

Chapter XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE UNION AND STATE LEGISLATURES

So far six General Elections to the Lok Sabha and five General Elections¹ and a Mid-Term Election (held in May 1968) to the Vidhan Sabha have been conducted in the areas now forming the Bhiwani district. A brief account of each is given below :

LOK SABHA (HOUSE OF PEOPLE)

The areas comprising the Bhiwani district substantially formed part of two Parliamentary Constituencies, Mahendragarh and Hisar (Hissar). The area of the Dadri sub-division formed part of the Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency whereas the Bhiwani sub-division had been included in Hisar (Hissar). Now during the Sixth General Elections, held in March 1977, the Bhiwani district has formed an independent Parliamentary Constituency. The following description shows the trend of the General Elections held from time to time in these constituencies :—

FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952

(a) **Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency.**—The areas of Satnali-Badhara and Dadri Assembly Constituencies formed part of this constituency. There were 7 contestants for this seat. A candidate of the Indian National Congress was returned. Due to his death, a bye-election was conducted in August 1955. This time again a candidate of the Indian National Congress was returned after defeating 3 rivals.

(b) **Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency.**—The Bhiwani (double-member) Assembly Constituency was a part of this constituency. The Indian National Congress candidate was returned after defeating 7 opponents.

SECOND GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957

(a) **Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency.**—This time, the Badhara-

1. The Sixth General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha were held in June 1977.

Satnali Assembly Constituency was abolished and the entire Dadri (double-member) Constituency formed a part of Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency. A candidate of the Indian National Congress captured the seat defeating 3 opponents. The number of contestants, and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	1	82,930	34.72
Jan Sangh	1	—	39,539	16.55
Communist	1	—	45,759	19.15
Independents	1	—	70,615	29.58
Total :	4	1	2,38,843	100.00

(b) Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency.—The single-member Bhiwani and Tosham Assembly Constituencies formed part of this constituency. An Indian National Congress candidate won after defeating 4 opponents. The number of contestants for this seat and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	1	2,34,599	68.57
Praja Socialist	1	—	20,818	6.08
Socialist	1	—	41,815	12.22
Independents	2	—	44,907	13.13
Total :	5	1	3,42,139	100.00

THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962

(a) Mahendragarh Constituency.—This time there was no change in its delimitation but the seat was won by a candidate from Jan Sangh defeating 8 opponents. The number of contestants, and the number and percentage of valid

votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	—	93,768	33.83
Jan Sangh	1	1	1,05,027	38.14
Socialist	1	—	16,076	5.78
Independents	6	—	61,233	22.25
Total :	9	1	2,76,104	100.00

(b) **Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency.**— There was no change in its limits and the Bhiwani and Tosham Assembly Constituencies remained a part of Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency. The seat was won by a Socialist candidate. The number of contestants for this seat and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	—	1,25,136	36.43
Socialist	1	1	1,52,360	44.36
Jan Sangh	1	—	24,307	7.07
Independents	3	—	41,649	12.14
Total :	6	1	3,43,452	100.00

FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1967

(a) **Mahendragarh Constituency.**— During the General Elections, 1967 and onwards, the Badhara Assembly Constituency went to the Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency while Dadri Assembly Constituency came to Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency. The Indian National Congress recaptured the seat after defeating 11 opponents. The number of contestants, and

the number and percentage of votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	1	93,903	29.93
Socialist	1	—	19,695	6.27
Republican	1	—	19,142	6.09
Jan Sangh	1	—	47,165	15.01
Independents	8	—	1,34,093	42.70
Total :	12	1	3,13,998	100.00

(b) Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency.—The limits of this constituency having been varied, the Dadri, Bhiwani, Tosham, Loharu, Mundhal Khurd and Bawani Khera Assembly Constituencies of Bhiwani sub-division now formed its part. A candidate of the Indian National Congress recaptured this seat defeating 6 other contestants. The number of contestants, and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	1	1,15,963	36.10
Samyukta Socialist	1	—	1,08,784	33.86
Jan Sangh	1	—	54,635	17.00
Independents	4	—	41,898	13.04
Total :	7	1	3,21,280	100.00

FIFTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1971

(a) Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency.—The seat was won by a candidate of the newly created Vishal Haryana Party. The number of contestants, and the number and percentage of the valid votes polled by each party

were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	—	1,57,226	46.25
Vishal Haryana Party	1	1	1,59,125	46.80
Proutist Block of India	1	—	3,108	0.90
Independents	3	—	20,572	6.05
Total :	6	1	3,40,031	100.00

(b) Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency.—The seat was retained by the Indian National Congress (Ruling). The number of contestants, and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were:

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress (R)	1	1	1,70,204	53.98
Indian National Congress (O)	1	—	43,948	13.93
Samyukta Socialist	1	—	86,510	27.44
Proutist Block of India	1	—	1,436	0.46
Independents	4	—	13,213	4.19
Total :	8	1	3,15,311	100.00

SIXTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1977

Bhiwani Parliamentary Constituency.—This time the Bhiwani district formed an independent parliamentary constituency. The seat was won by a candidate of the newly created Janata Party.¹ The number of contestants, and

1. The constituent parties forming the Janata Party were : Congress (Organisation), Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Bhartiya Lok Dal and Socialist Party.

the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Janata Party	1	1	2,89,135	67.62
Indian National Congress	1	—	1,27,893	29.91
Independent	1	—	10,556	2.47
Total :	3	1	4,27,584	100.00

RAJYA SABHA (COUNCIL OF STATES)

For the first time, one person from the areas now forming the Bhiwani district became a Member of the Rajya Sabha from 1960 to 1965. At present there are two persons in the Rajya Sabha from this district, one having joined in 1975 and the other in 1976.

VIDHAN SABHA (LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952

During 1952, some area of this district was a part of the PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) and was included in Badhara-Satnali (single-member) Constituency and Dadri (double-member) Constituency. The remaining area of the district was a part of the Hisar (Hissar) district forming Bhiwani Assembly Constituency.

Six candidates contested for the Badhara-Satnali (single-member) Constituency. An independent candidate was returned after defeating 5 opponents. Both the general and the reserved seats of the Dadri (double-member) Constituency were captured by the Indian National Congress after defeating 5 other contestants in the field. The Bhiwani (double-member) Assembly Constituency which formed a part of the Hisar (Hissar) district returned both the candidates of the Indian National Congress.

The PEPSU ministry under the leadership of Col. Raghbir Singh remained in power for a short period and thereafter the leadership came to Gian Singh Rarewala who continued till 1953. The ministry was then dissolved and PEPSU was put under President's rule. P.S. Rao remained as an Adviser to the Raj Parmukh up to February, 1954 when Mid-Term Elections were held.

The Indian National Congress won all the three seats of Badhara-Satnali Constituency and the Dadri (double-member) Assembly Constituency.

SECOND GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957

PEPSU was merged with the [Punjab State under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1956. Consequently, the entire area of the Bhiwani district became a part of the Punjab. During the General Elections, 1957, the delimitation of the constituencies was revised. Badhara-Satnali Constituency was abolished and its area was included in the Dadri (double-member) Assembly Constituency. The Bhiwani (double-member) Constituency was split into Bhiwani and Tosham as the two single-member constituencies. Of the 4 seats, 2 of the Dadri (double-member) Constituency were won by Jan Sangh, one of the Tosham Constituency by an independent candidate and 1 of the Bhiwani constituency by the Indian National Congress. The party-wise number of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Jan Sangh	3	2	54,593	27.63
Indian National Congress	4	1	64,970	32.88
Socialist	2	—	3,869	1.97
Independents	8	1	74,144	37.52
Total :	17	4	1,97,576	100.00

THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962

During the General Elections of 1962 the limits of Dadri (double-member) Constituency were varied and it was converted into a single-member constituency (general) by excluding some of its area and including it in the Kanina Constituency. The Bhiwani and Tosham Assembly Constituencies remained intact. In this way the number of seats from this district was reduced from 4 to 3. The two seats of Dadri and Bhiwani Constituencies were captured by the Indian National Congress while the Tosham seat was won by an Independent. The party-wise position of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled

and their percentage were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	3	2	41,995	33.98
Communist	1	—	14,722	11.91
Swatantra	2	—	5,830	4.72
Jan Sangh	2	—	9,018	7.29
Socialist	1	—	4,537	3.67
Independents	15	1	47,487	38.43
Total :	24	3	1,23,589	100.00

FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1967

Before the Fourth General Elections of 1967 were held, the new State of Haryana with a unicameral legislature had come into existence on November 1, 1966, by virtue of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. Thereafter, elections from this district were held to Haryana Vidhan Sabha instead of Punjab Vidhan Sabha. The number of constituencies was increased from 3 to 7, i.e. Dadri, Badhara, Bhiwani, Tosham and Loharu complete constituencies and Mundhal Khurd and Bawani Khera had 9 and 39 villages respectively of the Bhiwani district. Out of these 7 constituencies, 4 seats, viz. Tosham, Loharu, Dadri and Bawani Khera were captured by the Indian National Congress. One seat of the Bhiwani Constituency was won by Jan Sangh and two seats of Badhara and Mundhal Khurd went to Independents. The party-wise number of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	7	4	91,755	38.56
Communist	2	—	4,769	2.00
Republican	4	—	4,891	2.06
Samyukta Socialist	6	—	39,237	16.48
Jan Sangh	3	1	24,012	10.09
C.P.I. (Communist Party of India)	1	—	2,147	0.90
Independents	36	2	71,172	29.91
Total :	59	7	2,37,983	100.00

MID-TERM ELECTIONS, 1968

Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and President's rule was enforced on November 21, 1967. The Mid-Term Elections were held during May 1968. No change was made in the limits of the Assembly Constituencies. Out of the seven seats, the Indian National Congress captured 6 seats of Bhiwani, Tosham, Loharu, Mundhal Khurd, Bawani Khera and Dadri, while one seat of Badhara was gained by the newly created Vishal Haryana Party. The party-wise contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled ^f	Percentage
Indian National Congress	7	6	77,673	39.43
Vishal Haryana	2	1	15,694	7.98
Samyukta Socialist	2	—	14,768	7.57
Swatantra	4	—	25,815	13.12
Jan Sangh	3	—	19,702	0.02
Communist	1	—	1,837	0.93
Republican	1	—	148	10.07
Independents	22	—	41,081	20.88
Total :	42	7	1,96,718	100.00

FIFTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1972

During 1970, the Congress party split into two groups, namely the Indian National Congress (Ruling) and Indian National Congress (Organisation).

Haryana Vidhan Sabha was again dissolved and elections were held in March 1972. No change was made in the limits and number of constituencies of the district which remained seven. Out of the 7 seats, 5 of Bhiwani, Tosham, Loharu, Mundhal Khurd and Badhara were captured by the Indian National Congress (Ruling), 1 seat of Dadri by Indian National Congress (Organisation) and 1 seat of Bawani Khera by Vishal Haryana Party. The party-wise number

of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage were¹ :—

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress (Ruling)	6	5	1,19,149	39.13
Indian National Congress (Organisation)	3	1	48,549	15.94
Bhartiya Karanti Dal	1	—	1,486	.49
Socialist	1	—	2,805	.92
Jan Sangh	1	—	11,868	3.90
Vishal Haryana	2	1	35,352	11.61
Independents	21	—	85,296	28.01
Total :	35	7	3,04,505	100.00

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

There is no political party of significance in the district which may be regarded as purely local in character. The major ones are units of all-India parties. As such Congress has been the most important party in the district in the years under review.

While on the subject of political parties, it may be noted that Independents have been steadily fighting with varying degrees of success in all the

1. Sixth General Elections, 1977

General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha were held in June 1977. Out of the seven seats in the district, six were won by the Janata Party, i.e. Badhara, Dadri, Mundhal Khurd, Bhiwani, Loharu and Bawani Khera, while the seat of Tosham was captured by an Independent candidate. The party-wise number of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage were :—

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Janata	7	6	1,27,139	42.89
Indian National Congress (R)	6	—	36,419	12.28
Vishal Haryana	1	—	4,100	1.13
Socialist Unity Centre	2	—	881	0.29
Communist (M)	1	—	6,820	2.53
Independents	45	1	2,96,628	100.00
Total :	62	7	2,96,628	100.00

elections to the Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha. As the name indicates the Independents do not belong to any party nor do they have any programme completely in common. Some candidates who are not serious from the beginning, realizing their slender chances of success at once withdraw from the elections at the slightest persuasion rather than face the prospects of forfeiting their securities.

In many cases faith in the Independent candidates proves to be a stronger factor of support than the vote catching devices, well worded political manifestos and platform speeches of the opposing candidates supported by political parties. The results of the elections to Vidhan Sabha held so far reveal that one seat was captured each time by this group of candidates during 1952, 1957 and 1962; and two in 1967. The data given below shows at a glance the degree of their popularity which is reflected in the percentage of votes secured by them at different elections:

Year of elections	Percentage of votes secured by Independents		
	Vidhan Sabha	Lok Sabha	
	(All constituencies collectively)	Mahendragarh constituency	Hisar constituency
1952
1957	37.52	29.58	13.13
1962	38.43	22.25	12.14
1967	29.91	42.70	13.04
1968 (Mid-Term Vidhan Sabha)	20.88		
1971 (Lok Sabha)		6.05	4.19
1972 (Vidhan Sabha)	28.01		
		Bhiwani constituency	
1977 (Lok Sabha) ¹			2.47

The position of different political parties represented in the legislative

1. During the Sixth General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha held in June 1977, the Independent candidates secured 40.88 per cent of the valid votes in the district.

bodies can be seen at a glance from the table given below :

Year of elections	Name of political party	Number of members elected	Number of valied votes polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Lok Sabha				
1952	Congress	2
1957	Congress	2	82,930	34.72
			2,34,599	68.57
1962	Jan Sangh	1	1,05,027	38.14
	Socialist	1	1,52,360	44.36
1967	Congress	2	93,903	29.93
			1,15,963	36.09
1971	Congress	1	1,70,204	53.98
	Vishal Haryana	1	1,57,226	46.25
1977	Janata	1	2,89,135	67.62
Vidhan Sabha				
1952	Congress	3
	Independents	1
1957	Congress	1	64,970	32.88
	Jan Sangh	2	54,593	27.63
	Independents	1	74,144	37.52
1962	Congress	2	41,995	33.98
	Independents	1	47,487	38.43
1967	Congress	4	91,755	38.56
	Jan Sangh	1	24,012	10.09
	Independents	2	71,172	29.91

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

549

1	2	3	4	5
1968 (Mid-Term)	Congress	6	77,673	39.43
	Vishal Haryana	1	15,694	7.98
1972	Congress (Ruling)	5	1,19,149	39.13
	Congress (Organisation)	1	48,549	15.94
	Vishal Haryana	1	35,352	11.61
1977	Janata	6	1,27,139	42.89
	Independents	1	1,21,269	40.88

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Before Independence, a weekly newspaper 'Swadesh' published by a veteran Congress leader, Neki Ram, and two weeklies published by another Congress leader, K. A. Desai, were in circulation in the district. These papers were a source of great mass awakening in preparing the people to take part in the freedom struggle. These papers also advocated against social evils.

No daily newspaper is published from the Bhiwani district. The periodicals being published are detailed below¹:

Serial number	Name	Year of establishment	Place of publication	Circulation	Classification
1	2	3	4	5	6

Weeklies

Hindi

1. Bhiwani-Ki-Awaz	1973	Bhiwani	1,500	News and current affairs
2. Chetna	1957	Do	2,350	Do
3. Jagrit Samaj	1965	Do	200	Do

1. (i) *Press In India, Part II*, 1972, pp. 97-112.
- (ii) District Public Relations Officer, Bhiwani.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Mast Badal	1971	Bhiwani	200	News and current affairs
5.	Parishrami Sansar	1972	Do	500	Do
6.	Purbi Punjab	1960	Do	3,500	Do
7.	Vishva Kalyan	1974	Do	500	Do

Fortnightlies

Hindi

8.	Bhiwani Darpan	1974	Do	200	Do
9.	Bhiwani Patrika	1970	Do	500	Do
10.	Ham-Do-Ki-Awaz	1971	Do	200	Do
11.	Khula Sandesh	1971	Do	500	Do
12.	Parhit	1974	Do	200	Do

A peculiar feature of the weekly and fortnightly periodicals is that many of these are brought out by persons who have not received any formal education. Their publication is irregular; they do not seem to serve any real cause of journalism and do not follow any set principle or policy. Many a periodical voicing a local party or group objectives has a short lived existence. However, Bhiwani-Ki-Awaz, Chetna, Parishrami Sansar, Purbi Punjab and Vishva Kalyan are weeklies which appear regularly.

There is no local paper which provides a sort of public forum for the free and unbiased expression of views or which undertakes to impart political education to its readers by discussing local current socio-economic and political issues facing them. The periodicals which are sponsored by caste groups and other vested interests only present news and views from their own angle. The intelligentsia have, therefore, to depend upon papers and periodicals published outside the district. The educated class favours the English dailies. Most older people depend for their news fare on Urdu dailies though the younger generation, not knowing Urdu, depend on Hindi dailies. These periodicals also feed their readers with political reviews and comments in addition to general reading matter like short stories, biographies and poems.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

There are several social service organizations, which function on a voluntary basis with or without the support of Government. They perform various activities of a public nature through which they enhance welfare. A brief account of those engaged in public welfare in the Bhiwani district is given below :

District Relief Fund Committee, Bhiwani.—The committee was constituted in 1972. Its aim is to raise funds on a voluntary basis from within the district and render service to other institutions engaged in the service of humanity and also to deserving needy individuals. The assistance given to individuals varies from Rs. 100 to 200 according to need and emergency. The main sources of income are collections from the public, sale of tickets and aid from the Government. The following figures show income and expenditure of the committee for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	10,000	3
1973-74	11,554	693
1974-75	17,113	3,936
1975-76	13,592	41,237
1976-77	31,197	22,600

District Council for Child Welfare, Bhiwani.—A pioneering agency in the field of child welfare, the District Council for Child Welfare was established at Bhiwani in April 1973. It is a branch of the Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, Chandigarh. Its executive, consisting of 13 members, is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani, as Chairman. The District Child Welfare Officer is responsible for the proper implementation of all the programmes of the council in the district. The council endeavours to co-ordinate education, health, nutrition and welfare services in an integrated form. It works as a liaison institution between voluntary organizations, Government institutions and other departments.

The council runs Mobile Day-Care Centre Creches for the children of lower income groups, especially casual labourers in agriculture and building construction. Run by the grant given by the Government, these are located at Khanik, Barwa, Bamla and Barsana. Nutrition, pre-school education and health of the children are taken care of.

Balwadi-cum-Nutrition programme provides the essential components

of good child care, viz. health, nutrition and education. It has proved a great success in the villages of Bamla, Biran, Jhojhu Kalan, Barwa and Khanik.

The council arranges extra classes for the school students at Khanik, Bapora, Barwa and Tigrana. These classes, except at Tigrana, have also been provided with small libraries. Recreational and playing activities are also encouraged under this scheme.

The council is also running six play centres in the rural areas, viz. Khanik, Barwa, Tigrana, Bapora, Barsana and Bamla. The children are guided on the importance of cleanliness, environmental knowledge and colour recognition. Facilities of sports are also provided in play centres in the rural areas.

Immunization against communicable diseases continues to be a regular feature of most of the programmes undertaken by the council. In addition, vitamin 'A' and folic acid are supplied to the *balwadis* by the department of Health Services, Haryana. The World Health Day is celebrated on the 7th April every year by organizing community programme on cleanliness and immunization. Children's day is celebrated on November 14 every year. On the spot painting competition is organized and prizes to winners are awarded and sweets distributed to all the children. Similarly, a Children Fortnight is celebrated every year by screening children-films. The council is a member of the Children Films Society. Besides, Rural Development Week is celebrated from the 2nd to 8th October every year. Special emphasis is laid on the necessity of cleanliness in villages. In order to provide recreational and cultural activities, a scheme approved by the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund has been started with the following activities :—

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (i) Creative Art, i.e. | Painting, drawing and clay modelling |
| (ii) Music, i.e. | Vocal and instrumental, classical and folk dances |

In 1976, the council participated in the cultural programme organized by the Haryana Government. Its children bagged the first prize in group dance.

In the field of education, an English medium school for nursery classes has been started with the hope of bringing it up to the level of a high school gradually.

The sources of income of the council include grants from the Government, Child Welfare Fund, fees from children and collections from children

film shows. The figures of income and expenditure for the years 1973-74 to 1976-77 are given below :

Years	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	₹ 64,572	₹ 25,086
1974-75	₹ 43,545	₹ 61,757
1975-76	38,206	66,898
1976-77	32,114	74,565

District Red Cross Society, Bhiwani.—Unity, humanity, impartiality, neutrality, universality, independence and volunteer-service are the seven principles that serve as guidelines to the Red Cross Societies all over the world and it is worth repeating these principles. Its activities are directed mainly towards the improvement of health, prevention of diseases and mitigation of suffering. These include an extended sphere of social service like hospital welfare, community health and sanitation, relief to defence personnel, maternity and child welfare, emergency relief of all kinds, training of doctors, lady health visitors, midwives, nurses, etc. It also assists St. John Ambulance Association and other charitable institutions approved by the Haryana Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

The District Red Cross Society at Bhiwani was established in 1973. It is affiliated to the Haryana State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Its executive committee consists of 10 members (6 officials and 4 non-officials) with the Deputy Commissioner as President. The subscription varies for different categories of members : Honorary Vice President Rs. 10,000; Patron Rs. 5,000; Vice Patron Rs. 1,000; Life Member Rs. 150; Annual Member Rs. 12, Life Associate Rs. 50; and Annual Associate Re. 1 to Rs. 11. The society in 1973 had 73,017 members which included 2 Patrons, 7 Vice Patrons, 2 Life Members, 73,000 Annual Members and 6 Institutional Members. The membership increased to 1,62,565 in 1976.

The figures of income and expenditure for the years 1973 to 1976 were :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973	1,35,602	36,558
1974	4,05,293	1,96,589
1975	10,73,160	6,98,573
1976	6,47,170	6,00,038

The society is running three M.M.W.E.P. (Mahila Mandal Welfare Extension Project) (OP) Centres at Jhojhu Kalan, Rawaldhi and Baund Kalan (tahsil Dadri); one Family Planning Centre at Charkhi Dadri and two Trained Dai Centres at Mitathal (tahsil Bhiwani) and Barwa (tahsil Bawani Khera). Every year it spends some money on the supply of medicines for poor patients in different hospitals. It also renders assistance to the needy during calamities like floods, fire and epidemics. It holds seminars and camps to publicise its aims and objects and to mobilize public support. Five new first-aid posts have also been established in rural areas at Mitathal (tahsil Bhiwani); Rawaldhi, Baund Kalan and Jhojhu Kalan (tahsil Dadri); and Barwa (tahsil Bawani Khera). It also gives grants to institutions engaged in the work of ameliorating human suffering. The financial assistance given by the society during 1973-74 was as follows :—

Recipient of the financial assistance	Amount disbursed			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(i) District Council for Child Welfare, Bhiwani	19,000	—	30,000	—
(ii) Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic, Bhiwani	1,000	—	1,599	—
(iii) Sarvodaya Ashram, Daya	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
(iv) Handicapped persons	2,170	14,941	3,170	23,868
(v) Polio Vaccine to General Hospital, Bhiwani	300	—	1,500	1,019
(vi) Haryana Saket Council, Chandigarh	4,000	3,000	4,000	—
(vii) Financial assistance to other institutions	17,967	2,82,500	19,000	4,07,038
(viii) Family Planning Campaign	53,523	30,153	60,000	45,000
(ix) Children Film Society, Chandigarh	50,000	50,000	50,000	53,000
(x) Junior Red Cross Camps	2,023	800	2,500	—

Hospital Welfare Section, Bhiwani.—The Hospital Welfare Section was established in 1973 as an institution affiliated to the District Red Cross Society. Its membership is open to both men and women. At present this section has 5 members. It undertakes hospital welfare work which includes supply of medicines, food, clothing, magazines, books, etc., to the needy patients in hospitals, health centres and T.B. clinics. It distributes fruit and sweets to indoor patients on Independence Day and Republic Day. Besides, it arranges artificial limbs for handicapped persons. It also arranges blood donors for the Blood Bank of the General Hospital, Bhiwani. The section re-imburses the cost of medicines to deserving patients. It arranges ambulance conveyance for the poor and deserving patients on the recommendations of the Senior Medical Officer. Sometimes woollen and cotton garments are donated for the newly born. There is a proposal to open a canteen on 'no profit and no loss' basis in the vicinity of the General Hospital, Bhiwani, for the benefit of the patients and their attendants. A dharmshala near the hospital is planned for the attendants of the patients.

The sources of income of the section are membership fee, assistance from the District Red Cross Society, share from the District Relief Fund, income from variety shows, etc. The following figures show income and expenditure of the section during the years 1973 to 1976 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1973	7,647	686
1974	9,198	1,551
1975	1,851	752
1976	47,280	22,608

St. John Ambulance Association, Bhiwani.—The association was formed in April 1973. It is a branch of the All-India St. John Ambulance Association with its headquarters at Delhi. The association has provided an ambulance car to the General Hospital, Bhiwani, for carrying serious patients to the hospital and from one hospital to another. It also arranges classes for training first-aid and child welfare. Besides, it organizes first-aid training classes. The number of persons trained during 1974, 1975 and 1976 was 2,200, 1,034 and 1,925 respectively. These included school boys, school teachers, drivers, conductors and factory workers.

The sources of income of the association are collections from the members, income from the ambulance car and fee from first-aid training besides the financial assistance given by the District Red Cross Society and the All-India St. John Ambulance Association. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the association during 1973 to 1976 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1973	12,035	6,508
1974	21,563	18,818
1975	16,385	15,007
1976	26,212	40,766

Zila Sainik Board, Bhiwani.—The board previously known as District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board¹, was constituted on August 19, 1974 and has 34 members (20 officials and 14 non-officials). The Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani, is the ex-officio President of the board.

The main aim of the board is to look after the interests of the soldiers, ex-servicemen and their families. It helps them in numerous ways, e.g. settlement of arrears of pay, securing awards and stars, home postings, land consolidation, pensions, Jangi Inams, relief grants, loss of discharge certificates, medical treatment and final settlement of their accounts. The families of soldiers, ex-servicemen and deceased soldiers are assisted in obtaining scholarships, war jagirs and admission into King George Schools (located at Ajmer, Belgaum, Bangalore, Chail and Dholpur) and Queen Mary Technical School, Kirkee (Pune). It also makes suggestions regarding the improvement of service conditions of soldiers.

There are two Sainik Rest Houses in the Bhiwani district for the use of serving/ex-servicemen (i.e. Officers, JCOS and ORs), which are located at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. It is proposed to construct a Sainik Rest House at Loharu for which the required plot of land has been purchased.

The main sources of income of the board include grants from the State

1. The name of District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's board was changed to Zila Sainik Board vide Government of India Letter No. 27(I)-X-M/Item IV/75/ISSAB, dated November 26, 1975.

Government, Record Offices and Army Headquarters. The details of expenditure incurred during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below :

Purpose	Year		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(a) Scholarships	—	3,85,203	1,53,433
(b) T.B. Grants	—	800	1,000
(c) Re-Union	—	3,672	3,000
(d) Flag Day Fund	—	5,469	5,470
(e) Buffaloes	—	7,328	35,430
(f) Grants of family pensions to widows	—	—	76,713
(g) Gallantry Awards	—	8,300	8,700
(h) Ex-gratia Grant	—	44,050	6,550
(i) Children Education Allowance	—	15,477	33,444
(j) Financial Assistance	11,598	10,560	28,393

District Olympic Association, Bhiwani.—It was established in 1973 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. The aims and objects of the association are to organize, promote, control, popularise and standardize sports according to the norms of the olympic games. It also coordinates sports activities of various district associations, e.g. those formed for hockey, wrestling, basketball, volleyball and football. It lays down the policy for guiding sports institutions affiliated to it and also provides financial assistance to them. It holds district championships tournaments and exhibition matches for games directly managed by it. The table below portrays its participation in volleyball and athletics competitions :

Name of competition	Venue	Year	Position obtained
1	2	3	4
Volleyball			
1. All India Civil Services Volleyball Championship	Chandigarh	1974-1975	First
2. Haryana State Volleyball Championship (Senior)	Rohtak	1974	Second

1	2	3	4
3. Panjab University Volleyball Championship	Chandigarh	1974	First
4. All-India Volleyball Tournament	Navalgarh (Rajasthan)	1974	First
5. Haryana State Volleyball Championship (Senior)	Gurgaon	1975	First
6. Haryana State Volleyball Championship (Junior)	Gurgaon	1975	First
7. Kurukshetra University Volleyball Championship	Kurukshetra	1975	First
8. All-India War Heroes Memorial Tournament	Gohana	1975	First
9. All India Hukam Singh Brar Memorial Tournament,	Patiala (Punjab)	1975	Second
Athletics			
10. Haryana State Athletic Championship (boys under 18 years)	Ambala	1974	First
11. Haryana State Athletic Championship (boys under 16 years)	Ambala	1974	First
12. Haryana State Athletic Championship (boys under 14 years)	Ambala	1974	First

Bharat Scouts and Guides, Bhiwani.—Initially known as Sudharak Vya-yam Shala, this institution was established in 1924. It was merged with Hindustan Scouts under the Chief Scout Commissioner in 1930. After Independence (1947), it was re-christened as Bharat Scouts and Guides. It is a semi-government social service organization and has its units in various middle, high and higher secondary schools of the district. It is now affiliated to the Haryana State Bharat Scouts and Guides, Chandigarh, whose patron is the Governor.

The aims and objects of the association include selfless service to the country and humanity and engendering of reverence for God/dharma. It

promotes physical, mental and spiritual development of its members and volunteers.

At the time of the Partition of India in 1947, it helped the refugees in providing free medical aid and in their resettlement. In 1960, when the Railways and the Post and Telegraph Departments went on strike, it helped the Government in maintaining services to the public. It has always extended free medical help to the people of flood affected areas in the adjoining districts of Rohtak and Hisar (Hissar). The services of its volunteers are utilized during various religious festivals, fairs, etc. In 1972, a group of its volunteers went to Panchmarhi (M.P.) where they made arrangements for the continuous supply of water. In 1974, a small group of 15 volunteers went to Hardwar on Kumbh fair and made arrangements for medical relief. Between 2,500 to 3,000 persons were given free medical aid.

This institution purchased a building of its own at Bhiwani in 1971 in which a scout reading room has been started. It is also proposed to open a free medical dispensary for the poor and destitute. Contributions from members, donations from the public and grants from the Government constitute the main sources of its income. The figures of income and expenditure of this institution for the period 1971-72 to 1976-77 are given below :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	26,660	26,052
1972-73	3,056	3,734
1973-74	3,566	3,442
1974-75	4,365	4,147
1975-76	4,755	4,147
1976-77	4,674	3,302

Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Bhiwani.—This institution was established on May 26, 1897. The aims and objects of the Sabha are to propagate the principles of Hindu religion as laid down in Shruti, Smriti and Puranas. It holds spiritual and religious meetings, manages and controls temples, *maths*, *dharmshalas*, *devalayas*, and other religious places. It opens schools and dispensaries and helps widows and orphans in all possible ways.

The Sabha has its own large building. The Sanatan Dharam Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Bhiwani, is housed in it. Besides the temple of god Shankar

where regular prayers are offered daily, it has a congregation hall with a capacity of about two thousand people, where daily *satsang*, religious discourses and conferences are held from time to time for the promotion of Sanatan Dharm. There are about 20 rooms on the ground floor which are used as a lodging and boarding house. The 1st floor has two big separate sections, one accommodates the residence of the principal of the college and the other is used for distinguished guests. It has also a play-ground and a small garden.

The figures of income and expenditure of the Sabha for the period 1964-65 to 1976-77 were :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	(Rs.)
1964-65	6,693	4,563
1965-66	6,546	7,905
1966-67	7,075	6,341
1967-68	5,340	5,765
1968-69	5,094	6,803
1969-70	11,086	8,900
1970-71	12,144	18,684
1971-72	10,005	11,071
1972-73	12,676	14,170
1973-74	10,160	11,633
1974-75	21,476	18,614
1975-76	22,742	15,495
1976-77	20,984	13,504

Arya Samaj, Bhiwani.—Arya Samaj was founded in India by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. It has a number of branches both in the urban and rural areas of the Bhiwani district.

The Arya Samaj does not believe in old established religious practices of the orthodox Hindus. It aims at reforming the Hindu society by the propagation and revival of Vedic learning. Religious discourses are delivered

in the Samaj temples where *yajnas* are also performed strictly in accordance with Vedic rites. Special discourses by religious scholars are also arranged at the time of annual functions and other celebrations. Uplift of Harijans, widow marriage, eradication of illogical and orthodox beliefs, promotion of education, protection of cows and propagation of Hindi are some of the activities of the Arya Samaj.

Subscriptions from the members and donations by the public constitute the two main sources of income of almost all the branches of the Samaj.

The figures of income and expenditure from 1965-66 to 1976-77 are given below :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1965-66	2,108	1,741
1966-67	2,528	2,424
1967-68	2,089	2,032
1968-69	2,832	2,310
1969-70	6,214	5,088
1970-71	8,123	7,328
1971-72	7,920	7,464
1972-73	4,084	3,317
1973-74	4,532	4,237
1974-75	7,286	6,824
1975-76	5,556	8,004
1976-77	7,392	5,293