

## **CHAPTER VIII**

# **MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS**

Besides agriculture, industries, communications, banking, trade and commerce, there are a number of occupations providing a means of livelihood to thousands of persons. These occupations have an important place in the economic life of the people of the district not only because they provide a means of livelihood to a considerable number of people, but also render services and produce essential goods for daily consumption. There is a sort of blending between trade and industry.

These occupations are of miscellaneous nature and provide employment to a large number of people both in urban and rural areas. These professions can be broadly classified as public, defence, private, personal, domestic or self employed, etc. These occupations are a result of the economic development in a particular region and transformation in composition of the population.

According to census 2011, out of the total population of 9,58,405 in the district; 74.6 percent (7,15,066 persons) live in rural areas whereas 25.4 percent (2,43,339 persons) live in urban areas. The decadal growth of population was 8.9 per cent in the district during 2001-2011. In rural areas, the decadal growth remained 4.4 per cent only, while in the urban areas it was 24.7 per cent. Urban population which was 22.2 per cent in 2001 increased to 25.4 per cent in 2011. Highest proportion (73.01 per cent) of urban population was in Bahadurgarh in 2011.

As in March 2017, there were 1,660 persons employed in public sector units of the State Government, and 11,232 persons in private sector. In the quasi government segment, 341 persons were employed in departments of the Central Government, 152 persons in departments of the State Government and 95 persons were employed in Local bodies in the district.

Employment data of agricultural and non-agricultural activities by sector and type of establishment in Jhajjar district as per Economic Census, 2013 can be seen in Tables XXXIII and XXXIV, respectively, of the Appendix.

## **PUBLIC SERVICES**

The persons in Public Services form a very small portion of the total population but play a major role in every activity of the district. It includes persons employed in administrative departments and offices of the State Government, Central Government, Quasi-government organisations, Local Bodies, etc.

The persons who are employed in government services, have better status and they also get more facilities as compared to the persons in the private sector. The government service is highly valued for its prestige, security of service and pension. These State Government employees are mainly governed by the Haryana Civil Services Rules as amended from time to time, and various other rules made for specific purposes like pay, travelling allowance, leave, conduct, punishment and appeal, provident fund, general insurance scheme, pension/family pension, and compassionate assistance to the dependents of deceased government employees, etc.

Some of the Boards, Corporations and Commissions have adopted the government rules mentioned above as it is in addition to their own departmental rules for governing the employees, some have adopted these with few modifications, whereas, in the remaining institutions, the employees are governed by their own set of rules.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of jobs in the public services under the State Government, Central Government, and Local Bodies since the creation of the district. The district had 10,379 government employees in 1998, and their number increased to 13,952 in 2018.

The distribution of Haryana State Government Employees in different classes of services along with contingency paid, work charged, contract basis, and adhoc employees working in the district from 2009 to 2018 is shown in the

table below:-

Year	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted			Grand Total		
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Contingency paid, Work Charged, Contract Basis, Adhoc	Male	Female	Total
2009	112	944	6,529	1,912	2,968	8,501	3,964	12,465
2010	197	971	6,627	1,685	3,006	8,535	3,951	12,486
2011	198	1,136	7,093	1,853	3,167	9,365	4,082	13,447
2012	209	1,170	7,161	1,727	3,374	9,180	4,461	13,641
2013	211	1,101	7,175	1,722	3,592	9,071	4,730	13,801
2014	190	1,134	6,917	1,459	3,681	8,797	4,584	13,381
2015	211	1,190	6,893	1,545	3,591	8,702	4,728	13,430
2016	235	1,184	6,906	1,447	3,622	8,514	4,880	13,394
2017	301	1,202	7,150	1,334	3,810	8,779	5,018	13,797
2018	307	1,251	7,235	1,254	3,905	8,817	5,075	13,952

## SERVICES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Private sector includes organised private industry and commercial establishments, shops, hotels, private schools, colleges and other educational institutions. The private sector absorbs a large number of employees like managers, engineers, lecturers, teachers, salesmen, cooks, assistants, technicians, helpers, etc. With the development of industries, and Information and Technology sectors, the employment opportunities have been increased tremendously in the private sector for the skilled as well as unskilled workers. The skilled and experienced persons in private sector get an edge even over the employees in public sector in the matter of wages and other benefits. Employees in the large industries and organised sectors are generally well paid, in some cases even better paid than that of government employees, and are given lucrative perks like housing (employer-provided or employer-paid), group insurance (for health, dental, life, etc.), disability income protection, retirement benefits, crèche and daycare, sick leave, study leaves, vacation (paid and non-paid), bonus, company lease vehicles and allowances for child education, house rent, overtime, etc. These facilities have made employment in private sector attractive and lucrative. Facility of Employees' State Insurance (E.S.I.)

is also operational for the workers under the provisions of ESI Act, 1948 under which benefits regarding maternity leaves, disablement, dependent family members, etc., are admissible besides medical facilities. In 2018, three E.S.I. C. dispensaries, and two Reproductive and Child Health (R.C.H.) dispensaries at Bahadurgarh, and one R.C.H. dispensary at Jhajjar town were functioning to cater the basic health needs of private sector employees in the district.

The workers of both organised and un-organised sectors are provided with adequate protection under various labour laws which have been described in chapter-XVII titled 'Other Social Services' of this gazetteer. Besides these, 32 trade unions are functioning in the district to protect the rights of industrial workers.

A decreasing trend was witnessed in the number of shops, commercial establishments, hotels and restaurants in the district during first five years of the new century, and thereafter, a fairly strong exponential growth in these sectors was observed from 2006 and up to 2017 as per data shown in the table below:-

Year	Shops		Commercial Establishments		Hotels and Restaurants		Total	
	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees
2001	4,069	1,210	23	214	40	147	4,132	1,571
2006	1,438	886	1	4	12	105	1,451	995
2011	4,610	14,317	8	541	67	360	4,685	15,218
2016	8,640	20,421	204	1,849	107	558	8,951	22,828
2017	8,870	23,192	225	2,026	112	587	9,207	25,805

## DEFENCE SERVICES

The communities like Jats, Ahirs, Rajputs, Gujars, Brahmans, etc., from Jhajjar area have contributed a large number of recruits to different branches of the defence services. A large number of soldiers from the district participated in the World Wars I and II, with 123 and 305 numbers of martyrs therein, respectively. The soldiers and officers from the district have always played a prominent role during the major operations by the armed forces like the Kashmir Aggression 1947-48, Indo-China War 1962, Indo-Pak War 1965 and 1971, Kargil Operation, etc., and laid down their lives while discharging their duties bravely.

The aforementioned communities form an overwhelming majority of Ex-servicemen (ESM) in Jhajjar district, and are mostly concentrated in village Dighal, Beri, Majra (D), Dubaldhan, Gochhi, Matanhail, Birohar, Dhakla, Subana, Badli, Chhara, Dulehra, Dabodha, Palra, Chimni, Rohad, Khanpur, Sehlanga, Asanda, Sasroli, Jahangirpur, Nuna Majra, Khudan, Mundaheera, Matan, Mandhothi, Silani, Khatiwasi Kheri. Number of Serving Personnel, ESM, Widows of ex-servicemen, War Widows and their respective family members as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 in the district are given below :-

<b>Category</b>	<b>Number</b>
Ex-Servicemen (ESM)	34,823
Family member of Ex-Servicemen	69,646
Widows	13,422
Family member of Widows	26,844
War widows	155
Family member of War Widows	310
Serving Personnel	16,614
Family member of Serving Personnel	33,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,95,042</b>

The force wise and rank-wise distribution of ESM and widows/war widows in the district as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 is shown below:-

<b>Force</b>	<b>Army</b>	<b>Navy</b>	<b>Air Force</b>	<b>Total</b>
ESM	33,195	760	868	34,823
Widows	12,816	362	244	13,422
War Widows	154	01	00	155
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Officers</b>	<b>JCOs</b>	<b>ORs</b>	<b>Total</b>
ESM	105	15,508	19,210	34,823
Widows	37	1,844	11,541	13,422
War Widows	04	10	141	155

Data in the above table includes 859 non-pensioner ESM and their widows belonging to various categories like Blind ESM (1), Orphan Child of ESM (1), Paraplegic ESMs (4), War Widows of ESMs (35), Disabled ESMs (16), World War-II Veteran ESMs (13), Widows of World War-II Veteran ESMs (217), Normal ESM Non-Pensioners (296) and Normal Widows of Non-

Pensioner ESMs (276).

A large number of soldiers from the district have sacrificed their lives in discharge of duty during various wars and operations, the detail of which, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, is given in the table below:-

<b>Name of the War/Operation</b>	<b>No. of Martyrs</b>
Indo-China War 1962	33
Indo-Pak War 1965	56
Indo-Pak War 1971	61
Operation Blue Star	01
Operation Meghdoot	06
Operation Pawan	12
Operation Rakshak (1991-1998)	13
Operation Vijay (Kargil)	09
Operation Rakshak (1999 onwards)	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>

Due to acts of valour, courageous action, or self-sacrifice in declared war and action against militants, terrorists, extremists or during border skirmishes, the President of India has awarded many gallantry awards to the soldiers, including posthumous awardees, from this district, a list of which, up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, is given in the table below:-

<b>Name of the Gallantry Award</b>	<b>Number of Awardees</b>	<b>Alive</b>
Maha Vir Chakra	03	01
Kirti Chakra	02	00
Vir Chakra	06	03
Shaurya Chakra	08	05
Sena Medal(Sena, Vayu & Nao)	66	52
Mention-in-Dispatches	15	10
Uttam Yudh Seva Medal	02	02
Yuddh Seva Medal	01	01
Vishisht Seva Medal	01	01
Param Vishisht Seva Medal	02	02
Ati Vishisht Seva Medal	01	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>78</b>

Lists of award winners, and of martyrs are given in Tables XXXV and XXXVI of Appendix, respectively. Annuity is given to the gallantry awardees or their widows for the rest of their lives, the rates of which are revised from time to time. Last revision took effect on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2014. The quanta of one-time cash award and annuity (in ₹) attached to the award are as under:-

Name of the Award	One Time Cash Award		Annuity
	<i>In war</i>	<i>In peace</i>	
Paramvir Chakra	2 Crore	Not Applicable	3.00 Lakh
Ashok Chakra	Not Applicable	1 Crore	2.50 Lakh
Mahavir Chakra	1 Crore	Not Applicable	2.25 Lakh
Kirti Chakra	Not Applicable	51 Lakh	1.75 Lakh
Vir Chakra	50 Lakh	Not Applicable	1.25 Lakh
Shaurya Chakra	Not Applicable	31 Lakh	1.00 Lakh
Sena/ Nao Sena/ Vayu Sena Medal (Gallantry)	21 Lakh	10 Lakh	50,000
Mention in dispatches (Gallantry)	10 Lakh	7.5 Lakh	30,000
Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal	07 Lakh	Not Applicable	4,600
Param Vashisht Seva Medal	Not Applicable	6.5 Lakh	--
Uttam Yudh Seva Medal	04 Lakh	Not Applicable	4,200
Ati Vishisht Seva Medal	Not Applicable	3.25 Lakh	--
Yudh Seva Medal	02 Lakh	Not Applicable	3,800
Vashisht Seva Medal	Not Applicable	1.25 Lakh	--

Besides the cash and annuity to winners of gallantry decorations, the State Government has granted several other concessions to the ESMs and serving armed forces personnel belonging to Haryana and their dependent family members like reservation in government jobs, relaxation in age, education and experience, etc. Educational grants, pension or ex-gratia grants are also given to the armed force personnel or the families of those killed, disabled or declared missing during service. Further, facilities like reservation in industrial/ residential plots, houses of the Housing Board, Haryana and exemption/ relaxation from payment of Stamp duty charges, House Tax, etc., have also been provided to the serving defence personnel and ex-servicemen.

There are thousands of Defence personnel, Ex-Servicemen, their families across the country. Whenever they are required to visit other towns/cities for various purposes like in connection with their duty, for medical treatment or pilgrimage or sight-seeing, or to visit their respective Zila Sainik Board/Rajya Sainik Board for resettlement of problems, legal matters, pension, availing canteen facilities, etc., they need a decent, safe and affordable accommodation to stay for short durations. For this purpose, Sainik Rest Houses are constructed, and maintained by the Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards. Two such Sainik Rest Houses are being maintained by the Zila Sainik Board in the district one is on Gudiani Road, Jhajjar and another on Delhi-Rohtak Road, Bahadurgarh. A war museum at Jhajjar and two war memorials at Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh have also been constructed by the Government. The Zila Sainik Board, Jhajjar monitors the welfare of families of servicemen and Ex-Servicemen and assists them according to their needs, and in representing their cases with local administration or Defence authorities. In 2018, three units of the CSD (Canteen Stores Department) and two ECHS (Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme) Poly Clinics were also functioning in the district for the welfare of ESM/widows of ESM/serving personnel and their dependents.

## **PERSONAL SERVICES**

A 'personal service' basically constitutes an intellectual or a manual work performed by a service provider in serving a customer. Personal service activities encompass a wide range of professions including legal, medical, engineering, and even routine services like saloon, barber, washerman, tailor, dry-cleaner, gardener, etc. Being dependent on personal skills, these activities do not require use of any capital investment in order to generate material income.

**Legal Profession.**— The Legal Profession has always been an important limb for the administration of justice. This profession includes Advocates, Pleaders, Attorneys, Law Assistants, Munshis, etc. First Court, a touring one, was established in 1919 which used to set up for 15 days in Jhajjar and 15 days

at Sonapat. After Jhajjar became a district in 1997, many legal practitioners from the adjoining districts started practising in its Courts, and some of them are still continuing. The Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge was established in the district in August, 1998, and the District Court, Jhajjar was established in March, 2008.

Only persons enrolled as advocates with any Bar Council under 'The Advocates Act, 1961' are entitled to practice in these courts. Legal services are required by people in various fields like wills and probates, private taxation, finance and mortgages, insurance, company matters, etc. Lawyers mostly practice by themselves i.e. they have their own chambers/ offices assisted by clerks and a few juniors depending upon their seniority. The growth opportunity of a lawyer heavily depends on various factors like his knowledge, the type of practice, skills and experience, location of employment, etc. With years of experience, the value of a lawyer increases and so does the remuneration. The District Bar Association, Jhajjar had 903 Advocates enrolled as its members as in March, 2018.

**Engineering Profession.**— Engineering profession plays very important role in all round development of an area and well being of its people. Services of engineering professionals are required for infrastructure development of any place for various purposes like development of residential sectors and commercial areas, agriculture and irrigation facilities, banking, industry, transport, communication networks, etc.

Personal services are provided for facilitating and monitoring construction and maintenance activities by specialised engineers of different fields like civil, electrical, mechanical, automotives, computers, designing, information technology, chemical, biotechnology, genetics, etc. The scope for engineers has increased much in private sector. Some engineers also provide personal services as contractors.

**Medical Profession.**—The medical profession includes practitioners of different medicine systems such as Allopathy and Homeopathy (Doctor), Ayurveda (*Vaid*), Unani (*Hakim*) and specialists of various fields like

surgeons, cardiologists, orthopedics, neurologists, nephrologists, dentists, dermatologists, ophthalmologists, etc. besides the para-medic staff like nurses, midwives, vaccinators, compounders, lab-technicians, etc. The personalised medical services focus on identifying, diagnosing, and treating illnesses using scientific and highly specialized knowledge. To recover the cost of services provided, the non-institutional medical practitioners normally dispense their own medicines barring a few who charge consultation fee and only prescribe medicine. In 2017-18, there were approximately 535 Registered Medical Practitioners and 45 Multispecialty/ Specialty Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Clinics in the district and 3,253 persons were engaged in health and medicine related professions.

**Educational Personnel.**— In addition to the infrastructure provided at the government level, to serve good quality school education to the children of Jhajjar district, there are sufficiently large number of private schools and colleges which have appointed academicians in various capacities of Principals, Lecturers, Professors, Post Graduate Teachers, Trained Graduate Teachers, Junior Basic Teachers, Art and Craft Teachers, Nursery and Playway Teachers, Physical Training Instructors, etc. A large number of individual educationists, coaching centres and academies impart personalised tuitions, hobby classes and run customised courses to prepare students for various competitive examinations and professional courses relating to medical, engineering, banking sector, etc.

**Barber.**—The barbers since old times have been performing personal services of massage, shaving, hair cutting and caring, besides the traditional customary services as messengers for rituals like *sagai*, marriage, etc., for which they were paid *neg* (remuneration in kind). Though the trend of availing customary services through a personal barber has almost disappeared in the urban areas of the district, yet it has not become extinct. It is prevalent to a considerable extent in rural areas of the district. Earlier for routing services, barbers used to sit in open, under the trees or in wooden kiosk called *khokha*, but now the *khokhas* have become a rare sight though not extinct. These have generally been replaced by small shops.

Beauty parlours and saloons for both men and women have mushroomed in almost every market place in the urban areas and have also proliferated into the rural areas. These are generally run by the trained persons. Men and women visit saloons and parlours for grooming and make-up before parties and certain ceremonial occasions like *sagai*, wedding, etc. Services for hair-care and body-care like spa, facial, bleaching, waxing, manicure, pedicure, hair-cut, hair dyeing or colouring and designing, etc., are provided in these saloons and parlours. Some parlours also provide services of designer dresses, jewellery for ceremonial functions on per day rental basis and also run training courses. In 2018, the normal shaving charges in the district ranged between ₹20 to ₹30, and hair-cutting charges ranged between ₹30 to ₹50 for males and ₹150 to ₹300 for ladies.

**Tailoring.**— Tailoring, formerly a hereditary and caste based occupation, is an age old profession that evolved with the evolution of cloth itself. In the past, the family '*darji*' (tailor) used to visit the house of the client for stitching clothes there for all his family members, and got remuneration in kind at the time of harvest. This system of payment is no more prevalent. Besides tailors, this profession includes cutters, sewers, dressmakers, furriers, and related workers.

The profession has flourished to a great extent in the urban areas especially as well-to-do families; professionals and students of universities, colleges and even schools prefer to wear quality-stitched costumes. Ready-made garments have also created new scope of regular employment in this field. There are different tailors for ladies and gents. Besides, the changing dress-habits of the people, importance attached to the wearing apparel and the common desire to catch up fashions provide a constant demand for the tailoring services.

In 1997, the workers engaged by tailors were paid ₹2,000 to ₹3,000 per month which gradually increased to ₹12,000 to ₹15,000 in 2018. The amount payable to the paid employees depends on the work allocated as well as the skill required in the performance of the task. The usual charges for

stitching garments in urban and rural areas of the district in different years are as follows:-

Type of garment	(Stitching charges in ₹)							
	1997		2001		2011		2018	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<b>Gents</b>								
Shirt	70	40	170	120	220	180	300	250
Trousers	100	70	200	150	280	200	400	350
Bu-shirt	70	50	150	120	220	180	300	250
<i>Kurta</i>	60	40	120	80	280	150	350	250
Woollen coat (with trimmings)	180	150	300	250	600	450	1,700	1,500
Woollen suit (with trimmings)	280	250	500	400	1,000	800	2,000	1,800
<b>Ladies</b>								
<i>Ghagari</i>	150	100	300	180	400	250	600	400
Shirt	70	50	150	100	180	120	220	180
Salwar	50	30	80	50	120	70	170	150
Cotton suit	120	70	160	100	250	200	350	300
Woollen suit	120	70	160	100	250	200	350	300
Woollen coat	200	150	400	350	700	600	1,700	1,500

**Washermen.**— These days profession of washerman, not only include washing and ironing of clothes but it has emerged into a technical and specialized profession with the evolution of cloth industry and synthetic fabric. A washerman is supposed to take specialized care of clothes and linen, etc., by washing, laundering, dry cleaning and keeping them in order. This has expanded the limit of work of traditional *dhobi* (washerman) whose entire family served as a working unit where men collected the clothes, women helped with washing and children did the petty jobs like drying and collecting clothes for final ironing by the men, and hardly any outside labour was employed.

Washermen mostly serve in the urban areas, and villagers mostly do their washing themselves. Convenience offered by domestic washing machines

has negatively affected the availability of washing jobs for washermen, and people only send washed clothes to *dhobi* for ironing. *Dhobis* have nowadays set up their ironing stalls at convenient points. In 2018, the prevalent ironing charges were ₹4 per piece for general clothes and ₹20 for heavier clothes like curtains, bedsheets, etc., and all charges are usually taken in cash.

Many of the washermen have taken the profession of laundry and dry cleaning. There are many laundry shops in Bahadurgarh and Jhajjar towns which provide quick services of washing, ironing, steam pressing, dyeing, darning and dry cleaning of all types of clothes. Some shops are exclusively for dry-cleaning. Laundrymen and Dry-cleaners charge labour according to a schedule of rates. In 2018, the usual dry cleaning charges for woollen suit (male) 2-piece and 3-piece were ₹250 and ₹350, respectively; for sarees, depending upon the fabric, ₹200 to ₹250; and for female suit were ₹200 to ₹250 with *dupatta*.

## **HOSPITALITY**

Jhajjar abounds with bakeries, confectionaries, sweet shops, *dhabas*, restaurants and hotels that cater to all sections of society. These are fairly distributed all over the district. There are also many motels, resorts, and banquet halls in the urban areas and suburbs of the district. People are engaged in various professions like chefs, waiters, managers, drivers, room-service, etc., in these institutions. There is also a large number of tea stalls and sweets shops, most of which also serve snacks.

## **DOMESTIC SERVICE**

The domestic services are those services related to house hold jobs which are performed by persons other than the family members, and include services of cooks, servants, maid-servants, drivers and part-time helpers like, car-washers, etc. Young men and women are engaged by the rich families in urban as well as in rural areas of the district on full time basis for helping with domestic works like cooking work, cleaning of utensils and clothes, and helping with milch animals and pets, etc. They are paid salary on monthly

basis ranging between ₹2,500 to ₹3,000 per month along with food and clothing. Young women of poor families usually undertake part-time domestic services to supplement their meagre income and do not prefer whole-time domestic employment. They undertake washing of clothes and cleaning of utensils one to two hours a day. Such helpers, who engage themselves only in part time work for specific services of washing clothes, cleaning of utensils or sweeping of houses, are usually paid at the rate of ₹500 to ₹1,000 per month per service. In rural areas, most of the people do their own domestic chores and do not keep any domestic help.

### **SELF EMPLOYED PERSONS**

Self-employed is a situation in which an individual works for himself instead of working for an employer that pays a salary or a wage. A self-employed individual generally finds his own work rather than being provided with work by an employer, earning income from the trade or business that he operates. The scope of self employment is very wide and the list of professions for self-employment is endless. Self employed persons like tutors (of various subjects and arts), grocers, masons, carpenters, plumber, *halwai* (confectioner), weavers (*julahas*), fabric-dyers, shoemakers (*mochi*), cobblers, potters (*kumhars*), jewellers, accountants, electricians, *panwari*, painters, hand-cart-pullers, street pedlars, hawkers, rickshaw-pullers, porters, street-vendors, taxi-drivers, mechanics of various trades like televisions, computers, cellular phones, motor-mechanics, photographers, computer cafe owners, etc., are found all over the district who provide specific services to the customer at agreed rates.

### **RETAIL STORES AND SHOPS**

With the growth in economy and infrastructure the size and concept of shops and retail stores has undergone a sea-change. All products from a small pen to a big car need a retail point for reaching the customer. The size of stores and retail shops vary from a few square feet to big shopping malls running in acres. These provide arena to a variety of occupations. The owners of these shops usually come under the category of self employed which

generate scope and opportunity for various occupations salesmen, computer operators, storekeepers, helpers, labours, sweepers, etc. There are many big and popular shopping malls, retail shops and stores, etc., in Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh town. Whereas small retail shops and stores relating to daily consumables such as dairy products, grocery, toiletries, readymade garments, etc., are found scattered in almost all localities of the district.

Shops of stationery, book-sellers and newspaper sellers are usually located near the bus stand in towns as well as in the villages of the district. There are many retail shops of sanitary items, paint, furniture, hardware and mill stores, etc., which cater to the day to day requirement of construction and repair activities in the district besides providing some employment.

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