

# DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

# REWARI

(2005-06 To 2009-10)

Prepared by  
Additional Deputy Commissioner  
Rewari

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## Introduction

### 1.1 History

Historically, the birth of district Rewari can be traced back to the Mughal era. Rewari as an entity came into prominence after 'Akbar the great' became the Emperor of Delhi. As per the description given in the 'Ain-E-Akbari' Akbar made Rewari part of his empire after defeating Rao Hemu the Hindu king of Rewari in the 2<sup>nd</sup> battle of Panipat in 1556. Rewari was one of the seven districts under Delhi Suba (province) and accorded the status of 'Sarkar -e-Rewari'. Rewari, Bawal, Bohara, Pataudi, Sohana, Taoru, Gohana, Kotkasim, and Nimrana were part of 'Sarkar -e- Rewari'. One 'Administarator' was posted handle the affairs of Rewari. It shows the vastness and importance of District of Rewari during that period. Now, except Rewari and Bawal all other areas form part of Gurgaon and Sonipat District of Haryana and Kotkasim and Nimrana form part of Alwar district of Rajasthan. After 1857 ' the first war of independence' 'Sarkar-e-Rewari was divided into several parts and its areas were merged into Patiala, Nabha and Jind states. Remaining parts of Rewari were merged into Gurgaon District in 1862 and converged into Delhi Commisionrate and in 1912; the area was taken out of Delhi and merged into Punjab.

Prior to 1972, Rewari was one of the five Tehsils of erstwhile District Gurgaon. In the reorganization of districts of Haryana in 1972, Tehsil of Rewari of was made a sub-division of district Mahendergarh. The lost glory of Rewari was restored as a District when it came on the map of Haryana on November 01,1989. It was carved out of erstwhile Mahendergarh and Rohtak districts and forms part of the National Capital Region. The district constitutes 3.60% geographical area of the state and accounts for about 3.62 % state's population. The district exhibits mostly desert conditions with ecologically fragile areas, scattered and degraded Arawali hills. It is categorized as hot arid (non-sandy) desert area. The major crops are wheat and mustered during the Rabi season and Bajra (millets) Gowar and cotton during the Kharif. Fruits are not grown in the area with exception to guava and ber. Vegetables like Tomato, Brinjal, Onion, Cabbage, Chilies and ladyfinger are grown. The National Highway No.8 [Delhi-Jaipur Road] passes through this district over a considerable length. There are three industrial areas in the district namely, Dharuhera, Bawal and Rewari, where some the internationally famous industrial houses have set up their units. The area of the district is popularly known as 'Ahirwal' and also locals call it 'London of Ahirs'

Rewari is a historical town famous for its brassware industry and Tila Jutis. It is said that King Rewat established the City of Rewari about 5500 years ago during the period of Mahabharata. Thereafter, he gave this city to Balram; the elder brother of Lord Krishna in dowry in the marriage of his daughter Rewati to Balram and hnce it was called Rewari after her name in the times to come.

The city of Rewari has been in the limelight during the period 1026 AD to 1207 during the reign of slave dynasty in India. . The name of and Hemchandra Vikrmaditya (*known as Rao Hemu*), a hero of Second battle of Panipat and Rao Tula Ram hero of 1857 war of independence is associated with the city of Rewari. The economy of District Rewari is largely dependent on the inflow of income from the Armed forces .It will not be an exaggeration to call this as ‘fauzy economy’. There are about 36000 ex-servicemen in this district and almost equal number of service personnel in defense and Para military forces. Almost every alternate family sends one person to the services.

## 1.2 Location and Extent

Located at the southern tip of Haryana, it is flanked by Alwar district of Rajasthan in South, Gurgaon district of Haryana in the east, adjacent to Jhajjar district in the north and touches Mahendergarh district in the west. Spread-over an area of about 1559.0 sq. kilometers this district is situated between 27.52- 28.50 N latitude and between 76.0 to 76.5 eastern longitudes.

## 1.3 Administration

Rewari district comprises of two sub-divisions i.e., Rewari and Kosli, three Tehsils, namely Rewari, Bawal, Kosli and One sub-Tehsil, i.e., Dharuhera. Rewari, one Municipal Council, one Municipal Committee, two market committees, i.e., Rewari and Kosli and five Development blocks namely, Bawal, Jatusana, Khol, Nahar and Rewari. The number of Villages is 398 as against 348 Gram Panchayts. It is about 85 Kms from the national capital. The district falls in two Lok -Sabha Constituencies (Mahendergarh and Rohtak) and covered by Five Assembly Constituencies (Rewari, Bawal, Jatusana, Jhajjar, Salhawas).

### Administrative /Revenue Division

### Gurgaon

Geographical area	150678 hect.
Date of creation of District	01-11-1989
Number of Sub-Divisions	02 (Rewari & Kosli)
Number of Tehsils	03 (Rewari, Kosli & Bawal)
Number of Sub Tehsils	01 (Dharuhera)
Number of Municipal Council	01 (Rewari)
Number of Municipal Committees	01 (Bawal)
Number of Market Committees	02 (Rewari & Kosli)
Number of Development blocks	05 (Rewari, Khol, Jatusana, Bawal, & Nahar)
Number of villages Inhabited	398
Total number of villages	418
Number of Gram Panchayats/Sabhas	348

## 1.4 Topography

Based on the soil, physiography, bioclimate, and length of growing period, the state of Haryana has been divided into 8 agro-ecological zones(NBBS&LUP,1989). Rewari district alongwith

Gurgaon and Mahendergarh, falls in Zone 3. The topography of the district is represented by rugged hilly terrain of Aravali ranges. The region has suffered a prolonged period of aridity during the quaternary and sub-recent times and the landscape has been greatly modified by Aeolian action. The effect of fluvial cycle in developing the landform is also pronounced. The landscape of the district is peculiar. It has varied topography comprising valleys, undulating lands, sand dunes and alluvial plains. The Aravali ranges lie in the southern and western parts of the district and thinly spread throughout the district. The region has suffered a prolonged period of aridity during the quaternary and sub-recent times and the landscape has been greatly modified by Aeolian action. The effect of fluvial cycle in developing the landform is also pronounced. The catchments area of Sahibi river, which falls, in Rewari district can be divided into five distinct landscapes: -

- a) Aravali Hills
- b) Flood Plains
- c) Foot Hills
- d) Aeolian Plains And Sand Dunes
- e) Alluvium Deposits

### **1.5 Geology**

The district falls in the geological domain of Pre-Cambrian rocks of Aravali Mountains. These are represented by Delhi Super Group of rocks (2500-1600 million years), which are confined to the southern part of the state of Haryana. It consists of Alwar group of rocks, which are overlain by rocks of Ajeigarh group. The Ajeigarh group of rocks is mostly developed in the form of hill ranges as well as parallel isolated hillocks in parts of Rewari. The dominant rock types of the group include shale, slate, phyllite, pelitic schist, crystalline and impure limestones, marbles, calc-schist with intercalations of thinly bedded quartzites.

### **1.6 Climate**

The climate is hot and semi-arid with annual rainfall about 300-500mm and growing period of less than 90-120 days. (Resources Atlas of Haryana:2004) with extremes of temperature in summer and winter. Hot and Dry winds laden with sand particles during summer are the common feature. Generally, bright sunshine, scarcity and variability of rainfall and very high rate of evapo-transpiration are the dominant climatic factors and it has been suffering from recurrent drought and famine conditions. The dominant components of the climate are as under: -

### **1.7 Temperature**

The temperature starts rising from 29 degree Celsius in March to 37 degree Celsius in June and maximum temperature during summer season, in day time, reaches upto 46 Celsius whereas the minimum temperature during night is 17degree Celsius to 20 degree Celsius. In the winter season,

the lowest temperature comes down to 0-2 degree Celsius in the month of January and highest during the same period is upto 20 degree Celsius, whereas, the mean temperature is 10 degree Celsius. Thus the exposed crop plants suffer from frost. The high temperature coupled with high wind velocity and lack of soil moisture is the main characteristics of the area.

### 1.8 Rainfall

The rainfall pattern is very erratic and precipitation received is also low. The rainfall is of monsoon type and starts in the last week of July and lasts upto 15th of September. About 70 % to 80% of the total annual rainfall is received during the monsoon period. During the winter season some rainfall is also received, which is not sufficient to meet the water requirement of Rabi crop. Irrigation is, therefore, essential to raise good Rabi crops. Uncertain and irregular rains causes drought in 3 years out of 10 years and drought like conditions in 4 years.

#### a) Average Annual rainfall

Sl.No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Av.RF	480.00	680.00	506.00	331.00	578.60	285.90	782.70	399.86	621.80

#### b) Monthly Normal Rainfall (mm) (Average 5 years 1996-2000)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
10.9	10.0	7.5	2.5	10.8	68.2	137.7	247.5	135.9	11.2	1.3	0.4	643.9

Source: Resource Atlas of Haryana (April 2004)

#### c) Monthly Rainfall (mm) 2001-05

Year/ Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2001	13.0	9.0	6.0	25.6	93.0	104.0	187.0	109.0	0	32.0	0	0	578.6
2002	22.0	11.0	0	0	85.6	27.0	0	70.3	53.0	0	0	17.0	285.0
2003	28.0	31.7	0	0	11.8	17.4	380.0	256.8	43.0	0	0	14.0	782.7
2004	7.16	0	0	23.2	0	33.0	0	256.7	41.6	38.2	0	0	399.86
2005	0	44.4	15.8	0	21.0	95.6	315.0	14.0	116.0	0	0	0	621.8

Source: Agriculture Department

#### c) Mean Relative Humidity

The crop production is very much dependent on humidity present in the atmosphere. The relative humidity is as low as 30% during months of April to June and as high as 70% in the monsoon months.

#### d) Evapo-Tranpiration Losses

Due to excessive high temperature during summer and relatively low rainfall, the evapo-transpiration losses are considerable in this project area. By proper conservation of moisture and its utilization Kharif as well as Rabi crops can be grown. Animal Husbandry is the main allied traditional activity in the rural area and a major source of income.

## 1.9 Demographic Profile

### Human Resource

(2001 census)

Total Population	765351
Urban Population	136174
Rural Population	629177 ( 82.21%)
Density of population (Per Sq Km.)	483
Male	403034
Females	362317
SC's Population	144452(18.9%)
Male Female Ratio (0-6)	899
Literates/ Literacy	488190 (75.2%)
Male	299560 (88.4%)
Female	188630 (60.8%)

The total population of the district as per 2001 census is 765351, which accounts for about 3.62 % population of the state, Out of that 136174 is urban and 629177(82.21 %) rural. Male population is 403034 and females are 362317.Th male female ratio is 1000/899 as against state 1000/861 and it is 1000/811 in the age group of (0-6) as against state 819. The density of population is 483 per Sq. Kms as against 478of the state. Population of SC is 144452(18.87) as against 19.35% of the state. The literacy rate is 75.25% as against 67.91% of the state, 88.4%(78.49% of the state) among males and 60.8% (55.73% of state) among females.

### 1.9.1 Workforce

Total workers	333622
Main Workers	204855
Cultivators	148218
Agricultural Laborers	44441



Workers: in Livestock, Forestry, Mining & Quarrying, MAF, PRO, Construction, Trade & Commerce, Transport, Storage & Common & Workers Other services	132288
Marginal Workers	128767
HHI Workers	8675
Non- Workers	431729

Of the total population, 333622 (43.59%) are total workers in the district as against state's (38.14%) and 431729(56.41%) non- workers and out of those workers, 204855(61.40%) main workers and 128767 (38.60%) marginal workers. Among the main workers The cultivators are 148218(44.43 %), agriculture labourers are 44441(13.32%), 132288 (39.65%)are workers: in Livestock, Forestry, Mining & Quarrying, MAF, PRO, Construction, Trade & Commerce, Transport, Storage, Common Workers &Other services and 8675 (2.60%)are HHI workers.

## **1.10 Resource Profile**

### **1.10.1 Soils**

The district of Rewari is characterized with the soils, which belong to two moisture regimes, i.e., Ustic (6.7%) and Aridic (1.4%). Dominant soils of Ustic zone are deep, excessively drained, sandy and alkaline are classified as Typic Ustipsamments and associated soils as Typic Ustochrepts. Soils of Aridic zone are sandy and alkaline and classified as Typic Torripsamments and associated soils and Typic Camborthids.

### **1.10.2 Agriculture**

There are two main cropping seasons, namely Kharif and RabiWheat and Mustard are the main rabi crops. Bajra and Gwar are the main kharif crops. Barley and gram are also grown during Rabi and cotton is grown during kharif. . Due to lack of rainfall, poor irrigation facilities, poor ground water quality coupled with desert terrain with sand dunes, results in relatively less cultivation during kharif season.

### **1.10.3 Hydrology/Hydro morphology**

District Rewari forms the part of alluvial plains, alluvial plains with stable sand dunes, , flood plains , residual hills and pediment zone, where the ground water prospectus are good to very good, good (quality poor),very good, poor and moderate respectively.

### **1.10.4 Ground Water**

Rewari is divided into five zones so far as quality of ground water is concerned, i.e., Fresh Ground water, Marginal ground water, shallow fresh deep/marginal, Shallow marginal / deep fresh, and shallow marginal /deep saline. Fresh water zones are found in the southern eastern parts of district Rit is due to the presence of Aravali hills, which acts as ground water recharging zones and absence of canal irrigation has rendered the ground water quality as fresh. Major zones of marginal ground water are found in majority areas of Rewari district. The shallow marginal – deep fresh zones

are found associated with fresh water. Shallow saline and Deep/marginal zones are found at few places in the northern –western fringes of the district. Rewari is among the districts where the ground water exploitation is highest, which forms a broad zone of ground water decline. Construction of embankments by the Rajasthan government in the Aravali hills has further aggravated the situation in the district. To decrease the stress on deteriorating ground water reservoirs and use of less utilized reservoirs, better ground water management with conjunctive use of surface and ground water may be taken to supplement of irrigation and domestic supplies. The status of under ground water aquifers is given in table below.

Sr. No	Name of the block	Net Recharge in (mcm)	Net Draft in (mcm)	Ground water balance in (mcm)	Percentage Development	Category
1.	Bawal	50.10	42.75	7.35	92.37	Dark
2.	Jatusana	44.83	52.61	-7.77	127.03	Dark
3.	Khol	45.79	55.32	-9.53	130.79	Dark
4.	Nahar	56.76	53.13	3.63	101.33	Dark
5.	Rewari	40.50	47.19	-6.70	126.16	Dark
	<b>Total</b>	<b>237.98</b>	<b>250.99</b>	<b>-13.01</b>	<b>114.18</b>	<b>Dark</b>

## 1.11 Drainage and Canals

The district is covered under inland drainage basin. The Aravali hill ranges occupying the southern margins of Haryana bring a number of small rainy streams from Rajasthan into this district. Among these streams Sahibi and Krishnavati are the major ones. There is general absence of canals in the district. The topography of the district is such that cannot be brought under gravity canal commands. To overcome this, difficulty, a lift canal system has been developed. Rewari district falls in the Sahibi Watershed. Sahibi, a seasonal river passes through the district. It enters into the district from near village Pavati in the south and then re-enters near Bhatsana and crosses over to Gurgaon District from near village Meerpur. The seasonal river Krishnavati enters the district from Dhani Thethrabad and spread over villages Dahina-Zainabad. One of the seasonal drain enters the district from villages Dhani Ahir of villages Majra and finds its way towards villages Mundi-Nangal passing through villages Pali, Gothra, Mamria Thethar, Mamria Ahir, Mamria Assampur.

### 1.11.1 Irrigation.

Block	TGA	NCA	GCA	NIA	GIA	Source of Irrigation (%)			
						Canal	Deep Well	T/BW	Tank

Bawal	31229	24346	26872	16907	21896	-	54.13	54.13	68.00
Jatusana	31579	25830	42610	26205	39100	2.05	80.93	80.93	-
Khol	28927	23238	28549	17795	21732	1.41	60.40	60.40	-
Nahar	27013	20114	33372	16672	22402	3.10	58.61	58.61	-
Rewari	31930	27088	35848	19695	24850	-	61.68	61.68	-
Total	150678	120616	167251	97274	129980	6.56	63.15%	315.75	68.00

### 1.12 Flora and fauna (Ecology)

Haryana state exhibits diversity in landuse- landcover owing to variations in the geomorphology, soils, climate, and ground water quality and irrigation facilities. Subtropical thorny forests are found in Aravali hills of district Rewari. The forests confer manifold ecological benefits to the economy. They have great bearing on ground water occurrence, soil erosion, floods and environment. They are a source of raw materials and shelter for fauna. The Forests in Haryana are classified under RF, PF, UCF, Closed U/S 38 of IFA and Areas closed U/S 4&5 of LPA. Majority forest in the state belongs to Subtropical dry deciduous category, whereas as subtropical thorny forests are found only in the Aravali Hills in the southern parts of the state. In Haryana state the tree cover is more in non-forest areas than in the natural forest areas. These non-forest areas include farms, village woodlots, and plantation along roads, canals, railway lines, water bodies and others. In the development process forests have denuded due to increasing population, urbanization, and industrialization without much replenishment despite so many schemes under implementation. On account of increasing biotic pressure on the forests, there has been ecological degradation. In district Rewari, the total forest area is 4051.32 ha.(2001) which is (2.61%) of the State forest area and 2.69% of the total geographical area of the district. Out of the total forest cover, reserved forest is 514.04 hect., 3537.14 hect is protected forest (comprising 1678.46 hect on road sides, 269.9 hect rail sides, 1471.57 canal embankments, and 115.51 hect on the bandhs. There are no Forests classified U/S 38 of IFA 1927 and U/S 4&5 of LPA 1900. There is one wild life sanctuary in the District at Nahar spread over an area of 522.25 hect, which is home of (Black Buck, Blue Bulls, Black and Brown Partridges).

### 1.13 Minerals

Excellent quality slate is found in District Rewari. Practically, inexhaustible deposits of quartzite are found in the Aravali ranges of the district. Huge deposits of good quality slate occurring in shades of green, black, and brown exists in the district .

### 1.14 Natural Hazardous

The district is vulnerable to draughts. Draughts results from deficient rainfall (less than 75% of the normal rainfall) causing acute scarcity of moisture in the soil. The deficiency of moisture leads to loss of soil productivity, deprivation of vegetation and initiation of desertification. Satellite images clearly exhibit those areas of district Rewari are affected by sand spread. Formation of sand dunes and sand spread cause acute moisture stress on agriculture lands producing draught like situation in these areas every year.

### **1.15 Live Stock Resource**

The Department of Animal Husbandry caters to the treatment, vaccination, deworming, AI, Murrah Buffalo milk recording, sheep breeding, poultry, piggery, self –employment for youth and other extension services. As per 17<sup>th</sup> cattle census, held in 2003, the cattle population in the district is 278583 and out of that number of milch is 76455(27.44%). Among the milch animals the number of buffalos is 70039 and cows are 6416.

### **1.16 Industries**

Rewari district has made tremendous progress on the industrial front in the last few years. This has been possible because of its being in proximity to Delhi, national capital and its being ideally on the National Highway No.8. There are three industrial areas in the district namely, Dharuhera complex, Rewari complex and Bawal growth center. A large number of high tech and high value projects industrial projects have come up in the district. There are 46 large and medium scale industries in the district, which employ about 1600 persons. There are about 2342 small scale and rural industries. The prominent among them are M/S Hero Honda Motors Ltd., M/S Sony India Ltd., M/S OCCI Ltd., M/S Asahi India Safety glass Ltd., M/S Beckon and Dickinson Ltd., M/S Metso Mineral Ltd., M/S Anant raj Clay Products situated in Bawal area and M/S Aggarwal Metal Works Ltd., M/S gupta sheet Metl and M/S Everst Metal works situated in and around Rewari town.

### **1.17 Cooperation**

The Rewari Central Coop.Bank Ltd. Rewari was established in 1922 as ‘ The Brayne Central Cooperative Bank Ltd; Rewari’ with a view to free the farmers from the clutches of moneylenders. Presently the Bank’s area of operation is Rewari District. It is working with a network of 15 branches, two extension counters through 87 PACS located in each Patwar circle. The Deposits of the Bank up to 31-3-2005 were 104 crore & advances were above 140 crore. The present status of the Bank up to 27-1-2006 is given as per annexure attached. There are three Primary Agriculture and Rural development Banks and 230 functional milk cooperative societies. The primary aim of the bank is to advance hassle free agriculture credit to the farmers. In the non-farm sector, the bank implements a large number of schemes like, composite loan scheme for taking up

manufacturing projects up to 10 lacs ,loans up to 5.00 lacs retail shops,Cash Credit limits to traders up to 10.00 lacs at reasonable rates,Loan against NSC, KVP, & Fixed deposits, Loan under SRTO up to 20.00 lacs for purchase of commercial & loading vehicle,Consumer durable loan to Govt. Employees,Rural Housing for Rural employees up to 15.00 lacs ,Agro Based units up to SSF limits,Revolving cash credit limits up to 3.00 lacs for farmers,Education Loans up to 1.00 lacs,Loan for service sector up to 20.00 lacs,Loan for SHG (BPL) & Non BPL groups andf loans Loan for purchase of Agriculture land.

#### **1.17.1 Dairy Cooperatives**

The success of dairy activities depends on the marketing facilities. In lack of marketing facilities, the milk is sold at throughway prices to the milk vendors. The Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation has set up a Milk Chilling Plant at Jatusana. As per cattle census-2003, the cattle population in the district is 278583 and out of that number of milch is 76455(27.44%). Among the milch animals the number of buffalos is 70039 and cows are 6416. There is one Milk Chilling Plant at Jatusana with a capacity of 50000liters of milk and 275milk cooperatives in district connected to -12routes. The number of milk pourers in the district is 6700 present and the milk collection. It is proposed to enhance the capacity of the Milk Chilling Plant, adding processing and packaging facilities at the MCP.It will cost Rs. 250 lacs in the next five years.

#### **1.18 Health**

Health is another important indicator of development. Health of the people depends on the hygienic practices and health care facilities existing in the area. It not only depends on the facilities but also on the number of staff available. There is one General Hospital at the district level, 9 CHCs, PHCs, 105 Sub-Centres, Delivery Huts, 5 ESI dispensaries, one Railway Hospital and 42 private nursing homes. The Bed Occupancy rate in the General Hospital is 60%. The facilities of specialists like, General Surgeon, Eye Surgeon, ENT Surgeon and Orthopedics Surgeon are available. The facilities of X-Ray, Ultrasound, ECG, VCTC, Major Operations, Nursery for New Born, Eye Operating Microscope, Laboratory – (Malaria, RNTCP, Routine Investigations), Blood Bank and Genset & Inverter backup are available fro the patients.

#### **1.19 Public Health**

Needless to explain the importance of providing safe drinking water to the population. Water born diseases like cholera, typhoid, and dysentery are very common in areas, which are not served with protected water. Gravity of problem has been fully realized and it has been proposed to cover all the above villages by the rural water supply scheme under the Minimum Needs Programme. Though the Drinking Water Supply and sanitation are the state subjects and included in the 11<sup>th</sup>

schedule of the constitution among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the states, yet as a part of its policy, the Central government is liberally financing the Drinking Water Supply Projects in the country under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Substantial investment of about Rs. 50,000 crore has been made in the rural water supply sector alone by the central and state Governments since 1<sup>st</sup> Five year plan in approximately 37 lakh hand pumps and 1.45 lakhs piped water supply schemes., crediting the country with one of the largest rural drinking water supply networks in the world. Significant achievements have been made in terms of providing access to potable drinking water with 95.34% rural habitations fully covered and 4.28% partially covered. But still the people in rural areas are suffering from chronic scarcity of drinking water. It is important for healthy and diseases free life. The under ground water in major part of the district is brackish and not fit for drinking. Even then, besides the canal based group water supplies, the deep wells are the major source of drinking water supplies. All the villages have piped water supply in the district. Out of 398, 218 (54.77%) villages have canal based water supply schemes, and 180 (42.23%) have tube well based water supply. There is total number of water supply 190 tubewells in the district. Despite the coverage of 100% villages through canal based and tube wells supplies the per capita availability of safe drinking water is not comfortable in 138 (34.16%) of the villages. The per capita per day availability is less than 39 LPCD. It is not a matter of solace. The following number of 59 Water supply projects (11 canal based), 28 tubewell based and (20 boosting stations) with an outlay of Rs. 1835.90 lacs are under implementation in the district.

## 1.20 Infrastructure

The ditrict has vast network of mettaled roads in the district The total length of roads is 858.29. All the 398 villages are connected with pucca roads. And 210. 03 Kms roads are under construction and improvement.

No. of Post Offices	154
No. of Railway stations	19
No.of Police stations	16
Total length of Metallic road	858.29
Total No. of fleet	146
No.of Village connected with pucca roads	398

No. of Employment Exchanges	1
1) No. of un-employed persons as per live register	22956

### 1.21 Revenue

There are two sub-divisions, 3 Tehsils, one sub-tehsil. Revenue records of the whole district have been computersied and are available on line. The nakals/jamabandis are provided on demand. All Kinds of work related to transfer of land is being done at tehsil level through computer to avoid any difficulty to the public and to bring about tranparency. There are 102 Patwar circles in the district. 33 Patwar Khanas have building and 5 are under contruction .24 more buildings are required. A sum of Rs. 47.18 lacs are required to complete these Patwar Bhawans.

### 1.22 Decentralisation of governance /Panchayati Raj Institutions

The Haryana Panchayati raj Act was passed in 1994. The Election to the PRIs wee held in December 1994, March 2000, and April 2006.

Level	Total members	No of SCs	No of Women
Zila Parishad			
Panchayat Samitis			
Gram Panchayats			
a) Sarpanch			
b) Panches			
Total			

### 1.23 The District has (5) Five Development Blocks. The brief description is given as under: -

- 1) **Bawal:** The block is approximately 15 kilometers from the district headquarters. Its Headquarter is located in the town itself. It is Tehsil headquarter as well as a Nodal Centre of activities. The town has achieved expertise in manufacturing of Wire-nails. Some new industries namely Carpet making and Spinning are coming up in this block. Govt. has selected this area as growth centre for industries. An "UDYOG KUNJ" is also being developed here at Suthani village by HSIDC. Growth centre for industries is also being developed by HSIDC in this a block. Mustard is the main agricultural product. The Haryana Agriculture University has also established its Regional Research Station on Dry Land Farming at Bawal. It comprises of 101 numbers of villages. Rearing of milch animals is the main allied traditional activity in the rural area and a major source of income.
- 2) **Jatusana:** The block headquarter is situated approximately 25 kilometers from Rewari. There is a Milk Chilling Centre being run by HDDF Haryana and also a Barley Malt Plant being run by

HAFED. There is a one Govt. College located in village Kanwali. It comprises 74 numbers of villages. Rearing of milch animals is the main allied traditional activity in the rural area and a major source of income.

- 3) **Khol:** The Headquarter of Khol block is located at Rewari. The block is spread over hilly tracks of Arawali ranges and one of the famous Slates making industry is located at Kund in this block. A large number of people are getting self-employment and wage-employment in stone carving and slate making activities. The block comprises of 62 villages. One V.T.E.I. is situated at Manethi. Rearing of milch
- 4) **Nahar:** The block was transferred from erstwhile Rohtak district. Tehsil Headquarter is located at Kosli. There is Government Degree College at Nahar and one Women College at Kosli being run by D.A.V. Managing Committee. It comprises 51 numbers of villages. This block falls in newly created Sub-Division, Kosli. Rearing of milch animals is the main allied traditional activity in the rural area and a major source of income.
- 5) **Rewari:** Block Headquarter is located in Rewari town. It has good network of Educational institutions and also have a Regional centre of studies. The town is famous for its Metal and Brass work industries and for Tilla-Juties. Dharuhera has been developed as a big industrial estate, falls in this block. It has one I.T.I. for boys & girls each. Krishi Vigyan Kendra is also situated in Rampura (Rewari). Rearing of milch animals is the main allied traditional activity in the rural area and a major source of income. There are 120 numbers of villages in this block.



## 2.

### Departmental Activities

#### 2.1 Agriculture

Nearly 86 % area of the geographical area is cultivable, out of which 93% is cultivated. The extent of current fallow (13946 hectares) is very high. Major crops grown in Rabi seasons are Mustard, Wheat, and Barley and in Kharif Bajra, Guar and Jowar are grown. However a large area remains unsown during Kharif seasons due to less availability of water. The climate is semi-arid to arid in the district with annual average rainfall of 450 mm. May & June are the hottest months of the year and the mean maximum temperature is about 45 C in the month of May. From April onwards, hot winds blow and weather remains very dry. January is coldest month. The monsoon season extends from late June to September, when 70 % of total rainfall is received. The remaining rainfall is received during the months of December to February.

#### Land use statistics

Sr.No.	Particulars	No.
1.	Geographical Area	150678
2.	Area Under Forests	1906
3.	Barren & Uncultivable Land	4068
4.	Agriculture Waste Land	1096
5.	Current Fallow	13946
6.	Total Cultivable Area	129103
7.	Cultivated Area	120616
8.	Net Area Sown	115157
9.	Net Irrigated Area	112045
10.	Canal Irrigated Area	1327
11.	Tube Well Irrigated Area	110718
12.	Cropping Intensity (2004-05)	148%

### Other agriculture statistics

There are two certified seeds sales Centers one each at Rewari and Kosli to supply the quality seeds of high yielding varieties to the farmers at reasonable prices. Besides, there is one Agro service Centre, and one Hafed Railhead Agency. 87 mini banks are functional involved in the district under the aegis of the RCCB to supply the cheap and timely credit facilities to the farmers. Regional Research center of CCHAU Hissar is set up in the district, which is involved in dry land farming research. There are two KVK for providing extension services to the farmers of the district.

Sr.No.	Particulars	No.
1.	Regional Research Center of CCSHAU Hisar	1
2.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	2 Bawal, Rampura
3.	HSDC Sale Center	2 Rewari, Kosli
4.	Agro Service Center	1
5.	Hafed Railhead Agency	1
6.	<b>Tractors</b>	6914
(a)	Upto 20 H.P.	0880
(b)	21-35 H.P.	4238
(c)	Above 35 H.P.	1796
7.	<b>Tube-wells</b>	24649
(a)	Electric	20336
(b)	Diesel	04313
8.	<b>Pump Sets</b>	2969
(a)	Electric	0739
(b)	Diesel	2230
9.	Sprinkler Sets	11194

### Area, Average Yield And Production Of Different Crops

There are two main cropping seasons, namely Kharif and Rabi. Wheat and Mustard are the main rabi crops. Bajra and Gwar are the main kharif crops. Barley and gram are also grown during Rabi and cotton is grown during kharif. . Due to lack of rainfall, poor irrigation facilities, poor ground water quality coupled with desert terrain with sand dunes, results in relatively less cultivation during kharif season.

Unit:- Area -000 hact.  
 Av. Yield -Kg/Hect  
 Production -000 tones/bales  
 (1 bale = 170 kg)

Year	Cotton	Paddy	Bajra	Jowar	Wheat	Mustard	Barley	Gram
2000-01(Area)	2	1	54	4	55	57	3	1
AverageYield	410	2559	1069	-	4000	1500	3880	275
Production	5	3	58	-	220	85	4	1
2001-02(Area)	2	1	59	4	51	67	1	1
AverageYield	280	2652	1548	-	4127	1688	3109	1129
Production)	3	3	91	-	210	113	3	1
2002-03 (Area)	2	-	38	1.5	46	66	2	3
AverageYield	257	-	689	-	4100	1225	3115	758
Production	3	-	26	-	190	80	6	0.2
2003-04(Area)	4	-	60	2	49	65	1	1.4
AverageYield	520	-	1500	-	4100	1650	3400	650
Production)	12	-	90	-	201	107	3	0.9
2004-05 (Area)	8	-	50	1.5	45	72	1	-
Average Yield	568	-	1569	-	4129	1408	2721	-
Production	27	-	78	-	186	101	3	-

## 1. Kharif

**Cotton:** After remaining constant at 2000 hectares for three years, the area under cotton cultivation has increased to 4000 hectares (2003-04) and 8000 hectares (2004-05) and so the productivity.

**Paddy:** Paddy cultivation has almost stopped after 2001-02 in the district.

**Bajra:** The area under Bajra cultivation keeps on fluctuating year after year. The cultivation depends on rains. The area, productivity and production of Bajra depends on the timings and the amount of rainfall during the crop duration.

**Jowar:** Jowar is a fodder crop. It is not grown for grains purpose. The area under jowar cultivation has also declined over the years.

## 2. Rabi

**Wheat:** It is the main food crop grown during the winters. But due to declining water table, the area under the wheat cultivation is decreasing years after years. It has come down from 55000 hectares (2001-02) to 45000 hectares (2004-05). Though the production has declined with the decrease in the area, the productivity has increased. It has happened with the better management practices.

**Mustard:** The area under cultivation of mustard has increased from 57000 hectares (2001-02) to 72000 hectares (2004-05). This is probably to compensate the area declined under wheat cultivation. Moreover, the declining water table; the farmer of the area has shifted towards mustard cultivation because mustard is a rainfed crop and can grow with less irrigation. It is also cost effective to grow mustard. It fetches more income in comparison to other crops.

**Barley:** Barley, which used to be the main Rabi crop, has receded to the backgrounds with the advancement of the culture. No more, barley is part of the diet of the area. The area under cultivation is 1000 hectares.

**Gram:** Gram is an extinct species. It has been probably with the increasing use of water for irrigation and application of chemical fertilizers to the soils. There was no area under gram during the year 2004-05.

### Chemical fertilizers

**The use of chemical fertilizers** in the district for the last nine years is shown in the below:-

Unit: - ( Nutrients in M. Tons)

Year	N	P	K	Total
1997-98	14027.69	7146.55	68.56	21242.80
1998-99	12667.63	6516.74	28.25	19212.62
1999-2000	13087.24	7123.97	169.30	20380.51
2000-01	11623.24	7798.20	137.20	19558.64
2001-02	8849.91	5995.90	75.80	14921.61
2002-03	11071	6267.55	88.05	17426.60
2003-04	13181.64	8527.48	272.72	21981.84
2004-05	15871.12	8509.25	444.58	24824.95
2005-06	16879.87	10723.25	554.43	28157.55 (upto 28-02-06)

The use of chemical fertilizers (NPK) has increased during the last five years after a sharp decline during the year 2001-02. The fertilizer consumption depends upon the rainfall as the major area is under rainfed crops.

It would be the efforts of the department to bring the current fallow under cultivation with crops like Castor and Jatropha. Most of the irrigation is done with ground water and the judicious use of ground water will be emphasized. There had been deficiency in rainfall during the year 2002. The rainfall received during the year 2005 has been above normal. The condition of Rabi crops is satisfactory.

The soils of the district are light in texture i.e. sandy and sandy loam. Soils of district are poor in organic carbon content with poor soil structure resulting poor fertility and low water holding capacity. The average nutrient status of Rewari district seems to be low in Nitrogen and Phosphorus with medium in Potash.

The sub-soil water of Rewari district is brackish in about 80% of the area. Sweet water is available in patches in Rewari, Khol, Bawal, and Jatusana and Nahar block. In the areas where sweet water is available, shallow tube wells are installed; but in the brackish water zone crops are mostly taken under rainfed conditions.

Majority of the area falls in water table ranging from 10 to 20 meters. The extent of area under water table from 30 to 40 meters is small.

#### **Schemes for the assistance of farmers:**

**1. National Project on Biogas Development:** Under non conventional energy sources development and national Biogas and Manure Management program for installation of Biogas in the district an assistance of Rs. 3500/- given for the installation of biogas plant.

#### **2. Macro Management Mode (MMM):**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Procedure/method of implementation</b>	<b>Assistance for farmers</b>
(i) Field D. Plots under Agri. Ext. services	Production technology	1000/- for one acre.
(ii) Farmers training	-do-	5000/- for 50 farmers.
(iii) Promotion of vermi compost	Establishment of ICVU and utilization of vermi compost without agri chemicals.	1200/- per unit of 3'×10'×15'
(iv) Bio village	Demonstration on use of Bio ferti. & green manuring.	Inputs like Az.bactor & PSB and Dhaincha seed free of cost.
(v) Subsidy on certified seed	Subsidy on certified seed of wheat and barley is given.	@ Rs. 200/- per qtl

### 3. ICDP (Cotton):

(i) Distribution of certified seed	Subsidy is given directly to HSDC / other institutional agencies.	@ Rs. 200/- per qtl
(ii) Demonstration	-	-
(iii) Training	Training of Ext. workers is given under Prod. & Technology.	According to norms fixed by deptt. time to time.
(iv) Sprinkler sets	Sprinkler sets are provided on subsidy to SC & Gen. farmer.	SC/ST Rs. 15000/-/ Sp. set Gen. Rs. 10000/-/Sp. set
<b>Plant Protection</b>		
(i) Surveillance of pest & diseases	For surveillance and monitoring of pest/ disease scouting engagement	Rs. 500/- per month wages.
(ii) Distribution of pheromone traps	Pheromone traps are distributed for pest control.	50% cost limited to Rs. 300/- per hect.
(iii) Supply of Bio agents	Supply of Bio-agents	50% cost limited to Rs. 900/- per hect.
(iv) PP Equipment	Spray pumps are distributed on subsidy	50% cost limited to Rs. 800/- per sprayer.
(v) Light Traps	Light traps distribution on subsidy for pest control	50% cost limited to Rs. 300/- per hect.

### 4. ISOPOM (Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize):

Component	Procedure/method of implementation	Assistance for farmers
(i) Distribution of certified seeds of pulses	Certified seeds of pulses like moong, moth, arhar, gram etc is supplied on subsidy	@ Rs. 800/- per qtls.
(ii) Block d. Plots	Block d. Plots of one hect. size on pulses and oilseed crops are laidout at the farmers fields.	@ 50% subsidy limited to Rs. 4000 per ha.- Groundnut Rs. 3000 per ha.-Soyabean Rs. 1500 per ha. Til, Castor Rs. 1000 per ha. Intercropping Rs. 2000 per ha. Mustard Rs. 2500 per ha - Gram
(iii) Minikit trials	Minikits of Pulses and Oilseeds are supplied to farmers for the trial on yield performance of new varieties & residue to pest & diseases.	Free of cost.
(iv) IPM D. Plots	D. Plots are laid out under IPM and Bio pesticides are supplied on subsidy to reduce use of Agro. Chemicals. Also FF schools are runned to train farmers	@ 50 % limited to norms fixed by State Govt. time to time.

## 5. Water saving devices:

(i) Sprinkler set	Installation of sp. sets to SC/ST and general farmer's fields.	@ Rs. 15000/- per set to SC/ST and Rs. 10000/- per set to Gen. farmer.
(ii) Supply of Bio-fertilizer	Bio-fertilizer like Azatobactor, Rhizobium culture and PSB are supplied for judicious use of chemical fertilizer	@ 50% cost of Bio-fertilizer.
(iii) Supply of gypsum	Gypsum is supplied @75% subsidy to enhance the oil contents in oilseeds	@ 75% limited to Rs. 900/- per MT as subsidy.

Several schemes are also being run through the other sections of Agri. Deptt. in district Rewari viz

### Soil Testing:

Component	Procedure/method of implementation	Assistance for farmers
Soil and water sample testing	500 soil samples per field functionaries are tested per annum and all other samples of soil & water collected and supplied by farmers directly and under special campaign are analyzed	Free of cost.

### Plant Protection Section:

Component	Procedure/method of implementation	Assistance for farmers
(i) Pest surveillance	A regular monitoring of insect/pests and diseases is made and reporting to D.A. Haryana.	Weekly program free of cost.
(ii) Repair of PP Equipment	PP equipment like sprayers and dusters are repaired by the mechanics of the deptt.	Free of cost except charges of spare parts.

### Engineering Section:

Component	Procedure/method of implementation	Assistance for farmers
(i) Supply of Agriculture Implements	Implements like zero tillage machine, Rotovator are supplied on subsidy	@ 50% upto the limit fixed by the Deptt. time to time.
(ii) Installation & development of T/wells	Shallow and deep tube wells on subsidized rates are installed and developed.	

The extent of current fallow (13946 hectares) is very high and it would be the efforts of the department to bring the current fallow under cultivation with crops like Castor and Jatropha. Most of the irrigation is done with ground water and the judicious use of ground water is emphasized.

## 2.2 Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department

Sole aim of the Department is Treatment, Vaccination, Deworming, Artificial Insemination, Murrah Buffalo milk recording, Sheep breeding, Poultry, Piggy, Special employment for un-employed youth and other extention activites. This entire work is done by a network of qualified Veterinarians, Para veterinary staff and officials in the district headed by Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Rewari .The departmental activities at district / sub division level are as under

Sl.No	Activity
1	Vaccination, Dewarming, Veterinary health care camps, A.I.
2	Holding of Infertility Management Camps
3	Integrated Murrah Development Project
4	Organising Integrated Calf Rallies, Women Awareness Camps
5	Establishment of Dairy Units
6	Collection of feed samples, Milk samples and Feed Registration
7	Under ASCAD, FMD-CP Mass vaccination

Animal Husbandry Department provides Free services like ,Germ plasm of top quality male,Prophylactic Vaccination against all diseases,Health care,Diseases diagnostic facilities,Ambulatory services,Mass deworming programme,Treatment for genital ailment of top quality animals,Supply of certified seeds/Minikits,Training in cattle and buffalo management,Training in poultry Husbandry.As per 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census conducted by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying the total livestock population in 399 villages of distt is as under

Sr.No.	Block	Live Stock Population		Adult Milch Cattle	
		Bovines(Nos.)	Small ruminants(Nos.)	Cows (Nos.)	Buffalos (Nos.)
1.	Bawal	53685	7836	1468	19344
2.	Jatusana	45232	8371	1304	14779
3.	Khol	39622	10977	916	12160
4.	Nahar	25015	23657	705	7517
5.	Rewari	55912	8276	2023	16239
	Total	219466	59117	6416	70039



### Staff Position

S.No	Name of Post	Sanctioned Post	Filled Post	Vacant Post
1	Deputy Director	1	-	1
2	Sub Divisional Officer	2	2	-
3	Veterinary Surgeons	22	21	1
4	Block Level Ext. Officer	1	1	-
5	Veterinary Livestock Dev. Asstt.	98	83	15
6	Dy. Suptt.	1	1	-
7	Assistant	5	4	1
8	Clerk	6	6	-
9	Steno-typist	1	1	-
10	Jr. Steno	1	1	-
11	Peon	5	4	1
12	Driver	1	1	-
13	Progressive Asstt.	-	1	-
14	Bull Attendant/Water Carrier	86	59	27
15	Sweeper	56	24	32

### Veterinary Institutions

Sr. no.	Particulars	No.
1.	Civil Vety. Hospital	6
2.	Regional Artificial Insemination Centre	4
3.	Hospital cum Breeding Centre	12
4.	Civil Vety. Dispensaries	34
5.	Stockman Centre	30
6.	Sheep Wool Extension Centre	2
7.	Poultry Farm Centre	1
8.	Piggery Farm	-NIL-
9.	Gau Sadan	-NIL-

There are 6 Vety. Hospitals, 4 AICs and 12 HCBCs in the district, besides 34 CVDs , 30 SMCs , 1 Sheep Wool Extension Centre, and 1 poultry farm center.

## Artificial Insemination

The breedable cattle and breedable buffalo of the district comes to 9820 and 98935 respectively. Department policy is to cover 55% and 42% of this through Artificial Insemination. Frozen semen from bulls is supplied to all Veterinary institutions for A.I. purpose twice a month along with LN<sup>2</sup> gas from semen bank officer Narnaul in focal route of district.. Artificial insemination in the hospital is charged @ Rs 18/- and Rs 68/- at the doorstep of farmer. The district is free from all livestock diseases because the animals have been vaccinated against different diseases time to time

## Different Schemes Implemented by Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department District Rewari

### Livestock Insurance policy:

According to The livestock insurance policy the farmers/ breeder owning animals of different categories mention below and willing to get their animals insured and who are ready to pay 50 % amount of Insurance premium will produce a health certificate of their animals issued by the concerned Veterinary Surgeon

The semen bank officer of the concerned area will get their animal insured with the subsidiary of General Insurance Company and provide a copy each of the same to the owner as well as to the concerned Veterinary Surgeon

Type of Animals	Milk Yield per Day	Value/Sum Insured (Rupees)
Buffalo	10 Ltr and above	Rs. 15000/- or above as evaluated by the local Veterinary Surgeon issuing fitness certificate
Crossbred Cow	10 Ltr and above	Rs. 12000/- or above as evaluated by the local Veterinary Surgeon issuing fitness certificate
Indigenous Cow	10 Ltr and above	Rs. 10000/- or above as evaluated by the local Veterinary Surgeon issuing fitness certificate
Pair of Bullocks	1.Young pair up to age of 4 to5 years 2.Adult pair up to age of 10 years	Rs. 10000/- or above as evaluated by the local Veterinary Surgeon issuing fitness certificate Rs. 8000/- or above as evaluated by the local Veterinary Surgeon issuing fitness certificate

## **Scheme of holding of Calf Rallies linked with Veterinary health care camps and Extension**

**education:**The objective of the scheme is to :

1. To promote Artificial Insemination through qualitative genetic improvement
2. To preserve and improve the quality germ plasm.
3. To provide necessary health and other inputs to maximize genetic gains.
4. To equip the breeders with latest know how for maximizing per head productivity.
5. To increase milk production to maximize economic returns of the farmers.

The calves born out of Artificial Insemination as a result of designation mating verified by local veterinary Surgeons are allowed to participate in a calf rally at each block head quarter. Kishan Goshthis and veterinary health care camp along with calf rallies provide a better platform for exchange of information amongst farmers and faster adoption of modern technologies for enhanced productivity on a sustainable basis.

### **Incentive to calf owners:**

1. Murrah (Male and Female calves) in categories 1 to 5 months and 5 to 9 months @ Rs. 1000/-, 800/-, 700/- and 300/- as 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and Consolation (10) prize winning calves.
2. Hariana (Male and Female calves) up to 9 months @ Rs. 1000/-, 800/-, 700/- and 300/- as 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and Consolation (3) prize winning calves.
3. Sahiwal(Female calves ) up to 9 months @ Rs. 1000/-,800/-,700/- and 300/- as 1<sup>st</sup> ,2<sup>nd</sup> ,3<sup>rd</sup> and Consolation (2) prize winning calves.
4. Cross bred (Female calves) up to 9 months @ Rs. 1000/-, 800/-, 700/- and 300/- as 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and Consolation (2) prize winning calves.
5. Hariana (Male and Female calves) in categories 1 to 5 months and 5 to 9 months @ Rs. 1000/-, 800/-, 700/- and 300/- as 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and Consolation (3) prize winning calves.
6. Hariana (Male and Female calves) in categories 1 to 5 months and 5 to 9 months @ Rs. 1000/-, 800/-, 700/- and 300/- as 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and Consolation (3) prize winning calves.

### **Women awareness Camps:**

Thirty women are given training for two days at block level regarding animal husbandry importance, to adopt as self employment , to identify different breed of cow and buffalo and breeding polices of state ,balanced feed fodder use of Artificial Insemination , different vaccination programmes and other schemes of department , loan facilities etc. They are given Rs 100/- each as incentive money along with refreshment. Four such women awareness camps have been organized this year.

### **Schemes for special employment:**

“Mini Dairy Scheme” Objectives:

1. To provide self-employments to unemployed rural /urban youth, scheduled castes youths, ex-serviceman and widows.
2. To raise the socio-economic standard of the weaker section of the society.
3. To increase the production of milk fulfilling the requirements of the consumers in general and milk plants of the state in particulars.
4. To meet the requirements of quality dairy products and balanced diet for all section of society
5. To gradually replace the poor quality animals with good quality milch animals.

The mini dairy unit of 3 milch animals / 5 milch animals/10 milch animals /20 milch animals are established for which each beneficiary get an advanced of rupees 21000/- for each animal from the financial institution. The department provides rupees 3000/- as margin money for shed renovation to dairy units of 3 milch animal categories. Rupees 1500/- is given as incentive for each animal purchased subject to maximum of Rs 10000/- to all beneficiaries of 3 milch animals, 5 milch animals, 10 milch animals dairy animals. For 20 milch animals grant @ Rs 1000/- per milch animal up to 5 milch animals only as incentive up to maximum limit of Rs 5000/- to be deposited in the bank account of concerned beneficiary against the interest on the loan obtained by the beneficiary, sponsored by the department. Each animal purchased under the scheme will be insured against mortality and permanent disability. Half insurance premium @ 2.25% of the cost of animal will be born by the department in the shape of insurance subsidy for first year only. Afterwards, the beneficiary for his/her assets will pay the insurance premium. Any youth / widow desirous of establishing mini dairy units is to obtain 11 days dairy training organized at sub divisional level from 4 to 14<sup>th</sup> of every month.

### **Integrated Murrah Development Programme**

Murrah Buffaloes are identified through performance recording carried out at a public place with wide publicity. Insurance of such identified animals is done on a subsidized rate of premium (2.25%) and 50% of the cost is borne by the government. The incentive money paid at the existing rate i.e Rs 1000/- for animals yielding 12 to 15 ltr of milk / day, Rs 5000/- for animals yielding 15 to 18 ltr of milk / day and Rs 6000/- for animals yielding more than 18 ltr of milk / day.

Male calves, true to the breed, of recorded animals are to be purchased for future rearing for supplying to various Gram Panchayats /sperm stations / sale to other states etc. These calves are purchased at a minimum price of Rs 5000/- per such calf of about 15 months of age.

### **Organization of Fertility Management Camps:**

These camps at veterinary institution level include training of farmers minimum 50 in number per camp and 50% of them women undergoing training in addition to fertility management camp . 20 such camps are to be organized in district Rewari during the year 2005-06 under NPCBB Scheme.

### **Training of AI Workers (VLDAs) under NPCBB:**

To update the skill and knowledge, the refresher training of existing AI Workers (VLDAs) of 5 days duration in a batch of 20 VLDAs is held at district level once in two years.

### **FMD Vaccination under ASCAD Programme:**

Mass FMD Vaccination is carried out in the district along with wide publicity through materials distributed giving details about foot and mouth disease

### **Registration of Feed Manufacturers and Dealers:**

The feed manufacturers and dealers are to be registered with the department to have a check on them regarding the quality of feed. The registration fees for the manufacturer and dealer is Rs 1000/- and Rs 500/- respectively and the renewal fees for them is Rs 500/- and Rs 250/- respectively. The renewal is done after every three years. Milk samples from milk plants having capacity of processing 10000 litres / day are also

Taken time to time.

### **Repair / renovation of building of veterinary institutions:**

A sum of rupees 16.60 lakh has been year marked for this district during the year 2005-06 for carrying out repair / renovation of building of veterinary institutions

### **Policy for opening / up gradation of institution:**

The Department is committed to serve the livestock owners as per the guidelines of providing a Civil Veterinary Hospital (CVH)/Hospital cum Breeding Centre (HCBC) to cater the needs of at least 3000 livestock units in the command area of 2 Km radius with 5000 Human Population and Civil Veterinary Dispensary (CVD)in the Villages having the minimum human population of 2000 and at least 2000 livestock units in the command area of 2 Km radius. New Civil Veterinary Dispensary as well as conversion / up gradation of Civil Veterinary Dispensary into Civil Veterinary Hospital/Hospital cum Breeding Centre has been proposed to remove the gaps occurred and disturbing balance of distribution to the disadvantage of livestock owners .The new policy is to open a CVD in any of the villages uncovered fulfilling the above norms along with the provision of at least 1 acre land free of cost from the intending Village Gram Panchayat / Livestock owner and temporary shelter to house the CVD as per building plan of the department . Earlier only HCBC

were used to be upgraded institutions from the Veterinary Dispensary which have completed at least 3 years of existence and must have been popular but now new direct Hospital cum Breeding Centre can also be opened provided fulfilling the above described norms of hospitals with at least 1.5 acre land free of cost and building including the open space as per requirement to be provided by the intending Village Gram Panchayat /NGO/Government.

For a registered Gaushala functioning for the last five years and having prescribed number of livestock units and fulfilling others conditions / norms except human population is also eligible for opening of a new institution.

The entire cost of the building shall be borne by the Village Gram Panchayat / NGO/Government. The land building will be property of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department. The panchayat land shall be gifted to the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department by way of mutation by the panchayat concerned.

### 2.3.1 Health

The General Hospital at Rewari caters to the medical needs of the people of the district. Besides, there are 9 Community Health Centres (5 run from the government buildings and 4 from the rented buildings), 5 Primary Health centers (run in the government buildings) 105 Sub-Centres (62 in Government buildings and 43 run from private buildings). 20 delivery Huts have been set for safe delivery. There are 5 ESI dispensaries, 1 Railway Hospital. To add to medical care facilities, there are 42 private Nursing Homes in the district.

Sl.No.	Institutions	No's
1.	District Hospital	1
2.	CHC	9 (5 Govt Build. + 4 Pvt Build.)
3.	PHC	5 (Govt Build.)
4.	Sub/Centres	105 (62 Govt Build. + 43 Pvt Build.)
5.	Delivey Huts	20
6.	ESI Dispensaries	5
7.	Railway Hospital	1
8.	No. of Private Nursing Home	42

Specialist services of General Surgeon, Eye Surgeon, ENT Surgeon and Orthopaedic Surgeon are available in the district hospital. Besides the above, facilities like, X-Ray, Ultrasound, ECG, VCTC, Major Operations, Nursery for New Born, Eye Operating Microscope, Laboratoryfor (Malaria, RNTCP, Routine Investigations), Blood Bank are also available in the general hospital.

### Staff strength

Sl.No.	Post	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	CMO	1	1	0
2.	POs	5	4	1
3.	SMOs	6	4	2
4.	AOs	1	0	1
5.	MOs	55	48	7
6.	Chemical Exam.	1	1	0
7.	Staff Nurses	36	14	22
8.	LT (G/M)	19/10	9/4	10/6
9.	MPHS(M/F)	22/22	5/7	17/15
10.	MPHW(M/F)	115/115	48/114	67/1

### Contractual Staff Under Various Schemes

Sl.No.	Scheme	Post	No.
1.	NRHM : (DH&FWS Rewari)	District Programme Manager	1
		Account Manager	1
		Secretarial Assistant	1
		Account Assistant	5
		Information Assistant	2
2.	SIP	Junior Engineer (Civil)	1
3.	RCH	ANM	50
		Staff Nurses	4
		LT	1
4.	AIDS	VCTC Councilor M/F	1 / 1
		PPTCT Councilor F	1
		LT	3
5.	RNTCP	STS	2
		STLS	2
		LT	1

### Demographic Data

The Child Birth Rate (CBR) is 22/1000, Child Death Rate (CDR) is 8/1000, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 60/1000, Maternity Mortality Rate is (MMR) 300/1,00,000 and TFR 3.2 in the district.

Health Institutions are providing following health services to the public through sub centers, PHC/CHC & District Hospital:-

1. Primary Health Care to the Patients.
2. Anti Natal, Natal, Post Natal Care & New Borne Care.

3. Immunization Services on Wednesday at village level.
4. Nutritional Supplements to Anemic & Pregnant mothers
5. 24 Hrs free delivery services at PHC/CHC/District Hospital level.
6. Emergency Care at PHC level.
7. DOTS facility at sub center level.
8. Awareness Malaria Control programme.
9. School health checkup.
10. Control of Blindness.
11. Awareness regarding AIDS.
12. TBA trained in villages.

### **National Rural Health Mission**

District Rewari is committed to outcomes envisaged in **National Rural Health Mission** (NRHM) while ensuring systems that can respond to the needs of community through an integrated, focused, participatory approach with assured equitable and quality services. Major Schemes and the Programs to provide affordable quality health care are:

#### **Delivery Huts:**

The District is establishing delivery huts at a central place of the village the ANM are available round the clock. This is to ensure the clean, safe and acceptable place of delivery. In Rewari, we were allocated 20 delivery huts. 18 delivery huts are functional till have become functional and rest 2 will be made functional till the end of March, 2006.

#### **Janani Suraksha Yojana :**

This scheme is essentially for BPL families of rural area. This will ensure early registration of pregnant woman and early detection of the complicated cases. Under JSY, the eligible pregnant mothers of the BPL families living in the rural areas will receive a cash assistance of Rs. 500 at the time of delivery. In case the mother delivers in a health institution, she will receive a total cash assistance of Rs. 700. In case of Lower Segment Caesarian Section assistance of Rs. 1500 is given to the Service Provider.

#### **Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) :**

ASHA is link woman between the Health Institutions and the village people. ASHAs will be women from the village for 1000 population. ASHA is to mobilize the pregnant mother for institutional delivery & accompany her to the health institution for the delivery. She will counsel the mother for safe MTPs and on prevention and treatment of RTIs/STIs along with facilitating the needed care during the ante-natal/natal/post-natal period, Immunization/breast-feeding/birth & death



registration. She will be paid honorarium based on the services she has rendered to the client and will have no fixed payment.

### **Referral Care:**

District is having 4 ambulances placed at CHCs to provide referral services to needy in the rural areas. Funds have already issued to all **sub-centers under untied funds** for mobilization of complicated cases to the Govt./Pvt. Medical care institutions in the city.

### **First Referral Units for 24 Hrs Emergency Health Care:**

These are the CHCs that can take care of all emergencies round the clock. Steps are taken to upgrade two CHCs to the level of Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS). These will be having round the clock specialist & emergency services especially for the mother & child. The up gradation process of CHC Bawal is in pipeline. The physical infrastructure is strengthened as per IPHS and Specialists will be hired under Public Private Partnership (PPP) programme. Regarding this few applications of the specialists from the private sector have been received.

### **Strengthening of Immunization:**

Under RCH-II program, all ANMs have been asked to hold immunization days at their sub centers on Wednesday. To cover the un-reached populations the ANMs are being financially supported to hire local people for the delivery of vaccine at the campsites.

### **Non-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV):**

Non Scalpel Vasectomy is being promoted in the district for population stabilization. Under this scheme the camp approach is followed to train the medical officers on the simplest and safest technique of stopping births.

### **Status of CM Announcement in District Rewari for Health Department**

Up-gradation of 50-bedded General Hospital Rewari to 100 bedded General Hospital Rewari. It has been upgraded.

### **Trauma Centre at District Hospital:**

Hon'ble Chief Minister Sh. B.S. Hooda in the premises of Sir Shadi Lal Maternity Hospital has laid foundation stone of trauma centre on Feb 10th 2006, which is near General Hospital Rewari. All the National Health Programmes (NHP) are be delivered through the CHCs. Integration with the existing programmes like Blindness Control, Integrated Disease Surveillance Project, is vital to provide comprehensive services. The requirements for the important NHPs are being annexed as separate guidelines with the document.

## **RNTCP:**

CHCs are expected to provide diagnostic services through the microscopy centers, which are already established in the CHCs, and treatment services as per the Technical Guidelines and Operational guidelines for Tuberculosis Control.

## **HIV/AIDS Control Programme:**

The expected services at the CHC level are being provided with this document that may be suitably implemented.

## **National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme:**

The CHCs are to provide diagnostic and treatment facilities for routine and complicated cases of Malaria, Filariasis, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis and Kala-azar in the respective endemic zones.

## **National Leprosy Eradication Programme:**

The minimum services that are to be available at the CHCs are for diagnosis and treatment of cases and reactions of Leprosy along with advice to patient on Prevention of Deformity.

## **National Programme for Control of Blindness**

The eye care services that should be available at the CHC are diagnosis and treatment of common eye diseases, refraction services and surgical services including cataract by IOL implementation at selected CHCs optionally. 1 eye surgeon is being envisaged for every 5-lakh population.

Under **Integrated Disease Surveillance Project**, the related services include services for diagnosis for Malaria, Tuberculosis, Typhoid and tests for will function of faecal contamination of water and chlorination level. CHC will function as peripheral surveillance unit and collate, analyze and report information to District Surveillance Unit. In outbreak situations, appropriate action will be initiated.

### **2.3.2 Ayurveda**

In addition to the above, there is wide network of Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district to supplement the health care facilities in the district. The department is functioning under District Ayurvedic Officer. There are 18 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the district and all the 18 are functional. These dispensaries are located in Banipur, Raliawas, Sangawari, Suthana, GUD Dharan (Bawal Block), Bhandore, Buroli, Khori, Mamria Ahir, Mundi, Pali, Pranpura, Kund (Khol Block), Bikaner, Saharanwas, Nandrampur Bass(Rewari),Lula Ahir (Nahar Block), Musepur,(Block Jatusana).

## Functions of Ayurveda Dispensaries are:

**Examination** and treatment of patients and examination of and treatment of female patients, Postnatal and Antenatal care of mothers, Examination and treatment of old age patients at home, Implementation of, a) Family Planning Programme, b) IPPI Programmes, c) Blindness Control Programms, d) AIDS Control Programmes, e) Malaria Control Programme, f) T.B. Control Programme, g) Anemia control programme, h) Goitre Control programmes, Implementation of immunization programme, pollution control programmes and to educate people about health practices, public health, water harvesting programmes.

### 2.4.1 Public Works Department (Public Health)

According to the data available with the department of public health, out of 398 villages, 218 villages are served with 24 canal based water supply schemes and 180 villages are served by served with 30 tube well supply schemes. There are 190 tubewells supplying the drinking water in 180 villages. But supply of drinking water is < 39 LPCD in 138 numbers of villages. Water supply schemes are required in 154 villages.

The Drinking water supply projects under NCR Programme costing Rs. 1835.90 lacs has recently been got approved for improving the water supply scheme in Rural areas. Under this project, water supply schemes for 149 villages i) 11 Nos. canal based scheme benefitting 61 Nos. villages, ii) Installation of 28 Nos. Tubewells benefitting 61 Nos. villages, iii) Construction of 20 Nos. boosting station to improve the water supply pressure in Rural Areas benefitting 21 Nos. villages and, iv) Laying of pipe line of 6 Nos villages to improve the water supply pressure in Rural area benefitting 6 Nos villages have already been taken up.

Under this project following works have already been allotted and the work is being taken up.

#### ‘A’ Canal Based Schemes

S., No	Name of Scheme	No. of villages benefit	Cost (in Lacs)	Likely period of completion
1.	Water Supply Scheme Buroli	<b>Six</b> : 1. Buroli, 2. Balwari, 3. Nandha, 4. Mayan, 5. Khaleta, 6. Nagal Mayan	Rs. 133.40	2 years (to be started.)
2.	W/S Scheme Karawara Manakpur	<b>Five</b> : 1. Karawra Manakpur 2. Nangli Ranmukh, 3. Khera Alampur, 4. Chandanwas 5. Asiaki Gorawas	Rs. 138.10	2 years (work in progress)
3.	W/S Scheme Ushmanpur	<b>Four</b> : 1 Ushmanpur, 2 Gadla, 3 Kanhora, 4 Kanhori	Rs. 80.70	2 year (work in progress)
4.	W/S Scheme Gindhokar	Three: 1 Gindhokar 2 Rajpur Khalsa 3 Boria Kamalpur	Rs. 92.00	1.1/2 year (work in progress)

5.	W/S Scheme Kharagwas	<b>Six:</b> 1.Kharagwas 2 Lakhnor, 3 Chandawas 4 Kaluwas5 Bhudpur 6 Balawas	Rs.98.20	2 Years (work in progress)
6	W/S Scheme Bhatera	<b>Nine:</b> 1Bhatera2 Roliawas 3Pranpuraurf Gopalpur 4.KadhuAliasBhagwanpur 5. Chimnawas6.Mamria Ahir 7.MamriaThethar8.Mamria Asampur9. Khor	Rs. 106.00	1 year (work in progress)
7	W/S Scheme Ladhuwas Ahir	<b>Five :</b> 1 Ladhuwas 2 Saharanwas3 Bangarwa 4 Bhotwas Ahir5 Sundroj	Rs.105.32	2 years. (work in progress)
8	W/S Scheme Bharangi gr. Of 3 Nos villages	<b>Three :</b> 1 Bharangi 2 Kohrar3 Nahar	Rs.90.00	2 years (To be started)
9	W/S Scheme Jatuwas gr. Of 9 Nos villages	<b>Nine :</b> 1.Jatuwas2.Rampura 3.Daliaki4.Bithwana 5.Kharsanki 6.Akbarpur 7.Bharawas 8.Pahladpur KharkhariBhiwan9.Jaitrawas	Rs.157.30	2 year (DNIT in process at H.O level)

‘B’

1	W/S Scheme <u>Kalrawas</u> gr. Of 6 Nos villages	6 Nos. villages 1.Harchandpur 2Kalrawas 3.Rudh 4..Chirhara 5.Naichana 6.Kharkhari	Rs. 137.50	I.B permission Awaited
2	W/S Scheme <u>Saban</u> gr. of 5 Nos.	5 Nos. villages 1.Ramsinghpura 2.odhi 3.Sanjarpur 4.Saban 5.Asra ka Majra	Rs. 73.60	-Do-

**Tubewell Based Scheme:** During the last 3 month 25 Nos. tubewell have been installed in villages namely Dhani Bhandore, Harjipur, Kamalpur, Dharan, Dharchana, Narsingh Pur Garhi, Karnawas, Dhakia, Lula Ahir, Khijuri Bhadoj, Khol, Kolana, Roliawas, Uncha, Mayan, padla, Rajpura Istmrar, Goliaki Dulhera Khurd, Kh During the year 25 No. of T/well have been installed in villages Kheri Dalu Singh, Ransi Majri, Tankri, Gomla, Mori, Lissan.

“C” Boosting Station: The work of construction of 15 Nos. boosting station has also been started & likely to be completed in 3 months in the following villages: - Aliawas, Khol, Kund Manethi, Chandawas, Lakhnor, Dhaliawas, Ghurkawas, Babroli, Chowki No. 2, Hansawas, Motla Kalan,

Mohindipur, Kanharwas, Nathera, and Surkhpur Tappa Kosli. The balance 5 Nos boosting station tender are invited.

### Urban Water supply

Rewari is a NCR town and also a District Head quarter situated at 93 KM from Delhi. The Population of town as per census 2001 is 100946 persons. There are two town viz Rewari and Bawal and 398 Nos. villages in District Rewari, Drinking water supply both in Urban and Rural areas is largely being provided through tubewells and also provided by Canal based schemes.

1)	Population of the town as per 2001 census	1,00,946 persons
2)	Source of water supply Kalaka	Canal based schemes near village 3 K.M. from Town
3)	Area of water works	35 Acres
4)	Name of feeding canal	JLN main
5)	Size of outlet	10 cusses
6)	Capacity of raw water storage of	5 No. Storage and sedimentation tanks Capacity 596.00 lacs gallon

Improvement water supply scheme Rewari Town is in progress under NCR Project. An estimate amounting to 917.44 lacs stands Approved. The followings works have been taken in to improve the water supply in the Urban Area.

Sr. No	Description	Nos.	Capacity	Physical position of works
<b><u>Water works Kalaka Rewari town</u></b>				
1	Population of Rewari town as per 2001 census		1,00,946 persons	
2	Capacity of water generation		30.00 lacs gallons per day	
3	Rate of water supply		135 LPCD	
4	S/S Tank	1 No.	100.00 lacs gallons	Existing
	S/S Tank	1 No.	100.00 lacs gallons	Existing
	S/S Tank	1 No.	110.00 lacs gallons	Existing
	S/S Tank	1 No.	100.00 lacs gallons	Existing
	S/S Tank	1 No.	186.00 lacs gallons	Existing
	Total		596.00 lacs gallons	

5	Rapid Filtration plant	2No.	30.00 lacs gallons	Existing
	Rapid Filtration plant	1 No.	15.00 lacs gallons Per day	Work started
6	Clear water tank	2 No	4.00 lacs gallons	Existing
7	Pipe line 3” to 16”		250.00 K.Mtr	Existing
8	<b>Boosting station (Adrash colony Area)</b>			
	Clear water tank	1 No.	1.00 Lacs gallons	Work started
9	<b>Boosting station (Durga colony Jhajjar Road Area)</b>			
	Clear water tank	1 No.	2.00 lacs gallons	Work started
	<b>Boosting station (Model town Area)</b>			
10	Clear water tank	1 No.	1.50 lacs gallons	Work started

The Financial position of the scheme as below: -

Sr. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost	Funds upto date	Expdt. Upto date (1/06)
1	Improvement of W/S Scheme in Rewari town	<u>917.44 lacs</u>	<u>570.33</u>	<u>703.37</u>

### **NCR Urban works Water supply**

The following works have been taken up to improve the water supply in the urban areas

- i) Construction of 3.00 lacs gallons capacity boosting station near Adarsh Nagar to provide drinking water facilities in the colonies namely Shiv colony, Ajay Nagar, yadav Nagar, Vikas Nagar. The work will be completed within next three month. These colonies have recently been in merged the Municipal Area.
- ii) Construction of 2.00 lacs gallons capacity boosting station on Jhajjar road to provide drinking water facilities in the colonies namely Durga Colony & Ram singh Pura. The work will be completed within next two month. These colonies have also recently been merged in the Municipal Area.
- iii) Construction of 1.50 lac gallon capacity boosting station in Model town Rewari to improve the water supply of the area falling under extension Model town.
- iv) Laying of new internal distribution pipeline to improve the water pressure in the Central Area Rewari Town.

The Financial position of the scheme as below:-

Sr. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost	Funds upto date	Exp dt.
1	Improvement of W/S Scheme in Rewari town	917.44 lacs	570.33	703.37

### 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission

The project of sewerage treatment plant of Rewari town was approved of amounting to Rs. 450.00 lacs and the scope of work as Per approved Project has been executed at site and commissioned except pumping machinery of sewage treatment plant.

The Financial position of sewerage as below: -

Sr. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost	Funds upto date	Expdt. Upto date
1	Providing sewerage treatment plant of Rewari town	450.00	350.00	434.41

### Storm water

The Project under 4711 capital out lay on flood central project costing to Rs. 397.00 lacs has recently been got approved for improving the drainage system of Rewari town. Under this Project following works allotted and work is being taken up.

Sr. No.	Name of work	Work cost
1.	Providing storm water Rewari town "Laying of 24" & 36" i/d RCC pipe NP3 in Hospital area Rewari town	11.60 lacs
2	Providing storm water Rewari town "Laying of 40" i/d RCC pipe NP3 in Dharuhera Chungi Rewari town.	11.90 lacs
3	Providing storm water Rewari town laying of 36" i/d RCC pipe & open Drain Nai Wali Chowk Area Rewari town.	15.40 lacs

The Financial Position of the scheme as below:-

Sr. No.	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Funds	Expdt.	Remarks
1	Providing storm water drainage scheme Rewari town	397.00	50.00 150.00	2.02	Funds for 2005-2006 Funds for 2006-2007

**Project recently approved from NCR Planning Board New Delhi:**

**Following projects have been submitted to the Head office and are likely to be approved during the next three months.**

1. Laying of pipeline in 17 nos. Colonies namely **Mahavir Nagar, Saraswati Vihar** (Kalaka road), **Sadhu Shah Nagar, Durga Colony, Vikas Nagar-I, Ajay Nagar, Shiv Colony, Vikas Nagar –II, Ramsingh Pura, Uttam Nagar, Yadav Nagar, Jaswant Nagar, Kamla Nagar, Radha Swami colony, Shanti Nagar, Saraswati Vihar** (Bawal road), **South City** which have recently been merged in the Municipal Area. The project to be approved under NCR with cost Rs. 521.00 lacs

2. Laying of sewerage line and construction of disposal for the 17 Nos. colonies which have recently been merged in the Municipal Area namely **Mahavir Nagar, Saraswati Vihar** (Kalaka road), **Sadhu Shah Nagar, Durga Colony, Vikas Nagar-I, Ajay Nagar, Shiv Colony, Vikas Nagar –II, Ramsingh Pura, Uttam nagar, YadavNagar, Jaswant Nagar, Kamla Nagar, Radha Swami colony, Shanti Nagar, Saraswati Vihar** (Bawal road), **South City** The project to be approved under NCR programme with Cost Rs. 1224.25 lacs

**Independent water supply scheme under NABARD project**

New Estimates/schemes amounting to Rs. 1532 lacs for 11 Independent group water supply schemes covering 52 villages have been submitted to to the Engineer-in-Chief Harayana P.H. Br.Panchkula be sanctioned under NABARD Project). The Schemes are i) Independent water supply scheme Khijuri group of 9 Nos. villages covering Khijuri, Jonawas, Mundia Khera, Baliar Kalan, Dungarwas, Massani, Titarpur Istmrar, Rasgon, Nikhuri, ii) Mundra group of 4 Nos. villages covering Mundra, Bass, Rattanthal, iii) Bahrapur Independent water supply scheme Jatusana covering of 3 Nos. villages Jatusana, Bothwas bhondu, Parkhotam pur, iv) Mahakharia gr. of 4 Nos. villages covering Mahakharia, Sehbajpur, Dhani Santo, Rajpura Istmrar v) Phadani gr. of 4 Nos. villages covering , Phadani,Jeetpura Istmrar,Rojhka,Baliar,vi) Majra Sheoraj Gr. of 6 Nos. villages covering, Majra Sheoraj,Bamber,Fatehpuri,Muradpuri,Mohlawas,Kahnawas vii)Water Supply



Scheme Jant covering gr. of 5 Nos. villages Jant, Janti, Gokalpur, Meerpur, Khumbawas, viii) Bhudla gr. of 8 Nos. villages covering , Bhudla, Sangwari, Ladhuwas Gujar, Majri Duda, Panchore. Sampli, Asiaki, Salhawas , ix) Kasoli gr. of 05 Nos. villages covering, Kasoli, Bagthala, Kheri Motla, Baqapur, Kasola, x) Shadipur gr. of 3 Nos. villages covering , Shadipur, Rajawas, Nurpur, xi) W/S Scheme Khushpura covering , Khushpura, Dharouli, Fatehpur Tappa , Dahina, Badhan Kalan, Balhan Khurd.

## 2.5.2 Public Works Department (B&R)

P.W.D. B&R Department is maintaining a road length of 858.29 km in Rewari Distt.

The break up is as under: -

- i) State Highway = 113.26 km
  - ii) Major Distt. Road. = 7.53 km
  - iii) Other Distt. Roads. = 737.50 km
- Total = 858.29 km**

In addition to above a length 98.10 km of National Highway is passing through Rewari Distt.

During the next financial year i.e. 2006-07 the 210.03 km road length is being proposed to be improved under different scheme with approximate cost of Rs. 6402.00 lacs by way of Widening/ Strengthening/CCP/Side drains. The break up is as under: -

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Length (in km)	Appx. Cost (Rs. in lacs.)
1.	PMGSY (in progress)	26.80	688.67
	(Proposed)	19.75	768.74
	(New proposal under sanction)	80.00	3000.00
2.	NABARD (RIDF- XI)	17.70	528.38
3.	P.R.I. sanctioned works	27.52	466.00
4.	State Head (ROB)	1 No.	300.21
5	Twelveth Finance Commission (State Highways)	<u>38.26</u>	<u>650.00</u>
	<b>Total =</b>	<b><u>210.03</u></b>	<b><u>6402.00</u></b>

After the improvement of the existing road network, the safe vehicular movement will be ensured and rather there will be saving in running cost of vehicles as well as the time.

## **2.6 Education**

Education is an important indicator of development. The literacy depends on the access to education facilities. District Rewari has highest literacy rate in the state. One of the reasons of high literacy in this district in comparison to other districts is its Army background and it's being in proximity to National Capital. There are 4 colleges in the rural areas one each at Bawal, Nahar, and Kanwali, 48 Senior Secondary Schools, 72 High Schools, 78 Middle School and 444 Primary Schools. There are five BEOs at (Bawal, Rewari, Khol, Nahar, Jatusana) and 1 DEO, 1 ADEO-cum-DEEO and 3 Dy. DEO

Rs Four Crores have been proposed for minor works grant for special repair / construction / Attrition of Govt. Sr. Sec./High/Middle Schools of the district for the year 2006-2007. Rupees Six Crore have been proposed for the construction boundary wall of Govt. Sr. Sec./High/Middle Schools of the district for the year 2006-2007. Rupees 20 Lacs have been proposed for dual desk of big size for 30000 students of the district. Rupees 76 Lacs (Rs. 2 Lacs per schools) have been proposed for 38-Sr. Sec. Schools to begin the soft skill scheme in the district.

Eco Clubs have been established in 148 schools of the district lay Green Eco Club to grow plants and prepare grassy lawn which help cleaning the environment science teacher/Lecturer are made in changes of ECO Club in each school. Seminars of teachers and students are organized at Block level in these seminars Books, Banners and Pamphlets regarding environment are distributed. A special team of 50 students is formed in schools to take care the environment in schools. Poster and debate competitions are organized regarding pollution free environment. It is inspected by district Eco club monitoring committee. A grant of Rs. 1000/- is provided to each school for this purpose. Monitoring problems related to math are solved by the DMS in schools of the district simple methods are told by DMS to solve the problems. Special classes for poor students are organized at Distt. and Block level. Knowledge of new techniques is given to the teachers. Regional Mathematical olympiad is also organized every year. Science exhibition science quiz competitions/Science essay writing competitions etc are organized at Distt. level 60/27/32 students participated respectively 15 students got I, II, and III position and are repected for staff level competition. 3 students are selected in state level quize competition. 32 Students participated in district level science essay competition. Out of these 32 students, 8 students are selected for state level competitions two students got II and III position. Painting /quze /speech competition are organized at distt. Level. The SSA is implemented in the district to improve the quality of education

in the district. The drinking water facilities have been made available in 433 GPS out of 444.33 GPS have electricity connection, 127 have applied for the same but 284 schools have not yet applied for electricity connection.

**Toilet facility is available in all 444 schools**

Under SSA 2 rooms each will be provided in 23 primary schools, 11 new buildings and 166 single rooms will be constructed. 5 new BRC and 43 new CRCs will be constructed. 36 Upper primary schools will be provided 3 rooms each, 137 single rooms. 153 schools have been provided toilets and 146 with drinking water facilities.

**2.7 Transport**

Haryana Roadways Rewari Depot came into existence w.e.f. 01.12.1972. since then it is providing efficient, economical, adequate and coordinated Transport service to the citizens in Haryana and neighboring states continuously. There are four Bus stands under its control namely, Rewari, Dharuhera, Bawal and Kosli. Besides this 72 Bus Que shelters have been constructed for convenience of passengers. Presently, 146 buses of depot are in operation on various routes. On these routes operation of buses is determined as per requirement of passenger and others events. The buses of Haryana Roadways ply on 36 external and internal routes. (Buses take passengers to Chandigarh daily, one to Shimla, three to Katra, 4 to Jalandhar, five to Jaipur, one to Baijnath, One to Moradabad, One to Mathura, One to Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Khartri, Kota, Ajmer each. 22 to Kot Kasim, three to Alwar, 37 to Delhi, 38 Pataudi, 18 to Sohana, one Tauru, Three to Ballabgarh, 33 Mahendergarh, one to Kanina and Dahina each, one Dakhora and Mandola each 8 buses leave for Kosli, One from Jharoda, 4 for Jhajjar, two from Rohtak, two for Kulana, one for Jitpur and Rattanthal each, two Bahujholari, six for Rajgarh, Tankri and Khandoda.

For smooth operation of Buses on scheduled routes as per fixed time table, there are following wings working under the direct control of General Manager: -

1. Maintenance wing headed by Works Manager
2. Operational wing headed by Traffic Manager
3. Store/Purchase wing headed by Store Purchase Officer
4. Management wing headed by Office Superintendent
5. Accounts/Audit wing headed by Accounts Officer

There are 424 employees in operation wing for smooth running/monitoring of the buses.

Details of which are given below: -

1.	Station Supervisor	2
2.	Circle Inspectors	2
3.	Inspectors	17
4.	Sub-Inspectors	17
5.	Drivers	191
6.	Conductors	193
7.	Booking Clerk	2

There are 6 other vehicles in this depot for arrangement of spare parts/ oils and lubricants, attending break down vehicles, clearing of roads and checking of buses on routes etc. There is one workshop building at Rewari for maintenance and repair of buses. In this wing there are 210 employees working under the supervision of Works Manager in three shifts. Details of which is given below. One automatic bus washing machine has been installed for cleaning and washing of buses. There is one consumer diesel pump/ filling station installed by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. for supply of High Speed diesel to the buses. There is also one spare parts store in workshop premises for supply of spare parts required for maintenance of buses of Haryana Roadways, which is under the supervision of Store Purchase Officer. The third wing deals with the Management/ Office work headed by Office Superintendent under the overall control of General Manager. This wing deals with the service matter of the employees, maintenance of all buildings/ Bus Que Shelters/ Shops and office works related to management. Accounts/ Audit wing deals with maintenance of all types of financial transactions and internal audit. All financial transactions are pre audited by the audit section under the supervision of Accounts officer being a financial advisor to General Manager. Working results of each month in financial shape is prepared by the Statistical Assistant (SA) and forwarded to the Transport Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh for observation and guidance. There are quite a good no. of shops in the premises of bus stand Rewari some shops are situated out side the gate which are auctioned as per policy of the Transport Department through vide publicity.

#### **Free /concessional travel facilities**

There are following free/concessional facility made available by this depot as per Govt. instructions.

#### **Free traveling facilities**

1. MLAs/ MPs/ Ex MLAs/ Ex MPs subject to identify card issued by Secretary, Haryana Vidhan Sabha and Counter signed by General Manager, Haryana Roadways.

2. 100 % Blind persons subject to certificate issued by the Deputy Commissioner.
3. 100 % Handicapped persons only in Haryana subject to certificate issued by the C.M.O.
4. Crippled/ Physically Handicapped persons with one attendant from their place of residence to Saket Hospital, Panchkula for treatment.
5. Accredited press reporters up to 2500 Kms. in a year subject to pass issued by General Manager, Haryana Roadways.
6. Un-employed youth of Haryana State for interviews by HSSSC/ HPSC or Employment exchange from their place of residence to any station in Haryana and up to Delhi and Chandigarh.
7. 285 Desk Journalist & 30 persons working in press section of Chandigarh and Jalandhar based Newspapers up to 1500 Kms in a year.
8. Freedom fighters with their wives or one attendant with in Haryana and up to Chandigarh/ Delhi. Widows of freedom fighter can also avail this facility. This facility shall also be available in deluxe buses of Haryana Roadways.
9. Thalassemia patients with one attendant.
10. Dependants of military soldiers who died in war. Two free passes in a month for getting pension.
11. National Awards winners
- 12.** Arjun Awards winners, Olympic and State award winner sports persons.

#### **Concessional Facilities**

1. Students up to 60 Kms.
  2. Special concession to the girl students.
  3. Class III and IV employees of Police department/ Jail department up to Inspector level posts.
  4. Haryana Govt. employees and employees of Pvt. Ltd. companies.
- 33 local routes have been allocated to co-operative/ private transport operators in the district each, two gudana and four for Narnaul.

#### **2.8.1 Cooperation**

The Rewari Central Coop.Bank Ltd. Rewari was established in 1922 as ‘ The Brayne Central Cooperative Bank Ltd; Rewari’ with a view to free the farmers from the clutches of moneylenders. It was named ‘The Rewari Central Coop.Bank Ltd. Rewari after independence. Bank management consists of 13 elected Directors and 5 Govt. Nominees. It has its own byelaws for decision making and governing process. Presently the Bank’s area of operation is Rewari District. It is working with a

network of 15 branches, two extension counters through 87 PACS located in each Patwar circle. The Deposits of the Bank up to 31-3-2005 were 104 crore and advances were above 140 crore.

The primary aim of the bank is to advance hassle free agriculture credit to the farmers. The Bank has evolved its own system of appraisal, supervision and monitoring mechanism for loaning operations as ST Cooperative Credit Structure and takes various steps towards diversification of loan profile and also helps PACS in financing innovative schemes in Agriculture such as Floriculture, Horticulture, agro feed processing, medicinal plants, rural housing, rural godown under NFS. The HSCB helps the Bank in preparing scheme /guideline for such advances. In the non-farm sector, the bank implements a large number of schemes like, composite loan scheme for taking up manufacturing projects up to 10 lacs, loans up to 5.00 lacs retail shops, Cash Credit limits to traders up to 10.00 lacs at reasonable rates, Loan against NSC, KVP, & Fixed deposits, Loan under SRTO up to 20.00 lacs for purchase of commercial & loading vehicle, Consumer durable loan to Govt. Employees, Rural Housing for Rural employees up to 15.00 lacs, Agro Based units up to SSF limits, Revolving cash credit limits up to 3.00 lacs for farmers, Education Loans up to 1.00 lacs, Loan for service sector up to 20.00 lacs, Loan for SHG (BPL) & Non BPL groups and loans Loan for purchase of Agriculture land.

Deposit mobilization is another main function of the bank. The Deposits of the Bank up to 31-3-2005 were 104 crore and advances were above 140 crore. The banks main function is low cost deposit mobilization with a view to reduce the dependence on borrowings from NABARD and to procure share capital from the state government from time to time. The Bank prepares annual plans to borrow from higher agencies like Harco Bank and NABARD keeping in view the demands from the various PACS and to increase of deposits in the succeeding financial year and sanctions credit limits to its PACS at reasonable rate of interest. The Bank frames its own investment policy by taking into account safety, liquidity and profitability and also invests in various in Govt. of India securities keeping in view the instructions issued by RBI/NABARD.

Bank ensure micro level recovery performance at level of itself & PACS are stepped up suitably and the recovery is monitored periodically, especially that of old/chronic overdue. The Bank has also taken the advantage of OTS scheme to increase the coverage of defaulter small and marginal farmers.

The Bank ensures that its own cost of Management as well PACS remains below 2 % by preparation of time bound action plan. The Bank has liberty to determine its own economic rate of interest on deposits and advances as per RBI/NABARD guidelines. The HSCB shall ensure that interest rate are fixed taking into account viability aspects and are competitively priced vis-à-vis other branches the area of operation. Bank ensure that viability of its branches & PACS and prepare

a strategic plan for implementation indicating the growth rate of the Bank is preparing a scheme to amalgamation of non-viable PACS. The state Govt. ensures that funds of cooperative Banks should not be used to meet the Govt. expenditure and adversely affected the viability of cooperative Bank. There are three Primary Agriculture and Rural development Banks

### **PDS and Fertilizer Business**

Bank also undertakes a comprehensive assessment of PDS and Agriculture input business undertaken by the PACS and its impact on their viability with a view to take up these issue with state

## **2.8.2 Dairy cooperatives**

There are 230 functional milk cooperative societies. The success of dairy activities depends on the marketing facilities. In lack of marketing facilities, the milk is sold at throughway prices to the milk vendors. The Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation has set up a Milk Chilling Plant at Jatusana. As per cattle census-2003, the cattle population in the district is 278583 and out of that number of milch is 76455(27.44%). Among the milch animals the number of buffalos is 70039 and cows are 6416. There is one Milk Chilling Plant at Jatusana with a capacity of 50000liters of milk and 275milk cooperatives in district connected to -12routes. The number of milk pourers in the district is 6700 present and the milk collection. It is proposed to enhance the capacity of the Milk Chilling Plant, adding processing and packaging facilities at the MCP.It will cost Rs. 250 lacs in the next five years.

## **2.9 Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation**

Various centrally sponsored rural development and poverty alleviation programmes are implemented in the district through the DRDA. These programmes are targeted to the Families living below the poverty line .The programmes aim at creating Self –Employment programme through organization of poor into SHGs (SGSY), Wage employment generation programme And asset creation (SGRY), providing shelter (IAY&PMGY) Area Development and conservation of natural resources (Hariyali), improving Sanitation (TSC), and DWS along with MPLADS.

## **2.10 Women and Child Development**

I.C.D.S. is under implementation in the district since 1982. This programme provides a package of services like immunization, health Check-Up, referral services, supplementary nutrition and preschool education components. ICDS aims at i) improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years,ii)Lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child, iii)Reduce the incident of mortality, malnutrition and school drop-outs,iv)Achieve affective co-ordination of policy and implementation among various departments

with a view to promote child development and v) Enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper health and nutrition education.

ICDS cares for children below six years of age and also takes care of essential needs of pregnant women and nursing mothers by providing the package of services like Supplementary Nutrition; Immunization; Health check-up; Referral services; Treatment of minor illnesses; Nutrition and health education; Non-formal pre-school education; and Convergence of other supportive services, like water supply and sanitation etc.

The ICDS scheme is implemented by a team of workers comprising programme officers at the district level, child development project officer at the block level, supervisors at the circle level and Anganwadi workers & Helpers at the village level. The Anganwadi worker is at the cutting edge of the ICDS programme. There is a supervisor for every 25 Anganwadi centres.

The Swayamsidha is to empower women who will: Demand their rights from family, community and government; Have increased access to, and control over material, social and political resources; Have enhanced awareness and improved skills; and Be able to raise issues of common concern through mobilisation and networking. **Objectives** With the long term objective being the all round empowerment of women, especially socially and economically, by ensuring their direct access to, and control over resources through a sustained process of mobilisation and convergence of all the on-going sectoral programme, the immediate objectives are, Establishment of self-reliant women's Self-Help Group (SHGs), Creation of confidence and awareness among members of SHG's regarding women's status, health, nutrition, education, sanitation and hygiene, legal rights, economic upliftment and other social, economic and political issues; Strengthening and insitutionalizing the saving habit in rural women and their control over economic resources; Improving access of women to micro credit; Involvement of women in local level planning; and Convergence of services of DWCD and other Department 500 SHGs have been formed under the scheme upto 31-03-2005.

## 2.11 Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

The department of Welfare of SCc/BCs Haryana is implementing different schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled castes and backward classes. **Under Indira Gandhi Priyadrashni Vivaha Sagun Yojna, the** BPL Scheduled Caste / Vimuket Jati/ Tapriwas Jati families are given Rs.15000/-assisted for performing the marriage of their daughters and others are given Rs 5100/-. To promote education among the S.C and B.C. (A), Rs. 1000/- P.M. are given those students, who secure 60% & above marks in matriculation examination and studying in XI & XII under **Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Scholarship Scheme**. There is no limit of number of students. **Post**



**Matriculation Scholarship** are given to Scheduled Caste Students who are studying in Post Matric/Post Graduate /Degree & Diploma Courses and whose parents annual income is not more than one lacs are giving monthly scholarship of Rs. 140/-to 740/- P.M. Rs. 750/- is disbursed to the students who are studying through correspondence for books etc. **Post Matriculation Scholarship is given to B/C Students** who are studying in Post Matriculation /Post Graduate /Degree & Diploma Courses @ Rs. 50/- to 200/- Per Month, Whose parents annual income are not more than Rs. 24000/- per annum. Incentive is given to those students who pass\_10+2 /Graduate/Post Graduate in first chance in Ist Division @ Rs. 1000/- = 10+2 and Diploma Courses, Rs. 1500/- = Graduate & Post Graduate and Rs. 2000/- = Graduate/Post Graduate in Technical and Vocational Course. **The SC students studying** in Post Metric / Post Graduate / Vocational courses and whose parents are not Income tax payees interest free Loan for Purchase of Books / Stationeries upto Rs. 800/- to 2000/- per students per year. House construction assistance of Rs. 10000/- is given as grant for construction of house for SC ST & Vimukat Jati BPL families. Rs. 50000/- are given for Scheduled Caste Basti Sudhar Scheduled Caste Basti Sudhar Yojna where the 25% Population of the village / Aabadi is SC. To eradicate untouchability, Welfare Deptt. Gives Rs.25000/- as grant incentives for Inter Caste Marriage. A sum of Rs. 15000/- to 2.00 lac. is given to the people who have been tortured and atrocities have been committed on them by Non-SCs.affected families . Rs. 500/- grant is given for legal aid to the people belonging to Scheduled Caste for their citizen right under Article 1955.and who are atrocities by the landowners. One year **Tailoring training is provided to Scheduled Caste widow /destitute women/ girls** along with a certificate and a sewing machine .**Pre Examination training** is given to the Scheduled Caste student in Hindi and English stenography. Stipend @ 40 /- per month given to the student, who belonging to Scheduled Caste and studying in the classes 9-12th in Govt./ Aided schools. Those student of the non-tax payee parents, who are reading in 9-10<sup>th</sup> classes & belonging to BC (A) and BC (B) are disbursed stipend @ 40/- and @ 20/- per month respectively. They have to read in Govt./ Aided schools. The Scheduled Caste student who are reading in 6 to 8<sup>th</sup> and 9 to 12<sup>th</sup> are disbursed free stationery charges @ 80 /- and 120/- per annum. The parents of the students should not be income tax payee. Rs. 281160/- has been spent during year 2005-06. Opportunity cost 6-8<sup>th</sup>. Stipend @ 40/- to 400/- per month is given to the students, whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation in pre metric. Adhoc grant @ 550/- per year per student are also given. In addition to the above stipend Rs. 600/- per annum also paid to the students, who are living in hostels. Free **residential facility for the excellent students** is given @ Rs.100/- per month scholarship, Rs.2000/- per year for books and Rs.15000/- per year for miscellaneous expenses. Those Scheduled Caste Girls who get Ist 10 ranking in their district in the examination of 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> &12<sup>th</sup> are paid **Merit Scholarship**.

Scholarship @ Rs.80/- per month 9<sup>th</sup>, Rs.100/- per month-10<sup>th</sup>, Rs.120/- per month -11<sup>th</sup> and 140/- per month-12<sup>th</sup>. For up gradation of their merit, assistance is provided for residential facilities to the SC students. State Govt. provide grants for N.G.Os & Institutions for construction / run of hostels for Scheduled Caste girls & boys. **Vimuket Jati Scholarship** is given to students studying in classes Ist to Post Graduate @ Rs.10/- to 185/- P.M. according to their Classes.

## **2.12 Social Justice and Empowerment Department**

Social Justice and Empowerment Department (Social Welfare Deptt) looks after the social security and defense of the senior citizens and other vulnerable sections of the society. The main schemes are as under:

### **1. Old Age Person:**

Old age pension is given @ Rs. 300 per month to those poor citizens who are above the age of 60 and have no source of livelihood for their social security. 35966 beneficiaries are getting benefit at present. Approximately 64960 beneficiaries will be getting pension in the next five years.

### **2.Widow Pension:**

A women who is widow and of 18 year or more then 18 year is given widow pension at the rate of Rs 300-00 p.m, whose income is not move than 10000/- p.a.11326 widows are getting pension at present and the number is expected to go upto 22300 in the next five years.

### **2. Financial Assistance to Destitute children:**

The state Government is giving Rs. 30 rupees per months per destitute child to a family up to only two children. 1610 such children are benefited under the scheme at present in the district. The number is expected to go upto 2790 in next five years.

### **4.Scheme for Handicapped Pension:**

Under this scheme a handicapped person is given assistance @ Rs 300 per month 100% Handicapped persons are eligible to get Rs. 600/- per month. Presently, 2559 persons are benifitted under the scheme. The number is expected to go up by 3216 in next five years.

### **5. Scholarship scheme:**

Under this scheme a handicapped student is given Rs.100/to500/- per month as scholarship as per rate given by Govt. to class wise.

### **5. Jan Suraksha Brima Yojana:**

The scheme was launched on 2-10-2003. A person who is in the age group of 18 to 80 years and permanent resident of Haryana state is covered in this scheme. Under the scheme Rs. one lac rupees is given to the deceased family on accidental death. Rs. 25000 to Rs. 50000 are given in case of permanent disability/ Minor disability in accident case.

**6. National Family Benefit Scheme:**

Government of India started this scheme w.e.f.15.08.1995. From 2002-03 this scheme was framed to state Govt. Under this scheme a householder who suffer the loss of breadwinner and is below poverty line family shall get an assistance of 10,000/-. In the current financial year 136 beneficiaries have been benefited under the scheme.

**7. Home for aged and infirm:**

Home for aged and infirm is running in Rewari District and has a capacity of 100 inmates. At present there are 32 inmates are living in this home. They get free residence, food, Clothes, medical facilities and recreational facilities etc. Pocket money allowance Rs. 50/- is given individual inmates per month.

**8. National Grant-in –aid Scheme:**

The non- government organizations that are working in this field of welfare of children are granted Govt. in aid. These types of NGO's are given free medical facilities, education, vocational education, breakfast etc.

### 3.

## **Proposals: District Development Plan**

### **3.1.1 Need and justification of preparing District Development Plan**

Presently two things are happening. Various departments are implementing different schemes. For example Development and Panchayats Department is allocating funds from HRDF, releases grants of 12<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> finance commissions, LADT etc. The rural development Department allocates funds under SGRY for creating infrastructure in rural areas. Different departments are implementing different schemes targeting the same area/ person in compartmentalized manner. The central and state schemes are also implemented without dovetailing and convergence of the resources and efforts. Secondly, already attended areas are getting more attention and resources are concentrated in few pockets creating regional imbalance. The resources deployed are not producing the desired effect. In order to ensure better targeting, optimum utilization of the available resources and convergence and dovetailing the preparation of district development plan has been taken up.

### **3.1.2 Objectives of District Development Plan**

The strength of any plan lies in four aspects. First, to recognize and state the overall goals, second, to ensure the participative process of development, third, to make it implementable, particularly, to match with the availability of resources and fourth, it must be adaptable to change if necessary. In view of the above the objectives of the District Development Plan is conceived as under:

1. Identification of sectoral gaps at all the three levels i.e., Village, block and district,
2. To build upon and construct a road map for development of Infrastructure facilities like streets/ roads, drainage, electricity, transport, irrigation, banking in a time bound manner,
3. Bridging the gaps in socio-economic services and facilities like health, education, housing, old age social security,
4. Optimum utilization of natural resources like land, water and vegetation,
5. Creation of employment opportunities through different central and state programmes,
6. Poverty alleviation and improvement in the quality of life,
7. Synergization, convergence, and dovetailing of different sectoral, central and state government programs and schemes.

### **3.1.3 Methodology**

The plan has been prepared on the basis of primary and secondary data. The Village / Gram Panchayat wise primary data has been collected in a format designed by the Department of Development and Panchayats, Haryana through the Garam Sachivs in a participative manner under the overall supervision of BDPOs and DDPO. The secondary data has been collected from the block/ district offices of the different departments .The data so collected was computerized by assigning a Panchayat /Village code to all the villages/ Panchayts block wise. The Block level data has been consolidated to make it a district plan

1. In the first stage, data was collected from all the villages /Panchayats.
2. At the second stage, data was collected from the ditrict / block level offices of the different departments.
3. At the third stage, the data so collected was computerized and consolidated. The triangulation was done and the datas were rechecked and corrected.
4. At the fourth stage, the data was analyzed and the gapsand felt needs of the people were identified.
5. At the last stage, the funds were matched with the requirements and the district plan document was finalized.

### **3.1.4 Scope of the District Development Plan**

The District Development Plan has been conceived as a comprehensive development Plan comprising proposals for all the sectors, schemes, programmes, sections relevant to the district and which can be planned and implemented at the district level. Broadly the district development plan consists of proposals for the overall development of all the sectors like, over all development of the village like pavement of streets, drainage system, development of agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, health, education, fisheries and forestry, environment, development of infrastructure, roads, cooperatives, irrigation, power, drinking water, transportation and communications, industrial development, welfare of backward, scheduled castes, marginalized sections of the society. Creation of employment opportunities in this era of liberalization, privatization and globalization provides for the major scopes. Inter district coordination will also be required wherever needed.

### **3.1.5 Summary Proposals:**

On the basis of data collected and compiled, a five years district developement plan for district Rewari with an outlay of Rs. 16124.50 lacs has been developed. Rs. 695.00 lacs will be required for animal husbandry department for opening of one CVD, upgradation of 38 CVDs into

Hospital -cum- Breeding Centers (HCBCs) and construction of two sheds for infirm animals. It is proposed to construct 186 chaupals with a proposed outlay of Rs. 363.50 lacs in the villages. An amount of Rs. 2721.90 lacs have been proposed to create socio-economic infrastructure like construction of 694 Agganwari Centres, 30 Community Centres, 62 cooperative societies, organising 220 dairy cooperatives, opening 140 fair price shops, construction of 82 old age homes, 99 panchayat ghars, 64 patwar Ghars and 124 water supply schemes. Rs 1765.39 lacs have been proposed for education. Buildings will be constructed in 17 senior secondary schools, 17 high schools, 18 middle and 5 primary schools. Rs 1091.50 lacs have been proposed for construction of 1092 houses. Though there are number of schemes in the pipeline with the department to augment the water supply in the villages but with the increasing number the supply falls short. Rs. 598.70 lacs are proposed for water supply in the villages during the next five years. To enhance the accessibility to electricity Rs. 4310.52 lacs have been proposed for providing agriculture connections, commercial connections, and domestic connections and construction of feeders and supply of transformers. Health and ayurveda are the important areas to improve the quality of life in rural areas. A large number of CHCs and sub-centres are housed in the rented buildings and 100% ayurvedic dispensaries are run in the abandoned unhygienic buildings in dirty surroundings. It is, therefore, necessary to provide good buildings for health institutions. Therefore, an amount of Rs.2403.24 lacs have been proposed for construction of buildings for CHCs, PHCs, Sub-centres, Ayurvedic hospital and dispensaries. Rs 1932.90 lacs have been proposed brick pavement and cement concrete construction of 2602 streets in the district. Rs 124.00 lacs have been earmarked for creation of sports facilities during the next five years. Rs. 117.80 lacs have been earmarked for augmentation of transport services in the district by starting new routes which have remained uncovered so far. The gaps in infrastructure, availability of services and physical targets and financial targets has been identified and are given as under.

### 3.1.5.1 Total Plan Outlay (2005-06 To 2009-10)

Sl. No.	Activity	Requirements	Year wise requirement of funds (Rs. In lacs)					Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1.	AH	41	0	180.00	215.00	200.00	100.00	<b>695.00</b> <b>(4.31)</b>
2.	Chaupals	186	0	361.50	0	0	2.00	<b>363.50</b> <b>(2.26)</b>
3.	S-E Inf.	0	24.00	1209.90	516.00	513.0	459.00	<b>2721.90</b> <b>(16.88)</b>
4.	Education	57	282.51	297.29	345.88	407.92	431.79	<b>1765.39</b> <b>(10.95)</b>
5.	Housing	1092	218.40	218.40	218.40	218.40	217.90	<b>1091.50</b> <b>(6.77)</b>
6.	DWS	0	566.50	15.20	5.00	6.00	6.00	<b>598.70</b> <b>(3.71)</b>
7.	Electricity	0	1294.64	765.04	750.68	748.58	751.58	<b>4310.52</b> <b>(26.73)</b>
8.	Health	0	369.18	291.48	299.01	282.49	306.08	<b>1548.24</b> <b>(9.60)</b>
8a.	Ayurved	18	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	<b>855.00</b> <b>(5.30)</b>
9.	Streets / Roads	0	0	482.85	484.20	481.70	484.20	<b>1932.95</b> <b>(11.99)</b>
10.	Sports	0	000.00	31.00	31.00	031.00	31.00	<b>124.00</b> <b>(0.77)</b>
11.	Transport	0	071.48	11.58	11.58	011.58	11.58	<b>117.80</b> <b>(0.73)</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2997.71</b> <b>(18.59)</b>	<b>4035.24</b> <b>(25.03)</b>	<b>3047.75</b> <b>(18.90)</b>	<b>3071.67</b> <b>(19.05)</b>	<b>2971.13</b> <b>(18.43)</b>	<b>16124.50</b> <b>(100)</b>

(Figures in the paranthesis are percentages)

The proposed plan funds have been evenly distributed over the five years period . Out of the proposed outlay 18.59% has been earmarked for the first year, 25.03% for the second year.18.90% will be spent in the third year.19.05% have been earmarked for the fourth year and 18.43% for the fifth year.

The highest allocation of funds has gone to electricity sector , which is 26.73% of the total plan outlay. The second highest priority sector under the plan has gone to socio-economic infrastructure , which is 16.88% of the plan outlay. Health and Ayurveda has got an allocation of 14.90% , which comes third after electricity and socio-economic infrastructure. Streets and roads have got an allocation of 11.99% of the plan. It shows that this is an important requirement of the villagers, education comes just next to streets and roads with 10.95% allocation. Transport and sports have got the least priority with just 0.73% and 0.77% allocations respectively. Chaupals have

got a share of 2.26% of the plan. Drinking water supply got 3.71% , Animal Husbandry with 4.31% and housing with 6.77% allocation have sufficient funds to meet the requirements for the next five years. The sectorwise details of proposals is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

### 3.2.1 Animal Husbandry

Unemployment is the main problem that the rural areas confront today. Agriculture is not in position to sustain the rural employment. The employment opportunities are shrinking faster and further in agriculture due to mechanization and fragmentation of holdings. In such conditions, the income of the poor farmers and laborers can be supplemented by engaging them in subsidiary occupations. The Animal Husbandry is the main allied activity, which provides wider scopes for employment generation in rural areas. Rearing animals and particularly milch cattle is the main occupation and most popular among the landholders, landless, women and youth alike. It involves rearing of milch animals, sheep rearing, piggy, goatry, poultry farming etc.

### 3.2.2 Physical Status

#### Number of Veterinary Institutions and Gap

Sl.No.	Type institution	Present Status	Requirements	Gap
a.	Civil Vety Dispensaries	34	35	01
b.	Stockmen Centres	30	30	00
c.	CVH/HCBC/AIC	22	60	38
d.	Sheep Wool Extn Centre	02	02	00
e.	Poultry Farm Centre	01	01	00
f.	Shed for infirm animals	00	02	02
g.	Mobile Clinic	01	01	00
	Total	90	131	41

(Source: Field data and secondary data of Department of Animal Husbandry, Rewari)

There are 34 CVDs, 30 SMCs, 22 CVH/HCBC/AICs , 2 Sheep Wool Extension Centre, 1 Poultry Farm Centre catering to the needs of the cattle population in the district. The number is not sufficient in view of the cattle and human population. One CVD and 38 more HCBCs are required to meet the needs of the present cattle population and also improved services. Out of the 38 HCBCs proposed, the department has proposed to open 17 new HCBCs and to upgrade 21 existing CVDs into HCBCs with added infrastructure. Two shed are also needed to stock the infirm animals in the district. The department has made the proposals as per the norms fixed by the government for opening of new HCBCs. For opening of a Civil Veterinary Hospital (CVH)/Hospital cum Breeding Centre (HCBC) the livestock population should be at least 3000 livestock units in the command area of 2 Km radius with 5000 Human Population and Civil



Veterinary Dispensary (CVD) in the Villages having the minimum human population of 2000 and at least 2000 livestock units in the command area of 2 Km radius. To remove the gaps occurred and disturbing balance of distribution to the disadvantage of livestock owners, the new policy is to open a CVD in any of the villages uncovered fulfilling the above norms along with the provision of at least 1 acre land free of cost from the intending Village Gram Panchayat / Livestock owner and temporary shelter to house the CVD as per building plan of the department. The norms have been relaxed for opening of New Civil Veterinary Dispensary as well as conversion / up gradation of Civil Veterinary Dispensary into Civil Veterinary Hospital/Hospital cum Breeding Centre. Earlier only HCBC were used to be upgraded institutions from the Veterinary Dispensary which have completed at least 3 years of existence and must have been popular but now new direct Hospital cum Breeding Centre can also be opened provided fulfilling the above described norms of hospitals with at least 1.5 acre land free of cost and building including the open space as per requirement to be provided by the intending Village Gram Panchayat /NGO/Government.

### 3.2.3 Financial requirements

Sl.No	Type of Institution	No required	Year wise requirement of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
a.	Civil Vety Dispensaries	01	0	10.00	0	0	0	10.00
b.	Stockmen Centres	00	0	0	0	0	0	0
c.	CVH/HCBC/AICs	38	0	155.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	655.00
d.	Sheep Wool Extn Centre	00	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.	Poultry Frm Centre	00	0	0	0	0	0	0
f.	Shed for infirm animals	02	0	15.00	15.00	0	0	30.00
	Total	41	0	180.00	215.00	200.00	100.00	695.00

It is proposed to construct buildings for 39 {CVDs (1) / HCBC (38)} institutions alongwith 2 sheds for infirm animals an outlay of Rs. 695.00 lacs spread over next five years. The funds will be made available through grants from the governments.

### 3.2.4 Village wise proposals for upgradation /opening of new institutions like CVDs/HCBCs

Sl. No	Name of village	Scheme	App. (in Lacs)
1	Gokal garh under CVH Rewari	C.VD. Sanctioned Staff posted, but no building of Institution, Construction of C.V.D building and staff quarter one for VLDA &one for class IV and boundary wall and also Up gradation of CVD to HCBC.	20
2	Konsiwas under CVH Rewari	C.VD. Sanctioned Staff posted, but no building of Institution, Construction of C.V.D building and staff quarter one for VLDA &one for class IV and boundary wall and alsoUp gradation of CVD to HCBC	20
3	Jatuwas under CVH Rewari	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20
4	Kund under CVH Khol	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20
5	Bhagwan pur under HCBC Meerpur	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20
6	Rohrai under CVH Jatusana	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20
7	Ushmapur under HCBC Gugodh	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20
8	Dohki under AIC Kakoria	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20
9	Chiller under AIC Kakoria	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary	20

10	Nangal Mundi under HCBC Saharanwas	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
11	Karawara Manak Pur under AIC Kakoria	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
12	Masta Pur under CVH Guraora	Up gradation of SMC to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV	15
13	Berli Kalan under CVH Jatusana	Up gradation of KVU to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV	15
14	Boria Kamal Pur under CVH Rewari	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV	15
15	Kanwali under CVH Dahina	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
16	Dehlawas Gulab pura under HCBC Saharanwas	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall..	15
17	Nangli Godha under CVH Rewari	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
18	Pali under HCBC Khorri	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15

19	Karnawas under CVH Bawal	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
20	Sulkha under CVH Bawal	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
21	Sheoraj Majra under CVH Rewari	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
22	Jonawas under HCBC Dungarwas	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
23	Nandrampur Bass under CVH Dharuhera	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
24	Khatawali under CVH Dharuhera	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
25	Nahar (Block HQ) under HCBC Bisoha	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
26	Bhud Pur under CVH Rewari	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
27	CVD Garhi under AIC Sangwari	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	15
28	Manethi under CVH Khol	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20

29	Phideri under CVH Rewari	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20
30	Kishan garh under CVH Rewari	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20
31	Bharawas under CVH Rewari	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary	20
32	Bithwana under CVH Rewari	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary.	20
33	Jharoda under HCBC Nehru garh	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary.	20
34	Mumtaj Pur under HCBC Bisoha	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary	20
35	Paddiawas under CVH Rewari	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20
36	Dhamlaka under CVH Rewari	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20
37	CVD Gudiani under HCBC Gugodh	Up gradation of CVD to Hospital cum Breeding Center and repair of building, construction of staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, one VLDA and boundary wall.	15
38	Rewari	Construction of sheds for infirmed animals, feed store hall tube well along with barbed wire / boundary wall at Mela ground Rewari for handicapped animals.	15
39	Kosli	Construction of sheds for infirmed animals, feed store hall tube well along with boundary wall in the Deptt. Premises sheep & wool Ext. Centre Kosli	15

40	Kosli	Opening of Hospital cum Breeding Center, staff quarters for Vety. Surgeons, Two VLDA's, Two class IV and boundary wall.	20
<b>Total Estimate Amount</b>			<b>695</b>

### 3.2.5. Norms for construction of building

S.No	Details	Civil Veterinary Dispensary	Civil Veterinary Hospital (CVH)/ Hospital cum Breeding Centre (HCBC)
1	One room for Veterinary Surgeon In charge	-	12'x12'
2	One room for Staff	12'x12'	12'x12'
3	One room for Dispensary	12'x15'	12'x15'
4	One room for Store	12'x12'	12'x12'
5	There shall be Verandah, boundary wall and Electricity and Water.		

### 3.2.5.2 The plan for residence

S.No	Details	Civil Veterinary Dispensary	Civil Veterinary Hospital (CVH)/ Hospital cum Breeding Centre (HCBC)
1	Veterinary Surgeon In charge	-	1150 sq.ft.(covered area)
2	VLDA	950 sq.ft. (Covered area)	950 sq.ft.(covered area)
3	Attendant	750 sq.ft (Covered area)	750 sq.ft.(covered area)

## 3.3 Chaupals

Chaupals have been part and parcel of our rural settings from the time immemorial. Chaupals are community buildings located in the center of the habitation, where the community sit and interact, discuss and share the entire village /national /internation events. Traditionally, dominant community in the village had its own chaupal, wherein all the villagers used to join. But with the passage of time, every community in the village started constructing a separate chaupal. Initially, these chaupals were constructed out of the contribution from the communities. But over the time, the tradition of contribution has been waning as government has stepped in with liberal grants. In the 398 villages, there are 191 BCs, 71 others and 349 SCs chaupals. The future

requirement is 186 chupals, 135 chaupals for the BCs, 37 for the others and 14 of the SCs. Table 3.2.1 below shows the present status, number of chaupals required and gap to be filled in.

### 3.2.1 Physical present status and requirement of Chaupals.

Sl.No.	Type of Chaupal	Present Status	Requirements	Gap
a.	BC	191	326	135
b.	Others	71	108	37
c.	SC	349	363	14
	Total	611	797	186

(Source: Field survey)

### 3.2.2 Financial Requirement

Average cost of construction of one chaupal would be around Rs. 2.00 lacs. Rs. 373.50 lacs are required for construction of 186 chupals over the next five years. The government will allocate the funds. The financial requirement for construction of Chaupals is given in Table 3.2.2 below.

Sl.No	Type	No required	Year wise requirement of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
a.	BC	135	0	268.50	0	0	0	268.50
b.	Others	37	0	74.00	0	0	2.00	76.00
c.	SCs	14	0	29.00	0	0	0	29.00
	Total	186	0	361.50	0	0	2.00	363.50

(Source: Field survey)

### 3.4 Socio –Economic Infrastructure

Socio-economic infrastructure is basic requirement for development. It is an important indicator of quality of life of the rural people and facilitates growth and development. Such infrastructure relates to the basic services like availability of basic facilities, like sanitation, Old age homes, chaupals, community centers, fair price shops, child development (anganwari), drinking water/ water works, banking, cooperatives, dairy cooperatives. The existing status of infrastructure facilities is given in Table: 3.3.1 below.

### 3.4.1 Physical status

Sl.No.	Item	Present Status	Requirement	Gap
a.	Anganwari Centre Buildings	64	758	694
b.	Community Centres	10	40	30
c.	Co-Opeartive Socities/Mini Banks	87	149	62
d.	Dairy Cooperatvs	230	450	220
e.	Fair Price Shops	160	300	140
f.	Old age Home	32	114	82
g.	Panchayat Ghar	172	271	99
h.	Patwarghar	38	102	64
i.	Water Works	80	104	124

(Source: 1.Field survey, 2. PO ICDS, MD RCCB, Revenue Department)

### 3.4.2 financial requirements

In order to create the socio-economic infrastructure as per gaps identified, Rs. 2721.90 lacs are required over the next five years. The requirement of funds is given intable 3.3.2 below.

S.N	Institution	Gap	Year wise Require of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
a.	Anganwari Centre Building	694	00.00	300.00	500.00	500.00	435.00	1735.00
b.	Community Centres	30	0	256.00	0	0	0	256.00
c.	Co-Opeartive Socities/ Mini Banks	62	0	96.40	0	0	0	96.40
d.	Dairy Cooperatvs	220	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.	Fair Price Shops	140	0	0	0	0	0	0
f.	Old age Home	82	0	160.50	0	0	11.00	171.50
g.	Panchayat Ghar	99	0	198.00	0	0	0	198.00
h.	Patwarghar	64	0	128.00	0	0	0	128.00
i.	Water Works	124	24.00	71.00	16.00	13.00	13.00	137.00
	Total		24.0	1209.90	516.0	513.0	459.0	2721.90



#### **3.4.1.a Anganwari Centers (Bhawans)**

There are 627 functioning Anganwari Centres in the district. 131 new Anganwaris have been sanctioned and in norms fixed by government 61 more AWCs are required to be set up in the district in the future. Out of the total number of 758 Anganwaris in the district including those of new only 64 have own buildings. During the next five years 694 new buildings are proposed for construction with an out lay of Rs. 1735 .00 lacs @ Rs. 2.50 lacs per AWC building.

#### **3.4.1.b Community Centers (no)**

Community centers are the multipurpose buildings, which can be put multi use . The community centers are the useful village infrastructure. At present there are 10 community Centres in the district. The requirement is 40. Therefore, 30 more community centers are proposed for construction to fill the gaps with an outlay of Rs. 256.00 lacs @ Rs. 8.53 lacs per Community Centre for over next five years. The financial details are given in table 4.2.

#### **3.4.1.c Cooperative Societies**

There are 87 Cooperative societies and mini banks in the district, which caters to the credit and input need of farmers and non- farmers in 398 villages. In view of the banking network, the requirement of cooperative societies is 149. Therefore, 62 new societies are proposed to be set up in the district in the next five years with an outlay of Rs. 96.40 lacs. The financial details are given in table 4.2.

#### **3.4.1.d Dairy Coopratives**

The district has a ntwork of 275 dairy cooperatives out of these 230 socities are functional covering 200 villages, connected with 12 routes. There are 6700 total milk pourers, pouring 20000 liters of milk at present. Dairying has wide scopes as far as self-employment is concernd. Therefore, 220 milk cooperatives will be set up in the next five years covering the whole district to fill the gap. The reqirement of funds for making one society functional varies beten Rs. 10000.00 to Rs. 1.35 lacs. The Haryana Dairy Dvlopment Cooperative Federation will arrange the funds.

#### **3.4.1.e Fair Price shops**

Various consumer items are distributed through Fair Price Shops in the rural areas. The mjr commodity distributed through FPS is foodgrains under AAY and necesatis like Kerosene. Pesently, there are 160 fair price shops against the requirement of 300. Therefore, to fill the gaps, 140 fair price shops will be set up in the next five-year. Opening of a FPS requires no fund from the government.

#### **3.4.1.f Old Age Homes**

As against the requirement of 144 Old Age Homes, presently, there are 32 OAH at present leaving a gap of 82. It is proposed to construct 82 OAHs with an outlay of Rs. 171.50 lacs @ Rs.2.35Lacs per unit over the next five years. The financial details are given in table 3.3.2.

### **3.4.1.g Panchayat Ghar**

The Panchayat Ghar is an office of the Gram panchayat. With the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment, the role of Panchayats have been increasing day-by-day and so the quantity of work. The Officials also visit the Sarpanch frequently. Therefore, Panchayat Ghar is a must for every Panchayat, from where the GP can conduct its business. As against the present requirement of 271 PGs in the district, there are 172, leaving a gap of 99. These 99 Panchayat ghar will be constructed over the next five year with an outlay of Rs. 198.00 lacs @ Rs. 2.00 Lacs per unit. The financial details are given in table 3.3.2.

### **3.4.1.h Patwar Ghars**

Whole of the district is divided into patwar circles by the revenue department. One Patwar Circle comprises of few villages. There are 102 patwar circles in the district. The patwar circle office should be located in a patwar ghar. But as against the requirement of 102 Patwar ghars, there are only 38 constructed and rest are located in rented or panchayats buildings. Therefore, 64 Patwar Ghars are proposed to be constructed during the next five years with an outlay of Rs.128.00 lacs. The financial details are given in table 3.3.2.

### **3.4.1.i Water Works**

All the villages have piped water supply in the district. Out of 398, 218 (54.77%) villages have canal based water supply schemes, and 180 (42.23%) have tube well based water supply. There are total numbers of 190 water supply tubewells in the district. Despite the coverage of 100% villages through canal based and tube wells supplies, the per capita availability of safe drinking water is not comfortable in 138 (34.16%) of the villages. The per capita per day availability is less than 39 LPCD. It is not a matter of solace. 59 Water supply projects (11 canal based), 28 tubewell based and (20 boosting stations) with an outlay of Rs. 1835.90 lacs are under implementation in the district. Therefore besides the above, 124 water works are required during the next five years besides the going on schemes. The cost is Rs. 137.00 lacs. The financial details are given in table 3.3.2.

## **3.5 Education**

Education is one of the important indicators of development. The literacy rate depends on the access to education facilities. District Rewari has highest literacy rate in the state. One of the reasons of high literacy in this district in comparison to other districts is its Army background and it's being in proximity to National Capital. The existing number of educational institutions in the district is given in Table: 4.1 below.

### 3.5.1 Physical Status

Sl.No.	Institution	Present Status	Requirement	Gap
a.	No. Of Colleges	2	2	0
b.	No. Of Senior Secondary Schools	48	65	17
c.	No. Of High Schools	72	89	17
d.	No. Of Middle Schools	78	96	18
e.	No. Of Primary Schools	427	432	05

(Source: Field Survey and Educatio Department)

The table above shows that there are 2 colleges, 48 Senior Secondary, 72 High, 78 Middle and 427 Primary Schools in the rural areas of the district. There is gap between existing number and number of schools required .As against the availability the requirement is 2, 65, 89, 96 and 432 respectively. Accordingly, there is a gap of, 17 Senior Secondary, 17 high, 18 Middle and 05 Primary Schools. The gap is to be filled during the next five year.

### 3.5.2 Financial Requirements

Sl.no.	Institution	Gap	Year wise Require of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
a.	Colleges	00	-	-	-	-	-	-
b.	S S S	17	035.00	038.72	042.35	054.63	054.10	0224.80
c.	H S	17	150.00	176.40	199.92	240.47	249.05	1015.84
d.	M S	18	036.00	040.00	045.00	050.00	055.00	0226.00
e.	P S	05	061.51	042.17	058.61	062.82	073.64	0298.75
	Total	57	282.51	297.29	345.88	407.92	431.79	1765.39

To promote education by establishing the new institutions Rs 1765.39 lacs will be required over next five years. Out of that Rs. 24.80 will be needed for senior scondry schools, Rs.1015.84 lacs for high schools, Rs.226.00 lacs for middle schools and Rs. 298.75 for setting up of Primary schools. Rs 282.51 lacs will be required in the firt year, Rs. 297.29 lacs during the 2<sup>nd</sup> year, Rs. 345.88 lacs during the 3<sup>rd</sup> year, Rs. 407.93 during 4<sup>th</sup> year and Rs. 431.75 lacs during 5<sup>th</sup> year.

### 3.6 Housing

Shelter is another important necessity of life. Every person needs a shelter .It is a status symbol. It is a social security. It is an indicator of quality of life. A good house gives a sense of belonging. The data regarding existing status of housing in the district is given in table: 4 below.

### 3.6.1 Housing Status

Sl.No.	Type	Present Status	Requirement	Gap
a.	Pucca Houses	1,29,615	1,31,007	1092
b.	Semi-Pucca	010,057	0,10,057	-
c.	Kuccha	001099	0000000	-
d.	Houses with toilets	034075	-	-
e.	Houses without toilets	104329	-	104329

The shows that 1092 pucca houses are required to be constructed in the district during the next five year. Besides 104329 households will be provided toilets.

### 3.6.2 Financial Requirements

Type	Gap	Year wise Require of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
Pucca Houses	1092	218.40	218.40	218.40	218.40	217.90	1091.50
Semi-Pucca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuccha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houses with toilets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houses without toilets	104329	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		218.40	218.40	218.40	218.40	217.90	1091.50

Rs 1091.50 lacs are required over next five years to provide housing facilities to the shelterless, @ Rs. 1.00 lacs per unit.

### 3.7 Drinking Water

According to the data available with the department of public health, out of 398 villages, 218 villages are served with 24 canal based water supply schemes and 180 villages are served by served with 30 tube well supply schemes. There are 190 tubewells supplying the drinking water in 180 villages. But supply of drinking water is < 39 LPCD in 138 numbers of villages. Water supply schemes are required in 154 villages.

#### 3.7.1 Physical status

Sl.No.	Drinking Water Source	Present Status	Requirement	Gap
a.	Tubewells /Ponds	180	-	-
b.	Water supply Scheme	218	398	180
c.	Wells	056	-	-

(Source: Field survey)

There is requirement of 180 water supply schemes in the district.

### 3.7.2 Financial Requirements

Sl.N	Type	Gap	Year wise Require of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
R								
s								
a.	Tubewells /Ponds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5								
9.	Water supply Scheme	180	566.50	15.20	5.00	6.00	6.00	598.70
8								
c.	Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Total		566.50	15.20	5.00	6.00	6.00	598.70

s.598.70 lacs are required to augment the water supply in remaining 180 villages over the next five years.

### 3.8 Electricity /Energy

#### 3.8.1 Present status

The existing status of the electricity is given in the table below.

Sl.No.	Items	Present Status No	Requirement No	Gap No
a.	Agriculture connections	15508	17970	2462
b.	Commercial connections	02713	04018	1305
c.	Domestic connections	72274	80271	7997
d.	Feeders	00103	00141	0038
e.	Solar systems	00230	00275	0045
f.	Transformer	03248	04466	1216
g.	Wind Energy systems	0	0	0

(Source: Field Survey)

According to the data collected from the field, there is gap of 2462 agricultural connections, 1305 commercial connections, 7997 domestic connections, 38 feeders, 45 solar systems and 1216 transformers in the district, which is to be achieved over the next five years.

#### 3.8.2 Requirement of Funds

Sl.N	Type	Gap	Year wise Requirement of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
a.	Agriculture connections	2462	699.30	221.55	218.85	218.75	219.75	1578.20
b.	Commercial connections	1305	140.85	132.63	132.62	132.62	131.62	670.34
c.	Domestic connections	7997	219.39	145.63	141.49	140.49	141.49	788.49
d.	Feeders	0038	39.18	34.96	30.96	30.96	30.96	167.02
e.	Solar systems	0045	0.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.40
f.	Transformer	1216	195.52	229.27	225.76	224.76	226.76	1102.07
g.	Wind Energy systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total		1294.64	765.04	750.68	748.58	751.58	4310.52

In order to achieve the demand to bridge the gaps of agriculture connections, commercial and domestic connections, providing feeders, solar systems, and transformers Rs. 4310.52 lacs are required over next five years.

### 3.9 Health

The General Hospital at Rewari caters to the medical needs of the people of the district. Besides, there are 9 Community Health Centres (5 run from the government buildings and 4 from the rented buildings), 5 Primary Health centers (run in the government buildings) 105 Sub-Centres (62 in Government buildings and 43 run from private buildings). 20 delivery Huts have been set for safe delivery. There are 5 ESI dispensaries, 1 Railway Hospital. To add to medical care facilities, there are 42 private Nursing Homes in the district.

#### 3.9.1 Physical Status

Sl.No.	Institutions	No's
1.	District Hospital	1
2.	CHC	9 (5 Govt Build. + 4 Pvt Build.)
3.	PHC	5 (Govt Build.)
4.	Sub/Centres	105 (62 Govt Build. + 43 Pvt Build.)
5.	Delivey Huts	20
6.	ESI Dispensaries	5
7.	Railway Hospital	1
8.	No. of Private Nursing Home	42

Sl.No.	Post	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	CMO	1	1	0
2.	POs	5	4	1
3.	SMOs	6	4	2
4.	AOs	1	0	1
5.	MOs	55	48	7
6.	Chemical Exam.	1	1	0
7.	Staff Nurses	36	14	22
8.	LT (G/M)	19/10	9/4	10/6
9.	MPHS(M/F)	22/22	5/7	17/15
10.	MPHW(M/F)	115/115	48/114	67/1

### 3.9.2 Staff strength

### 3.9.3 Contractual Staff Under Various Schemes

Sl.No.	Scheme	Post	No.
1.	NRHM : (DH&FWS Rewari)	District Programme Manager	1
		Account Manager	1
		Secretarial Assistant	1
		Account Assistant	5
		Information Assistant	2
2.	SIP	Junior Engineer (Civil)	1
3.	RCH	ANM	50
		Staff Nurses	4
		LT	1
4.	AIDS	VCTC Councilor M/F	1 / 1
		PPTCT Councilor F	1
		LT	3
5.	RNTCP	STS	2
		STLS	2
		LT	1

### 3.9.4 Financial Requirements

Sl.No.	Type	Gap	Year wise Require of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
a.	CHC	-	36.18	28.74	30.37	30.85	31.32	157.46
b.	PHC	180	40.22	43.84	46.73	29.48	47.91	208.18
c.	SubCentres	-	292.78	218.90	221.91	222.16	227.57	1182.60
	Total		369.18	291.48	299.01	282.49	306.08	1548.24

Rs. 1548.24 lacs are required to provide health infrastructure like CHCs, PHCs and sub-centres in the district over the years next five.

### 3.9.5 Ayurved

There are 18 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district at present catering to the healthcare needs of the people in rural areas. A new GAD/GUD can be opened if the population of the area is 2000 and the existing institution should be 8.00 Km from the place and surrounding population is 20000. The Gram Panchayat must be ready to donate a building a population. Therefore, a gap of 40 such institutions has been calculated in the district. The gap of the staff also needs to be bridged. The present status is given below in table:

### 3.9.5.1 Physical Status

Sl.No.	Items	Present Status No	Requirement No	Gap No
a.	Ay D/GUDAH	18	58	40
b.	Buildings	0	18	18
c.	Staff (AMO)	16	18	2
d.	Dispenser	9	18	9
e.	Trained Dai	12	18	6
f.	Part-time	35	36	1

(Source :Ayurveda Department ,Rewari)

There is no office Building at the district level. The office is run from the rental building. All the dispensaries are run from either panchayats building or private buildings. The buildings are in poor unhygienic condition I dirty surroundings with insufficient space.

### 3.9.5.2 District Level

10 bedded hospital, with specialists in different fields like medical, gynecology, E.N.T., Paedetrics, Panchakarma and Yoga alongwith building and 10-acre space for herbal garden.

### 3.9.5.3 Village Level

The population of the village should be more than 2000 and surrounding population of 20000 for opening of Ayurvedic dispensary. The block wise proposals for opening of 40 Ayurvedic Dispensaries during the next five year is a under:

### 3.9.5.4 Financial Requirements

Sl.No.	Type	Gap	Year wise Requirement of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1.	GAD/GUD	40	8	8	8	8	8	40
2.	Buildings (rs.)	18	171.005	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	855.00
3.	Staff (AMO)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Dispenser	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Trained dai	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Part-time	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	18	171.005	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	855.00

### 3.9.4.5 Blockwise number of villages proposed for setting up of GAD/GUDs.

Sl.No	Block	Proposed	Name of Villages
1.	Bawal	6	Baghthala, JSPKhera, Khandora, Lodhna, Naicjhan, Rajgarh



2.	Jatusana	11	AKGorawas, Aulant, Baldhan Kalan, Berli Khurd, GT Dahina, KMPur, Lisan, Masit, Motla Kalan, Palhawas, Rohrai
3.	Khol	5	Ahrod, Dhawana, Khaleta, Siha, Teent,
4.	Nahar	9	Bawwa, Bhakli, Gudiani, Jharod, Jholari, Juddi, Lilodh, Rattanthal, Tumna
5.	Rewari	9	Akera, Bhatsana, Ghatal mehaniawas, Gokalgarh, Jadra, Kharkhara, Maheshwari, Rampura, Ramgarh-Bhagwanpur

### 3.10 Street/Roads

The sanitary conditions of a village depend on the properly laid streets and drainage. If the streets are properly paved with bricks and cement concrete the sanitary conditions will be better. As per the survey of the villages, the status of village streets /roads is as under:

#### 3.10.1 Physical status

Sl.No.	Items	Present Status No	Requirement No	GapNo
a.	Brick paved streets	3421	4970	1549
b.	CC Streets	1194	2162	1058
c.	Metalled roads	131	131	0
d.	Unpaved roads	2602	0	0

The gap of brick paved streets, CC streets and metalled roads is 2610 in the district, which is required to be bridged in the next five years.

#### 3.10.2 Financial Requirements

Sl.No	Type	Gap	Year wise Requirement of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
a.	Brick paved streets	1549	0	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70	874.80
b.	CC Streets	1058	0	264.15	265.50	263.00	265.50	1058.15
c.	Metalled roads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d.	Unpaved roads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0482.85	484.20	481.70	484.20	1932.95

Rs 935.95 lacs will be required to construct 2602 streets/roads in the next five years in the district.

### 3.11 Sports

The sports are important activities for holistic development of youth. Village sports are important events celebrated throughout the year in village fairs and even the government organizes village sports competitions to promote the village sports. But the sports facilities are not available in the district. The existing physical network of sports facilities in the villages is given in table below.

#### 3.11.1 Physical Status

Sl No.	Type of facilities	Existing status	Requirements	Gaps
a.	Indoor Game Facilities	0	0	0
b.	Play Grounds	8	13	5
c.	Stadium	0	5	5

Indoor games facilities are not available in the rural areas. Neither there is any requirement of such facilities in the villages as per survey. There are only 8 playgrounds and requirement is only 13. There is one stadium and four more are required.

#### 3.11.2 Financial Requirements

Sl No.	Type	Gap	Year wise Requirement of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
a.	Indoor Game Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b.	Play Grounds	5	0	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00
c.	Stadium	5	0	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	84.00
	Total			31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	124.00

Rs. 124.00 lacs are required to fill the gaps in sports facilities in the district over the next five years .

### 3.12 Transport

Public and private transport both caters to the transportation needs of the district. There are about 36 routes covered by Haryana Roadways and 44 covered by private bus operators.

#### 3.12.1 Existing Status

Sl.No.	Type of facilities	Existing status	Requirements	Gaps
a.	Government	228	636	408
b.	Private	44	0	0

### 3.12.2 Financial Requirement

Sl.No.	Type	Gap	Year wise Requirement of funds (Rs. In Lacs)					Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
a.	Government	408	71.48	11.58	11.58	11.58	11.58	118.10
b.	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	71.48	11.58	11.58	11.58	11.58	118.10

Rs 118.10 lacs are required to meet the requirement of transportation of the district in next five years.

### 3.13. Income of the Panchayats

Gram Panchayats have different sources of income, which includes income from house tax collections, auction of common lands, auctioning of fishponds, tax on certain other activities.

Besides this, the grants received under various schemes like SGRY, LADT, PRIs (now 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission) are the main source of Panchayats income.

### 3.14 Block-wise major problems of the villages.

Number of Problems

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No	Major Problem	Bawal		Jatusana		Khol		Nahar		Rewari		Total	
		No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	D/W Supply	49	124	4	14	4	9	11	23	12	39	80	209
2.	Construction of Streets	29	80	8	24	14	30	6	24	7	41	54	199
3.	Cost. of Street & Drain	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
4.	R/W of pond	17	61	1	5	5	21	-	-	10	41	33	128
5.	WaterChannel	23	107	2	8	1	3	16	64	2	5	44	187
6.	Constof Drain	42	119	5	23	15	39	10	42	65	275	137	498
7.	Street Light	24	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	48
8.	CCRoad/ Phirmi	6	30	5	17	4	18	3	3	43	154	61	222
9.	Electricity	16	35	6	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	63
10.	Panchayat Bh.	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15
11.	Health Centre	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
12.	Panchayat Gh	8	24	-	-	12	54	5	18	7	27	32	123
13.	Sch. Room	25	84	18	67	1	2	-	-	2	9	46	162
14.	Chaupal	7	22	-	-	1	1	-	-	12	29	20	52
15.	Pond	1	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10

16.	Tranportation	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
17.	Waste Weter Tank	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
18.	B /W School	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	5	18
19.	AWC	2	4	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	5	11
20.	Water Tank	2	3	-	-	2	7	-	-	1	3	5	13
21.	White Wash School	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
22.	Shamshan Ghat Rd / BW	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	4	20	5	25
23.	Silai centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
24.	Civil Vety Dis	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	2	2	3	7
25.	Play ground	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	4
26.	PatwarGhar	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	5
27.	Mini Bank	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	4
28.	Ayurvedic Hospital	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2
29.	CHC	-	-	2	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	12
30.	Tubewell	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
31.	Bridge	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
32.	OldAge Home	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
33.	College	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
	Total	255	795	60	222	70	217	51	174	172	662	608	2070

On the basis of the village level survey, some major problems, which require immediate attention, have been identified. The problems rangers from small to big ones and vary from drinking water supply to strets pavements and laying down drainage system, construction of retaining wall of ponds, construction of water channel from canal to ponds, street lights and electricity, cement concete village phirnis, construction of panchayat bhawan, panchayat ghar, chaupals, health centres, school rooms, digging of ponds , solving the problems of transportation , construction of watste water tank, construction of school boundry walls, construction of anganwari centers , water tanks , white wash of school building, construction of shamshan path, boundry wall etc, opening of silai center, civil veterinary dispensaries, play grounds, construction of patwar ghars, opening of mini banks, ahurvedic hospitals , community health centers, boring of wlls for agriculture, construction of bridges, old ag homes, and opening of college.

These problems are 608 in number and require an amount of Rs. 2070.00 lacs. The blockwise such problems are 255 in Bawal (requireRs. 795.00 Lacs), 60 in Jatusana (require Rs. 222 .00 lacs), 70 in Khol (require Rs 217.00 lacs), 51 in Nahar (require Rs. 174.00 Lacs) and 172 inRewari 9 require Rs. 662.00 lacs)

