

## Chapter VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Many earn their livelihood from professions other than agriculture and industry, mostly from services and sales necessary to maintain a certain standard and way of living. The growth of these occupations depends greatly on economic development. These occupations, both in rural and urban areas, constitute a significant part of the life of the district. These include members of the public and defence services and all those working in the fields of education, medicine, law, engineering and transport. In addition to these fully or partly organized services, there are many engaged in earning a livelihood on a self-employed basis. They often work in shops or in their own houses; some go about hawking their goods or services. In addition, there are a few people who are engaged in domestic services and work as cooks bearers, servants, gardeners and chowkidars.

#### PUBLIC SERVICES

There has been a vast increase in the number of jobs in the public services under the State and Central Governments, as also in Local Bodies and quasi Government organizations after Independence. Before that as development was of a low order in the Bhiwani district, the growth of employment in the public sector was insignificant. After the formation of Haryana and the start of the period of rapid development a sizeable part of the working population was able to get jobs in the public sector. The district of Bhiwani came into existence on December 22, 1972. This was a further impetus. On March 31, 1973, the number of persons employed in public services in administrative departments and offices of the State and Central Governments, quasi Government organizations, and Local Bodies, was 8,568 (7,660 men and 908 women). This number rose to 13,674 (12,155 men and 1,519 women) by March 31, 1975, presenting an increase of 59.6 per cent within two years. By March 31, 1977, the number rose to 14,391<sup>1</sup> (13,205 men and 1,186 women), presenting an increase of 67.6 per cent within four years. It is thus evident that the scope of expansion in public services during the period 1975 to 1977 narrowed down considerably as compared to the previous two years. The women in Bhiwani do not seem interested in public services.

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1 Its break-up was as follows:— State Government 11,322; Central Government 9; Quasi Government 2,356 and Local Bodies 704.

Their number in 1977 came down to 1,186 from 1,519 in 1975, thus recording a decrease of about 22 per cent.

The persons in the employ of Government are given dearness allowance related broadly to the cost of living. Class IV employees are provided with liveries and *chapals*. Loans for the construction of houses under the Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes and for the purchase of vehicles are granted to State Government employees.

In December 1970, Government decided on an *ex-gratia* grant and other facilities for the families of the State Government employees who die while in service. The grant is equivalent to ten times the last monthly emoluments drawn by the deceased employee subject to a minimum of Rs. 5,000 and a maximum of Rs. 15,000. Other facilities include free medical aid, free educational facilities up to the degree level and Government employment to a qualified member of the family besides house rent allowance, or the retention of Government house on the usual rent for a year after the death of the employee.

In March 1974, the State Government sanctioned an advance to Government servants (except class I officers) for the celebration of the marriages of their children. The amount of this advance is 10 months pay or Rs. 1,500 whichever is more subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000. Such an advance bears interest at the rate charged from time to time on an advance taken from the General Provident Fund Account.

Some Government Officers are provided rent-free accommodation. This includes the Deputy Commissioner, all the Sub Divisional Officers (Civil) and all the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in the Bhiwani district. Essential services like the railways, police and medical and public health are usually provided with rent-free residential accommodation. Another such category is jail executive staff.

Since the number of Government owned houses is limited, generally only senior employees are allotted these houses against a deduction of 10 per cent of their pay. Other employees who have not been provided with Government accommodation are being given house rent on the basis of the population of the towns in the district. The rate of house rent admissible at Bhiwani, which has been classified as a class II town, is 7.5 per cent of the pay of a Government employee.

Employees in public services are not restricted from forming associations or unions to safeguard recognised service interests.

## DEFENCE SERVICES

The Jats, Ahirs, Rajputs and Gujars in the Bhiwani district contributed a large number of recruits to the different branches of the defence services during the two world wars. During World War II two Victoria Cross (the highest gallantry award in the British Empire) were awarded to Hav. Chhelu Ram (village Dinod) of Rajput Rifles and Subedar Richhpal Ram (village Barda) of 4th Rajputana Rifles.

A large number of soldiers from the district fought in NEFA, Western and Eastern areas when the Chinese invaded India in 1962 and during Pakistan hostilities in 1948, 1965 and 1971. The following defence personnel received gallantry awards for distinguished services :—

Recipient	Resident of village/ tahsil	Award	Remarks
<b>Jammu and Kashmir Operation, 1948</b>			
Lt. Col. Dharam Singh	Badesra/Bawani Khera	Mahavir Chakra	Alive
Lt. Col. Brijpal Singh	Bapora/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Alive
SM/Hony. Capt. Jug Lal	Fatehgarh/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Alive
Ris/Hony. Capt. Jage Ram	Neemli/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Alive
SM/Hony. Capt. Ishwar Singh	Gudana/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Alive
Hav. Sardar Singh	Achina/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Posthumous
L/Hav. Mehtab Singh	Deosar/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Alive
Naik Sispal Singh	Bamla/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Posthumous
L/Nk. Chuni Singh	Tigrana/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Alive
<b>Chinese Aggression, 1962</b>			
Sub. Nihal Singh	Sui/Bawani Khera	Vir Chakra	Posthumous

Receipient	Resident of village/ tahsil	Award	Remarks
<b>Pakistani Aggression, 1965</b>			
Rifleman Mathan Singh	Bapora/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Posthumous
<b>Chinese Border Action, 1967</b>			
Hav. Lakhmi Chand	Dhanana/Bawani Khera	Vir Chakra	Posthumous
<b>Pakistani Aggression, 1971</b>			
Major Sher Singh	Jhumpa/Loharu	Vir Chakra	Alive
Naik Jai Lal	Garanpura/Bhiwani	Sena Medal	Do
Sub. Lt. R.P. Singh	Tigrana/Bhiwani	Nav Sena Medal	Do
Sqn. Leader A.N. Mehtani	Krishna Colony Bhiwani	Vayu Sena Medal	Do
Hav. Khazan Singh	Kheri Bura/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Do
Hav. Daya Nand Ram	Chandeni/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Posthumous
Major Balbir Singh	Pantawas Khurd/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Alive
Major Jai Bhagwan Singh	Achina/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Do
Naib Risaldar Hawa Singh	Nangal/Bhiwani	Sena Medal	Do
Hav. Jai Lal	Badhara/Dadri	Sena Medal	Do
Hav. Ram Chander	Jawa/Dadri	Sena Medal	Do
Naib Subedar Chhotu Ram	Chandeni/Dadri	Mention-in-Despatches	Alive
L/Naik Ved Parkash	Badesra/Bawani Khera	Mention-in-Despatches	Alive



Recipient	Resident of village/ Tahsil	Award	Remarks
Naik Rameshwar Dayal	Khudana/Dadri	Mention-in- Despatches	Alive
ALD Jaipal Singh	Kitlana/Dadri	Mention-in- Despatches	Alive
Subedar Dharam Pal	Pachgama/Dadri	Sena Medal	Alive
Hav. Amar Singh	Bajina/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Alive ]
Naik Umed Singh (B.S.F.)	Dalawas/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Posthumous

Two hundred and twenty five persons of the district belonging to the armed forces were reported killed or wounded during the Pakistan Aggression of December 1971. The details are :—

Tahsil	Killed	Missing	Wounded	Total
Bhiwani	29	—	27	56
Bawani Khera	7	—	4	11
Loharu	7	—	15	22
Dadri	46	—	90	136
Total :	89	—	136	225

Most of the ex-servicemen belong to agriculturist families. The villages which have maximum number of ex-servicemen are :—

Tahsil	Place Village/Town	Number of ex-servicemen
1	2	3
Bhiwani	Bapora	212
	Tigrana	352
	Dinod	163

1	2	3
	Bamla	167
	Biran	117
	Baganwala	63
	Prem Nagar	145
	Devsar	151
	Kairu	91
	Dhani Mahu	107
	Jui	66
	Lehgan	90
	Mitathal	101
	Bhiwani	217
	Manheru	119
	Miran	108
	Sandwa	122
Dadri	Achina	237
	Baund Kalan	179
	Chhapar	116
	Chirya	141
	Chandeni	141
	Charkhi Dadri	111
	Imlota	102
	Jhojhu Kalan	214

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1	2	3
	Kakrauli Hukmi	107
	Makrana	94
	Misri	118
	Rawaldhi	90
	Ranila	231
	Sanwar	144
	Samashpur	127
	Dhani-Phogat	109
Loharu	Barwas	76
	Bisalwas	29
	Chahar Kalan	54
	Chahar Khurd	38
	Gagarwas	31
	Gothra	45
	Gopalwas	38
	Hariawas	52
Bawani Khera	Baliali	10
	Barsi	14
	Bawani Khera	191
	Dhanana	222
	Kanwari	122

Several concessions, have been granted by the State Government to Armed Forces Personnel and their families, belonging to Haryana, who may

be killed/disabled/missing during various operations in or outside India :—

(A) Ex-gratia Grants

	Officers	Junior Commissioned Officers	Other Ranks
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(a) Personnel reported killed/disabled with 50 per cent disability or above	7,500	4,500	4,000
(b) Personnel with disability between 20 per cent and 50 per cent	3750	2,250	1,500
(c) Personnel taken as prisoner of war by enemy]	A lump sum of Rs. 500 and a further sum of Rs. 60 per minor/dependent child		
(d) Personnel reported missing	A lump sum of Rs. 500 and a further sum of Rs. 60 per minor/dependent child		

A sum of Rs. 1,03,150 was distributed as *ex-gratia* grant to the armed forces personnel and their families in the district during the period January 18, 1974 to March 31, 1977.

(B) Pensions

In addition to the *ex-gratia* grants mentioned above, the families/ personnel concerned are given monthly pensions, as follows, for a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the casualty :—

	Officers	Junior Commissioned Officers	Other Ranks
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(a) Personnel reported killed/disabled with 50 per cent disability or above	250	150	100
(b) Personnel with disability between 20 per cent and 50 per cent	200	125	75



## (C) Educational Grants

(I) The children of the above mentioned categories of personnel are entitled to free education and no fees are charged from them in schools and colleges including professional institutions.

(II) For the education of children/dependents monthly grants at the following scale are given per child/dependent<sup>1</sup> :—

	(Rs.)
(i) At the primary stage	15
(ii) At the Secondary stage	35
(iii) At college (Arts & Science) stage, J.B.T. class and stenography in ITI/Polytechnic Institute. Also to motor mechanic trainees with qualification below matric	75
(iv) Motor Mechanic trainees from ITI/Polytechnic Institute whose minimum academic qualification is matric	100
(v) In the case of technical and professional education	125
(vi) For higher education abroad	350
(vii) The children of deceased armed forces personnel already studying in public schools or getting admission to such schools after the death of their father in action	

Income of widow/ guardian per mensem	Amount of education allowance per mensem
	(Rs.)
Up to Rs. 600	2,400
From Rs. 601 to Rs. 800	1,800
From Rs. 801 to Rs. 1,000	1,200
From Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 1,200	600

1. The expenditure incurred in this behalf is met by the Chief Secretary to Government, Haryana (in the Defence Branch). The Deputy Commissioners are, however, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers.

These grants are allowed in addition to whatever other help the children/dependents may be entitled to in respect of free education, scholarship or other financial assistance especially sanctioned by the Government or an institution.<sup>1</sup>

However, educational concessions are not admissible in cases in which these are already being given by the Government of India. These are as follows :—

- (i) Complete exemption from tuition and other fees (including charges levied for the school bus maintained by school and actual fares paid for the railways pass for students or bus fare as certified by the Head of Institution concerned.)
- (ii) Grants to meet hostel charges in full for those studying in boarding schools and colleges
- (iii) Full cost of uniform where this is compulsory
- (iv) Full cost of books and stationery
- (III) No tuition fee is charged in classes VI to XI (including J.B.T. Classes from the children of serving Armed Forces personnel or Ex-servicemen upto and below the rank of non-commissioned officers and Junior Commissioned Officers drawing pension up to Rs. 100 or who do not possess land more than 5 acres (2.02 hectares).

#### (D) Rewards to the Winner of Gallantry Decorations

The State Government also gives cash rewards and annuity, as shown below, to winners of gallantry awards, viz. Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra, as under :—

Decoration	Reward
(i) Param Vir Chakra	(a) Cash : Rs. 15,000
	(b) Annuity : Rs. 750 for 30 years
	The annuity is given for the life of the serviceman or for the life of his wife/widow (if the decoration is earned posthumously or if the recipient dies before his wife) or for 30 years, whichever is shorter.

1. From January 1971, the above concessions have also been extended to the personnel of the Border Security Force, Territorial Army and the Home Guards Organization belonging to Haryana.

## (ii) Maha Vir Chakra

(a) Cash : Rs. 11,000

(b) Annuity : Rs. 400 for 30 years

The annuity is given for the life of the serviceman or for the life of his wife/widow (if the decoration is earned posthumously or if the recipient dies before his wife) or for 30 years, whichever is shorter.

## (iii) Vir Chakra

(a) Cash : Rs. 4,500

(b) Annuity : Rs. 300 for 30 years

The annuity is given for the life of 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.

To the winners of these awards in future, the Haryana Government has decided to give cash rewards of Rs. 22,500, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 7,000 and annuity of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 400 and Rs. 300 respectively.

The winners of Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Shaurya Chakra and Sena/Vayu Sena/Nav Sena Medal are given cash reward of Rs. 12,000; Rs. 5,000; Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 3,000 respectively without any annuity. It has also been decided to give in future, a cash reward of Rs. 2,000 to the recipient of Mention-in-Despatches without any annuity.

The awardees of Param Vir Chakra and Maha Vir Chakra (Posthumous) of Chinese Aggression 1962, Indo-Pak conflicts of 1965 and 1971 are given monetary grants of Rs. 22,500 whereas winners of Maha Vir Chakra are given Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of agricultural land or urban property. In future, the recipients of Param Vir Chakra and Maha Vir Chakra will be given monetary grant at the rate of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively.

These rewards/annuities are given to the members of the Armed Forces of all ranks belonging to Haryana.<sup>1</sup> These benefits are in addition to other

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1. The personnel of the Border Security Force, Territorial Army and the Home Guards who may be awarded such gallantry decorations have also been made entitled to similar cash rewards and annuity.



*ex-gratia* grants that may be admissible otherwise. In case of more than one gallantary decoration, 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 this portion of the reward/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 is made to the dependent brother(s) and sister(s) provided they were residing with the deceased personnel during his life time and in the case of females, annuity is to be paid till her/their marriage.
- (iv) Where the deceased personnel is survived by his dependent parents only, then parents are given 100 per cent of such grant, etc.

#### EMPLOYMENT CONCESSIONS

Five per cent vacancies in Class I and II posts and 28 per cent of vacancies in Class III and IV posts have been reserved for ex-servicemen. This reservation is utilized in the following order :—

1. (a) Disabled ex-servicemen<sup>1</sup> with disability between 20 per cent to 50 per cent.
- (b) Up to two dependents (this includes wife/widow/dependent sons/daughters) of killed/disabled ex-servicemen with disability 50 per cent and above.
- (c) Other ex-servicemen.
2. Relaxation in educational qualifications and age are also allowed to ex-servicemen for their re-employment in civil positions.

These concessions are also allowed to ex-servicemen by the semi-Government organizations, public sector undertakings and local bodies.

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1. The expression 'disabled ex-servicemen' means ex-servicemen who while serving in the armed forces, were disabled in operations against the enemy or in disturbed areas.

Other concessions/facilities given to ex-servicemen are :

- (a) Reservation of 15 per cent of the plots in the Industrial Area/Industrial Development Colonies for the establishment of industries.
- (b) Allotment of residential and commercial plots to the war widows and disabled soldiers at the reserved price. Payment is received in instalments with a nominal interest of 2 per cent.
- (c) State Government has given additional pension from Defence and Security Relief Fund to the widows and children (up to three children) of servicemen dying in service without being battle casualties, disabled exservicemen whose disability is attributable to service and their children at the following rates from March 1, 1975 :—

(i) Officer's child	Rs. 50 per month up to 20 years
(ii) Junior Commissioned Officer's child	Rs. 40 per month up to 20 years
(iii) Other rank's child	Rs. 30 per month up to 20 years
(iv) Childless widow	Rs. 30 per month up to re-marriage or till life
(v) Childless disabled ex-servicemen	Rs. 30 per month

Up to March 31, 1977, Rs. 79,278 was distributed to 58 families of the Bhiwani district.

Two funds, (1) Post War Services Reconstruction Fund, and (2) Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen have been created by the Government of India for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

**Post War Services Reconstruction Fund.**—This fund was raised during World War II for the benefit of ex-servicemen of and below the rank of non-commissioned officers and their dependents. The money from which the fund had been built was to be used for the collective benefit of those who had served in the ranks or as non-combatants in the Defence Services during World War II or thereafter. The purposes for which the fund is being utilized :—

- (a) Grant of stipends to the sons/wards of beneficiary ex-servicemen



- (b) Medical relief to T.B. and Leprosy patients
- (c) Purchase of sewing machines for widows/wives of beneficiaries and disabled ex-servicemen (in extremely deserving cases)
- (d) Construction and maintenance of Sainik Rest Houses
- (e) Maintenance allowance to destitute ex-servicemen in the Ex-servicemen's Home at Kandaghat/Jullundur
- (f) Maintenance charges of ex-servicemen trainees in the Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkee, Poona
- (g) Grant to Haryanvi students, sons/wards of ex-servicemen studying in Punjab Public School, Nabha
- (h) Maintenance of information rooms attached with District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards
- (i) Grant for re-union of ex-servicemen

**Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen.—**

This fund was created in 1964. The nucleus of the fund consists of contributions from the Government of India from the Defence Budget, the Defence Fund and matching grants made by the State Government. The objects of the fund are :

- (a) to award stipends to ex-servicemen for technical, managerial, vocational or agricultural training at a recognised training institution ;
- (b) to sanction grants or loans to co-operative societies, or other associations of ex-servicemen, for schemes and projects of re-settlement that is to say horticulture, animal husbandry, industry, transport and the like;
- (c) 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;]
- (d) to sanction expenditure on special measures of collective nature for the maintenance of old and destitute ex-servicemen or widows of ex-servicemen;

(e) to grant loans to individual ex-servicemen for starting industries or business undertakings; and

(f) to do all other things to promote measures for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

The income from the fund is being mainly utilised for grant of stipends to ex-servicemen/their dependents and grant of loans to ex-servicemen for their rehabilitation. Ever since the operation of the fund in the State, an attempt has been made to make clear cut demarcation in regard to the benefits to be given to ex-servicemen/their dependents from the Special Fund/Post War Services Reconstruction Fund in order to avoid over-lapping and duplication. Loans are being granted from the Special Fund only. Stipends to ex-servicemen/their dependents eligible under the Special Fund Scheme are also being given from the Special Fund. Dependents with academic qualification of Matric/Higher Secondary for technical, vocational or agricultural education are granted stipends from the Special Fund whereas under matric dependents studying in the I.T.I.s and for general education are given stipends from the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund.

#### EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL

During 1976-77, the number of school teachers in the Bhiwani district was :

	Male		Female		Total	
	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained
High/Higher/Multi-purpose Post Basic Schools	1,700	22	350	3	2,050	25
Middle/Senior Basic Schools	518	—	134	2	652	2
Primary/Junior Basic Schools	913	—	241	—	1,154	—
Total :	3,131	22	725	5	3,856	27

Teachers in high/higher secondary schools were 53.4 per cent of the total number of teachers, whereas in middle/senior basic schools and primary/junior basic schools the percentage was 16.8 and 29.7 respectively. According to qualifications, 26.6 per cent of the teachers were graduates, 73.4 per

cent either matriculates or under matriculates or under graduates. The number of untrained teachers was negligible. The qualification details are :

Qualification	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total
Degree	912	120	1,032	26.6
Inter/Matric/Non-matriculates	2,241	610	2,851	73.4
Total :	3,153	730	3,883	100.0

Women teachers comprised 18.8 per cent of the total number. Social conditions do not encourage unmarried girls particularly to go for work in village schools. Even male teachers tend to reside in nearby urban areas because of the scarcity of suitable residential accommodation and other facilities in the villages. In these circumstances, teachers living away from their place of work cannot make a full impact on the life of the village community.

The pay scales of teachers in private institutions are the same as of the teachers in government institutions. The scales of pay of teaching personnel in the privately managed institutions were revised from December 1, 1967. The additional expenditure is borne by the Government as cent per cent grant-in-aid to the private school managements. Subject to certain restrictions, the Education Department has allowed government school teachers to engage in private tuition which help them to supplement their income. Permission to prepare for various university examinations is freely given. In fact the Education Department offers incentives to teachers to improve their qualifications.

#### ENGINEERING SERVICES

In the past few years, there has been an increasing demand for engineering personnel required for development and national building, including the construction and repairing of canals and *bunds* and sinking of tubewells. Many new electricity distribution units have been set up in the district to extend rural electrification. The emergence of the district in the field of industries and transport has necessitated the commissioning of engineering services for the development of roads and buildings. The following list of offices at the district headquarters and elsewhere indicates the nature and organization of official engineering activity :—

## (I) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## (a) Public Health

1. Public Health Circle, Bhiwani
2. Public Health Division No. 1, Bhiwani
3. Public Health Division No. II, Bhiwani

## (b) Buildings and Roads

1. Buildings and Roads Circle, Bhiwani
2. Provincial Division, Bhiwani
3. Construction Division, Bhiwani
4. Construction Division, Tosham
5. Provincial Division, Charkhi Dadri

(c) Irrigation<sup>1</sup>

1. Bhiwani Irrigation Circle, Bhiwani
2. Bhiwani Irrigation Division, Bhiwani
3. Hisar Division, W.J.C., Hisar
4. Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal West Circle, Rohtak
5. Hisar Bhakra Canal Circle, Hisar
6. Jui Canal Division, Bhiwani
7. Loharu Canal Circle, Rohtak
8. Siwani Canal Circle No. II, Hisar
9. Siwani Feeder and Siwani Canal Divisions, Hisar
10. Siwani Mechanical Division, Hisar
11. Siwani Division, Hisar
12. Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal Circle No. 1, Rohtak

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1. The irrigation circles/divisions do not coincide with the boundaries of civil district but are determined by the irrigation channels which these administer. The list, therefore, includes all the offices of Irrigation Department concerned with the Bhiwani district, although some of them are located outside the district.



## (II) HARYANA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

1. Haryana State Electricity Board Operation Division, Bhiwani
2. Haryana State Electricity Board Construction Division, Bhiwani
3. Haryana State Electricity Board Operation Division, Charkhi Dadri

A few persons also work as contractors, architects and surveyors.

Some engineers have been employed by the textile industry. The district has the unique distinction of having the only Technological Institute of Textiles in the State located at Bhiwani, which imparts training in textile engineering.

## TRANSPORT

Transport requires the services of people working on railways, buses, motor vehicles, tempos, rickshaws, tongas, bullock carts and camel carts. In 1961, 1,814 persons were employed in all these transport activities. The number rose to 2,463 in 1971. In March 1977, the number rose to 3,274.

After the Partition, the rickshaw appeared on the scene. Most of the men engaged in pulling rickshaws get these on hire and pay Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a day to the owners. Their economic condition is not satisfactory since on an average they earn only Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per mensem. Rising prices have affected adversely this section of the people. Banking agencies have financed some rickshaw pullers in purchasing rickshaws.

As for tongas, their number is few in this district. The demand is no longer brisk in the urban areas of the district due to the ready availability of rickshaws at comparatively lower rates; the cost and maintenance of a rickshaw is much smaller; the rickshaw also takes the passenger to his residence even in narrow lanes. Tongas are used for longer distances into the country-side. The use of passenger tempos has gained popularity in recent years again at the cost of the tonga.

The economic and social status of Government transport employees is much better than that of rickshaw pullers and tonga drivers. There have been remarkable changes in transport activities after the formation of the new district of Bhiwani. The number of buses and routes have increased. This has adversely affected the number as well as income of tempo owners. At present the number of three-wheeled tempos carrying passengers is only



70 in the district. Before the reorganization of the district this number was higher. The number of four wheeled tempos, which carry goods from one place to another, is about 75 in the district. This type of vehicle is called Matador. It has been gaining much popularity in goods transport. These matadors are mostly financed by the banks.

Transport workers, Drivers, Conductors, Cleaners, etc., are employed both in the public and private sectors.

#### PERSONAL SERVICES

Among these are included barbers, washermen and tailors.

**Barbers.**—Their number in March 1977 was 2,750 in the district. This also included hair dressers and related workers. In urban areas the old practice of a family barber is almost extinct. People pay barbers for service at home or go to a hair cutting saloon. Hair cutting charges vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.25 and shaving charges from 30 to 40 paise. The barbers in Bhiwani town have their own union which enjoins upon its members to follow certain rules and regulations in economic and social matters.

In villages, however, the old practice of a family barber is in vogue. He can still be seen at social ceremonies and otherwise. He attends his *yajmans* (patrons) at their residence and gets remuneration in kind at harvesting time. The wife of the barber called *nain* does some sort of hair cleaning and hair dressing for women in villages and her presence on certain social and religious ceremonies is necessary. In old times the *nai* (barber) used to be a messenger from the bride's family to the bridegroom's family and *vice versa*. He played a very important role in the arrangement of marriages, and the barber's wife (*nain*) used to accompany the bride after the marriage to her in-laws. This practice has since fallen into disuse.

**Washermen.**—In March 1977, their number was 274 (218 men and 56 women). It included *dhobis*, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers. Washermen mostly serve the urban areas; the villagers do their own washing. Washermen collect clothes from the residence of their customers and generally charge 30 paise per article of clothing. However, the charges for a bed-sheet, *khes*, carpet are almost double or three times this rate. The launderers run regular shops and do not undertake home delivery. They charge higher rates than the *dhobis*. Their quick and efficient service ensures good customers. 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 often prefers employment with a launderer. They switch over to dry cleaning in winter. Dry cleaning has no doubt become a profitable business as there are as many as 137 persons engaged in this business. An automatic steam pressing plant set up by Jug Mug Dry Cleaners, Sarai Chopta, Bhiwani, is the latest addition to this trade. The dry cleaners charge according to a schedule of rates, shown below, fixed by the District Bhiwani Dry Cleaners Association, Bhiwani :

Item	Rate per piece (March 31, 1977)
	(Rs.)
Gents Suit (woollen)	5.00
Gents Coats (woollen)	3.00
Gents Pants (woollen)	2.00
Shawl, Jersey, Jacket Shirt, Baby Coat (woollen)	2.00
Blanket (woollen)	5.00
Chester (woollen)	6.00
Ladies Suit (woollen)	3.00
Saree Plain	2.50
Saree (fancy)	3.00
Sweater	1.50
Muffler (woollen)	0.75
Achkan (woollen long coat)	4.00
Baby Coat (woollen)	2.50
Baby Pants (woollen)	1.50

**Tailors.**—Their number on March 31, 1977, was 2,748. Out of the total number of tailors 2,010 were in urban areas and 738 in rural areas which included cutters, furriers and related workers. In urban areas the tailors make coats, pants, shirts, bush-shirts, pyjamas and ladies suits and blouses, while tailors in rural areas generally make shirts, pants, pyjama, *ghaghras* and ladies suits. With the passage of time the style of clothes has undergone a

complete change in the urban areas and the people increasingly wear modern types of clothing, once considered western.

In bygone days, tailoring was a caste-profession. Like the family doctor, there used to be a family tailor. He would visit his clients and take the 'family order' wholesale on the eve of school reopening or festivals. The tailor in olden days was the counsellor to the family on cloth purchases. At marriages a tailor used to sit in the house a few days preceding these to make all the clothes for the bride or bridegroom and also of all the members of the family. That has changed with the times. The family tailor has faded away.

Tailors who run their own shops are usually referred to as master tailors and employ anywhere from 1 to 10 assistants, sewing boys and helpers. Almost all are cutters, who have acquired their tailoring skill not through formal teaching but through long years of apprenticeship under some master tailor. The average monthly income is around Rs. 500, after meeting all expenses. Tailors specialising in ladies and childrens' clothing earn Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month.

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 and rural areas are :

Type of garment	Stitching Charges	
	Urban	Rural
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Shirt (cotton)	5.00	4.00
Shirt (tery cotton)	10.00	7.00
Pyjama	1.50	1.00
Pants (cotton)	8.00	6.00
Coat (woollen/terywool/tery cotton)	100.00	90.00
Pants (—do—)	25.00	18.00
Ghaghras	6.00	5.00
Ladies Suit (cotton)	10.00	7.00



## DOMESTIC SERVANTS

Their number on March 31, 1977, in the Bhiwani district was only 335, of whom 105 were women. With increasing development, the district has more servants in evidence now.

A domestic servant is paid between Rs. 50 and Rs. 80 per month plus board and lodging. At marriages, or other important festivals or ceremonies, they are paid both in cash and kind. The Indian situation and atmosphere do not usually favour specialised jobs. A single domestic servant engaged in a household may be required to purchase 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 else at the bidding of the master. 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. 15 to 20 per month.

In urban areas, the upper middle class and 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. In rural areas, hardly any family employs a servant for domestic work. Most rural women attend to their domestic work themselves. The *halis* besides attending to agricultural operations, do domestic chores for their masters. These persons, who are generally landless labourers are paid at fixed proportion of the harvest (about 1/5th of the total harvest).

## SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

The canvas for work of self-employed persons is wide. It includes *julahas* (weavers), *mochis* (cobblers), sweepers, *thatheras* (utensil makers), shoe makers, potters, bullock-cart drivers, hand-cart pullers, hawkers, *ppndas* (priests) and all persons who work for their living by providing their individual services or goods on demand. There are shops of all kinds, *halwai* shops, *pan bidi* shops, shops manufacturing or/and selling aerated water/soft drinks, shops dealing in grocery, 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 varying needs. Changing concepts and circumstances make scope for new occupations. Take for example, the public eating houses. The growing habit of eating outside has led to the establishment of a large number of tea stalls, snack bars and *dhabas*. Like-wise, a desire to wear standardised clothes has prompted the opening of

shops dealing in ready-made garments. There are 25 shops of ready-made garments in the district. 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. Bicycle repairers are found in every nook and corner of the district. Business is usually brisk for them all the year round. Automobile repairers are confined almost entirely to urban areas. There are 60 such shops in the district.

The time old *julahas* (weavers), *mochis* (cobblers), potters and sweepers are spread throughout the district and serve both the rural and urban community. Most of them in 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 equipment hanging by the shoulder in a box, may usually be seen hawking for his services in the streets. Cobblers usually attend to the repair mending and reconditioning of shoes. Others who make new shoes have their own shops. There is a shoe-making factory of Haryana Footwear Corporation making all types of shoes, sandals and *chappals* for women and men. The potters make ordinary vessels mostly for the use of villagers. The earthen pitchers and *surahis*, because of their property to cool 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 a few rupees per month in addition to one or two chapatis 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 organizations.

*Thatheras* (utensil makers) and *lohars* (blacksmiths) of Bhiwani and Loharu are reputed for their brass utensils and iron containers. The *tokni* (brass couldron) of Bhiwani is a popular utensil of the area.

The hand-cart pedlars and hawkers go about the towns and villages hawking their goods. The goods which they sell include among other articles of daily use, vegetables, fruit, eatables, general merchandize, crockery, cloth and toys.

A typical class of Hindu priests (*pandas* and *purohits*) is found scattered all over the district. They perform the customary religious practices, for the families to which they are traditionally attached and make living on this. □

Except in very small villages, a tea-stall of some kind has made its



appearance. The smaller ones, managed by a single person and serving only 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.

In towns and big villages there are shops dealing in general merchandise. The goods on sale comprise toilet articles (combs, hair brushes, mirrors, etc.), soaps, oils, tooth-pastes, tooth-brushes, shoe polishes, hosiery articles, readymade garments and sundries of daily use. They have a flourishing business. With the rise in the standard of living, there is an increasing demand for consumer goods and in fact new shops keep cropping up.

Every town and big village of the district has a number of *halwai* shops. In the old days their familiar sweetmeat preparations were *laddus* and *jalebis*. The development of communications, and an increasing contact with the other parts of the country, have introduced some new sweetmeat preparations like *gulab jamans*, *rasgullas*, *barfi* and various kinds of *halwas*. In urban areas, sweetmeats prepared from milk are more popular. These shops are often one-man units but several do employ two or three or even more persons according to requirements. 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 cigarettees, also serve as chopals in villages. They become social centres for people who stop to listen to radio broadcasts and recorded film music and talk about current events.

In the last few years bottled soft drinks have become popular and it is fashionable to drink these with a straw put into the bottle. Such drinks are imported from Delhi. In fact soft drinks are freely offered at all big functions and marriage celebrations. A few small local units at Bhiwani/Charkhi Dadri also prepare aerated drinks for local consumption.

A number of grocer shops are to 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 fruit. Enterprising persons with small capital carry vegetables and fruit on their *reharis* (hand carts) and sell these to customers at their doors.

It is not unusual to come across a bakery even in a small town. These have gained popularity owing to the demand for their ready-made products.

Such establishments are mostly one-man units. The proprietor may engage one or two persons for preparing products as bread, cakes, biscuits, pasteries, etc. The bakery units sell their products in wholesale as well as in retail. Usually the grocer and hawkers buy these products wholesale and retail these to their customers along with other articles.

The ordinary goldsmith cannot afford to purchase or stock precious metals like gold and silver. These precious metals are, therefore, supplied by the customer who places orders for ornaments. However, richer goldsmiths have their own stock and they prepare ornaments even without taking the metal in advance from customers. This business gets a boost when the marriages are about.