

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The term ‘social services’ is wide in scope and application, and comprehensive in nature which cannot be defined in precise terms. The aims and objectives of the social services include mitigation and to greater extent elimination of the social, cultural, educational and economic inequalities existing among various classes, sections and groups of persons, particularly minorities and weaker sections of the society, as mandated by the basic principle of the social justice in the democratic set up of the country.

Before Independence, erstwhile British government and princely states paid little attention to social welfare and advancement of people and were mainly concerned with the maintenance of law and order and preservation of peace and protection of life and property of the people. After Independence, Government introduced various welfare and protective measures for larger sections of the society who were in need of immediate attention due to historical and social reasons.

The Government through its successive Five Year Plans provided fair and just opportunities for all citizens for the improvement of their social and economic growth. These plans have provided an expansion and improvement in the spheres of social services to a greater extent.

Social services are recognized as remedial measure for the benefit and welfare of its citizens. In the democratic and socialist pattern of society, social services are recognized and accepted as a developmental phase within the parameters of resources of the State, and also hold a unique and special status for those who are engaged in the social activities in order to fulfil the aims and objectives of the welfare State.

Labour being the back-bone of any society and its economy, it is the duty of the State to protect and promote the workers who work continuously for the progress and development of the State. Thus, the State has ensured through

appropriate legislative and other mechanisms that workers and labourers may not be exploited in any manner and their interests should be properly watched, protected, and safeguarded. This chapter relates to the social services like labour welfare, advancement of deprived sections, welfare of the old, infirm, and destitute women, and prohibition.

LABOUR WELFARE

The term 'Labour Welfare' means and includes every activity which contributes to the welfare and protection of labour. It covers almost all spheres relating to health, safety, and productive efficiency of the workers. In order to ensure the welfare of workers, to settle disputes between employer and workers, and other connected issues, a separate Labour Department in the erstwhile Punjab was established in 1949. After the inception of Haryana State in 1966, areas of Jhajjar tehsil being a part of Rohtak district was under the jurisdiction of Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer posted at Rohtak.

After the formation of Jhajjar as separate district in 1997, Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer was posted for Jhajjar at Bahadurgarh with jurisdiction extending to the whole district. He works under the overall charge of the Labour Commissioner, Haryana. The nomenclature of the post of Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer was changed in February, 2014 to that of Assistant Labour Commissioner. As Conciliation Officer, he initiates conciliation proceedings for the settlement of industrial disputes under the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, and promotes settlement of industrial disputes by mediation and joint discussion with the parties concerned. If he fails in settlement of certain disputes, he submits his report to the Government, which after scrutiny of the demands either rejects or refers the dispute to Labour Court-cum-Industrial Tribunal for adjudication of the rights having controversy on the subject matters between the parties to the disputes.

A number of welfare schemes were initiated in the State to mitigate the social and economic inequalities among workers and labour class. These

labour welfare schemes mandates upon the State to ensure minimum wages and other social security measures and reliefs like pension, medical facilities, housing, etc., which are permissible within the parameters of available resources. Collective bargaining through recognised trade unions is one of the methods which ensure social security measures in order to fulfill the immediate and timely help in case of hardship and distress. Other beneficial provisions under the labour laws include regulated working hours and wages, compensation for injuries and loss of holidays, leaves, payment of bonus, proper lighting at work places, medical facilities, maternity leave and relief, child welfare facilities, ventilation, canteen facilities, recreation, crèche, etc.

Labour Legislation.— Labour legislation is necessary to tackle economic and social problems as civil laws in general do not particularly deal with labour problems. The labour laws are motivated by humanitarian approach as propounded by the International Labour Organisation and are based on the principles of natural justice, equity and fair play. These laws are also supported by the laws made by the International Labour Organisation relating to the issues of labour, welfare and protection of working class in the fields of organised as well as unorganised sectors. Under 7th schedule to the Constitution of India the expression ‘Labour’ comes under concurrent list thereby empowering both Union and State legislatures to make laws as per the needs of the working class and prevailing conditions of the society. Thus, the State Government has also enacted and amended certain labour laws to suit the local needs and conditions of the region.

The major labour laws in vogue in the district include the Workman’s Compensation Act, 1923; The Trade Unions Act, 1926; The Payment of Wages Act, 1936; The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; The Minimum Wages Act, 1948; The Factories Act, 1948; The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948; The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; The Industrial Housing Act, 1956; The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958; The Motor Transport

Workers Act, 1961; The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays, Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965; The Punjab Labour Welfare Act, 1965; The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; The Sale Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976; The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, and The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996, etc.

However, the Factories Act, 1948 is the most important of all labour legislations. In Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh, it is administered by Inspector of Factories, under the supervision of Chief Inspector of Factories and overall control of the Labour Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh. The Certifying Surgeon (Industrial Safety and Health) is also functioning as Inspector of Factories for enforcing the health provisions contained in the Factories Act, 1948. His duties include visits to factories involving hazardous operations, to check the health of workers regularly, and to take remedial measures which are required as per the conditions and situations of the workers.

To look after the health of the workers, the State Government has appointed an Assistant Director, Industrial Health-cum-Certifying Surgeon, and a Deputy Director, Industrial Health, for the district with headquarters at Panipat. The Assistant Director Industrial Health-cum-Certifying Surgeon has been provided with a mobile van having X-Ray and laboratory facilities. His duties include visit to the factories involving hazardous operations, check on the health of workers, and take remedial measures to forestall any deterioration. A concise description of the major labour legislations can be seen in Table - LI of the Appendix.

The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Assistant Labour Commissioner,

and Assistant Director, Industrial Security and Health, Rohtak have been vested with the powers as specific authorities under the different labour laws, which have been tabulated in Table - LII of the Appendix, for implementing them.

Industrial Relations.— Peace in the industry is the cardinal need of any State for its industrial progress. The State as the guardian of the community has to look after the welfare of the community as a whole along with the interests of employers and employees. Maintenance of industrial peace and harmony, safeguarding and improving the working conditions of the workers in industries is the responsibility of the Labour Department. Now, the Labour Department not only ensures the implementation of labour laws but also creates an enabling environment for enhancing productivity, competitiveness, labour welfare which would result in boosting economic development, leading to greater opportunities for job creation. Towards this end, prevention of industrial strife is one of the basic mandates of the Labour Department. The department seeks to promote a healthy and positive partnership between the labour, the management, and the Government. While the department takes care of the interests of workers, it is sensitive to the needs of the industry. The labour department endeavours to ensure expeditious settlement of the disputes by way of encouraging bi-partite (Management and Workers) and tri-partite (Management, Workers and Labour Department) negotiations.

The relations between the employees and the employer are generally governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Rohtak and Assistant Labour Commissioner, Jhajjar at Bahadurgarh are responsible for enforcing it. They are both designated as Conciliation Officer under the Act. The functions of Conciliation officer are advisory in nature, and he is not vested with the power to make agreements or pass awards. Upon reaching on consensus, the agreement or a memorandum of settlement is signed by the parties to dispute before Conciliation Officer. Emphasis is laid on settlement of disputes through direct negotiations across the table, rather than through compulsory adjudication through Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal, etc. On the other hand, if parties do not reach any

settlement, failure report is submitted to the Government, which after examining the report of Conciliation Officer, and considering the merits of the case, either rejects the dispute or refers the dispute to the Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal as the case may be. The Labour Court-cum-Industrial Tribunal after hearing the parties concerned declares its award which is binding on the parties. If parties concerned fail to implement the terms and conditions of either a settlement or an award, necessary action is taken in the matter to get it implemented. In sizeable cases, if there is a contravention of all or any of the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, then prosecution may also be initiated against the defaulting parties as per the applicable laws. During 2017-18, total 312 dispute cases were handled by Conciliation Officers in the district. Out of these, 88 cases were settled, 101 cases were withdrawn, 112 cases were sent for adjudication, and the remaining 11 cases were pending.

In short, the Labour Department refers the genuine disputes of industrial workers to Labour Courts-cum-Industrial Tribunals for adjudication which remain unresolved in spite of the efforts of the conciliation machinery of the State. For the expeditious disposal of such cases, seven Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts at Faridabad (Court-I & II), Gurgaon, Rohtak, Hisar, Panipat and Ambala have been set up by the State Government. All these Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts cover the disputes as per Schedule-I and II of the Industrial Disputes Act, and are functioning under the Presiding Officers. This measure aims at providing justice to the workers and managements thereby creating a sense of confidence and satisfaction amongst the workers¹. The Jhajjar district falls under the jurisdiction of Labour Court-cum-Industrial Tribunal, Faridabad.

Works Committee.— To promote and enhance pleasant relations between employers and workmen, to consider matters of mutual interest and to solve day-to-day problems, there is a provision in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for setting up of works committees in the industrial establishments employing

1 www.hrylabour.gov.in

100 or more workers. These committees comprise of an equal number of representatives of the management and workmen. Such works committees are functioning in large industrial establishments in the district like Relaxo Footwear Limited, H.N.G Industries Limited. Surya Roshni Limited, Swastik Pipes Limited, and H.I.S Industries Limited, etc.

Strikes.— Strike is collective, organized, cessation or slowdown of work by employees, to force acceptance of their demands from the employer. Workers usually strike, only when their demands of better wages or improvement in conditions at workplace are not heard properly by the management or employer. Resultantly, strikes do occur sometimes, despite all efforts to resolve difficulties by labour department for promotion of good relations and harmony between the employers and workmen. In the district, there is an industrial peace generally, and no strike occurred during the last decade.

Trade Unions.— Trade Unions have proliferated due to rapid development and economic development in particular. The setting of industrial units involving wide spread use of machinery, changes in working and living environment of workers, concentration of industries in large towns have brought the workers together to maintain and improve their bargaining power and hence their employment conditions. The first organized Trade Union in India named as the Madras Labour Union was formed as early as 1918. Since then, a large number of trade unions came up in almost all the industrial centres of the country. The government of India passed the “Trade Unions Act, 1926” to regulate conditions governing the registration of Trade Unions, obligations imposed on a registered Trade Unions and right and liabilities thereof. There is steady increase in number of registered trade unions. Trade unions developed on proper lines are beneficial to all employees, employers, the State and the people in general.

In 2017-18, there were 32 Trade Unions having membership of 4,432 workmen, working in the district and facilitating the labour class to settle their complaints and legitimate demands with the employers as and when required. Most of the trade unions are affiliated to their Central Trade Union Federations

like Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Centre for Indian Trade Unions (CITU), Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS), All India Trade Union Centre (AIUTUC), Self-Employed Women's Association of India (SEWA), etc. The list of registered trade unions functioning in the district is given in Table - LIII of the Appendix.

Minimum Wages.— A central legislation 'Minimum Wages Act, 1948' provides for the fixation of minimum rates of wages in certain employments in which more than 1,000 employees are employed in the whole State or Union Territory. This act, inter-alia, provides for fixation or revision of minimum rates of wages for the whole State/Union Territory or part thereof, the procedure for such fixation, the normal working hours for a day, payment of overtime wages and payment of wages within stipulated time.

In March, 2018 under different scheduled employments in the district, there were 65 large and medium scale prestigious industrial units like Surya Roshni Limited, Somany Ceramics Limited, HSIL Limited, Merino Panel Products Limited, Relaxo Footwear Limited, Parle Biscuits Private Limited, JSL Lifestyles Limited, J.K.Lakshmi Cement Limited, etc., which have employment of more than one hundred employees each.

Minimum wages of industrial workers employed in the scheduled employments have been fixed and revision thereof not exceeding five years by the State Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The minimum wage of the industrial workers in Haryana is one of the highest in the country¹. The State Government have classified the workers as unskilled; semi-skilled A and B; skilled A and B; highly skilled; clerical and general staff; security guard; *safai karamchari* in any employment; etc². The minimum wages have been fixed between ₹7,400 and ₹9450 per month for various categories with effect from 1st November, 2014*. Besides above, the workers engaged in the work of brick kiln like *Pathera*, *Bharaiwala*, *Keriwala*, *Nikasiwala*,

1 Haryana State Labour Policy, 2006 p. 7

2 Haryana Government Labour Department Notification dated 14th August, 2014

* Minimum Wages were fixed between ₹8,542 and ₹10,911 per month w.e.f. 1st July, 2018

Chunaiwala/ Mistri, Coalman/Jalaiwala are provided and ensured the minimum wages as per notifications issued by the State Government.

Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions.— The Employees' Provident Fund Organization is a statutory body of the Government of India under Ministry of Labour and Employment. It administers a compulsory 'contributory provident fund', 'pension' and 'insurance scheme' for workers. It is one of the largest social security organizations in the world. The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 was enacted by the Parliament as a part of series of legislative interventions made in this direction. Presently, the following three schemes are in vogue under this Act:-

- a) **Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952.**— This scheme introduced in November, 1952 was initially applicable to the factories employing fifty or more persons, but the limit was lowered in December, 1960 and factories/establishments employing twenty or more persons were also brought under this scheme. The provident fund contribution was initially deducted at the rate of 6.25 percent from the monthly wages of employees subscribing to the fund, and an equal amount was contributed by the employers concerned. The rate of contribution was enhanced from 6.25 percent to 8 percent in January, 1963 in respect of establishments / classes of establishments employing fifty or more persons. The rate of contribution has been enhanced a number of times, and since 22nd September, 1997, it is 12 percent of the basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance, if any, payable to the employees per month except in few selective establishments where the rate of contribution is 10 percent. An equal amount is contributed to the fund by the employer concerned. The Fund vests with Central Board of Trustees having nominees of Central Government, the State Government, representatives of employers and employees as well.

The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner-I is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in Haryana. The Central Provident Fund

Commissioner at New Delhi is Chief Executive Officer and a Regional Office at Rohtak deals with cases of Jhajjar district. The subscriber can withdraw money from their provident fund account for certain purposes like financing of member's LIC policies, for purchase of house / flat, for construction of dwelling house including acquisition of site / plot, for marriage of self / son / daughter / brother / sister, before retirement after attaining the age of 54 years within one year, for investment in 'Varishtha Pension Fund Yojana' at the age of 55 years, etc. Accumulations in fund are payable to the member on retirement after attaining the age of 55 years, on permanent and total incapacity for the work, or on migration from India for permanent settlement in abroad, etc. The rate of interest is fixed by Central Government in consultation with Central Board of trustees, Employees Provident Fund every year during the month of March-April.

During 2017-18, under EPF scheme 82,261 employees of factories and establishments in the district subscribed to the fund and an amount of ₹164.58 crore was disbursed to the claimants in 3,283 cases.

b) Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976.— To provide an insurance cover to the family members of the subscriber to the Employees' Provident Fund who die during the employment, this deposit linked insurance scheme was implemented in August, 1976 under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Under this scheme, the insurance benefit is extended equal to the average balance in the provident fund during the last 12 months to the credit of deceased employee; provided that where such balance exceeds ₹35,000 insurance cover would be equal to ₹35,000 plus 25 percent of amount in excess of ₹35,000 subject to a maximum of ₹60,000. The contribution at the rate of 0.5 per cent of each employee's salary is payable by the employer to the Provident Fund Authorities. In the district 19, relief cases were settled and an amount of ₹35.25 lakh was paid under this scheme during 2017-18.

c) Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995.— It has been conceived as a benefit defined social insurance scheme formulated following actuarial principles for ensuring long term financial sustenance. This scheme has repealed and replaced the Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and was applied on compulsory basis to all the new members of provident fund, and to the existing members who were contributory to the pension scheme of 1971. The new Employees' Pension Scheme derives its financial resource by partial diversion from the provident fund contribution, the rate being 8.33 percent against the rate of 2.33 percent in earlier Family Pension Scheme, 1971. The Central Government continued contributing at the rate of 1.16 percent as its share in the new scheme, as it did in the old scheme. Main benefits provided under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 include superannuation pension, retirement pension, total and permanent disablement pension, monthly pension payable to dependent family members of the subscriber, nominee pension, etc. Under this pension scheme, 118 pension cases were settled and ₹35.03 lakh were disbursed to the employees in the district during 2017-18.

Labour Welfare Board.— For the welfare of industrial workers, the Haryana Labour Welfare Board was constituted in 1970 under section 4 of the Punjab Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965 as applicable to the State of Haryana. The Labour Department, Haryana supervises various welfare schemes run by this board. The Labour Commissioner, Haryana is the ex-officio Welfare Commissioner of the board. The board is running a number of schemes for the welfare of workers and their family members since its inception, and many new schemes have also been introduced as per the changed requirements from time to time. Under the old schemes, the board has disbursed ₹123 lakh to 196 beneficiaries as immediate relief under ex-gratia financial help to widows/dependents of the deceased industrial workers scheme, and ₹316.37 lakh to 6,633 student beneficiaries under scheme of scholarship to the children of industrial workers. Under the scheme of financial assistance for purchase of spectacles, ₹1.57 lakh have been disbursed to 219 workers, and wards of 2 workers have availed assistance under the scheme of providing

financial assistance to handicapped, blind and mentally disordered. The board is running five 'Labour Welfare Centres' where free training of tailoring, embroidery, making of pickles, jams and candles is imparted to the girls and wives of workers.

During 2017-18, the board reimbursed ₹18.20 lakh to 607 workers on purchase of new branded bicycles, and ₹21,000 to 6 female workers on purchase of sewing machines under the new scheme; ₹40.29 lakh to 79 beneficiaries under *kanyadaan* scheme; ₹5.95 lakh to 85 beneficiaries under the scheme of providing financial assistance for delivery; ₹61,000 to 61 workers on account of LTC facility; and ₹12.45 lakh to 478 beneficiaries under the scheme for purchase of school uniforms, books, and note-books to the female children of workers from class 1st to 8th class besides providing assistance to workers for enabling participation of their children in sports competitions.

SOCIAL WELFARE

As per the provisions of Article 38 of the Constitution of India, it is fundamental duty of the State to secure and protect a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people. It further mandates that the State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations. Thus, the Government has a constitutional duty and responsibility to uplift the poor persons, and socially deprived communities or classes of the society. Keeping this objective in view many welfare and encouraging schemes have been launched by the State Government. Some popular schemes functioning in the district are described below:-

Old Age Pension.— The protective umbrella of social security in the form of old age pension was provided to the old, destitute and disabled persons in 1964 for the first time in erstwhile Punjab. The old, destitute or disabled persons

who were in the age group of 65 years or above, and in the case of women of 60 years or above, who were without subsistence or support were made eligible for the pension at the rate of ₹15 per month. However, relaxation of 10 years from the prescribed age limit was allowed to the permanent disabled persons. The scheme was scrapped in 1967 but was revived in April, 1969, and the rate of pension was increased to ₹25 per month. The quantum of pension was enhanced to ₹50 per month in April 1977. In October, 1981, the age limit was lowered by 5 years both for men and women and the amount of pension was enhanced to ₹100 per month. The scheme was again liberalised in 1991, and replaced by a new scheme of old age pension which was discontinued in 2005, and 'Old Age Samman Allowance Scheme' was introduced.

Old Age Samman Allowance Scheme.— This scheme was launched in 2005 with the aim to ensure benefit of old age allowance in general to the needy residents of Haryana, and in particular, belonging to the poorer sections of society such as agriculture labourers, rural artisans, members of scheduled castes and backward classes, small/marginal farmers, etc.; and who are aged 60 years or more and unable to sustain themselves from their own resources. The benefit is restricted to persons who have income less than ₹2 lakh per annum, from all sources. Though, both husband and wife can avail this benefit separately if they meet the eligibility criteria. The quantum of pension has been revised from time to time from the initial ₹500 to ₹1800^ψ. In March, 2018, pension was disbursed to 64,766 beneficiaries in the district.

Pension to Widows and Destitute Women.— Pension scheme for the benefit of widows and destitute women is in existence in the State since 1979 which is implemented in the district with all the amendments carried out by the State from time to time. A woman of age 18 years and above is eligible for grant of

^ψ The quantum of allowance was increased to ₹ 500-700 per month w.e.f. 1st March, 2009, to ₹ 1000 per month w.e.f. 1st January, 2014, to ₹ 1200 per month w.e.f. 1st January, 2015, to ₹ 1400 per month w.e.f. 1st January, 2016, to ₹ 1600 per month w.e.f. 1st November, 2016, and to ₹ 1800 per month w.e.f. 1st November, 2017.

pension under the Scheme if she is domicile of Haryana and has been residing in Haryana State for the last one year at the time of submission of application, and her own income from all sources is below ₹2,00,000 per annum* or she is widow; or is a destitute without husband, parents and son(s); or destitute due to desertion or physical/mental incapacity of husband in case of married woman or parents in case of other women. The limit of financial assistance has been raised from time to time, and has been fixed at ₹1,800 per month since November, 2017. During 2017-18, as many as 25,799 widows and destitute women in the district got benefit under this scheme.

Pension to Physically Disabled Persons.— The scheme aimed at providing social security for pension to physically disabled persons with minimum 70 percent disability including the blind, deaf and dumb, mentally retarded, etc., was started during 1981-82. The scheme has been amended from time to time for extending the range and type of disability and victims of acid attacks have also been included in the definition of disabled persons. In March, 2018, in the district 6,678 eligible beneficiaries, who are domiciles of Haryana State having disability ranging between 60-100 percent and income less than minimum notified for unskilled worker by labour department, were getting pension at the rate of ₹1800 per month*.

Financial Assistance to non-school going Disabled Children.— The scheme was started in December, 2009 with the objective of providing financial assistance to the mentally retarded children and children with multiple disabilities, who are in the age group of 0-18 years, and due to their disability, are unable to attend formal education, training, etc. Such children are completely dependent on their parents and relatives as they need constant supervision and care from their families. The quantum of assistance has been revised from time to time. In March, 2018, financial assistance at the rate of ₹1200 per month was disbursed to 572 beneficiaries in the district.

♣ This limit has been revised to ₹2 lakh in November, 2017

* The quantum has been increased to ₹2000 per month w.e.f. November, 2018

Ladli Social Security Allowance Scheme.— In order to raise the status of the girl child in the family and in the society, to change the mind-sets of the people for proper rearing of the girl children, to provide them with the right to birth and right to survival, and to aid to the improvement in the sex ratio in the society, *ladli* (girl child) social security allowance scheme on the pattern of old age pension scheme was started in 2006 for the families having only girl child/children and no son, biological or adopted. The scheme is uniformly applicable to all sections of the society irrespective of their caste, race, creed, and religion. Initially, it was started for parents aged 55 years for five years i.e. up to their 60th birthday and a sum of ₹500 per month was given to eligible families. Later on, the starting age was reduced to 45 years thereby increasing the tenure of this allowance for a period of 15 years for such families. This scheme was merged with 'Apki Beti Hamari Beti Scheme' with effect from 22nd January, 2015. During 2014-15, under this scheme 1,400 eligible families were benefitted in the district.

Apki Beti Hamari Beti Scheme.— The Government of Haryana launched this scheme in 2015 with the aim to improve child sex ratio and to ensure survival, proper health and promote education in girls in the State. The scheme covers 2nd/twin/multiple girls born on or after 22nd January, 2015 in any family in the State of Haryana satisfying the eligibility criteria, and also the 1st girl child in the families belonging to Scheduled Castes, and all Below Poverty Line (BPL). Under this scheme, ₹21,000 per child are admissible to the families, which are invested in the LIC of India, concerned with maturity benefits payable to them only after attaining 18 years of age by beneficiary girl child. In case of death of beneficiary before attaining age of 18 years, her enrolment as beneficiary would be cancelled with immediate effect and funds invested against such enrolment would be taken back by the department. The 2nd/ twin/multiple girls born on or before 21st January, 2015 will be paid benefits as per the rules of erstwhile LADLI scheme which stands merged in this scheme. As on 31st March, 2018, under this scheme, 4,398 girls were enrolled in the district.

Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Programme.— The Government of India has introduced this flagship programme in January, 2015 to address the issue of decline in child sex ratio. Concerted efforts are needed to ensure survival, protection, and education of the girl child. The overall goal of this programme is to prevent gender biased sex selective elimination; to ensure survival, protection, and celebration of the girl child, and enable her education.

The programme has multipronged approach aimed to improve the situation of the girl child through mass communication campaigns directed towards enabling the persons to celebrate the birth of girl child in the family and community; to find ways to promote equality between boys and girls; to secure admission to and retention of girl child in schools; to educate and sensitize our sons to respect women and girls as equal members of society and to mind his language and be sensitive to women and girls; to report any incident of sex determination test; to make for women and girls violence-free and safe neighbourhood; to oppose dowry and child marriage within the family and community; to advocate simple weddings; to support women's right to own and inherit property; and to encourage women to go out to pursue higher studies, work, do business, access public spaces freely, etc.

Financial Assistance to Destitute Children.— This scheme was introduced during 1978-79 in the State. A child under twenty-one years of age if he/she is domicile and resident of Haryana and has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of death, or imprisonment of father/mother for a period not less than one year, or due to physical/mental incapacity of a parent and whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources do not exceed ₹2,00,000 per annum is eligible for financial assistance under this scheme. Eligible children are given financial assistance at the rate of ₹900 per month that can be extended only up to two children in a family. During 2017-18 under this scheme 6,172 destitute children were given benefit in the district.

Rajiv Gandhi Parivar Bima Yojna.—This scheme was implemented in 2006 by the State Government and is completely free and no premium or consideration

of any kind is collected from anyone. Under this Scheme compensation is given in case of accidental death/ permanent disability to all in the age group of 18-60 years, who are domicile of Haryana and whose name appears in the voters list or who hold ration card issued by the competent authority and are not income tax payee and government employees. Compensation of ₹1,00,000 is paid in case of death or permanent disability; ₹50,000 in case of loss of two limbs or two eyes or one limb and one eye; and ₹25,000 in case of loss of one eye or one limb. Operation of this scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 31st March, 2017. In the district, 8 claims were settled under this scheme in 2017-18.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Durghtana Sahayata Yojana.— This help scheme for accident victims was started on 1st April, 2017 by the State Government and is completely free. No premium or consideration of any kind is collected from anyone. Under this scheme, compensation is given in case of accidental death/ permanent disability to all in the age group of 18-70 years who are domiciles and residents of Haryana, provided they are not covered under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna. Compensation up to ₹1,00,000 is paid in case of death or permanent disability; loss of limbs or eyes, etc. In the district, 25 persons received compensation under this scheme in 2017-18.

National Family Benefit Scheme.— This scheme was introduced by Government of India throughout the country in August, 1995 with the aim to provide immediate succour to those Below Poverty Line (BPL) families whose lone bread earner expires due to natural or accidental cause. Till 2002-03 it was fully funded by Government of India under centrally sponsored scheme. Thereafter, it was shifted to State sector and is currently in vogue under the same pattern. The instant scheme is being implemented by the social welfare department throughout the State. The scheme is completely free and no premium or consideration is collected from anyone. Under National Family Benefit Scheme, lump sum financial assistance of ₹20,000 is being paid to the bereaved family living below poverty line whose

lone bread earner, aged between 18 to 59 years, expires due to the natural or accidental death, and is having no substantial source of income. In the district, 125 persons got benefit under this scheme in 2018.

Atal Pension Yojana.— The Government of India is concerned about the old age income security of the working poor, and to encourage, enable and focus them to save voluntarily for their retirement besides addressing the longevity risks among the workers in unorganized sector. The Government announced ‘Atal Pension Yojana (APY)’ in 2015-16. Subscribers to ‘*Swavalamban* scheme’ of Government of India have also been allowed to migrate to this scheme.

The scheme though focussed especially for the unorganized sector is available for all citizens aged between 18-40 years and is administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) through National Pension Scheme architecture. Any bank account holders may, through his or her bank account, subscribe for this scheme. Under the scheme, there is minimum monthly pension guaranteed by the Government for the subscribers ranging between ₹1,000 and ₹5,000 per month for which the requisite subscription amount is deducted from the bank account on monthly, quarterly, and half yearly basis as per option of the subscriber. The Government will also co-contribute 50 percent of the subscriber’s contribution subject to maximum of ₹1000 per annum. Government co-contribution is available for those who are not covered by any statutory social security scheme and is not income tax payer. The Government will co-contribute to each eligible subscriber, for a period of 5 years who joined the scheme between 1st June, 2015 and 31st December, 2015. In case of death of a subscriber, pension would be available to the spouse, and on the death of both (subscriber and spouse), the pension corpus would be returned to his nominee. Exit before 60 years of age is not permitted except only under prescribed exceptional circumstances in case of the death or terminal disease of beneficiary. In the event of death of subscriber, the spouse has an option to continue contributing to APY account of subscriber, which can be

maintained in the spouse name for the remaining vesting period; thereafter the spouse becomes entitled for the pension amount until death. By the end of March, 2018, there were 15,429 persons enrolled under this scheme in the district.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.— The Government of India launched this scheme in August, 2014 with the aim to provide at least one bank account to each house hold across the country. It is a national mission of financial integration for all citizens to ensure easy access to financial services, namely banking/savings and deposit accounts, remittance, credit, insurance, pension in an affordable manner. Any citizen aged 10 years or above who does not have a bank account can get opened a zero balance Jan Dhan Bank account under this scheme in any bank branch or business correspondent (Bank *Mitr*) outlet, without the requirement of any minimum balance. The facilities in such accounts are, however, limited and addition of facilities like cheque book. etc., may attract minimum balance criteria. Special benefits under this scheme includes interest on deposit; accidental insurance cover of ₹1 lakh; the scheme provide life cover of ₹30,000 (thirty thousand rupee) payable on death of the beneficiary subject to fulfilment of the eligibility condition; easy transfer of money across India; access to pension, insurance products; beneficiaries of Government schemes will get Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in these accounts; after satisfactory operation of the account for 6 months, an overdraft facility is also permitted; overdraft facility up to ₹5000 is available in only one account per household, preferably of the lady of the household*. By 31st March, 2018, as many as 1,83,372 persons opened bank accounts under the scheme in the district.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana.— This is a government backed life insurance scheme introduced in June, 2015 offering life insurance cover to adult citizen up to 50 years for death due to any reason. It is a one year term insurance which is renewable at a standard premium of

* For latest details may visit www.pmjdy.gov.in

₹330 on 1st June of every year against an assured sum of ₹2 lakh to the nominee. The premium amount is debit-able only from the bank account of the subscriber. By 31st March, 2018, in the district 32,432 persons have subscribed to this insurance scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana.— This is another government backed life insurance scheme introduced in June, 2015 offering accidental insurance cover to adult citizen up to 70 years. It is a one year term insurance which is renewable at a standard premium of ₹12 on 1st June of every year against an assured sum of ₹2 lakh to the nominee in case of death or total and irrevocable loss of both eyes or loss of use of both hands or feet, and ₹1 lakh in case of total and irrevocable loss of one eye or loss of use of one hand or foot. The premium amount is debit-able only from the bank account of the subscriber. By 31st March, 2018, in the district 95,350 persons have subscribed to this accidental term insurance scheme.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes were subjected to many social and economic disabilities prior to Independence. In earlier times, the different professions were adopted by these classes/castes such as agricultural labour, sweeping and scavenging, *chhaj* and *sirki* making, basket and rope-making, leather tanning, shoemaking, pigs and sheep rearing, hair cutting, washing, dyeing and ironing clothes, etc. Generally, these people used to live in small thatched huts on the periphery of the villages. Thus, it is said that these communities were socially excluded from the mainstream of the society. However, these classes and castes are still engaged in their traditional works to some extent. After Independence, the Central Government; under successive five year plans, and the State Government, have undertaken a series of ameliorative measures for the welfare of these classes and castes. The list of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes of the State can be seen at website*

* <http://haryanascbc.gov.in>

of the Welfare of Schedule Castes and Backward Classes Department. The illustrative list of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes residing in the district is as under:-

Scheduled Castes	Backward Classes
Balmiki, Barar, Batwal, Bazigar, Chamar, Ravidasi, Batoi, Bhambi, Ramdasia, Dhanak, Dhangri, Mahasha, Doom, Gandhila, Kabirpanthi, Julaha, Khatik, Marija, Megh, Meghwal, Nat, Badi, Od, Perna, Raigar, Sansoi, Sapela, Sapera, Sarera, Sirkiband.	<p style="text-align: center;">Block 'A'</p> Heri, Hari, Hesi, Bagria, Badi, Barai, Bhat, Chhipi, Rohilla, Dakaut, Dhimar, Faquir, Gauria, Garhi Lohar, Nai, Sain, Dhiman Brahmin, Jogi, Nath, Yogi, Kumhar, Prajapati, Kamboj, Panchal-Brahmin, Mochi, Sunar, Soni, Weaver (Jullaha), Ramgarhia, Bhar. <p style="text-align: center;">Block 'B'</p> Ahir / Yadav, Lodh, Saini

At present, Raigar, Mochi, Weaver (*Jullaha*) and Badi castes find a mention in both lists of scheduled castes and backward classes. The persons belonging to these castes who are not covered under the Scheduled castes on account of being Non-Hindu and Non-Sikhs can take the benefit under the backward classes only.

The Constitution of India provides special safeguards and protective measures for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. Under the scheme of distribution of powers, welfare of these classes has been made responsibility of the States. The Government took lead in enacting legislation for the abolition of untouchability and removal of the hardships confronted by them. Under Article 330 and 332 of the Constitution, provision has been made for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, not only in the Parliament, but also in the State Legislatures on their population basis. In order to provide government employment to the educated persons of these classes, 20 per cent posts have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes in all services under the Government. For the Backward Classes, which are bifurcated in two blocks 'A' and 'B', 27 percent (16 percent for block 'A' and 11 percent for block 'B') posts have been reserved in both the Group-C and Group-D services in all

departments and establishments under the Government, whereas, for Group-A and Group-B of services 15 percent (10 percent for block 'A' and 05 percent for block 'B') posts have been reserved. The District Social Welfare Officer, Jhajjar is responsible for the implementation of welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the district.

The State Government has initiated many schemes either on its own or with the aid of sponsorship from Union Government for welfare of scheduled castes and backward classes in the district, some of which are described in the forthcoming paragraphs:-

House Grants.— “Housing scheme for Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes” is being implemented in the district by the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Department. Since 2006, the amount of grant for construction has been enhanced from ₹10,000 to ₹50,000, and a provision of ₹10,000 has also been made for repair of the house. Under this scheme, an eligible beneficiary of Scheduled Caste/ Denotified Tribes who is a resident of district, whose name appears in the BPL list and has a plot of 50 square yards in village or 35 square yards in urban areas, may avail grant of ₹50,000 for construction of *pucca* house consisting of a room, *verandah*, kitchen and courtyard. An amount of ₹13.21 crore was disbursed to 3,007 persons as house grants between 2005-06 to 2017-18, the year-wise details of which are provided in Table - LIV of the Appendix.

Mukhya Mantri Vivah Shagun Yojna.—The ‘Financial Assistance Scheme for the marriage of the daughters of widows and destitute women belonging to Scheduled Castes / Denotified Tribes / Tapriwas Communities’ was initiated by the government in 1988 to provide financial assistance on the marriage of daughters of widows belonging to such classes. In 1999, *Kanyadaan* scheme granting a financial benefit of ₹5,100 was launched for the benefit of those parents who were living below poverty line on the occasion of marriage of their daughters. These schemes were replaced in 2006 by ‘Indira Gandhi Priya Darshini Vivah Shagun Scheme’ under which this facility was extended to Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and BPL families of Backward Classes.

In 2017, the scheme was again renamed as 'Mukhya Mantri Vivah Shagun Yojana' and its sphere, with increased limits of financial assistance, was extended to sportswomen, and to families of all sections of the society who have smaller land holdings and income less than ₹ 1 lakh per annum. The broader criteria of the scheme are provided below:-

Category	Amount (₹)
Widows (with income less than ₹ one lakh)	51,000
Divorced/destitute women/orphan and destitute children (with income less than ₹ one lakh)	41,000
Scheduled Castes/Denotified Tribes (BPL families)	41,000
All Sections other than SC/DT (BPL families)	11,000
All Sections families including SC/BC (having land holding of less than 2.5 acres or income less than ₹1.00 lakh per annum)	11,000
Sportswomen (Irrespective of income or caste)	31,000

During 2017-18, financial assistance amounting to ₹3.06 crore was distributed to 1,154 persons in the district.

Mukhya Mantri Samajik Samrasta Antarjatiya Vivah Shagun Yojna.—In order to promote communal harmony and inter-caste marriages, the scheme for the encouragement of inter-caste marriage was first introduced in 1984-85. The quantum of incentive under the scheme has been increased from time to time which was last revised in 2016 from 50,000 to 1,01,000, and the scheme was also renamed as 'Mukhya Mantri Samajik Samrasta Antarjatiya Vivah Shagun Yojna'. This is a 50:50 sharing basis scheme of Government of India/ State Government. Under this scheme, both the spouses should be citizen of India and one of the spouses should be of Scheduled Caste and he/she should be permanent resident of Haryana State and he/she has not taken any benefit under any similar scheme. The grant is admissible only once and for the first marriage. On performance of marriage by a boy or girl of Scheduled Castes with a girl or boy of Non-Scheduled Castes, every couple is given the incentive amount, ₹51,000 as direct benefit transfer to the joint account of the couple and remaining ₹50,000 after one year of marriage. Beneficiaries can apply for incentive within one year from the date of marriage. During 2017-18, under this scheme 20 couples availed benefit in the district.

Incentive for the village Panchayat for outstanding work done for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.— This scheme was introduced in 1981-82 by the Development and Panchayats Department. Under this scheme, village panchayats are given performance based incentives for certain outstanding work done for the members of scheduled castes like highest percent of toilets, bathrooms, drainage of waters, water clean source, sex ratio, lowest infant mortality rate, highest literacy rate, female literacy rates, clean cooking fuel, bicycles and bank accounts, etc. The incentive amount has been revised from time to time, and it was increased to ₹50,000 in 2007-08. During 2017-18 under this scheme, incentive was earned by 5 *panchayats* in the district.

Interest Free Loan Scheme for Students.— This scheme was initiated for providing interest free loans to the students of Scheduled Castes for purchasing books and stationery, and is governed under the provisions of the Backward Classes (Grant of Loans) Act, 1957. Under this scheme, the eligible students may avail interest free loan on yearly basis, till the continuation of their studies. The facility of interest free loan is also provided to the students of regular/full-time technical education courses, the annual income of whose parents, from all sources, is more than ₹1 lakh and less than ₹2.4 lakh per annum. The amount of loan given to such students is ₹20,000 for diploma courses and ₹40,000 for graduation and post-graduate degree courses. The amount is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments.

One Time Allowance Scheme for Scheduled Castes Students in classes 9th to 12th.— In 2007-08, Haryana Government started scheme to provide free text books to all students belonging to scheduled castes studying in classes 9th to 12th. In 2008-09, this scheme was merged with the ‘One Time Allowance Scheme for Scheduled Castes Students in classes 9th to 12th’ launched to minimize the drop-out rate and to provide adequate incentive to such students to continue their studies. Government awards one time allowance to SC students in an academic session for purchase of necessary materials like for purchase of school bags, uniform and stationery articles like geometry box, colour pencils, etc. The amount by way of direct benefit scheme is disbursed through banks to the account of the scheduled caste students studying in the government

schools. The rate of allowance admissible according to classes is ₹740 for class I, ₹750 for class II, ₹960 for class III, ₹970 for class IV, ₹980 for class V, ₹1250 for classes VI to VIII, and ₹1450 for classes IX to XII.

Monthly Stipend to Scheduled Castes and BPL/BC-A Students.— This scheme was introduced in the Government schools in 2008-09 to give monthly stipend to all scheduled castes boys and girls for purchase of stationery articles like geometry box, colour pencils, etc. In 2010-11 this scheme was extended for students belonging to ‘Below Poverty Line’ and ‘Backward Classes-A’. As in March, 2018, the Government disbursed an amount of ₹86.69 lakh to 895 eligible students belonging to BPL/BC-A/SCs category studying in Government Schools in classes of 1st to 12th standards monthly stipend at the rates mentioned below:-

Class	BPL/BC-A/SC	
	Boys	Girls
1 st to 5 th	100	150
6 th to 8 th	150	200
9 th to 12 th	200	300
11 th to 12 th (Science Stream)	300	400

Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana.— The scheme of construction of hostels is one of the means to enable and encourage students belonging to scheduled castes to attain quality education. The scheme for construction of hostels for girls is operative from 3rd Five Year Plan while for boys, the same was started from 1989-90. The earlier centrally sponsored scheme of hostels for SC boys and girls has been revised and is renamed in January, 2008 as ‘Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna’. The main modifications included in the revised scheme include 100 percent central assistance to States/Union Territories and Central Universities; 90 percent central assistance to deemed universities and private educational bodies for construction of girls hostel; and education in period of construction of hostels from 5 years to 2 years. Free boarding facilities are provided to the scheduled caste students in such hostels. In addition to above, the admissible central financial assistance under the

scheme i.e. one-time grant of ₹2,500 per student is also provided for making provisions of a cot, a table and a chair for each student, for the purpose of ease, and smooth educational environment in the such hostels.

Monthly Scholarship to Scheduled Castes Girl Students.— This scheme was started in 2006-07. Girl students belonging to scheduled castes studying in secondary and senior secondary schools, who get first ten positions in 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th classes in each district are given reward in the form of monthly scholarship at the rate of ₹80, ₹100, ₹120 and ₹140 respectively.

Monetary Relief to Victims of Atrocities by the persons of Non-Scheduled Caste on the members of Scheduled Castes.— This scheme was introduced in 1983-84. Under this scheme, financial help is provided to the persons of scheduled castes on whom atrocities, of different kind, are committed by the persons of non-scheduled castes, and of which FIR (first information report) is registered. The relief amount is admissible under various provisions and rules framed as per the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 which has been subjected to amendment from time to time. The range of quanta of minimum admissible compensation, which was between ₹60,000 to ₹5.0 lakh from 2011 onwards, has been improved to ₹1.0 lakh to ₹8.5 lakh in 2016. The number of categories of offences prescribed under the Act has also been increased from 22 to 47. In the district, a relief of ₹44.74 lakh was disbursed to 39 victims of such atrocities as compensation during 2017-18.

Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam (HBCKN).— Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam was established in 1980 under the Companies Act, 1956. It is a Public Sector Undertaking of Government of Haryana. It has been established for the socio-economic upliftment of the people belonging to Backward Classes, Minority Communities and Physically Handicapped persons. The Nigam provides financial assistance to persons belonging to weaker section of society for activities related to agriculture and allied, small business/artisans and traditional occupations, service sector, transport sector, etc. The Nigam

has advanced loans worth ₹500.06 lakh to 977 beneficiaries belonging to Backward Classes (653), Minority Communities (138), and Physically Handicapped Persons (186) in the district from 2005-06 to 2017-18, year-wise data of which may be seen at Table - LV of the Appendix.

Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation.— The Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation is a Company registered under the Company Act, 1956. It has been working in the field of socio-economic upliftment and advancement for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes since 1971. It is a wholly government owned corporation with 51 percent share of Haryana State Government, and 49 percent share of Government of India. The corporation has assisted 5,586 beneficiaries from 2005-06 to 2017-18 by providing them financial assistance to the tune of ₹2,388.04 lakh under various schemes belonging to Agriculture and Allied Sectors (3,525 cases, amount ₹1196.67 lakh), Industrial Sector (171 cases, amount ₹73.21 lakh), Trade and Business (1,881 cases, amount ₹1112.46 lakh) and Professional and Employment Sector (9 cases, amount ₹4.3 lakh) in the district. The year-wise data showing physical and financial achievements of the Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation in the Jhajjar district from 2005-06 to 2017-18 can be seen in Table-LVI of the Appendix.

PROHIBITION

The State under the provision of Article 47 of the Constitution of India, has the constitutional obligation to raise the level of nutrition; the standard of living of its people; the improvement of public health as among its primary duties; and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health¹. The dry days as notified by the Election Commission of India/ State Election Commission will also be observed as 'Dry Days'. The Complete prohibition on sale of liquor in the

¹ See Article 47 of the Constitution of India.

entire State was imposed including the areas of the district in July, 1996. But, it could not be implemented effectively which led to large scale smuggling and birth of liquor mafia. The ineffective imposition of prohibition had also affected the State coffer adversely by more than a thousand crore rupees. In April, 1998, the ban on prohibition was lifted by the State Government following a change in public view. The latest policy of prohibition implemented in 2014-15, not only discourages the young drinkers, but also mandates providing of the good quality of liquor in regulated form.

The liquor shops remain closed completely on the Republic Day (26th January), Independence Day (15th August), and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday (2nd October); bar on drinking of children, sale to children below the age of 25 Years; the licensees cannot advertise the sale of liquor by announcing it on loud-speakers or by any other means. Further, as a mark of respect to the leaders and their ideals, pictures and photographs of Mahatma Gandhi, Acharya Vinoba Bhave and other national leaders, as notified by the Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Haryana, cannot be exhibited on any licensed premises. No liquor shop or outlet is established on such premises as are situated at a distance of less than 150 meters from the main gate of a recognized school, college, main bus stand, a place of worship, etc.

Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner (Excise) is vested with the powers to grant license L-50 to a bonafide consumer for the purchase, possession, and transportation for a life time on payment of ₹2000 and for a period of one year on payment of ₹200 as license fee. As per the liquor policy, the licensee consumer shall be authorized to keep a stock of various categories of liquor as given below:-

Type of liquor	Quantity allowed
Indian Made Foreign Liquor	36 bottles of 750 ml
Indian Made Foreign Spirit	24 bottles of 650 ml
Rum	24 bottles of 750 ml
Beer	12 bottles of 750 ml
Wine Vodka/Gin/Cider	12 bottles of 750 ml

It is also required that Licenses in Form L-12-A are granted by Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner (Excise) without any restriction on the number of days on the payment of fee ₹1,500 per day, per function at all premises other than individual's own house or private premises.

With the economic prosperity, the disposable personal income of people has increased manifold, which is prominently reflected in the consumption trends of the residents in the district. There is a transition from Country Liquor (CL) to Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) in the district. The revenue from two types of liquor has come nearly at par during 2012-13 and 2013-14 as shown in table below whereas there was a considerable difference in revenue collection of the two types in previous years. The revenue contribution from country liquor and IMFL in Jhajjar district from 2009-10 to 2016-17 is given in the table below:-

(₹in Lakh)			
Year	Country Liquor	Indian Made Foreign Liquor	Total
2009-10	3,184	2,679	5,863
2010-11	3,384	2,813	6,197
2011-12	3,900	3,472	7,372
2012-13	4,030	4,035	8,065
2013-14	6,285	6,211	12,496
2014-15	7,287	8,224	16,512
2015-16	6,371	5,999	12,370
2016-17	6,325	6,079	12,404

In 2017-18, the distinction between country liquor vends and IMFL vends was abolished and 79 composite vends, wherein country liquor and IMFL both were sold, were auctioned in the district. The revenue collection during the said year was ₹11,746 lakh.

Keeping in view the habits of the consumers, a routine and regular sampling mechanism has been established in co-ordination with the Health Department. Joint surveys have been conducted to ensure non-encroachment upon land vested in the National Highway Authority of India

or Government by any liquor vends, and that no advertisements are displayed on or near the liquor vends to attract customers. Efforts have been made so that the visibility of liquor vends is reduced considerably by removal of advertisements, lighting/illumination arrangements and by reducing the size of the sign boards of the liquor vends. The requisite provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act have also been amended adequately to keep the drunken drivers away from the roads by way of insertion of provisions enabling temporary suspension of their driving licenses, imposition of heavy fines and imprisonment as well.
