

CHAPTER—XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organizational set-up and functions of the departments, not mentioned in other chapters, are laconically given here.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

There are three wings of Public Works Department, viz. Public Health (ii) Buildings and Roads and (iii) Irrigation.

1. Public Health

The Public Health Department was set-up at Faridabad in 1966, simultaneously with the formation of Haryana as a separate state.

There are two divisional offices in Faridabad district, namely construction P.H. division, Faridabad covering the works in Ballabgarh and Faridabad Civil division and P.H. division, Palwal, covering the works in tahsil of Palwal, Hathin, sub-tahsil of Hodal and some works in Ballabgarh tahsil. The construction P.H. division, Faridabad, was established in the year 1969 whereas the P.H. division, Palwal was established in the year 1985. The Executive Engineer is the head of the divisional office.

Functions and Activities

The main function of P.H. Department is to provide drinking water supply and to maintain the same in rural area, to provide drinking water supply and sewerage facilities in towns and maintain these services in these towns on behalf of municipality and to provide P.H. facilities in Government buildings and to maintain the same.

There are 3 Nos. & 4 Nos. sub-division under the charge of the divisional Offices at Faridabad and Palwal as details are given below :—

Construction P.H. Division, Faridabad

1. Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 1, Faridabad;
2. Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 4, Faridabad;
3. Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 5, Faridabad;

Public Health Division, Palwal

1. Public Health Sub-Division No. 1, Palwal;
2. Public Health Sub-Division No. 2, Palwal at Hathin;
3. Public Health Sub-Division No. 3, Palwal;
4. Public Health Sub-Division, Hodal.

The Sub Divisional Engineer is the Incharge of a sub-division and the jurisdiction of the sub-division is as under :—

- (i) **Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 1, Faridabad.**—To maintain various rural water supply scheme specially Meola Maharajpur constituency and Maintenance of Public Health activities in various Government buildings of Ballabgarh;
- (ii) **Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 4, Faridabad.**—To maintain rural water supply schemes of a part of Meola Maharajpur constituency and a part of Ballabgarh constituency and the deposit works of Faridabad Complex Administration;
- (iii) **Construction Public Health Sub-Division No. 5, Faridabad.**—To maintain the rural water supply scheme of Seekri group of 43 villages, Pali, Paota, Pakhal, Nangla Gujran and maintenance of Government buildings of Faridabad area;
- (iv) **Public Health Sub-Division No. 1, Palwal.**—To provide urban water supply and sewerage rural water supply and Government works in part of Palwal Town (with maintenance);
- (v) **Public Health Sub-Division No. 2, Palwal and Hathin.**—Provincial urban water supply, rural water supply and Government works (with maintenance) in tahsil Hathin;
- (vi) **Public Health Sub-Division No. 3, Palwal.**—To maintain Rural Water supply, and Government works (with maintenance under Hodal sub-tahsil).
- (vii) **Public Health Sub-Division, Hodal.**—Provincial urban water supply rural water supply and Government works (with maintenance) under Hodal sub-tahsil.

Achievements

Out of 181 inhabited villages under the charge of construction Public Health Division, Faridabad, water supply had been provided in 154 villages whereas the water supply had been provided in all the 251

villages under the charge of Public Health Division, Palwal. Thus out of total villages in the district, the water supply had been provided in 405 villages.

2. Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads

The Haryana Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Government buildings and roads in the district.

The buildings and roads works done by P.W.D., including National Highways as on 31-3-91 in Faridabad district are under the charge of Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. B.& R Branch at Gurgaon and National Highways and Major bridges under Superintending Engineer, N.H. Circle at Faridabad. Superintending Engineer, Gurgaon Circle is assisted by five Executive Engineers. Two Executive Engineers are full-fledged in this district, one at Faridabad and other at Palwal and part of work under Executive Engineer, Gurgaon Provincial division No. II, National Highway roads and major bridges are maintained by Executive Engineer, Provincial Division No. II, National Highway works at Faridabad.

Provincial Division No. II, Gurgaon.—A part of Faridabad district, buildings and roads maintenance/construction works (except National Highways works) are under the control of Executive Engineer, Provincial Division No. II at Gurgaon, who is assisted by five Sub-Divisional Engineers. Provincial Sub-Division No. 1, at Faridabad and other four Sub-divisions are not maintained/constructed by Faridabad district works division.

Provincial Division No. 1, Faridabad.—A part of Faridabad district buildings and roads maintenance/construction works (except National Highway works) are under the control of Executive Engineer, Faridabad Provincial Division No. 1 at Faridabad. He is further assisted by four Sub-Divisional Engineers; Sohna Provincial Sub-Division No. 1 a Sohna, Ballabgarh Provincial Sub-division at Ballabgarh and Tourist Provincial Sub-division at Faridabad (for Badkal lake works) and Delhi Provincial Sub-division No. 1 at Delhi for maintenance of Haryana Bhawan at Delhi.

Provincial Division, Palwal.—Buildings and roads maintenance/construction works of this division under P.W.D. (except N.H. works) are under the control of Executive Engineer, Provincial Division at Palwal. The Executive Engineer is assisted by five Sub-Divisional En-

gineers, (Palwal Provincial Sub-division No. 1 and Palwal Provincial Sub-division No. II at Palwal, Hodal Provincial Sub-division at Hodal, Hathin Provincial division at Hathin and Bitumen Procurement and Distribution Sub-division at Mathura.)

Provincial Division No. II, National Highway Works, Faridabad.—Delhi-Mathura Agra road (N.H. No. 2) and major bridges works in this district are under the control of Executive Engineer, Provincial Division No. 11, N.H. works at Faridabad. The Executive Engineer is assisted by five Sub-Divisional Engineers, only two Sub-Divisional Engineers, Faridabad Provincial Sub-Division No. II (National Highway) at Palwal are under him directly while engineers of other Sub-Division are not fallen in Faridabad district and they maintain works of National Highway falling in other districts.

Machinery used in Buildings & Roads Works.—Machinery used in P.W.D. Buildings and Roads in this district for operating, maintenance and repairing works are looked after by Sub-Divisional Engineers, Mechanical Sub-division at Faridabad and Mechanical Sub-division at Palwal, which were created during 1971 and 1976, respectively. Both Sub-divisional Engineers are working under the control of Executive Engineers, Mechanical division at Gurgaon and over-all incharge is Chief Engineer, Mechanical Haryana at Karnal.

Electrical Works.—Electrical installation as well as maintenance in Government buildings etc., under P.W.D. in this district is being done by two Sub-Divisional Engineers i.e. Electrical Sub-division at Faridabad and second at Palwal under the supervision of Executive Engineer, Electrical division at Gurgaon and over-all incharge of Electrical Works under the Superintending Engineer, Electrical Circle at Karnal.

Acquiring of Land (Land papers).—Lands are acquired for construction of buildings and Roads work for P.W.D. by the Land Acquisition Officer with the help of Patwaris, & *Kanungo* under them.

Quality Control.—Testing of materials used in the buildings & Roads work under P.W.D. of this district is tested by Sub-Divisional Engineer, quality control Sub-division at Gurgaon. It is under the Director-cum-Superintending Engineer, Research Laboratory at Hisar.

Horticulture Works.—Plantation of trees on road side and beautification of the buildings, lawns, parks in Government buildings maintained/ constructed by P.W.D. are under the Sub-Divisional Engineer, Horticulture Sub Division at Faridabad who is further under the super-

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

vision of the Executive Engineer Provincial Division No. II, P.W.D. B&R Branch, Gurgaon and of Superintending Engineer, Gurgaon P.W.D. B&R at Gurgaon.

Asian Development Bank Project Circle.—Asian Development Bank Project Circle has been assigned the work of “four laning of Delhi-Mathura Road” (National Highway No. 2) from section Ballabgarh to Haryana-U.P. border. The expenditure is spent by Ministry of Transport, Government of India against Asian Development Bank loan assistance scheme. The work has been allotted to M/S Indian Railway Construction Co. (Government of India undertaking). The incharge is Project Director, Asian Development Bank, Project Circle, Faridabad. The rank of Project Director is Superintending Engineer, who is assisted by one Assistant Project Director in Executive Engineer grade, and one Assistant Plant Engineer is attached with the Project Director to supervise and monitor the progress of plant & machinery but engaged with the headquarters at Faridabad.

Asian Development Bank Project Division No. 1, Faridabad and National Highway No. 2 Delhi-Mathura Road.—From km. 37.38 to 68.00 is to be converted into four-laning under the control of Resident Engineer as Executive Engineer, Asian Development Bank Project Division No. 1 at Faridabad. He is assisted by Sub-Divisional Engineer, Asian Development Bank Project Sub-division No. I, II & III at Faridabad ; One Asian Development Bank Project at Faridabad for Bridges Works, Faridabad and one Asian Development Bank Project, quality Control at Faridabad.

Asian Development Bank, Project Division No. 2, Palwal.—National Highway No. 2, Delhi-Mathura road from km. 68.00 to 93.83 km. is to be converted into four-laning under the control of Resident Engineer as Executive Engineer's rank, Asian Development Bank, Project Division No. 2, Palwal. He is assisted by 5 sub-divisions, Asian Development Bank, Project Sub-Division No. 1 to V.

Removal of encroachment on road side for construction the four-laning and land acquisition, etc. are done by Superintending Engineer, N. H. Circle P.W.D. B&R Branch, Faridabad.

At the State level road works except National Highways and major bridges is looked by Chief Engineer (Roads). Buildings works is looked by Chief Engineer (Buildings). The work relating to National Highways and major bridges is looked by Chief Engineer (National Highways).

Over all incharge of P.W.D. B&R Branch is the Engineer-in-Chief with Headquarters at Chandigarh.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

A brief description of the various offices of the Irrigation Department concerned with the Faridabad district and working under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal Feeder, Gurgaon Canal Circle, Delhi, is given here. The Superintending Engineer functions under the overall control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Public Works Department, Haryana, Chandigarh. The position given below was as on March 31, 1977; just 2 years before the creation of Faridabad district.

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

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

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

In addition, the construction work of Gurgaon Canal Feeder from mile 5 (Kilometre 8) to mile 15 (Kilometre 24) of Agra Canal was also

entrusted to Faridabad Division after the amalgamation of Gurgaon Canal Division, Faridabad with Faridabad Division, Faridabad, on August 25, 1972.

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

Gurgaon Canal was proposed to off-take from opposite mile 5 (kilometre 8) of Agra Canal. It had a net-work of distributaries. Of these, some are flow and some are lift channels where water was lifted by electric pumps to command the high area. A temporary Head Regulator was provided at mile 15 (kilometre 24) of Agra Canal for 600 cusecs discharge so that the irrigation could be started at an early date as the Gurgaon Canal itself was almost complete from Head to RD 168.

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

In November, 1962, the work of the other two divisions of the Gurgaon Canal Project, which had been closed down, was also temporarily transferred to this division. Its headquarters was shifted from Palwal to Faridabad in January, 1963. On March 31, 1964, it was renamed as Gaunchi Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad. However, in April, 1964, all the works of Gurgaon canal up to RD 78,000 along with its distributaries were transferred to the newly opened Faridabad division at Faridabad. On August 29, 1967, all the funds, which were under the control of Panchayati Raj circle or the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, were transferred to this division while in November, 1968,

all the flood control and drainage works of the district, which were previously with the Karnal Drainage Division, Karnal, were also transferred to this division.

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

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

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

During 1978, following drains and ring bunds were executed:—

Drains

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sikri Link Drain | 2. Ghanghola Link Drain |
| 3. Ladhiapur Link Drain | 4. Seoli Link Drain |

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 5. Kondal Link Drain | 6. Agwanpur Link Drain |
| 7. Bhangula Link Drain | 8. Gailpur Link Drain |
| 9. Asota Atoha Link Drain | 10. Chirawta Drain |
| 11. Palwal Kitwari Drain | 12. Gaurata Drain |

Ring Bunds

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

It was also proposed to deepen the Gaunchi Main Drain. The efficiency of the link drain would greatly improve and even during floods, the link drain would continue to work. Besides, the construction of ~~Ujina Diversion Drain~~ (starting from RD 24,750 Ujina Drain and outfalling in river Yamuna) is being executed by the Ujina Diversion Circle, Faridabad. With the construction of these projects flood problem in the district was solved to some extent.

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

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

This division attends to all the mechanical jobs involved in the construction of Gurgaon Canal such as the maintenance and operation of excavation machinery, compaction of canal banks, lowering of sub-soil water for the purpose of excavation and lining, and the supply of water for compaction and lining wherever required. It also looked after the earthmoving machinery of the Construction Circle No. 1, Delhi, till March 1975. This division played an important role in the initial excavation and lowering of the sub-soil water and installation of heavy pumps for the two major works, viz (i) Kanmeda Bund Regulator and Kotla Pump House and (ii) Sondh, Banchari and Kot Bahin Pump Houses on Gaunchi Main Drain, and undertook dewatering of flood waters from villages during monsoon. Departmental workshops at Ballabgarh and Palwal for maintenance and repairs of heavy earthmoving machinery, pumping sets and transport were run by this division. There were stores at Narwana, Karnal (WJC Fall) and Ballabgarh where many unserviceable items of earthmoving machinery were stored. This division also undertook the jobs for erection of gates and gearing including repairs, installed on Gurgaon Canal System.

The position of Irrigation Department at district level as on March 31, 1991 is as under :—

The Ujina Diversion Drain Circle No. 1 (established in 1978), Faridabad was re-named as Drainage Circle, Faridabad in March, 1991. This Circle No. 1, Faridabad comprises four divisions. One division namely U.R. Division No. III, Palwal was closed w.e.f. 31-3-91 and merged with Drainage Division, Palwal. Now Drainage Circle, Faridabad consists of three divisions in which 3 Executive Engineers and 11 Sub Divisional Officers are working.

The achievements and functions and their activities are explained as below :

Gaunchi Drainage Division, Faridabad

The Gaunchi Drainage Division was opened in the year 1960. This division is entrusted with the drainage and river management works in tahsil Ballabgarh. The jurisdiction of this division is from Delhi, Haryana border to the boundary of tahsil Ballabgarh and Palwal. This division consists of 4 sub-divisions with headquarters at Faridabad.

The drainage problem is mainly due to heavy rains and spill of river Yamuna. District of Faridabad consists of hillocks, valleys and

undulated terrains. The topography of the district is such that no perennial river flows through it except river Yamuna which touches the Eastern boundary of Ballabgarh tahsil in a length of about 40 km. The floods in river Yamuna are caused due to excessive discharge of water released from Tajewala head works and outfall of various drains in the river Yamuna which enters the boundary of district Faridabad on the eastern side at village Basantpur. The flooding in certain villages of Ballabgarh tahsil used to pose a serious problem but all such villages have now been provided with ring bunds and 14 km. long river embankment started from village Basantpur to Mohbatpur. This problem has been mitigated to a large extent.

There are 2 No. Drainage Systems in this Division namely GMD from RD 191000 to 229500 and Buria Nala.

G.M.D. System

It starts upstream of RD 9844 of Gurgaon Canal and traverses a length of about 70 km., but only 11.73 km. of length i.e. RD 229500 to 191000 alongwith 7 Nos. link drains is in the jurisdiction of this division, being located in tahsil Ballabgarh and balance is in Drainage Division, Palwal.

Buria Nallah

It is the main carrier channel for clearing water/store water from Badkhal lake area having a length of 15.24 km. with the design capacity of 1665 CS at its outfall. It caters to 24.17 sq. miles catchment area and 2 No. link drains of 10 km. length out falling into it.

Flood protection works constructed by the U.P. Irrigation authorities along the left side of river Yamuna are beyond the norms of Yamuna Committee and had considerably changed the river course towards Haryana side and had caused damage to agricultural land as well as Flood Protection works of Haryana. In order to provide Protection to agricultural land and village *abadies* on Haryana side numerous flood protection works had been constructed after assessing the floods of previous years. 10 Nos. stone studs as approved by Haryana State Flood Control Board in its 22nd meeting held on 4-12-90 at Chandigarh have been constructed before the floods of 1991 to provide protection to village *abadies* and agricultural land in Sheikhpur-Mauzabad River Complex.

(2) Palwal Drainage Division, Palwal

This division looks after the work of construction & maintenance of the drainage works of UDD, GMD and its link drains and to pro-

tect the village *abadies* from the fury of the river Yamuna. The works in the jurisdiction of this division covers Faridabad district and Gurgaon district; Palwal tahsil, Hathin tahsil and Ferozpur Jhirka tahsil.

(3) Mechanical Drainage Division, Faridabad

This division was established in January, 1978. It had excavated 39 km. long Ujina Division Drain in the Rowat area and also constructed all the pacca works on it and alongwith link drains. This drain was again desilted during the year 1985-87 and has been functioning satisfactory.

At present this division is busy with the dewatering of flood water in the various villages of Faridabad and Gurgaon districts and during non-flood season maintenance of machineries such as diesel pumping sets, permanent pump house and desilting of various works on drains with machinery of civil division.

HARYANA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The Haryana State Electricity Board created an operation circle at Faridabad in 1967 for transmission and distribution of electricity in Faridabad region. Presently, the area is controlled by operation circle, Faridabad and is headed by Superintending Engineer. The circle is further divided into four operation divisions and one T/FS and Sub-stations Maintenance Division.

The power supply is made available to the district from the following sources :—

- (i) 3 x 60 mw nnits of Faridabad Thermal Plant;
- (ii) 220 KV Sub-Station, Ballabgarh (BBMB)
- (iii) 400 KV Sub-Station of N.T.P.C.

The whole system is connected through Northern Grid and there were 30 sub-stations as on March 31, 1991. The details are as under :—

Sub-Stations	Installed capacity
1. 220 KV Sub-station Palwal	1 x 100 MVA 1 x 8 MVA
2. 66 KV Sub-station A-2	12.5/16 MVA 12/12.5 MVA 10 MVA 16 MVA 10/12.5 MVA

1	2	3
3.	66 KV Sub-station, Palla A-3	2 x 12.5/16 MVA 10/12.5 MVA
4.	66 KV Sub-station- FCI, Faridabad	2 x 12.5/16 MVA
5.	66 KV Sub-station, Dabriwala	12.5/16 MVA
6.	66 KV Sub-station, Oswal	10/12.5 MVA
7.	66 KV Sub-station, Dhaup	12.5/16 MVA
8.	66 KV Sub-station, Hyderabad (Industry)	7.5 MVA, 5 MVA
9.	66 KV Sub-station, Ford	12.5/16 MVA
10.	66 KV Sub-station, A-4	10 MVA 12.5/16 MVA
11.	66 KV Sub-station, Escorts-II	10/12.5 MVA
12.	66 KV Sub-station, Palwal	12.5/16 MVA 10/12.5 MVA 10/12.5 MVA
13.	66 KV Sub-station, Hodal	7.5 MVA 8 MVA
14.	44 KV Sub-station, Pratap Steel	2 x 12.5/16 MVA
15.	66 KV Sub-station, Idgah	12.5/16 MVA 10/12.5 MVA
16.	66 KV Sub-station, Globe Steel	10/12.5 MVA
17.	66 KV Sub-station, Northern India	T/Fs yet to be installed
18.	66 KV Sub-station, Jharserli	12.5/16 MVA
19.	66 KV Sub-station, Badraula	12.5/16 MVA 10/12.5 MVA
20.	66 KV Sub-station, USA (Industry)	10 MVA
21.	66 KV Sub-station, A-5	8 MVA
22.	33 KV Sub-station, Pratap Steel	2 x 4 MVA

1	2	3
23.	33 KV Sub-station, Chhainsa	4 MVA, 5 MVA
24.	33 KV Sub-station, Hassanpur	2 x 4 MVA
25.	33 KV Sub-station, Hyderabad (Industry)	5 MVA
26.	33 KV Sub-station, Escorts-I	2 x 4 MVA 1 x 2 MVA
27.	33 KV Sub-station, IAC	2 x 6.3 MVA
28.	33 KV Sub-station, Chandhut	2 x 4 MVA
29.	33 KV Sub-station, Hathin	2 x 4 MVA
30.	33 KV Sub-station, Mandkola	4 MVA, 5 MVA

Faridabad is one of the most flourishing industrial complexes in the country. The factories here produce machinery, goods of various types including tractors, motor-cycles, scooters, refrigerators, electrical goods and numerous kinds of consumer items. The Board installed a thermal station in this town to augment the power-supply so that the energy demand in this area (town) is met with satisfaction. Initially the thermal power station had a 15 MW plant which went into production in February, 1966. The generation capacity, with the load-demand picking up was further increased subsequently. The unit of 60 MW was added in November, 1974 followed by a second unit of the same capacity during March, 1976. The capacity of the thermal plant was further raised by adding a third unit of 60 MW.

The total number of power connections provided upto March 31, 1991 was 2,31,826. The category-wise details are as under :—

Category of Consumers	Power connections provided by March 31, 1991
(1) Domestic	1,81,954
(2) Commercial	21,360
(3) Agricultural	16,620
(4) Industrial	11,341
(5) Bulk supply	19
(6) Street light	293
(7) P.W.W.	239

The total connected load on the system during 1990-91 was 7,21,013 MW. The total number of employees working in the circle as a whole was 2,644 (technical-1,803, non-technical-538 and others-303).

The revenue realised during the last 5 years (1986-87 to 1990-91) is as follows :—

Year	Rs. (in Lakh)
1986-87	34,41.87
1987-88	37,11.51
1988-89	67,56.74
1989-90	77,64.87
1990-91	94,23.73

DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICE (PLANNING DEPARTMENT)

The District and Statistical Office came into existence in the month of December, 1979. It is a statistical agency of Economic and Statistical Organization, Chandigarh. It collects and compiles data and also gives help to district administration in the formulation of various schemes and plans at district level.

The District Statistical Officer conducts several socio-economic surveys in the district assigned to him by the Economic and Statistical Adviser from time to time and collects data relating to weekly prices of commodities and service for preparing the consumer price index of Faridabad town. He collects and records information about the arrival of essential commodities in different *mandis*/markets. He conducts annual Census of Government employees every year. He also prepares Municipal Year Book giving detailed statistical information about towns.

The District Statistical Officer was assisted, as on March 31, 1991, by two Assistant District Statistical Officers, four Field Assistants, one Tracer and one Junior Field Investigator. On establishment side, there were one Assistant, two Clerks and two Peons. There is no office at block level.

The achievements of this department are glaring. The office collects and compiles data for *District Statistical Abstract* issued at Chandigarh. It got published two *District Statistical Abstracts*, viz. Statistical Abstract 1983 and Statistical Abstract of 1985. Besides the above work, the office of District Statistical Officer provides training to Census enumerators and supervisors for conducting Census.

FOOD AND SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

This department is represented by the District Food and Supplies Controller. During 1990-91, he was assisted by one District Food and Supplies Officer, four Assistant Food and Supplies Officers, 21 Inspectors and 25 Sub-Inspectors besides other ministerial staff.

The District Food and Supplies Controller functions under the administrative control of the Director, Food and Supplies, Haryana Chandigarh. He is also responsible for the procurement of foodgrains and their despatches to other states and deficit areas in Haryana. He looks after proper storage of foodgrains kept in provincial reserve and arranges for their distribution as also the distribution of sugar, kerosene, cement, coal/coke, vegetable ghee, etc. at reasonable/control prices. The distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities is regulated through a net work of fair price shops in the district. These activities are regulated through various control/licensing orders issued by the Food and Supplies Department mainly under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Prior to the abolition of wheat zones on April 4, 1970, wheat, rice and sugar were smuggled out of the district into Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The higher prices of these articles in these States encouraged smuggling tendencies. In those days, Hodal was a vulnerable point. To check the smuggling, some barriers were established.

The basic objectives of public distribution system are as under :

- (i) To stabilize availability of essential commodities;
- (ii) to stabilise the prices of the essential commodities; and
- (iii) equity in distribution or protection of vulnerable sections of the society in terms of certain needs.

The public distribution system is well-organized in this district. There were 816 fair-price shops as on March 31, 1991. The entire population of the district is covered and no person has to travel more than 2 kilometres to get his requirements. The commodities distributed through PDS are sugar, rice, wheat, controlled cloth and edible oil.

The achievements as on March 31, 1991 were as under :—

Item	Number
(i) Brick kiln licence issued	141
(ii) Cement licence issued	303

(iii) Coal licence issued	27
(iv) Kerosene licence issued	27
(v) Food articles licence issued	1,359
(vi) Sugar licence issued	166
Wheat purchased by the Government	
(a) Food and Supplies Department	33,902 MT
(b) Hafed	31,150 „
(c) FCI	14,326 „
(d) H.W.C.	15,378 „
	<hr/> 94,756 „ <hr/>

During 1990-91, the department had its own godown of 6,300 covered and 500 open plinth tonnes capacity.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Prior to 1955, the district treasury was under the charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner (Revenue Department) who could not obviously devote full attention to this job, being entrusted with magisterial work in addition to the treasury duties. Under the scheme of re-organization of treasuries introduced in December, 1955, the district treasury came under the administrative control of the Finance Department and treasury officer belonging to Finance and Accounts Service Cadre was well versed with accounting procedure.

The treasury at Faridabad was established in 1958. During 1990-91, the district treasury at Faridabad was under the control of a Treasury Officer who was assisted by four Assistant Treasury Officers, one each at Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hathin and Hodal sub-treasuries. The cash transactions of the treasury and sub-treasuries are conducted through the branches of the State Bank of India at respective places except Hodal in which case the cash transactions are conducted through the State Bank of Patiala. As on March 31, 1991, there were sub-treasuries at Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hathin and Hodal.

The functions of a treasury officer comprise; (i) receipt of revenue including sale of stamps on behalf of the Central and State Governments (ii) disbursement of bills of pay and allowances of Government em-

ployees, bills of contingencies, grant-in-aid, scholarships and pensions including military pensions and (iii) maintenance of accounts.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES¹

The department is represented at district level by the District Welfare Officer who was assisted as on March 31, 1991 by four Tahsil Welfare Officers; one each at Palwal, Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Hathin. The other staff at district level are : Head Clerk-1, Assistant-1, Accountant-cum-Clerk -1 and Steno-typist. The establishment staff are also at tahsil level to assist the Tahsil Welfare Officers. The staff at Community Centres consisted of Lady Social Workers; one each at Likhi, Sikri, Madhanka and Sahla-garh.

The main duties of the District Welfare Officer relate to the creation of public opinion against untouchability and to the adoption of measures for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Vimukhat Jatis and other Backward Classes and implementation of various schemes for their uplift.

The Male Social Workers hold adult education classes and deliver lectures against untouchability, social evils amongst the scheduled castes and also work for the general uplift of the above mentioned classes. This work is intensively carried through the community centres located at Pirthla, Faridabad and Dayalpur. Besides this, sewing, cutting and know-how of small-scale industries are also taught at community centres. Harijan widows are given a monthly stipend and on completion of course, each widow is given a sewing machine free of cost.

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

The Lady attendants are trained *dais* and provide maternity service to the ladies who are in a family way.

The achievements of the department are quite satisfactory and the details may be seen in the chapter *Other Social Services*.

1. Now the Department has been bifurcated into three departments i.e. Department of the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Department of Social Security and Defence and Department of Women & Children.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

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

In order to enable him to perform his duties efficiently, the District Public Relations Officer is assisted by the field publicity staff including Assistant Public Relations Officer, Field Publicity Assistants and the publicity workers at tahsil and block headquarters. He distributes Government's publicity literature, organizes public meetings, conferences, exhibitions, film and drama shows.

The District Public Relations Officer looks after the rural listening scheme. Under this scheme, radio-sets are distributed to panchayats, village co-operative societies and Government schools in rural areas. The total number of radio-sets and TV sets allotted to different institutions was 183 as on March 31, 1991. The TV Sets were already installed by the Public Relations Departments, Atomic Energy Commission, Education Department, Market Committees and Tourism Department, Haryana. The total number of officials during 1990-91 was 55 in the Public Relations Department at Faridabad.

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANISATION

The National Savings Organisation which functions under the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, came into existence during World War II when it was known as the National Savings Central Bureau. Its two-fold objective was to foster and promote the habit of thrift among people and to channel their savings in investment in small savings securities. It was re-organised in 1948 when a Regional Director was appointed in each State, assisted by an Assistant Regional Director, and one or two District Organisers, national savings, in each district¹.

The Gurgaon Branch of the National Savings Organisation was established in December, 1948 under a District Organiser, national savings. One Additional District Organiser was also posted at Faridabad

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

in 1961. One more District Savings Officer was later on posted at Faridabad in 1971. The designation of the District Organiser was changed to District Savings Officer in June, 1972. The main functions of the District Savings Officer are as under :

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

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

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

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The department at district level is headed by two Assistant Registrars; One each at sub-division level. During 1990-91, they were assisted by 10 Inspectors and 32 Sub-Inspectors besides the other staff in the office.

The societies' functioning in the district can be classified into two broad categories, i.e. Credit Section and Non-Credit Section.

Credit Section.—In this section primary co-operative credit societies, central co-operative bank, thrift credit societies and co-operative land development banks are included. Keeping in view the purpose of credit, the whole co-operative credit structure is further divided into (i) short-term and medium-term credit and (ii) long-term credit.

The first type of credit is provided by the primary credit societies for the purpose of agricultural production and rural development. These societies are re-organized at *patwar* circle. They advance loans (in cash and kind) to their members at nominal rates. The central co-operative bank at district headquarters arranges the whole credit to these societies. During 1990-91, 157 mini-banks were functioning in the district to meet the credit need of the rural population.

In the urban areas, the thrift and credit societies provide short-term and medium term loans to their members for the purpose of purchasing scooters, motor cycles, T.V. sets, etc. and other consumer goods. Most of the societies grant loans to their members from their own funds and savings. Besides it, these societies inculcate a sense of co-operation and develop a habit of saving amongst the members.

The long-term credit is provided by the primary co-operative land development banks at tahsil and sub-tahsil level. This kind of loan is advanced for minor-irrigation, water-arrangement, farm-machinery, land development, horticulture, farm forestry and poultry at 10% rate of interest.

Non-Credit Section.—In this section, marketing societies, consumer-stores, labour co-operative societies, house-building and group housing societies, sugar mills and others are included. The primary co-operative marketing societies function at *mandi* level and supply agricultural inputs as fertilizers, seeds and farm-machinery.

The central co-operative consumer stores are organized at sub-division level. They stock goods (controlled and non-controlled) and supply it to the primary co-operative stores and linked-societies for distribution among masses. During 1990-91, there were 46 retail outlets in big villages for the supply of consumer goods to rural areas.

The labour and construction co-operative societies are organized by the weaker sections of the society. Government gives some concessions to these societies. They execute construction and repairing work.

The allotment of work is made by way of tenders. The house building and group-housing co-operative societies are organized to solve housing problem especially in urban areas. Loans are made available to the plot-holders through these societies under the plan prepared by the housing co-operative federation.

The co-operative sugar mills at Palwal earned Rs. 118.92 lakh as profit during 1990-91 by producing sugar. It also gave employment to 952 persons. It also provides cane-seeds and fertilizers to the cane growers.

Some other type of co-operative societies are also organized by the weaker sections such as poultry, fishries, milk and dairy.