tahsil, Hathin tahsil and Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil.

(3) Mechanical Drainage Division, Faridabad

This division was established in January, 1978. It had excavated 39 km. long Ujina Division Drain in the Rewat area and also constructed all the paoos works on it and alongwith link drains. This drain was again desilted during the year 1985-87 and has been functioning satisfactory.

At present this division is busy with the dewatering of flood water in the various villages of Faridabad and Gurgaon districts and during non-flood season maintenance of machineries such as diesel pumping sets, permanent pump house and desilting of various works on drains with machinery of civil division.

HARYANA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The Haryana State Electricity Board created an operation circle at Faridabad in 1967 for transmission and distribution of electricity in Faridabad region. Presently, the area is controlled by operation circle, Faridabad and is headed by Superintending Engineer. The circle is further divided into four operation divisions and one T/FS and Sub-stations Maintenance Division.

The power supply is made available to the district from the following sources :-

- (i) 3 x 60 mw units of Faridabad Thermal Plant;
- (ii) 220 KV Sub-Station, Ballabgarh (BBMB)
- (iii) 400 KV Sub-Station of N.T.P.C.

The whole system is connected through Northern Grid and there were 30 sub-stations as on March 31, 1991. The details are as under :-

Sub-Stations	Installed capacity
1. 220 KV Sub-station Palwal	1 x 100 MVA 1 x 8 MVA
2. 66 KV Sub-station A-2	12.5/16 MVA 12/12.5 MVA 10 MVA 16 MVA 10/12.5 MVA

1	2	3
3.	66 KV Sub-station, Palla A-3	2 x 12.5/16 MVA 10/12.5 MVA
4.	66 KV Sub-station-.FCI, Faridabad	2 x 12.5/16 MVA
5.	66 KV Sub-station, Dabriwala	12.5/16 MVA
6.	66 KV Sub-station, Oswal	10/12.5 MVA
7.	66 KV Sub-station, Dhauj	12.5/16 MVA
8.	66 KV Sub-station, Hyderabad (Industry)	7.5 MVA, 5 MVA
9.	66 KV Sub-station, Ford	12.5/16 MVA
10.	66 KV Sub-station, A-4	10 MVA 12.5/16 MVA
11.	66 KV Sub-station, Escorts-II	10/12.5 MVA
12.	66 KV Sub-station, Palwal	12.5/16 MVA 10/12.5 MVA 10/12.5 MVA
13.	66 KV Sub-station, Hodal	7.5 MVA 8 MVA
14.	44 KV Sub-station, Pratap Steel	2 x 12.5/16 MVA
15.	66 KV Sub-station, Idgah	12.5/16 MVA 10/12.5 MVA
16.	66 KV Sub-station, Globe Steel	10/12.5 MVA
17.	66 KV Sub-station, Northern India	T/Fs yet to be installed
18.	66 KV Sub-station, Jharserli	12.5/16 MVA
19.	66 KV Sub-station, Badraula	12.5/16 MVA 10/12.5 MVA
20.	66 KV Sub-station, USA (Industry)	10 MVA
21.	66 KV Sub-station, A-5	8 MVA
22.	33 KV Sub-station, Pratap Steel	2 x 4 MVA

1	2	3
23.	33 KV Sub-station, Chhainsa	4 MVA, 5 MVA
24.	33 KV Sub-station, Hassanpur	2 x 4 MVA
25.	33 KV Sub-station, Hyderabad (Industry)	5 MVA
26.	33 KV Sub-station, Escorts-I	2 x 4 MVA 1 x 2 MVA
27.	33 KV Sub-station, IAC	2 x 6.3 MVA
28.	33 KV Sub-station, Chandhut	2 x 4 MVA
29.	33 KV Sub-station, Hathin	2 x 4 MVA
30.	33 KV Sub-station, Mandkola	4 MVA, 5 MVA

Faridabad 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 installed a thermal station in this town to augment the power-supply so that the energy demand in this area (town) is met with satisfaction. 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 was further raised by adding a third unit of 60 MW.

The total number of power connections provided upto March 31, 1991 was 2,31,826. The category-wise details are as under :—

Category of Consumers	Power connections provided by March 31, 1991
(1) Domestic	1,81,954
(2) Commercial	21,360
(3) Agricultural	16,620
(4) Industrial	11,341
(5) Bulk supply	19
(6) Street light	293
(7) P.W.W.	239

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The total connected load on the system during 1990-91 was 7,21,013 MW. The total number of employees working in the circle as a whole was 2,644 (technical-1,803, non-technical-538 and others-303).

The revenue realised during the last 5 years (1986-87 to 1990-91) is as follows :—

Year	Rs. (in Lakh)
1986-87	34,41.87
1987-88	37,11.51
1988-89	67,56.74
1989-90	77,64.87
1990-91	94,23.73

DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICE (PLANNING DEPARTMENT)

The District and Statistical Office came into existence in the month of December, 1979. It is a statistical agency of Economic and Statistical Organization, Chandigarh. It collects and compiles data and also gives help to district administration in the formulation of various schemes and plans at district level.

The District Statistical Officer 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 service 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. He also prepares Municipal Year Book giving detailed statistical information about towns.

The District Statistical Officer was assisted, as on March 31, 1991, by two Assistant District Statistical Officers, four Field Assistants, one Tracer and one Junior Field Investigator. On establishment side, there were one Assistant, two Clerks and two Peons. There is no office at block level.

The achievements of this department are glaring. The office collects and compiles data for *District Statistical Abstract* issued at Chandigarh. It got published two *District Statistical Abstracts*, viz. Statistical Abstract 1983 and Statistical Abstract of 1985. Besides the above work, the office of District Statistical Officer provides training to Census enumerators and supervisors for conducting Census.

FOOD AND SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

This department is represented by the District Food and Supplies Controller. During 1990-91, he was assisted by one District Food and Supplies Officer, four Assistant Food and Supplies Officers, 21 Inspectors and 25 Sub-Inspectors besides other ministerial staff.

The District Food and Supplies Controller functions under the administrative control of the Director, Food and Supplies, Haryana Chandigarh. He is also 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, cement, coal/coke, vegetable ghee, 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 the district into Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The higher prices of these articles in these States encouraged smuggling tendencies. In those days, Hodal was a vulnerable point. To check the smuggling, some barriers were established.

The basic objectives of public distribution system are as under :

- (i) To stabilize availability of essential commodities;
- (ii) to stabilise the prices of the essential commodities; and
- (iii) equity in distribution or protection of vulnerable sections of the society in terms of certain needs.

The public distribution system is well-organized in this district. There were 816 fair-price shops as on March 31, 1991. The entire population of the district is covered and no person has to travel more than 2 kilometres to get his requirements. The commodities distributed through PDS are sugar, rice, wheat, controlled cloth and edible oil.

The achievements as on March 31, 1991 were as under :—

Item	Number
(i) Brick kiln licence issued	141
(ii) Cement licence issued	303

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

(iii) Coal licence issued	27
(iv) Kerosene licence issued	27
(v) Food articles licence issued	1,359
(vi) Sugar licence issued	166

Wheat purchased by the Government

(a) Food and Supplies Department	33,902 MT
(b) Hafed	31,150 „
(c) FCI	14,326 „
(d) H.W.C.	15,378 „
	<u>94,756 „</u>

During 1990-91, the department had its own godown of 6,300 covered and 500 open plinth tonnes capacity.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Prior to 1955, the district treasury was 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-organization of treasuries introduced in December, 1955, the district treasury came under the administrative control of the Finance Department and treasury officer belonging to Finance and Accounts Service Cadre was well versed with accounting procedure.

The treasury at Faridabad was established in 1958. During 1990-91, the district treasury at Faridabad was under the control of a Treasury Officer who was assisted by four Assistant Treasury Officers, one each at Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hathin and Hodal sub-treasuries. The cash transactions of the treasury and sub-treasuries are conducted through the branches of the State Bank of India at respective places except Hodal in which case the cash transactions are conducted through the State Bank of Patiala. As on March 31, 1991, there were sub-treasuries at Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hathin and Hodal.

The functions of a treasury officer comprise; (i) receipt of revenue including sale of stamps on behalf of the Central and State Governments (ii) disbursement of bills of pay and allowances of Government em-

ployees, bills of contingencies, grant-in-aid, scholarships and pensions including military pensions and (iii) maintenance of accounts.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES¹

The department is represented at district level by the District Welfare Officer who was assisted as on March 31, 1991 by four Tahsil Welfare Officers; one each at Palwal, Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Hathin. The other staff at district level are : Head Clerk-I, Assistant-I, Accountant-cum-Clerk -I and Steno-typist. The establishment staff are also at tahsil level to assist the Tahsil Welfare Officers. The staff at Community Centres consisted of Lady Social Workers; one each at Likhi, Sikri, Madhanka and Sahla-garh.

The main duties of the District Welfare Officer relate to the creation of public opinion against untouchability and to the adoption of measures for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Vimukut 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 above mentioned classes. This work is intensively carried through the community centres located at Pirthla, Faridabad and Dayalpur. Besides this, sewing, cutting and know-how of small-scale industries are also taught at community centres. Harijan widows are given a monthly stipend and on completion of 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 classes.

The Lady attendants are trained *dais* and provide maternity service to the ladies who are in a family way.

The achievements of the department are quite satisfactory and the details may be seen in the chapter *Other Social Services*.

1. Now the Department has been bifurcated into three departments i.e. Department of the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Department of Social Security and Defence and Department of Women & Children.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The Public Relations Department at district level is 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 public response to the Government. He maintains liaison with the press/All India Radio and main T.V. Centre for explaining the official view point. He also plays an important role in communicating public grievances to the Government.

In order to enable him to perform his duties efficiently, the District Public Relations Officer is assisted by the field publicity staff including Assistant Public Relations Officer, Field Publicity Assistants and the publicity workers at tahsil and block headquarters. He distributes Government's publicity literature, organizes public meetings, conferences, exhibitions, film and drama shows.

The District Public Relations Officer looks after the rural listening scheme. Under this scheme, radio-sets are distributed to panchayats, village co-operative societies and Government schools in rural areas. The total number of radio-sets and TV sets allotted to different institutions was 183 as on March 31, 1991. The TV Sets were already installed by the Public Relations Departments, Atomic Energy Commission, Education Department, Market Committees and Tourism Department, Haryana. The total number of officials during 1990-91 was 55 in the Public Relations Department at Faridabad.

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 two-fold 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 district¹.

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

1. Earlier there was a Regional office for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh at Jalandhar and it was trifurcated in April 1970.

in 1961. One more District Savings Officer was later on posted at Faridabad in 1971. The 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;
- (vi) 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 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.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The department at district level is headed by two Assistant Registrars; One each at sub-division level. During 1990-91, they were assisted by 10 Inspectors and 32 Sub-Inspectors besides the other staff in the office.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The societies' functioning in the district can be classified into two broad categories, i.e. Credit Section and Non-Credit Section.

Credit Section.—In this section primary co-operative credit societies, central co-operative bank, thrift credit societies and co-operative land development banks are included. Keeping in view the purpose of credit, the whole co-operative credit structure is further divided into (i) short-term and medium-term credit and (ii) long-term credit.

The first type of credit is provided by the primary credit societies for the purpose of agricultural production and rural development. These societies are re-organized at *patwar* circle. They advance loans (in cash and kind) to their members at nominal rates. The central co-operative bank at district headquarters arranges the whole credit to these societies. During 1990-91, 157 mini-banks were functioning in the district to meet the credit need of the rural population.

In the urban areas, the thrift and credit societies provide short-term and medium term loans to their members for the purpose of purchasing scooters, motor cycles, T.V. sets, etc. and other consumer goods. Most of the societies grant loans to their members from their own funds and savings. Besides it, these societies inculcate a sense of co-operation and develop a habit of saving amongst the members.

The long-term credit is provided by the primary co-operative land development banks at tahsil and sub-tahsil level. This kind of loan is advanced for minor-irrigation, water-arrangement, farm-machinery, land development, horticulture, farm forestry and poultry at 10% rate of interest.

Non-Credit Section.—In this section, marketing societies, consumer-stores, labour co-operative societies, house-building and group housing societies, sugar mills and others are included. The primary co-operative marketing societies function at *mandi* level and supply agricultural inputs as fertilizers, seeds and farm-machinery.

The central co-operative consumer stores are organized at sub-division level. They stock goods (controlled and non-controlled) and supply it to the primary co-operative stores and linked-societies for distribution among masses. During 1990-91, there were 46 retail outlets in big villages for the supply of consumer goods to rural areas.

The labour and construction co-operative societies are organized by the weaker sections of the society. Government gives some concessions to these societies. They execute construction and repairing work.

The allotment of work is made by way of tenders. The house building and group-housing co-operative societies are organized to solve housing problem especially in urban areas. Loans are made available to the plot-holders through these societies under the plan prepared by the housing co-operative federation.

The co-operative sugar mills at Palwal earned Rs. 118.92 lakh as profit during 1990-91 by producing sugar. It also gave employment to 952 persons. It also provides cane-seeds and fertilizers to the cane growers.

Some other type of co-operative societies are also organized by the weaker sections such as poultry, fishries, milk and dairy.

CHAPTER—XIV

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The first step towards the introduction of local government in the Faridabad area was the formation of Palwal municipality (Class-III) in 1864. Faridabad (now Faridabad old) had been constituted Class-II municipal committee in 1878. In 1879, a small town committee was constituted at Hodal. In 1883-84, Hodal was a Class-III municipality. Ballabgarh had been constituted Class-II municipality in 1889. As per *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, Palwal and Hodal were the municipalities but Hathin was a notified area. During 1932, Hathin notified area stood abolished. There was no change in the status of all the local institutions in the district till the end of 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. In 1960, Faridabad Township was declared a notified area. The notified township was converted into Class-II in 1965 and Class-I in 1967. Besides, Ballabgarh, Faridabad old and Palwal belonged Class-II municipal status whereas Hodal was having a Class-III municipal status in 1969.

On January 15, 1972, the entire area comprising the municipal limits of Faridabad Township, Faridabad (old) and Ballabgarh was withdrawn from the operation of Punjab Municipal Act vide Haryana Government (Local Government Department) Notification No. 9688-3 GD-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 was constituted at Hassanpur on March 31, 1973.

The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 was replaced by 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 was made on the basis of income and population. Palwal retained its Class-II municipal status. Hodal was converted into notified area.

All the municipal committees in Haryana were superseded in 1973 and the administrative control of the municipalities was entrusted to official administrators appointed by the Government.

The elections to the local bodies in Haryana were held in 1978 and their control was entrusted in the representatives elected through the elections. The latest elections to the local bodies were held in 1991.

The main functions of the local bodies are to arrange for fire fighting, supply of water for drinking and other purposes, control of dangerous or offensive trade, construction of buildings, roads, streets, drains and sewerage and to look after the public health and scavenging of the towns. These local bodies also provide street lights and make arrangements for play-ground, public parks, medical aid, public libraries, etc. The main sources of income of local bodies include octroi, toll tax, rent of municipal property, sale of compost, etc.

As on March 31, 1991, there were 5 municipal bodies in Faridabad district. As per 1991 Census, the population within the municipal limits was 7,13,574. The income and expenditure of all the municipal committees in the district during 1988-89 to 1990-91 were as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1988-89	1,162	1,125
1989-90	1,418	1,174
1990-91	1,542	1,508

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 Ballabgarh and Faridabad old, Faridabad township and 17 villages, namely; Lakharpur, Itmadpur, Anangpur (Aurangpur), Datta, Sarai Khawaja, Wazirpur, Mewla-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,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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; as Improvement Trust stands abolished.

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 had been placed under the charge of three Administrators, one for the two zones of Faridabad township and one each for the Faridabad old zone and Ballabgarh zone. These Administrators looked 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 were assisted by Zonal and Taxation Officers.

The Chief Administrator had a control office under the charge of an Establishment Officer who assisted him in administrative work. The accounts work had been centralised under the control of the Financial Adviser and Accounts Officer.

Two Administrative 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, Entomological Assistants, an Assistant Malaria Inspector, Insect Supervisors, Sanitary Supervisors, Field Workers, etc.

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. During 1990-91, the Complex maintained 34 tubewells in the Complex area for piped water supply.

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 public places. 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 2,500 residential and 1,000 industrial plots in various sectors. Haryana Housing Board 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 were 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 during 1988-89 to 1990-91, are as under :—

(Rs. in 000)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1988-89	10,52,93	10,26,18
1989-90	12,65,23	10,11,97
1990-91	14,03,69	13,73,56

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The population of Faridabad Complex Area during 1990-91 was 6,13,828.

HATHIN MUNICIPALITY

Before 1981, Hathin was not a town; it was classified as town and included in 1981 Census¹. Now it is a Class-V town. As per 1991 Census, the Hathin municipality serves a population of 7,863. The income and expenditure of the municipality during 1988-89 to 1990-91 are as under :—

(Rs. in 000)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1988-89	7.09	8.02
1989-90	24.29	30.49
1990-91	10.65	8.63

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. Now the municipality is controlled administratively by the elected representatives. The municipality served a population of 59,127 as per Census of 1991.

The piped water-supply was first made available to the town in 1958. As the water of wells in the town is brackish and not fit for human consumption, six tubewells installed in the New Colony where

1. District Census Hand Book Faridabad District, 1981, p. 50.

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 Rs. 40 lakh was then drawn up. Under that scheme, two more tubewells were installed. An underground reservoir of 5 lakh-gallon capacity was also constructed and Rs. 18.25 lakh was spent towards the scheme till March, 1977. Now the light arrangement for streets are satisfactory.

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 employed Vaccinator, Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary *daroga*, Mates, sweepers, Tronch Coolies *Bhisties* and 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 into pits. The compost so prepared is sold to agriculturists.

The sources of the municipality's income include octroi, house tax, water rate, toll, *tehbazari*, licence fee on dangerous and offensive trades etc. The following figures of income and expenditure during 1960-61 to 1990-91 show a definite tendency to augment the resources and function on a bigger budget :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3
	(Rs)	(Rs)
1960-61	2,54,604	2,59,346
1965-66	4,79,796	4,53,685
1970-71	6,11,472	6,57,253
1971-72	7,20,372	7,39,569
1988-89	66,81,000	63,04,000
1989-90	91,40,000	91,08,000
1990-91	91,39,000	91,08,000

HODAL MUNICIPALITY

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 had been successively its President without their being any other member. Now the administrative control vests with the elected representatives. The committee served a population of 14,144 as per 1991 Census.

The town has been provided with surface drains. The sanitary staff consisting of one Sanitary Inspector, *Jamadars*, *Bhisties*, one tractor driver and 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 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.

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. Now the town is well-lighted.

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.

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.

The income and expenditure figures from 1986-87 to 1990-91 are given below :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1986-87	20,18,889	18,33,566
1987-88	18,86,089	20,98,537
1988-89	23,52,571	21,43,864
1989-90	27,53,682	28,15,893
1990-91	28,79,472	27,60,489

HASANPUR MUNICIPALITY

Constituted on March 21, 1973, the notified area committee, Hasanpur, started functioning on May 8, 1973. It had seven nominated members including the Chairman. The committee served a population of 4,424 in 1991. Now it is administratively controlled by its elected representatives.

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 night-soil of the town is removed through hand-carts by the sweepers who are employed by the municipality.

Street lighting was provided by the Committee in November, 1976. By March 31, 1977, the committee had installed 60 electric bulbs for street lighting. Now lighting arrangement is well.

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 1988-89 to 1990-91 are given below :

Year	(Rs. in 000)	
	Income	Expenditure
1988-89	9.41	5.87
1989-90	9.48	12.48
1990-91	7.37	7.37

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 Palwal for housing the displaced population.

In order to provide for the manifold increase in its projected population, the Delhi Master Plan 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) which 600 acres (243 hectares) for industrial use and 2,400 acres (1,200 hectares) for residential use was added for development in the then Gurgaon district. The development plan of the area was again amended in 1,200 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 freehold basis.

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 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 Palwal were also declared as controlled on September 17, 1974. The development plans of these areas are being finalised. Interim master plans for Palwal have been prepared.

With a view to controlling haphazard growth in the municipal areas of the towns, regulatory town planning schemes are framed under the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 by the municipalities.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Faridabad 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 potent 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 for a 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 next 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 but the institution of Zila Parishad was abolished on June 13, 1973. The structure of rural local government then comprised 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. Block-wise position during 1990-91 is as follows :—

Serial number	Name of Block	Number of panchayats	Number of sarpanches	Number of members	Number of Harijan panchayats	Number of women panchayats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ballabgarh	65	65	393	81	65
2.	Faridabad	41	41	254	42	40
3.	Hathin	66	66	413	53	66
4.	Hodal	66	66	422	84	66
5.	Palwal	98	98	568	116	98

Every person, male or female, who was entered as a voter on the electoral roll of the State Legislative Assembly was a member of the gram sabha and it was these members who elected the Panches and Sarpanches from amongst themselves. The number of Panches per panchayat was 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 was 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 was co-opted by the panchayat as a Panch of that sabha and where no such woman candidate was available, the panchayat was required to co-opt as a Panch woman member of the sabha who was qualified to be elected as a Panch.¹

Every panchayat had to have one Panch belonging to the Scheduled Castes if their population was five per cent or more of the total population of the sabha area, provided that every panchayat with seven or more Panches had to have two Panches who were members of the

1. Position of panchayats and panchayat-samiti is before the introduction of New Panchayati Raj Act 1994.

Scheduled Castes if the population of the Scheduled Castes was ten per cent or more of the total population of the sabha area. If the required number of Scheduled Castes were not elected as Panches, the Scheduled Castes candidate or candidates, as the case may be, securing the highest number of votes from amongst themselves was or were deemed to have been elected as the last Panch or the last two Panches. In case the requisite number of Scheduled Castes were not elected in the aforesaid manner, then the panchayat itself was 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, 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.

Public utility work.—The functions of the panchayats cover all important matters relating to sanitation and development works in villages and also encouragement of industry and agriculture for improving the economic condition of the people.

Panchayat Samitis.—The Panchayat Samiti consisted of 19 primary members; 16 members elected by Panches and Sarpanches, 2 members elected by cooperative societies, and 1 member elected by market committees. Every M.L.A. representing the constituency of which the block forms a part, worked on the panchayat Samiti as an associate member. Two lady members and four members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise, were co-opted to Panchayat Samiti. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) and the Block Development and Panchayat

Officer worked as *ex-officio* members. The *ex-officio* and associate members did not have the right to vote. During 1990-91, there were 5 panchayat samitis in the district.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti were elected by the primary and co-opted members from amongst themselves for a term of 3 years. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer was 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 village in the field 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 person, (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 programmes 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.

The Zila Parishad¹ was abolished on June 13, 1973 and the duties of the Zila Parishad were entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner.

1. It was revived in 1994.

CHAPTER—XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

INTRODUCTION

In our country, there is a long tradition of learning. Several branches of knowledge including the sciences were developed. For example, mathematics, astronomy and medical sciences were studied in our country even in ancient times. The knowledge of zero is entirely Indian. So are the numbers one to ten and the decimal system. The Arabs carried them to Europe. They called the numbers *Hindsa*.

The schools practising above education, then termed indigenous, were either Hindi or Persian schools. In 1846, such schools were negligible. The 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 relatives. There was no such thing as 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 in a temple. The cases were not rare when the teachers imparted education gratuitously¹.

After annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the British Government began to open schools in every district. In 1878, the quality of education somewhat improved with the opening of Government schools, the quality of instruction in the lower schools as compared to that in the indigenous schools also improved. The agricultural classes paid the school cess and local rate but did not send their children for instruction. In many village schools there was a preponderance of boys of the trading classes, which paid little towards their 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. Hence, female education was in a very backward state; progress was very slow partly owing to the apathy of parents (and among Muhammadans to the prejudice against breaking the *purdah* system) and partly to the difficulty of obtaining qualified and efficient mistresses on the low scale of pay

1. F. C. Channing, Land Revenue Settlement of the Gurgaon District, 1882, p.55.

offered. The girl primary schools were at Palwal, Hassanpur (Urdu), Hassanpur (Nagri), Hodal and Hathin.

The vernacular middle schools were at Hassanpur and Palwal in 1909. A list of the vernacular boys' primary schools, as it stood on 30th November, 1909 in the then Palwal tahsil, is given below :

1. Rasulpur
2. Pingor
3. Khambi
4. Likki
5. Bhiduki
6. Hodal
7. Banchari
8. Aurangabad
9. Seoli
10. Pirthala
11. Nagari Branch Palwal
12. D'gaat
13. Balai
14. Ghorl
15. Banswa
16. Dhatir
17. Chandhat
18. Barauli

There was a vernacular boys' primary school at Hathin which was a part of Nuh tahsil in those days.

The present Palwal tahsil was a part of Gurgaon district which was under the Delhi Educational Division. Within the prevailing educational system, a boy began to attend school generally at the age of five. He entered the Lower Primary Department and after about three years passed the Lower Primary Examination and moved up into the IVth class

either vernacular or Anglo-vernacular of the Upper Primary School. The study of English commenced at this stage. The Upper Primary Course as a rule was to complete in two years after which he entered a vernacular or Anglo-vernacular secondary school- the course of which extended over three years. Here he passed his Middle school examination and reached the High school stage. Some boys after passing the Primary and Middle school examination in the vernacular took up the study of English and finished the English Primary Course in one year and a middle course a year later. After passing through the middle school, boys could spend two years in a High school being prepared for the Matriculation examination of the Panjab University.

There was a slight difference in the curriculum of town and village primary schools. In the former, Persian and ordinary arithmetic were taught while in the latter, arithmetic, book-keeping, letter and handwriting, etc. was taught on the Indian system. The education included books on agriculture, mensuration and land records; the object being to make the education of village boys a preparation for their future profession of agriculture.

Upto 1912, present Ballabgarh tahsil, was one of tahsils of Delhi district. The position of education in that area is briefly given here.

In 1901, the general percentage of education worked out to 3.0. The indigenous schools were of four kinds : *Makatabs* where Urdu and Persian and Arabic were taught; *Chatsals* where Hindi was taught; *Pathshalas* where Nagri or Shastri was taught and the schools in which English was taught, together with other subjects like Hindi, Nagri, etc.

The following list comprised primary and middle schools, maintained by the Local Boards in 1912 in rural areas :—

Kind of school	Village in which situated (and building utilized in brackets)
1.	2.
Ballabgarh tahsil	
Boys' Primary Vernacular	1. Atali(R)
	2. Bhopani(B)
	3. Chhainsa(C)
	4. Chirag Delhi (D.B.) ¹

1. Abbreviations—M stands for Municipal, D.B. for District Board, P. for Private, R. for rented and C. for Chhainsa.

1	2
	5. Dhoj (D.B.)
	6. Dialpur(C)
	7. Fatehpur Taga (C)
	8. Gaunchhi (D.B.)
	9. Kabulpur Bargor (C)
	10. Mayholi (P)
	11. Masjid Moth (D.B.)
	12. Mohina (D.B.)
	13. Molarband (C)
	14. Poata (C)
	15. Sihi (D.B.)
	16. Sikri (D.B.)
Girls' Primary (Vernacular)	1. Faridabad (R)
Boys' Middle school (Vernacular)	1. Ballabgarh (M.B) (with a Nagri Branch school)
	2. Faridabad (M.B.) Aided for low caste
Mission (Primary)	1. Faridabad (M.B.)
	2. Fatehpur Biloch
	3. Fatehpur Beri S.P.G. unaided.
	4. Shahpur

The education of low caste boys was entirely in the hands of the Missionary societies because neither Government nor private individual cared to open such schools and the Christian religion helped the humble in 1912. The Ballabgarh tahsil alone was the field of operations and primary schools were maintained by the S.P.G. (Cambridge) Mission at Fatehpur Beri and Shahpur; by Baptist Mission at Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Fatehpur Biloch. The boys were mostly chamars with a few Mahars, Kolis and others.

The untouchability and little means hampered the low caste boys to attend the indigenous schools. These institutions were run strictly

on caste-lines. For example- *Makhtabs*, where Urdu and Persian were taught, were generally started by some individuals who, to educate his son, had to employ teacher. Others who wished to have their sons educated too, sent their boys and gave the teacher a trifle according to their means. The *Chatsals* or Hindi schools were generally held at the house of the *Padha*, if not at *chaupal* or other public place. Such schools were attended mainly by *banias*, as the instruction of the pupils was confined to accounts. *Pathshalas* accommodated only Brahman boys. The pupils called *Vidyarthis*, lived by begging in the neighbourhood.

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 schools.

The post-Independence period brought 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 the demands of new social order.

As per 1951 Census, there were 3 high schools in Palwal tahsil. and 4 high schools in Ballabgarh tahsil. The Palwal tahsil had M.M.S. Model Middle school. The girls middle schools were at Faridabad, Palwal and Hodal only. Arrangements were made by the Government for imparting training in agriculture at Government High school, Palwal, Aurangabad and Fatehpur Biloch. The other Private Institutions were Gurukul Inderprasth and Shri Dayanand Vaidik Asharam, Godpuri. Sanatan Dharam College was started in 1955 at Palwal.

The District Board (later on Zila-Parishads) and municipal committees in the past contributed to the spread of education in the district and did pioneer work in the field of elementary education. The number of primary, middle and high schools maintained by local bodies prior to provincialization of schools on October, 1, 1957, is given below :—

Local Body	Number of schools maintained					
	Primary schools		Middle schools		High schools	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Municipal Committee, Ballabgarh	—	—	—	1	1	—
Municipal Committee, Faridabad	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Palwal	4	2	—	—	—	—
Municipal Committee, Hodal	—	—	—	—	—	—

The rapid expansion in education in the district during the decade¹ had been possible because of a number of factors. Primary education was made compulsory. More and more schools, particularly in rural areas were opened. There was a growing awareness among the parents towards education of children, particularly of girls. Lastly, special incentives were provided for children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Education was free for them upto middle standard in all Government and provincialised schools. Free books, freeship, stipends and scholarships were awarded to them in all institutions including colleges under the various schemes, sponsored by the state and Union Governments. Mention should be made of the useful role being performed by the voluntary institutions in the domain of education.

Besides the school education, higher education and technical education was expanded on a large scale with massive efforts of the State Government during twenty years (1961-1981). After the creation of Haryana as a full-fledged state on November 1, 1966, efforts in this direction were made on war-footing. The following technical institutions and colleges were opened during the decades (1961-1981) :—

Institutions	Year of opening
1. Industrial Training Institute, Palwal	1963
2. Government Industrial school for girls, Palwal	1964
3. Industrial Training Institute, Faridabad	1965
4. Braj Mandal College, Hodal (Now Govt. College)	1968
5. The Y.M.C.A. Institute of Enigneoring, Faridabad	1969
6. Dayanand College for Women, Faridabad	1970
7. Shahid Smarak College, Tigaon	1970
8. Pt. Jawahar La! Nehru Government College, Faridabad	1971
9. Aggarwal College, Ballabgarh	1971

The Farmers Functional Literacy Project was initiated in this district in October, 1971. The table below indicates the literacy per-

1. District Census Hand book, Gurgaon District, 1961, p. 31.

centage for the towns in 1981 in the district :—

Town	Literacy rate (Per cent)
1. Faridabad Complex Administration	57.00
2. Hassanpur	41.48
3. Hathin	50.47
4. Hodal	44.53
5. Palwal	55.31
All towns	55.93

Faridabad Complex Administration had literacy rate (in 1981) higher than the district/literacy rate (55.93). Hassanpur had the lowest literacy rates.

During 1990-91, the following type of institutions were in the district :—

Institution	Number
Colleges	6+2=8
Professional college (YMCA)	1
High Schools (Senior Secondary Schools)	183
Middle schools	115
Primary schools	389
Industrial Training Institutes	5
Oriental Studies	2

GENERAL EDUCATION

• **Recognised Primary schools.**—The system of pre-primary education is not well-organized in rural areas. However, the people in urban areas have become conscious of its importance for small children. Some institutes are mushrooming in the urban areas only.

The course of primary education covers the children in the age-group of 6—11 and consists of five classes; from class I to class V.

Since April, 1961, the primary education has been made compulsory. Education at this stage is imparted free and all such schools are mixed.

During 1990-91, total number of recognised primary schools (including pre-primary/Balwari) was 389; Government institutes 381; non-government institutions 8; institutions for male 330 and institutions for female 59. The number of scholars during 1990-91 (March 31, 1991), in primary/pre-primary schools was 70,770 (male 40,448 and female 30,322).

Middle schools.—It was proposed to introduce compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years, but in view of immense difficulties such as lack of adequate funds, continuous increase in population and inability of poor parents to afford the expenditure of their wards; it could not be practised. Anyhow, the introduction of compulsory primary education has its impact on the enrolment at the middle stage. There were 115 middle schools in the district as on March 31, 1991. The total number of students in the recognized such schools as on March 31, 1991 was 37,778 (male students 23,794 and female students 14,004).

High/Senior Secondary schools.—For a majority of students high school level of education was considered a terminal stage upto 1957. During those days a person after qualifying the Matriculation examination could get entry into service. Those who wished to extend their education could go ahead with college education. The above system was somewhat affected with the change of higher secondary system.

The policy of starting higher secondary schools (also called multi-purpose) with diversified elective groups (humanities, science, commerce, agriculture, fine arts and home science) was initiated in 1957 on the recommendations of Mudaliar Commission (Secondary Education Commission). But this experiment did not yield desired results. As a result 10+2 pattern was introduced in April, 1985 in Haryana. Since the introduction of 10+2 system in the schools, the schools are known as senior secondary schools instead of higher secondary schools. The total number of high/senior secondary schools as on March 31, 1991 was 183; 125 Government schools and 58 non-Government schools (For male 162 and female 21 schools). The total number of scholars in such institutions as on March 31, 1991 was 1,44,851; (93,235 male and 51,616 female).

GENERAL SET-UP

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 area. In October, 1971, the posts of Deputy Education Officers, were re-christened as Sub-Divisional Education Officers.

Now (1990-91), District Education Officer is responsible for the administration and control of all the schools in the district. He is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Schools, Haryana Chandigarh. He is assisted by Deputy Education Officer and Block Education Officer. An Assistant Education officer looks after the promotion of physical education in the schools of the district.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The medium of instruction in the schools of the district is Hindi. The teaching of Hindi as a medium of instruction and as first language starts from class I. English is taught from class VI as a second language. Sanskrit/Urdu/Telugu or Panjabi is taught as a third language in class VII and VIII. To provide safeguards to the linguistic minorities, provision has also been made for the teaching of Urdu/Punjabi as an additional subject from class I, provided 10 pupils in a class or 40 in whole of a primary school or primary section of a middle, high or senior secondary school are desirous of studying this language. But the medium of instruction and the first language even for such schools, remains Hindi.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Before Independence, girls' education was not so organized and the parents or guardians were not much aware about the merits and demerits of the women education. When India became Independent, many girls schools were opened in the country and much stress was laid upon the expansion of women education in the whole of the country.

After 1966, a major portion of the budget was utilized on the spread of girls' education. The district was not an exception. On the other hand, as in other districts of Haryana, the women of this district too are concerned themselves with the household duties and this was necessitated by the agricultural economy of the district.

Now during nineties (1990-91), there is a much awareness even in rural areas about the women education. Now the girls are breaking their domestic confines and entering the every domain of life. Even the women are joining police services after getting good qualifications. The parents do not hesitate to send them not only to the schools but post-graduate Institutes also. The Government of Haryana is also keeping pace with growing trends in education.

The following table shows the enrolment of female students at colleges, high/senior secondary, middle and primary and pre-primary schools during 1990-91 session :—

School	Total number of girl students
1. Primary/Pre-primary Schools	30,322
2. Middle Schools	14,004
3. High/Senior Secondary Schools	51,616
	95,942
4. Recognized Colleges	3,655
Total :	99,597

After the creation of Haryana as full-fledged state, much care was taken towards opening the new schools exclusively for girls. During 1972-73, Education Department opened primary schools at Bhagola, Dhahi, Chandhot and Baivchona villages of Palwal tahsil. The primary schools of Hassanpur, Ahrown villages were upgraded to middle schools. The following middle schools were upgraded to high schools :—

1. Middle school at Tigaon
2. Hathin middle school
3. Middle school at Palwal camp
4. Middle school at Faridabad township
5. Hassanpur middle school

The schools exclusively for girls were also opened with the view of raising the overall development of women in the district. The different

grades of schools as on March 31, 1991 were as follows :—

Classification of schools	Total number of schools
1. Recognised High/Senior Secondary schools	21
2. Middle schools	6
3. Recognised Primary (including pre-primary and Balwari)	59

As on March 31, 1991, there was only one college for women i.e. Daya Nand College for Women, Faridabad, in the district. The position of the girl students in the session of 1990-91 in the different group-classes is as under :—

Group	Number of girl students
From Class I to V	46,068
From VI to VIII classes	20,605
From IX to XII classes	12,135

There were 3,209 women teachers in the district as on March 31, 1991. But for Rohtak district (total number of women teachers 4,729), the strength of women teachers in Faridabad district is the highest in comparison with those of in other districts of Haryana.

The percentage of school-going female children during 1990-91 in the district is as follows :—

Age group	Percentage
6—11 (Years)	64.7
11—14 (Years)	59.2
14—17 (Years)	29.8

The percentage of literacy among women as per Census of 1971 was 15.0 and it increased to 22.9 during the Census of 1981. The same figures during 1991 Census stood at 42.12.

There is a National Modern Cutting and Tailoring Mahila Centre at Ballabgarh. It has a capacity of sanctioned seats for 16 candidates. As on March 31, 1991, there was an Industrial Training Institute (Women Wing) at Palwal. There were 28 female students during 1990-91 in the institute. A large number of concession were offered by the Government to the girl students.

EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES

Prior to Independence, there was so much vicious atmosphere in society which was very stratified and was divided on strictly caste-lines. The education of Scheduled Castes was at low level in those days. After Independence, the Government of India laid much stress upon the upliftment of these classes. Many clauses were adopted in the Constitution and many reforms were made in this regard.

After the creation of Haryana, a lot of concessions in educational sphere were offered by the Government to the boys/girls of the Scheduled Castes. The seats were reserved for them in the technical and professional institutions. Handsome and attractive stipends and scholarships were provided to them. They are exempted from paying fees in the Government and Government aided institutions. The total number of Scheduled Castes scholars at different levels are given in following table :—

Different Grades of Institutions	Number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes		
	Male	Female	Total
Recognised colleges	325	24	349
High/Senior Secondary Schools	13,422	5,608	19,030
Middle Schools	3,453	2,388	5,841
Primary/Pre-primary Schools	10,126	9,056	19,182
	37,326	17,076	44,402

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education includes college education. During 1990-91, there were 6 colleges in the district. A brief description of each college is given here :

Goswami Ganesh Dutta Sanatan Dharama College, Palwal.—The College was started in 1955 and is located in a commodious building situated on the railway road at a distance of 1.50 kilometres from the bus stand. When established, this was the only college catering to the educational needs of four tahsils; Palwal and Ballabgarh tahsils of Faridabad district; Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh of Gurgaon district.

The College has a well-stocked library having more than twenty four thousand books on different subjects. There is a well equipped biology museum. It has also playgrounds for hockey and badminton, etc.

It is a co-educational institution which prepares the students for +2 classes Arts, Science and B.A. and B.Sc. (Three-Year Degree course).

It had 1,607 students on roll in 1990-91 session. The total number of teaching staff was 54. There is well arrangement for N.C.C., One B.Sc. student was selected in the Combined Defence Service entry.

Mr. Ashok Kumar B.A.-II student of this college represented India in the World Cross Country Championship at Antwerp (Belgium) on March 24, 1991 (8½ km. Race; Jumps; 26 : 50.05. He also won gold medal (Haryana State Cross Country) at Ambala. There were other students who competed at different levels of sports competition in the M.D. University, Rohtak.

Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru (Government) College, Faridabad.—Opened in July, 1971, the college was initially housed in the building of Government Higher Secondary School, Faridabad in Sector-7. It was shifted to its newly constructed building in Sector 16-A on June 27, 1972.

There is well-stocked library having books more than twenty eight thousand on different subjects and it subscribes to many periodicals and newspapers. It has an athletic track and facilities have also been provided for hockey, football, volley ball, badminton, etc. Facilities also exist for training under National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme.

The College has two wings of NCC viz., Army and Navy. Army wing consists of 106 cadets and Naval wing has 50 cadets on roll. During the year 1990-91, four cadets of the Army wing attended combined Annual Training Camp (CATC) and three cadets attended the Water Ski Camp at Srinagar and secured 'A' grade. NCC platoon participated in State level Independence and Republic Day celebrations. Every year the College-NCC cadets have been making stellar achievements since its establishment in the year 1971.

The College NSS volunteers have been rendering valuable service for the college and the surrounding area. They have been doing their social service towards public since the inception of the NSS unit in the college. A blood-donation camp is organised in the college almost each year under the aegis of the NSS. Tree plantation and beautification of the campus, cleanliness drive are some of the jobs undertaken by the college NSS volunteers.

The college prepares the students for +2 classes Arts, Science and Commerce and B.A., B.Sc. (Three-Year Degree Course), M.A. (History) and M.Com.

In the session of 1990-91, 2,568 students were on roll. The staff members during the same period were 140.

A general survey of the college in the field of academics would reveal that apart from the general results of all the classes which are by and large above the pass percentage of the university results, most of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd positions in various classes of the exams conducted by M.D. University, Rohtak are bagged by the students of this college; 13 students in the year 1985-86; 9 students in the year 1986-87; 10 students in the year 1987-88; 13 students in the year 1988-89; 19 students in the year 1989-90; and 11 students in the year 1990-91 distinguished themselves by bagging enviable position in the different classes in the annual examinations conducted by the M.D. University, Rohtak.

Pt. J. L. N. Govt. Post-Graduate College, Faridabad, has the great honour of producing a large number of sportsmen who made mark in their respective fields on the university and state levels. Every year a large number of sportsmen are selected on the M.D. University, Rohtak teams.

Government College, Hodal.—The institution was set up in July, 1968. The college is named after *Braj Bhoomi* the sacred land of the birth of Lord Krishana. It was managed by the Education Society, Hodal. The College was taken over by the Government on February, 1990. It offers courses in humanities and commerce group upto degree level.

The total number of students as on March, 31, 1991 was 1,610 (927 boys and 73 girls) whereas the strength of teaching staff stood at 21 in the session of 1990-91.

There is good library having 10,392 books and the college possesses playground for football, hockey and badminton.

Shahid Smarak College, Tigaon.—The college was started in July, 1970 in the memory of seven martyrs of village Tigaon who died fighting the enemy in the Indo-China (1962) and Indo-Pak (1965) wars. The college is managed by a registered body called Education Society, Tigaon.

The College has a very good library having books 7,560. It provides free books to the needy and deserving. It has its own play ground. The scholarships are also provided to the poor students and those who have the aptitude for sports.

It prepares the students for +2 classes and B.A. Part I, II and III. During the session of 1990-91, there were 525 students. The strength of the teaching staff was 24.

Every year the college participates in six to ten games organized by M.D. University, Rohtak and gets some position at University level. Two or three boys take part on inter-University level or State level. Every year boxing and wrestling games are also organized.

NSS unit also exists in the college. There were about 100 students enrolled in NSS. Every year a camp in adjoining villages is organized. In the camp NSS volunteers take part in levelling the roads, planting the saplings and, cleaning the public places like schools and *chaupals*.

Dayanand College for Women.—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. It is a degree college. It has a very good library.

During 1990-91, there were 1,185 students. The strength of teaching staff was 35 and non-teaching staff stood at 16.

Aggarwal College, Ballabgarh.—Located in the heart of the town, the college was set-up in 1971. It offers courses in humanities and commerce upto degree level and one-year diploma course in secretariat practice.

There is a well-stocked library in the college having books 13,855. A book bank run by the college provides books to the needy students. The college possesses extensive play grounds for football and hockey.

The college is very much advanced in sports, especially in boxing. Many students represented the college at various competitions of boxing and won prizes and citations. The college students took part in boxing championship held at Panjab University, Chandigarh in 1986-87. Many other students of this college participated in games in inter-university championship in 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91.

There were 1,446 students as on March 31, 1991. The total strength of the teaching staff was 30. During 1990-91, there were 50 cadets in N.C.C. Naval side. There was one unit of NSS consisting of 122 students.

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. As. 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 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 Airconditioning 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 sand-witch 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 1990-91, the institute had 438 students on its roll. 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 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, the Industrial Training Institutes were opened in the district at Palwal and Faridabad in the years 1963 and 1965, respectively. To further the scope of industrial training one industrial school for girls was also started 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 Delhi¹. 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:

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 Certificate to the successful candidates.

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 in 1965, but 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 is allowed 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 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. In 1990-91, 440 students were on its roll.

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. As the accommodation was not sufficient, the admission on behalf of this institute in respect of some of the trades, viz. Turner, Refrigeration 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 adopted in the case of Industrial Training Institutes of the State. In 1990-91, 265 students were on its rolls.

Government Industrial School for Girls, Palwal.—Started in 1964-65, this school (I. T. I. women wing) 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 full facilities are provided to the trainees. Every year an exhibition of clothes stitched by the students of the school is arranged.

In 1990-91, 48 students were on its rolls.

Physical Education and Health.—Physical education and sports activities form an integral part of high/senior 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/schools hours. A competition in sports among the school 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 senior 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. The instructor trains the school students in mass physical training, dumb-bells, gymnastics, etc. and inculcates the habit of discipline in them.

In middle, high and Senior 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/senior 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.

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 was 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, 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 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 senior 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, were introduced as alternatives to N. C. C. which is no longer compulsory for all as it was before.

The group commanders conference is held every year to monitor the progress of N. C. C. training and participation of NCC cadets in activities like trekking, mountaineering, rock climbing, sailing windsurface para sailing gliding, cycle/motor-cycle expedition etc. cadets' contribution in social activities like adult literacy, tree plantation and blood donation was also appreciated.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

National Service Scheme (N. S. S.) was introduced in the educational programme of the country in 1969. The scheme was adopted in colleges of Haryana in the year 1970-71. It aims at educating the students through community service. It enriches the students' personality and deepens their understanding of the social environment in which they live. It helps the students to develop an awareness and knowledge of the social reality and to have a concern for the well-being of the community.

Under the scheme, the students undertake activities designed to tackle social problems and promote social welfare. Its activities are multifarious and include adult education, tree plantations, family and child care rural cleanliness, blood donation, etc. N. S. S. volunteers also render valuable help at the time of natural calamities like floods and famines. N. S. S. training is imparted regularly during the academic sessions and through outdoor camps.

Bharat Scouts and Guides.—The Haryana State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association came into being as a separate entity in April, 1970. Previously it was a joint organisation of both Punjab and Haryana. Its

State headquarters is situated opposite Law Department in Punjab University Campus, Sector 14, Chandigarh. The affiliation of the State association rests with its national headquarters at 16 Mahatma Gandhi Marg, New Delhi. Its Scouts/Guides training centres are at Taradevi (Shimla Hills), Ambala Cantt., and Hisar.

Aims and Objects.—The association aims at inculcating and promoting reverence to God and selfless service to the mother-land and humanity. There is a association in every district. The District Education Officer functions as District Scout Commissioner.

Functions.—The association organises training camps for adult leaders and special proficiency badges training camps for scouts and guides at Taradevi and in the district. The association is engaged in character building activities of the youth by undertaking various programmes as indicated below:—

- (i) Organising training camps for adult leaders and for scouts and guides;
- (ii) Holding of Cub/Bulbul Utsav and rallies;
- (iii) Holding of seminars on adult education, population education and community development, etc;
- (iv) Participation in Prime Minister's shield competition;
- (v) Participation in social service camps, such as Solar Eclipse fair, Kapal Mochan, Phalgu and Kumbh fair;
- (vi) Participation in the President's scout/guide rally;
- (vii) Observance of Railway Service Day;
- (viii) Participation in national and international event; and
- (ix) Special Projects are taken up on the guidelines given by the National headquarters such as :—
 - (a) Community singing courses
 - (b) National integration camps
 - (c) Health and sanitation
 - (d) Cleanliness drive
 - (e) Creation of hobby centres
 - (f) Preservation of greenaries
 - (g) Free eye operation camps

Thus the organisation trains the boys and girls in the principles and practice of the scout movement. The activities of this movement include training camps- refresher courses; sightseeing, etc. The association teaches its trainees, belief in God- discipline, co-operation, self-help and self-confidence, thereby promoting their physical mental, moral and spritual development.

This scheme is prevalent in every school in the district. The details pertaining to the number of each category are as under:—

(i)	Cub	1,802,	Scouts—5,767,	Scouters	170	
(ii)	Bulbul	1,525	Guides	116	Guiders	20
Total		3,327	5,883	190		

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. 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 and (iv) individual counselling service.

Vocational and craft training

Besides industrial and technical education, there are institutions which impart vocational and craft education to the girls and boys in the district. The Government Polytechnic, Uttrawar had 31 students during 1991 session. The National Modern Cutting and Tailoring Mahila Centre, Ballabgarh had a good arrangements for female students. There were 16 students during 1991 session.

The Government extends financial aid and stipends to the needy and eligible scholars.

SPORTS

Sports activities in the district include school tournaments, panchayat tournaments, labour tournaments and other open tourneys 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. The committee organises inter-school tourneys for high and senior secondary school students of the district in hockey, football, cricket, athletics, volleyball, basketball, badminton, table-tennis, wrestling, *kabaddi* and other minor games. The tournament initially starts zonal competitions. For this purpose, the district is divided into zones, i.e. Hodal, Faridabad and Palwal. Only the winning teams participate in the district level tournament. Such 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 schools 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, volley-ball, 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.

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. There are two Labour Department Circles in the district, viz. Faridabad and Ballabgarh. The winning teams from these circles participated in the first Haryana Sports and Cultural Fete which was organised at Faridabad in April, 1971 with the help of the Sports Department. The games included were cricket, hockey, football, athletics, volley-ball, 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.

A number of international hockey matches were also organised in the district: 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. Escorts Football Tournament	Faridabad
2. O. P. Mehta Memorial Football Tournament	Faridabad
3. Friends Football Tournament	Faridabad
4. Goodyear Hockey Tournament	Faridabad
5. Escorts Hockey Tournament	Faridabad
6. Lions Club Badminton Tournament	Faridabad
7. Friends Cricket Tournament	Faridabad
8. Hot Weather Badminton Championship	Faridabad
9. Escorts Table Tennis Tournament	Faridabad
10. Lions Club Table Tennis Tournament	Faridabad

The wrestling matches (*dungals*) are also held regularly in some villages of the district as a part of the festival they celebrate.

Sports Department .— For the promotion of sports and other youth welfare activities, the Government appointed District Sports and Youth Welfare Officer at Faridabad. The staff of this department at district level as on March 31, 1991 was as under :—

Name of the post	No.
(i) Cricket Coach	3
(ii) Volley ball Coach	3
(iii) Yoga Coach	1
(iv) Skating Coach	1
(v) Athletic Coach	1
(vi) Badminton Coach	1
(vii) Weightlifting Coach	1
(viii) Judo Coach	1
(ix) Art and Music teacher	1
(x) Hockey Coach	1

A Cricket match was played between Indian and Jimbawe teams at Nahar Singh Stadium, Faridabad. Second match of Cricket was arranged at Nahar Singh Stadium and was played between the team of England-Delhi Ranjit trophy.

Thirdly, under the programmes of youth activities the young men and women of this district are sent out to get the training of trekking and planting mushroom.

From time to time, the Sports Department extends monetary grants to Olympic Union and Sports Council for the construction of mini stadium in the rural areas. The Faridabad Cricket Coaching Centre is very famous in preparing the sportsmen and some sports men participated at international sports in foreign countries.

CULTURE

Culture of the district is very rich. The history of this area is the saga of the struggle of a virile, righteous, upright and proud people.

The places such as Sondh, Chhainsa and Tilpat have been associated with Mahabharata period. Tilpat is one of the five *prasths* which were demanded by Yudhishthara from Duryodhana and its refusal led to the decisive war of Mahabharata between the *Pandavs* and *Kauravs*. Chhainsa is also said to have been connected with legendary obedient son-Sarvana Kumar who stayed here while he was returning from Mathura with his blind parents.

The literary contribution made by Surdas, Rahim and Mewati Sadullah Khan has an indomitable impression on the minds of the people of district. *Mahabharata* translated into Mewati by Sadullah Khan- though still extant, cannot be put into oblivion. The renowned Hindi poet Sur, of Bhakti Movement (Krishana Shakh), who composed his version in *Brij Bhasa* is said have been born in Sihigram (near Batlabgarh) of the district. Surdas expounded the early life of Lord Krishana in the following stanza in *Brij* dialects :—

*Kahin Lage Mohan Myaya myaya.
Nand Mehar sun baba baba. Aaru Haldhar sun bhiya
unche Chadi-chadi Kehat Jasodha, lai lai nam Kanhiya
Duri Khelan Nahe jae lala re, marege Kahu ki gaya.
Gopi gawal Karat Kotuhal ghar ghar bajat badhawan
Surdas parbhu tumre darsan ko charam ki bale Jawa.*

English versions of the stanza

Lord Krishana seeks permission from his mother to play out side. He is so adamant to go out for play; further says whether "O, mamma, tell it to Nand (father) or to Bal Ram (brother) but he will go outside to play". From the roof-top, Lord Krishan's mother warns Him not to go much far away for playing so that a cow may not follow Him. His fellow herdsmen make a noise and in every hearth and home, people are congratulating on this incident. The poet Surdas says that O' Lord Krishana, for the glimpse of your face. "I am ready to make thousands of sacrifice,".

The *dohas* of one of the famous Hindi poets Abdur Rahim KhaneKhan- popularly known as 'Rahiman, are very liked by the people of this district. The people infer moral from the poetry of Rahim and imbibe it into their own life. Through the following couplet *doha*, Rahim wants to infuse a sense of sacrifice for other as in other words, he wants to say that man does not live for himself alone but lives for others also.

*Tarwar phael nanhi khat hain;
Saronwar pinya na pani;
Kahi Rahim par kaj hit;
Sampati sanchahi sujan.*

English version.—The trees do not taste their own fruits and river does not drink its own water. Rahim conveys this message that a wise man deposits his wealth and self for others.

An idea of large-heartedness and donation is found in the above *doha* of Rahim.

There is a great impact of the teachings of Guru Ravidas, Mira Bai and Guru Nanak Dev ji on the minds of the people of the area particularly.

The *banis* of Guru Ravidas are reverently sung by the people. An idea of 'work is worship' is given by Ravidas ji in the following lines :—

"Jibhya se Onkar bhaj hathan se karkar.

Kahi Ravidas pukar ke ghar aye milen kartar."

English version.—Ravidas ji gives an idea of dignity of labour through his *banis*.

'Remember God by tongue and a person should do labour with his hands with zeal and spirit. Ravidas ji, says that he who toils or labours in true sense, there is hardly any necessity to search for God/Almighty in the religious institutions. God always loves the hard worker and He himself would come to the toiler.

Nobody can ignore and forget the sacrifices of the Jat Raja Nahar Singh of Ballabgarh during the 1st War of Independence in 1857. Not only he took part in the Freedom Movement but also he inspired his fellowmen to take part in the movement. So, the patriotic feelings and actions of the people of this area are hereditary.

Hindi, Brij Bhasa, Sanskrit and Urdu are followed by the majority of the people. Due to the adjoining areas of Mathura and Brindaban, the people are fond of Brij ways of life, thus they name their educational institutions in the memory of the *Braj Bhoomi*, the sacred land of, the birth of Lord Krishana.

Oriental education such as Sanskrit is also adopted by the people. Shrimad Dayanand Gurukul Vidyapeeth, Godhpuri (Ballabgarh) is inspiring the students to adopt ancient culture and ways of life on the basis of Vedic culture.

The religious life of the people is strictly based on the secular lines. There are many occasions on which the Hindus and Muslims (Meos) after

forgetting their religious identities meet with one another in a cordial way. At Sajawari (Palwal tahsil) there is a shrine of Sheikh Ahmad Chisti but Muhammadan though he was, his votaries are mainly Hindus. In other places also, Muhammedan shrines are objects of worship to the Hindus.

The rich culture of this area is expressed through festival and fair. The festival such as *Bhatya Duj*, Raksha Bandhan, Dewali, Janmashtami, Dussehra, Christmas, Id-ul-Fitr, Gurburb, Budha Purnima, Mahavir Jayanti etc. give many things to the people irrespective of caste and creed and religion. These festivals pass on generation to generation.

The celebration of Holi festival in the area contains many unique features. The *Brij bhumi* is known as Gulal Kund. At the time of Holi, *Gopikas* and *Sakhas* get together and they stand in two rows opposite to each other. In the middle, two persons (One boy and other girl) sit in the middle and perform the roles of Lord Krishana and Radha. The *Gopikas* and *Sakhas* shower *gulal* on them and enjoy the occasion. During their jubilation, they sing the following song:—

Shiam mere Chunari me, lag gaya dag,

Aeso chatak rang daro;

Hori rangeeli, Barsane ki Hori,

hori rangeeli ha, hori hae hae hori, hae,

Aaj Braj me, hori hae.

Fairs also cast a very good impression upon the people, who get together after crossing the religious affinities to enjoy the fairs. In these fairs many social and other cultural programmes in a particular way are organised. Though there are many fairs, as stated above, yet *Mela Chhat Bhadon* or *Baldev Chhat* carries a great significance. A laconic account of this fair is given here.

This fair is held to celebrate the birth anniversary of Balram or Baldev, elder brother of Lord Krishana and to commemorate the killing by him (Baldeva) of the demon Iralambasur where upon he founded Palwal town. People worship the image of Balram in the temple. *Jhankis* are taken out in a procession and the effigies of Kansa, the demon king are burnt. It is estimated that about one lakh visitors attend this fair which is held for three days in the month of *Bhadon* (August-September). The heroic qualities and a sense to fight against the injustices are imbibed to the young minds and old people alike through such type of fairs.

The masses have preserved their old religious, social traditions and customs through the passage of time. The national festivals such as Independence Day and Republic Day also infuse the patriotic feelings in the minds

of all citizens. These festivals are also celebrated here with great enthusiasm and devotion. Celebration of *Janmashtami* has much importance. *Ras lila* are organised in the temples on the occasion of *Janam Ashtami*.

The Banchari village of Palwal tahsil is a unique place and stands forefront in the activities of culture. The village is replete with poets, musicians and *rags*. Tula Ram, a great poet, belonging to Jat family was resident of this village.

An important fair was held on the *Bias* day at the Laxmi Narain temple of Banswa village. Sihi village is famous for the mela Nag Panchmi, there are temples of Nagdevta Nageswari.

There is a stone pillar at Khumbi village which is considered as the boundary pillar of Brij bhumi. This pillar is situated in the precinct of temple Khera devata which has a unique place in the sphere of culture of this area.

The folk culture of this district is expressed in folk songs, dances and theatre. Ladies dance and sing traditional songs at the occasion of marriage and birth ceremonies. These songs include humorous songs also. There are many occasions in which people sing *ragnis*. The common collection of donation for constructing a school is done through *bhajan* parties which sing *bhajans* by concentrating on legendary theme. *Ragas* are also heard by the people with a great interest and devotion. The *swangs* are also arranged off and on, the importance of *swangs* is eclipsed now a days by the film to some extent yet they have the lasting impression on the minds of the rural folk. In the urban areas *jagratis* in the memory of Mata Vaishno Devi are organised with a great devotion. The radio is an onslaught on the songs of village *rags* and folk songs.

Folk-dancing, an outburst of surging emotions, at times accompanies folk singing. Particularly, women congregate in the open dance and sing in a group in the moonlit-night in a melodious voice. This is a *juddha* type of dance. Folk tales are enchanting and the people love to hear them. The characters of folktales mostly pertain to legendary stories-Nauntanki Bhartari Hari, Gopi Chand and Nehal Dey.

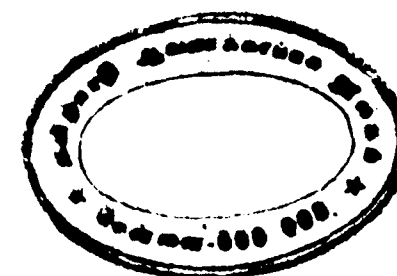
People worship animals particularly cows, trees and rivers. On sacred days they take bath in the Ganga and Yamuna. Ganga and Yamuna water is sprinkled in the houses on many occasions. *Pipal* tree is considered sacred and the people do not use its twigs as fuel. Ancestral worship is done by the people who build *chhatris* in the memory of their dead ancestors. *Sadhus* and saints also carry much religious importance in this area. Flutes are too played.

The people of this area are simple, straight forward, enterprising hard working and God-fearing. They too, are polite and soft-spoken. The women are devoted and diligent. They live in the traditional manner. They cover their heads in the company of elderly persons. Their dress is very simple. Their attraction towards ornaments is great. The elderly men wear caps and turbans on their heads. They are sometimes tend towards orthodoxy. The Muslim or Meo ladies wear *churidar pyjamma*.

The popular folk lore of this area reflects the belief and piety of the people. Their culture and popular art are expressed through mimic-dramas, ballads and songs in which they take great delight.

The message of universal love and brotherhood can be gauged through the preachings and writings of Sikh Gurus and Hindu saints and Muslims pirs.

Sihi village in this district being the birth place of great Hindi poet Surdas, is nucleus of culture; while the legend of Lord Krishana is very evident in the lores of the people of this area.



CHAPTER—XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

Ayurvedic system of medicine has been prevalent in India since the ancient period. This system was favoured by all sections of the society. It was based on the herbs. When the Muslims came to India, the Unani system of medicine was launched. It was mostly favoured by the Muslims. The *Vaids* and *Hakims* were readily available and cheap.

With the advent of the British, the above systems were somewhat affected by the allopathic system, introduced by the British in India. Exotic but based on the progressive researches in the field of medical science, it gradually carried conviction of its usefulness. Surgery was also performed under this system. The British Government opened a number of hospitals and dispensaries to provide medical facilities on an increasing scale.

On the turn of the twentieth century there were outdoor and indoor 2nd class dispensaries at Palwal and Ballabgarh while Hodal and Faridabad (old) had only outdoor dispensaries¹. Ballabgarh dispensary was under the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The dispensaries at Palwal, Hodal, Ballabgarh and Faridabad (old) were maintained by the respective municipal committees with the grants from Delhi board, if necessary. Actually, the dispensaries at Palwal and Hodal were Government charitable institutions.

There were two private hospitals at Palwal and they were maintained by the Baptist Missionary Society under the supervision of Dr. F. W. Thomas, M.D. The men's hospital had 26 beds for the patients. A new operation room was added later and in 1919, a new isolation was built by public subscription (non-Christian) and named after Sir Louis Dane, the Lieutenant-Governor who laid the foundation stone. The women's hospital was under the charge of Miss Young M.D., the nursing staff being superintended by Miss Ferguson. It had 21 beds and it received a grant of Rs. 20 per mensem from the Palwal municipality and Rs. 50 per mensem from District Board. The following

1. *Delhi District Gazetteer 1912*, p. 213.

statement shows the work done by the *Zanana Mission Dispensary, Palwal*:—
Zanana Mission Dispensary, Palwal.

Indoor	Daily Average Numbers				
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Male	0.84	1.00	0.50	—	—
Female	6.00	10.00	10.50	10.90	10.50
Male Children	1.88	1.00	0.70	0.50	0.20
Female Children	1.28	2.00	1.10	1.30	2.30
Total :	10.00	14.00	12.80	12.70	13.00
Outdoor					
Male	44.00	2.00	0.30	0.10	—
Female	36.00	34.00	29.90	29.70	45.00
Male Children	21.00	6.00	3.20	4.70	8.00
Female Children	15.00	17.00	13.70	13.80	24.00
Total :	116.00	59.00	47.10	48.30	77.00

The most important were operations on bones, extraction of lens and removal of vertical calculi. The statement given below shows number of operations performed at the Palwal dispensary (private added) during the period 1904 to 1908 :—

Year	Classification of operations		
	Selected	Others	Total
1904	20	130	150
1905	15	169	184
1906	29	105	134
1907	24	128	152
1908	30	152	182

The staff of the Palwal dispensary consisted of Hospital Assistant (Rs. 55); Compounder (Rs. 10); Dresser (Rs. 8); cook (Rs. 7); *Bhisti* (Rs. 7); Wardman (Rs. 7) and Sweeper (Rs. 6).

The rural dispensaries were also opened on the date shown against each :—

Name of the dispensary	Date of opening
1. Hassanpur	January 26, 1922
2. Mohana	— 1924
3. Manjhauri	February 21, 1925
4. Tigaon	March 17, 1927
5. Dhauj	July 13, 1928
6. Sohlra	September 30, 1928
7. Tappa Bilochpur	March 1, 1929
8. Aurangabad	November 28, 1929

All the hospitals and dispensaries in the Faridabad area were 2nd class, while the Mission hospitals were rated as 4th class. Mission dispensaries for males were also started at Hathin and Fatehpur Biloch in 1903. Some of these institutions, however, were short-lived. The women's hospital at Palwal was finally closed in 1932. The dispensaries at Hathin and Fatehpur Biloch were also closed in 1938¹. The dispensary at Manjhauri was abolished in 1943; while the dispensary at Sohlra existed upto 1947. There is no mention of these in 1951 Census records. On the other hand, a reference about the existence of dispensaries at Jhainsa and Hathin and of a Mission Hospital for women at Palwal is found in the above Census.

The people were not entirely dependent on allopathic and other system of medicines. Whenever they suffered some sort of ailment, they resorted to some traditional methods for treatment. For example, for fever, which was most prevalent form of illness, a mixture of butter-milk with flour and water was drunk. To counteract a scorpion sting, the rural people either rubbed the spot with the root of a certain onion like plant or fried the scorpion in ghee to rub it on the sting. In other cases of snake bite, one method adopted was for the charmer to repeat an invocation to *Noah* in Arabic twenty one times near by a well from which he then drew water and washed his right hand, his feet and hands, and the water remaining after these ablutions was sprinkled on the patient, who also drank some of it. Scorpion-bites could be cured by invoking Khwaja Muin-ud-din. In times of great sick-

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer (Statistical Tables), 1935, Table 53.

ness Muhammadans sometimes took a he-goat, perfect in all respects, and ten or twenty men walked with it all round the village, repeating verses of the Koran; then they killed it and buried it in the centre of the village, or they wrote a prayer on a piece of paper and put it over the chief entrance of the village. The prayer ran thus: "Son of Abdullah (son of Aimana; flee away disease. Mohmad has come."

Some medicinal plants were also used by the people to cure the common ailment at home. *Aegle Marmelos* (*bel*) was given prepared in different ways in cases of dysentery; of *Cassia fortula* (*amaltas*), the bark, root and pulp of the long seed pods were used medicinally, the last mentioned being a strong purgative. The pulp of the seed pod of the *Tamarindus indica* (*Imli*) was used as a laxative medicine and powdered seeds were used in cases of rheumatism. The leaves and buds of *Grewia asiatica* (*false*) were officinal. The flower seeds and roots of *Althea rosea* (*gul khairu*) were used medicinally in cases of fever and dysentery. The bark of the *neem* was officinal and oil extracted from the leaves was used in various ways. Among medicinal plants found growing wild might be mentioned the officinal *Tephrosia purpurea* (*saephonka*) which grew in large quantity in the area; the preparation with seeds has cooling effect. *Trichosantes dioica* (*parwal* or *prilwal*), the fruit of which before consumption was cooked and eaten. *Cotula anthemoides* (*bathua*), an oil distilled from the flowers was used in cases of rheumatism and a strong infusion of the leaves was given as an emetic. *Tinospora Cordifolia* (*gilou* or *sai-gila*); *Tragla involucrata* (*harhanta*) *cucuta reflexa* (*amarbel*) and a large other plants too numerous to mention were used in various ways as medicine in the beginning of 20th century.

Now a days the above expounded medicinal plants are used only by the *saids*.

The health of the people was affected enormously in 1910 by the diseases such as cholera, fever, small-pox and plague. In those days fever was the chief cause of mortality while since 1903 the second plague was taken by plague.

Though the high plains of Ballabgarh and Palwal were originally very healthy but the introduction of canal irrigation disturbed the long established conditions. Many people suffered from malaria fever with enlarged spleen in the villages along the course of the Agra canal after its opening in 1874. In 1878-79, the parts of Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils were devastated by fever. There was heavy rainfall on 1879 following a period of scarce rainfall in 1878. The adverse conditions debilitated the population owing to scarcity of food.

1. The local names of the plants have been given in brackets; while the botanical names have been italicized.

The epidemic fever of 1908 was the severest known in the beginning of 20th century. Malarial fevers were of course the prevailing type and the mortality was highest amongst children and the aged. During the month of December, 1908, the Sanitary Commissioner of Punjab and Mr. Charters, Civil Surgeon of Gurgaon district examined all children under 10 years of age attending the schools at Palwal and found 83 per cent with enlarged spleens. The people had not yet got over the effects of the epidemic and whenever one went, people were found incapacitated for work by enormously enlarged spleens and anemia. This condition was very much marked in villages situated in low-lying tracts.

The effect on agriculture of a severe epidemic of autumn fever was always most disastrous. Both in 1879 and in 1908 harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops suffered seriously owing to the peasants being prostrated by fever.

The system of embankments which had been under construction since 1883 diminished fever in low-lying parts of the area; on the other hand the Canal Department began to make drains in the worst affected of canal irrigated areas.

The efforts were made to induce the people to adopt quinine protection and during the prevalence of the epidemic of 1908, 102 lbs. of quinine was purchased by the then District Board and put up for sale to the people at a very cheap rate (20 grains per pice) through tahsildars, *zaildars* and *lambardars*. A large quantity was also distributed gratis to the poor.

The dispensaries were largely resorted to by the people, and the stock of quinine in them was never allowed to run short. Besides this, all municipalities got in a special supply of the drugs for free distribution through members of municipal committees; the packets of quinine were sold by *hakims*, *kanungos* and *patwaris*.

In 1909, exclusive of the ample stock of quinine maintained in all dispensaries to meet the demands of the people resorting to them, the District Board purchased 55,000 grain tablets for sale to those who could afford to pay or for free distribution to the poor. To bring the drug within easy reach of the rural population, all *patwaris*, *kanungos* and District Board *moharrirs* were supplied with quinine in powder and tablet form to be sold at 3 *pies* per powder or tablet, and they were allowed a profit of 4 *annas* on each rupee worth sold, the sources of sale being notified throughout the then district. Free distribution of the drug to the poor and destitute was effected through *zaildars*, vaccination and plague staff in villages. The Baptist Mission at Palwal was given quinine for distribution amongst the villages only.

The use of quinine was also encouraged in schools and offices. There was absolute no difficulty in placing quinine within the easy reach of the people, but there certainly was the greatest difficulty in getting the majority to take the drug owing to the prejudice the people held in those days.

Plague remained most epidemic during 1903. The people suffered mostly in 1905 due to plague. The death-rate due to this mortality was 39.09 per thousand of population. The various measures to cope with the disease had been offered to the people—disinfection, inoculation, segregation, evacuation, isolation, rat destruction and treatment.

Disinfection, isolation and segregation were most unpopular and were never resorted to if, a small amount of disinfection by desiccators be excepted. The people ultimately realised the value of this measure. Thereafter inoculation had been placed within easy reach of the people but they were somewhat afraid of it. Rat destruction was carried out in all municipalities and certain villages where the people were in favour of it. This measure was gaining popularity not purely as plague preventive but as a protection to personal property.

Very few persons resorted to European treatment i.e. allopathic treatment. Pamphlets dealing with plague and its prevention were widely distributed throughout the district and all *zaildars* and large number of *lambardars* had been instructed about plague preventive measures with the order that they might help in advising the people.

Now a days, plague has been eradicated to a greater extent.

With the increase of population, the medical institutions already functioning during pre-Independence days were found inadequate. During post Independence days and particularly after the creation of Haryana as a separate State, the medical institutions were opened on a large scale by the Government. As on March 31, 1991, the medical facilities were available to the public at the following institutions in the district :—

(i) Hospitals	5 (Including E.S.I. hospital)
(ii) T.B. Centre	1
(iii) Dispensaries	3 (excluding E.S.I. dispensaries)
(iv) Community Health Centres	2
(v) Primary Health Centres	22

Besides, there were *Ayurvedic* dispensaries and 137 sub-centres in the district.

The total number of patients treated in the allopathic institutions was 10,26,296 (indoor patients—36,694 and outdoor patients 9,89,602). The total number of beds available as on 31st December, 1990 was 736 (382 for males and 354 for females). The total medical staff in the district was 1,185 (Medical Officer Class I & II—excluding teaching staff—200; Nurses/Matron sister-in-charge—167; Mid-wives /ANMS—158; Technical Lab Assistants—28; Dispensers/Pharmacists—95; Ministerial Staff—83; *Dai/Nurse Dais*—4 and other class IV staff including sweepers—450). During 1990-91, the total number of *Ayurvedic*, Unani and Homoeopathic institutions in the district was 25 (*Ayurvedic*—23 and Unani—2). The patients treated in these institutions were 1,86,888. The total number of medical personnel in the *Ayurvedic*, Unani and Homoeopathic institutions was 50, (*Vaid/Hakims/Homoeopaths*—25 and Dispensers/Compounders—25).

During 1990-91, area covered per institution in sq. kilometre was 15 and institutions per 1 lakh population were 12 whereas beds per lakh population were 49.

The descriptive details of only hospitals functioning as on March 31, 1991 are as follows :—

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.

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 Gynae-

cology : 25. The remaining 50 beds are treated as additional beds. All the facilities of a general hospital including surgery, plastic surgery, medicine, maternity, gynaecology, ophthalmology radiology, paediatrics, dentistry, eye, E.N.T. and tuberculosis treatment, have been made available here. The hospital is under the charge of a Medical Superintendent who is assisted by a team of doctors.

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 mid-wifery cases. It has an operation room, laboratory, X-ray and screening plants.

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. It 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 had been added and formally inaugurated on March 23, 1976.

It is 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.

Civil Hospital, Ballabgarh.—Located on Delhi-Muthura 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, with the provision of 53-beds.

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 53-bed hospital on a set scale.

The staff of the hospital had been provided both by the Haryana Government and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The Haryana staff consisted 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 provided 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 consisted 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 for some special tests, while 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.

COMMON DISEASES

The Common diseases from which people suffer are typhoid, group of fevers, tuberculosis, dysentery and diarrhoea, trachoma and chest infections (other than tuberculosis). Due to insalubrious conditions, malaria sometimes becomes epidemic. Heart ailments are also on the increase in urban areas.

Cholera, plague and small-pox are no longer epidemic in the district.

Before Independence, small-pox occurred frequently in an epidemic form. There was always a possibility of the infection being imported from the neighbouring state of U.P. Many other factors also operated adversely.

The cases were concealed by the villagers. The Hindus entertained the belief that it was a vision of goddess *mata* and Muslims considered it an act of God (*Allah ki Den*). The cases were not reported to the village officials in time.

The National Small-pox Eradication Programme supported by the World Health Organization was launched by the Government of India in April, 1962. The disease was an epidemic during 1963. Under the eradication programme, mass vaccination and revaccination was carried out during 1962 and 1963 and this resulted in suppression of the epidemic during 1964 and 1965. In 1970, there was an increase in small-pox cases. This increase in cases can be attributed to ineffective containment measures in previous years. In 1972, active surveillance and improved containment measures brought the desired results and hidden cases were unearthed and transmission was successfully interrupted.

No small-pox case has been reported after 1975. Actually, the whole of Haryana State has become free of *variola major*, the most severe form of small-pox. *Variola minor*, a less virulent type, is now the only form of small-pox that is known to exist.

Plague was also a horrible disease in the past. The factors determining its disappearance have been the spraying of houses with insecticides to kill rat, flies and systematic deratting measures. No death occurred due to plague during past many years.

Cholera is no longer endemic disease in the district 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, antilfly and other general sanitation measures. The severity and incidence of cholera outbreaks is becoming a story of the past. Though some cases are reported in the summer season.

Influenza.—Influenza is an acute infectious disease of the upper respiratory tract caused by the influenza virus. It occurred in severe epidemic form in 1918; thereafter appeared 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, sometime it is labelled as influenza.

Tuberculosis.—It is also a major public health problem in the district. Due to the large concentration of industries in district, the incidence of T.B. is on the increase. E.C.G. vaccination campaign was launched in 1949 to protect the susceptible population in a short period. The operation were completed under the supervision of a Senior Technician and a T.B. Specialist-Medical Officer.

The National (T.B.) Control Programme was launched here in 1969. Medical facilities were provided at primary health centres. The indoor treatment was made available at Badshah Khan Hospital, Faridabad. The programme has the following objectives :—

- (i) To find as many cases as possible;
- (ii) To treat all cases in proper manner;
- (iii) To vaccinate as many of infants as possible ; and
- (iv) To bring down the incidence to a level where it ceases to be public health problem. ,

To create awareness among the people, a project "Expanded Programme of Health Education and Community Involvement", in Tuberculosis Control Programme for a period of three years was launched initially in the district in 1988. Under the programme, priority was given to establishment of well-equipped as well as staffed District T.B. Centre. Now the T.B. patients are being examined thoroughly. The details of T.B. cases as on March 31, 1991 are as follows :—

(i) Total patients	3,046
(ii) New patients	2,941
(iii) Old patients	105
(iv) No. of persons whose sputum examined, patients treated	702
(v) X-ray taken	9,600

The disease is well under control.

Malaria.—Malaria is one of the oldest diseases known to man which had already plagued mankind from time immemorial. During 1879, the town of Palwal which was revisited by malaria in two successive years, lost 3,900 people out of 13,500. Hathin, Bahin, Manpur and other large villages lost one-fourth of its population.

The Malaria parasite, a unicellular organism called protozoan (plasmodium) was first discovered by Laveran. It was during the year 1897 when major Ronald Ross, while working in India discovered that this parasite was transmitted from man to man by a female anopheline mosquito.

Recognizing the role of DDT in the control of Malaria, Government of India launched 1952-53, one of the biggest public health programmes. The programme was carried out in all the malaria endemic areas and one or two

rounds of DDT spray, depending upon the endemicity, were given. The transmission of the disease was enormously checked.

To eradicate the disease, which was a major health menace from the point of sickness, vitality and mortality, a malaria unit was set up at Gurgaon in 1955 under National Malaria Control Programme with the help and co-operation of International agencies. To start with only the highly malarious areas of Hathin and Palwal tahsils were taken up.

In 1958, National Malaria Control Programme was switched over to National Malaria Eradication Programme. It 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. 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) D.D.T. spray and (ii) surveillance.

In the 1st stage, the district was taken up for intensive D.D.T. spraying during transmission season every year till the onset of 1960. 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 the D.D.T. spray was withdrawn. This marked the completion of the 1st phase of eradication. The Malaria sub unit office was started at Palwal in 1961.

The second phase, the surveillance of residual condition of malaria infection, consisted of active and passive surveillance. Under the 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 ensured 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 the patient was found positive to malaria, he was administered radical treatment for 3 days to clear his blood from malaria parasite.

As a result of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the incidence of the disease was considerably reduced but in the rainy season the mosquitoes breed up quickly and labourers particularly in the district can not escape themselves from this disease. In the factories, pollution and waste material cause to spread mosquitoes which sometimes create epidemic in the district.

To reduce the incidence, the following steps have been taken during 1990 and 1991 :—

	1990	1991
Blood slides obtained and examined	37,264	36,534
Positive cases	191	4

All these activities are done under the supervision of a Senior Medical Officer and Malaria Inspector.

Gastro-enteric diseases.—The most common infectious diseases are typhoid and enteric group of fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea. These diseases are caused due to contaminated food and water. These can be well controlled by organized preventive measures like protection and disinfection of drinking water, chlorination of drinking water and general sanitation measures taken by Health Department.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The system of registration of births and deaths is more than century old. Before the enactment of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 by the Government of India, the system was governed by different rules. The main objective of the Central Act was to bring uniformity in the registration system. The State Rules, viz. Haryana Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1972 were also framed under the provisions of this Act.

The Director General Health Services is the Chief Registrar of births and deaths under the Act. In addition to this, Assistant Inspector General of Police, Haryana and the Under Secretary, Local Government Haryana, are also additional Chief Registrars for rural and urban areas, respectively. At district level, Civil Surgeon has been appointed as the District Registrar, while District Health Officer and Superintendent of Police are appointed as the Additional District Registrars to help the District Registrar in the discharge of his duties.

The birth and death events in urban areas are registered with the Registrar who has an office in the premises of municipality. The events of rural areas are registered with the Station House Officer (S.H.O.). The village *Chowkidar* works as a messenger on behalf of the villages.

In case of the birth and death events take place in the household, the head of the household is responsible to get the events registered. The events which take place at a place other than house-hold, viz. hospital, boarding houses or places of public resorts, the person incharge of that place is responsible to get the events registered.

As per 1991 Census, the details containing rate of births and deaths are as under :—

Total population	14,77,240
Birth rate	27.3 per thousand
Death rate	5.5 per thousand
Child mortality	33.7 per thousand

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 programmes 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*, and vegetables. Only a small section of them take body building protein (meat, eggs, fish and milk) and other protective foods as (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.

Family Planning and its welfare.—The problem of increasing population in the 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, which is known as family welfare since 1966-67 although it had been introduced in the district in 1957-58 with the opening of Family Welfare Colonies at Aurangabad and Ballabgarh. During 1972, following institutions were rendering family welfare assistance to the people :—

Place where situated (1)	Name of the Institution (2)
1. Faridabad	Urban Family Planning Unit
2. Palwal	—do—
3. Ballabgarh	Rural Family Planning Centre
4. Kheri Kalan	—do—
5. Dudola	—do—
6. Aurangabad	—do—
7. Hassanpur	—do—
8. Hodal	Red Cross Family Planning Welfare Centre

During 1989-90, family welfare programme was carried out in the district as an integral part of total Health Care Delivery System. Motivation under this programme was carried out purely on voluntary basis without any element of coercion, with active involvement of voluntary organizations and non-government agencies. To create awareness about the message of small family norm, various media activities were organized to educate, persuade and motivate the eligible couples. Orientation Training Camps of opinion leaders were held at sub-centres and PHC levels in the rural areas.

As a result of these concerted and co-ordinated efforts, 14,719 sterilization operations (158 vasectomies, 6,050 tubectomies and IUCD insertions) were performed as on March 31, 1991. During 1990-91, there were 2,38,110 eligible couples; percentage of eligible couples covered by sterilization 25.2; IUCD insertion 8.9; conventional contraceptives 9.6; oral pills 1.1 and percentage of couples protected by all methods—44.8. Nirodh users were 45,607. There were 11 family welfare clinics in the district; 5 in rural areas and 6 in urban areas.

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Smallpox Eradication Programme, Trachoma Eradication Programme, School Health Programme, Population Explosion Programme (Family Planning), Community Development Programme, etc. have been taken up.

The family welfare programmes are launched vigorously and people are motivated through various efforts. Their details are as under :—

Post Partum Programme.—The objective of this programme is to maximise the extent of effective contraception amongst the target population in the community visiting the hospitals by motivating primarily the obstetric and abortion cases and secondly other types of patients. The entire programme is administered by the Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, in collaboration with the State Family Welfare Bureau.

Mass Media and Extension Activities.—During the year 1990-91, the stress had been on extension approach through involvement of other departments, agencies and voluntary organisations, including youth and women clubs and panchayats in the Health and Family Welfare motivation campaigns.

A favourable climate about family planning has been created largely as a result of mass education and extension education activities. An intensive approach through peripheral workers by organising home visit and to accelerate inter-personal communication and group discussion with the active co-ordination and participation of local opinion leaders, official and non-official functionaries and voluntary organisations has been adopted. During the year 1990-91, emphasis was laid to convince eligible couples for the adoption of small family norm, spacing and care of the mother and child by focusing their attention on their socio-economic betterment with special emphasis on availing health services for the mother and child. The improvement in the quality of life, problem of early pregnancy, early age of marriage of daughter, over emphasis on the male child, etc. were tackled through an intensive extension education supported by visual aids.

Involvement of Voluntary Agencies.—There has been a greater involvement of political and voluntary agencies in the promotional drive for the programme. Rotary Club and Lions Club have come forward to educate the motivated beneficiaries of services. Family Planning Association of India & Red Cross are also contributing in fulfilment of the targets.

Education Project.—Population education projects for adult education run by State Resource Centre of the State Education Department have been periodically monitored. There is a close co-ordination with the State education authorities for the preparation of material like work books and guide books. The department has been taking part in workshops, seminars and training programmes organised by the State Resource Centre.

Special Campaigns.—Motivational campaigns were launched in the State for the promotion of family welfare and immunisation programmes with the help of media agencies, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India and State Public Relations Department. Song & drama programmes were sponsored through Song and Drama Division, Government of India in the district for giving health education. Governor of Haryana and Chief Minister, Haryana, on immunisation message posters carrying appeals from them were got printed from the departmental offset press for wide distribution in the State.

Orientation Training Camps.—During the year orientation training camps were organised to dispel doubts and fears lurking in the minds of the people in the rural areas of the State. As a result, the people are now adopting a small family there.

In addition to this, orientation training camps were also organised to improve the communication skills of the functionaries of other departments like social welfare I.C.D.S., Panchayats, Co-operation and Education. Adult education not only helped in building up credibility for the family welfare and immunisation programmes but also helped in better understanding of the various aspects of the family welfare programmes, responsible parent-hood, late marriage, selection of family planning cases from younger age-group, timely immunisation and safe delivery.

Baby Shows.—The programme of Baby Shows at C.H.Cs and P.H.Cs proved very successful in creating health consciousness amongst the women especially about M.C.H. and immunisation programmes.

Debates/Quiz Programmes.—In order to bring in fold the major chunk of the population which enter into the reproductive age every year, debates and quiz programmes were organised on population dynamics in schools with the help of Education Department. A book on quiz programme explaining questions and answers on health subjects was got printed and distributed.

Monthly Magazine.—The Directorate has started bringing out, Family Magazine 'SWASTH SANSAR', which was released on 15-5-90 and it helps in giving health education to the rural masses. The magazine is being mailed out to panchayats, Mahila-Mandals, teachers, besides other social organisations.

Media and extension activities organised with the co-operation of other departments and agencies went a long way in educating the community to accept Family Welfare, M.C.H., and Immunization services. Efforts are

still being made to enlist the help of more non-official agencies, particularly voluntary agencies in the motivation programme so that community accepts the small family norm as a way of life.

Maternity and Child Health.—Maternal mortality was high before Independence. There was also the question of long lasting ill health of many of those who survived. The organization 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.

The hospitals and primary health centres also provide maternity and health services. The District Red Cross Society is running two maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Palwal and Hedai.

The basic H.C.H. Services, which include antenatal, natal and post-natal care, improved both quantitatively and qualitatively during the year. Health staff pay home visits to the pregnant women. The babies in the age of 0-1 and expectant women are injected to contain the various diseases.

Under the Prophylactic scheme for prevention of anaemia in women and children, iron and folic acid (large) tablets are distributed. Prophylactic distribution of vitamin 'A' solution is given to children under the age of 5 years for prevention of visual impairment and night blindness due to nutritional deficiencies.

Immunization Programme.—The Universal Immunization Programme envisages coverage of all infants (children below one year of age) with D.P.T., polio, measles and B.C.G. and all pregnant women with tetanus toxoid. This scheme was introduced in 1988-89. During 1990-91, an action plan *Jiwan Jyoti* was launched to contain 6 epidemic diseases. The injections are administered daily in all the hospitals. Besides, the *Bal Melas* and camps are organized. To check polio, samples are also obtained. The progress as on March 31, 1991 is as under :—

Kind of activities	Target during 1990-91	Achievements	Percentage
1. D.P.T.	33,559	41,461	123.5
2. Polio	33,559	41,334	123.1
3. B.C.G.	33,559	45,105	134.1
4. Measles	33,559	33,085	98.5

1	2	3	4	5
5.	T.T. (10 years)	25,715	23,643	91.8
6.	T.T. (16 years)	23,583	16,350	69.3
7.	D.T.	27,950	27,441	98.1
8.	T.T. (Mother)	36,169	33,825	93.5
9.	Nutritional Iron to mothers	28,935	30,490	136.40
10.	Nutritional Iron to children	53,285	44,906	84.2
11.	Solution of Vitamin 'A'	43,557	42,356	97.2

Consistent efforts were made to improve surveillance of six vaccine preventable diseases with the view have a realistic idea about the incidence, so that necessary changes in programme implementation may be included to achieve the desired goal.

Primary Health Centres.—These institutions cater to the medical needs of common people—mostly of rural folk. The staff in these centres attend to all the work connected with both preventive and curative sides. The staff at primary health centre generally consist of one Medical Officer, one Pharmacist, One Lady Health Visitor and one Sanitary Inspector supported by other staff. Previously, emphasis had been on the treatment in hospitals but now these centres take care of preventive and curative programmes which include treatment of outdoor and indoor cases, maternity and child health work, family planning work, environmental sanitation, nutrition-school health services- immunization 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.

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 Ballabgarh block 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.

Nutrition is a combination of processes by which the organism receives and utilizes the materials necessary for the maintenance of its functions and for the growth and renewal of its components.

Hospitals and institutional dietetics were carried out at B.K. Hospital and E.S.I. Hospital, Faridabad. Lectures, talks and discussions etc. were held at Faridabad. The various topics covered are balanced diet for pregnant women, diet for a lactating woman, breast feeding, weaning diet and diet given to infants, children during illness, balanced diet for adolescent, adult male and female, proper cooking methods, safe hygienic handling of food stuff, cheap substitute of expensive food stuff how to check and remove common food adulteration at home.

Prevention of Food Adulteration.—The question of adulteration in food has become very acute. All articles of food in the market are liable to be adulterated in the age of competition. Because of adulteration of food, rich and poor alike have affected in health. The addition of water in milk, cheaper edible oils to more expensive ones, dust or wood in *amchur* or turmeric powder, addition of non-permitted colours in sweets and cordials, white oils to edible oils, lead chromate to substances that are passed off turmeric are glaring examples. It also involves the removal of cream from milk or removal of essential oils from spices like cardamom, cloves and cinnamon. Sometimes *papita* seeds or *imli* seeds are used as adulterants in coffee.

The prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 is designed to prevent adulteration as well as to the sub-standard foods. Adulteration is thus an offence punishable under this Act. It has set standards to which various articles of food must conform and has laid down rules for preservations, permitted colouring matter and prohibition of pigment of coal tar dyes.

The act also regulates, to some extent, consumer-supplier relations and consumers demand enforcement of discipline among the producers or manufacturers of food to ensure safety in the realm of foodstuffs. The consumer's legitimate ignorance and his almost total dependence on the fairness and competency of those who supply his needs have made him a ready target for exploitation. The Act intends to protect him against

outright frauds. The offence and punishment are the same whether the adulteration is more or less.

For effective implementation of the Act in Haryana, the Director General, Health Services, is vested with the powers of State Food (Health) authority and is overall responsible for implementation of programmes in the state. At the district level the Civil Surgeon and the District Health Officer have been appointed as Local Health Authorities. In addition to this, Food Inspectors, Senior Sanitary Inspectors and Tahsil Sanitary Inspectors have been declared Food Inspectors for taking food samples in respective jurisdiction.

These Food Inspectors seize the samples of various food commodities and send the sealed packets with memorandum Form VII to the Food Laboratory, Karnal immediately but not later than the succeeding working day. The district of Faridabad falls in the purview of Food Laboratory, Karnal for such purposes. If the sample is found adulterated, prosecution is launched against the defaulter immediately.

The District Advisory Committee comprising representatives from Government, industry, consumer, retailers, whole-salers, manufactures, etc. hold meeting at district headquarters.

The work done in the field of prevention of food adulteration during 1991 compared with the performance in the preceding year-1990 is as under :

Samples	Number	
	1990	1991
1. Samples of various food articles seized	707	653
2. Samples found adulterated	85	69
3. Cases launched for prosecution	85	69
4. Prosecution decided	10	14
(a) Ended with conviction	6	6
(b) Ended with acquittal	4	8
5. Fine imposed by the courts	In each case a fine of Rs. 6,200 or 6-month imprisonment was imposed.	

School Health Programme.—The School Health Programme aims basically to provide medical examination of school children to identify deviations from normal health and to provide treatment for minor ailments on the spot and to provide referral services to the sick children where specialist consultation and investigations are required. Besides the control of communicable diseases through immunizations, provision of healthful school living conditions also formulates an aspect of the programme. Under this programme, 3 days training is given to school teachers in basic aspects, so as to enable the primary school teachers to actively associate themselves in planning and carrying out the school health programme with the ultimate goal of achieving better health for all children.

The Intensive School Health Programme has been going in the district since 1989. The 1st workshop was held at Surajkund during 14th February to February 17, 1989. Keeping in view the principle that "healthy children ensure a healthy nation", the medical officers also render advice to the heads of the institutions regarding proper sanitation, construction of hygienic latrines and urinals and provision for safe drinking water-supply. The achievements under this programme for two years (1990 and 1991) are as under :—

	1990		1991	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1. Total schools	566	411	566	480
2. Students examined	1,12,782	73,053	1,12,782	85,750
3. Found with ailments	—	8,695	—	8,628
4. Students referred for specialist services	—	1,990	—	1,614
5. Teachers were imparted training	—	2,156	—	2,156

Prevention of blindness.—The Haryana State is facing a colossal problem of eye morbidity and visual defects including a total loss of vision which is imposing serious constraints in social and economic development. To deal with the problem the National Programme for the control of blindness has been in operation in the district since April,

1981. To achieve this aim, the programme is providing immediate relief to the needy by camp approach and by establishing permanent eye care facilities with graded expertise at different levels coupled with health education measures.

The achievements under this programme during 1990-91 are as under :—

1. Number of eye cases examined	61,719
2. Number of eye camps held	18
3. Number of operations performed	
(a) Intra-ocular	3,027
(b) Extra-ocular	272
4. Number of cases in which error detected	9,783
5. Number of persons prescribed glasses	8,605

Leprosy Eradication Programme.—Leprosy has low endemicity in Haryana state. Earlier most of the leprosy patients were migratory from southern states that had come to settle in leper colonies. But now indigenous cases have been reported.

The leper colony at Faridabad is under the protection of *Hind Kushi Niwaran Sangh* which is voluntary organization. The Social Welfare Department, Haryana is issuing grant-in-aid to the above *Sangh* for free board and lodging and rehabilitation of leper inmates. In addition, medical officers of Health Department are regularly visiting the colony once a week. The leprosy patients of this district were brought under multi-drug therapy (M.D.T) in 1989, whereby the patients get cured within 6 months to 2 years in comparison to 7 to 10 years' treatment.

To augment the survey operations, an essential component of the programme, a Sample Survey-cum-Assessment Unit has been established at State head-quarters with the objective of assessing the quality of data-generated by the district leprosy services, evaluating the effectiveness of treatment including M.D.T. at periodic levels and estimating the magnitude of leprosy in terms of prevalence and incidence. The Urban Leprosy Centre is also at Faridabad.

During 1990-91, 813 leprosy patients were reported and out of them, 2 patients were fully cured. To rehabilitate leprosy patients and to

bring them in main-stream. re-constructive surgery facilities are also available at Medical College, Rohtak. Voluntary organization, such as Red Cross also helps the lepers suffering from deformities. The generous people come to leprosy colony and donate liberally in favour of leprosy patients.

Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme.—Diarrhoeal diseases form an important cause of morbidity and mortality, especially amongst the children below 3 years of age. Death in diarrhoeal diseases is caused by acute dehydration, i.e. exorbitant loss of fluid and electrolytes. Such deaths can be prevented if the fluid and electrolytes lost from the body are replaced quickly. Oral Rehydration Therapy is an effective and safe, as the intravenous therapy, but has a distinct advantage of simplicity of administration.

Majority of cases developing dehydration can be treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (O R T) by a standard W.H.O. formula containing glucose, sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate or trisodium citrate dehydrate and potassium chloride (Oral Rehydration salt) dissolved in clean potable water. Hardly 1% of cases suffering from severe dehydration will require hospitalisation and intravenous fluid therapy.

With these facts in view, a National Programme for promotion of ORT to prevent diarrhoeal deaths, especially in children due to dehydration, has been formulated. Taking a district as the unit for implementation, the programme has been extended in a phased manner in Haryana. This programme was extended to this district in 1988-89.

The programme includes the following components :—

- (i) Health education of masses for popularising the acceptance and use of O.R.T. ;
- (ii) Purchase and supply of oral rehydration powder; and
- (iii) Training of medical and para-medical staff and educating the mothers about preparation and use of oral rehydration powder.

National Goitre Control Programme

Goitre Control Programme has been in the operation in the State since 1962. Surveys showed that there was endemicity in the whole of the State, so a notification was issued in December, 1987 banning the sale of non-iodised salt all over the State.

The Department has issued instructions that Food Inspectors should take at least one sample of salt per month to ensure the sale

of iodised salt. The Civil Surgeon was asked to ensure that Food Inspectors achieve the targets set before them.

S.T.D. Control Programme

The Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) are generally prevalent in the Faridabad town which is the hub of industries. In view of this, S.T.D. clinic is functioning at Faridabad. Due to efforts of medical and health staff, this disease is under check.

AIDS Detection

AIDS is caused by a virus HIV and it is transmissible from one person to another through unsafe sexual relations. As the disease spreads, it is included in communicable diseases. There is no known remedy or treatment, therefore the AIDS Control Programme envisages early detection of suspected carriers and potential patients. It is widely identified with immunological test known as Elisa Test. The Elisa Positive cases are followed up for development of signs/symptoms of AIDS. The AIDS patients are segregated so that others may not get infected and they are helped as much as humanly possible.

The group at risk where the samples to be collected are :—

- (a) Known sexually permissive segments of society, i.e. vigilance homes, jails and remand homes;
- (b) People attending S.T.D. Clinic;
- (c) OPD/Indoor cases admitted as Immuno-deficiency syndrome, especially with history of sexual promiscuity;
- (d) Professional blood donors; and
- (e) Foreign students seeking admission to educational institutions.

Drug De-Addiction Programme

Drug abuse is the use of drug for any purpose other than medicine. Drug addiction is physical or mental dependence of a person on such drugs. This is a world-wide menace leading to ill-health, besides producing individuals with criminal bent of mind like stealing, murder, sex-exploitation and making a lie. Drug trafficking is a heinous crime with international network and ramifications.

The programme includes the prevention of drug abuse and addiction. For the preventive side, besides the law and enforcing agencies, the Health Department keeps a watch on its sale. There is a Drug

Inspector in the district who checks and prevents the sale of intoxicating and psychotropic drugs. Commonly addiction forming drugs used are cannabis, opiates, benzediazepams, barbiturates and hypnotics. The most vulnerable section of population is the youth of lower and lower middle class. Some students are fond of these drugs.

This district is very close to national capital and labour section is in majority. Red Cross Society, Haryana is running a Drugs De-Addiction Centre at Faridabad. Qualified psychiatrists, sociologists and other trained personnel visit this centre. Further, patients are helped in the hospitals.

Under the individual patient monitoring system, the details of patients about behaviours and circumstances under which he became addict are recorded. Ways and means found to improve him are also noted. These are preserved for future monitoring/counselling and social reference.

Dental Health Care

Oral health is an integral part of general health, rather oral cavity can rightly be called as gateway to the general health. The dental disease particularly dental cavities and dental diseases have shown a marked increase in the district. To combat these problems, there is a great need to launch an effective Community Dental Health Care Programme, emphasizing prevention, interception and control of various dental diseases. Keeping in view, the Health Department is determined to provide maximum dental health care to the people.

There are two Senior Dental Surgeons (Class-I); each in General hospital and ESI hospital, Faridabad to render specialised dental health care to the public.

WATER-SUPPLY

Formerly, people depended on artificial or natural ponds, streams, hand-pumps, and open wells for their daily requirements of water. They dissipated much time and energy thus wasted could otherwise be better utilized in more production and useful pursuits. The unprotected water supply, being 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 state in 1966 and since then a number of protection 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.

There is tapped water supply in all the towns of the district. It is a matter of dismay that by the end of March 31, 1991, all the villages of the district were provided with safe drinking water.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM

In Ballabgarh, new Faridabad area and Palwal towns, the sewerage facilities existed as on March 31, 1991. The skelton sewerage facilities are available in other towns. The people of rural areas go to fields to attend to their natural call.

CHAPTER—XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The 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, Vimukat Jatis and Other Backward Classes. They are given loans to purchase land or build houses. •These loans go a long way in bringing about 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 banned.

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.

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 in the erstwhile State (Punjab) was established in 1949. The Labour Officer, Rohtak and Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani, represented the Department in the district. After the creation of Haryana, both these offices i.e. Labour Officer & Conciliation Officer were combined. At present there are offices of one Deputy Labour Commissioner, three Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officers, one Welfare Officer (woman), one Certifying Surgeon, one Medical Officer, Industrial Health, one Senior Assistant Director, Industrial Safety & Health and five Assistant Directors, Industrial Safety and Health.

Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation officers in the district function under supervision of Deputy Labour Commissioner and under the over all charge of the Labour Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh. The offices of these officers are located at Faridabad in Sector 9, 15 and Ballabgarh and were created in the year 1967 and 1978 respectively. The Labour Officers-cum-Conciliation Officers at Faridabad I & II and Ballabgarh are assisted by the eleven Labour Inspectors. 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 sent to the Labour Commissioner who further refers the same to Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal, Faridabad through Government.

Labour Laws.—Accordingly the State Government has also enacted certain labour legislation to suit the local needs. The detail regarding the labour laws covering the welfare of labourers prior to November, 1966 is as under:—

1. The Workmen Compensation Act, 1923;
2. The Trade Union Act, 1926;
3. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936;
4. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;
5. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
6. The Factories Act, 1948;
7. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948;
8. The Industrial Housing Act, 1956;
9. The Punjab Shops & Comm. Estt. Act, 1958;
10. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;
11. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961;
12. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;
13. The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965;
14. The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National & Festival Holidays & Casual & Sick leave) Act, 1965.

Besides the above mentioned labour laws, the following legislations were enacted by the Government after November, 1966 for the welfare of labourers:—

1. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;
2. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
3. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976;
4. The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976;
5. The Interstate Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;
6. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976;
7. The Child Labour Prohibition & Regulation Act, 1986;
8. Haryana (1) Public works Deptt. Contractor Labour Regulation.

To look after the General Welfare of the workers, the following industrial establishments have employed labour welfare officers:—

1. M/S Talbres Automotive Components Ltd., Faridabad;
2. M/S General Engineering Works, Faridabad;
3. M/S Usha Rectifier Corporation India Ltd., Faridabad;
4. M/S Escorts Ltd., Plant-I, Faridabad;
5. M/S Escorts Ltd., Plant-III, Faridabad;
6. M/S Ford Tractors Ltd., Faridabad;
7. M/S Thomson Press (India) Ltd., Faridabad;
8. M/S Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd., Faridabad;
9. M/S Frick India Ltd., Faridabad;
10. M/S K. G. Khosla Compressors Ltd., Faridabad;
11. M/S J. M. A. Industries Ltd., Faridabad;
12. M/S Hindustan Wine Ltd., Faridabad;
13. M/S Oswal Steel, Faridabad;
14. M/S Escorts Railway Equipments, Faridabad;
15. M/S Asian Brown Breweries Ltd., Faridabad;

16. M/S Hindustan Vacuum Glass Ltd. Faridabad;
17. M/S Hitkari Pottries Ltd., Faridabad;
18. M/S Eicher Tractors Ltd., Faridabad;
19. M/S East India Cotton Mfg. Ltd., Faridabad;
20. M/S Electronics Ltd., Faridabad;
21. M/S H.S.E. B. Thermal Power House, Faridabad;
22. M/S Kelvinator of India Ltd., Faridabad;
23. M/S Govt. of India Press, Faridabad;
24. M/S Bata India Ltd., Faridabad;
25. M/S Escorts (MSD) Ltd., Faridabad;
26. M/S Jhalani Tools (India) Ltd., Plant No. I, II, III, Faridabad;
27. M/S Bhartiya Cutler-Hammer Ltd., Faridabad;
28. M/S Nuchem Plastics, Faridabad;
29. M/S Goodyear India Ltd., Ballabgarh;
30. M/S Hyderabad Industries, Faridabad;
31. M/S Escorts Employees Ancillaries, Faridabad;
32. M/S D. L. E. Universal Industries, Faridabad;
33. M/S The Palwal, Sugar Mills, Palwal.

Industrial Relations.—The industrial relations between the employees and the employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officers are personally responsible for enforcing it but at times Deputy Labour Commissioner, Joint Labour Commissioner and the Labour Commissioner also supervise. 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. On the failure, the matter is referred to the Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal, Faridabad through Government. Reference to the National Tribunal is to be made by the Central Government to cover cases as one of national importance of these in which establishment of more than one state are

affected. More details regarding cases settled during 1988 to 1990 are as under:—

	1988	1989	1990
1. Pending at the beginning of the year	152	230	132
2. Received during the year	1,989	1,898	1,905
3. Total	2,151	2,128	2,037
4. Settled U/s 12(3)	234	265	455
5. No. of cases referred to arbitration	—	—	—
6. No. of disputes filed/rejected	266	472	454
7. No. of disputes withdrawn	144	16	3
8. Referred for Adjudication	1,267	1,243	879
9. Pending at the end of the year	230	132	246

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, condition 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 existed in the following establishments:—

Sr. No. Name of the Establishment

1. M/S Gadgets India, Faridabad;
2. M/S General Engineering Works, Faridabad;
3. M/S Super Steel India Ltd., Faridabad;
4. M/S Usha Rectifier Corporation India Ltd., Faridabad;
5. M/S North-West Switch Gear Ltd., Faridabad;
6. M/S India Aluminium Cables Ltd., Faridabad;
7. M/S Ametee Machine Tools Ltd., Faridabad;
8. M/S Asia Brown Brevery Ltd., Faridabad;

9. M/S Hindustan Vacuum Glass Ltd., Faridabad;
10. M/S Hitkari Potteries Ltd., Faridabad;
11. M/S East India Cotton Mfg. I/A, Faridabad;
12. M/S Eicher Tractors Ltd., Faridabad;
13. M/S Electronics Ltd., I/A, Faridabad;
14. M/S H. S. E. B. Thermal Power House, Faridabad;
15. M/S Kelvinator of India Ltd., Faridabad;
16. M/S Government of India Press, Faridabad;
17. M/S Bata India Ltd., Faridabad;
18. M/S Auto Pin (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
19. M/S Auto Lamp (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
20. M/S Nucham Ltd., I/A, Faridabad;
21. M/S Uniotron, I/A, Faridabad;
22. M/S Hindustan Syringes I/A, Faridabad;
23. M/S Imperial Auto, Rly. Colony, Faridabad;
24. M/S Hindustan Wire Ltd., Faridabad;
25. M/S Escorts Railway Equipments Div., Faridabad;
26. M/S Oswal Steel, Faridabad;
27. M/S Porites and Spencar Asia Ltd., Faridabad;
28. M/S Steriwire (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
29. M/S Steriplate (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
30. M/S Bumpy Shoes Co. (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
31. M/S Precision Stamping (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
32. M/S Lakhani Footwear Ltd., Faridabad;
33. M/S Lakhani Rubber Udyog Ltd., Faridabad;
34. M/S J. V. Electronics (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
35. M/S Venus Metal Ltd., Faridabad;

36. M/S Khemka Containers (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
37. M/S Hyderabad Industries Ltd., Faridabad;
38. M/S Escorts Ltd., (MSD), Faridabad;
39. M/S Nuchum Plastic, Faridabad;
40. M/S VXL (Universal Engg.), Faridabad;
41. M/S Goodyear India Ltd., Ballabgarh;
42. M/S Escorts Employees Ancillaries, Faridabad;
43. M/S D. L. F. (Universal) Industries, Faridabad;
44. M/S Sunflag Textiles, Faridabad;
45. M/S C. M. I. Ltd., 71/6, 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 months' 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.

A few of these work-stoppages continued for more than one month. Obviously industrial relations at many times became much strained but the situation on the whole remained under control.

TRADE UNIONS

During 1990-91, there were 176 trade unions in the district.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.—Realising the importance of providing accommodation to the industrial workers at a rental basis within their means, the Government of India initiated the Subsidised Indus-

trial Housing Scheme in September, 1952. The following establishments have provided housing accommodation to their workers:—

1. Ametee Machine Tools Private Limited, Faridabad
2. Amar Nath Bhaskar Sons, Faridabad
3. Hindustan Brown Breveries Limited, Faridabad
4. Hindustan Vacuum Glass Limited, Faridabad
5. Electronic Limited, Faridabad
6. Escorts Limited, Faridabad
7. Elsons Cotton Mills Private Limited, Ballabgarh
8. Lauls Private Limited, Faridabad
9. Government of India Press, Faridabad

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. It also provides social security to the workers. Previously it was applicable to the factories employing 50 or more persons, but the limit was lowered from December 31, 1960. Now factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons are covered under the scheme provided they have completed 3 years from the date of their beginning. At present, the rate of contribution is 8½% for the establishments employing less than 50 persons and 10% for others w. e. f. 1-6-1989. In Faridabad district, 1,568 factories/establishments were covered under this scheme by March 31, 1993 and 1,36,257 workers were subscribing to the scheme.

Initially Provident Fund contribution was deducted at the rate of 6½ 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 contribution was enhanced from 6½ per cent to 8 per cent in January, 1963 in respect of certain industries/classes of establishments employing 50 or more persons.

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 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, Haryana at Faridabad is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in Haryana.

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 service in the case of retrenchment.

To afford financial assistance to the nominee/heirs of the deceased subscribers, a Death Relief Fund was set up in 1964. Now, a minimum of Rs. 2,000 is assured by way of relief. A non-refundable advance is also granted in case of individual retrenchment in order to immediate hardship.

In the district 17,538 Provident Fund claims were settled and a sum of Rs. 16,04,26,950 was paid to the outgoing members during 1992-93.

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, 1½ 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. In this behalf, the Central Government also contributes 1½% of wages.

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 up to the tune of Rs. 19,200 maximum. 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.

In the case of a member who being a member of the Family Pension Fund, dies during the period of reasonable service before attaining the age of 60 years, a monthly family pension which is Rs. 275 per month minimum and Rs. 1,050 maximum (at present) shall be paid to the family members of the deceased employee subject to the condition that the member has contributed to the Family Pension Fund for a period of not less than 3 months.¹

In the district 17,565 claims pertaining to the Family Pension Fund were settled and a sum of Rs. 2,73,13,124 was paid the claimants during the year.

Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme, 1976.—The Central Government has notified the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 and the provisions of the scheme came into force from August 1, 1976. The scheme applies to the employees of factories/establishments which are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. An employer is required to 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 0.01% of the aggregate of basic wages for meeting the expenses in connection with the administration of the Insurance scheme, no contribution from the employees is required under this scheme.

On the death of an employee who is a member of the Fund, the person is 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 one year provided that the average balance in the account of the deceased member

1. The benefits are admissible only if the member has contributed for one year. otherwise his own share of contribution to family pension fund along with interest thereon at the rate of 7½% per annum is refundable to the members.

is not below the sum of Rs. 500 during the last months. This payment shall not be exceeding Rs. 25,000.

In the district, 115 relief cases were claimed by the nominees/heirs of the deceased members and an amount of Rs. 12,01,930 was paid.

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 plantation, defence concerns and seasonal factories as defined in the Act.

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 contribution 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. Free medical treatment to the insured persons and members of their families is administered through the E. S. I. Hospital, Faridabad and E. S. I. dispensaries at Ballabgarh.

Periodical payments are given to an insured employee in case of sickness/employment injury. Periodical payment in the shape of pension is given 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 goes sterilization under the Family Planning Programme, 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 and premature birth of child or miscarriage.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis residing in the district are as under :--

Scheduled Castes	
1. Ad Dharmi	
2. Bangali	
3. Barar, Burar or Boiar	
4. Batwal	
5. Bauria or Bewaria	
6. Bazigar	
7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi	
8. Banjra	
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Regar, Rehgar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi	
10. Chanal	
11. Dagi	
12. Dhanak	
13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom	
14. Darain	
15. Dhogri, Dhangri or Sigg	
16. Gagra	
17. Gandhila or Gandil, Gondola	
18. Kabirpanthi or Julaha	
19. Khatik	
20. Kori, Koli	

Vimukat Jatis	
1. Bangali	
2. Barar	
3. Bauria	
4. Gandhula	
5. Nat	
6. Sansi	

21. Marija or Marecha; (Yaricha)
22. Mazhabi
23. Megh
24. Nat
25. Od
26. Pasi
27. Perna
28. Pherere
29. Sanhai
30. Sanhal
31. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh
32. Sapela
33. Sarera (Sares)
34. Sikligar
35. Sirkiband
36. Sansoi

The Backward Classes are :

Aheria, Aheri, Heri, Naik;
 Thori or Turi;
 Barra;
 Beta Hensi or Hesi;
 Bagria;
 Barwar;
 Baria, Tamboli;
 Battora;
 Bharbhunja, Bharbhuja;
 Bhat, Bhatra, Darpi, Ramiya;
 Bhuhalia, Lohar;
 Changar;
 Chirimar;
 Chang;
 Chimba, Chhipi, Chimpa, Darzi, Tank;
 Daiya;
 Labana;
 Lakhera, Manehar;
 Madari;
 Mirasi;

Mochi;
 Nar;
 Nais;
 Nalband;
 Noongarh;
 Pinja Penja
 Rehra, Rehara or Re;
 Raigar;
 Rai Sikhs;
 Rachband;
 Shorgir;
 Singhikant;
 Singhiwala;
 Sol;
 Thathera, Tamera;
 Teli;
 Vanzara;
 Weaver (Julaha);
 Dhobis;
 Dakaut;
 Dhimar, Mallah, Kashyap Rajpoot;
 Dhosali, Dosali;
 Faqir;
 Gwaria, Gauria or Gwar;
 Ghirath including Chahng and Bahti;
 Ghasi, Ghasiera or Ghosi;
 Gorkhas;
 Gadaria;
 Gawala, Gowala;
 Garhi Lohari;
 Hajjam, Nai;
 Jhangara Brahman;
 Jogi Nath;
 Kanjar or Kanchan;
 Kurmi;
 Kahar, Jhinwar or Dhinar;
 Kumhars (including Prajapati);
 Khati;
 Khanghera
 Kuchband;
 Kamboj.

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, shoe making, *sirki* making, basket and rope making, 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.

Abolition 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. 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 Lady Attendant, who is a trained *dai*, attends to maternity cases in villages.

During 1977, Community Centres were functioning at Faridabad, Dayalpur, Pithla. The total number of such centres as on March 31, 1991 was 4 (four); Sikri, Chandhot, Bahim and Likhi.

Subsidy for construction of new houses.—There was much shortage of houses among the members of Scheduled Castes and *Vimukat Jatis*. The members of these classes were financially assisted by the Government to construct new houses. A subsidy of Rs. 900 for construction of a house was given to a person who had no house of his own. This subsidy amount of Rs. 200 was raised to Rs. 2,000 in each case from 1974-75. Now (1990-91) under the scheme, subsidy amounting to Rs. 5,000 is given to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes for the construction of houses. The proprietary rights of the house remain vested in the Government for 20 years and there after the house becomes the property of the beneficiary. The beneficiaries constructed their houses in the shape of colonies at Partapgarh, Ankhir, Jodhpur, Bhagola, Pithla and Jaundipura in the district.

The year-wise achievements made upto March, 31, 1991 under the housing scheme for Scheduled Castes are as under:—

year	Amount	Number of beneficiaries
	Rs.	
1980-81	1,20,000	60
1981-82	2,16,000	108
1982-83	1,18,000	59
1983-84	1,20,000	60
1984-85	2,44,000	122
1985-86	4,02,000	201
1986-87	2,60,000	130
1987-88	3,00,000	150
1988-89	2,75,000	55
1989-90	4,20,000	84
1990-91	5,95,000	119

Government also launched housing scheme for *Vimukt Jatis*. Loans and subsidy were given to such members for the construction of new houses. The achievements made in the district during 1980-81 to 1990-91 are as under:—

Year	Amount	Number of beneficiaries
	Rs.	
1980-81	2,000	1
1981-82	10,000	5
1982-83	10,000	5
1983-84	10,000	5
1984-85	14,000	7
1985-86	28,000	14
1986-87	24,000	12
1987-88	24,000	12
1988-89	25,000	5
1989-90	40,000	10
1990-91	50,000	10

Subsidy for Drinking Water Wells.— For the provision of drinking water facilities, grants are given to the Harijans in rural as well as urban areas. The wells and hand pumps constructed as such are open to the general public also. The scheme was introduced during 1955-56. Under the scheme,

subsidy ranging from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 18,000 depending on the level of water for construction of new wells, Rs. 4,000 for installation of new pumping sets Rs. 4,000 for repair of an old well, Rs. 2,000 for installation of hand pump, upto Rs. 5,000 for completion of an incomplete well and upto Rs. 200 for the repair of hand pump is given. The drinking water facility is provided at a common place in Scheduled Castes *mohallas* and *bastis*. The year-wise achievements made under this scheme is as under:—

Year	Amount	Beneficiaries
	(Rs.)	
1981-82	18,000	9
1982-83	18,000	6
1983-84	16,000	9
1984-85	56,000	16
1985-86	72,000	39
1986-87	44,000	21
1987-88	1,09,500	49
1988-89	99,000	43
1989-90	60,000	24
1990-91	1,10,000	36

Drinking water facility is also provided to the members of *Vimukt Jatis* to raise their living conditions. The assistance for providing drinking water facilities is given subject to the condition that 25% of the total cost is met by the beneficiaries from their own sources. The total number of beneficiaries and the amount spent by the Government under the scheme from 1981-82 to 1990-91 is given below:—

Year	Amount	Beneficiaries
	(Rs.)	
1981-82	12,000	4
1982-83	2,000	2
1983-84	4,000	3
1984-85	4,000	3
1985-86	4,000	4
1986-87	16,000	4
1987-88	12,000	7
1988-89	16,000	5
1989-90	12,000	6
1990-91	12,000	6

Harijan Basti Sudhar Yojana.—Government is conscious towards the problems of Scheduled Castes under the environmental improvement of Harijan Bastis. Upto Rs. 0.50 lakh is given to provide basic necessities like pavement of streets and drainage etc. in a Scheduled Castes Basti/Mahalla's in order to improve their environmental conditions. The year-wise progress under this scheme is as follows:—

Year	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries
1981-82	95,000	15
1982-83	—	—
1983-84	1,20,000	5
1984-85	1,44,000	10
1985-86	1,16,000	16
1986-87	2,29,000	21
1987-88	6,00,000	45
1988-89	57,000	6
1989-90	4,20,000	40
1990-91	4,20,000	28

Interest-free loan for various trades.—Due to the meagre resources, members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes find it difficult to establish themselves in the profession of law, medicine, engineering and architecture. They also need money for establishing or expanding an industry, business or trade as shoe-making, cattle-breeding, dairy, sheep-breeding, wood-work, weaving, sewing, etc. They are, therefore, helped with loans free from interest. Loans not exceeding Rs. 10,000 each are granted to the members of these classes for settling themselves up in various trades and professions. This scheme is implemented by the welfare Department¹. The amount disbursed during 1990-91 was 1,50,000 to the 38 beneficiaries.

Grant of interest free loan.—As the financial position of the students belonging to these classes is not encouraging towards higher level. Hence, interest free-loans (Rs. 800) are granted to per head to Post-Matric students and Rs. 1,500 to Post-Graduate students and Rs. 2,000 for professional

¹ Now the Department has changed its nomenclature as Social Defence and Security.

courses every year for the purchase of text book and other stationery articles. Total number of students benefited from this scheme was 79 as on March 31, 1991. The amount granted to them was Rs. 80,000 during 1990-91.

Legal assistance.—Legal assistance is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes and *Vimukt Jatis* to defend cases of ejectment or to protect them against exploitation by land lords, correction of *khasra girdawari*, forcible removal of dung heaps and others. Under this scheme, subsidy of Rs. 500 is sanctioned by the District Welfare Officer and the higher amount than it is sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner.

Total amount Rs. 1,500 was disbursed among 3 beneficiaries during 1990-91.

Monetary relief to the victims of atrocities.—Whenever the members of Scheduled Castes become the prey of atrocities by Non-Scheduled Castes persons, they lose their property and life. To compensate them under the scheme, relief to the victims of repellent thing range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000. The compensation covers various acts like damage to irrigational well/tubewell, loss of property, grievous hurt, temporary/permanent incapacitation, rape, murder, etc. Total number of persons who helped were 22 during 1990-91 with the amount Rs. 72,000.

Financial assistance for the marriage of daughters of widows destitute/women.—Widows and destitute women belonging to Scheduled Castes/Denotified Tribes/Tapriwas community have no sources of income and they have to face problems in arranging marriage of their daughters. In view of this, a subsidy of Rs. 2,500 is given to defray the marriage expenses of their daughters provided they are more than 18 years old and family income does not exceed Rs. 5,000. Total number of widows and destitute women assisted in this was 50 and a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 distributed among them as on March 31, 1991.

Rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles.—The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (No. 53 of 1986) as passed by the Parliament of India and published in the Gazette on December 3, 1986 was adopted by the Haryana Government with effect from October 2, 1987. It was done to provide for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected delinquent juveniles and for adjudication of certain matters relating to the delinquent juveniles. Such persons from Faridabad district are sent to special Home at Sonapat.

Home for destitute women and widows.— With a view to rehabilitating young widows and destitute women and their dependent children, a home is functioning at Faridabad. A brief account of this institute is as follows:—

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. It is running a training cum production centre when women are trained in tailoring, hand embroidery, etc. It also gives allowance to some aged and infirm women. Most of its inmates hailed 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 incurred during 1990-91 was Rs. 2.82 lakh. The number of inmates as on March 31, 1991 was 99.

The inmates are provided facilities of free accommodation, food, clothing, medical aid, education and vocational training, etc. free of cost. Each inmate is given cash dole of Rs. 150 per month and clothing allowance at the rate of Rs. 25 per month.

Mahila Ashram.— Under the relief branch, Mahila Ashram is functioning at Faridabad for the rehabilitation of refugees who migrated from East/West Pakistan at the time of Partition.

The in-mates are given vocational training in tailoring, *khadi* weaving, canning, art and craft in the production centre set up by the *ashram*. A cash dole of Rs. 150 per month and clothing allowance of Rs. 25 monthly are provided to each in-mate. During 1990-91, the strength of inmates in the Ashram was 282.

Pension to destitute women and young widow.— Earlier the widow/ destitute pension was to be granted to only those women, aged less than 50 years, who were deprived of financial support from their husbands, because of desertion or absence or physical/mental disability of the husbands and whose close relatives such as parents, sons and grand sons were not supporting them. The rate of pension was Rs. 50 per month. The income ceiling to determine the eligibility of applicant for the grant of pension has been increased from Rs. 50 per month to Rs. 200 per month with effect from 1st April, 1989. The rate of pension has also been enhanced from Rs. 50 per month to Rs. 75 per month per head with effect from 1st April, 1989.

Earlier women receiving widow/destitute pension were covered under the old age pension scheme after attaining the age of 50. However, with the introduction of liberalised old age pension scheme, the qualifying age for old age pension was relaxed to 65 years. Therefore, with effect from April 21, 1988, women in age group of 18-65 years have been made eligible for grant of widow pension.

The procedure for grant of widow pension has also been simplified on the pattern of old age pension (Liberalised). Now the committee for scrutiny for old age pension also scrutinizes the eligibility of the applicants for widow pension during their visit to the villages/towns for grant of old age pension. Every year the Scrutiny Committee is required to visit the villages/towns for grant of widow pension to fresh applicants. Pension to such pensioners is sanctioned with effect from July 1. This committee also verifies the continued eligibility of the existing pensioners for widow pension. The beneficiaries stood at 11,576 as on March 31, 1991.

Protective Home Under S. I. T. Act, 1956.—To provide social security and protection to the girls/women who were convicted under S. I. T. Act for running brothel, a protective home was established at Faridabad. The number of such candidates admitted as on March 31, 1991 was nil.

Old Age Pension Scheme.— The implementation of old age pension (liberalised) scheme introduced by Haryana Government with effect from June 17, 1987 is taking place very speedily. The Department of Social Welfare was granting old age pension earlier also; but the erstwhile old age pension was at Rs. 60 p. m. per head. A lot of procedural formalities were required to be completed before the pension was sanctioned by the Directorate of Social Welfare¹. The applicants were required to produce a documentary proof in support of their age and monthly income from the medical/revenue authorities, and they had to run from pillar to post in order to get the entire procedural formalities completed. Under the old scheme, the pension was granted to only those applicants whose income was less than Rs. 50 per month and who were not supported by their close relatives i. e. sons/grand-sons/husband, etc.

Under the new liberalised old age pension scheme, the procedure for grant of pension has been simplified to a great extent and the criteria for determining the eligibility of an applicant has also been liberalised. Now pension is granted at Rs. 100 per month to every senior citizen aged 65 years or above provided he or she is not an income tax payee and is not

1. The Department is named as the Department of Social Defence and Security.

drawing any other service pension. The amount of old age pension is reduced by the amount of pension already drawn by a person in case of those persons who are drawing pension less than Rs. 100 per month from some other source if they are eligible for old age pension otherwise. However, the persons already receiving old age pension under the earlier old age pension scheme at Rs. 60 per month are allowed to continue to receive pension at the old rates unless they are eligible to draw pension at enhanced rate of Rs. 100 per month under new scheme. Both husband and wife are separately eligible for pension.

It is, therefore, not a pension for the destitute but a gratitude paid to senior citizens of the State who have toiled for 65 years of their life in making Haryana one of the most prosperous states in the country.

The procedure for sanction and disbursement of pension has been greatly simplified. A committee comprising of Block Development and Panchayat Officer/Social Education and Panchayat Officer/Tahsildar/Naib Tahsildar and one more officer nominated by the Deputy Commissioner scrutinizes the eligibility of the applicant in the presence of the entire community in the village/town itself. Prior publicity about the date, time and venue of the visit of the committee in the village/town is made. The committee ascertains the age of the applicant taking into account all oral and documentary evidence and the physical appearance of the applicant. It grants the pension on the spot except in disputed cases which are decided by a Committee at the district level under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner.

The application forms are made available to persons desirous of obtaining the pension on the spot. The committee assists those persons in filling up the application forms. The requirement of medical certificate as a proof of age of an applicant has been done away with. This has to a great extent eliminated the harassment of the applicants.

Now an applicant has not to get his application verified from any authority nor he is required to arrange any medical certificate as the proof of his age. He is not required to run from pillar to post for the grant of his pension.

Since the scrutiny of those applicants who become eligible for grant of pension in a year is conducted in the month of April, May and June every year, hence a special campaign was launched for identification of new beneficiaries in the year 1987-88.

Annual verification of the fact that a pensioner is alive is also conducted once in a year. The Scrutiny Committee has to conduct this verification

during the campaign of identification of new beneficiaries. Similarly the committee ascertains if any of the beneficiary under any of the pension scheme has become ineligible for pension. All the existing pensioners are required to present themselves before the Scrutiny Committee for this purpose.

As is clear from the above mentioned simplified and liberalised procedure of old age pension, Haryana State has the proud privilege of being the first State to introduce such a liberalised concept of old age pension which has given a sense of dignity and social security to the senior citizens of Haryana and also focussed a special attention in catering to the needs and requirements of the elderly persons in the evening of their lives. By the introduction of this scheme, the elders have got special recognition in their families which was deteriorating as a result of breaking-up of the joint families. Furthermore by involving the local community, the Government has put a trust in the general public in deciding the grant of pension. Under this revised system of sanction/distribution of old age pension, it has been so streamlined to render chances of corruption minimal. Now the disbursement of the pension is done through the Commission Agents. In 1990-91, there were 61,342 old age pensioners in the district.

Welfare of Physically Handicapped Persons.— Government is very conscious towards the welfare of the handicapped persons so that they may lead a life of dignity. During 1990-91, the following schemes were under implementation:—

1. Free travel concession in Haryana roadways buses for the blind;
2. 10 per cent of the basic pay or a maximum of Rs. 100 per month as conveyance allowance for the physically handicapped;
3. Blind Govt. employees are allowed to retain in Govt. accommodation for six months after their retirement on the payment of usual rent;
4. 1½ per cent reservation for allotment of constructed houses by the Housing Board, Haryana for handicapped persons;
5. Preference to blind Govt. employees in allotment of Govt. accommodation;
6. 3 per cent vacancies in Government offices have been reserved for handicapped persons (1 per cent each, for the blind, deaf and dumb and orthopedically handicapped);

7. A sub-committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Commissioner & Secretary to Govt. Haryana Social Defence and Security Department to discuss the problems of the handicapped persons and to provide them employment;
8. Class-I and Class-II posts for the blind and Class-III and Class-IV posts for the handicapped persons have been taken from the purview of Haryana Public Service Commission and Subordinate Services Selection Board, Haryana.
9. The ordinary persons will get Rs. 3,000 as a marriage grant, if they get married with the physically handicapped persons;
10. A Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Haryana for providing the employment to the blind persons who are unemployed;
11. The blind students those who are studying in B. A./M. A. are being provided the facilities of tape recorders and cassettes;
12. Preference is given by Haryana State Govt./Semi Govt. institution for self-employment.

The other incentives such as scholarships to physically handicapped persons and pension are provided to these persons. Besides, unemployment allowance and State award are granted to the physically handicapped persons.

Under the pension scheme, handicapped men in the age group of 21—55 and handicapped women in the age group of 21—50 who have 70 per cent or more handicappedness and have no source of income were given pension. The total number of beneficiaries as on March 31, 1991 was 1,866.

The Directorate of Women and Child Development started functioning w.e.f. 1-4-92 after the division of Social Welfare Department into two Directorates of Social Defence and Security and Directorate of Women and Child Development. The information in respect of schemes being implemented by the Directorate of Women and Child Development in Faridabad district has been indicated below :

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.— The ICDS scheme is aimed at providing a package of services consisting of supplementary nutrition, immunisation, pre-school education, health and nutrition education, health check-up, referral services and non-formal pre-school education to children below six years of age and expectant and nursing mothers in an integrated manner. During 1990-91, this scheme was operational in Hathin,

Palwal, Faridabad, (R) Faridabad (U) and Ballabgarh blocks. Now this scheme is prevailing in all the blocks of the district.

Almost 10,039 pregnant and nursing women and 34,248 children upto the age of 6 years were provided various services under this scheme. Government of India supplied wheat free of cost under centrally sponsored wheat based Nutrition Programme for ICDS projects of Faridabad district. This wheat was given to the beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition under ICDS in the form of various recipes.

A district level office of Programme Officer (ICDS) is functioning at Faridabad for supervision, monitoring and co-ordination at different levels.

Bal Bhavan.— To provide learning and recreational facilities to children between 5—16 years of age a Bal Bhavan at Faridabad is being run by Haryana State Council for Child Welfare. The department provides grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations working in the field of child welfare for various activities.

Working Women Hostel.— To provide safe accommodation at reasonable rates to working women a women hostel is functioning at Faridabad through Red Cross Society. The capacity of the hostel is to accommodate 80 women.

Setting up of Training-cum-Production Centres for Women (Stipendiary Scheme).— Under this scheme the voluntary organisations working in the field of welfare and desirous of setting up/running training cum-production centre for women are provided grant-in-aid by the department. During 1990-91, Red Cross Society, Faridabad, was sanctioned grant-in-aid worth Rs. 1,09,000 for Type and Shorthand Training Centre. Besides it, the department also sanctioned grant-in-aid to Social Defence League, Haryana for running short stay home at Faridabad, Grant-in-aid worth Rs. 2,79,420 was also sanctioned to Bhartiya Mahila Grameen Sangh for running 21 crafts centres spread over in the state of Haryana.

Haryana Women's Development Corporation.—Haryana Women Development Corporation is functioning in the state under the aegis of Directorate of Women and Child Development, Haryana. This Corporation was previously, known as Haryana Women and Weaker Section Development Corporation. The corporation arranges to provide institutional finance and impart training in different trades to socially and economically backward women for creating of avenues for self employment. The corporation is running a office of District Manager at Faridabad to implement various schemes of the corporation.

Haryana Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam. — To ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the economically weaker sections of the society, the Nigam provides financial assistance for undertaking various schemes under agriculture and allied sector, industry, trade and business and self-employment sector to those persons (other than Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes) whose income is less than Rs. 3,500. This corporation was renamed as Haryana Women and Economically Weaker Sections Development Corporation.

Achievements. — It was constituted in December, 1980 for economic upliftment of Backward Classes and providing training in various fields to Backward Classes. At the inception of the Nigam's activity, Nigam provided direct loans to the Backward Classes but in 1982 it switched to Margin Money Scheme, since then Nigam has been providing and arranging loans through banks at lower rate of interest to the people of Backward Classes. The details are as under.

1. Loan upto Rs. 6,000 @ 6%
2. From Rs. 6,001 to 15,000 @ 10%
3. Rs. 15,001 to 40,000 @ 12%

Nigam contributes 25% of margin money component towards total loan. It has been providing E. W. S. and L. I. G. Houses also for the last many years. It has been contributing 25% earnest money to Haryana Housing Board on a/c of E.M. of houses allotted to Backward Classes people. Due to paucity of funds this scheme has been discontinued. In April, 1991, the Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam has been merged with Backward Classes Nigam. Now it looks after Backward as well as people of economically weaker sections also.

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.

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

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 of 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 percent Scheduled Caste members.

Achievements as on March, 31, 1991. — The following schemes in various sectors are being run by the Nigam during the current financial year in which subsidy @ 50% and Marginal Money @ 25% is being provided by the Nigam. Remaining 25% is provided by commercial banks as loan:—

(a) Agriculture Sector

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dairy farming | 4. Poultry farming |
| 2. Jhota Buggi | 5. Tubewell |
| 3. Sheep rearing | 6. Piggery farming, etc. |

(b) Industrial Sector

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Shoe Making | 4. Atta Chakki |
| 2. Tailoring job | 5. Khaddi |
| 3. Durrie making, etc. | |

(c) Trade & Business Sector

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Purchun shop | 4. Hotel |
| 2. Tea Stall | 5. Furniture |
| 3. Spare parts | 6. Cycle Repair |
| | 7. Welding Set |

(d) Rickshaw & auto rickshaw

(e) Photography & legal profession

(f) Redemption of agricultural land

(g) Purchase of photostat Machine

(h) Purchase of 2 acre of land

50 % of total cost will have to be arranged by beneficiary in Sr. No. F and G.

Maximum limit of subsidy is Rs. 5,000 in all cases.

Haryana Women Development Corporation, Faridabad

One of the main objectives pursued by the corporation is to undertake the task of socio-economic and educational upliftment of women in the State of Haryana. Keeping this in view, the corporation is running the following training projects in the district under NORAD scheme :—

Training Project	Qualification	Age	Duration of training	Training period
I. Computer training project	Graduate With Maths.	17 years to 35 years	6 months	1-8-91 to 31-1-92
(i) Computer programming		Do	10 seats 2 batches	1-2-92 to 31-7-92
(ii) Data entry programme	Matric	Do	3 months 15 seats	1-8-91 to 31-10-91
			4 batches	1-11-91 to 31-1-92
				1-2-92 to 30-4-92 & 1-5-92 to 31-7-92
II. Beauty, culture training programme	Matric	17 to 35 years	6 months 20 seats 2 batches	11-11-91 to 10-5-92 and 11-5-92 to 10-11-92

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 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

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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 district alone suffered a heavy loss. The loss apart, the policy of two dry days in a week did not bring about the desired results. 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.

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.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

* R. K. M. educational and charitable trust was started at Faridabad in 1976. Now this trust is a registered charitable organization which is housed in sector-15.

Its main object is to help the weaker sections of the society irrespective of caste, creed or community. It provides relief to sufferers especially widows, stipends to the poor; subsidies to students for books and uniforms;

medicines for those who have no means for regular treatment and aid to the Institutions for teaching and buying appliances.

The trust came into existence with an initial donation of Rs. 31,393 but it made a steady progress and its amount went up to Rs. 2.5 lakh within a period of 5 years. The students helped by the trust belonged to Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

CHAPTER—XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The connotation of public life covers all political and social activities concerned with the life of the community at large. The aspect of public life in the district is reflected by the activity of recognized and organized political parties and representation of the district in the legislative chambers at Central and State level.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN UNION AND STATE LEGISLATURES

1st General Elections (Lok Sabha).— The First General Elections were held in 1952. In spite of doubts expressed about the wisdom of adult suffrage the results fully justified the confidence reposed in the common man and raised the credit of India in international sphere¹.

The present Faridabad district was a part of Gurgaon Parliamentary Constituency in the General Elections of 1952. This parliamentary constituency was a single-member one and it returned a Congress candidate. The political parties (the Indian National Congress and Zamindara Party) and independents entered the fray.

The General Elections of 1957 to Lok Sabha.— The extent of the single-member parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon remained unchanged. The constituency returned a Congress candidate. The Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh contested the elections.

Third General Elections of 1962 (Lok Sabha).— As in the previous elections, the district remained tagged with the Gurgaon Parliamentary Constituency. It was a single-member constituency. It returned a Congress candidate to the Lok Sabha. The political parties—the Indian National Congress, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, the Republican Party and Independents entered the political contest.

The General Elections of 1967 (Lok Sabha).— This time the single parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon unlike the previous elections,

1. Report on the 1st General Elections in Punjab, 1951-52, p. 1.

returned an independent candidate. Besides the political parties which contested the previous elections, the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party of India (M) took part in the elections.

General Elections of 1971 (Lok Sabha).— Lok Sabha was dissolved and 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. This seat, which had been lost by the Congress to an independent candidate, was recaptured by the Congress candidate. Besides independents, the parties contested the election were, the Congress (presided over by Babu Jagjivan Ram), the Vishal Haryana Party and the Republican Party (K).

General Elections of 1977 (Lok Sabha).— 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 and Hathin of Faridabad district and Ferozpur Jhirka, Nuh and Taoru of Gurgaon district, was formed. The seat was won by a candidate of newly created party (Janata Party). Besides 4 independents, candidates belonging to Janata Party, the Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India (M) contested the election. Out of 4,17,485 total valid polled votes, Janata Party candidate got 1,84,946.

Mid-Term Elections to Lok Sabha, 1980.— The Lok Sabha was dissolved and mid-term elections were held in January, 1980. The extent of constituency covered the 6 assembly constituencies (Faridabad, Meola Maharajpur, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur and Hathin) of the present Faridabad district and 3 assembly constituencies (Ferozpur Jhirka, Nuh and Taoru) of present Gurgaon district. The political parties— the Congress (I), the Janata Party, the Republican Party (K) and J. P. (S) contested the elections. Total number of votes (valid) polled in the elections was 4,40,853. Out of which 1,51,665 votes were secured by the candidate of the Congress Party. Independents also tried their luck.

The General Elections of 1984 (Lok Sabha).— The General Elections were held in December, 1984 after usual term of 5 years. No change was made in the constituency. The Congress (I) and the Congress (J) were the main parties. Total number of valid votes polled in the constituency were 5,28,050. The Congress candidate won the seat with the valid votes polled (2,85,214). The independents secured 91,993 valid votes.

General Elections of 1989 (Lok Sabha).— The General Elections were held in 1989.¹ The contesting parties were—Congress (I), Janata Dal,

1. General Elections of 1991 for Lok Sabha were held in June, 1991. The Congress (I) won the seat.

Bahujan Samaj Party, Doordarshi Party and Lok Dal. Out of total valid votes (6,99,932), the Congress (I) won the seat by getting 4,04,546 valid votes polled.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

The 1st General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha were held in 1952 and during these elections Palwal, Hasanpur and Ballabgarh were single-member constituencies from the present district. All the constituencies returned Congress candidates. The Indian National Congress, the Zamindara Party, the Socialist Party and the Depressed Classes League besides Independents fielded their candidates.

During the Second General Elections (1957) Palwal was a double-member constituency while the Hasanpur was a single-member constituency. Ballabgarh constituency was abolished in the re-adjustments of the other constituencies. The Congress candidates were returned from all the seats. The candidates in the election fray belonged to the Indian National Congress, Praja Socialist Party, Communist Party of India and Bharatiya Jan Sangh. The independents also fought the elections.

In 1961, the Parliament decided to abolish the two-member constituency by passing an Act. 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 Elections of 1962. The constituencies of Palwal and Ballabgarh returned Congress candidates while the Hasanpur constituency returned the independent candidate.

The Indian National Congress, Communist Party of India, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Republican Party and Swatantra Party participated in the elections.

Haryana Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1967.— Before the General Elections were held in 1967, the new state of Haryana with uni-cameral legislature had come into existence on November 1, 1966. Therefore, this time elections from the then district were held to Haryana Vidhan Sabha instead of Punjab Vidhan Sabha. Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Hathin assembly constituencies returned the Congress candidates while the Palwal and Hasanpur constituencies returned the independents.

Mid-Term Elections of 1968.— 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. The Congress candidates were returned from

Faridabad, Palwal, Hasanpur and Ballabgarh constituencies while Hathin seat was won by an independent candidate. The Vishal Haryana Party entered the political arena; other political parties were same as entered the last assembly elections.

The General Elections of 1972.—Haryana Vidhan Sabha was again dissolved and the General Elections were held in March, 1972. No change was made in the limits and number of constituencies. Ballabgarh and Hasanpur constituencies returned the Congress candidates; the Palwal seat was won by the candidates of Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha and the Independent candidates won the Faridabad and Hathin seats. The Congress (Presided by Babu Jagjivan Ram Ji), Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Communist Party of India, Vishal Haryana Party and Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha contested the elections.

The General Elections of 1977.—The General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha were held in June, 1977. As a result of delimitation of constituencies in 1974, Meola Maharajpur constituency was created. Faridabad, Meola Maharajpur, Palwal, Hasanpur (SC) and Hathin returned candidates of newly created Janata Party which was formed by constituents of Congress (O), Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal and Socialist Party, while Ballabgarh seat was won by an independent. The political parties contested the elections were: the Janata Party, Indian National Congress, Communist Party of India, Vishal Haryana Party, Republican Party of India and Republican Party of India (K).

The General Elections of 1982.—During these elections, there was no change in the number of assembly constituencies. There were constituencies—Faridabad, Meola Maharajpur, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur and Hathin. Other details pertaining to valid votes polled and total votes of the constituencies were as follows:

Name of the Assembly Constituency	Winning party	Valid votes polled by candidate	Total valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
1. Faridabad	Congress (I)	34,983	70,728
2. Meola Maharajpur	Lok Dal	39,008	62,524
3. Ballabgarh	Independent candidate	25,079	64,075
4. Palwal	Congress (I)	23,463	55,888
5. Hasanpur	Lok Dal	21,259	53,311
6. Hathin	Janata Party	12,828	51,712

The Bharatiya Janata Party and the Communist Party of India fielded their candidates but could not get success in the elections.

The General Elections of 1987.—The General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha were held in June, 1987. No change in the number of constituencies was made in the elections. There were 6 constituencies, namely; Faridabad, Meola Maharajpur, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur and Hathin. More details regarding winning party candidates on the respective seats are as under :

Assembly seats	Winning party candidate	Valid votes polled by the candidate	Total votes
1. Faridabad	Bharatiya Janata Party	43,475	98,370
2. Meola Maharajpur	Congress (I)	37,448	87,669
3. Ballabgarh	Lok Dal	37,882	75,328
4. Palwal	Lok Dal	30,602	69,691
5. Hasanpur	Lok Dal	28,371	62,215
6. Hathin	Lok Dal	17,260	62,247

The political parties, viz. the Lok Dal (A), Janata Party, CPI(M), Congress (J) Bhalla Group and Congress (S) also put up their candidates but could not win any seat.¹

General Elections to Haryana uni-cameral legislature were held in June, 1991. But for Palwal seat, all seats were won by the Congress (I) candidates. The Palwal Assembly constituency returned the candidate of the Haryana Vikas Party.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Indian National Congress Party is a legacy of Freedom Movement period. The Indian National Congress and Zamindara Party contested the 1st General Elections of 1952 to Lok Sabha. The Congress candidate won the elections. In the elections of 1957, Zamindara Party disappeared and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh appeared on the scene but this seat was also won by the Indian National Congress.

¹ The General Elections to Vidhan Sabha were held in June, 1991; hence the information is beyond reference year (March 31, 1991.)

During the elections of 1962, besides the Congress Party and Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Republican Party came on the scene. But the seat was retained by the Congress Party. In the Elections of 1967, Communist Party of India and Communist Party of India (M) appeared on the scene in addition to the political parties which contested the elections of 1962. None party could win the elections. An independent candidate snatched the seat.

Lok Sabha was dissolved and General Elections were held in March, 1971, about a year ahead of the normal schedule. The Indian National Congress (presided by Shri Jagjivan Ram ji), Republican Party (K) and the Vishal Haryana Party contested the elections but this seat, which had been lost by the Congress to an independent candidate, was re-captured by the Congress candidate. At the time of General Elections of 1977, 4 political parties (Congress-O, Bharatiya Jan Sangh; Bharatiya Lok Dal and Socialist Party) merged themselves and formed a new party i.e. the Janata Party. The newly created Party won the election. The other parties in the political fray were : Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India. The Vishal Haryana Party being a regional party disappeared from the scene during the elections in this constituency.

At the time of General Elections of 1980, the Congress (I) won the seat. The other parties, Janata Party and Janata Dal left the political arena without success.

During the Lok Sabha elections, the Bahujan Samaj Party, J.P. (S), Congress (J), Doordarshi Party and L.D. (Bahuguna) made their appearance without success. In the next General Elections (1984) only Congress (I) and the Congress (J) had fielded their candidates but other parties stayed away. This parliamentary seat at the time of 1989 General Elections was won by the Congress (I). Only Janata Dal and Bahujan Samaj Party unsuccessfully contested the elections. The Janata Dal got 39 per cent votes whereas BSP played a poor game by achieving 0.96 per cent votes.

Besides the Congress (I), BJP, Janata Dal, BSP, Doordarshi Party and Lok Dal (B) contested the elections. The Congress candidate won the seat.

The position of the political parties in respect of the assembly elections was not different from the parliamentary elections. To some extent parliamentary elections and assembly elections were held simultaneously.

Besides Indian National Congress and Zamindara Party, Socialist Party and Depressed Classes League contested the elections (Assembly) of 1952 whereas in the next elections (1957) new parties, namely; Praja Socialist Party, Bharatiya Jan Sangh and Communist Party of India appeared on the scene. On the other hand Zamindara Party and Depressed Classes League could not make their appearance again.

During the third General elections (1962), new parties such as Republican Party and Swatantra Party contested the elections without success. After 5 years the General elections were held in 1967 but no change was in the number of political parties which appeared in the last elections. Even in 1968, the mid-term elections were contested by the same parties; only a regional party (the Vishal Haryana Party) appeared on the scene, but in this area the new party could not make much success.

Before the General Elections of 1972, the Congress Party (Presided by Babu Jagjivan Ram ji) came on the election front. Another new party was Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha which contested the elections and won the Palwal Assembly seat.

There was no change in the number of political parties for the General Elections of 1977. During these elections, by clubbing the four political parties, Janata Party came into existence and 5 assembly seats of Faridabad district were won by this party.

For the General Elections of 1982, no new regional party raised head on the electoral front. But many new political parties, namely : Lok Dal, Lok Dal (A), Congress (J) Bhalla Group and Congress came to forefront to contest the elections. The Lok Dal bagged 4 seats of the district.

During 1991 General Elections, new political parties such as Doordarshi Party, BSP and Haryana Vikas Party contested the elections. But for Palwal seat, all Assembly seats were won by the Congress Party.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

The role of the voluntary social service organizations carries very much significance in the modern times. Social service through the voluntary organizations has an old tradition behind it. In the olden period, their financial position was not on sound footing. Now the Government and the people helped these institutions with each and every means.

A brief account of the important social service organizations is given below :

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 arranges money donations for flood and earthquake victims, national defence, Seva Samiti, institutions for the blood 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. The club donates 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. Piaoos 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 Noelam Chowk for the convenience of the public. An open air theatre with a capacity of 2,500 persons has been constructed. It is available to the public at a nominal rent for cultural performances like dance, drama and music.

Subscriptions and donations constitute the income of the club. After meeting its normal expenses, 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.—The club was established at Faridabad in 1963. It has a direct link with the Lions International with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois, United States of America¹. As 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 which 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 books on all subjects. The books are issued to the members at the rate of two books per member. 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. 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

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'.

pair of shoes. This costs the club Rs. 4,500 a year. A Free Eye Examination/Operation and Relief 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 subscriptions 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 folkdance, 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, 1975, another Lions Club was started at Ballabgarh by the Faridabad Club.

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 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. 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' 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 achievements are as follows :—

- (i) A trade fair was organized in 1976;
- (ii) One day international cricket match was sponsored;
- (iii) Nearly 15 lakh trees were planted in and around the factory area and entire Delhi-Mathura Road;
- (iv) The association contributes to the Nahar Singh Stadium, Faridabad yearly for its maintenance. It also organizes family planning camps and donates liberally for other humanitarian grounds; and
- (v) A sum of Rs. 2.25 lakh was donated for cataract free-eye operations.

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 were constructed. 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.

Seva Samiti is a registered body. It maintains a voluntary force of 240 members and it receives public donations, rent from own shopping complex, sales of wood at the cremation ground. It also renders the services at : (i) cremation ground, (ii) charitable dispensaries, (iii) reading rooms; (iv) knitting cum embroidery and tailoring centres, (v) *pios*, (vi) annual free-eye operation camps, (vii) volunteers for maintenance of law and order in the *melas* held locally and out of state/district like Kumbh, solar eclipse, national defence.

The Samiti has its own buildings and well-equipped dispensaries; it makes arrangements for annual free eye operation camps wherein about 100 indoor patients are operated upon for intra-ocular and extra-ocular surgery. About 4,000 patients are also examined for eye ailments. In dispensaries, about 250 patients get medicines free of cost daily. The amount spent during 1991 was Rs. 7,56,492.

Sri Shakti Sewa Dal.—A few young volunteers started this organization in 1959 with the aim to serve the people by holding reading rooms, exercise centre and by setting up *pios* in the *melas*. This body was registered in 1967-68. Later on Faridabad Complex Authority gave land for charitable hospital and cremation ground on reasonable rates. In 1980, the organization started a dharamshala with the help of charity received from Faridabad area.

The aims and objectives are to help the people by way of volunteer service in different situations like charitable hospitals, to organize free eye-camps and blood donation camps and to maintain cremation grounds. The total number of members as on March 31, 1991 was 107. The rate of annual subscription for each member was Rs. 12 and for life-membership, a member had to subscribe Rs. 251.

As many as 130 patients get treatment in the charitable hospitals. A cremation ground is also maintained by this organization. Besides, a library and reading room have been set up in Market No. 1 at Faridabad. It has been holding free eye camps since 1982 with help of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Eye Hospital, New Delhi. It also holds blood donation camps under the guidance of Red Cross Society, New Delhi. It also cremates unclaimed dead bodies.

District Red Cross Society, Faridabad.—This body is affiliated to the Haryana State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Red Cross is an international organization embodying the ideal of help to the

needy and is free from religious, sectarian and political affiliation. Its activities are directed mainly towards the improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of sufferings. These include an extensive sphere of social service like hospital, 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, immunization, training of doctors, lady health visitors, midwives, nurses, *dai*, 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 consists of official and non-official members with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman. The society has two types of members, i.e. annual associates and life members.

The society collects funds by holding Lucky Bag Draws and arranging variety shows, Red Cross fets and *melas*. Membership subscriptions donations are also received. The society is running two maternity and child welfare centres at Hodal and Palwal; one Family Planning Centre at Hodal and trained *Dai* centres at Sarai Khawaja and Tilpat. It spends a lot of money for the supply of medicines to the poor patients at different hospitals. It holds four to five free eye operation camps every year in the rural areas of the district. Baby shows are arranged where prizes are awarded to healthy babies. It holds seminars and camps to publicise its aims and objects and to mobilise public support. It makes use of ambulance of St. John Ambulance Association for carrying patients from their houses in the towns and villages to hospitals. Besides, it arranges first-aid training classes. It also distributes clothes, milk and medicines in the areas of district affected by the floods.

HARYANA STATE COUNCIL FOR CHILD WELFARE, FARIDABAD

Haryana State Council for Child Welfare is a registered voluntary agency with its branches in all the districts of the State known as District Council for Child Welfare. Faridabad Branch, like other branch councils, has been organising various child welfare activities since 1979.

The District Council is doing a lot in promoting the child welfare activities. It follows the rules, regulations and pattern of the State Council, which is based in accordance with the priorities and pledges

made by Economic Planners & Social Engineers. The child welfare today not only implies looking after the child deprived of normal life but making provision for and creating conditions conducive for physical, social, intellectual and emotional growth of the normal children. In fact the concept of child welfare had undergone a change in the sense that child welfare is not meant to cover the needy and backward child but normal children as well. New scientific techniques have been introduced to meet the heavy demands of a complicated society, the sphere and jurisdiction of the services have been widened to cover the uncovered areas.

Council headquarters at Chandigarh is headed by the Governor of the State and the Deputy Commissioner heads the district level organization.

Faridabad Council.—Aims and functions are as below :

1. To manage and administer the funds to the District Council;
2. To initiate, undertake and aid directly or indirectly for the furtherance of child welfare in the district;
3. To support where possible and guide the progress of any approved scheme of child welfare which is already in existence in the district;
4. To undertake scheme in the district on selected aspects of child welfare work;
5. To disseminate knowledge and information and to educate public opinion of child welfare work;
6. To acquire any movable or immovable property and any right and privilege necessary or convenient for the purpose of the District Council;
7. To erect, construct, maintain and alter any building necessary for convenience for the purpose of the District Council ;
8. To take all necessary action for administration, development, improvement of all property movable or immovable;
9. To co-operate with the Haryana State Council in the work of the State Council;
10. To bring about improvement in the welfare of the children in the homes, schools and in other institutions;
11. To do all other such acts as are incidental to or helpful in the attainment of the object stated above.

The achievements of the Council are as follows :—

Balwadis.—District Council for Child Welfare, Faridabad is running five *balwadis* as below :—

S. No.	Location	Beneficiaries
1.	Ajronda	42
2.	Kheri Kalan	46
3.	Seekri	45
4.	Tilpat	40
5.	PSP	52

It is through the *balwadis*, children in rural areas are looked after with the basic services, health and nutrition. The learning through play is an essential feature of the *balwadis*. It also provides services against communicable diseases.

Children's Day is observed in all *balwadis*.

Creches.—District Council is running 14 creches for working and ailing mothers in the district. Medical check-up is done weekly in the following centres and nutrition is provided @ 65 paise to each child:—

S. No.	Location	Beneficiaries
		25
(i)	Anangpur	27
(ii)	Anangpur-II	30
(iii)	Ballabgarh-I	22
(iv)	Ballabgarh-II	34
(v)	Ajronda	25
(vi)	Faridabad	30
(vii)	Kheri Kalan	29
(viii)	Nauchauli	32
(ix)	Palwal	25
(x)	Seekari	27
(xi)	Tigaon	25
(xii)	PSP-I	22
(xiii)	PSP-II	32
(xiv)	PSP-III	

The *halseikas* are advised to form parents' association. All the day-care centres are provided water for the benefit of children and all the children irrespective of their caste, creed and colour take water from the same pot.

Supervised Home Work Classes.—Eight supervised home work classes are being run in the district. These classes provide a place equipped with the aids like text books and books of general reading. But of these, one is for the children of defence personnel. The beneficiaries are given below :—

S. No.	Location	Beneficiaries
(i)	Ajronda	21
(ii)	Ballabgarh	25
(iii)	Kheri Kalan	18
(iv)	Seekri	27
(v)	PSP	33
(vi)	Tilpat	28
(vii)	PSP-II	27
(viii)	Dhauj (Def. personnel)	22

Evening Play Centres.—There are 12 evening play centres functioning in urban and rural areas which are supplied with indoor and outdoor equipment and furniture. The details are as under :

S. No.	Location	Beneficiaries
(i)	Bal Bhawan	100
(ii)	Ajronda	45
(iii)	Anangpur	20
(iv)	Anangpur-II	27
(v)	Ballabgarh	62
(vi)	Faridabad	58
(vii)	Kheri Kalan	45
(viii)	Nauchauli	47
(ix)	Seekri	55
(x)	Palwal	61
(xi)	Tilpat	45
(xii)	Tigaon	57
(xiii)	Kheri Kalan-II	59

Children Libraries.—Seven libraries are functioning at the following places where books of children on various subjects are kept :—

S. No.	Location	Beneficiaries
1.	Arjonda	65
2.	Ballabgarh	74
3.	Kheri Kalan	73
4.	Seekri	70
5.	Tilpat	48
6.	PSP	86
7.	Bal Bhawan (library)	150

Anganwadi Training Centre.—District Council for Child Welfare is also running a AWTC since 1982. Almost 22 job training courses, 24 refresher courses and 9 pre-school education courses for helpers and *anganwadis* work have been conducted so far.

Bal Bhawan.—District Council for Child Welfare has constructed a Bal Bhawan and it was inaugurated by Honourable Governor of Haryana on 8-1-1990. The hobby classes like physical activity—boxing, yoga, judo, karate, dance, music, painting and computer have been started for all round development of the children.

Counselling Centre for Drug Addicts.—Counselling centre for drug addicts has been functioning since 13-3-1989 under grant-in-aid Programme (Ministry of Human Resources Development). Centre has registered 1,250 cases of different addiction. The addiction details are given below :—

Category	Cases
Opium	655
Alcohol	918
Smack	147
Cannabis	130

Out of above said cases, 441 cases have been detoxified.

Children's Day Celebration.—District Council for Child Welfare, Faridabad organised a Bal Mela. The following programmes were conducted.

S. No.	Items
1.	Painting Competition
2.	Baby Show
3.	Judo
4.	Karate
5.	Boxing
6.	Lucky-Dip

As far as 5,000 children participated and attended the Bal Mela. It was really a colourful programme to see such a number of children participating in Bal Mela.

All the children who attended the Bal Mela were distributed the fruit. The last item of Bal Mela was the Lucky-Dip. Attractive items were kept as the following prizes :—

1. TVS Express 35 (Moped)
2. Juicer-Mixer-Grinder
3. Bi-Cycle
4. Table Fan
5. Dinner Set
6. Gas Stove
7. Tea Set
8. Clock

Bhatia Sewak Samaj, Faridabad.—The Bhatia Sewak Samaj, Faridabad was founded in 1964. The Samaj is presently running 2 schools which have a strength of about 1,000 pupils. A Dharamshala is also being run by it. Blood donation camps and polio and eye camps are also being organized. The volunteers of the Samaj are always ready to take up any assignment.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The literate-persons and intelligentsia depend upon papers and periodicals published outside the district. The educated class prefers to English dailies. The dailies of English and Hindi also feed their readers with news, political views and comments in addition to general reading like short stories, biographies and poems.

The *Bharat Darshan* (Weekly) is published in Hindi from Palwal.

CHAPTER—XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

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 area, particularly on the industrial side. The complex which had been put under the charge of the Chief Administrator comprises the area earlier covered by the municipalities of Ballabgarh, Faridabad old and Faridabad township and 17 villages.

As per Census of 1991, the population of the complex is 6,13,828 (males 3,40,341 and females—2,73,487).

BALLABGARH

Location.—Ballabgarh is the headquarters of the sub-division and tahsil of the same name in the 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 and 34.5 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.

Historical background.—As per legend, the town was founded by Ballab Singh, the son of a poverty-stricken cultivator. His mother as usual carried a few pieces of dry bread and onions as a mid-day repast for her husband who was tilling a tiny patch. She put down the child whom she had also carried in her lap in shade of 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; Ballab Singh struck a great fortune when two mules laden with gold *mohars* strayed into the farms. 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 name Ballabgarh is a corruption of Balramagrah, 'the fort of Balram', a Jat Chief who held the surrounding country under Surajmal

of erstwhile Bharatpur state of Rajasthan and built the fort and palace¹. In 1775, the estate was transferred by the Delhi emperor to Ajit Singh whose son Bahadur Singh was recognised in 1803 as Chief. According to another version, the fort was built by Raja of Bharatpur who took a fancy to the site when visiting a nearby village. The township outside the fort precinct was laid out by Raja Bahadur Singh of Ballabgarh². It still bears the trace of his careful planning, quadrangular market places, wells at crossroads and a large garden which he named Dilkhusa. 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 last of this dynasty was king Nahar Singh who was the hero of the great Uprising of 1857 had to lose each and every thing; as the British forfeited his all properties. However, a monument, a Nahar Singh Stadium and Nahar Singh Memorial park have been raised by the municipality 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 are among the important industries set-up in the neighbourhood of the town.

The places of public utility include police station, a post-telegraph, office, telephone exchange, Aggarwal College, artificial insemination centre a veterinary hospital and schools.

FARIDABAD (OLD)

Location .—The town having an altitude of 204 meters, is situated at about 25 kilometers 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) of central railway.

Historical background .—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.³

1. After the death of Ballu on November 29, 1753, the Name of Ballabgarh was changed as Nizamgarh.

2. Punjab Provincial Series Volume-I, 1908, p. 290. (Imperial Gazetteer)

3. The fort and mosque are in ruins but the tank was renovated at a later date.

Among the numerous followers of Surajmal, there was a Ballu Jat of Faridabad, 25 kilometers south of Delhi. He seized a large number of villages in the close proximity of the capital. Safdar Jang Wazir sent an expedition against him on June 3, 1750. He was captured at Shamaspur near Delhi. He was brought with his wrists tied together to Khizarbad, 8 kilometers from Delhi where the wazir along with the Maratha Vakil lay encamped—Safdar Jang handed him over to the Vakil and himself returned to his *haveli*.

Ballu's submission was only a temporary phase. He won over the Maratha Vakil and through him Safdar Jang. In the winter of 1750, he threw up a mud fort, 8 kilometers south of Faridabad, and called it after his own name Ballugarh, also known as Ballabgarh. He set himself as a collector in this area, and was confirmed in the position by Safdar Jang. Slowly and gradually, Ballu extended his depredations farther. In 1752, he ravaged Sikandrabad, 50 kilometers south of Delhi. He dug floors of the houses and fleeced the people of whatever they possessed. Seizing the local tradesmen, he hung them up and flogged them to extort money.

It was in November, 1753, that the Delhi Government took notice of the lawless activities of Ballu. An expedition consisting of 500 Badakhis under Aqibat Mahmud and 2,000 Marathas under, Gangadhar Tatya reinforced by 7,000 soldiers and 30 light guns, was despatched against him by Imad-ul-Mulk, a rival and opponent of Safdar Jang. They besieged Ballabgarh, Ballu sued for peace. He waited upon Aqibat Mahmud, accompanied by his son, Diwan, nine military lieutenants and 250 troopers. The interview was held on November 29, 1753. It was a stormy meeting as Ballu used hot words in the course of discussion. Ballu and his companions were instantly cut, while his soldiers fled away. Ballu's head was displayed on the road near Faridabad.

It came to be the headquarters of a *paragana* which was held in Jagir by the Ballabgarh ruler. Now a days the boundary of Ballabgarh is very adjorcent to that of Faridabad old.

• The places of public utility include post-office, schools, E.S.I. dispensary and a touring talkie.

FARIDABAD TOWNSHIP

Location .—Situated on the Delhi-Mathura National Highway at a distance of about 29 kilometers from Delhi, the new industrial township, Faridabad, has an altitude of 204 meters. 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 kilometers from Faridabad railway station.

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 Ghazikhan district (now in Pakistan), consequent upon the Partition of India in 1947. The control of this township was vested in Faridabad Development Board, which functioned under the authority of the Government of India through the Ministry of Rehabilitation. But in 1957, the control of this township was handed over to the then Punjab Government.

It is divided into 5 residential units known as Neighbour-hoods. These are located around a central Green separate from the Industrial area. The township being essentially an industrial area, a railway siding was laid down right through its entire length so as to be of service to all the industrial units established here. 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. Its industrial output is exported to other countries.

The industries employ various types of artisans and labourers. This is the reason that migration of the people from other areas to Faridabad is maximum. A employment exchange was opened by the Government of India for the benefit of both employers and employees. A branch of the National Productivity Council functions here. Just outside the township, opposite the approach road to Bata Shoe Co. and on the western side of the Delhi-Mathura National Highway, there is a 3-star modern hotel (Holiday Inn) which caters to the board and lodging needs of the industrialists and other visitors. Wayside catering facilities are provided at the state-run Magpie Tourist restaurant situated on the Delhi-Agra road close to the Canal Rest House.

Having kept in view the development of the area, 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 and Ballabgarh besides 17 villages.

The places of public utility include telephone exchange, post-office, commercial banks, schools, an E.S.I. hospital, Sewa Samiti dispensary, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre.

HODAL

Location and population .—Hodal, a small town on the Delhi-Mathura National Highway, has an altitude of 190 meters and lies at a dis-

tance of about 87 kilometers from Delhi and 27 kilometers 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 Delhi-Mathura double track (broad gauge) of the central railway. This place is having the headquarters of sub-tahsil of the same name.

The population of the town as per the Census of 1991 was 25,635. It is class III town.

Historical background .—Legend runs that odes, a gypsy clan, shifted here from western India and they formed a military force of Brahmans, the priests of Pando Ban, to whom this was given as jagir. Fearing that odes might not overpower them, the Jats were invited by Brahmans. The Jats held the sway over the area where they were confirmed by the later Mughals.

The oldest part of the town is on the hill formed by the debris of a still older habitation. Surajmal, Jat Raja of former Bharatpur state, was connected by matrimonial relations with the Jats of Hodal. During his time many grand buildings were erected, a five old *sarais*, a *boali* and a masonry tank, but all these are now in ruins. The shrine of Radha Krishna, situated at about a kilometer from the town and a tank are held in high esteem by the Hindus.

Places of Public utility .—The places of public utility include a post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, veterinary hospital, few schools, commercial banks and a *Braj Mandal College* (now Government College).

PALWAL

Location .—The headquarters of the sub-division and tahsil of the same name and having an altitude of 195 metres, Palwal is situated on the Delhi-Mathura National Highway about 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 central railway.

Population .—The population of the town was 47,328 as per the Census of 1981; it increased to 59,168 as per Census of 1991.

Historical background .—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

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, 1910, p. 248.

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.

The *Imperial Gazetteer of India (Provincial Series) Punjab*, 1908, Volume-I contains an account of the building built during the Mughal period. The details are as under :

"The mosque at Palwal is supported by pillars, which bear traces of Hindu idols defaced in the time of Altmash in 1221. An elegant domed tomb of red sandstone, just outside the town on the Mathura road, is said to have been built by a fakir, who levied an impost for this purpose of one slab on every cart-load of stone which passed from Agra to Delhi for building the fort of Salimgarh".

At the downfall of the Mughal empire, along with surrounding territory, the place was given to General De Boigne as a jagir and after the conquest of Lord Lake to Murtaza Khan of Delhi for 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 Chirag which dates back to A.D. 1661, and was constructed by Saint Roshan Chirag, who levied a tax of one slab of stone from every cart-load 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, post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a few commercial banks, hospitals and regional artificial insemination centre.

HATHIN

Location .—It is located 16 kilometres south-west of Palwal on Palwal-Hathin road. It is headquarters of the tahsil of the same name.

Population .—The population of this town is 7,863 as per 1991 Census. It is class V town.

Historical background .—According to local tradition, the place was founded by a king in the heart of jungle. A number of elephants used to graze in this jungle. Later on, this place was known as Hastin (elephant) and its corrupt form became Hathin.

PLACES OF INTEREST

The tradition seems to be borne out by the discovery of a skelton of an elephant during excavations at Autha, 15 kilometres 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 yielded Painted Grey ware, early and later historic pottery.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Many Painted Grey ware sites have been found in the district. The research scholar, Dharam Pal Singh Punia identified many such sites which are detailed below¹ :

Ahranva .—The village lies 7 kilometres south-west of Palwal. It yielded Painted Grey ware, early historic pottery and late medieval remains. The other finds recovered from the site include beads, balls, decorated dices and figurines of yaksha-vamankas of Kushan period, figurines of elephant belonging to Gupta period and a seal in terracotta, bangles of copper, faience and glass and copper coins of Hegamasa, Sodasa, Brahmanitra, Kota and later Kushans.

Sondh .—It lies 4 km south of Hodal on Nuh-Hodal road. According to local tradition, the village was founded during the Mahabharata period.

Apart from the Painted Grey ware, the place yielded a number of art pieces in stone, viz. image of Vishnu of Kushan period, a bust of female attendant and head of a figure of Gupta period, Vishnu with Ayudhapurses and Vidhyadharayugala of early medieval period. A terracotta female figurine of Gupta period was also recovered.

Chhalmasa .—It lies 20 km south of Ballabgarh on Ballabgarh-Mahana road and situated on the right bank of the Yamuna. According to local tradition, the place is connected with Pandavas. It is also said that Sravan Kumar with his parents stayed here while he was coming from Mathura. The site yielded Painted Grey ware, early historic pottery and late medieval remains.

Tilpat or Tilprashtha .—It lies 5 km east of Faridabad on Faridabad-Tilpat road. It was one of the 5 *prashthas* (villages) which were demanded by the Pandavas and the denial of which by their cousin, Duryodhana, led to the Great Mahabharata war. The place yielded Painted Grey ware and early historic pottery.

Shigram .—The village lies at a distance of about 37 km from Delhi

1. Archaeology of Mahendragarh and Gurgaon Districts, 1976 (MSB).

on Delhi-Mathura highway. It has been included in Faridabad Complex since January 15, 1972.

Here is a temple situated on mound, which according to popular belief, marks the birth place of Surdas, well-known poet of Bhakti Movement of medi-
eval period.

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 up 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 Surdas.

Later he became the great devotee of Lord Krishna. Some sherds of Painted Grey Ware have been recovered on a mound nearby.¹

TOURIST RESORTS

The district has some resorts which attract the tourists from far and wide. The keen interest of the Haryana Government offering facilities and amenities for tourists has opened new vistas in the district for holiday-makers from Delhi and other neighbouring places. The tourist complexes at Suraj Kund, Badkhal at Faridabad and Dabchick (Hodal) make ideal picnic and holiday spots.

The State Government has provided oasis of comfort, relaxation and recreation by creating the above mentioned complexes. These complexes include restaurants and resorts. These also attract the foreign and domestic tourists who motor through the district enroute to the three major tourist centres of India, via Delhi, Agra and Jaipur, popularly known as the Golden Triangle of Indian tourism.

In Faridabad district, the Department of Tourism has developed the following resorts :—

Badkhal Lake .—Nestling amidst rocks to the west of Faridabad old and north-west of Faridabad Township, Badkhal Lake is about 31 kilometres away from Delhi and 3.5 km 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 on one side of the bund while the rock remnants of Aravali Range on the other side presented a lovely back drop. After the Haryana State was formed in 1966, the Government decided to turn the artificial lake into a picnic-cum-holiday resort; accordingly a master plan was formulated in 1967.

The lake is named after the nearby Badkhal village. The name Badkhal is possibly derived from Persian word 'be dakhal' which is suggestive of a place free from any interference.

All tourist facilities are spread across the rocks and ridges surrounding the lake. Standing majestically amidst natural land scape, expansive lush green lawns, terrace gardens, mounds, flowering trees and shrubs that lend a beautiful treatment to the surroundings. It is Haryana's 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 specializing in a different cuisine. The Grey Falcon is equipped with gaa drophonic sound system, latest in sound technology."

A 13-suite motel here provides excellent well-furnished and air-conditioned accommodation. It has also a conference room for 25 persons 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 T.V. A well-equipped kitchen where tourist have culinary facilities, a garage and a room for a personal attendant are attached with each hut.

In 1981, an eight-room motel called 'Garud' was constructed. 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 a paradisaical surroundings near the play-

1. Indian Archaeology, 1969-70, p. 59.

grounds specially made for them. The lake is equally popular with bird watchers for a variety of beautiful birds migrating from Siberia flock here.

A special bus service has been introduced by the Haryana Roadways between Delhi and Badkhal lake so that the common man may reach the place. For the rich persons, the tourist luxury cars are available.

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.

There is a beautiful motel which offers excellent stop-over 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.

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 Delhi-Agra National highway.

Started 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. 'Dream Castle' with six rooms was added to the complex in 1981.

A unique feature of this complex is that the restaurant here is built on stilts. Both Indian and continental food is served here. The architectural beauty of this complex has blended with surroundings to produce an effect of pure aesthetic joy to the tourists.

Suraj Kund Tourist Complex .—Close to Tughlakbad 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. The Tomaras originally settled in Aravalli hills south of Delhi, and are then believed to have

moved to the Suraj Kund area. Undoubtedly the most remarkable Hindu monuments, 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 Department 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 peacock lake from the bed rooms 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 necessary conference facilities to the tourists. A sunbird restaurant offers catering service.

A small putting-green approach and a hole golf course is there for golf enthusiasts. Putters and the services of a golf-expert are provided at Suraj Kund.

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 lawn for picnickers and camping tents are there for the tourists. Camping huts with bath room facilities for tourists are also available.

A new motel named 'Rajhans' was constructed to cater to the rush in tourist traffic at Delhi during ASIAD-82.

Some important details about monuments and places of worship or tourist interest in the rural areas are as under :

Sr. No.	Village	Monument places of worship	Age (Years)	Remarks
1.	Seokri	Minar	330	—
2.	Chandaoli	Chhatri Bihara	100	Fair held annually
3.	Sarai Khawaja	An old Serai	530	—
4.	Rahimpur	Maqbra of Banjaras	330	—
5.	Sultanpur	A historical building of the time of Raja Rodd	630	—
6.	Bhulwana	Minar of Sher Shah Suri's time	—	—
7.	Amarpur	Gol Maqbra	180	—
8.	Sajwari	Maqbra of Peer Sheikh Ahmad	old	—
9.	Kheri Sarai	Ancient historical pillar	Very old	—
10.	Sunahad	Temple Lal Dass	Old	—
11.	Badha	Old temple	130	—
12.	Alapur	Pillar stated to have been erected by Shah Jahan	—	—

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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 which the proprietary rights are divided

Azan-The call of a Muhammadan 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

Barat-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 dakhil-Ejection

Benami-Ostensible

Ber-Plum

Bet-Flood plains-the area with wide strips of alluvial land over which water spread 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 sweet-meat

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

Charas-An intoxicating drug prepared from the flowers hemp

Charpoy-The common Indian bed-stead

Chaupal-Common meeting place in a village

Chhattri-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 cauldron

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
Istamarar jagir-Jagir in perpetuity
Istridhana-Jointure, dower, dowry
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
Janjghar-A building where marriage party stays
Jhanki-A tableaux
Jheel-A lake
Kabaddi-An Indian outdoor game
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
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

Loo-Hot westerly wind
Mahal-Estate
Majholi-A small 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 of 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 per cent of the land revenue paid to Lambardar on the total collections made by him. Since various levies

have been consolidated into landholding tax, the rate of pachotra has been fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax (1973)

Padha-A priest
Pagree-Turban
Pattas-Lease
Pattedar-Holder of land on lease
Payoo-Place where drinking water is served to the passerby
Peera-A stool with small legs
Pipal-*Ficus Religiosa*, the big tree sacred to Hindus
Pravachan-Discourse
Puja-Prayer
Purohit-A family priest
Rasgula-A kind of Bengali sweetmeat made of cheese
Rath-A chariot, a carriage
Rehri-Hand-cart
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-Incharge of Police Station

Thela-Cart

Tulsi-The holy basil (Plant)

Uncha-High

Vald-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

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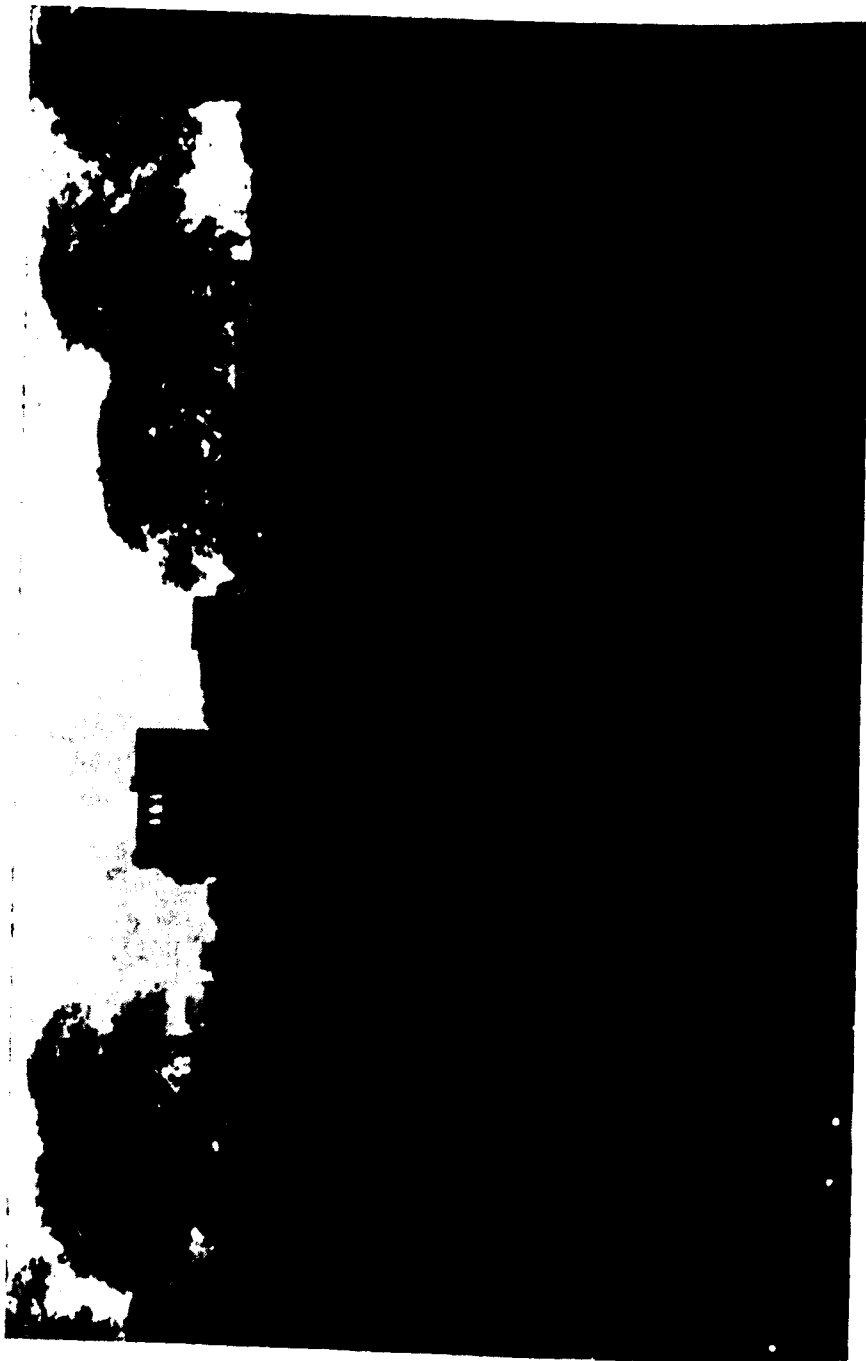
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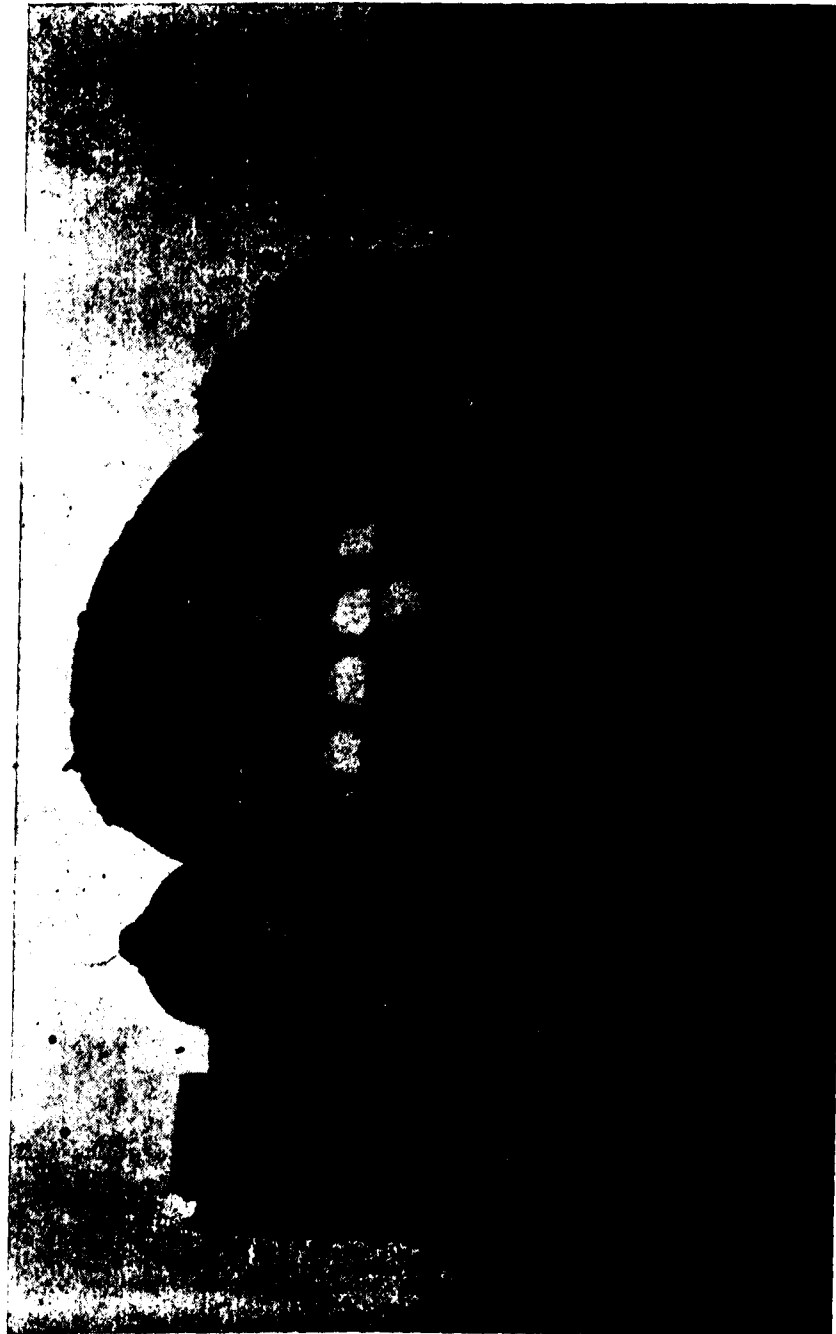




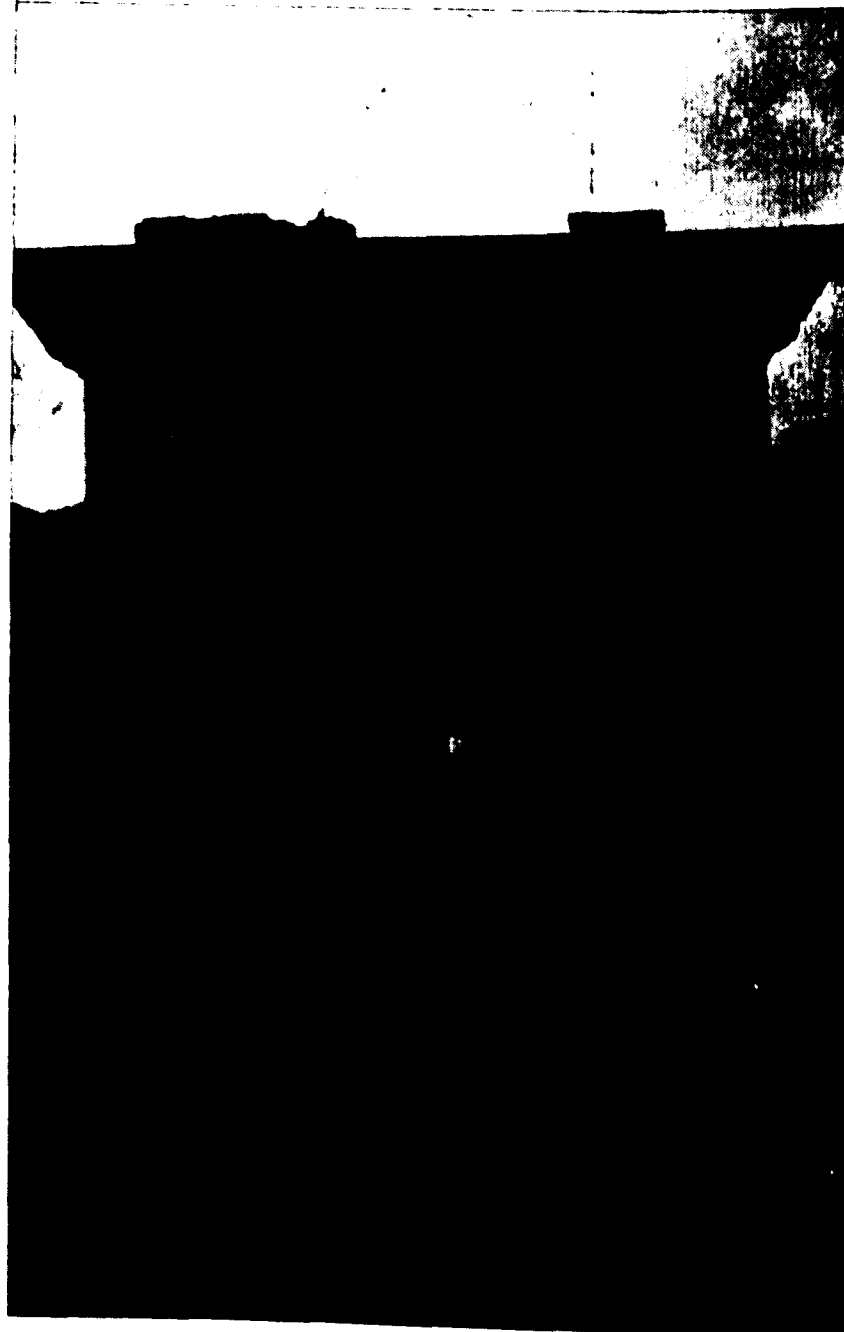
Pachoven Mandir, Palwal



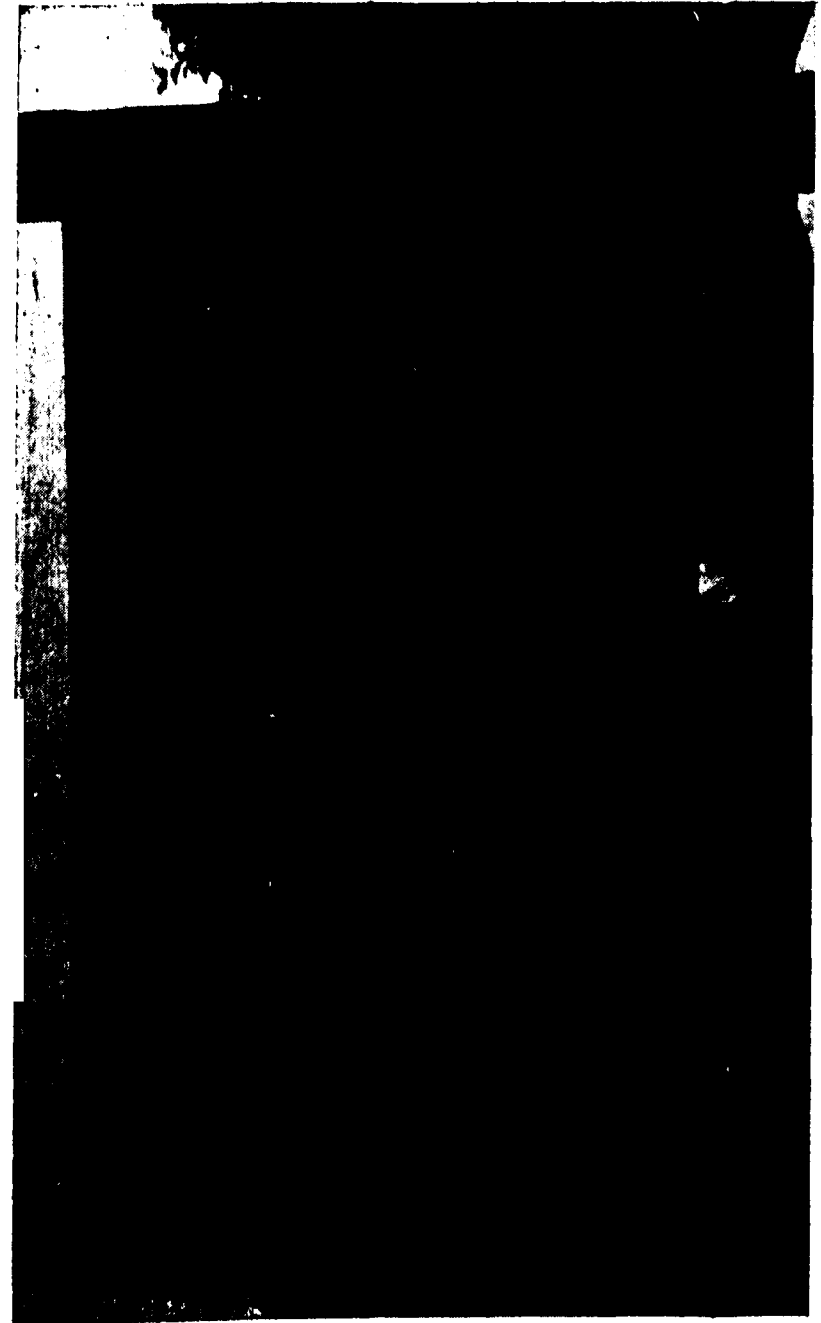
Scene of a Tank of Rani Kishori Bai (Widow of Raja Suraj Mal), Hodal



Historic Building—A scene of Kacheri (कचहरी) Raja Suraj Mal, Hodal



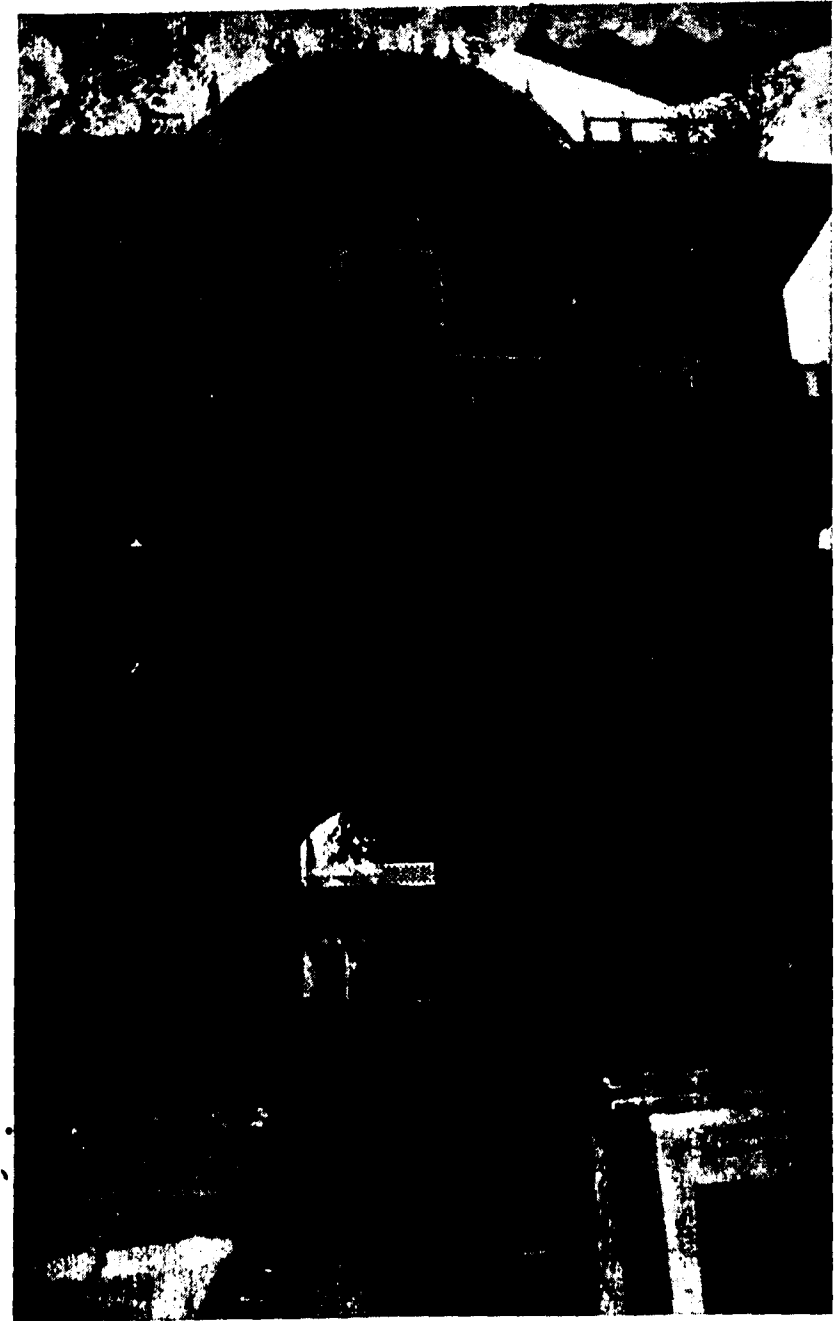
Palace of Raja Suraj Mal at Hodal



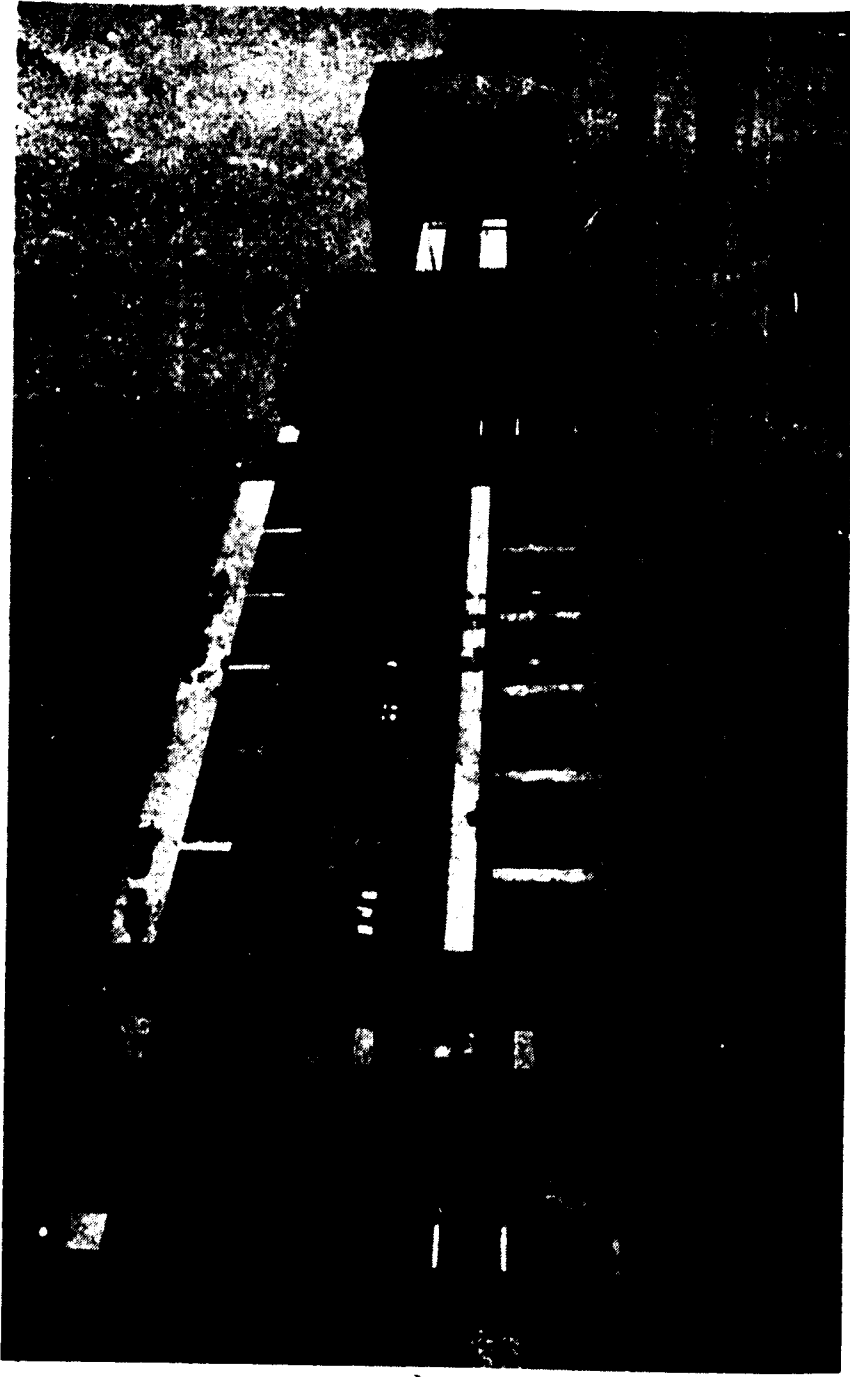
Stone Inscription at Railway Station, Palwal where Mahatma Gandhi was arrested



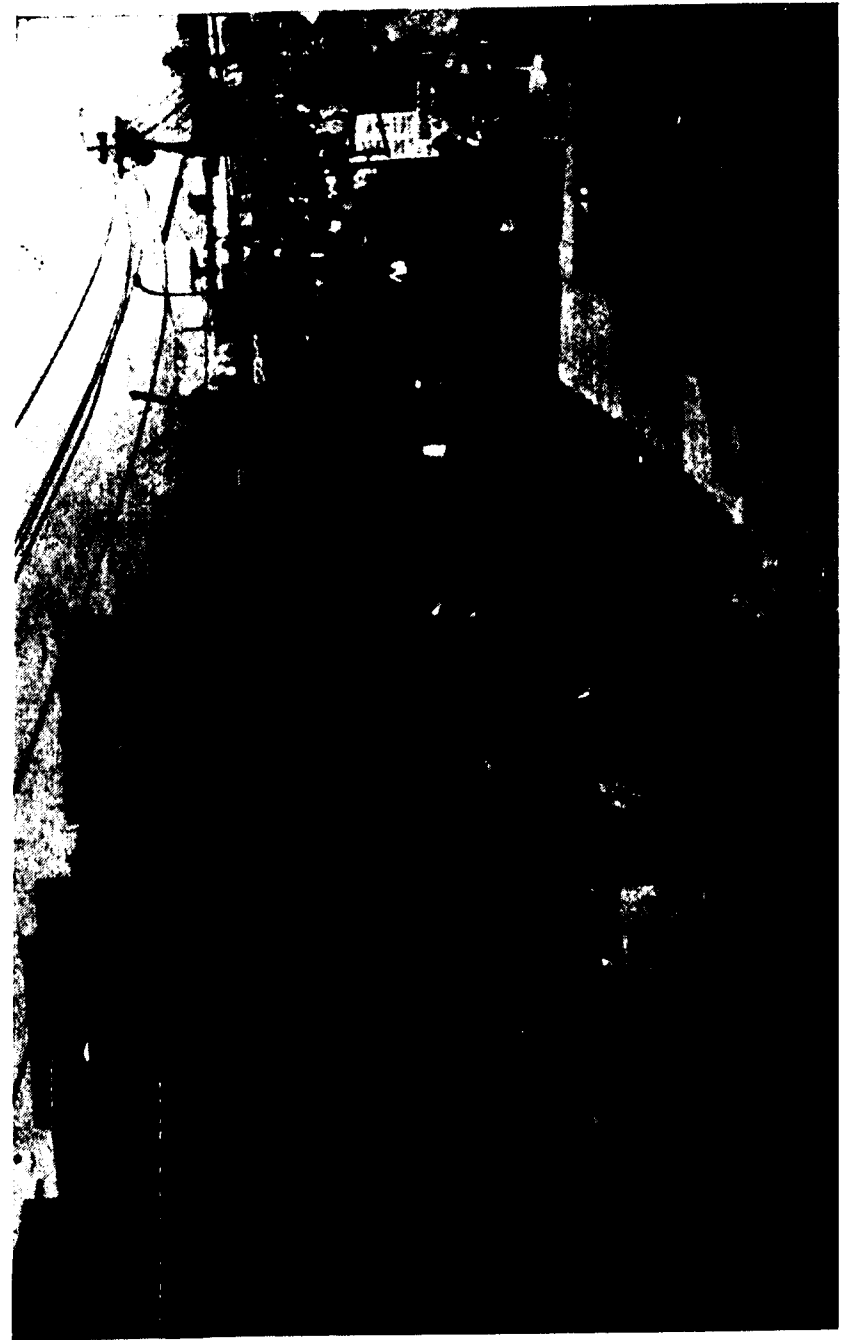
Grain Market, Palwal



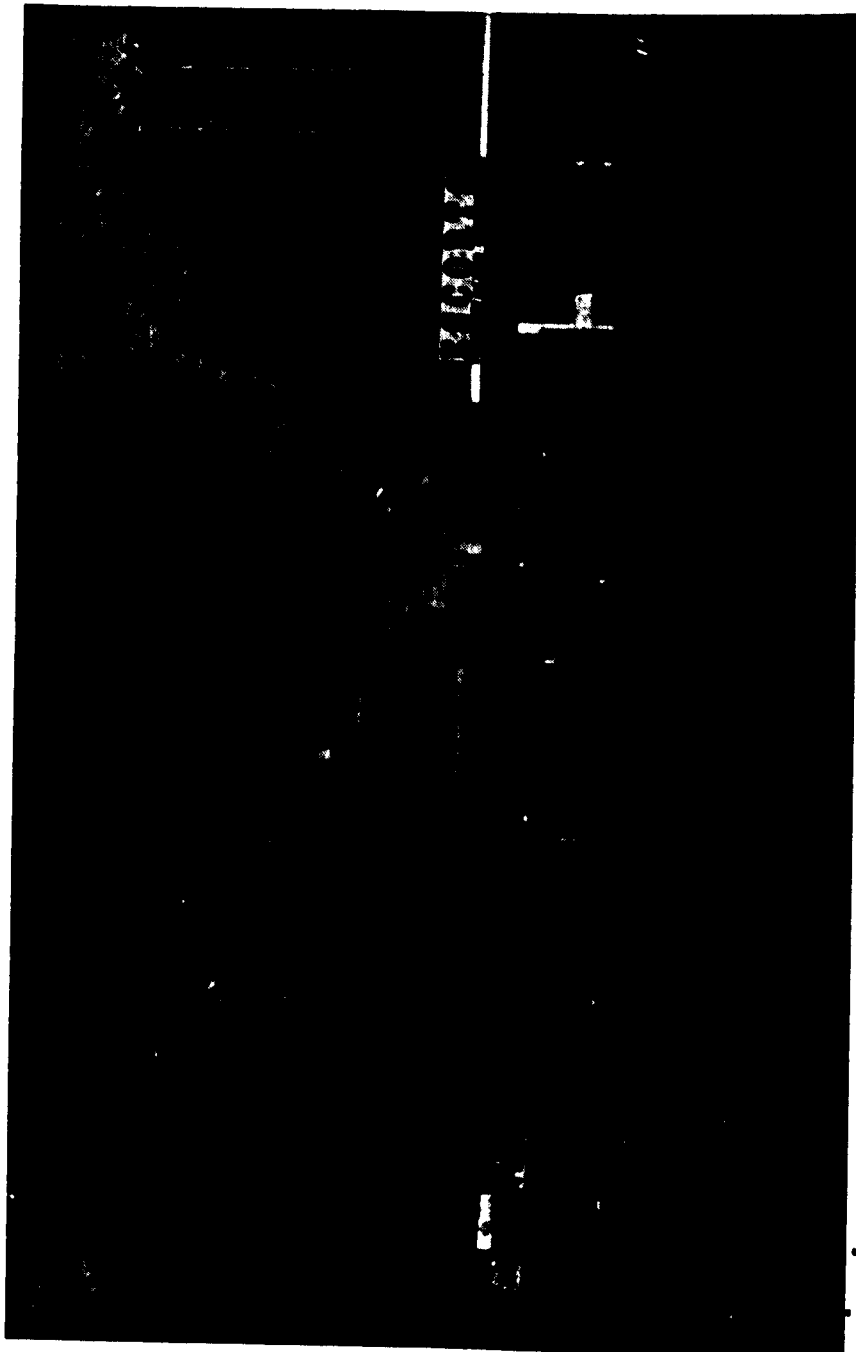
Palace of Raja Nahar Singh, Ballabgarh



Govt. Collage, Faridabad



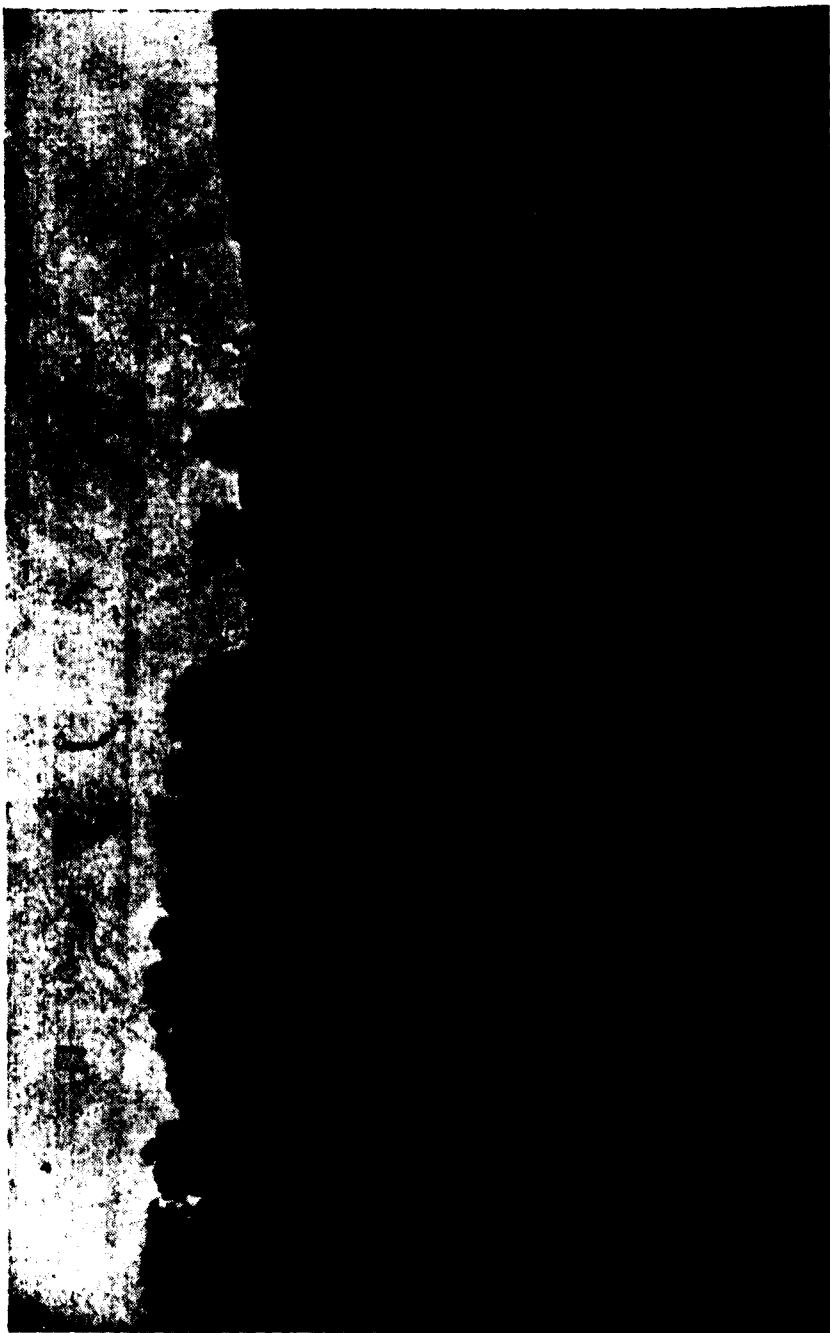
A scene of Market No. 1 N.I.T., Faridabad



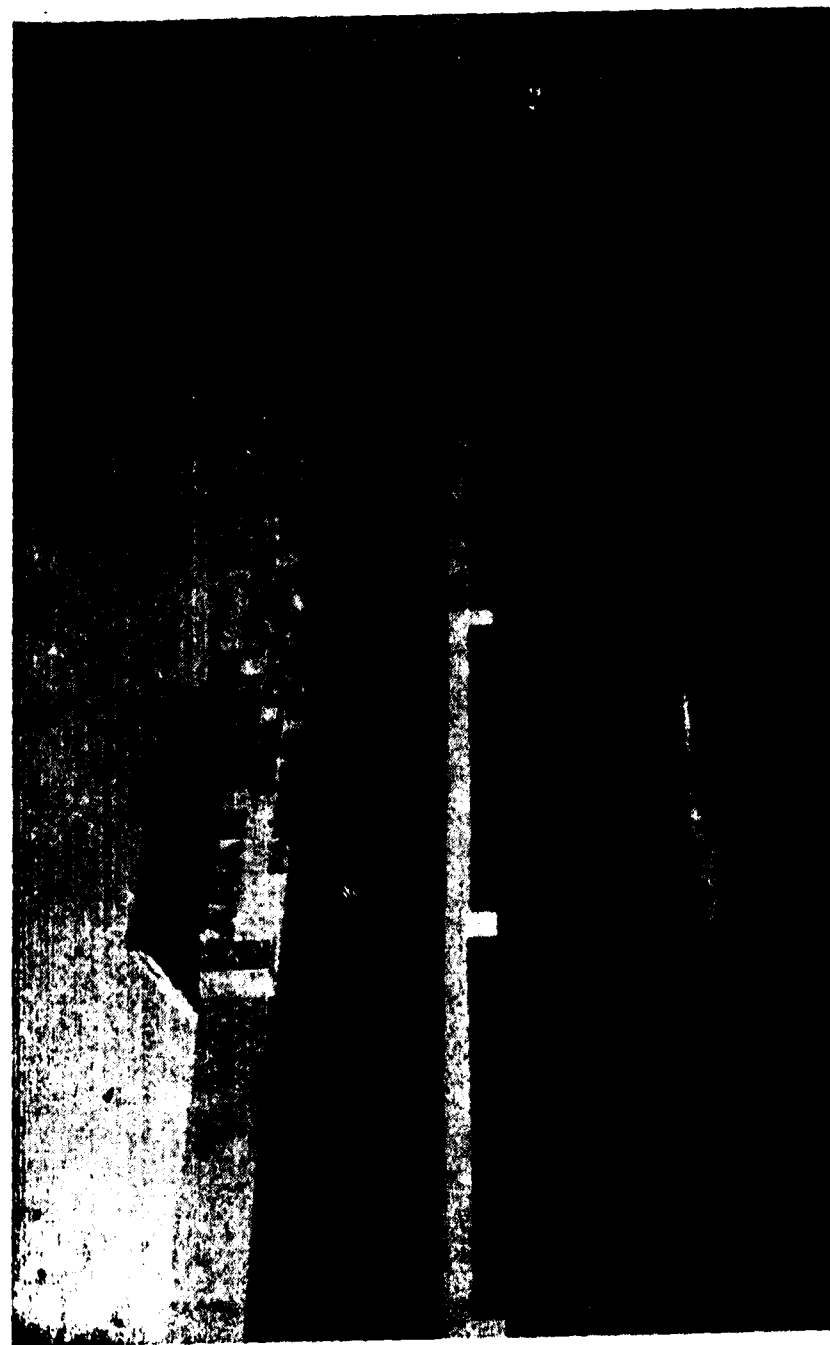
Industrial concern : A scene of Escort Factory



Shahi Zama Masjid, Faridabad

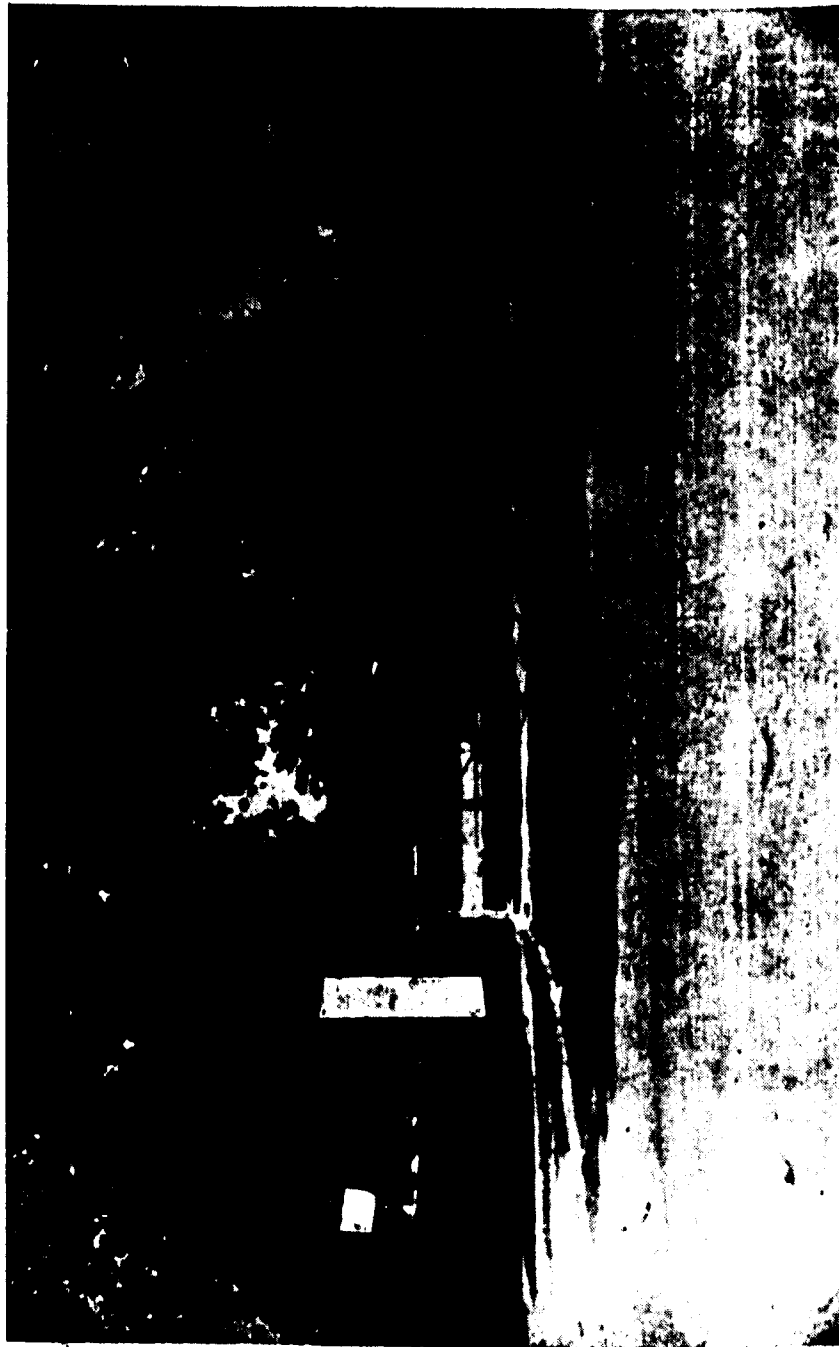


A scene of Suraj Kund



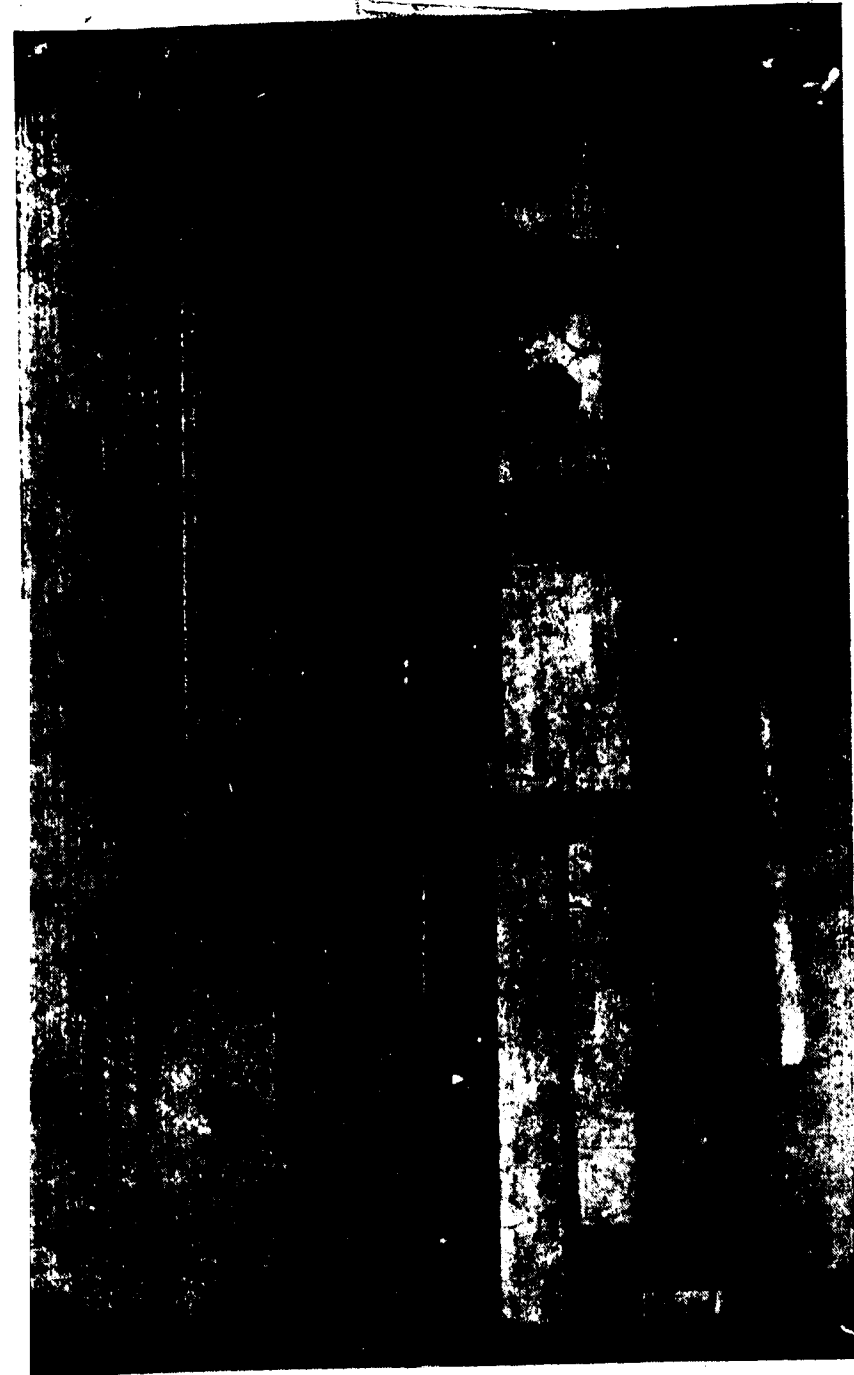
Nahar Singh Cricket Stadium, Faridabad

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B. K. Hospital, Faridabad

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Town Park, Faridabad