

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

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

Before Independence, people entirely depended on land and bulk of the population remained engaged for livelihood in agriculture, either as independent cultivators or as agricultural labourers, or domesticated cattle and animal for milk and transportation. Artisans like potters, blacksmiths, weavers, dyers, tailors, carpenters, etc., did trade limited usually to the local areas without much profits and received remuneration in the form of a share of the harvested grains. In the times of dearth and compelling circumstances, poor and landless people, used to leave their homes for collecting grain in lieu of labour during harvest season. Many young men used to enrol themselves in the armies under compelling circumstances. Small traders depended on the hawking of their goods to the rural areas sometimes even not on cash terms, and accepted some grains and cattle in lieu of cash payment. The local *baniyas* and big *zamindars* lent money on exorbitant interest with the view of grabbing agricultural lands of small and marginal farmers. The capital the cultivators could raise was invested only in one form i.e. in some jewellery which generally remained out of use, being safely buried. In the case of more well-to-do land-owners also, the insecurity of the times strongly discouraged the possession of capital in a fluid form. As such, the economy of the district centred in the rural areas where it revolved around the agriculturist.

The construction of two railway lines namely Rewari-Bathinda (1883) and Delhi-Bathinda (1897) gave a little push to economic growth of the region by providing contact with traders from other parts of the country. This also increased to some extent the concentration of trade activities which were limited primarily to area around Bahadurgarh town. This region being southernmost end of Punjab remained largely neglected from economic development point, and the livelihood pattern did not undergo much change in the district before the independence.

After independence, change occurred in the socio-economic fields as a result of implementation of the Five-Year Plans beginning with an era of planning in 1951. Large and Medium scale industries came in district, opening new job opportunities in trade, commerce, business, etc. Land reforms, remunerative pricing policies, credit supply, and various other forms of support to small and marginal farmers affected, in a positive and constructive manner, the economic conditions in the district over the decades. Government policies and programmes, especially after the carving out of the new State of Haryana in 1966, aimed at the industrial and rural techno-infrastructure development such as roads, irrigation, electrification and other forms of energy supply, agricultural extension services, and markets. The major focus, however, remained on Bahadurgarh and the areas at Delhi border.

A sea change in industrial and various fields of agricultural progress is noticeable in almost all trades and especially in industrial sector after the creation of Jhajjar as a separate district in 1997 and inclusion of the district in the National Capital Region.

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the district showed remarkable improvement during Census 2001 at 44.2 percent with an increase of 13.3 percent from 30.9 percent (Census 1991), but showed decline to 34.1 per cent which was slightly low even in comparison to 35.2 per cent of the State in 2011. Male and Female Work Participation Rates decreased from 51.4 percent and 35.78 percent recorded in Census 2001 to 48.6 percent and 17.2 percent respectively, in Census 2011. The Work Participation Rate in urban areas of the

district was 29.88 percent and in rural areas was 35.5 percent in 2011 which were slightly lower in comparison to work participation rates of the State in urban area (32.95 percent rate) and rural areas (36.4 percent), respectively.

According to Census 2011, out of the total population of 9,58,405 persons, the main workers were 2,46,457 including 40,575 females, and marginal workers were 80,077 including 35,939 females. The non-working population stood at 6,31,871 persons. The ratio of workers to the non-workers was 34.07:65.93. The tehsil-wise details of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers in the district are given in the below table:-

Tehsil	Main workers		Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Jhajjar	53,811	11,025	11,055	8,363	72,480	1,01,861
Bahadurgarh	92,420	17,036	14,970	10,106	1,11,043	1,58,171
Beri	28,684	6,265	11,116	7,690	43,620	58,416
Matanhail	30,967	6,249	6,997	9,780	37,504	48,776
TOTAL	2,05,882	40,575	44,138	35,939	2,64,647	3,67,224

Females as cultivators 40.64 percent (31,098 persons), agricultural labourers 17.86 percent (44,845 persons) and in household industry 3.45 percent (9,254 persons) outnumber, in terms of proportions, their male counterparts with 32.51 percent (81,291 persons) cultivators, 12.47 percent (31,176 persons) agricultural labourers and only 2.65 percent (6,616) of them in household industry as per Census 2011. The cultivators and agricultural labourers taken together formed only 16.4 per cent of the total population of the district, yet including their dependents, it can be said that a sizeable section of the population of the district depended directly or indirectly on agriculture. The number of male cultivators and agricultural labourers far exceeded the females.

Though, in rural areas, the agriculture is still prevailing as the main economic activity, yet a continuous declining trend is noticeable regarding the workforce engaged in agriculture sector in the district. It was 71.13 per cent in 1961, became 52.59 per cent in 1991, and further declined to 48.15 per cent in

2011 indicating a shift towards other activities due to decreased land holding, increasing cost of agricultural inputs and low profitability from agriculture produces. The growth of industrial clusters in the district owing to its vicinity to National Capital and inclusion of the district in NCR, coupled with growth of other avenues of trade and services in areas like public utility administration, educational and scientific, medical and health, welfare and legal services besides those of recreational, personal and other miscellaneous activities resulted in the adoption of other professions leading to a consistent increase in percentage of persons in other workers category. The other workers category in the district increased from 40.08 percent in 2001 to 49.01 in 2011 percent as per census reports.

The number of registered working factories in 1998 was 255 with 13,819 workers that increased to 673 factories and 37,548 workers in 2017. The investment in large, medium-scale and small scale industries substantially stepped up from ₹1,642 crore in 2009 to ₹19,409 crore in 2018. Likewise, the value of production during the same years also rose from ₹3,935 crore to ₹35,000 crore. The above figures besides indicating towards the improved industrial growth of the district since its creation also underline the increased importance of industrial sector in its growing economy and life of its people.

PRICES AND WAGES

Prices.— Prices, price movements and wages together form the fulcrum on which the entire economic activity revolves. The prices of commodities and the wages for services rendered are an expression in monetary form of their individual and relative values. The economy of an area depends largely upon the resources and economic policies of the state or country in which it is situated. The prices and wages that prevailed during different time periods in district Jhajjar always had some relation, direct or indirect, with the conditions prevailing, from time to time, in Bharat in general and State of Haryana in specific and remained affected by them.

After independence in 1947, five year plans were implemented for

development of infrastructure and economy in the country. During the first Five-Year Plan (1951-56), agricultural production increased considerably and prices of food products fell in 1953-54. The price control on food grains was lifted, but the upward trend in prices started again. The general scarcity of food grains due to harvest failure and taking up of developmental activities with long gestation periods gave birth to various inflationary factors to raise the price level during the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61). There was relative price stability during the first two year of the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66); thereafter prices grew up sharply with inflation reaching 11 percent in 1964-65. Three successive annual plans were affected from 1966-67 to 1968-69 (Plan holidays). The position was aggravated by the drought conditions caused by the failure of monsoon in 1966, and inflation hit 13.9 percent mark during 1966-67 before showing downward trend. After remaining at 11 percent in 1967-68, it dropped sharply to minus 1.1 percent in 1968-69.

During the first three years of the fourth five-year plan (1969-74), the wholesale price inflation rose within the modest limits of 3.9 to 5.6 percent following exceptionally good harvest especially of 1970-71 and also good procurement. The decade 1970-80 saw much fluctuation in the inflation. Influx of refugees from Bangladesh following the Indo-Pak war in December 1971, failure of Kharif crops in 1972-73 and the hike in crude oil prices in 1973 affected the economic conditions badly, and the next two years 1973-74 and 1974-75 witnessed exceptional rise in inflation that for the first time since independence crossed the 20 percent mark, and hit 25.2 percent mark during respective years. In response to this hyper-inflation, the government identified the root cause and began operations against hoarders, black-marketers, and smugglers. The substantive anti-inflammatory measures employed by it not only contained the inflation but also moderated it to humble -1.1 percent in 1975-76 and remained below 0 percent until 1979. The average inflation during the decade of 1970's was 9 percent. The last year of the decade, however, saw strong resurgence of inflationary pressures due to the poor agricultural output, the second oil shock leading to rise in crude oil prices, and

a still larger influence on price levels. The substantial and readily available food stocks, however, helped mitigate the scarcity. Resultantly, the decade of 1980's started with very high inflation rate of 18.2 percent that came down below 5 percent in 1982-83, hit the low of 4.4 percent during 1985-86, and remained steady around 7 percent during the six years. As such, the average inflation for the entire decade of 1980's remained at 8 percent¹.

The first half of the next decade of 1990's was characterized by high rate inflation in annual average terms. Rise in inflation rate to 10 percent was witnessed in 1990-91 following the Gulf War that necessitated imposition of the gulf war cess on petroleum products and other imports. The inflation touched the high of 13.7 percent in the next year and then moderated consistently, except in 1994-95 when it again surged to 12.4 percent, up to 1997-98 to touch a low at 4.4 percent. The balance of payments crisis on account of high fiscal and current account deficits being the primary cause that led to introduction of series of reforms covering the industrial, financial, fiscal and external sectors like liberalization of the imports, convertibility of the rupee, abolition of the industrial licensing and the restrictive provision of the MRTP Act, marked reduction in fiscal and revenue deficit, etc., which had an immediate as well as a long lasting effect. The second half of the decade witnessed consistent and significant fall in inflation that touched the lowest of 3.3 percent in 1999-2000 only after a modest rise to 5.9 percent during 1998-99. During the 1990's also the decadal inflation remained close to 8 percent, subdued to 5.43 percent in the 2000's, and to 5.1 percent in 2010-15.

The fuel and manufacture sector, though, have evolved as important constituents for driving the inflation in the economy of the country, yet the agricultural and particularly the food grains sector generally causes primary inflationary pressures as large number of people live in poverty and a large part of their income is devoted to food grains. The higher prices of food grain lead to higher wages in industrial sector which in turn increase the production

¹ Rajkumar A Waingade, *A Historical Analysis of Inflation in India 1935 to 2005*, a research paper at shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in, p. 83-86

cost, and consequently the cost of the produced goods. Thus, the success or failure of crops leading to abundance or dearth of food grains and agriculture produce increases or decreases their prices which feed the other prices in the economy and sets in to the motion, chains of causations leading to decreasing or increasing the overall inflation. Average wholesale prices of various agricultural commodities in of the major markets of district Jhajjar from 2008-09 to 2017-18 are given in the Table XXXVII of appendix.

Retail prices of food grains also escalated simultaneously with the whole sale prices in the district. The retail prices of wheat and *bajra*, which were ₹57 and ₹56 per quintal in 1966 in the markets of the district, increased to almost thirty-three times by 2018 i.e. ₹1,900 and ₹1,800 per quintal, respectively. Similarly, the prices of gram and rice, which were ₹58 per quintal in 1966, had increased by more than sixty-five times to ₹4,000 and ₹3,800 per quintal, respectively by 2018. The retail prices of certain commodities during various years from 1995 to 2018 in the district were as follows:-

(₹per kilogram)						
Year	Wheat	Gram	Rice	Bajra	Gur	Barley
1995	4.50	6.50	8.50	2.85	7.05	5.25
2000	6.30	21.00	10.00	6.80	8.50	6.35
2005	9.00	30.00	12.00	8.50	16.00	7.75
2010	15.00	40.00	24.00	8.50	25.00	8.50
2015	16.00	38.00	30.00	17.00	32.00	12.00
2016	17.00	45.00	34.00	17.00	34.00	16.00
2017	18.00	70.00	36.00	18.00	36.00	18.00
2018	19.00	40.00	38.00	18.00	38.00	20.00

The Economic and Statistical Organization's consumer price index, based on weekly retail prices that prevailed in the district in respect of more than 100 commodities/services which are predominantly consumed by working classes, reflects an average annual increase of 59.2 points in food category and of 57.7 points for articles under general category for the decade

2008-09 to 2017-18 in respect of Bahadurgarh town:-

Base (1982-2000)		
Year	Food	General
2008-09	613	563
2009-10	792	699
2010-11	856	764
2011-12	939	832
2012-13	1028	904
2013-14	1103	958
2014-15	1135	1024
2015-16	1146	1066
2016-17	1154	1092
2017-18	1205	1140

Wages.— Wages are the remunerations paid to a worker in lieu of work done by him, and are usually paid in cash or kind on daily, part-time, weekly or monthly basis, or as agreed in case of contractual wages. The level of wages in the district has undergone somewhat similar fluctuations as the price level in past, during periods of instability occurred from time to time, being compelled by the similar factors, like wars, epidemics and during periods of drought or famines, spread of communication system, growth of markets, industrial growth, etc. Variations in prices on account of fiscal policies and other factors such as rise or decrease in demand, excess or shortage of goods, insufficient production, etc., also cast influence on the wage levels. In rural areas, wages for agriculture labour and of various artisans were paid generally ‘in kind’, and were determined by the customs and traditions usually in the form of specified share in the crops. ‘Cash wages’ gained popularity over ‘wages in kind’ with the passage of time due to growth of industry and non-agricultural labour activities in the area. Although wages showed a rising trend but these rises were seldom proportionate to rising prices. This led to reduction in real wages, which only added to the misery of various labour classes and artisans. Pre-Independence, India did not have any laws relating to fixing of minimum wages. Wages were determined by an agreement between the employer and the employee (often based on unequal bargaining power between the two parties). In order to

safeguard the interests of the workers, the Government of India enacted the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 that is one of India's first legislations relating to workman rights and provided for minimum wages for specified works.

The method of payment of the rural area varies from occupation to occupation and sometimes from village to village. The occupations such as carpenter, blacksmith are paid for at piece rates. The unskilled persons with insufficient or no land usually do casual labour in agriculture operations. Since this is not a permanent employment and is of a seasonal nature, the same person or class of persons follows more than one occupation and one may find the same person doing weeding, reaping, ploughing, irrigation, etc. In addition to the cash payments, daily meals in the form of butter milk, parched grains, one or two full meals and other refreshment are also provided to casual labourers doing weeding, reaping, ploughing and irrigation. With the passage of time, contract labour system is also gaining popularity in agricultural activities in which the cultivator and labour decide the mode and quantum of payment for any specified work based on demand and availability of labour in the market. The normal working hours are from sunrise to sunset with a break of an hour of two. The rates for different agricultural operations in the district from 2008-09 to 2017-18 are given in the table below:-

(amount in ₹)					
Year	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other agriculture operations
2008-09	130.80	118.00	118.26	148.33	150.00
2009-10	141.40	137.00	127.43	166.17	180.00
2010-11	160.30	145.00	135.11	177.14	185.00
2011-12	210.40	205.00	190.18	205.10	210.00
2012-13	290.17	270.00	217.00	260.39	290.00
2013-14	340.45	320.00	289.75	317.00	325.00
2014-15	360.16	340.30	315.19	385.10	340.40
2015-16	450.00	450.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
2016-17	500.00	500.00	450.00	500.00	450.00
2017-18	500.00	500.00	450.00	500.00	450.00

The rates of wages are generally more in urbanites and are paid in cash. District Administration, on yearly basis, fixes the rates of minimum wages

for various classes of contingent workers under its jurisdiction. The rates of wages prevailing in open market are still higher than the rates fixed by District Administration and one may also find variation of wage rate from person to person. At the peak of the season, labour being more in demand, wages become high, while during the slack season, labour can be hired at lower wages. The wage rates prevalent in 1997-98 and 2017-18 in the urbanities of Jhajjar district on monthly and daily basis are given in the next table.

Particulars of labourers	(amount in ₹)			
	Wages in 1997-98		Wages in 2017-18	
	Monthly	Daily	Monthly	Daily
Gardner, Sweeper, Barber, Water carrier, Labourers, Grass Cutter, Washer Man } Black Smith	2000	80	11195	430
Mason 2 nd class	2270	85	13975	535
Cobbler	2080	80	15975	612
Carpenter	2000	80	13975	535
Mason 1 st class	3930	150	15975	612
Tailor	3930	150	15975	612
	2080	80	13975	535

STANDARD OF LIVING

Standard of living is a composite of different factors that are generally believed to enhance the quality of life of individuals in an area. These factors include income, general health, life expectancy, availability and quality of housing, level of crime, access to health care, education, social services, transport and other communication facilities, socio-political freedom, etc. The standard of living which is measured as 'Gross Domestic Product per capita' for a country, at family level depends mainly upon two factors namely, the total income and the total expenditure of the family. Besides income and expenditure of a family, it is also affected by other factors like its size, composition, and preferences of its members. In simpler terms, standard of living of a person or family at a specified time refers to amount of necessities, comforts and luxuries, which the person or members of family generally avail or afford at that particular time.

On account of many big industrial units in the district, some changes in the livelihood pattern are reflected in the standard of living. Both prices and wages on the whole have been rising from past few years. The steady industrialisation, urbanisation, and vicinity to Delhi has ushered the prospects of employment and increased the easy availability of goods of necessity, comforts and luxuries, thereby leading to an increase in general living standard of the people. The general standard of living of the middle class in the district is relatively higher. Even the common man is maintaining a good standard of dress and house, because he has considerably good opportunities to get employment in this fast growing district, besides National Capital Region, Delhi and the millennium city of India i.e. Gurugram. The consistent increase in standard of life is evident from the data, of year-wise Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Population and GDP per capita of Jhajjar district, given in the table below:-

Year	GDP (₹ in Lakh)		Projected Population (‘000)	GDP/Capita (₹)	
	Current	Constant		Current	Constant
Base year 2004-05					
2004-05	283563	283563	953	29755	29755
2005-06	313007	307571	971	32236	31676
2006-07	376435	342527	989	38062	34634
2007-08	439929	368559	1007	43687	36600
2008-09	532159	401464	1025	51918	39167
2009-10	659337	447246	1043	63215	42881
2010-11	792398	495594	1061	74684	46710
Base year 2011-12					
2011-12	909313	909313	966	94104	94104
2012-13	1079723	1002596	980	110179	102308
2013-14	1255721	1103972	994	126345	111076
2014-15	1409883	1207747	1008	139876	119822
2015-16	1564821	1323933	1022	153078	129513
2016-17	1771374	1449290	1037	170864	139796
2017-18	1976119	1565210	1051	187953	148871

Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

A District Employment Exchange at Jhajjar and a Sub-Divisional Employment Exchange at Bahadurgarh have been functioning since 1974 and 1978 respectively, under the overall control of Department of Employment. The employment exchange at Jhajjar was established as sub-office and was upgraded to the level of District Employment Exchange in 2010, and it has also been equipped with a vocational guidance unit.

These employment exchanges collect and furnish information on the prospective employers, available vacancies and job seekers, thereby facilitating jobseekers to find suitable jobs, and for industry to find the suitable manpower. The Employment Officers maintain up to date record of unemployed candidates registered with them and collect accurate information on occupations, training facilities, course, scholarships, stipends, direct entry jobs and self employment avenues for their placement. They also maintain up to date library on occupational and vocational guidance literature, and prospectus of educational and technical institutions. They also organize career guidance weeks twice in a year with a view to acquainting the students with guidance facilities available in the Employment Exchanges, and to assist them in making judicious choice of their careers in accordance with their achievements, aptitudes, interests and employment market trends. Vocational guidance unit in the district disseminate occupational and other relevant information to the applicants through individual counselling or group guidance by organising career talks and career weeks. Facility for registration with the employment exchanges has also been made available online through the web portal at www.hrex.gov.in.

Besides the guidance and placement services for local employment, facility of guidance regarding employment abroad is also provided to the youth of the district through the Overseas Employment Bureau of the department which functions under the aegis of Haryana Overseas Placement Assistance Society (HOPAS), Panchkula. As in March, 2018, as many as 32,862 candidates were registered in the live register of the

employment exchanges in the district. The year-wise details from 2008-09 to 2017-18 regarding persons registered, vacancies notified, placements, etc., are provided in the table below:-

Year	Persons registered	Vacancies notified	Placed in employment	Applicants on live register
2008-09	5,240	360	131	49,607
2009-10	7,325	143	71	54,367
2010-11	7,836	421	211	57,516
2011-12	11,619	594	377	55,970
2012-13	10,442	188	21	50,020
2013-14	11,077	57	-	47,283
2014-15	11,899	147	-	42,199
2015-16	9,819	154	3	35,184
2016-17	5,915	167	14	38,711
2017-18	5,351	86	16	32,862

Private Placement Services.— Private Placement Cell for the district is functioning at Sub-Divisional Employment Exchange, Bahadurgarh. A job fair is organised almost every year where private employers come to select competent candidates for their establishments. More than 595 candidates got placements in such fairs from 2010-11 to 2017-18.

Self Employment.— To promote self-employment, the Employment Officers also guide the applicants regarding self employment schemes being operated by various Government Departments/Boards/Corporations in the State. The applicants who are so willing for self employment are registered separately and their names are sponsored to various agencies for the grant of loan. Under this endeavour, 28 candidates got self employment during 2010-2018.

Unemployed Allowance Scheme.—The scheme for providing unemployment allowance to the educated youth registered with the employment exchanges in State was first introduced in November, 1988. At that time, it benefitted the applicants through three slabs of unemployment allowance i.e. ₹50, ₹75 and ₹100 for Matriculates, 10+2 and Graduates, respectively. It was amended many times for increasing the amount of allowance, and for deletion/inclusion or bifurcation of more categories. The State Government introduced

“Educated Youth Allowance and Honorarium Scheme - 2016” commonly called SAKSHAM scheme. This scheme envisages provision of 100 hours of work per month to the eligible youth for further disbursement of Unemployment Allowance (₹3000) to educated youth; and Honorarium (₹6000) to the eligible post-graduate applicants for honorary assignment in various Departments/ Corporations/ Boards/ Registered Societies, etc., under Haryana Government and in Private companies/ enterprises. The new scheme aimed to enable youth to develop their relevant skill, in the Sector of their choice, which in turn will enable them to take up employment or self-employment. Under the new scheme the minimum qualification is 10+2. The matriculate applicants availing benefits under the earlier scheme will be disbursed allowances, till the attaining of the age of 35 years. The data pertaining to number of candidates getting unemployed allowance in the district from 2008-09 to 2017-18 is as under:-

Year	Beneficiaries	Amount (₹ in Lakh)	Year	Beneficiaries	Amount (₹ inLakh)
2008-09	4,969	43.36	2013-14	2,128	216.98
2009-10	4,633	214.78	2014-15	1,650	154.78
2010-11	5,349	236.10	2015-16	1,331	31.02
2011-12	4,229	177.93	2016-17	1,500	32.21
2012-13	3,914	178.24	2017-18	933	29.13

The data showing unemployed persons possessing various educational and occupational qualifications from 2009 to 2018 can be seen in Table XXXVIII of the Appendix.

COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The central purpose of community and rural development programme as manifested in the Five-Year Plans, is to raise the standard of living and ensure better conditions of living for all sections of society. The Directive Principles embodied in the Constitution are sought to be implemented through the integrated development programmes included in the Five-Year Plans. All India level, State level and district level plans are formulated with their specific targets and methods of achievement. These are

implemented through the district administrative machinery which has been reorganised, and strengthened after independence to meet the challenges of all types of strains in the developmental growth. Thus, the district administrative machinery is assigned a pivotal role in executing developmental and the welfare schemes. The Community and Rural Development Programme is altogether a unique and scientific attempt for an integrated approach to the problems of rural development based on public participation and working through representative institutions of the people to carry on the development works, in blocks, in the sector of agriculture, health, sanitation, housing, education, arts and crafts, sports, etc. In 1997, when Jhajjar came into existence as a separate district, there were five Community Development Blocks viz., Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Salhawas, Beri and Matanhail. Badli has been added as a new block recently. The blocks with their respective number of villages and panchayats are given in the table below:-

Block	Year	Villages	Panchayats
Jhajjar	1957	59	59
Salhawas	1961	37	37
Bahadurgarh	1962	60	44
Beri	1962	36	36
Matanhail	1987	46	43
Badli	2016	31	31

Gram Panchayats have *shamlat* lands measuring 37,986 acres, 1 *kanal* and 2 marlas. Out of this, 7,816 acres, 1 *kanal* and 10 marlas are agricultural lands and 30,169 acres, 7 *kanals* and 12 marlas are non-agricultural lands. Total income of ₹5.55 crore, which was spent on welfare programmes in the district, was earned from agricultural lands given on lease in 2017-18, and ₹450 crore were spent by the Government for the development works of gram panchayats.

The Community Development Programme in the district has embraced multifarious fields like distribution of chemical fertilizers among the farmers, reclamation of land, pavement of lanes, inoculation/vaccination of animals and opening of adult education centres, etc. Farmers are encouraged to use organic manure and set up model farms. Besides these, they are given financial assistance for the construction of wells and tube wells. Artificial

Insemination Centre has been set up to improve the breed of animals and yield of milk. Under the development programme, opening of new hospitals, rural health centers, child welfare and maternity centers, construction of drains and wells, pavement of streets, provision of smokeless *chulhas*, installation of hand pumps, dry latrines, etc., are some of the activities of health and sanitation. The educational activities include opening of new schools, construction and repairs of school buildings and upgrading of old schools etc., and under recreational activities *balwadis*, children's parks, libraries, community centers, *chaupals*, etc., are constructed and maintained where children and interested people can recreate according to their interests.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna.— This scheme was launched on 1st April, 1999 with a holistic view to cover all the aspects of self employment such as organization of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. This programme was started after restructuring the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its allied programmes namely Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA), Supply of Toolkits in Rural Areas (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS). The objective of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective was to be achieved by inter alia organising the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building, and provision of income generating assets. The SHG approach helped the poor to build their self-confidence through community action. Interaction in group meetings and collective decision making enabled them in identification and prioritization of their needs and resources. These processes ultimately resulted in strengthening and socio-economic empowerment of the targeted rural poor as well as improved their collective bargaining power. SGSY targeted rural families below poverty line (BPL) with the basic objective to bring such families above the poverty

line. Within the target population, the programme in particular focused on the vulnerable groups i.e. scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and disabled with the inherent aim to mobilise them into establishing small rural enterprises based on their own potential. Participatory project approach was a key feature of this programme with special emphasis on development of activity clusters to ensure proper forward and backward linkages.

Under SGSY, the training, of those assisted (Swarozgari), in skill development, group mechanics, market research, product diversification and packaging, etc., was an integral component of the programme. SGSY envisaged greater involvement of banking institutions with the objective to ensuring an appreciable income enhancement over a period of time by providing bank credit and government subsidy. The beneficiaries were provided the option of availing multiple bank credits so as to meet their requirements and in fact were promoted to increase their credit intake over the years. Herein, the credit had been the critical component while the subsidy only a minor enabling element.

In order to ensure objectivity, the Government entrusted the Below Poverty Line (BPL) survey to an outside agency known as Haryana Ex-services League (HESL). HESL teams conducted door-to-door survey in all the villages of the district in 2007. The number of BPL households in the district was 29,221 including 14,974 Scheduled Castes BPL households, 7,907 Backward Classes BPL households and 6,340 others BPL households. The number of swarozgari beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on them under the scheme year-wise from 2002-03 till the closure of the scheme in 2012-13 was as under:-

(₹in lakh)					
Year	Swarozgaris	Expenditure	Year	Swarozgaris	Expenditure
2002-03	644	74.94	2008-09	706	119.74
2003-04	270	64.48	2009-10	718	122.01
2004-05	330	61.91	2010-11	765	132.22
2005-06	822	93.35	2011-12	759	125.01
2006-07	227	72.30	2012-13	727	124.48
2007-08	800	106.89			

National Rural Livelihood Mission.— The basic objective of National Rural Livelihood Mission is to put in place a dedicated and sensitive support structure from National Level to the sub district level, which focuses on the poor. NRLM believes in harnessing the innate capabilities of the poor and complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance, and collectivisation) to participate in the growing economy of the country. The most vulnerable households like single women, woman headed households, persons with disability, landless, migrant labour etc receive special focus. The vulnerable sections of the society are covered such that 50 percent of the beneficiaries are Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 15 percent are minorities and 3 percent are persons with disability, and amongst these 50 percent are women. Under this program, Self Help Groups (SHGs) are being provided revolving fund from the project.

The mission also known as ‘Aajeevika’ was started in the State with effect from April 1st, 2013. Implementation in phased manner was initiated according to classification of blocks namely, Resource block, Intensive block, Partnership block, and Non-Intensive block. NRLM intends to work in a block for a period of ten years till community federations take responsibility of implementation. For intensive implementation of the mission three blocks of Jhajjar district were selected, out of these Matanhail was identified as resource block, and Beri and Jhajjar were identified as intensive blocks. The detail of mission implementation in the district is as under:-

Block	Beneficiaries	
	BPL families	SHGs
Matanhail	3,030	289
Beri	2,603	228
Jhajjar	4,663	403
Bahadurgarh	1,440	128
Salahawas	1,262	117
Badli	825	75

During 2017-18, the expenditure incurred under this scheme was ₹162.66 lakh, and the SHGs formed were 488.

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna (SGRY).—The Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar

Yojna (SGRY) was launched by Central Government, after reviewing and merging ongoing schemes in rural areas, on September 25, 2001 to provide a greater additional wage employment infrastructural development and food security. This scheme cost was shared by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The agricultural labourers, whose employment level shrink before and after the major agricultural operations (i.e. sowing and harvesting) because of lack of alternate employment avenues in areas where off-farm activities did not develop adequately, constitute a large proportion of the target group of SGRY. The marginal farmers, who supplement their income through wage employment in agriculture and non-agriculture, also formed the target group of SGRY. As such, SGRY targeted all the rural poor who depended on wage employment during lean agricultural seasons. Eligible persons who needed and sought work under the scheme registered themselves with their own village Panchayat. Each registered worker's family was issued a family card indicating the details of the family members registered, and for recording the work in man-days. The year-wise data of expenditure and man-days generated in the district under this scheme from 2001-02 to 2007-08 is as under:-

Year	Expenditure (₹in lakh)	Manday generated (in lakh)
2001-02	354.19	6.72
2002-03	528.19	8.60
2003-04	438.69	5.78
2004-05	377.07	4.98
2005-06	568.99	5.97
2006-07	551.68	5.11
2007-08	673.53	5.38

This scheme was merged with the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in 2008.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).—The scheme was launched in April, 2008 by subsuming SGRY in it under the provisions of

the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) in all gram panchayats of the district. The extent of share of cost of this scheme which for Central and State Governments earlier used to be in the ratio of 90:10 has been extended to 100 percent central share with effect from 2013-14. The scheme aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult member voluntary to do unskilled manual work. The minimum wage of ₹259 per day is given to a person. The payment of wages is being made through Saving Bank/Post Offices accounts of workers on weekly or fortnightly basis. The detail of expenditure and number of households to whom jobs cards have been issued from 2008-09 to 2017-18 in the district is given below:-

Year	Expenditure (₹in lakh)	Households with job cards
2008-09	149.13	10,539
2009-10	287.31	20,192
2010-11	360.24	20,131
2011-12	791.96	26,675
2012-13	1553.05	29,738
2013-14	2286.91	41,676
2014-15	1040.99	44,118
2015-16	269.39	42,942
2016-17	845.15	47,017
2017-18	891.62	47,919

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY).— The scheme is the biggest and most comprehensive rural housing programme ever taken up in the country. This scheme, originally launched in June 1985, was known as Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) before revamping as PMAY in 2016-17. The scheme has its origin in the wage employment programmes of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) that began in 1980, and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) of 1983. The scheme was launched as a sub-scheme of RLEGP by earmarking a part of the fund for construction of houses

for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers.

Central Government implemented IAY as part of the enabling approach to shelter for all, taking cognizance of the fact that rural housing is one of the major anti-poverty measures for the marginalised. The house is recognised not merely as a shelter and a dwelling place, but also an asset which supports livelihood, symbolises social position and is also a cultural expression. Indira Awaas Yojna was subsumed in Jawahar Rojgar Yojna in 1989. In 1993-94, its coverage was extended to Non-SC/ST families. Indira Awaas Yojana was made an independent scheme in January, 1996. The scheme became a flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development as part of the larger strategy of rural poverty eradication, in order to reduce the rigours of poverty and to provide the dignity of an address to the poor households to enable them to access different rural development programmes. Funds are also being earmarked for the minorities and persons with disabilities. As in March 2018, the umbrella of the scheme stood extended to households with single girl child, mentally and physically challenged persons with minimum 40 percent disability, trans-genders, women in difficult circumstances, widows or next of kin of defence personnel killed in action (even if not BPL), ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, and households where a member is suffering from HIV, Leprosy or Cancer¹.

Under the scheme, financial assistance worth ₹70,000 in plain areas and ₹75,000 in difficult areas is provided for the construction of houses. The houses are allotted in the name of woman or jointly between husband and wife. The construction of houses is the sole responsibility of the beneficiary and engagement of contractors is strictly prohibited. Sanitary latrine and smokeless *chullah* are required to be constructed along with each Indira Awaas Yojana house for which additional financial assistance is provided from 'Total Sanitation Campaign' and 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana'

¹ Indira Awaas Yojana Guidelines, June 2013

respectively. The cost of this scheme is shared in the ratio of 60:40 by the central and state governments. The detail of expenditure incurred and benefits availed in the district from 2008-09 to 2017-18 is given in the table below:-

Year	Expenditure (₹in lakh)	Houses Completed
2008-09	226.90	566
2009-10	253.65	807
2010-11	313.60	667
2011-12	215.10	747
2012-13	258.30	361
2013-14	381.80	235
2014-15	494.96	131
2015-16	119.88	148
2016-17	309.12	224
2017-18	28.98	21

Member Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).— This scheme was introduced in December, 1993 to enable the Members of Parliament (MPs) to identify and get implemented small developmental works of capital nature based on locally felt needs so that durable assets will be created in their constituencies. The Ministry of Rural Development initially administered the scheme. Since October 1994, it has been transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The annual fund entitlement during the initiating year was ₹5 lakh per Member of Parliament Constituency, which has been increased from time to time, and the annual fund entitlement per constituency is ₹5 crore with last revision in 2011-12.

Right from inception of the scheme, durable assets of national priorities viz., drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads, etc., are being created. The Rural Development Department acts as the nodal department with the overall responsibility of supervision, monitoring, and coordination of the MPLADS implementation with the district authorities and other departments. They also maintain head wise list of

works executed in an Asset Register for all the MPLADS works created in the district and the constituency for which the MPLADS funds were received. The district authorities get the work executed following administrative procedure of the State Government and also maintain data. From 2005-06 to 2017-18, a total of 560 works were initiated under MPLADS out of which 551 stood completed, and 8 works belonging to 2017-18 were under progress as in March, 2018.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme.— Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) scheme is a credit linked scheme of Government of India introduced in 2008 after merger of two schemes namely, Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna (PMRY), and is being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which is the single nodal agency at the national level. In Jhajjar, the scheme is implemented through state level nodal agencies which include the Directorate of KVIC, Khadi and Village Industries Board and the District Industries Centre, Jhajjar.

PMEGP programme is not only a poverty alleviation programme but a compendium of different schemes under Khadi and Village Industries sector. The objectives of this programme are to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises; to bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place; to provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to check migration of rural youth to urban areas; and to increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

As per provisions of the scheme, loan facility is provided to the educated unemployed youth up to ₹25 lakh for industrial/manufacturing sector and ₹10 lakh for service/business sector. Government also facilitates margin

money / subsidy under the scheme as per table below:-

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP	Beneficiary's contribution (of project cost)	Rate of Subsidy (of project cost)	
		Urban	Rural
Area (location of project/unit)		Urban	Rural
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special (including SC / ST / OBC / Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas, etc.	05%	25%	35%

The achievements made under PMEGP scheme in district from 2009-10 to 2017-18 are given in the table below:-

Year	Loan Disbursed		Employment No. of persons
	Cases	Margin Money (₹in lakh)	
2009-10	35	25.20	170
2010-11	17	30.64	157
2012-13	22	39.23	146
2013-14	34	94.50	185
2014-15	24	25.16	138
2015-16	10	23.30	89
2016-17	14	13.58	95
2017-18	27	51.41	169

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).— This scheme is a result of the merger of earlier programmes which now form its components namely, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP). This consolidation has been done for optimum use of resources, sustainable outcomes and integrated planning. Under batches 5 to 8 of DDP from 1999-2000 to 2008-09, an area of 23,824 hectares was actually treated surpassing the targeted 23,365 hectares in the district at an expenditure of ₹10.11 crore. Under Batches-I to IV of DDP Hariyali, from 2003-04 to 2012-13, an area of 12,263 hectares was treated in the district at an expenditure of ₹7.27 crore.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme was implemented in the district in 2012-13. The share of the State in this central scheme is in the ratio of 40 percent. The major objectives of IWMP include conservation of water, recharging of water table, and creation of livelihood opportunities for upliftment of the small, marginal and landless labourers through Self Help Groups (SHGs). Under Batch-IV, three watersheds were allotted in 2012-13 i.e. IWMP-I, II, III in Bahadurgarh; Matanhail and Salhawas; and Jhajjar and Salhawas blocks with 34 villages which covered an area of 14,819 hectares. Under Batch-V in 2013-14, two watersheds, known as IWMP-IV and V in Beri; Matanhail and Salhawas blocks with 20 villages covered 10,268 hectares area, were allotted. The funds received and expenses incurred under the scheme in the district are given in the table below:-

Year	Budget Component	Funds (₹in lakh)		Nature of works
		Received	Expenditure	
2012-13	EPA	71.11	63.90	} Digging of pond, Retaining wall, Pucca water channel, Cow Ghat, Rain Water Harvesting Pond, etc.
	Training and Capacity Building	17.78	3.55	
	Administration cost	55.35	40.13	
	Watershed works	111.13	24.05	
	Livelihood	8.89	3.25	
	Production System	8.89	2.40	
2013-14	EPA	44.35	10.66	} Digging of pond, Retaining wall, Pucca water channel, Cow Ghat, Rain Water Harvesting Pond, etc.
	Training and Capacity Building	6.16	0.60	
	Administration cost	12.32	5.57	
	Watershed works	20.33	-	
2014-15	Administration cost	32.83	15.23	} Ghat, Rain Water Harvesting Pond, etc.
	Watershed works	35.57	-	
2015-16	Administration cost	8.89	15.72	} -do-
	Watershed works	35.57	16.13	
2016-17	Administration cost	15.05	12.16	} -do-
	Watershed works	78.12	21.46	
2017-18	Administration cost	8.00	9.95	} -do-
	Watershed works	-	4.96	

Renewable Energy.— The Integrated Rural Energy Programme comprising of Energy Conservation and use of Non-Conventional Energy Sources was being implemented by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA), set-up in 1997, is the Nodal Agency to implement the Central and State Government sponsored schemes/projects in the area of Renewable Energy sources viz., solar energy, biogas, biomass, etc., in the district. Subsidy worthy ₹1,967 lakh was disbursed to 6,639 beneficiaries in the district from 2003-04 to 2016-17 on purchase of renewable energy products like box/dish type solar cookers, solar lanterns, SPV home lights, CFLs, solar street lights, etc.

The department has launched an ambitious scheme for promotion of solar power plants in Govt./Semi Government buildings to meet the energy requirement. Under this programme, solar power plant and centralized solar power plant with LED street lights of 5 KW to 100 KW capacities in Government /Semi Government buildings are provided 40 percent State subsidy along with 30 percent CFA from Government of India. The physical progress of renewable energy sources in the district from 2003-04 to 2016-17 is given in Table XXXIX of the Appendix.
