

## Chapter VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Miscellaneous occupations in rural and urban areas constitute a significant part of the life of the district. These include members of public and defence services and all those working in the fields of education, medical, law, engineering and transport. In addition to these fully or partly organised services, there are many people engaged in earning their livelihood on a self-employed basis. They either work in their own houses or in shops run by themselves. Some go about hawking their goods or services. In addition, there are a few people who are engaged in domestic services and work as cooks, bearers, gardeners and chowkidars or in the case of women as ayahs, charwomen, helping hands, etc.

#### PUBLIC SERVICES

After Independence, there has been a considerable increase in the number unmetan in public services under the State and Central Governments, Local Bou-ier quasi-Government organisations. Several new departments came into being to carry out development activities in the sphere of agriculture, cooperation, animal husbandry and allied services. In 1961, the number of persons employed in public services in administrative departments and offices of the State and Central Governments, quasi-Government organisations, municipalities, etc., was 7,367 (7,328 men and 39 women). This number increased steadily and rose to 29,220 (26,507 men and 2,713 women) by the end of March 1972. It, however, decreased to 27,363 (24,638 men and 2,725 women) by the end of March 1973, due to the re-demarcation of the district boundaries in December 1972. The number stood at 30,666 (28,007 men and 2,659 women) by the end of March 1975. The number increased to 32,049 (29,131 men and 2,918 women) by the end of March 1976 and further increased to 32,508 (29,012 men and 3,496 women) by the end of March 1977.<sup>1</sup>

These figures show that employment opportunities in the public services have expanded more than four-fold during the period 1961—77. This has been possible because of the employment potential created by various developmental and welfare policies and activities of the Government. The figures also draw a sharp comparison between the two sexes joining the public

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1. Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.

services. It is significant that the number of women in these services, which was only 39 in 1961 rose to 2,713 by March 1972. This number stood at 2,725 in March 1973. The nominal increase of 12 over the previous year's figure was due to the exclusion of most of the Rewari tahsil on re-organisation of the district in December 1972. The number further increased to 3,496 by March 1977. At the same time the number of men rose considerably from 7,328 in 1961 to 26,507 by March 1972. The number decreased to 24,638 by March 1973, the reason being the same, i.e. re-organisation of the district in December 1972. The number, however, increased to 29,012 by March 1977. Evidently, the data of 1975 do not include the figures pertaining to the area which was excluded from the district in December 1972. Even then, if a comparison is drawn between the two sets of figures pertaining to the years 1961 and 1977, the number of women in public services increased manifold during the period 1961—77 whereas the number of men increased only by about four times. It shows that more and more women are coming out of their daily chores and joining service to improve their own prospects and incidentally assist their families financially.

The persons in the employ of Government are given dearness allowance related to some extent to the cost of living as recommended by the D.P. Commissions from time to time. Class IV employees are provided 171 allowances and *chhapals*. Loans and advances for the construction of houses and under the Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes and for the purchase of vehicles are granted to Government employees. Occasionally, they are also given an interest-free advance recoverable during the same year, for the purchase of wheat. Advance is also given to the employees of the State Government for the celebrations of marriages of two of their children. The advance is recoverable with interest.

According to a decision taken by the State Government in December 1970, in addition to family pensions, if admissible, an ex gratia grant and other facilities are now provided to the families of the Government employees who die while in service. The amount of the ex gratia grant has been fixed as equivalent to ten times the last monthly emoluments drawn by the deceased subject to a minimum of Rs. 5,000 and a maximum of Rs. 15,000. Other facilities include free medical aid, free education up to the degree level and Government employment to one or more members of the family besides house rent allowance or the retention of Government house on the usual rent for a year after the death of the deceased.

Group Insurance Scheme was also introduced for all State Government employees in 1975. Under this scheme Rs. 5,000 is provided to the family

of an employee who dies while in service. Each employee contributes rupee one per month which is deducted from his pay.

Some Government Officers are provided rent-free accommodation. These include the Deputy Commissioner, all the Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) and all the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in the Gurgaon district. Since the number of Government owned houses is limited, only seniormost employees are allotted these houses against a deduction of 10 per cent of their pay. Government employees who have not been provided with Government accommodation are paid house rent according to the classification of various towns which is on the basis of the population of the towns in the district. The rate of house rent reimbursable at Faridabad, which has been classified as Class I town, is 12.5 per cent of the pay of a Government employee while it is 7.5 per cent in the case of Gurgaon and Palwal, which have been classified as Class II towns. The persons in the employ of local bodies and 'quasi-Government organisations do not enjoy this concession. The essential services like the police, medical and public health are usually provided with residential accommodation. Another category is the jail executive staff which is provided with rent-free accommodation or house rent allowance in lieu thereof at the rate of 10 per cent subject to the ceiling as shown below :

Category of the staff	Maximum of the house rent allowance admissible per month
	(Rs.)
1. Superintendent	80
2. Deputy Superintendent, District Probation Officer	55
3. Assistant Superintendent, Welfare Officer	45
4. Sub-Assistant Superintendent	25

Employees in public services are not restricted from forming associations or unions to voice their grievances and to safeguard their recognised service interests. Although no independent union of employees exists at the district level, the branches of the two State level unions which function here are : (i) Revenue Patwaris Union and (ii) Haryana Subordinate Services Federation.

#### DEFENCE SERVICES

Jats, Ahirs, Rajputs, Gujars and Meos in the Gurgaon district contributed a large number of recruits to the different branches of the defence services during the two World Wars. Th largest number of recruits during World War II was from the then Rewari tahsil.

A large number of soldiers from the district fought in NEFA and Ladakh areas when the Chinese invaded Indian territories in 1962 and against Pakistan when it started hostilities in 1965 and again in 1971. The following defence personnel received gallantry awards for distinguished services on these occasions:—

Recipient	Resident of village/ tahsil	Award	Remarks
<b>Chinese Aggression, 1962</b>			
1. Naik Hukam Chand	Lakhnaula/ Gurgaon	Vir Chakra	The award was given posthumously
2. Capt. P.N. Bhatia	New Colony, Gurgaon	Vir Chakra	Since died in an accident
<b>Pakistani Aggression, 1965</b>			
1. Rifleman Mahi Lal	Banchari/Palwal	Vir Chakra	The award was given posthumously
<b>Pakistani Aggression, 1971</b>			
1. Major Sukhpal Singh	Kasan/Gurgaon	Vir Chakra	Still in service
2. Flt. Lt. A.K. Datta	Fatehpur Biloch/ Ballabgarh	Vir Chakra	Do
3. Naik Ramesh Chand	Tikri Gujar/ Palwal	Vir Chakra	The award was given posthumously
4. Nb. Sub. Phul Singh	Dhanwapur/ Gurgaon	Sena Medal	Do
5. P.O. Sant Ram	Basai/Gurgaon	Nav Sena Medal	Do
6. P.O. PTI. Jai Narain Sharma	Rehrana/Palwal	Nav Sena Medal	Do
7. LAC. Onkar Singh	Gadaipur/ Gurgaon	Shaurya Chakra	Do
8. Major Santosh Chauhan	Bahora Kalan/ Gurgaon	Sena Medal	Do
9. Major Narain Singh Koak	Railway Road, Gurgaon	Sena Medal	Do

Seventy seven persons, belonging to the armed forces and hailing from the district, were reported to be killed, missing and wounded during the Pakistani Aggression of December 1971. Their tahsil-wise details are given below :

Name of tahsil	Killed	Missing	Wounded	Total
1. Gurgaon	17	6	22	45
2. Ballabgarh	2	2	3	7
3. Firozpur Jhirka	—	1	2	3
4. Nuh	8	1	4	13
5. Palwal	4	—	5	9
Total :	31	10	36	77

Most ex-servicemen belong to agriculturist families and they are concentrated in villages Bahora Kalan, Kasan, Manesar, Shikohpur, Khandsa, Gurgaon village, Bhondsi, Ghamroj, Kherla, Rithoj, Damdama, Patharheri (tahsil Gurgaon), Tigaon (tahsil Ballabgarh), Banchari, Sihol (tahsil Palwal), Ujina, Sangel (tahsil Nuh), Mandi Khera and Gulalta (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka).

The number of ex-servicemen and the number of families of serving personnel in the district during 1967-68 to 1970-71<sup>1</sup> were as shown below :

Year	Number of ex-servicemen	Number of families of serving personnel
1967-68	24,330	63,482
1968-69	24,460	64,462
1969-70	24,950	64,702
1970-71	24,730	64,320

Several concessions, as detailed below, have been granted by the State Government to the Armed Forces personnel and their families, belonging to Haryana, who may be killed/disabled/missing during various operations in or outside India :

1. The figures relate to the pre-organised Gurgaon district. A fresh census of ex-servicemen is being conducted to ascertain the latest position.

**(A) Ex gratia Grants**

	Officers	Junior Commis- sioned Officers	Other Ranks
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(a) Personnel reported killed/ disabled personnel with 50 per cent disability or above	7,500	4,500	4,000
(b) Personnel with disability between 20 per cent and 50 per cent	3,750	2,250	1,500
(c) Personnel taken as Prisoners of War by the enemy	A lump sum of Rs. 500 as ex gratia grant plus a further lump sum of Rs. 60 per minor/ dependent child		
(d) Personnel reported missing	A lump sum of Rs. 500 as ex gratia grant plus a further lump sum of Rs. 69 per minor/ dependent child.		

The ex gratia grant and pension distributed in the district to the personnel of the Armed Forces and their families during April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1977, was Rs. 3,78,600.

**(B) Pensions**

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

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

(C) Educational Grants

- (I) The children/dependents (including wife/widow/real minor brothers/sisters) of the above mentioned categories of personnel are entitled to free education, i.e. no fees are charged from them in schools and colleges including professional institutions.
- (II) For the education of children/dependents, monthly grants at the following scale are given per child/dependent<sup>1</sup> :—
- (i) At the Primary stage Rs. 15
  - (ii) At the Secondary stage Rs. 35
  - (iii) During College (Arts and Science) Rs. 75
  - (iv) Stenography in I.T.I., polytechnic, J.B.T. classes (w.e.f. 27-9-1976) Rs. 75  
and motor mechanic trainees with qualification below Matric
  - (v) Motor Mechanic trainees from ITI/Polytechnic Institute with minimum qualification as Matric (w.e.f. 27-9-1976) Rs. 100
  - (vi) In the case of technical and professional education Rs. 125
  - (vii) For higher education in foreign countries Rs. 350
  - (vii.) The children of deceased armed forces personnel already studying in public schools or getting admission to schools after the death of their father in action

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

This concession was extended with effect from July 22, 1976.

The educational grants are not admissible in the cases in which these are being given by the Government of India.

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

These grants are allowed in addition to whatever other assistance the children/dependents are entitled to in respect of freeships, scholarships or other financial assistance specially sanctioned by the Government or by any other institution.<sup>1</sup> These concessions have also been extended to the personnel of the Border Security Force, Territorial Army and the Home Guards Organisation belonging to Haryana.

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

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

Decoration	Reward
(i) Param Vir Chakra	<p>(a) Cash : Rs. 15,000</p> <p>(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.</p>
(ii) Maha Vir Chakra	<p>(a) Cash : Rs. 11,000</p> <p>(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.</p>
(iii) Vir Chakra	<p>(a) Cash : Rs. 4,500</p> <p>(b) Annuity : Rs. 300 for 30 years. The annuity is given for the life of his wife/widow (if the decoration is earned posthumously or if the recipient dies before his wife) or for 30 years, whichever is shorter.</p>

1. A war widow and her children would be eligible for the educational concessions with effect from June 29, 1976, even if she re-marries the brother of her late husband or some one else, but no arrears would be paid.



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

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

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

These rewards/annuities are given to the members of the Armed Forces of all ranks belonging to Haryana. The personnel of the Border Security Force, Territorial Army and the Home Guards who may be awarded such gallantry decorations have also been made entitled to similar cash rewards and annuity.

These benefits are in addition to any ex gratia grant/pension that may be admissible otherwise. In the case of more than one gallantry decorations, the awardee is entitled to full cash rewards for each decoration separately. In the case of posthumous decoration the rewards/annuities are given as under :

- (i) Fifty per cent is given to the widow/dependent children with immediate effect.
- (ii) Fifty per cent is given to the parents provided they were dependent on the recipient of the decoration. Otherwise the whole annuity is given to the widow/dependent children.
- (iii) Where widow/dependent children and dependent parents do not exist, the payment of cash rewards and annuity are made to the dependent brother (s) and sister (s) provided they were residing with the deceased during his life time and in the case of females, annuity is to be paid till her/their marriages.
- (iv) Where the deceased is survived by his dependent parents only, then parents are given 100 per cent of such grant, etc.

**(E) Employment Concessions**

Five per cent vacancies in Class I and II posts and 28 per cent of vacancies in Class III and IV posts have been reserved for ex-servicemen. This reservation is to be utilised in the order given below :

- (i) Disabled ex-servicemen with disability between 20 per cent to 50 per cent.
- (ii) Up to two dependents of service personnel killed/disabled with disability 50 per cent and above. (This includes wife/widow/dependent sons/daughters).
- (iii) Other ex-servicemen.

Relaxation in educational qualifications and age are also given to ex-servicemen for their re-employment in civil positions.

The above concessions are also allowed to ex-servicemen by the Semi-Government organisations, public sector undertakings and local bodies.

The following other concessions/facilities are also available to the ex-servicemen :—

- (i) Reservation of 15 per cent of the plots in the industrial areas/industrial development colonies for the establishment of industries.
- (ii) Allotment of residential and commercial plots in Urban Estates to the war widows/disabled personnel hailing from Haryana on instalment basis, with a nominal interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.
- (iii) The Housing Board, Haryana, has reserved 10 per cent of houses in the Housing Colonies being set up by the Board for allotment to war widows and ex-servicemen.
- (iv) Ex-servicemen and families of deceased personnel are exempted from the payment of house tax imposed by the Municipal Committees in respect of their houses within municipal limits, provided they have no other residential house in Haryana State and are residing themselves and have not let out any portion of the house.
- (v) War Jagir at the rate of Rs. 150 per annum is given to the father or where the father is dead, to the mother of the only son or of two sons or of three or more sons who served in the Armed Forces.

(vi) Additional pension out of Haryana Defence and Security Relief Fund to the widows of soldiers who die while in service but not a battle casualty and 100 per cent disabled ex-servicemen whose disability is attributable to service and their children at the following rates with effect from March 1, 1975 :—

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Officer                          | Rs. 50 per mensem per child (up to three children) up to 20 years of age or employment whichever is earlier. |
| (b) Junior Commissioned Officer      | Rs. 40 per mensem per child (up to three children) up to 20 years of age or employment whichever is earlier. |
| (c) Other Ranks                      | Rs. 30 per mensem per child (up to three children) up to 20 years of age or employment whichever is earlier. |
| (d) Childless widow                  | Rs. 30 per mensem up to re-marriage or till life.  |
| (e) Childless disabled ex-serviceman | Rs. 30 per mensem.   |

Under the above scheme a sum of Rs. 1,00,500 has been received from the State Board up to March 31, 1977 for disbursing to 93 families.

Two funds, namely Post War Services Reconstruction Fund and the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen have been created by the Government of India for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents. A brief history and scope of these funds is as under :

**Post War Services Reconstruction Fund.**—This Fund was raised during World War II for the benefit of ex-servicemen below the rank of Non-Commissioned Officers and their dependents. The money from this fund was to be used for collective benefit of those who had served in the rank of non-combatants in the Defence Services during World War II or thereafter. The fund is being mainly utilised for:

1. Grant of stipends to the sons/wards of beneficiary ex-servicemen
2. Medical relief to TB and Leprosy patients
3. Construction and maintenance of Sainik Rest Houses
4. Purchase of sewing machines for widows/wives of beneficiaries and

disabled ex-servicemen (in extremely deserving cases)

5. Maintenance allowance to destitute ex-servicemen in Ex-Servicemen's Home at Kandaghat/Jullundur
6. Maintenance charges of ex-servicemen trainees in the Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkee, Pune
7. Grant to Haryanvi students, sons/wards of ex-servicemen studying in Punjab Public School, Nabha
8. Maintenance of information rooms attached with Zila Sainik Board
9. Grant for re-union of ex-servicemen

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

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

1. to award stipends to ex-servicemen for technical, managerial, vocational or agricultural training at a recognised training institution ;
2. to sanction grants or loans to cooperative societies or other associations of ex-servicemen for schemes and projects of resettlement that is to say horticulture, animal husbandry, industry, transport, and the like ;
3. to sanction scholarships or grants to dependents of ex-servicemen for higher studies in India beyond high school or higher secondary stage in technical, vocational or agricultural education ;
4. to sanction expenditure on special measures of a collective nature for the maintenance of old and destitute ex-servicemen or widows of ex-servicemen ;
5. to grant loans to individual ex-servicemen for starting industries or business undertakings ; and
6. to do all other things to promote measures for the benefits of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

The income from the above funds is mainly utilised for grant of stipends to ex-servicemen/dependents and grant of loan to ex-servicemen for their rehabilitation. Ever since the operation of the Special Fund in the State, an

attempt has been made to make a clear-cut demarcation in regard to the benefits to be given to ex-servicemen/their dependents from Special Fund/Post War Services Reconstruction Fund in order to avoid over-lapping and duplication. Stipends to ex-servicemen/their dependents eligible under the Special Fund Scheme are being given only from the Special Fund. Thus applications of dependents with academic qualifications of Matric/Higher Secondary for technical, vocational or agricultural education are considered under this Fund. Applications of under-Matric dependents studying in industrial training institute and all dependents for general education are considered from the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund.

#### EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL

In 1961, the number of persons in educational services in colleges, schools, and similar other institutions of non-technical type was 4,329 (3,617 men and 712 women). Unfortunately all of them were not trained teachers.

As a result of expansion in educational programme after the creation of Haryana in November 1966, the number has increased considerably in the subsequent years as exhibited below in the case of persons in educational services in schools :

	Year	Number		
		Total	Men	Women
	1967-68	5,942	4,624	1,318
	1968-69	6,262	4,688	1,574
	1969-70	6,832	5,193	1,639
	1970-71	7,176	5,433	1,743
	1971-72	7,503	5,498	2,005
	1972-73	6,233	4,210	2,023
New district	1973-74	6,943	4,747	2,196
	1974-75	6,854	4,710	2,144
	1975-76	6,975	4,739	2,236
	1976-77	7,223	4,904	2,319

There is a dearth of trained high school teachers, both men and women,

in mathematics and science subjects. Social conditions do not encourage unmarried girls to go for work in village schools. Even male teachers reside in nearby urban areas because of the scarcity of suitable residential accommodation and lack of living facilities in the villages. It is a fact that teachers living away from their place of work cannot make full impact on life of the village community.

To safeguard their service interests, college lecturers and school teachers in the district have formed their associations and unions. These are : (i) Haryana Government College Teachers Association ; (ii) Haryana Government School Teachers Union; and (iii) Haryana Private School Teachers Union. In accordance with the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, the pay scales of the teaching staff working in the privately managed recognised schools have been revised since December 1, 1967, in order to bring them at par with their counterparts in Government schools. Further, the Haryana Aided Schools (Security of Services) Act, 1971, enforced from April 1, 1971, provides complete security of service to the employees of the privately managed recognised schools in Haryana. The Education Department allows a Government teacher to engage in private tuition (not more than one) which may help him to supplement his income. Permission to take various university examinations is given to ten per cent of the staff working in different institutions. In fact, the Education Department offers incentive to teachers to improve their qualifications. These incentives include grant of advance increments and reservation of posts for further promotion in certain categories.

#### MEDICAL PROFESSION

According to the 1961 Census, 1,640 persons including 409 women, as shown below, were engaged in public health and medical services rendered by hospitals, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinics. The number included veterinary surgeons and individual Hakimi, Unani, Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Homeopathic practitioners:

	Males	Females	Total
Urban	772	177	949
Rural	459	232	691
Total :	1,231	409	1,640

Similar figures for the subsequent years are not available since these are compiled only at the time of decennial census. Anyhow, according to the year-wise statistics maintained by the State Directorate of Health Services since the creation of Haryana, the number of medical and para-medical personnel under the allopathic system of medicine engaged in Government service and in private medical institutions including those run by local bodies, was as shown below :

	Year	Medical and para-medical personnel engaged in	
		Government service	Private medical institutions
	1967	295	25
	1968	295	25
	1969	312	43
	1970	313	46
	1971	898	48
	1972	981	44
New district	1973	886	44
	1974	879	20
	1975	973	30
	1976	1,027	34

According to the Registrar, Medical Council, Ludhiana, 1,464 medical and para-medical personnel stood registered in the Gurgaon district on December 31, 1976.

Private physicians also play an important role. Many of them dispense their own prescriptions. A few of them charge a small consultation fee, but generally, the cost of the medicines supplied during the treatment covers the consultation fee. Those trained in dental surgery render a specialised service. Dental clinics are attached to the Civil Hospitals at Gurgaon, Rewari and Faridabad. The dental services are also available in the Civil Hospital at Firozpur Jhirka, Palwal and Nuh. Some private Dental Surgeons do very well on the basis of their professional competence.

The Gurgaon branch of the Indian Medical Association, Haryana, and the Unani Private Practitioners Union, Gurgaon, formed by the members of the medical profession, disseminate professional knowledge among their members, ensure due observance of the standards of professional ethics and promote the socio-economic conditions of their members.

#### LEGAL PROFESSION

This profession includes barristers, advocates, pleaders, attorneys, law assistants, *munshis*, etc. According to the 1961 Census, the number of persons engaged in the legal services was 274. Of these categories the number of lawyers, advocates and pleaders in the district was 226 in 1970.

As reported in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910,<sup>1</sup> the local Bar consisted six first grade and four second grade pleaders with two Mukhtars, 13 petition writers first grade and 18 of the second grade working in the district. With the spread of education the position continued changing and along with the increase in other professions, there has been a steady increase in the number of lawyers and advocates also as the following figures show :—

Year	Lawyers and Advocates
1922	23
1928	38
1936	48
1941	61
1953	78
1958	73
1968	200
1969	219
1970	226
1971	267
1974	303
1975	323
1976	365

1. Ibid., p. 169.



The district depends mainly on agriculture. During the first quarter of the 20th century, rather up to 1936, the financial position of the cultivators was not satisfactory and much was required to be done to improve it. They had to borrow money from the village money-lenders to meet their necessary requirements for agricultural implements, seeds, etc. The exorbitant rate of interest charged usually hindered repayment of principal and led to money suits. With the enactment of legislation in this behalf during the years 1935—38, the money suits dwindled and the legal profession in the district received a setback<sup>1</sup>, from which it recovered when pre-emption and declaratory suits began and which continue to be filed in large numbers. The spiralling rise in the prices of land, improvement in the financial position of the agriculturists after Independence and increase in the industrial establishments are the main factors leading to an increase in litigation. Heinous crimes like dacoity and robbery have been checked to a great extent but the other crimes in the district provide plenty of work for persons engaged in the legal profession. So far as urban areas are concerned, cases of dispute between landlords and tenants under the East Punjab and Land Restriction Act, 1949, keep cropping up in addition to business disputes. Similar is the position in cases between landlords and tenants on the revenue side; the majority of such cases relate to the ejectment of tenants. Excepting complicated cases there is a trend among clients to prefer lawyers of their area or of their own caste.

The district bar has provided brilliant gems to the judiciary and the State Government. Late Sir Shadi Lal, the first Indian Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, belonged to this district.

#### ENGINEERING SERVICES

The engineers play an important role in the development and well-being of the people in the fields of agriculture, industry and transport. The industrial development is particularly linked with road development, transmission of electricity and other engineering activities. There has, therefore, been an increasing demand for engineering personnel in the past few years, their services having been required for various development and nation building activities including construction and repairs of canals and bunds and sinking of tubewells. Many new electricity distribution units have been set up at different places in the district to extend rural electrification. The emergence of the district into prominence in the field of industry and transport has necessitated the commissioning of engineering services for the development of roads and buildings.

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1. 3,818 money suits were decided during November 1972 to March 1975, whereas 28,198 money suits were decided during 1939 to October 1972 (34 years) and 44,320 money suits during 1925 to 1935 (11 years).

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon)

## TRANSPORTERS

Transport workers include people working on railways, ferries, buses, motor vehicles and all those who drive bullocks and pack animals. In 1961, 7,286 persons were employed in these activities. This number rose to 8,081 in March 1977.

Cycle rickshaw-pullers mostly appeared on the scene after the Partition in 1947. Most of them obtain rickshaws on hire and pay Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.50 a day to the rickshaw owner. On an average a rickshaw-puller earns about Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per mensem. At the end of March 1977, there were 3,665 licenced cycle rickshaw-pullers in the district.

As a result of loan facilities offered to the weaker section of the society by the various scheduled banks, about 20 auto-rickshaws were brought on the roads in the Gurgaon district. In addition, loans are being offered by the banks to the rickshaw-pullers for the purchase of their own rickshaws and they are required to pay a nominal interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Many horse-driven tonga drivers own their tongas, but their earnings have greatly dwindled owing to the ready availability of the cycle-rickshaws/ auto-rickshaws at comparatively cheaper rates. The other advantage is that cycle rickshaw being small in size, takes the passengers to their residence located even in the narrow lanes into which no other vehicle can possibly enter. The cost of a cycle rickshaw is much less than that of a tonga. Moreover, the maintenance charges for a rickshaw are negligible as compared to those for a tonga.

Thus there are only a few tongas seen plying on the town roads, but country tongas are still in common use for transporting passengers to the countryside. At the end of March 1977, there were 186 licenced tonga drivers in the district. The emergence of auto-rickshaws/tempos (three-wheeled auto-vehicle) have adversely affected the popularity of the tongas. The three-wheeled auto-vehicle which is employed to carry both goods and passengers has been gaining much popularity on comparatively shorter hauls even up to 30 kilometres. People prefer it for the carriage of their goods for it can carry much more than the horse-driven cart. For passenger traffic, it is plied on routes where bus service is either not available or is inadequate and naturally passengers prefer it to a tonga because of its speed and better seating arrangements. Tempos/scooter-rickshaws (used as taxis or private carriers) are also gaining

popularity. The number of self-employed persons engaged in this activity was 293 in March 1977.

Transport workers, viz. drivers, conductors, cleaners, workers in the workshops, etc., have been employed by transport companies. They are provided with facilities like uniforms, bonus and overtime allowance. Their economic and social lot is better than that of rickshaw-pullers and tonga drivers and they have separate unions for different categories of workers for safeguarding their professional interests.

There are a few private motor cars and jeeps. The owners usually do not keep chauffeurs but drive their vehicles themselves.

For the carriage of goods, men driven *ricks* and hand-carts are also used. These are employed where the load is light and the destination distance is short. The number of persons engaged in the occupation was 228 in March 1977. However, for a heavy load and a bit longer distance, the animal-driven carts are employed. The number of persons engaged in this occupation was 403 in March 1977.

#### PERSONAL SERVICES

Among these are included barbers, washermen and tailors.

**Barbers.**—Their number was 2,475 at the end of March 1977. It also included hair dressers and related workers. In urban areas the old practice of a family barber became extinct with the growth of money economy. People pay cash to barbers for service at home or go to hair-cutting saloons for this purpose. Hair-cutting charges vary from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 and shaving charges from 75 paise to Rs. 1.50. The barbers in Gurgaon, Sohna and Faridabad have their own unions which enjoin upon their members to follow certain rules and a code of ethics concerning their economic and social conditions.

There are 3 lady dressing saloons in the district as the number of ladies desiring hair dressing is not much. Moreover, the proximity of Delhi does not encourage such saloons for ladies desiring hair dressing prefer going to Delhi.

In villages, however, the old practice of a family barber is still in vogue. He can still be seen on certain social ceremonies. He also attends to his *yajmans* (patrons) at their residence and gets remuneration in kind at the time of harvesting. The wife of the barber called *nain* does some sort of hair cleaning and hair dressing of women in villages and her presence on certain social ceremonies is necessary.

**Washermen.**—There were 1,474 washermen on March 31, 1977. It included *dhobis*, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers. Washermen mostly serve the urban areas for the villagers do their washing themselves. The *dhobis* in the district hail mostly from Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. They collect clothes for washing from the residence of their customers and generally charge 50 paise per article of clothing. The launderers run regular shops and do not undertake home delivery. They charge higher rates than the *dhobis*. Still, because of their quick and efficient service the launderers are gaining popularity over the *dhobis*. The laundry owners either use washing machines or employ *dhobis* for washing and additional persons for ironing. The laundry business has affected the common *dhobi* who prefers employment with the launderers. The laundry owners switch over to dry cleaning in winter. Dry cleaning has no doubt become a profitable business as the existence of several such establishments shows. Dry cleaners charge according to a schedule of rates fixed by themselves. A woollen suit is dry cleaned for Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

**Tailors.**—Their number was 4,862 which included cutters, furriers and related workers at the end of March 1977. In urban areas the tailors make coats, pants, shirts, bush shirt, pyjamas and blouses while tailors in rural areas generally make trousers, *kurtas* and *ghagris*. With the passage of time the style of clothes has undergone a complete change. The *ghagris* and *chandnas* are being replaced by shalwars and *kurtas* in rural areas. In urban areas the girls prefer *kurtas/kameez* and pyjamas/shalwars. Bell-bottom design is also gaining popularity. The women prefer dhotis or saris and blouses.

In ancient times, tailoring was a caste profession. Like the family doctor, there used to be the family tailor. He would visit his family clients and take the 'family order' wholesale on the eve of school reopening or festivals. The tailor in olden days was the counsellor to the family for cloth purchases. But all that has changed with the times. The family tailor has faded away. Tailoring that started as a craft in the hands of a few has not only become a profession but also an industry with the onset of ready-made garments.

All this has led to the classification of tailoring and tailors according to the nature of work. There is the highly-specialised professional at one extreme catering to an elite clientele and at the other a wage-earner in a garment factory doing one form of machine stitching all the time as ordered by his supervisor for the 'assembly line' type of tailoring. In between these extremes, there are individual tailors, master tailors, tailors attached to companies, tailors specialising in men's, women's and children's garments.

Tailors who run their own shops are usually referred to as master tailors

and employ a number of tailors, sewing boys and helpers. Almost all are cutters, who have acquired their tailoring skill not through formal training but through long years of apprenticeship under some master tailors. 'Employee tailors' usually work on a piece-rate basis, if the type of garment they are asked to stitch is the same. If, however, they are given different garments, then they are paid a daily wage.

The nearness of Delhi causes the import of the latest sartorial designs, and the standards of tailoring in urban areas has, therefore, undergone much change. Some cloth merchants accommodate a tailor or two in a corner of the shop. This combined facility promotes quick sales of cloth apart from bringing them some additional benefit from the tailoring charges. The tailoring charges vary from place to place and shop to shop depending upon the stitching skill of the tailor and the standard of living of the people. The usual charges for stitching garments in urban areas are as follows :—

Type of garment	Stitching charges
<b>Gents</b>	(Rs.)
Shirt (cotton)	7
Shirt (terylene)	10
Trousers (Pyjama)	2
Bush shirt	10
Trousers (Pants—cotton)	16
Trousers (Pants—terycot/terylene)	26
Kurta	7
Woollen Suit (with trimmings)	130
Woollen Suit (without trimmings)	65 to 70
<b>Ladies</b>	
Suit (cotton)	10
Trousers (Pants—cotton)	16
Trousers (Pants—terylene/terycot)	26
Trousers (Woollen)	30
Blouse	2

## SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

The scope of work of self-employed persons is very wide. It includes *julahas* (weavers), *mochis* (cobblers), sweepers, *thatheras*, shoe-makers, potters, hand-cart pedlars, hawkers, *pandas* (priests) and all other persons who work for their living or provide their individual services on demand. There are shops of all kinds, *halwai* shops, *pan bidi* shops, shops manufacturing or selling aerated water (soft drinks), shops dealing in grocery and vegetables and fruit shops. Bakeries sell their products directly or through agents. Goldsmiths manufacture gold and silver ornaments. Shops dealing in general merchandise, oilmen's stores and consumer goods and novelties also cater to the needs of the people. Changing concepts and circumstances make scope for new occupations. Take for example, the public eating houses. The growing habit of eating outside has led to the establishment of a large number of tea stalls, snack bars, '*dhabas* and a few coffee houses and restaurants where bearers are employed to serve refreshments. Likewise, a desire to wear standardised clothes has promoted the opening of shops dealing in ready-made garments. The increasing use of bicycles, auto-cycles, cycle rickshaws, scooters and motor cars has been responsible for attracting people to take to the business of cycle and auto-repairing. Quacks, street singers, beggars, and jugglers who do not remain at one station but keep on moving from one place to another for their livelihood may also be called self-employed persons.

The time-old *julahas* (weavers), *mochis* (cobblers), potters and sweepers, are spread throughout the district and serve the rural community. Most of them in the rural areas help families in their agricultural activities and perform their customary professional services on the occasion of marriages and other ceremonies. The *mochi* (cobbler) with his equipment hanging by the shoulder in a box may usually be seen hawking for his service in the streets. Cobbler usually attend to the repairing, mending and reconditioning of shoes. Others who make new shoes have their own shops. The potters make ordinary vessels mostly for the use of villagers. The earthen pitchers and *surahis*, because of their property to cool the water, are sold in large number during the summer season both in the urban and rural areas. The potters of Firozpur Jhirka are famous for their skill in making the earthen wares. The sweepers engaged in cleaning houses in urban areas get a few rupees per month in addition to a *chapati* daily or weekly and occasionally small gifts, in cash or kind on festivals and ceremonial occasions. In recent years, owing to better employment facilities and privileges, some sweepers have been shifting over to services in Government offices and private organisations,

The shoe-makers in this district particularly of village Jharsa (tahsil Gurgaon) are specialists in their trade. They have organised themselves into cooperative societies. The Government provides them with loans, technical advice and various other facilities.

Hand-cart pedlars and hawkers go about the towns and villages hawking their goods. The goods which they sell include among others, articles of daily use, vegetables, fruits, eatables, general merchandise, crockery, cloth and toys. By the end of March 1977, 1,143 persons were employed as vendors selling eatables, etc., on *rehris* in municipal areas.

Except in very small villages, a tea-stall of some kind has made its appearance almost in all parts of the district; its appearance depending on the clientele, local and otherwise, which patronises it. The smaller ones, managed by a single person and serving nothing but tea, are generally shabby. The bigger ones which also serve other hot and cold beverages and some edibles are more presentable in appearance and are managed by more than one person. A few modern-type restaurants have also sprung up in the urban areas and these engage cooks and bearers according to the size and requirements of the establishment.

The rapid and continuous increase in the number of bicycles both in the urban and rural areas has made the vocation of bicycle repairing much popular. No high skill is required for this job ; bicycle repairers are, therefore, found in every nook and corner of the district. Although slack during the rainy season, the business remains brisk throughout the year, particularly during the summer when persons with bicycle-repair tools can be seen here and there in the corner of a street or under the shade of a tree by the roadside. On the other hand, the auto-mechanics have their repair shops only in urban areas.

In every town and big villages one comes across shops dealing in general merchandise. The goods on sale comprise toilet articles (as combs, hair-brushes, mirrors, etc.), soaps, oils, tooth-pastes, tooth-brushes, shoe-polishes, hosiery articles, ready-made garments and sundries of daily use. They have flourishing business in the sense that with the rise in the standard of living there is an increasing demand for such consumer goods and in fact new shops keep coming up into existence.

Every town and big village of the district has a number of *halwai* shops. In the old days their familiar sweetmeat preparations were *laddus* and *jalebis*. The development of communications and an increasing contact with other parts of the country have introduced some new sweetmeat preparations like *gulab jamans*, *rasgullas*, *barfi* and various kinds of *halwas*. *Jalebis*, *imritis*, *laddus*

and milk-cake of Firozpur Jhirka are popular. In urban areas sweetmeats prepared from milk are more popular<sup>1</sup>. These shops are generally one-man units employing two or three or even more persons according to the requirements of the establishments. This business provides employment throughout the year.

*Pan-bidi* stalls in urban areas are tiny booths which are a familiar sight throughout the district. These one-man units in towns which usually sell cigarettes also serve as *chopals* in villages. These become social centres for people who stop to listen to radio broadcasts and recorded film music and talk about current events.

Not so long ago, every place of some significance had a unit which manufactured aerated drinks for local consumption. Now bottled drinks being made available in many places by large manufacturing units, their number is on the decrease. In the last few years bottled soft drinks have become very popular and it is fashionable to drink these with a straw put into the bottle. Such drinks are imported into the district from Delhi. In fact soft drinks are freely offered in all big functions and marriage celebrations.

A grocer supplies the basic necessities of daily use. A number of such shops can be found in every locality. Although these are one-man establishments, generally a helper is also engaged. Every town has a number of shops selling vegetables and fruits. Enterprising persons with small capitals carry vegetables and fruits on their *rehris* (hand-carts) and sell these to customers at their doors.

It is not unusual to come across a bakery even in a small town. The bakeries have gained popularity owing to the demand for their ready products. Such establishments are mostly one-man units. The proprietor engages one or two persons for preparing products as bread, cakes, biscuits, pasteries, etc. The bakery units sell their products in wholesale as well as in retail. Usually the grocers and hawkers buy these products in wholesale and retail these to their customers along with other articles.

Different types of gold and silver ornaments are made by the goldsmiths. The ordinary goldsmith cannot afford to purchase his stock of precious metals like gold and silver. These precious metals are, therefore, supplied to them by the customers who place orders for ornaments. However, richer goldsmiths have their own stock and they prepare ornaments even without taking the

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1. During the lean summer months (usually mid-April to mid-July) when the milk is in short supply, the State Government bans the preparation and sale of milk products so that milk remains available to the public for general consumption.



metal in advance from the customers. This business gets a boost during the period when marriages are celebrated.

In rural India, still the day dawns with the humming of songs sung by women while grinding grain on the grinding wheels. The Gurgaon district is not an exception to this. However, with the passage of time, flour mills have come to be established in urban areas and in some cases in rural areas as well. The new pattern of living has necessitated such a change. Grinding of grains like wheat, *jowar* and *bajra*, dehussing of paddy, grinding chillies, etc., constitute the main work of these flour mills.

Electric fans, radios and watches have now become a part and parcel of the life of practically every family in the urban areas and have also gained no less popularity among the rural masses. Shops selling these articles and repairing them are naturally to be found in most of the towns. Their fixed capital ranges between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 depending mostly on the volume of the business. The profit margin of these establishments ranges between 25 per cent and 30 per cent. Repairing charges depend on the parts replaced.

Religion has been a full-time occupation and the main source of income for some persons, among whom the most numerous are the priests. The priests conduct worship and perform rites in accordance with religious scriptures and recognised practices in a temple, church, *gurdwara* or mosque, and make their living in return for their services. They are called Poojari, Padre, Granthi and Mullah according to the faith of denominations to which they belong. Some Hindus practise the art of astrology and palmistry. The astrologers prepare horoscopes of persons showing position of stars at the time of birth and interpret horoscopes to tell past events in their lives and predict the future. The palmists interpret lines and other symbols on palms of persons.

As elsewhere, beggars are to be seen everywhere. Some of them expose their crippled or wounded limbs to evoke pity for alms. At bus stands women and children are often seen showering their blessings and goodwill continuously in order to strike a generous chord in the heart of the giver of alms. Others try to entertain the people by singing before they beg for money. Common jugglers usually earn their living by showing feats of jugglery and other tricks to an audience they manage to collect. Occasionally, one may find a *bandarwala* or *richhwala* entertaining the people by showing the feats of monkeys or the bear he has trained for the purpose. The snake-charmer also belongs to this category. He collects alms by instilling awe in the minds of the people by showing a snake or two. What these people collect in return for the entertainment they provide is anybody's guess.

The quack who exhibits his medicinal stuff on the roadside and uses his powers of oratory to extol the potency of his medicines is also a familiar sight everywhere. He is usually successful in palming off his stuff to the ignorant, credulous people and before long moves to another station to avoid receiving complaints about his ineffective preparations.

The contiguity of the Gurgaon district to Delhi has its special bearing on the livelihood pattern on both the sides. A large number of workers employed in industries at Faridabad reside in Delhi and daily come to their duty places at Faridabad. Paradoxically due to non-availability and costly residential accommodation at Delhi/New Delhi, many a person engaged in the Central Government offices and commercial establishments live at Gurgaon and Faridabad and daily commute to Delhi or New Delhi. A similar paradox is noticeable in so far as employment in the education line is concerned. Many women teachers employed at Gurgaon and Faridabad reside at Delhi whereas, attracted by better pay-scale a number of male teachers belonging to Gurgaon and Faridabad have secured service under the Delhi Administration. While the former daily come to Gurgaon and Faridabad, the latter daily go to Delhi and New Delhi.

The proximity to Delhi has made the Gurgaon district a potential source of milk supply for the people of Delhi. In the villages practically every family has one or two buffaloes the milk of which he sells to the contractors of the Delhi Milk Scheme or to the cooperative societies.<sup>1</sup>

#### DOMESTIC SERVICES

A domestic servant is paid between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 per month in addition to board and lodging. The Indian situation and atmosphere do not usually favour specialised jobs. A single domestic servant engaged in a household may be required to buy eatables in the market, cook food at home, clean the used dishes and plates, scrub utensils, sweep the house, make the beds and in fact do anything also at the bidding of the master. It is a hard life full of chores. Some women also work as part-time domestic servants in a number of houses for cleaning utensils, sweeping and helping the house wives in their daily chores. Such a part-time domestic worker gets about Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per month.

In urban areas, the upper middle class and the more well-to-do people often employ domestic servants. If both the partners are in service, a domestic

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

servant is employed to look after their house and children. The increase in the number of women working in offices, industrial establishments and schools has increased the demand for domestic servants. On the other hand owing to the opening of other avenues which provide increasing opportunities of employment elsewhere and particularly the establishment of industrial establishments at Faridabad, Ballabgarh and other towns, the domestic servants have become scarce in relation to their demand.

In rural areas, hardly any family employs servants for domestic work. Most rural women attend to their domestic work themselves. The *halis* besides attending to agricultural operations, do domestic chores for their masters. These persons who are generally landless labourers are paid at fixed proportion of the harvest. If engaged on cash wages, they generally receive Rs. 4 to 5 daily in addition to two meals not costing more than Rs. 2.