

CHAPTER—IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

This chapter broadly highlights the various economic pursuits followed by the people to earn their livelihood from time to time. In the early of nineteenth century, this area was dependent on rain-god to cultivate their fields. If the rain-god displeased, the whole of the area was under the grip of scarcity and famine. No doubt, in the past there were only a few cottage industries such as utensil-making, pottery, carpentry, *mehndi* grinding, glue-making, manufacturing of saltpetre and glass bangles; but these industries, being on cottage basis, provided employment to a insignificant number of persons. It would not be a digression to mention that these industries were run on caste-lines strictly. Being hereditary professions, no person of other caste was allowed to engage himself into the professions of other castes. Supposing, barber's profession was to be followed by the barbers, cobblers' profession by the people of same caste and carpentry and blacksmithy were followed by the same castes. The society was very complex in those days. So these small industries met the day to day needs of the area around themselves.

The nature and variety of occupations of the people of any region, the livelihood pursuits followed, as also the economic development of the area are closely related to the stages of economic development and the extent to which available resources are exploited for the industrial and agronomic advance of that region. This district, lying in the shadow of Delhi, witnessed devastating upheavals of foreign invasions and internecine warfare. It also suffered from the insecurity of harvests. The famines and droughts left their indelible mark on the minds of people.

The bulk of the population was engaged in agriculture, either as independent cultivators or agricultural labourers. Even the cottage industries as mentioned earlier, revolved round the agricultural pursuits. All these things were localised in those days. The farm produce was not so surplus to export outside. Before the opening of Agra Canal in 1874, the cultivation mostly dependent on meagre and erratic rains, was poor and sparse. Mostly coarse grains were grown for local use

and inhabitants barely made both ends meet by keeping herds of cattle, sheep and goats on pastoral lands. The Agra canal extended the irrigational facilities to the farmers. Consequent upon the commissioning of this canal, well-irrigation took the secondary place and prosperity came in the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils.

Even in urban areas, there were small traders and these traders depended on the hawking of their goods to the rural areas, sometimes even not on cash terms. The barter system was also prevalent in the society to some extent. The traders accepted some grains and cattle in lieu of cash payment. The local *baniyas* and big *zamindars* lent money on exorbitant interest with the view of grabbing agricultural lands of small and marginal farmers.

In the beginning of 20th century, the Delhi-Agra Railway line was opened in 1904, the traders came into contact of other parts of the country. Their prosperity due to expansion in economic pursuits ushered in. For instance, the cotton went to the mills of Palwal and Hodel, and after being cleaned and pressed was sent to Bombay. The oil-seeds were exported to Bombay and the gram to Delhi.

By the end of 19th century, the condition was not so better. By that time, the people by and large were dependent on agricultural operations. An idea can be had about the condition of rural people by an extract taken from an old *Gazetteer of Gurgaon*, 1910 :—

“The general condition of the agricultural population, then, may be said to be painfully dependent on the seasons; all their income comes from the land. Where a land-owner, besides the actual produce of his own separate holding, can count among his income the proceeds of hiring his cart between the busy times, or those of the sale of *ghi*, he finds that in a year of drought even these are apt to fail him, for the difficulty of feeding his oxen and his buffaloes swallow up all the income they bring, and where a cultivator ekes out the produce of his field by his dues as a village menial or family priest, he finds the villagers, in seasons of scarcity unable to pay him the full fee. The Jats of Palwal are now greatly protected against drought, but are in some danger of increasing their expenditure too fast, and losing some of their old industry and thrift; but they may be generally described as well off, especially the land-owners. They can easily stand a year of scarcity, and will probably soon recover themselves, though even they

are, like all agriculturists, apt to neglect payment of the principal, and even of the interest of a debt once contracted; and often carelessly allow the sum noted against them in the village moneylender's books to grow and grow until they can have little hope of paying it off, the wily banker knowing it to be his interest not to press for ready payment, but to encourage his debtor deeper into the toils, until he has become completely at his mercy. When this is so with men having such advantages as the Jats of Palwal, what must it be with Meos ? Their condition is rapidly becoming hopeless. They live so literally from hand to mouth, carelessly contracting debt for marriages, funerals, and petty luxuries even in average years, that when a year of drought comes they are thrown on the moneylender, who can make with them what terms he likes".

The jewellery was the only form of capital of the rural people in those days. The limited monetary requirements were easily met by selling surplus foodgrains in a nearby market. Cattle also stood the people in good stead in the times of need; as they could be sold without difficulties. In the case of more well-to-do landowners also, in security of times strongly discouraged the possession of capital in fluid form. For various reasons land deals were limited in number, and such as resulted from excessive fragmentation of families and indebtedness of farmers were sponsored by somewhat more affluent landowners for status rather than prospect of gain. The large scale mechanized system did not appear yet.

During 1910, out of total population, 93 per cent were dependent on agriculture. The above percentage consisted of owner or their dependents. Only 7 per cent were tenants. The district was inhabited by numerous peasant proprietors owning small holdings, hired labour was not usually employed for general agricultural operations except by those tribes whose women did not assist them in the field. This confined the practice to the Muhammadan tribes (excluding Meos) and to the Rajputs.

The livelihood pattern in the area did not undergo much change during the early years of the century. Though the First World War attracted a large number of recruits, yet agriculture remained the primary occupation of the people and involved more than two-third of the population. This proportion, becoming numerically greater with the increase in population, exerted more pressure on land.

During the period of 1905-1909, only cotton cleaning and pressing factories were started and trade began to appear in the Palwal and Hodal areas. The details of the factories during 1907-1909 were as under :—

Name of Factory	Year	Cotton cleaned in lbs.	Cotton pressed in lbs.
Harmukh Rai and Gobind Rai (Palwal)	1907	16,999,899	5,726,263
	1908	1,191,200	397,600
	1909	9,280,000	3,093,360
New Mofussil Co. (Palwal)	1907	6,278,647	2,154,240
	1908	266,720	95,080
	1909	5,479,454	1,826,485
Ram Bilas Jauri Mal (Hodal)	1907	3,453,675	—
	1908	962,325	—
	1909	1,749,950	—

In the next 40 years (1947), position regarding the economic pursuits could not change much. The bulk of population was dependent on agriculture or allied agricultural operations. There was abundant cotton in the Palwal and Hodal areas in those days. Some traders began to divert their attention towards factories and expanded their trades. By the end of 1947, the following factories existed in these areas :—

Name of the factory	Nature of work carried on
(i) Bhiwan Shai-Kansi Ram (Ballabgarh)	Cotton-ginning
(ii) Behari Lal-Lash Kari Mal (Ballabgarh)	Do
(iii) Mirehum Lal-Baij Nath (Hodal)	Do
(iv) Hira Lal-Ram Bilas	Do
(v) New Ginning factory (Hodal)	Do
(vi) Upper India Press Co-Ltd. (Hodal)	Do
(vii) The Mofussil Co-Ltd. (Palwal)	Cotton ginning and pressing
(viii) Bhagwan-Ginning factory (Palwal)	Do
(ix) Manohar-Ginning factory (Palwal)	Do
(x) R.B. Amlok-Gobind Ram (Palwal)	Do

The above account of factories shows that the factories appeared during that period were based on agriculture entirely. Hence the burden on land remained the same. However, some persons got employment in the factories, which worked by fits and starts. In no year, the average number of workers employed exceeded one thousand.

Basic backwardness and low standard of living, however, continued to be the main characteristics of the district before Independence. The Partition provided new facets to this poverty-stricken district. The displaced persons who came to the district in large number and started their new life through the process of economic development. These persons with the economic aid from the Government ushered a new era by setting up an industrial estate in Faridabad and Ballabgarh area. Delhi being the National Capital offered ready market for their goods. Within a short period after Independence, things began to change gradually and industrial activity began to pick up. When the large industries came up at Faridabad, more job opportunities opened up in business, trade, education and construction activities. Due to the progress in communications, the economy changed visibly.

After the formation of Haryana as a separate state and formation of the district, much industrial activities stepped up. With the introduction of schemes for economic growth as a result of planning, the district, therefore, started making headway in various fields of economic development. Under the Community Development Programme, facilities for education, medical aid, improved agricultural practices, loans and grants were provided in the rural sector. All possible efforts were made in urban areas to develop trade and industry. As a result of these measures, the average income of the people began to show an upward trend.

According to 1981 Census, the total population was 10,00,859; out of it, there were 2,94,523 (2,78,188 males and 16,385 female) workers. The non-working population stood at 2,71,373 males and 4,17,044 females. Except main workers there were 17,919 marginal workers comprising 2,602 males and 15,317 females in the district. The ratio of main workers to non-workers was 42.5: 57.5. The tahsil-wise, as per 1981 Census, details of marginal workers and non-workers are given in the table below :—

Tahsil	Marginal workers			Non workers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ballabgarh	1,096	4,822	5,918	1,38,285	2,13,694	3,51,979
Palwal	1,506	10,495	12,001	13,088	2,03,350	3,36,438
	2,602	15,317	17,919	2,71,373	4,17,044	6,88,417

As per Census of 1981, total number of main workers in Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils was 2,94,523 (In Ballabgarh-1,60,199 and in Palwal tahsil-1,34,324). Out of the total number, there were 16,335 female workers (in Ballabgarh tahsil-8,339 and in Palwal tahsil 7,996). The strength of the male main workers in the above tahsils was 2,78,186 (in Ballabgarh-1,51,860 whereas in Palwal tahsil 1,26,823).

On the basis of economic activities, working population was classified into four categories as per 1981 Census. The detailed classification is given in the following table :—

Category	No. of workers			Percentage to total No. of workers
	Male	Female	Total	
(i) Cultivators	91,905	5,135	97,040	33.10
(ii) Agricultural labourers	23,677	2,784	26,461	8.84
(iii) House hold Industries	7,342	317	7,659	2.62
(iv) Other workers	1,55,264	8,099	1,63,363	55.44

The analysis of table shows that 41.94 per cent was the total working population; cultivators 33.10%; agricultural labourers 8.84%, 2.62% in house hold industry and 55.44% in other services.

During 1981 to 1991, the growth of industries was abnormally very high. Now the Faridabad district is the hub-of industries. In the district, Faridabad Complex is throbbing with industrial activity. Now, as many as six complete sectors have been declared as industrial estate in the city. The Complex has a sound industrial base with wide diversification. The large and medium scale units are engaged in manufacturing tractors, steel re-rolling, agricultural implements and machine tools, sewing machines, paper, cycle parts, glass, powerloom weaving machine, embroidery, sports material, tyre, sugar etc. The major industries of the district are Escorts, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical, Goodyear Tyres, East India Cotton Mills, Gedore Tools, Globe Steel, Bata, Eicher Tractors, Hindustan Phosphate and Co-operative Sugar Mill at Palwal. Besides, there are many small scale units providing direct and indirect employment to a large section of the society.

The goods produced in the industrial units in the district finds place at world level. A large number of articles are exported to the foreign countries. The details are as follows :—

Items of Export	Countries to which exported
1. Tyres and tubes	Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Singapore, Ethiopia
2. Flasks	Middle-East Countries, Ceylon, Turkey
3. Industrial air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment	U.A.R., Kuwait
4. Tractor and scooter parts	Nepal
5. Carbon paper and ribbons	—
6. Refrigeration equipment and compressors	Australia, Burma, Afghanistan
7. Hydraulic brake-repair kits and fuel oil kits	U.A.R., Iran
8. Spring leaves	Afghanistan, Kenya
9. Gaskets	Middle-East Countries, Turkey, Lebanon, Sudan, Phillipine
10. Oil-seals and brake-hoses	Middle-East countries, Turkey, Lebanon, Sudan, Phillipine
11. Hand-tools	Throughout the world
12. Auto electrical parts	Iran, U.A.R.
13. Tractor parts	Afghanistan
14. Horn, head lamps, etc.	Afghanistan, Iran
15. Electrical motors	Thailand, U.A.R., Singapore, Iran, Africa
16. Auto parts	Iran, Afghanistan
17. Cycle parts	Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Arab countries
18. Syringes	Ceylon, Nepal, Middle-East countries

1	2	3
19.	Steel tubes	Middle-East Countries, Singapore, Nepal, Ceylon
20.	Motor fans	Egypt, Middle-East countries, Nepal, Ceylon
21.	Looking glass	—
22.	Air conditioners, coolers and heaters	Nepal
23.	Cotton yarn	Ceylon, Nepal
24.	Glazed pottery	Ceylon, Nepal
25.	Readymade garments	East Germany, U.S.A., France, U.K., Italy, Finland, Nigeria, Canada
26.	Medicines	Bahrain, Arabian Gulf countries
27.	Synthetic resins	Ceylon, Burma
28.	Shoes (Sports)	Middle-East countries, U.S.A., U.K., East Africa
29.	Carpets	U.S.S.R., Poland
30.	Machine tools	Tanzania, Malaysia
31.	Auto and ancillary equipment, headlamps, lamps, etc.	Yugoslavia, Malaysia, West Germany, U.K.
32.	A.C./A.C.S.R. conductors	Bangla Desh
33.	Silicon devices	—
34.	Railway track testing machines	Middle-East countries
35.	Clutch plates	Kenya
36.	Auto metres	Gulf Countries
37.	Printing machines	Bangla Desh, Spain, Abu Dhabi
38.	Oil mill machinery carbouretors	Yeman, Ceylon, Ghana
39.	Fuel pumps	Yeman, Ceylon
40.	U.F. moulding powder	Middle-East countries
41.	Bicycle free-wheels	European countries
42.	Printed books	U.S.A., U.K., Germany, Sweden, Austria

1	2	3
43.	G.I. pipes and fittings	U.A.R.
44.	Pressure die castings	Kuwait
45.	Medicines and pharmaceuticals	Bulgaria
46.	Braiding machines	U.K.
47.	Agricultural implements	Middle-East countries
48.	Silver mica plates	Middle-East countries
49.	Printed cotton cloth	U.S.S.R.

The size and distribution of registered working factories during 1990-91 are as under :—

	A	B
(i) Less than 10 workers	50	370
(ii) 10 or more but less than 20 workers	101	2,097
(iii) 20 or more but less than 50 workers	143	6,124
(iv) 50 or more but less than 100 workers	90	5,403
(v) 100 or more but less than 500 workers	92	18,560
(vi) 500 or more but less than 1,000 workers	21	10,599
(vii) 1,000 or more but less than 5,000 workers	11	19,565

This shows that a large section of society is moving towards industrial sector from agricultural sector. The number of workers per lakh of population employed in registered factories in 1990 was 10,200.

LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

The Census of 1981 divides the entire population of the district into main workers by placing them in 9 categories. The workers were classified into 9 livelihood classes (or industrial categories), as described below :—

(i) **Cultivators.**—Persons who cultivate their own lands, supervise and direct labour hired for the purpose or manage tenanted land. In this category, there were 97,040 males and 5,135 females.

(ii) **As agricultural labourers.**—Persons working as agricultural labourers i.e. working for wages in cash or kind on land pertaining to others were 26,461; 23,677 males and 2,784 females.

- (iii) & (iv) Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied pursuits were 2,388; 2,247 males and 141 females.
- (v)(a) Workers engaged in house hold industry were 7,659; 7,342 males and 317 females. This class of industry is run on a scale smaller than that of a registered factory by the head of a house-hold himself or mainly by members of one house-hold with or without hired labour, mostly at their home in the urban areas and in premises which may occasionally extend to other parts of the village as well as in the rural areas.
- (v)(b) Persons engaged in the industries other than household industry were 79,758; 77,481 males and 2,277 females.
- (vi) The workers engaged in constructive activities (in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs) were 8,059; 7,790 males and 269 females.
- (vii) The persons engaged in trade and commercial activities were 21,945; 21,524 males and 421 females.
- (viii) The persons engaged in the transport and ware-housing industries, storage and communications were 7,687; 7,616 males and 71 females.
- (ix) Persons engaged in other services such as the public utility, administration, educational and scientific, medical and health, religious, welfare and legal services or those connected with business organizations as well as recreation and other personal and miscellaneous services were 43,525; 38,606 males and 4,919 females.

The definition of work as it stands today has undergone a sea-change during the last 100 years. The early Censuses of the last century laid more emphasis on ethnic questions rather than on economic questions. Although questions regarding economic activity of the individual were asked in the first-ever Census in the country in 1872 yet the nature of enquiry did not go beyond finding out the occupation or means of subsistence of the individual upto 1921. In the first three Censuses of this century occupation or means of subsistence was divided into two categories i.e. principal and subsidiary. In all these Censuses the term actual worker also included a person, who was in receipt of income without doing any work such as a rentier and a pensioner. It was in 1931 that the term actual worker was substituted by the word 'earner'

and that occupation of dependents was recorded under the head 'subsidiary occupation'. It was in 1941 that information about 'means of livelihood' of each individual was enquired about. It was also asked for the first time whether the means of livelihood was available throughout the year or part of the year. The information relating to employment of (a) paid assistance (b) members of household was also collected.

It was felt that the concept of dependency adopted in 1951 Census did not reflect the correct position of workers engaged in or assisting in activities like agriculture, cottage industries and services. In other words, persons who worked in family enterprises or cultivation without wages in cash or kind but who shared the profits were generally omitted. It was, therefore, decided to collect economic data in 1961 for 'workers' and 'non-workers'. The basis of work adopted in 1961 Census was as follows :

In the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industries, etc., if a person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season, he was regarded as a worker. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, a person was treated as a worker if he was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which he was enumerated. A person who was working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day of enumeration due to illness or other cause was also taken as a worker. On the other hand, a person who was offered work but had not actually taken it up was treated as a non-worker. A person under training as apprentice with or without stipend or wages was regarded as a worker. An adult woman engaged in household duties but not doing any productive work to augment the family resources was considered as non-worker. Persons like beggars, pensioners etc., who received income without doing any work were regarded as non-workers. A public or social service worker who was actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who was actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party was also regarded as a 'worker'.

In 1971, considerable departure was made in respect of economic questions. The main activity of a person was ascertained according as he spent his time basically as a worker producing goods and services or as a non-worker. For regular work in industry, trade or services the reference period was the week prior to the enumeration and for seasonal work such as agriculture the last one year. Work involved not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

The person was categorised as a worker or non-worker according to the main activity returned by him.

In case of household industry or other work the information relating to name of establishment, nature of industry, trade, profession or service, description of work and class of worker was also recorded.

Secondary work was recorded in respect of persons who had returned some work as their main activity. Where a person who was basically a non-worker such as a student or house-wife, but who made some marginal contribution to work, was recorded under secondary work.

In 1981 Census, information regarding economic activity of the people was collected in greater detail although the basic concept of 'work' as adopted in 1961 & 1971 Censuses remained unchanged. The dichotomy of classification of the population into workers and non-workers of 1961 and 1971 Censuses was replaced by a trichotomy of workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The concept of marginal workers is an addition to Census terminology in 1981. For main workers, the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year for at least 183 days was adopted while those who worked for sometime during the last year but not for the major part were treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last year were categorised as non-workers. A new question whether seeking/available for work was asked from marginal workers and non-workers.

The concepts and definitions relating to economic questions in general and 'work' in particular adopted in 1981 Census were retained in 1991 for the sake of comparability. However greater care was taken to frame the questions in such a way as to help netting unpaid workers on farm or in family enterprises.

Main workers are those, who worked for major part of the year i.e. for more than 183 days preceding the period of enumeration.

Marginal workers are thus those, who worked anytime at all in the year preceding the enumeration period but who did not work for the major part of the year, i.e. more than 183 days.

Non-workers are those, who did not work anytime at all in the year preceding the enumeration period.

The main workers are further classified into (i) cultivators (ii) agricultural labourers (iii) workers engaged in house-hold industry and (iv) other workers. For purpose of the Census a person is treated as a

cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private person or institution for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation also.

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation and has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

However, one is classified as a cultivator or agricultural labourer only when he is engaged in the growth of the following crops :

- (i) Cereal and millet crops;
- (ii) Pulses;
- (iii) Fibre crops; raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp, and kindred fibre crops;
- (iv) Oilseeds;
- (v) Cash crop like sugarcane.

The growing of plantation, orchards, flowers, vegetables, medicinal plants, spices, etc. is not considered as cultivation.

Household Industry is defined as an industry carried on by the head of household himself/herself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in the case of rural areas and within the precincts of the house in which the household lives in the case of urban areas. The workers in a household industry generally consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a factory which would qualify for being registered under the Indian Factories Act. Lastly, a household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods.

Other workers are those, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or workers in household industry but are engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, mining and quarrying, manufacturing house hold industry, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and 'other services'.

The term *work participation rate* is used to denote the proportion

of workers to total population and not proportion of the work force to total population though the latter is often the conventional usage.

As already explained, agriculture has been for long the mainstay of livelihood of the majority of the people of this district. Almost throughout the first half of the present century, the economy of the then district was centred upon the rural areas and it revolved round the agriculturist. The fact is borne out by the following table giving break-up of working population (as per 1991 Census) by industrial category :—

Category of workers	Number of workers				
	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Cultivators	99,939	14,440	1,14,379	1,04,699	9,680
2. Agricultural labourers	43,443	9,013	52,456	49,610	7,846
3. Workers in household industry	14,578	1,031	15,609	4,862	10,747
4. Other workers	2,21,834	15,557	2,37,391	51,416	1,85,975
5. Marginal workers	3,451	22,391	25,842	23,975	1,867

Male work participation rate fell down to 47.88 per cent in 1991 as against 50.88 per cent in 1981. It is below state average (47.92 per cent) in this district. The female work participation rate has gone up from 10.60 per cent in 1981 to 11.29 per cent in 1991 in Haryana state. It may appear marginal in the first instance, but this increase is appreciable in view of the fact that the male work participation rate has dwindled slightly in 1991 as compared to 1981. The female work participation rate has increased in the district from 6.95 per cent in 1981 to 9.38 per cent in 1991. The proportion of male main workers is more than the state average (47.07) per cent in the Faridabad district. The percentage of female main workers is below the state average in the Faridabad district.

The proportion of cultivators has substantially come down in the state from 44.67 per cent in 1981 to 39.38 per cent in 1991. The percentage of agricultural labourers has on the other hand increased from 16.11 per cent in 1981 to 19.53 per cent in 1991. All this shows that there is an enormous pressure on land and people had to find work either as agricultural labourers or in household industry or some other type of work. The proportion of cultivators to the total main workers

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is less than the state average in Faridabad district. The proportion of agricultural labourers to main workers is less than the state average in the district. The proportion of workers in the household industries is more than the state average of 2.99 in the district. The proportion of other workers is more than the state average of 38.10 in the district.

The cultivators and agricultural labourers when taken together constitute agricultural workers. The proportion of such workers to total main workers in the state comes to 58.91 per cent. In Faridabad district, the proportion of agricultural workers to main workers is less than 50 per cent. The number of main workers is the highest in Faridabad Complex Area as per 1991 Census, the percentage to total main workers in Faridabad Complex Area is : cultivators, 3.12 per cent; agricultural labourers, 2.41 per cent; workers in household industry, 5.06 per cent and other workers 89.41 per cent.

The total number of non-workers in the district according to 1991 Census, was 10,20,716 (males 4,17,215 and females 6,03,501). In rural areas, this number stood at 5,23,257 whereas in urban areas total number of non-workers accounted for 4,97,459. The tahsil-wise break-up of non-workers is as follows :—

Tahsil	Non-workers		
	Total	Małes	Females
1. Faridabad tahsil Portion of Faridabad Complex (Faridabad Old & Faridabad N.I.T. Zone).	3,87,453	1,52,660	2,34,793
2. Ballabgarh	2,14,925	87,520	1,27,405
3. Palwal ¹	3,18,836	1,34,422	1,84,414
4. Hathin	99,502	42,613	56,889

As per 1991 Census, the total number of main workers was 4,19,835 (males 3,79,794 and females 40,041). In rural areas, number of workers was 2,05,587 (males 1,81,661 and females 23,926) whereas in urban areas the number of main workers stood at 2,14,248 (males 1,98,133 and females 16,115).

The above table shows that a large number of workers engaged in agricultural pursuits whether they are as cultivators or agricultural labourers.

1. Figures for Hodal sub-tehsil are not available.

For a proper assessment of the employment status of workers, it will be convenient to study them under the categories of those engaged in agricultural and those engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Among those engaged in agriculture, the most important status is that of self-employed persons who work with the help of family labour. Those engaged in non-agricultural side (other workers) have been categorised as persons at work in household industry and other workers.

The percentage to total population of total workers (main workers and marginal workers) between 1981 and 1991 figures, is as follows :—

Percentage to total population of

The district as a whole	Total workers		Main workers		Marginal workers	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Persons	31.15	30.39	29.41	28.63	1.74	1.76
Males	50.80	47.88	50.34	47.45	0.46	0.43
Females	6.95	9.38	3.63	6.02	3.32	3.36

As per provisional results of Economic Census 1990, total workers in all enterprises including unpaid in the district were 1,91,535 (1,77,051 males and 14,484 females); the hired workers in establishments only were 1,40,352 (1,29,105 males and 11,247 females).

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment Exchanges.—The sub-offices of employment exchanges were opened at Palwal and Faridabad in 1950 and 1959, respectively. The office of employment exchange at Faridabad was upgraded to the status of Divisional Employment Exchange on 19th December, 1967 and employment exchange of Palwal was raised to the status of Town Employment Exchange on 4th July, 1974.

At the formation of the district in 1979, there were three employment exchanges at Faridabad, Palwal and Ballabgarh. Later on three employment exchanges were opened at Hathin, Hodal and Tigaon.

The State Directorate of Employment, Haryana, runs employment exchanges in the district. These exchanges register the names and qualifications of those people who being unemployed; seek employment. These exchanges are also supplied information about the vacancies which under the law must be reported to them. They are in a position to determine the kinds of employment in which (1) the vacancies are

fewer than the number of applicants and (2) the vacancies are apt to remain unfilled for lack of suitably qualified personnel.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 came into force on June 1, 1960. It makes a statutory obligation on the part of all establishments in public as well as private sector to notify all vacancies to the employment exchanges. In private sector, provisions of the Act, apply only to those establishments which employ 25 or more persons.

Under Vocational Guidance Programme, talks are delivered in schools and colleges and at employment exchanges the counselling regarding the employment is also done. The programme of occupational research and analysis as also the publication of career books and pamphlets are being attended to by the state headquarters of the National Employment Service, Haryana, Chandigarh and the Directorate of General Employment and Training, Government of India, New Delhi.

The working of employment exchanges in the district during March, 1981 to March, 1991 is as under :—

Period	Registra- tion	Placing	L.R.	Vacan- cies notified	Vacan- cies filled
March, 1981	21,537	2,583	34,666	6,644	2,634
March, 1982	21,569	2,330	33,240	8,641	2,074
March, 1983	22,993	1,473	39,023	6,977	1,577
March, 1984	22,590	2,188	39,299	6,897	2,227
March, 1985	23,166	2,324	38,939	7,110	2,415
March, 1986	23,071	2,151	39,038	8,067	2,217
March, 1987	23,033	1,817	40,227	6,069	1,827
March, 1988	22,661	1,530	43,236	5,099	1,458
March, 1989	19,312	762	42,752	5,469	892
March, 1990	15,950	476	44,381	6,901	526
March, 1991	22,110	457	53,983	6,691	387

Faridabad town was primarily meant to rehabilitate the refugees during 1947, but the town has now developed into a highly industrialised town throbbing with various industries. The proximity of the district to the union territory of Delhi has also played an important role in the development of the district into highly industrialised district not only in the State but also in the country. The Faridabad town has acquired prominence for domestic items like refrigerators, air-conditioners, washing machines, gas stoves, etc.. It is also known as Tractor Town as 50% of the tractors manufactured in the country are produced in this town alone. The whole strength of of Delhi-Mathura Road from Delhi to Ballabgarh is flanked by various industrial units. There are 9,912 small industries and 162 large scale industries in the district; district traditional skills like black-smithy, carpentry are scattered throughout the district.

Under the Employment Market Information Programme there were 1,207 establishments (483 public sector and 724 in the private sector) employing 10 or more workers, on the Employers Register, as on 31-3-91 employing 1,23,274 workers, as against 1,101 establishments (376 Public Sector and 725 in private sectors) employing 1,09,324 workers as on 31-3-81.

PRICES AND WAGES

Prices.—Prices, price movements and wages together form the pivot on which the entire economic activity revolves. The prices of commodities and the wages for services rendered are an expression in monetary form of their individual and relative values.

The out-break of war in 1914 caused a sudden rise in prices owing to imports being in short supply and the production being adversely affected by poor monsoon and bad harvests of 1915-16. In 1917, commenced a period of distress and hardship in which prices rose too rapidly to allow the economic system to adjust itself. The strain on the railways resulting from the war caused dislocation of communications so that goods from an area of plenty could not be transported to areas of scarcity. The disastrous harvest of 1918 was closely followed by an unparallel loss of life caused by the epidemic of influenza in the later part of 1918. These hardships brought matters to a climax and even good harvests in 1920 proved insufficient to stay the upward trend of prices.

World War I led to an increase both in prices and wages. An idea of this increase may be formed from the table below showing prices during the periods that preceded and followed World War-I :

Retail Prices (per rupee)¹

Year	Wheat		Barley		Gram	
	Sers	Chhatanks	Sers	Chhatanks	Sers	Chhatanks
1901 to 1905	14	2	23	0	18	15
1906 to 1910	9	14	15	0	12	14
1911 to 1915	10	15	15	6	15	14
1916 to 1920	7	6	10	5	9	13
1921	6	8	9	0	7	8
1922	4	0	6	4	5	4

The general depression of the late twenties/early thirties and the World War II were other factors that greatly affected the economy of the district. A comparison of detailed account of prices in the table below illustrates how prices were affected during these periods :

Retail Prices (per rupee)

Year	Wheat		Barley		Gram	
	Sers	Chhatanks	Sers	Chhatanks	Sers	Chhatanks
1929	6	13	8	6	6	12
1930	8	7	11	0	7	4
1931	12	14	20	0	10	8
1932	12	6	24	8	15	0
1933	10	13	18	0	16	8
1934	14	8	24	0	17	12
1935	13	8	24	0	22	0
1936	13	0	22	0	20	0
1937	8	12	16	0	16	0
1938	11	8	17	8	15	8
1939	12	0	16	0	10	4
1940	9	8	12	8	10	0

1. Gurgaon District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1935, pp. xii-xili.

The general depression of the thirties brought a slump in a market accompanied by unemployment. The resulting downward trend in the prices of agricultural produce created misery for the farmers.

The World War II broke out in September, 1939. It created scarcity conditions in the district. The misery of the agricultural classes was aggravated because of the damage to the crops caused by natural calamities, such as rust, gram blight and hailstorm. They got famine stricken.

In 1941, with the entry of Japan in the war, the scene of hostilities shifted near India which in turn imparted a fillip to speculation in food grain prices. The Bengal Famine of 1943 and the general transport difficulties all over the country accelerated the upward movement of the price level. There was a slight recession of prices during the following two years due to tightening up of controls and rationing measures.

Normally, the prices did not come down but upward trend of prices was experienced in the Post-War Period. The price situation was aggravated further in the next two years. The first major factor responsible for this, was the influx of refugees and the emigration of the Muslims. It put the price level under a great strain, in the form of sudden inflated demand for agricultural commodities and shortfall in their production. The rise in prices was not confined to agricultural commodities alone, nor was it a local phenomena. The inflationary tendencies had set in the whole country and affected the entire range of commodities.

The general scarcity of foodgrains and the inflationary factors made the price level to rise enormously. The prices of consumer goods also rose. The trend of prices of food articles was almost similar to that of foodgrains but the price index of cloth articles registered a greater rise than that of food articles. During the war years there was a fall in domestic expenditure but it was not due to any pressure of high prices but because of general scarcity conditions of consumer goods.

After the Partition, the economy of the district was put out of gear; prices rose manifold due to abolition of control and rationing in 1948. Price control had to be reintroduced in 1949. The imposition, removal and reimposition of control over the prices of foodgrains and consumers goods during the short period of 5 years between 1944 and 1949 reflected uncertain conditions. The devaluation of rupee in 1949 aggravated the price rise trend.

In 1950-51, prices rose and the wage increase tended to equalise although the wage increase in the case of unskilled labour was much higher (10 times as compared to 3 times increase in the case of skilled labour).

As a result of the First Five-Year Plan, agricultural production increased considerably and prices of foodgrains fell in 1953-54. The price control was lifted on foodgrains, but the upward trend in prices started immediately thereafter. Harvest failure and various inflationary factors gave rise to price during the Second Five-Year Plan. During the Third Five-Year Plan, the prices of wheat, barley, rice, bajra, maize *gur*, tobacco increased almost hundred per cent. Again during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the wholesale prices registered an unprecedented upward trend. In Faridabad district, the price of wheat was Rs. 125, Rs. 160 and Rs. 165 per quintal in 1979, 1982 and 1984, respectively. Similar upward trend in the price of gram has also been observed during the last 15 years.

The economy of the district or any other part of the state is not closed one. The price movement and price policy in the country affected the price level in the district. The following are some important reasons which led to an increase in the prices in the country :—

- (i) Expansion in the money supply from Rs. 2,868.81 crore in 1960-61 to Rs. 4,529.39 crore in 1965-66 and further to Rs. 6,353.65 crore in 1969-70;
- (ii) Heavy investment on projects with long gestation period;
- (iii) Great increase in population and consequent greater demand for consumer goods than their supply;
- (iv) Chinese Aggression in 1962-63 followed by Indo-Pak conflicts in 1965 and 1971 and the prevalence of drought conditions and industrial recession;
- (v) Devaluation of Indian currency;
- (vi) Artificial scarcity created by hoarders ;
- (vii) Existence of black money.

The average wholesale prices in certain selected *mandis* of the district are discussed below to bring out clearly the fluctuation in prices of some commodities;

Faridabad Mandi.—The market at Faridabad being situated on

railway line and near to Delhi, is a big marketing centre. The following table shows the average annual wholesale prices of various agricultural commodities in the then district during 1978-79 to 1984-85 :—

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Wheat	126.00	135.00	145.00	160.00	181.00	185.00	185.00
Gram	200.00	210.00	360.00	320.00	260.00	390.00	410.00
Barley	80.00	105.00	125.00	110.00	136.00	140.00	145.00
Bajra	78.00	105.00	125.00	138.00	135.00	140.00	155.00
Gur	95.00	215.00	350.00	235.00	205.00	211.00	215.00
Cotton <i>Desi</i>	270.00	280.00	305.00	432.00	371.00	—	—
Sarson	325.00	370.00	450.00	415.00	405.00	380.00	410.00

The prices of all agricultural commodities rose continuously and enormously in the district. As per details of Faridabad *mandi* the prices of wheat per quintal rose from Rs. 126 during 1978-79 to Rs. 185 in 1984-85. The prices of gram, barley and *bajra* became doubled during 1978-79 to 1984-85. The prices of *gur* also rocketed from Rs. 95 during 1978-79 to Rs. 215 in 1984-85.

The account of agricultural commodities of the Faridabad *mandi* during 1985-86 to 1990-91 in comparison with other *mandis* of the district is given below :—

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodities	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Wheat	187.00	190.00	192.00	195.00	220.00	240.00
Gram	390.00	395.00	460.00	565.00	625.00	705.00
Barley	160.00	192.00	182.00	212.00	180.00	210.00
Bajra	150.00	180.00	200.00	210.00	180.00	200.00
Gur	290.00	250.00	252.00	282.00	375.00	440.00
Cotton <i>Desi</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarson	422.00	475.00	732.00	692.00	600.00	735.00

The prices of wheat and gram (per quintal) rose enormously from Rs. 187 and Rs. 390 to Rs. 240 and Rs. 705, respectively during 1985-86 (given in the above table) to 1990-91. Whereas the prevailing prices of wheat in Palwal mandi during 1985-86 were Rs. 180 (per quintal) and it rose to Rs. 220 in 1990-91.

PALWAL MANDI

The prices of all the agricultural commodities rose steadily in the *mandi* area of Palwal. An account giving the details of other commodities of Palwal *mandi* during 1979-80 to 1984-85 is as under :—

(Rs. per quintal)						
Commodities	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Wheat	122.00	125.00	140.00	155.00	172.50	175.00
Gram	195.00	210.00	355.00	310.00	250.00	400.00
Barley	80.00	103.00	113.00	109.00	121.80	135.00
<i>Bajra</i>	82.00	106.00	120.00	130.00	134.70	155.00
<i>Gur</i>	90.00	225.00	335.00	230.00	195.00	203.00
<i>Sarson</i>	300.00	366.00	450.00	450.00	374.00	402.00

Comparatively in all the *mandis* of the district there is a steep rise in average whole sale prices of various agricultural commodities. The following table gives further details of prices of main agricultural commodities of Palwal *mandi* :—

Commodities	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
(Rs. per quintal)						
Wheat	180.00	182.00	186.00	190.00	205.00	220.00
Gram	366.00	382.00	486.00	588.00	637.00	658.00
Barley	160.00	150.00	145.00	202.00	180.00	204.00
<i>Bajra</i>	142.00	200.00	150.00	160.00	180.00	190.00
<i>Gur</i>	273.00	235.00	215.00	280.00	380.00	394.00
<i>Sarson</i>	418.00	461.00	702.00	670.00	600.00	741.00

The prices of *sarson* particularly rose up to Rs. 702 in 1987-88 from Rs. 402 during 1984-85 but came down to Rs. 600 during 1989-90. It again rose to Rs. 741 in 1990-91.

RETAIL PRICE

It is observed that the average retail prices like wholesale prices did not rise much except for gram, from 3.75 per kg. in 1979-80 to

4.75 per kilogram in 1980-81, *Gur* from Rs. 3.00 per kilogram in 1979-80 to Rs. 4.00 per kg. in 1980-81, Mustard oil from Rs. 10.50 per kg. in 1979-80 to Rs. 12.50 per kg. in 1980-81 and vegetable ghee from Rs. 13.50 per kg. in 1979-80 to Rs. 14.50 kg. in 1980-81. There has been much fluctuations in the prices of ghee and mustard oil. The following table shows the clear picture of retail prices during 1979-80 to 1984-85 :—

(Rs. per kg.)

Commodity	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Wheat	1.50	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.20
Gram	3.75	4.75	3.80	4.25	5.00	6.00
Maize	1.60	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00
Rice (Begmi)	2.20	2.35	2.70	2.80	3.00	3.25
<i>Gur</i>	3.00	4.00	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.50
Milk	2.75	3.25	3.80	4.00	4.00	4.50
Ghee (Veg.)	13.50	14.50	16.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
Mustard oil	10.50	12.50	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Kerosene oil	1.66	1.78	1.96	2.12	2.16	2.37

(per litre)

The price-rise continued after 1984-85. There has been almost constant rise in prices of all commodities during the period 1984-85 to 1990-91. The prices of wheat, gram, maize, rice, *gur*, milk, vegetable ghee, mustard oil and kerosene oil increased from Rs. 2.20, Rs. 6.00, Rs. 2, Rs. 3.25, Rs. 3.50, Rs. 4.50, Rs. 20, Rs. 17, and Rs. 2.37¹ per kg. in the year 1984-85 to Rs. 2.80, Rs. 10, Rs. 2.70, Rs. 6, Rs. 6, Rs. 7, Rs. 40, Rs. 27 and Rs. 2.90 during 1990-91. The following table shows the position of price-rise during 1985-86 to 1990-91 :—

(Rs. per kg.)

Commodities	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Wheat	2.35	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.80
Gram	6.00	5.90	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Maize	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70
Rice (Begmi)	3.60	4.00	4.25	5.00	5.50	6.00
<i>Gur</i>	4.50	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.50	6.00
Milk	4.65	5.10	5.50	6.00	7.00	7.00
Ghee (Veg.)	21.50	23.00	27.00	27.50	35.00	40.00
Mustard oil	18.00	19.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	27.00
Kerosene oil	2.42	2.54	2.54	2.56	2.58	2.90

(per litre)

1. Kerosene oil is measured in litres.

Recently, the price-rise was due to some other factors, such as rising trend of petroleum products at world level and the war between U.S.A. and Iraq. Secondly, major portion of money is being spent to curb the militancy throughout the country. It resulted in inflationary trends. Despite the fact that agricultural production rose up due to assistance by Government to the farmers, the prices of all the commodities are rising day by day. The consumer has lost faith over the prices, rather being discouraged, he has to bear the price-torture silently. It is being realised now a days on account of price hike that the standard of the people of middle class may be affected if the such situation continues unabated.

Wages.—In the early years of twentieth century, there were cotton mills at Hodal and Palwal. The Hodal factory sent its cleaned cotton to Kosi to be pressed. The pressed cotton was exported to Bombay. There were few factories to effect internal migration. In those days labour was supplied from the menial population of the locality in which factories were located. The prevailing rates of pay were as follows :—

Class of work	Sex of workers employed	Rate of pay
		<i>Annas</i>
(i) Filling opener with uncleaned cotton	Male	4
(ii) Ginning	Female	3 and 3½
(iii) Carrying from opener to ginning machine	Male	6
(iv) Pressing	Male	8

During this period, some relief works were started in the scanty harvests. The rates of pay began at 2 *annas* for diggers and 1½ *annas* for carriers, with no allowance for dependents and children. The rates were as under :—

	Rs.	Anna	Paise
Diggers	0	1	7
Carriers	0	1	2
Working children	0	1	0
Adult dependents	0	0	9

Some labourers were also paid in kind (raw material) for stone breaking, digging in soft earth and digging in hard earth. The pro-

vailing range of raw material given to the labourers was as under :—

	Range	
Diggers	18	Chhataks
Carriers	13	"
Working children	7	"
Adult dependents	10	"
Children	5	"

For tasks prescribed were :—

	Cabic feet	wage
Stone breaking	5 to 6	18 chhataks
	3 to 4	13 "
	2½	7 "
Digging in soft earth	90	18 "
	65	13 "
	35	7 "
Digging in hard earth	72	18 "
	52	13 "
	28	7 "

In 1905-06, the wages of skilled and un-skilled labour was 8 annas (Highest), 6 annas; 4 annas and 2 annas, respectively. The preliminary wage Census was held in December, 1909 under the orders of the Director of Agriculture. As per the operations of Census, the rates for skilled labour were much the same all over the district but rates for unskilled labour varied, being higher in Palwal where the demand for labour for railways, canals and factories caused a substantial rise. In those days rates were affected less by the price of common foodgrains than by the extention of railways, canals and factories, as the prices of common foodgrains rose uniformly throughout the then district. Day labourers were not usually paid in kind, but away from large labour centres, cotton pickers generally received as payment one-tenth of their pickings.

The village menials and servants on the other hand who rendered regular as opposed to occasional service to the village community, were still paid for such service in kind. They were not, as in some districts

divided into classes for public and private work, nor was there any fixed roster of service; but some families followed other hereditary customs and received some cash and kinds for their services.

The World War I affected the prices as well as wage system in the world to a greater extent. The prevailing wages of labour (per day) during 1912 to 1922 for skilled and unskilled labourers were as follows :—

Year	Skilled						Unskilled					
	Highest			Lowest			Highest			Lowest		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1912	0	12	9	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
1917	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	2	0
1922	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	5	6	0	3	6

The general depression of late twenties/early thirties and the World War II were other factors that greatly affected the economy of the district. The wages of labour in thirties increased. The details are as follows :—

Wages of Labour (per day)

Year	Skilled						Unskilled					
	Highest			Lowest			Highest			Lowest		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1927	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	5	6	0	3	6
1932 ¹	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
1935	0	11	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
1937	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
1942	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	3	0
1947	4	0	0	2	8	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
1952	5	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0

In normal conditions, wages for farm labourers are mostly determined by factor like customary practices as modified by the law of

supply and demand. During the busy season, labour being more in demand, the wages are high while during the slack season labour can be hired at lower wages. The agricultural labourer's wages (per day) in the district during 1960-61 to 1976-77 were as follows :—

(Per day for men only)

Year	Plough- ing	Sowing	Wee- ding	Harves- ting	Picking of cotton	Other agri- cultural opera- tions	Black- smith	Carpen- ter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	2.32	2.44	2.17	2.50	—	2.00	4.36	4.95
1961-62	2.50	2.00	2.25	2.48	—	2.00	5.00	5.00
1962-63	2.46	2.00	2.25	2.31	2.17	2.00	5.00	5.00
1963-64	2.50	2.50	2.17	2.21	—	2.25	5.00	5.25
1964-65	2.85	2.83	2.28	2.20	—	2.17	6.00	6.00
1965-66	3.08	3.14	3.00	3.00	—	2.96	6.17	6.17
1966-67	4.67	3.50	3.67	3.75	4.00	4.19	7.00	7.00
1967-68	5.00	4.00	—	4.00	4.00	4.42	9.00	9.00
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969-70	6.91	5.00	4.00	5.33	—	5.00	10.00	10.00
1970-71	7.00	5.00	4.29	5.00	—	5.00	10.33	10.33
1971-72	7.00	5.17	4.91	5.00	—	5.00	12.00	12.00
1972-73	6.67	5.00	4.53	4.33	4.00	4.58	11.27	11.50
1973-74	5.50	5.25	4.40	4.25	—	4.55	9.50	10.83
1974-75	6.25	6.29	5.20	5.14	8.00	5.70	13.25	12.75
1975-76	9.11	8.89	6.37	6.25	6.00	6.91	13.58	13.17
1976-77	10.47	9.83	7.00	7.00	7.50	6.89	15.00	15.00

The above figures show that with minor deviation, the wages kept on increasing from 1960-61 onwards in respect of all agricultural operations and also for skilled workers like blacksmith and carpenter. The

wages were more than treble in 1970-71 and a little less in 1974-75 as compared to 1960-61 for ploughing while these almost doubled for sowing, weeding and harvesting. The daily wages in respect of other agricultural operations increased from Rs. 2 in 1960-61 to Rs. 5 in 1970-71 and Rs. 6.89 in 1976-77. In the case of blacksmiths, the wages increased from Rs. 4.36 in 1960-61 to Rs. 10.33 in 1970-71 and to Rs. 15.00 in 1976-77, while the increase in respect of carpenters had been from Rs. 4.95 to Rs. 10.33 up to 1970-71 and Rs. 15.00 in 1976-77.

Both prices and wages on the whole have been rising during the recent years. As usual, the rate at which prices have gone up has outrun the rate at which wages have increased. In other words, the relative position of prices and wages has not remained constant and there has been a greater rise in prices than in wages. The effect of these fluctuations is obvious. The value of money has been constantly on the decline, adversely affecting the cost of living of the people and in turn their standard of living.

With the development of roads and means of communications, the conditions changed after Independence throughout the country as a whole. Wages paid to workers are classified into three broad categories, i.e. monthly wages, wages paid to the casual workers and daily wages. Wages may vary from person to person and for different type of work for the same person. It is difficult to give precisely the wages prevailing in past in the district. In 1978-79, the wage rate for a whole time worker ranged from Rs. 165 per month to Rs. 250 per month; for a part time worker from Rs. 95 to Rs. 150 per month and for a daily worker from Rs. 10 per day to Rs. 15 per day. While daily wage rates increased from Rs. 20 during the year 1983-84 to Rs. 35.00 during 1990-91 depending upon type of work. Rates for some of the major agricultural operations are given below :—

(For men only)

Year	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agri-cultural operations
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1980-81	13.00	13.00	11.25	14.00	13.00
1981-82	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	14.00
1982-83	18.00	18.00	18.00	19.00	16.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
1983-84	20.00	19.00	18.50	20.00	17.00
1984-85	21.50	20.00	19.00	22.00	18.00
1985-86	22.50	20.25	20.00	24.00	19.50
1986-87	23.00	22.00	22.00	25.00	21.00
1987-88	24.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	22.00
1988-89	27.00	27.00	27.00	30.00	25.00
1989-90	34.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	31.00
1990-91	35.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	35.00

The wages for the skilled workers such as blacksmiths, carpenters, cobblers and other agricultural labourers are detailed below :—

Year/month	Blacksmith (Rs.)	Carpenter (Rs.)	Agricultural labourers (Rs.)	Other Agri- cultural ope rations (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
April, 1982	According to work	According to work	16.50	13.00
May, 1982	Do	Do	16.50	13.00
June, 1982	Do	Do	16.50	14.00
July, 1982	Do	Do	17.00	14.00
August, 1982	Do	Do	17.00	14.00
September, 1982	Do	Do	17.00	14.00
October, 1982	Do	Do	17.00	16.00
November, 1982	Do	Do	18.00	16.00
December, 1982	Do	Do	18.00	17.00
January, 1983	Do	Do	17.00	17.00
February, 1983	Do	Do	19.00	18.00

1	2	3	4	5
March, 1983	Do	Do	19.00	18.00
April, 1990	Do	Do	33.50	31.00
May, 1990	Do	Do	33.50	31.00
June, 1990	Do	Do	33.50	31.00
July, 1990	Do	Do	33.50	31.00
August, 1990	Do	Do	33.50	31.00
September, 1990	Do	Do	35.00	35.00
October, 1990	Do	Do	35.00	35.00
November, 1990	According to work	According to work	35.00	35.00
December, 1990	Do	Do	35.00	35.00
January, 1991	Do	Do	35.00	35.00
February, 1991	Do	Do	35.00	35.00
March, 1991	Do	Do	35.00	35.00

As already discussed, the method of payment in rural areas varies from occupation to occupation and sometimes from village to village. Occupations such as carpentry, blacksmithy are paid for at piece rates. These are subsidiary agricultural professions and are ultimately linked with agriculture. Though industrial units of the district have attracted many workers, yet due to conservative nature of village folk, many workers stick to the traditional professions. Till today competitive factors have not entered in these professions and the wages in kind are not strictly according to services rendered by the agricultural labourers but are largely governed by convention. The carpenter who is responsible for amending wood work of all agricultural implements and also domestic articles like *charkha* and bedsteads is paid in kind at the time of harvest. The blacksmith who is also responsible for repairs of all iron-agricultural implements is also paid in the same form. Some change is taking place in their wage structure now-a-days. Traditional duties of supplying shoes, clothes and earthen wares are now no more attended to by traditional professional persons. They have shifted to casual labour and also resort to seasonal employment in various agricultural

operations. In addition to them, other classes with insufficient land also do casual labour in agricultural operations. Since this is not a permanent employment and is of seasonal nature; more than one occupation is followed by the same person or class of persons. Thus weeding, reaping, ploughing and watering the fields are done by the same labourer. The method and period of payment and normal working hours are not fixed. In addition to the cash payments, daily meals in the form of whey and *chapatis* are also provided to the casual labourers doing weeding, reaping and ploughing. The normal working hours are from sun-rise to sun-set with a break of an hour in the noon. Tea is also supplied in the evening. The big farmers (zamindars) employ regular labourers who work with them throughout the year; such labourers are paid in kind and they get a fixed share of the total produce at the time of harvest. Labourers for harvesting of wheat are paid in kind and get a share of the produce. A fixed part of the crop of wheat harvested is given to the labourer as his wages and this system is known as *lai*.

Barbers who render traditional services to a smaller extent and also do shaving are paid in kind as arrived at through mutual agreement. Since adhoc payment in cash and kind is also made at occasions like marriages and births according to the services rendered by the old barbers. The younger generation is shifting to the Government service.

Standard of living.—Standard of living on account of many big industrial units in the district has become better today. Some change in the livelihood pattern is reflected. Both prices and wages on the whole have been rising during the recent years and they affect the standard of common man. As usual, the rate at which prices have gone up has over-run the rate at which wages have increased. In other words, the relative position of prices and wages has not remained constant and there has been a greater rise in prices than in wages. The effect of these fluctuations is obvious. The value of money has been constantly on the decline, adversely affecting the cost of living of the people and in turn their standard of living.

The general standard of living of the middle class of the society is very much higher. Even the common man is maintaining a standard of dress and house, because he finds many opportunities to get employment in the district and in Delhi which is very near to the district.

PRICE-INDEX

The Economic and Statistical Organization started compiling monthly cost of living index numbers for working classes from 1956-57,

in respect of important industrial towns in the state. Faridabad was taken up for ascertaining the index number in 1966; 1966-based series of Faridabad was discontinued and replaced by a new series (base July, 1972 to June, 1973) from July, 1975. These index numbers were based on weekly retail prices that prevailed in the above town in respect of more than 100 commodities/services which were mostly consumed by working classes. The relevant year-wise data regarding cost of living numbers from 1966 to 1976 in respect of Faridabad are given below :

Town	Year	Food	General
(Base 1966 : 100)			
Faridabad	1967	128	120
	1968	129	121
	1969	128	122
	1970	132	128
	1971	131	134
	1972	144	145
	1973	166	164
	1974	212	206
	1975	222	217
(Base year 1972-73 : 100)			
	1975	143	138
	1976	136	135
	1977	149	146

The price level at Faridabad remained normal during the years 1967 to 1969. However, in 1970, an increase of about 5 per cent occurred in price level. The rise was about 4 per cent during 1971, 8.2 per cent in 1972, 13.1 per cent in 1973 and 25.6 per cent in 1974. The prices thus more than doubled during first half of 1975 as compared with the base-year 1966.

The new series of cost of living index numbers started in 1975, assuming the base year 1972-73 : 100. Under this series, prices rose by 46 per

cent during 1977, over the base year, i.e. 1972-73. The consumer price Index numbers for working class with the base year 1972-73 : 100 are as follows in the Faridabad district :—

Year	Food	General
1978	153	151
1979	159	160
1980	172	174
1981	198	195
1982	215	210
1983	225	220
1984	233	235
1985	244	250
1986	275	274
1987	323	308
1988	348	332

During 1981, prices rose abnormally but in 1986 and 1987, there was steep rise in prices. In 1988, prices sky-rocketed.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The idea of Community Development was first thought out and tried in the Gurgaon district by F.L. Brayne, I.C.S., about 70 years ago. He took over as Deputy Commissioner in 1920 and was so struck by the miserable conditions in the district, its poverty and lack of health, insanitation and uncleanness, primitive farming and wasteful customs etc., that he decided that something must be done on a large scale to improve these conditions. He organised a campaign known as '*The Gurgaon Experiment*' covering the whole district and its seven lakh inhabitants.

The objects of the experiment, to quote Brayne, were "to jerk the villager out of his old groove, convince him that improvement is possible, and kill his fatalism by demonstrating that both climate, disease and pest can be successfully fought", "to laugh him out of his uneconomic and unhealthy customs", and "to teach him better ways of living and farming". The objects of the experiment were : firstly- to increase the produce from the soil; secondly, to stop waste; thirdly, to secure good health; and finally, to raise the standard of living.

As regards the measures, to quote Brayne again, "Agriculture was easy; better seed, better implements and more manure". All these things were already worked out and ready to hand. These only required bringing home to people on a large scale. "The reduction of waste was equally simple; better finance, that is to say cooperative credit, arbitration in preference to litigation, limitation of expenditure on social ceremonies, discarding and reduction in the number of ornaments worn by women. The health of the village fortunately combines easily with better farming. What now poisons the village will, if conserved for use in the fields, give bigger crops. Every farmer must have a six-foot deep pit in which to collect everything that will help his crops. And to raise his standard of living since the key to this is the condition of woman, in as much as she brings up the children and runs the home, "the little girl must be sent to school, at first with her brother and as she gets better to a separate school, and she must be taught everything which a village housewife should know to enable her to keep her family healthy, happy and comfortable and to regain the position and respect which her ignorance has partially forfeited".

Thus it could be seen that both objects and measures were so designed as to cover the whole field of rural reconstruction. But how was effect to be given to this plan over an area of the size of a district and amongst a population that was almost entirely illiterate? How, too, was this to be done in the short span of a Deputy Commissioner's tenure of office? Here again, to quote Brayne, the method was "to take the whole district as the field of operation and to deluge the area with every form of propaganda and publicity that we could devise or adopt or afford". The great ally was the magic lantern and after that parties of strolling minstrels and glee songsters 'roped in and bribed to sing our dope'. They cost very little and hundreds of villagers were still enthralled for hours while they told them in song how to wash the baby or what sort of wheat to sow. Finally, "we plaster the walls with cartoons and posters, distribute leaflets, handbills and poems, organise shows, demonstrations and competitions.....and prizes are even given for poems and essays". Briefly stated, the method was propaganda, more propaganda and still more propaganda.

Brane was of the opinion that propaganda would move mountains, yet he did not trust to it alone, and joined with it, to the full, the use of his Deputy Commissioner's authority. "I always worked hand in glove with the rural leaders", he explains, "but once I had them with me in any new departure, I did not hesitate to use the whole of my official influence to obtain acceptance for its and to get it carried

out in the villages"...."We forced the pace deliberately"...."We were told inside and outside the District that the squalor of the village was incurable and even if there was a remedy, its application was impossible"...."In the short time at our disposal, we had to disprove both statements and establish a *fait accompli* to the satisfaction both of the district and of the world at large."

'The Gurgaon Experiment' no doubt produced some good results but it did not last. The transfer of Brayne to another district, the famine of 1928 and the general depression of the thirties were the main factors which thwarted these efforts.

After the attainment of Independence in 1947, the central purpose behind all the efforts the nation has been making, as manifested in the Five-Year Plans, is to raise the standard of living and ensure better conditions of living for all sections of society. The directive principles embodied in the Constitution are sought to be implemented through the integrated development programmes included in the Five-Year Plans. All India level, State level and district level plans are formulated with their specific targets and methods of achievement. These are implemented through the district administrative machinery which has been re-organised and strengthened after Independence to meet the challenge of all types of strains in the developmental growth. Thus, the district administrative machinery is assigned a pivotal role in executing developmental and the welfare schemes. It is with this end in view that the Community Development Programme was initiated. It is altogether a unique and scientific endeavour for an integrated approach to the problems of rural development based on public participation and working through representative institutions of the people. This programme was first inaugurated in the district on October 2, 1952, by starting Community Development Projects at Ballabgarh and Faridabad. At first three types of development blocks known as National Extension Service (N.E.S.), Community Development (C.D.) and Post Intensive Blocks were conceived. These marked three different phases of development in rural areas. The N.E.S. was a preparatory period when the area was prepared for receiving a heavy dose of development during the next stage of Community Development. The assumption was that thereafter it would be sufficiently developed and the people educated and conscious enough to keep up by themselves the tempo of progress already achieved. The programme since then has undergone various organisational changes as a result of the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee appointed by the Planning Commission during 1956-57 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme and related matters

and to recommend measures for improving its quality and content. In pursuance of the recommendations of this committee, the existing distinction between the N.E.S. stage, Intensive Development stage, and Post-Intensive stage was abolished from April 1, 1958, and all the blocks under the All India Programme except blocks in the community development stage which had then not completed 3 years, were classified into Stage I and Stage II blocks, with revised financial patterns and periods of operation. Preceding Stage I, every block which has been recognised as a unit of planning and development, undergoes a pre-extension phase of one year during which work is confined to preliminary surveys, planning and agricultural development. The community development blocks on completing Stage I period would enter Stage II. A Stage I block has a five-year period of operation with a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 12 lakh for this period. It is the intensive development phase in which the peoples' participation is to be promoted as the means of community development by closer association of gram panchayats with the formulation of plans for their respective areas. The degree of success attained during the first stage will be the evidence of the growth and functioning of self-reliant rural communities which is the basic objective of the programme. "After completing Stage I, the blocks enter Stage-II of the programme with a total provision of Rs. 5 lakh for 5 years during which period the process of community development is intensified. After the two stages of 5 years each, the block enters the Post Stage II where the expenditure is the entire responsibility of the State Government."

As on March 31, 1971, all the Community blocks were in Post Stage II. During that period, Ballabgarh and Faridabad blocks were the part of Ballabgarh tahsil while in Palwal tahsil, there were Palwal and Hodal blocks. The Hathin block was a part of Nuh tahsil (now a part of Gurgaon district).

After the creation of the Faridabad district, the work of Community Development increased very much. As on March 31, 1991, the following community development blocks were in the district :—

- (i) Ballabgarh
- (ii) Faridabad
- (iii) Hathin
- (iv) Hodal
- (v) Palwal

The rural development is carried under the well-known schemes such as 20-Point Programme and *Jawhar Rozgar Yojana*. A lot of money has been spent to implement these schemes.

BROAD OUTLINES AND OBJECTIVES OF JAWAHAR ROJGAR YOJANA

Introduction

Rural unemployment and under-employment which particularly affect the poorest segments of the rural population, have been the major contributory factors to the high incidence of poverty in the rural areas notwithstanding the economic development during the past four decades. The Fifth Five-Year Plan and alleviation of rural poverty is one of the main objectives, the strategy adopted aimed at redistribution of income and consumption in favour of the poorer sections of the population by significantly increasing employment opportunities in the rural areas. The National Rural Employment Programme was started in October, 1980 to achieve this objective. It replaced the Food for Work Programme and became a part of the Sixth Five-Year Plan from 1-4-1981.

Subsequently, another programme known as Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was launched on August 15, 1983. Its principal objective was to improve and expand employment opportunities particularly for the rural landless labour with a view to providing guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every rural landless labour household upto 100 days in a year.

The importance of employment programme in reducing rural poverty is reflected in the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) which emphasises food, work and productivity; and has the objectives of providing productive employment to everyone seeking it and assigning priority to activities which contribute most effectively to this purpose. In other words, the emphasis should be to maximise both the direct and long term employment opportunities through the investments made under this programme.

It was later on decided to launch a new scheme for intensive wage employment programme in backward areas of district with acute poverty and unemployment with effect from 1-4-89. The new programme was named as *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana* (JRY). The existing wage employment programmes of NREP/RLEGP were also merged into the new programme. It was decided to implement the *yojana* as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 80 : 20. The central assistance under the

programme was decided to be released to the district direct. Guidelines were also laid regarding sharing/allocation to the *yojana* funds between the DRDA at the district level and the village panchayats at the village level. These measures were expected to result in the increased coverage of the programme to all the rural areas and also ensure the fuller participation of the people in the implementation.

The objectives of the programme are as under :—

(a) Primary Objectives

Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons, both men and women, in the rural areas.

(b) Secondary Objectives

(i) Creation of sustained employments by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and also assets in favour of rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits;

(ii) Improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas.

Achievements under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.—During the year 1991 under *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana* this district had received funds amounting to Rs. 106.01 lakh (including Rs. 28.91 lakh for the implementation of Million Wells Scheme). Out of total available funds, a sum of Rs. 100.26 lakh was utilised by the Gram Panchayats and other executive agencies of the district up to 31-3-92 by generating 1.40 lakh man-days against the target of 1.23 lakh man-days, which is 114% of the physical target and 94.56% of the financial allocation.

The funds have been utilised for providing infrastructural facilities like pavement of streets, rural housing for the poor of Scheduled Castes communities, retaining wells, renovation of ponds, drinking Water wells, *khels* for cattle drinking water, completing of school buildings and Harijan *chaupals*, water tanks and rock fill *Check Dam*.

A special feature of the scheme is the construction of houses for the poor from Scheduled Castes communities under Indira Awas Yojana. During the financial year, 48 houses were constructed at three different sites in Hodal and Hathin blocks at village Banewa, Roop Nagar Natoli and Maluka, respectively. Atleast 20 houses have been fully completed and the remaining 28 were completed upto roof level.

NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana is targetted towards persons living below the poverty line in urban areas. The objective of the scheme is to encourage un-employed and under-employed urban youth to take up self-employment ventures.

There are three components of the scheme.

(i) **Urban Micro Enterprises Scheme (SUME).**—Under this scheme, loan and subsidy is provided to the beneficiaries to set up their own income generating unit. The second component relates to training and infrastructure where beneficiaries are provided training with a view to upgrading their technical and commercial skills.

(ii) **Urban Wage Employment Scheme (SUWE).**—This scheme is designed to provide employment to the urban poor through the creation of socially and economically useful public assets, especially in low income neighbourhood such as roads, pathways, drainage, improvement of water sources, environmental improvement of slums, etc. which have a large labour component.

(iii) **Housing & Shelter Upgradation Scheme.**—Under this scheme, loan and subsidy for housing and shelter upgradation is provided to the urban poor. The loan amount is recoverable in 40 monthly instalments.

During the year 1991-92, under (SUME), 644 beneficiaries were assisted with the subsidy amount of Rs. 14.52 lakh. The loan component was to the tune of Rs. 43.55 lakh. Under training component of the scheme, 29 persons were trained in different trades. The total expenditure incurred on training was Rs. 0.20 lakh.

Under SUWE, an amount of Rs. 8.46 lakh was spent on the various developmental schemes by providing employment to the un-employed urban youth.

Under Housing & Shelter Upgradation Scheme, 378 poor families were assisted with the subsidy amount of Rs. 3.78 lakh and loan component was to the tune of Rs. 11.34 lakh.

DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The following programmes for earning livelihood in the rural areas of the district are being implemented through the District Rural

Development Agency, Faridabad :—

(i) **Integrated Rural Development Programme.**—As a major poverty alleviation programme, the objective of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is to provide financial assistance to the identified families living below the poverty line in the rural areas to enable them to improve their income level and eventually cross the poverty line.

The target group of the programme consists of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers and rural artisans whose annual income is below Rs. 11,000.

A farmer having land more than 2.5 acres and less than 5.0 acres is called a small farmer and a farmer having land less than 2.5 acres is called marginal farmer.

Provision for special safe-guards for certain sections of the target group is also there. The families belonging to Scheduled Castes contribute the bulk of the poverty group. In order to ensure that these families get their due share, it is provided that atleast 50% of the assistance to families should be drawn from Scheduled Castes. Besides this, atleast 40% of the total beneficiaries should be women and 3% IRDP benefits have been earmarked for physically handicapped persons.

Under IRDP, to start an economic activity, subsidy is provided on total unit cost @ 25% to small farmers and @ 33½% to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and rural artisans subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000 per family. Whereas, to the Scheduled Castes and physically handicapped beneficiaries, it will be 50% per family subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000.

(ii) **Selection of beneficiaries.**—For the selection of beneficiaries under IRDP, credit camps are organised at village level in which DRDA officer, Bank Manager, Patwari, *Gram Sachiv* and Sarpanch of the village are participated. Loan applications of the families living below the poverty line are collected in these camps on the spot and all the applications are sponsored to the concerned bank. After receiving the sanction of loan from the bank, a purchase date is fixed. After the purchase of assets, the subsidy of all the beneficiaries is sent by the agency to the concerned bank branch.

Group Life Insurance Scheme for IRDP beneficiaries has been in operation since 1-4-1988. All the beneficiaries assisted under IRDP on or after this date who are between 18—60 years of age are covered for five years under this scheme. No premium is payable by the bene-

fiary and the compensation payable by LIC on the death of beneficiary is Rs. 3,000 in natural death and Rs. 6,000 in case of accidental death.

For the year 1991, a target of 756 beneficiaries was fixed by the Government and against this, 1,125 beneficiaries were assisted during the last year. An amount of Rs. 23.60 lakh as subsidy was provided to these beneficiaries. Loan amount was to the tune of Rs. 32.34 lakh. The percentage of Scheduled Castes beneficiaries, women beneficiaries and physically handicapped beneficiaries was 50.91, 46.09 and 3, respectively.

2. Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment.—The objective of TRYSEM (Training to Rural Youth for self employment) is to provide technical and entrepreneurial skill to rural youth to enable them to take up self-employment. The target group comprises rural youth between the age of 18—35 years from the families living below the poverty line.

After the completion of training, these trained persons are covered under IRDP and loan/subsidy is provided to start their own income generation activity.

During the period of training, a trainee is paid an amount ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 p.m. as stipend depending upon the location of the place of training.

During 1991, 184 persons were trained in different trades.

3. BIO-GAS.—The programme for installation of bio-gas plants in rural as well as in urban areas is also being implemented by the agency. The farmers are advised to install a bio-gas plant of 3 cum, 4 cum and 6 cum depending upon the size of family and number of animals.

Those farmers who are poor and cannot install the plant with their own limited resources, a bank loan is provided to them on reasonable rate of interest. Those who install the plant with their own resources, subsidy is provided to them as well. The rate of subsidy being provided to the different categories is as under :—

Size of the plant (Deen Bandhu Model)	Unit Cost	Rate of subsidy		
		S.C. Families	S.F./M.F.	Others
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
2 cum	4,900	3,100	3,100	2,200
3 cum	6,000	3,600	2,600	2,600
4 cum	7,000	3,600	2,800	2,800
6 cum	8,400	3,600	2,800	2,800

No income criteria has been fixed for providing subsidy.

For the year 1991 a target of 110 bio-gas plants was fixed by the Government which has been achieved.

4. Special Livestock Breeding Programme.—For encouraging the rearing of female crossbred calves in the district, ration cards for subsidised cattle feed are being issued. The subsidised cattle feed is being supplied to female crossbred calves upto the age of 32 months on 66% subsidy. Under this programme, piggery units are also being established. For rearing the pigs, bank credit is provided to the beneficiary for the construction of shed and for the purchase of animals and cattle feed. On the bank loan, subsidy is provided by the agency. The pig rearing scheme is only for rural area whereas calf rearing is being implemented in urban area also.

For the year 1991 a target of 175 ration cards for female crossbred calves and establishment of 100 piggery units was fixed by the Government. Against this target, 225 ration cards were issued and 62 piggery units were established during the year 1991-92. The subsidy amount for only 62 units was allocated by the Government.

5. Integrated Rural Energy Programme.—The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) was launched during the year 1989-90 in the Palwal block of the district. The aim of the programme is to promote and utilise the non-conventional energy as the sources of conventional energy are limited. To utilise the solar energy, different kinds of energy devices are distributed on subsidised rates ranging from 40% to 60% depending upon the categories of the beneficiaries. Smokeless *chulhas* are being installed free of cost. The following is the subsidy pattern under IREP :—

Name of the item	Subsidy	
	S.C.	General
1. Smokeless <i>Chulha</i>	100%	100%
2. Pressure Cooker	50%	50%
3. Solar Cooker	Rs. 400	Rs. 400
4. Nutan Stoves	60%	40%
5. Solar Stills	60%	60%
6. Radio Modules	Rs. 150	Rs. 150
7. Solar Lantern	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
	(beneficiary share)	
8. Solar Street Light	100%	10%
	(for common places only)	
9. Electronics Blast Tube	60%	40%

6. Development of Women & Children in Rural Area.—The Development of women and children in Rural Area (DWCRA) programme was launched in this district during 1991-92. The objective of the programme is to assist the women members of the families living below poverty line in the rural area by starting their own economic activities. Under this programme a group of 10—15 rural women is formed and training under TRYSEM is provided to all the women of the group so that they may be able to start an activity. After the completion of training, to start the economic activity, Rs. 15,000 as revolving funds are provided to the group. Forward and backward linkage are kept in view while starting the activity. Besides the revolving funds, bank loan is also provided under IRDP to the individual member of the group, if needed.

For the year 1991, the Government had fixed a target of 50 groups for the district which had been achieved.

Sewak (Self Employed Workers' Association Kendra).—It is basically a multi-purpose Service-cum-Training-cum-Production Centre which aims at providing training to un-employed youth (Rural & Urban) in various aspects of Housing and domestic repairs and maintenance work.

In order to find and create employment opportunities for an ever increasing population and keeping in view the requirement of the residents, a vocational training centre has been established in the trade of carpentry, plumbing, electronics and welding. At this centre, 46 persons have been trained and 61 are undergoing training. These trainees are being given practical training. After the training the artisans shall be free either to go and find its own business or remain attached with the 'SEWAK' for the job placement.

At present there are 8 trained artisans who are always available for providing maintenance service in the residences, factories and institutions in the field of carpentry, plumbing and electricals. Services are provided on very reasonable rates and craftsmen are easily available on receipt of telephone call.

NIRMAN KENDRA

Nirman Kendra has been established in Faridabad district under the patronage and guidance of Additional Deputy Commissioner, Faridabad and sponsored by HUDCO. The formal foundation-laying ceremony of the Nirman Kendra was performed by the Hon'ble Commissioner, Gurgaon Division, Gurgaon on 19th September, 1991. The expenditure on construction projects has become astronomically high due to the rise in the prices of the conventional building materials in the recent few

years. In view of the above prices-rise it has become essential to curb the expenditure on the new projects by substituting the conventional materials with the new unconventional engineering materials without affecting the strength and durability of the structure and also new technology for using the same in the construction activities. In order to fulfil the above said aims, Nirman Kendra came into existence in district of Faridabad. The following course of action has been proposed to be adopted by Nirman Kendra in pursuit of restructuring the construction projects making them economically and technically viable.

To stress the designing, developing and adopting the various modes of the technology based on low cost, it could be applicable especially to housing, public health utilities, roads and other civil engineering projects. The steps have been taken in this regard under the following sub-heads :—

(i) **By reducing the cost of materials.**—Nirman Kendra is setting up workshop and research laboratories for discovering the new engineering materials like, flyash bricks, hollow-block, solid blocks in order to replace the conventionally used materials. The adoption of these unconventional material may depend upon the availability of these in sufficient quantities in different localities.

(ii) **For economy in labour expenditure.**—Kendra is also taking up the programmes for training the young-masons, carpenters, blacksmith, plumbers and other artisans in the use of this unconventional technology based on low cost. These trained artisans would ultimately be involved in extensive use of newly devised methods in public as well private sectors.

(iii) **Execution of Construction projects.**—Nirman Kendra is itself taking up the various construction projects for demonstrating the newly evolved technology so as to save the much needed government revenue, which could further be utilised on some other projects.

(iv) It is also recruiting young engineers, architects to learn and further implementing the above said technology in various sectors. The services of these young professionals would also be utilised in the mass contact programme for making the public aware of the changing patterns in construction activities. In future, it is proposed to conduct seminars in collaboration with other engineering research institutions for discussing the further research development in regard to the low cost technology.

(v) **Production of pre-fabricated materials.**—Nirman Kendra also plans to set up the production centres for manufacturing of various

pre-fabricated materials and arranging the marketing of these new products which will be higher in weight, economic, more durable than the conventionally used materials.

(vi) It also plans to involve in setting up Refresher 'Condensed Course' for the students of various Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, and I.T.I.'s to acquaint them with the utility of adopting of low cost technology. In order to popularise this movement and to boost the prospects of the low cost technology, Nirman Kendra is bound to attain new heights in the achievement of its objectives in near future.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (CADA), FARIDABAD

Introduction

C.A.D.A. means "Command Area Development Authority" which was set up in Haryana in 1974 and came in existence in this district in 1984-85 for taking the canal water to each field so as to boost agricultural production. Water being scarce in this district, scientific application and optimum utilization of water is one of the foremost assignments of CADA. The Additional Deputy Commissioner of the district functions as Chief Project Officer of CADA for monitoring all the activities and providing subsidy. The following schemes carried out with State funds and matching grant from Central Government mainly benefit the farmers :—

Land levelling.—Before the receipt of canal water, the shifting of sand dunes from one place to another in the district, was a regular phenomena. This has been halted to a considerable extent with the receipt of water in the canal system and some field channels. Even today there are some higher lands in this Command area. The levelling is being carried out with the guidance of Additional Deputy Commissioner known as Chief Project Officer, CADA and Joint Director (Soil Conservation) on deputation from Agriculture Department. This land levelling has resulted in bringing additional land under irrigation.

During the year 1991-92, 300 hectares land levelling was got done and subsidy amounting to Rs. 2.87 lakh has been given to 410 small and marginal farmers.

Shallow Tubewells and Pumping Sets.—Wherever sweet water is available, underground shallow tubewells have been dug by the farmers and pumping sets are installed. CADA provides subsidy to the farmers upto 25% and 33½% per tubewell.

During the year 1991-92, 29 small and marginal farmers have been given subsidy of Rs. 1.53 lakh.

Underground Pipe Line.—It has been noticed that the sweet water is available in the vicinity of canal system. Under such compulsions, some of the farmers dig shallow tubewells near the canal system. Since their fields are located away from the canal, the water from such tubewells is carried to the field through underground pipe lines. The Command encourages and provides subsidy for use of such underground pipe lines.

During the year 1991-92, the concerned banks did not finance under this scheme which resulted that no subsidy has been released under this scheme.

Adaptive Trials.—For giving actual demonstration to the farmers, CADA selects part fields of one hectare of the farmers at various places in the district which serves as a model to the farmers. Here right from sowing till harvesting, all technical guidance is provided by the Command.

During the year 1991-92, 121 plots have been laid for demonstration giving a subsidy of Rs. 0.52 lakh.

Training of Farmers.—In the six districts of Haryana, CADA takes the farmers in group of 50 to the places of interest and outside the State to show them the improved techniques adopted by progressive farmers related to agriculture. The farmers gain considerably from such tours conducted by CADA. Eight such groups of fifty farmers are imparted training every year.

During the year 1991-92, 518 farmers obtained the training with a financial expenditure of Rs. 0.78 lakh.

Crop Cutting Experiments

Under this scheme, experiments on crop cutting are got conducted to assess the production yield every year in the Command area.

During the year 1991-92, 272 No. of Crop Cutting Experiments have been got conducted.