

Chapter XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organisational set-up, staff, duties and functions of the departments not mentioned in other chapters are briefly given here.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The three wings of the Public Works Department in the district are : (i) Public Health Engineering (ii) Buildings and Roads and (iii) Irrigation.

(i) PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

This wing of the Public Works Department is represented in the district by six divisions, viz. Project Public Health Division, Faridabad; Construction Public Health Division, Faridabad; Drainage Public Health Division, Faridabad; Industrial Area Public Health Division, Faridabad; Sub-urban Public Health Division, Faridabad and Public Health Division, Gurgaon. The first five divisions function under the overall control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Faridabad, while the last one is under the overall control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Rohtak. Administratively, however, all the Executive Engineers, are under the Chief Engineer, Public Health, Public Works Department, Haryana, Chandigarh. Each division is headed by an Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineers are further assisted by 21 Sub-Divisional Engineers.

The department undertakes the execution of public works relating to water-supply, sewerage, drainage (other than land drainage) and sanitation in rural and urban areas. It is also responsible for providing public health amenities in urban estates, *mandis* and Government buildings and looks after the maintenance of public health engineering installations in the public buildings. The water-supply and sewerage schemes in the towns where the municipal committees so desire, are also maintained by the department.

Safe drinking water-supply has been provided partially in all the towns of the district. Similarly, tapped water has been made available to 115 villages and steps are being taken to extend this facility to some other villages.¹ The department has provided the sewerage facilities in Gurgaon, Faridabad Complex, Sohna and Nuh. A sewerage scheme is under progress in Hailey Mandi also.²

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services'.
2. Ibid.

(ii) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BUILDINGS AND ROADS

The Haryana Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, is responsible for construction and maintenance of Government buildings and roads in the district. For this purpose there is a full-fledged Circle at Gurgaon with a Superintending Engineer as its controlling officer. It comprises 5 Divisions including a Horticulture Division with headquarters at Faridabad. The other 4 Divisions of this Circle are located at Gurgaon (one), Faridabad (two) and Nuh (one). These Divisions further control 19 Sub-Divisions including 2 Horticulture Sub-Divisions.

The National Highway Circle with headquarters at Faridabad is headed by a separate Superintending Engineer. This Circle looks after the construction and maintenance of National Highways in the district. The Executive Engineer, National Highways Division, Faridabad, attends to Delhi-Mathura Road (N.H. No. 2 from km 18.80 to 93.83) while the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division No. 3, Rohtak, looks after Delhi-Jaipur Road (N.H. No. 8 from km. 23.787 to 67.925).

The Electrical Division, Gurgaon, under the charge of an Executive Engineer, Electrical, has 5 Sub-Divisions located at Gurgaon (two), Faridabad (one), Palwal (one) and Narnaul (one). This Division functions under the control of Superintending Engineer, Electrical Circle, Karnal. It attends to the work of electric installations and maintenance thereof in Government buildings in the district.

The Mechanical Division, Gurgaon, has four Sub-Divisions, including a Crushing Plant Sub-Division with headquarters at Faridabad. The other three Sub-Divisions are located at Gurgaon, Palwal and Faridabad. This Division functions under the control of Mechanical Circle, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, Karnal. It is responsible for the operation, maintenance and repairs of machinery belonging to the department.

At the State level, the administrative control of all the above Circles/ Divisions lies with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The Government has been keen to provide modern buildings with clean and aesthetic surroundings for locating hospitals at district and tahsil headquarters. The department has completed two 25-bedded hospitals at Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka costing about Rs. 9 lakh each and a 130-bedded hospital at Gurgaon with a cost of about Rs. 37 lakh. Besides, construction of two 30-bedded hospitals at Palwal and Sohna at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakh and

Rs. 38 lakh respectively is in progress. While the Primary Health Centre, Ghasera, is under construction, a similar building at Solra is in an advanced stage of completion. The building of Primary Health Centre, Kurali, was completed during 1976-77. The construction of a judicial complex in the proposed Mini Secretariat, Gurgaon, stands completed at a cost of Rs. 43 lakh.

In pursuance of Government policy to provide residential accommodation to its staff, 31 M.I.G. (Middle Income Group)/L.I.G. (Lower Income Group) houses have been constructed for the officers and the staff. Sixteen houses have been constructed in the Urban Estate, Gurgaon, for the Government employees belonging to low income group. The Police Lines Colony at Gurgaon and a building for the residence of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nuh, stand completed. Twelve quarters for the police at Hasanpur have been completed. The construction of new police station at Ballabgarh is also in progress.

The facilities at tourist complexes, Hodal, Sohna, and Sultanpur Lake, are being expanded by constructing two campus huts at each of these places besides a Drivers' canteen at Hodal. The restaurant at Hodal is being extended to provide a museum at the ground floor and a restaurant at the first floor. A Farmers' hostel has also been constructed in the campus housing district offices of the Agriculture Department. A modern building for Higher Secondary School has been completed in the Urban Estate, Gurgaon, which is presently occupied by the State Institute of Science Education.

The building of new roads, their maintenance and improvement of existing roads constitute a significant activity of the department. In 1970-71, the Government had embarked upon a crash programme for connecting every village of the district with a metalled road. Till March 1977, 1,999 kilometres of metalled roads were constructed linking 854 villages. The work regarding linking the remaining villages with roads is in hand. The roads in Gurgaon town have been greatly improved and concrete footpaths have been provided. The construction of Gurgaon-Pali Road, which provides a short link between Gurgaon and Faridabad and has been accepted by the Government of India as a road of economic and inter-State importance, is in progress.

Prior to the creation of Haryana Urban Development Authority on January 13, 1977, the work regarding the construction of roads, community buildings, etc., in the Urban Estates at Gurgaon and Faridabad was looked after by this department.

A Technological Consultancy Centre at Faridabad along with staff quarters

was completed by the department on behalf of Y.M.C.A. (Young Men Christians Association) during 1976-77 and additional staff quarters for this centre are under construction. Construction of additional accommodation for Deaf and Dumb Centre, Gurgaon, is in progress.

Two villages, Ferozepur Namak and Sidhrawli, were selected by the Government as focal villages. In Ferozepur Namak, a Nursery School-cum-Mahila Mandal, a Panchayat Ghar, a dispensary and internal roads have been completed. At Sidhrawli, the Panchayat Ghar has been completed and the construction of a periphery road and Nursery School-cum-Mahila Mandal are in progress.

(iii) IRRIGATION

A brief description of the various offices of the Irrigation Department concerned with the Gurgaon district and working under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal Feeder, Gurgaon Canal Circle, Delhi, is given below. The Superintending Engineer functions under the overall control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Public Works Department, Haryana, Chandigarh.

Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad.—The division is headed by an Executive Engineer, who is assisted by 4 Sub-Divisional Officers, namely (1) Sub-Divisional Officer, Badarpur Sub-Division, Faridabad, (2) Sub-Divisional Officer, Indri Sub-Division, Faridabad, (3) Sub-Divisional Officer, Sohna Sub-Division, Sohna and (4) Sub-Divisional Officer, Ujina Sub-Division, Sohna.

The origin of the division may be traced to Gurgaon Canal Division No.1, which was established in March 1960 with headquarters at Faridabad for the construction of 312.80 miles (503.3 kilometres) of Gurgaon Canal and its distributaries/minors.¹ The division was closed on November 30, 1962 and amalgamated with Gaunchi Drainage Division, Palwal. However, to accelerate the work on Gurgaon Canal and its off-taking channels, this division was re-opened on April 4, 1964 and renamed as Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad. This division was responsible for flood protection works on Zahar Nalah and River Yamuna and maintenance of Ring Bunds of *khadar* areas of the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils which were later on transferred to Gaunchi Division, Faridabad, in July 1972. This division is also responsible for the maintenance of Badkhal Bund, Dhauj Bund, Kot Bund, Kherli Lala Bund, Pali Palwal Bund and Ankhir Bund.

1. The Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation' may be referred to for details about the Gurgaon Canal Project.

The running of Gurgaon Canal, which provides irrigation facilities through its completed portion to the areas of the Ballabgarh, Palwal, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils and a part of the Gurgaon tahsil of the Gurgaon district, is controlled by this division.

In addition, the construction work of Gurgaon Canal Feeder from mile 5 (kilometre 8) to mile 15 (kilometre 24) of Agra Canal has also been entrusted to Faridabad Division after the amalgamation of Gurgaon Canal Division, Faridabad¹ with Faridabad Division, Faridabad, on August 25, 1972.

Gurgaon Canal is proposed to off-take from opposite mile 5 (kilometre 8) of Agra Canal. It has a net-work of distributaries. Of these, some are flow and some are lift channels where water is lifted by electric pumps to command the high area. For the present, a temporary Head Regulator has been provided at mile 15 (kilometre 24) of Agra Canal for 600 cusecs discharge so that the irrigation could be started at an early date as the Gurgaon Canal itself is almost complete from Head to RD 168. On completion of this project, a gross area of 3,57,975 acres (1,44,867 hectares) and culturable commanded area of 3,22,693 acres (1,30,589 hectares) will be covered. With this, the recurrence of droughts in the Gurgaon district would be prevented; regular irrigation will boost food production in the area.

Gaunchi Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad.—This division came into existence in 1959 with headquarters at Palwal. The main function of the division was to set up an effective drainage system in the Gurgaon district to save the village *abadis* and land badly affected by floods. Accordingly, the construction work of Gaunchi Main Drain, about 43.5 miles (70 kilometres) long, was started during 1959-60 along with the construction work of link drains. Previously the work was being handled by Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad. The work on Nuh and Ujina Drainage System was also carried out by this division during 1961-62 to 1963-64.

In November 1962, the work of the other two divisions of the Gurgaon Canal Project, which had been closed down, was also temporarily transferred to this division. Its headquarters were shifted from Palwal to Faridabad in

1. Gurgaon Canal Division, Faridabad, was opened on July 1, 1970, with the primary assignment of completing Gurgaon Canal Feeder in a length of 10 miles (16 kilometres), i.e. opposite mile 5 (kilometre 8) to mile 15 (kilometre 24) of Agra Canal. Previously this work was being handled by Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad. Gurgaon Canal Division, Faridabad, was closed on August 25, 1972, after the completion of RD 4,000 to 6,000; RD 20,000 to 22,000; RD 26,000 to 30,000 and RD 38,000 to 40,000 reaches of the Gurgaon Canal Feeder.

January 1963. On March 31, 1964, it was renamed as Gaunchi Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad. However, in April 1964, all the works of Gurgaon Canal up to RD 78,000 along with its distributaries were transferred to the newly opened Faridabad Division at Faridabad. On August 29, 1967, all the bunds, which were under the control of Panchayati Raj Circle or the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, were transferred to this division while in November 1968, all the flood control and drainage works of the district, which were previously with the Karnal Drainage Division, Karnal, were also transferred to this division.

The Nuh and Ujina Drains with their link drains and all bunds in the Gurgaon district were transferred to Gurgaon Drainage Division, Gurgaon, on June 23, 1970, while Barwala Link RD 9,502—85,060 was transferred to this division due to the closing down of WJC Feeder Division, Narwana. All the river protection works along river Yamuna and Zahar Nalah were also transferred to this division in July 1972. Besides, after the closing down of Gurgaon Canal Division, Faridabad, on August 25, 1972, the work of flood protection of villages Basantpur, Dadria and Mohabatpur was also transferred to this division.

There were five sub-divisions under this division up to June 25, 1972. But subsequently one of the sub-divisions, i.e. Rajasthan Link Sub-Division No. II, Palwal, which was renamed as Drainage Sub-Division No. II, Palwal on December 16, 1971, was merged with Palwal Drainage Sub-Division. In March 1975, there were only four sub-divisions, namely Ballabgarh Works Sub-Division, Faridabad; Rajasthan Link Sub-Division, Palwal; Punahana Sub-Division, Hodal; and Palwal Drainage Sub-Division, Palwal, under the charge of this division. These sub-divisions are entrusted with the flood protection works, maintenance work of link canals, construction of approach channels, outfalls and diversion drains, modelling of Gaunchi Main Drain from outfall to RD 1,22,000 and other link drains, river protection works, the work of Raoli Bund and Gaunchi Main Drain from RD 1,22,000 to 2,29,500 besides some other link drains and the maintenance of pump houses.

There was unprecedented rainfall during the rainy season of 1977 which surpassed all the previous records. Earlier, the works had been proposed keeping in view the annual rainfall to the tune of 508 mm but in 1977, over 762 mm rainfall was recorded during July to September thus completely jeopardising the normal working of the drain. Keeping in view the floods of 1977 it has been proposed to construct link drains outfalling into Gaunchi Main Drain and

also to provide ring bunds around the villages which were inundated.¹ It has also been proposed to deepen the Gaunchi Main Drain. The efficiency of the link drain would greatly improve and even during floods, the link drain would continue to work. This in turn shall help in the timely depletion of rain water from the existing catchment of link drain and thereby save the *khari* crop and *rabi* sowing. Besides, the construction of Ujina Diversion Drain (starting from RD 24,750 Ujina Drain and outfalling in river Yamuna) is being executed by the Ujina Diversion Circle, Faridabad. With the construction of these projects flood problem in the district is likely to be solved.

Gurgaon Drainage Division, Gurgaon.—Headed by an Executive Engineer, and with its headquarters at Gurgaon, this division has under its charge four sub-divisions, viz. (i) Gurgaon Drainage Sub-Division No. III, Gurgaon, (ii) Bund Sub-Division, Sohna, (iii) Drainage Sub-Division No. I, Nuh and (iv) Drainage Sub-Division No. II, Nuh.² These sub-divisions are entrusted with the task of drainage, flood protection works and minor irrigation schemes in the district.

1. During 1978, following drains and ring bunds were under execution :—

Drains

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Sikri Link Drain | (2) Ghanghola Link Drain |
| (3) 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) Chirawta Drain |
| (11) Palwal Kitw | (12) Gaurata Drain |

Ring Bunds

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Neema Ring Bund | (2) Bichore Ring Bund |
| (3) Maryaka Ring Bund | (4) Lohina Ring Bund |
| (5) Berapatti Ring Bund | (6) Maroli Ring Bund |
| (7) Disghot Ring Bund | (8) Punahana Ring Bund |
| (9) Nai Ring Bund | (10) Banchari Ring Bund |

2. Another sub-division named Minor Irrigation Sub-Division, Narnaul (of Faridabad Division), remained attached to this division from June 22, 1970 to August 25, 1972. This sub-division, which is now known as Mahendragarh Investigation Sub-Division, Narnaul, was transferred to the newly opened Bund and Investigation Division, Narnaul, on August 25, 1972. The main functions of the sub-division are the execution of minor irrigation and desert development schemes of the Mahendragarh district.

This division was opened on June 22, 1970, and was entrusted with the execution of the project 'Moderation of Landoha Nalah through Ujina-Kotla Complex'. It also looks after the execution of minor irrigation bunds, flood protection works and desert development schemes pertaining to the Gurgaon, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils. Most of the works relating to the Moderation of Landoha Nalah through Ujina-Kotla Complex have been completed.¹

Construction of Raoli Drain, Kanmeda Drain, Alduka Kurthala Link Drain and Panika Singhota Link Drain has been completed to drain out the flood water accumulated in the surrounding areas.

During the period June 1970 to March 1975, the following works under Minor Irrigation Schemes were executed by this division :—

- (i) Shikopur Bund
- (ii) Pachgaon Bund
- (iii) Bhagola Bund
- (iv) Dongrah Sehzadpur Bund
- (v) Bandhwari Bund No. II
- (vi) Barka Mahawan Bund
- (vii) Sohna Jalalpur Bund
- (viii) Sarai Gangeni Bund
Dayal Por village Tikli)
- (x) Extension of Nainwal Bund

These bunds form a part of the minor irrigation schemes and are useful for basin irrigation, reclamation of land, raising the level and sweetening of sub-soil water and controlling soil erosion. Several bunds such as Sikandpur Nathupur Bund, Rithoj Bund No. I, Rithoj Bund No. II, Dingocho Bund, Pinangwan Bund, Silkho Bund, Buraka Bund, Dhulwat Bund, Bisar Akbarpur Bund, Damdama Bund, Rangala Bund, Chandeni Bund and Sabras Bund were reconditioned, raised and extended.

Due to unprecedented rains during the rainy season of 1974 and 1975-1976, the flood water entered the village *abadis* of various villages along the

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

Sahabi Nadi tract. To protect the village *abadis* from the fury of flood, ring bunds around Khalilpur, Haqdarapur, Balewa, Khetiwas, Mehniwas, etc., have been constructed.

With the construction of the Raoli and Kanmeda Bunds, the effect of floods in the Landoha has been moderated to a very great extent. This has protected about 5,000 acres (2,023 hectares) and 5,830 acres (2,359 hectares) of land respectively from flooding and rendered it fit for cultivation.

The widening of Ujina Drain with 400 cusecs discharge has been completed with the help of the draglines.

A number of bridges have been constructed at appropriate points for communication across the drains.

The works pertaining to the construction of Reghar Ring Bund, Akhnaka Ring Bund, Bharoji Ring Bund and Ghasera Protection Bund have been executed for the protection of village *abadis*. Link drains, viz. Parauli Link Drain, Ter Link Drain, Neen Khera Link Drain, and Left and Right Link Drain parallel to National Highway No. 8 have also been completed. Raising and strengthening of Jharsa Bund for providing protection to Gurgaon town was completed in 1973-74. In addition to the above, the construction work of Bassai Khanzada Bund and Bhutlaka Bund under Minor Irrigation Scheme was in progress.

W.J. Feeder, Gurgaon Canal Mechanical Division, Delhi.—This division is primarily meant for the proper upkeep, repairs and maintenance of all the machinery required for the execution of various works scattered in the Gurgaon district under the control of Faridabad Division, Gaunchi Division and Gurgaon Drainage Division of W.J.C. Feeder, Gurgaon Canal Circle, Delhi. There are four sub-divisions attached to this division, namely Mechanical Sub-Division, Faridabad; Mechanical Sub-Division, Sohna; Mechanical Drainage Sub-Division, Palwal and Mechanical Feeder Sub-Division, Delhi.

This division attends to all the mechanical jobs involved in the construction of Gurgaon Canal such as the maintenance and operation of excavation machinery, compaction of canal banks, lowering of subsoil water for the purpose of excavation and lining, and the supply of water for compaction and lining wherever required. It also looked after the earthmoving machinery of the Construction Circle No. 1, Delhi, till March 1975. This division has played an important role in the initial excavation and lowering of the subsoil water and

installation of heavy pumps for the two major works, viz. (i) Kanmeda Bund Regulator and Kotla Pump House and (ii) Sondh, Banchari and Kot Bahin Pump Houses on Gaunchi Main Drain, and undertakes dewatering of flood waters from villages during monsoon. Departmental workshops at Ballabgarh and Palwal for maintenance and repairs of heavy earthmoving machinery, pumping sets and transport are run by this division. There are stores at Narwana, Karnal (WJC Fall) and Ballabgarh where many unserviceable items of earthmoving machinery have been stored. This division also undertakes the jobs for erection of gates and gearing including repairs, installed on Gurgaon Canal System.

HARYANA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The Gurgaon district is covered by two circles of the Haryana State Electricity Board, Chandigarh, and the headquarters of these circles are located at Faridabad and Delhi. The Superintending Engineer in charge of Faridabad Operation Circle has under his jurisdiction Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Palwal Divisions. One division of the Delhi Circle is located in the district at Gurgaon. A small pocket of Pataudi town with its adjoining areas is being looked after by Rewari Division. Each of these divisions has four to seven sub-divisions and some sub-offices under it.

There are two separate divisions for the construction of lines, sub-stations and connect works. Both the divisions have their headquarters at Gurgaon. These divisions function under the Superintending Engineer, Transmission Construction Circle, Chandigarh.

There are 32 sub-stations of 66 kv and 33 kv capacities in the district. The former are located at Faridabad, Gurgaon, Palla, Dabriwala, Oswal Steel (Sector 24, Faridabad), Globe Steel (Ballabgarh), Sohna, Palwal, Partap Steel (Ballabgarh), Northern India (Ballabgarh), Maruti (Gurgaon), Universal Steel and Alloys (Faridabad) and Pataudi and the latter at Taoru, Nuh, Bhadas, Hyderabad Asbestos (Ballabgarh), Mathura Road (Faridabad), Id-gah (Ballabgarh), Hodal, Hathin, Punahana, Firozpur Jhirka, Farrukhnagar, Badraula, Manes. Escorts (Faridabad), Partap Steel (Ballabgarh), Chandhut, Badshahpur, S.G. Steel (Ballabgarh) and Gurgaon. There is a 220 kv sub-station at Ballabgarh under the charge of Bhakra Beas Management Board. This is the primary grid station of the power net-work to feed areas of the district and it receives power from Bhakra and the Thermal Complexes around Delhi, i.e. I.P. Station of DESU and Badarpur Thermal Power Plant.

Faridabad in this district is one of the most flourishing industrial complexes

in the country. The factories here produce machinery, goods of various types including tractors, motor-cycles, scooters, refrigerators, electrical goods and numerous kinds of consumer items. The board has installed a thermal power station in this town to augment the power supply so that the energy demand in this area is met with satisfactorily. Initially the thermal power station had a 15 MW plant which went into production in February 1966. The generation capacity, with the load demand picking up, was further increased subsequently. The unit of 60 MW was added in November 1974 followed by a second unit of the same capacity during March 1976. The capacity of the thermal plant is planned to be further raised and the work of installing a third unit of 60 MW has been taken in hand.

When the Haryana State Electricity Board was formed in early 1967, only 225 villages had electricity. As a consequence of the implementation of the programme of cent per cent rural electrification in the State by November 1970, all the villages in the district were electrified.

Tubewells are playing an important role in the development of agriculture in the district. Their number has gone up more than six times during the last ten years. The number of power-run tubewells in the district which was 4,193 on March 31, 1967, increased to 26,114 by the end of March 1977. These tubewells irrigate about 2.26 lakh acres (0.91 lakh hectares) of land.

There has been a sharp rise in the number of power connections provided to various categories of consumers in the district over the period March 1967 to March 1977, as is evident from the following table :—

| Category of consumers | Power connections provided by | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | March 1967 | March 1977 |
| Domestic | 40,916 | 80,056 |
| Commercial | 9,985 | 16,390 |
| Industrial | 2,303 | 6,231 |
| Others | 43 | 120 |

COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

This department is represented in the district by three General Line and three Special Line Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies. The former

three are posted at Gurgaon, Palwal and Nuh. The jurisdiction of the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Gurgaon, extends to the Gurgaon tahsil, that of the Palwal to the Palwal and Ballabgarh tahsils and that of Nuh to the Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka tahsils. All the Assistant Registrars function under the administrative control of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Haryana, through the Deputy Registrar (Industrial), Cooperative Societies, Haryana, Chandigarh. The Assistant Registrars are assisted in their work by 13 General Line Inspectors who are posted in each block. These General Line Inspectors work under the designation of Extension Officer, Cooperation, and are assisted by three or four Sub-Inspectors. Besides, there are 18 Special Line Inspectors, i.e. Inspectors Marketing (2), Inspector Labour (1), Inspector Farming Societies (1), Inspectors Industrial (4), Inspectors Milk Supplies (9) and Inspector Consumers Stores (1).

These General Line Assistant Registrars are responsible for the healthy growth and development of the cooperative movement. They make sure that agriculturists receive adequate and timely supply of short, medium and long term credit through Central Cooperative Banks, Land Development Banks, Agricultural Service and Credit Societies, etc. They also arrange for the supply of agricultural requisites such as chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, insecticides and pesticides. For ensuring better and remunerative prices to them the produce of the agriculturists is routed through the marketing co-operatives. Besides, consumer goods like sugar, foodgrains, kerosene oil, etc., are also arranged for them through a net-work of village service co-operatives.

The three Special Line Assistant Registrars are posted at Gurgaon. These are : Assistant Registrar (Industrial), Cooperative Societies; Assistant Registrar (Milk Supply), Cooperative Societies and Assistant Registrar (Milk), Intensive Cattle Development Project, Cooperative Societies. The first functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar (Industrial), Cooperative Societies, Haryana, Chandigarh, while the second under the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Haryana and the third under the Animal Husbandry Department. The jurisdiction of Assistant Registrar (Industrial) extends to the Gurgaon, Rohtak and Mahendragarh districts and that of the other two Assistant Registrars to the Gurgaon district.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

This department is represented in the district by the District Welfare Officer for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes who is assisted by five Tahsil Welfare Officers, one in each tahsil and one Male Social Worker, one Lady

Social Worker and one Lady Attendant working in each of the 4 community centres. The main duties of this officer relate to the creation of public opinion against untouchability and to the adoption of measures for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jatis and Other Backward Classes and implementation of various schemes for their uplift.

The Male Social Workers hold adult education classes and deliver lectures against untouchability, social evils amongst the Scheduled Castes and also work for the general uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jatis and Other Backward Classes. This work is intensively carried through the four community centres located at villages Manpur (tahsil Nuh), Pirthla (tahsil Palwal), Faridabad and Dayalpur (tahsil Ballabgarh). Besides this, sewing, cutting and know-how of small-scale industries is also taught in the community centres. The Harijan widows are given a monthly stipend of Rs. 20 each for one year and on completion of the course each widow is given a sewing machine free of cost.

The Lady Social Workers hold *balwadi* classes and arrange *satsangs* in the community centres. They deliver lectures to Harijan women on child-care, general cleanliness, etc. Besides, they visit Harijan *bastis* and create a public opinion among the residents that they should observe no distinctions among themselves and other castes.

The Lady Attendants are trained Dais and provide maternity aid to the expectant mothers in the radius of 8 kilometres of each centre.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The District Treasury at Gurgaon is under the control of a Treasury Officer assisted by the three Assistant Treasury Officers, one each for the sub-treasuries at Nuh, Firozpur Jhirka and Hathin. The cash transactions of the treasury and sub-treasuries are conducted through the branches of the State Bank of India at Gurgaon, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka while Hathin is a non-banking sub-treasury. There is another full-fledged treasury at Faridabad under the control of a separate Treasury Officer who is also assisted by three Assistant Treasury Officers, one each for Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hodal. The cash transactions of the treasury and sub-treasuries are conducted through the branches of the State Bank of India at the respective places except Hodal in which case the cash transactions are conducted through the State Bank of Patiala.

The threefold functions of a Treasury Officer comprise (a) receipt of revenue including sale of stamps on behalf of the Central and State Governments, (b) disbursement of bills of pay and allowances of Government employees, bills

of contingencies, grant-in-aid, scholarships and pensions including military pensions, and (c) maintenance of accounts pertaining to (a) and (b).

The district treasury was previously under the charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner (Revenue Department) who could not obviously devote full attention to this job, being entrusted with magisterial work in addition to the treasury duties. Under the scheme of Re-organisation of Treasuries introduced in December 1955, the district treasury came under the administrative control of the Finance Department and a Treasury Officer belonging to the Punjab (now Haryana) Finance and Accounts Service Cadre and well versed with accounting procedure was appointed for efficient working of treasury and maintenance of its accounts.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The Public Relations Department has a district office at Gurgaon headed by a District Public Relations Officer. He serves as a link between the people and the Government at the district and State level. He is responsible for publicising plans and policies of the Government and conveying people's reactions to the Government. He maintains liaison with the Press/All India Radio explaining the official point of view. He also plays an important role in communicating public grievances to the Government.

In order to enable him to perform his manifold duties proficiently and expeditiously, the District Public Relations Officer is assisted by the field publicity staff including the Assistant Public Relations Officer, Field Publicity Assistants, a Drama Party, a Bhajan Party, a Mobile Cinema Unit and the publicity workers at all the tahsil and block headquarters. The three information centres at Gurgaon, Nuh and Ballabgarh are also maintained by him. He also looks after the work of Tourism and Cultural Affairs Departments, within his district. He distributes Government's publicity literature, organises public meetings, conferences, exhibitions, film and drama shows. He is also the officer responsible for the coverage of the press and television news for the important functions that are held in the district from time to time.

The District Public Relations Officer is also in-charge of the Rural Community Listening Scheme. Five hundred and twenty two radio sets have been allotted to the panchayats, village cooperative societies, and government schools in rural areas of the district. For proper maintenance and repairs of these sets, a well-equipped radio workshop has been established at the district headquarters. Repairs of the radio sets are also carried out at four sub-centres located at Palwal, Nuh, Firozpur Jhirka and one Lady

Being adjacent to Delhi, most of the district area comes within the range of the Delhi Television Station. Taking advantage of this situation, 107 TV sets were installed by the end of March 1977 at different places for the benefit of general public.¹ Out of this, 7 sets were provided by the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, 10 by Government of India and the rest by different departments of Haryana Government. The distribution of the TV sets is detailed below :

| Name of the place where TV set installed | Installed by |
|--|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Gurgaon tahsil | |
| 1. C am Panchayat, | Badshahpur |
| | Public Relations De- partment, Haryana |
| 2. " " | Bhondsi |
| | " |
| 3. " " | Shamaspur |
| | " |
| 4. " " | Kherki Daula |
| | " |
| 5. " " | Ulhawas |
| | " |
| 6. " " | Sukhrali |
| | " |
| 7. " " | Shikohpur |
| | " |
| 8. " " | Jasat |
| | " |
| 9. " " | Tigra |
| | " |
| 10. " " | Haliaki |
| | " |
| 11. " " | Bhangrola |
| | " |
| 12. " " | Kasan |
| | " |
| 13. " " | Chosgarh |
| | " |
| 14. " " | Khor |
| | " |
| 15. " " | Fazilpur Jharsa |
| | " |
| 16. " " | Sanpka |
| | " |

1. In addition, during the period April 1, 1977, to November 27, 1978, 38 more TV sets were installed at different places in the district by the Public Relations Department, Haryana.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 17. Gram Panchayat, | Silani | Public Relations Department, Haryana |
| 18. „ | Sahjawas | „ |
| 19. „ | Chillerka | „ |
| 20. M.L.A. High School, | Jatauli | „ |
| 21. Municipal Committee, | Pataudi | „ |
| 22. High School, | Sidhrawli | „ |
| 23. Gram Panchayat, | Daultabad | Atomic Energy Com- mission, New Delhi |
| 24. High School, | Dhanwanpur | „ |
| 25. (i) Tourist Complex | Sohna (two) | Tourism Department, Haryana |
| (ii) Higher Secondary School, | Sohna | Education Department, Haryana |
| 26. „ | Badshahpur | „ |
| 27. „ | Gurgaon | „ |
| 28. „ | Farrukhnagar | „ |
| 29. Gram Panchayat, | Jharsa | Family Planning Department, Haryana |
| 30. „ | Khandaula | „ |
| 31. Deaf and Dumb Centre, | Gurgaon | Welfare Centre for Deaf and Dumb, Gurgaon |
| 32. Bal Udyan, | Gurgaon | District Child Welfare Council, Gurgaon |
| 33. District Jail, | Gurgaon | Jail Department, Haryana |
| 34. Police Lines, | Gurgaon | Police Department, Haryana |
| 35. Municipality, | Hailey Mandi | Municipality, Hailey Mandi |

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| Ballabgarh tahsil | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 36. Gram Panchayat, | Dhoj | Public Relations Department, Haryana |
| 37. „ | Paila | „ |
| 38. „ | Saran | „ |
| 39. „ | Fatehpur Chandila | „ |
| 40. „ | Gonchhi | „ |
| 41. „ | Palla | „ |
| 42. „ | Chandpur | „ |
| 43. „ | Kurali | „ |
| 44. „ | Faizpur Khadar | „ |
| 45. „ | Panhara Khurd | „ |
| 46. „ | Sihi | „ |
| 47. „ | Chhainsa | „ |
| 48. „ | Badraula | „ |
| 49. „ | Narhaoli | „ |
| 50. „ | Punchra Khurd | „ |
| 51. „ | Mewla Maharajpur | Atomic Energy Com- mission, New Delhi |
| 52. „ | Tigaon | „ |
| 53. „ | Pali | „ |
| 54. „ | Lakarpur | „ |
| 55. Higher Secondary School, | Faridabad | Education Department, Haryana |
| 56. „ | Ballabgarh | „ |
| 57. Market Committee, | Ballabgarh | Market Committee, Ballabgarh |

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 58. Tourist Complex, | Badkhal Lake (two) | Tourism Department, Haryana |
| 59. " " | Suraj Kund | " " |
| | Palwal tahsil | |
| 60. Gram Panchayat, | Rehrana | Public Relations Department, Haryana |
| 61. " " | Khajurka | " " |
| 62. " " | Alika | " " |
| 63. " " | Dighot | " " |
| 64. " " | Pelak | " " |
| 65. " " | So and | " " |
| 66. " " | Banchari | " " |
| 67. " " | Khanbi | " " |
| 68. " " | Ghasera | " " |
| 69. " " | Musa | " " |
| 70. " " | Chhajjunagar | " " |
| 71. " " | Dudola | " " |
| 72. " " | Buraki | " " |
| 73. " " | Mirpur Kurali | " " |
| 74. High School, | Baghola | " " |
| 75. " " | Dhatir | " " |
| 76. " " | Aurangabad | " " |
| 77. " " | Hasanpur | " " |
| 78. " " | Pirthla | " " |
| | | Atomic Energy Com- mission, New Delhi |

1

2

| 1 | | 2 |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| 79. Market Committee, | Palwal | Market Committee, Palwal |
| | Nuh tahsil | |
| 80. Gram Panchayat, | Ujina | Public Relations Department, Haryana |
| 81. " | Kalwari | " |
| 82. " | Kondal | " |
| 83. " | Gahlab | " |
| 84. " | Sapanki | " |
| 85. " | Bazida Pahari | " |
| 86. " | Bhirawati | " |
| 87. " | Indi | " |
| 88. " | Malab | " |
| 89. Meo High School, | Nuh | " |
| 90. High School, | Hathin | " |
| 91. Government Higher Secondary School, | Taoru | " |
| 92. Gram Panchayat, | Akera | All India Radio, New Delhi |
| 93. " | Gharot | " |
| 94. " | Adbar | " |
| 95. High School, | Gahlab | " |
| | Firozpur Jhirka tahsil | |
| 96. High School, | Pigaon | Public Relations Department, Haryana |

| 1 | | 2 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| 97. Gram Panchayat, | Mandi Khera | All India Radio, New Delhi |
| 98. " " | Indana | " |
| 99. " " | Nagina | " |
| 100. " " | Basai Khanzada | " |
| 101. " " | Uleta | " |
| 102. Higher Secondary School, | Punahana | " |
| 103. Gram Panchayat, | Nagina | Family Planning Department, Haryana |
| 104. High School, | Sansarpur | " |

Of the TV sets detailed above, those installed by the All India Radio and Atomic Energy Commission were supplied free of cost, those by the Public Relations Department at 50 per cent subsidy and those by the other departments were purchased out of their funds. The workshop of the Public Relations Department at Gurgaon extends free service for the maintenance and repair of all these TV sets, and realises only the cost of spares.

FOOD AND SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

This department is represented by the District Food and Supplies Controller. He is assisted by 2 District Food and Supplies Officers, 5 Assistant Food and Supplies Officers, 34 Inspectors and 51 Sub-Inspectors besides other ministerial establishment. He functions under the administrative control of the Director, Food and Supplies, Haryana, and is responsible for the procurement of foodgrains and their despatches to other States and deficit areas in Haryana. He looks after proper storage of foodgrains kept in provincial reserve and arranges for their distribution as also the distribution of sugar, kerosene oil, cement, coal/coke, vegetable ghi, etc., at reasonable/control prices. The distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities is regulated through a net-work of fair price shops in the district. These activities are regulated through various control/licensing orders issued by the Food and Supplies Department mainly under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Prior to the abolition of wheat zones on April 4, 1970, wheat, rice and sugar were smuggled out of this district into Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The higher

prices of these articles in these States encouraged such smuggling tendencies. Taoru (tahsil Nuh), Dharuhera (tahsil Rewari),¹ Hodal (tahsil Palwal) and Firozpur Jhirka were the vulnerable points for smuggling of food articles. To checkmate this smuggling, three barriers, one each at Firozpur Jhirka, Hodal and Kund², were established. By March 1977, 13 more barriers were established at Farrukhnagar, Makrola, Dharampur, Bajghera, Gualpahari, Surajkund, Basantpur, Punahana, Dundahera, Sikandarpur, Badarpur, Sarai Khwaja and Iqbalpur. In addition, six check posts at Faridabad, Sikandarpur, Kapasera, Tek, Biwan and Jaisinghpur Khera were established by the police to counteract smuggling operations.

Procurement of wheat is made by the Government mainly to ensure price support to the farmers besides building up reserve stock for utilisation during lean months when prices usually tend to go up. The procurement price fixed by the Government of India from year to year helps the producers to get a reasonable price for their produce brought to *mandis*. The year-wise arrival and procurement of wheat in the district from 1966-67 to 1976-77 (according to the area in the district at that time) was as under :

| Marketing Year | (Figures in tonnes) | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Total arrivals | Total procurement | Procurement as percentage of arrivals |
| 1966-67 | 8,020 | 15 | 0.2 |
| 1967-68 | 4,946 | 123 | 2.5 |
| 1968-69 | 22,804 | 17,699 | 77.6 |
| 1969-70 | 30,259 | 20,776 | 68.6 |
| 1970-71 | 31,196 | 18,889 | 60.5 |
| 1971-72 | 69,542 | 56,406 | 81.1 |
| 1972-73 | 72,236 | 53,376 | 73.9 |
| 1973-74 | 50,287 | 44,935 | 89.3 |
| 1974-75 | 13,139 | 6,310 | 48.0 |
| 1975-76 | 28,178 | 21,356 | 75.8 |
| 1976-77 | 90,540 | 80,576 | 89.0 |

1. In the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.
2. Transferred to the Mahendragarh district since December 22, 1972.

The procurement depends upon the arrivals in *mandis*. The increased arrivals, which are generally indicative of more production, result in more procurement. However, a comparison of figures for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 shows that although the arrivals during 1970-71 were greater, the procurement was less than in 1969-70. The reason is not far to seek. As stated earlier, when the food zones were abolished on April 4, 1970, the prices were higher in the bordering States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. This led to more purchases by private trade and there was less procurement by the Government.

When the State took over of the wholesale trade in wheat in 1973, wheat zones were again formed. Haryana State was made a zone in itself. The prices of wheat in the neighbouring States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi remained higher than the prices of wheat here. Consequently, large-scale smuggling was apprehended and to check it strict anti-smuggling measures were taken. Besides the anti-smuggling check posts, an anti-smuggling flying squad was stationed at the district headquarters. Procurement staff was also strengthened. In order to facilitate the expeditious payments to the *kachha arhtias*/producers, three pay points at Palwal, Faridabad and Gurgaon were opened in this district where payment for the wheat procured was made by cheques on the existing or newly opened branches of the cooperative banks. The take-over responsibility for the wholesale trade in wheat was, however, abandoned by the Government in 1974 and the private trade was again allowed to operate under certain restrictions. The procurement purchases and the anti-smuggling measures by the Government, however, continue unabated.

There are 615 fair price shops (206 urban and 409 rural) in the district at present (March 1977) as against 547 in March 1976 (185 urban and 362 rural). The following table shows the number of licensed dealers in various essential commodities in the district during 1975-76 and 1976-77 :—

| Licensees | As on | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | March 31, 1976 | March 31, 1977 |
| Foodgrain dealers | 1,135 | 1,088 |
| Wheat dealers | 1,232 | 1,311 |
| <i>Gur</i> and <i>khandsari</i> dealers | 259 | 290 |
| Sugar dealers | 773 | 751 |

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The Economic and Statistical Organisation functioning under the administrative control of the Planning Department, Haryana, is represented in the district by the District Statistical Officer. He collects, compiles, analyses and maintains statistics relating to various socio-economic aspects of the district. He also scrutinises periodical progress reports prepared by the various district officers and checks the Season and Crop Report of the district and compiles the District Statistical Abstract which contains comprehensive data on various socio-economic aspects of the district. He also prepares Municipal Year-Book giving detailed statistical information about towns.

He conducts several socio-economic surveys in the district assigned to him by the Economic and Statistical Adviser from time to time and collects data relating to weekly prices of commodities and services for preparing the consumer price index of Faridabad town. He collects and records information about the arrival of essential commodities in different *mandis*/markets. He conducts annual census of Government employees every year.

The District Statistical Officer has been given the additional charge of the District Planning Officer. He formulates district development plans under the guidance and direction of the District Planning Advisory Board, District Planning Committee and District Executive Councils which work under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. He coordinates the statistical activities of various departments in the district and also renders them technical guidance regarding collection and compilation of statistics on proper lines.

LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

In 1957, language teachers were appointed by the Punjab Government to teach Hindi to its employees in the Hindi region in order to ensure an easy and smooth switch over from English to Hindi by October 2, 1962. Introduction Cells were created in September 1962 at district headquarters. In the beginning an Instructor represented the Language Department in the district. The office of the District Language Officer, Gurgaon, was created in 1964.

The teaching of Hindi was, however, intensified after the formation of the new State of Haryana in November 1966. The District Language Officer paid visits to various Government offices located in the district, guided and helped the staff in tiding over their difficulties. Training in Hindi typewriting and shorthand to the Government employees was also imparted by an Instructor in his office. The duration of type classes was 4 months and that of shorthand

classes 9 months. The candidates who had completed these courses successfully by October 31, 1968, were awarded certificates and cash prizes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 respectively as an incentive. Hindi was introduced as an official language in the State on January 26, 1969. The objective having been achieved, the training classes in Hindi stenography and typewriting were closed on December 31, 1969 and the office of the District Language Officer was wound up in April 1970.

In order to promote Hindi in the district, the Department of Languages, during the Second Five-Year Plan, introduced the scheme of literary contests. Debates, dramatic and poetical contests are held and two individual prizes of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 are awarded at the school level and of Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 at the college level.

To popularise Sanskrit, declamation and recitation contests were introduced during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Every year two prizes of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 are awarded at the school level and of Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 at the college level. Presently a total amount of Rs. 2,800 is distributed as prizes in the contests at the district level. Up to 1973-74, a scheme was in operation under which merit cash awards were given to the students attaining first position in Hindi and Sanskrit languages in the Middle, High, Higher Secondary, B.A. and M.A. examinations. Holding of Hindi/Haryanvi Kavi Sammelan every year in the district is another significant activity of the department. Reputed Hindi/Haryanvi poets of the district participate in it.

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANISATION

The National Savings Organisation which functions under the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, came into existence during World War II when it was known as the National Savings Central Bureau. Its twofold objective was to foster and promote the habit of thrift among people and to channel their savings in investment in small savings securities. It was re-organised in 1948 when a Regional Director was appointed in each State, assisted by an Assistant Regional Director, and one or two District Organisers, National Savings, in each district.¹

The Gurgaon Branch of the National Savings Organisation was established in December 1948 under a District Organiser, National Savings. One Additional District Organiser was also posted at Faridabad in 1961. One more District Savings Officer was later on posted at Faridabad in 1971. The

1. Earlier there was a Regional Office for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh at Jullundur and it was trifurcated in April 1970.

designation of the District Organiser was changed to District Savings Officer in June 1972. The main functions of the District Savings Officer are as under :

- (i) to promote the habit of thrift among the public;
- (ii) to persuade the public to invest their savings with Government in one of the Small Savings Securities;
- (iii) to appoint, guide, train and motivate the agents;
- (iv) to form savings groups and watch the efficient functioning of these groups;
- (v) to work for the promotion of savings movement in close relationship with other Government organisations like the post offices, community projects, cooperatives, schools, colleges and municipal committees and to utilise the good offices of the non-official organisations.

There is also a Directorate of Small Savings under the State Government. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Haryana, Finance Department, acts as its Director. He coordinates the work of National Savings Organisation and that of the district authorities.

A Savings Committee reviews the progress of the Small Savings Scheme every month and devises ways and means for its intensification. The district targets are sub-divided among various trades and professions, educational institutions, industries, bazaars, *mandis*, offices, etc., and the implementation of these is entrusted to the members of the Savings Committee. To educate the people about the advantages of the Scheme, publicity is carried out by means of radio, cinema slides, films, folders, posters, exhibitions, public meetings, door-to-door and shop-to-shop canvassings, etc. Two-thirds of the total net collections are placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India for the development schemes in the State and the remaining one-third is utilised by the Central Government.

The gross and net¹ collections for the years 1958-59 to 1976-77 in the district were as follows:—

| Year 1 | Gross Collections 2 | (Rupees in thousands) |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Net Collections 3 |
| | (Rs.) | (Rs.) |
| 1958-59 | 11,584 | 209 |
| 1959-60 | 14,074 | 2,969 |

1. The difference between deposits and withdrawals made during a particular year is reckoned as 'net collections'.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|---------|----------|------------------------|
| | 1960-61 | 15,881 | 3,131 |
| | 1961-62 | 14,536 | 735 |
| | 1962-63 | 15,377 | 2,103 |
| | 1963-64 | 15,126 | 2,263 |
| | 1964-65 | 16,444 | 1,950 |
| | 1965-66 | 22,428 | 6,726 |
| | 1966-67 | 25,293 | 2,884 |
| | 1967-68 | 28,994 | 4,096 |
| | 1968-69 | 35,418 | 5,128 |
| | 1969-70 | 34,850 | 2,993 |
| | 1970-71 | 93,658 | 51,436 |
| | 1971-72 | 89,305 | (—)17,436 ¹ |
| | 1972-73 | 1,04,356 | 42,190 |
| (New district) | 1973-74 | 1,73,118 | 48,387 |
| | 1974-75 | 1,36,181 | 28,774 |
| | 1975-76 | 36,881 | (—)7,334 ¹ |
| | 1976-77 | 37,177 | 3,313 |

The district has won awards twice, viz. Rs. 3 lakh in 1965-66 and Rs. 3.50 lakh in 1972-73, for achieving the highest collections in small savings in the State.

FIRE SERVICE

There are three fire brigades in the Gurgaon district; two are maintained by the Faridabad Complex Administration, Faridabad, and the third by the Municipal Committee, Gurgaon. The State Government in the Urban Estate Department have provided the building for the Fire Station in Sector 15, Faridabad, and all equipment worth about rupees one lakh. According to the approved standards there is still scope for further improvement, in so far as

1. The minus figures show that the withdrawals have been more than the deposits,

the existing staffing pattern and equipment are concerned. These fire stations are neither adequately staffed nor properly equipped. Despite these handicaps, these stations try to provide fire cover and fire protection to these towns and the surrounding areas. There is a proposal to set up an independent fire station of its own by the Municipal Committee, Palwal.

The details of the staff and equipment available in various fire stations in the district are as under :

| | Fire Station Officer | Sub-Officer | Leading Fireman | Driver-cum-Operator | Fireman |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|
| Faridabad NIT | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 12 |
| Faridabad (Sector 15) | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 14 |
| Gurgaon | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 6 |

| | Motor Fire Engine | Jeep Fire Engine | Light Trailer Pump | Hose |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Faridabad NIT | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3,000 |
| Faridabad (Sector 15) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3,000 |
| Gurgaon | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,000 |

Technical guidance to these fire stations is provided by the State Headquarters through its technical officers/staff who make frequent visits to these places. At times, financial assistance is provided by the State Government in the form of fire fighting equipment.

The administrative and financial control of these fire stations vests with the respective local bodies.