

## Chapter XVII

### OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

#### GENERAL

Labour is now highly protected by law. Machinery has been set up to settle labour disputes and to ensure proper compensation in case of physical damage. Collective bargaining for better wages and work facilities through accredited unions has been recognized. The future is secured through employees' state insurance scheme and subsidized loans are allowed for industrial housing. Labour laws have become a highly protective umbrella for the working classes.

The State has also taken upon itself the task of improving the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. They are given loans to purchase land or build houses, and are no longer entirely at the mercy of money-lenders. Stipends are given to their children for education and preference in industrial training. Untouchability which was a cancer in the social set-up has been legally abolished.

Steps have also been taken to propagate prohibition.

#### LABOUR WELFARE

Prior to Independence, there was no regular Government organization to watch and ensure the welfare of industrial workers and to settle industrial disputes and other connected labour problems. A separate Labour Department in the Composite Punjab State was established in 1949. Till the creation of the new State of Haryana (November 1, 1966), all labour matters relating to the areas now comprising the Bhiwani district were looked after by the Labour Officer, Rohtak, and Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani. Shortly thereafter these two offices were combined and a Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer was posted at Bhiwani. His jurisdiction extends to the Hisar (Hissar), Bhiwani and Sirsa districts and he works under the overall charge of the Labour Commissioner, Haryana at Chandigarh.

The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani, looks after the proper and effective implementing of various labour laws in the three districts, and is assisted by three Labour Inspectors, one each at Bhiwani, Hisar (Hissar) and Sirsa. As Conciliation Officer, he initiates proceedings for the settlement

of industrial disputes as provided by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and tries to settle them by mediation and by joint discussion with the parties. If he fails to do so, he submits his report to Government and after scrutiny the demands are either rejected or referred to the Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal by Government for adjudication.<sup>1</sup>

**Labour Legislation.**—Labour legislation is necessary to tackle economic and social problems, as civil laws in general do not particularly deal with labour problems. The labour laws are motivated by a humanitarian approach as propounded by the International Labour Organization and are based on the principles of social justice. Labour, under the Constitution of India, is a concurrent subject and as such both the Central and the State Legislatures are empowered to make laws. Thus the State Government has also enacted certain labour legislation to suit local needs. The more important labour laws in force and their main provisions are detailed in Table XLVIII of Appendix. However, the Factories Act, 1948, is the most important of all the labour legislation. Since this is the primary duty of the State Government to look after the health of the workers, it has appointed a whole-time certifying surgeon for the whole State with headquarters at Faridabad who has been provided with a mobile laboratory van fitted with X-ray plant. His duties are to visit the factories having hazardous operations, check on the health of workers and take remedial measures to forestall any deterioration.

The factory wing of the Labour Department has been strengthened by appointing more Factory Inspectors to enable the State Government to conform to the All-India norm of inspections. The Factory Inspector with headquarters at Hisar (Hissar), inspects the factories of the Bhiwani, Sirsa and Mahendragarh districts. There is a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and an Additional Chief Inspector of Factories to assist the Chief Inspector of Factories and Labour Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh, for the administration of the Factories Act.

To look after the general welfare of its employees, a Labour Welfare Officer has been employed by each of the following factories :—

- (a) Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani
- (b) Bhiwani Textile Mills, Bhiwani
- (c) Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd. Charkhi Dadri

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1. There is a National Tribunal also to which reference is made by the Central Government to cover such cases as are of national importance or those in which establishments in more than one State may be affected.



**Industrial Relations.**—The relations between employees and employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani, is responsible for enforcing it in the district. His efforts are directed towards fostering amicable relations between management and workers, by removing, as far as possible, the causes of friction by prompt intervention and by timely redress of the grievances of the parties. Emphasis is laid on settlement of disputes through direct negotiations across the table or voluntary arbitration rather than through adjudication. The Industrial Relations Committee consisting of the representatives of the Labour Department, employers and employees has also been set up to maintain harmonious industrial relations in the district.

The functions of the Conciliation Officer are persuasive and he has no direct power to make or vary awards. During the period from January 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977, 45 disputes (exclusively for this district) were handled by the Conciliation Officer. Of these, 15 were settled through his intervention, 2 were referred to adjudication/arbitration, 12 were withdrawn and 16 were rejected/filed by the Government.

**Works Committees.**—To promote harmonious relations between employers and workmen, to consider matters of mutual interest and to solve day to day problems, there is a provision in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for setting up of Works Committee in industrial establishments employing 100 or more workers. Such Committees consisting of equal number of (representatives of the management and workmen exist in (i) Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani, (ii) Bhiwani Textile Mills, Bhiwani and (iii) Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Charkhi Dadri.

**Strikes.**—Despite the best efforts to resolve difficulties, to promote good relations and harmony between the employers and workmen, strikes do occur. Since the formation of the district in 1972, there occurred only one strike in M/S Keeran Vegetable Products Ltd.<sup>1</sup>, Bhiwani, from February 16, 1974 to February 19, 1974 as a result of which 92 workers were affected. 360 mandays were lost. The loss on the side of production was worth Rs. 5,80,944. Generally, the management labour relations in the industrial sector are normal.

**Trade Unions.**—The trade union movement in the district has gained momentum which is reflected in the number of registered trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. On March 31, 1977, the number of registered

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1. This unit was closed in January 1976.

trade unions was 21 as detailed below :

1. Municipal Karamchari Sangh, Bhiwani
2. Khetihar Mazdoor Kissan Sangh, Bhiwani
3. T.I.T. Karamchari Sangh, Lohar Bazaar, Bhiwani
4. Textile Mazdoor Sangh, Bhiwani
5. Mazdoor Sabha, Bhiwani
6. Vastar Udyog Mazdoor Sangh, 116, Labour Colony, Bhiwani
7. Kapra Mill Mazdoor Sangh, 116, Labour Colony, Bhiwani
8. B.T.M. Staff Union, 116, Labour Colony, Bhiwani
9. Textile Karamchari Sangh, Bhiwani
10. Industrial Workers Union, Lohar Bazaar, Bhiwani
11. Store & Commercial Employees Union, Lohar Bazaar, Bhiwani
12. Rickshaw Chalak Union, Bhiwani
13. Bhiwani Thela Mazdoor Sangh, Bhiwani
14. Municipal Employees Union, INTUC, 3217, Charkhi Dadri
15. Haryana Govt. P.W.D. Mechanical Workers Union, Charkhi Dadri
16. Khan Mazdoor Sangh, V. Khativas, P.O. Charkhi Dadri
17. Dalmia Dadri Cement Factory-Men Union, Charkhi Dadri
18. Cement Factory Workers Union, Charkhi Dadri
19. Cement Udyog Kamgar Sangh C/O Pt. Vaidya Pushkar Dutt., Charkhi Dadri
20. Halwai Workers Union, Charkhi Dadri
21. Sweepers Union, Charkhi Dadri

**Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.**—The Government of India initiated the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme in September 1952. Under this scheme, the two establishments, (i) Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani and (ii) Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Charkhi Dadri, have provided



residential houses to their workers. Government have also constructed 126 quarters on Bhiwani Textile Mills Road in Bhiwani and rented these to workers.

**Government Labour Welfare Centre, Bhiwani.**—Educational and recreational facilities to workers and their families are provided at the centre. Women are imparted training in tailoring and embroidery. Indoor and outdoor games are organized at the centre, and radio sets and musical instruments have been provided for recreation and cultural activities of the workers. Variety programmes are also organized occasionally.

**Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.**—The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme framed by the Government of India under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, was designed to provide security to workers. The scheme was introduced on November 1, 1952.

Starting with 6 industries, the Act covered 107 industries in 1966, 124 industries in 1970, 129 industries in 1975 and 150 industries as on March 31, 1977. Previously, it was applicable to factories/establishments employing 50 or more persons, but the limit was lowered from December 31, 1960, and factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons are covered under the scheme. Only 17 factories/establishments in the Bhiwani district were covered under this scheme by March 31, 1977.

The provident fund contribution is deducted at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent from the monthly wages of the employees subscribing to the fund and an equal amount is contributed by the employers. The rate of contribution was enhanced from  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent to 8 per cent in January 1963 in respect of certain industries/classes of establishments employing 50 or more persons. By March 31, 1977, it was made applicable to 94 industries/classes of establishments.

The entire amount is deposited with the State Bank of India in the Employees' Provident Funds Account. The administrative charges at a fixed rate are contributed additionally by the employers. The fund rests with the Central Board of Trustees having nominees of the Central Government, State Government and representatives of employers and employees. The Central Provident Fund Commissioner at New Delhi is the Chief Executive Officer. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Chandigarh is responsible for implementing the scheme in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

The subscribers can withdraw money from their provident fund for

certain approved purposes, such as (i) payment of premia on life insurance policies, (ii) meeting expenses in case of serious illness of any member of their family (iii) purchase of a dwelling house, (iv) dwelling site or construction of a house (v) daughter's marriage and (vi) post-matriculation studies of their children. In the event of calamities of an exceptional nature, such as floods, earthquakes and cut on electricity in the factories, the subscribers are entitled to draw an advance. In the case of factories/establishments having been continuously closed down or locked up for more than six months, the advance can be taken subject to certain conditions.

To afford financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of the deceased subscriber, Death Relief Fund was set up in 1964. A minimum of Rs. 750 is assured by way of relief. A non-refundable advance is also granted in case of individual retrenchment in order to mitigate immediate hardship.

A subscriber is allowed to withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the fund under such circumstances as (i) on completing 15 years of membership, (ii) on attaining the age of 55 years, (iii) after retirement from service, (iv) retirement on account of permanent and total incapacity for work, (v) migration from India for permanent settlement abroad and (vi) termination of service in the case of mass as well as individual retrenchment.

**Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme, 1971.**—This scheme was introduced by the Government of India by amending the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and was enforced on March 1, 1971. It provides family pension to the heirs of the members of the fund who die prematurely while in service. Employees who were subscribing to the fund on February 28, 1971, were given the choice to opt for this scheme which has been made compulsory since March 1, 1971, for all those subscribing to the fund.

Although no additional liability on the members is levied under the scheme,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of his wages are transferred to the Family Pension Fund out of the amount of the subscriber as well as employer's contributions payable under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.

The members who join the Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme at the age of 25 years or less and retire after attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for retirement benefits under this scheme to the tune of Rs. 4,000. Similarly those leaving service for reasons other than death are also allowed withdrawal benefits at certain rates. For those who join this scheme after 25 years of age, a percentage reduction in benefits has been prescribed.

The benefits are admissible only if the member has contributed for 2



years; otherwise his own share of contribution to Family Pension Fund along with interest at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent is refundable to him.

**Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976.**—Notified by the Government of India, this scheme came into force on August 1, 1976. The scheme applies to the employees of the factories/establishments which are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. An employer is required to pay 0.5 per cent of the aggregate of basic wages, dearness allowance (including the cash value of food concession) after retaining allowance, if any, payable to the employees and 0.1 per cent of the aggregate of basic wages for meeting the expenses in connection with the administration of the insurance scheme.

On the death of an employee who is a member of the fund, the person entitled to receive the provident fund accumulations of the deceased, shall, in addition to such accumulations, be paid an amount, equal to the average balance in the account of the deceased in the fund during the preceding three years, not exceeding rupees ten thousand provided that the average balance in the account of the deceased member is not below the sum of Rs. 1,000 at any time during the preceding 3 years.

**Employees' State Insurance Scheme.**—This is designed to provide security to industrial workers against sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to employment injury, in the form of cash benefits. Periodical payments of cash are made to an insured person in case of sickness, suffering from disablement, confinement, miscarriage, and to dependents if the person dies as a result of an employment injury. Artificial limbs, artificial dentures, spectacles and hearing aids are also supplied to the insured persons. Wherever applicable, the scheme is compulsory. The workers drawing wages up to rupees one thousand or less per mensem working in the factories employing 10 or more persons and using power in the manufacturing process are covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. This scheme is not applicable to the mines covered by the Mines Act, 1952 and workers working in railway running sheds, tea plantations, defence concerns and the seasonal factories or factories which are employing less than 20 employees and not using power as defined in the Act.

An employer is to pay twice the employees' contribution from the day the benefit provisions of the Act are extended to that area.

The scheme functions under the administrative control of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi. In Haryana

State, this scheme is executed through the Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Chandigarh, who inspects factories, collects contributions and arranges the payment of cash benefits.

The provision of medical benefit is the statutory responsibility of the State Government and facilities are to be given according to the standards laid down by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. 7/8 of the expenditure incurred on medical care is contributed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the remaining 1/8 of the total expenditure is borne by the State Government. The expenditure on other cash benefits is to be met entirely by the Corporation out of the Employees' State Insurance Fund.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was implemented in Bhiwani on May 17, 1953 and full medical care was extended to families of the insured persons on September 24, 1976. Up to March 31, 1976, the scheme covered 7,600 employees working in 12 factories/establishments.

Free medical treatment to the insured persons and their family members is administered through the E.S.I. Dispensary, Bhiwani, which is run by the State Government. The E.S.I. patients of this district suffering from chest diseases are treated in the E.S.I. Hospital, Panipat, where 15 beds have specifically been reserved for such patients.

Periodical payments are given to an insured employee in case of sickness, employment injury and a periodical payment in the shape of pension to the dependents of an employee if he/she dies of an employment injury. Rs. 100 is paid to the eldest family member for the funeral ceremony.

An employee is entitled to receive special sickness benefit equal to twice the standard benefit rate if he/she undergoes sterilization under the Family Planning Programme. This benefit was introduced from August 1, 1976.

Periodical payments are given to women employees in case of confinement, miscarriage or sickness arising out of confinement, premature birth of child or miscarriage.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

**Old Age Pension.**—The protective umbrella of social security in the form of old age pension was provided to old, destitute and disabled persons in 1964 for the first time. The pension amount was fixed at Rs. 15 per month. Old, destitute or disabled persons who were in the age group of 65 years or above in the case of men and 60 years or above in the case of women, and who



were without subsistence or support, were made eligible for the pension. The scheme was scrapped in 1967 but was revived in April 1969 and the pension amount enhanced to Rs. 25 per month.<sup>1</sup> Since the inception of the scheme, 249 persons have been allowed the pension benefit under the scheme till March 31, 1977.

#### ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jatis and Other Backward Classes<sup>2</sup> residing in the district are :

Scheduled Castes 1	Vimukat Jatis 2	Other Backward Classes 3
1. Bauria or Bawaria	1. Bauria	1. Aheria, Aheri, Heri, Naik, Thori or Turi
2. Bazigar	2. Sansi	2. Bharbhunja, Bharbhuja
3. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi		3. Bhat, Bhatra, Darpi, Ramiya
4. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Regar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi		4. Bhuhalia, Lohar
5. Dhanak		5. Chimba, Chhipi, Chimpa, Darzi, Tank
6. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom		6. Dhobis
7. Kabirpanthi or Julaha		7. Dakaut
8. Khatik		8. Gwaria, Gauria or Gwar
9. Kor, Koli		9. Garhi Loharo
10. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh		10. Hajjam, Nai
11. Sikligar		11. Jhangra Bhahman
12. Sirkiband		12. Jogi Nath
		13. Kahar, Jhinwar or Bhinar
		14. Kumhars (including Parajapats)

1. It has further been enhanced to Rs. 50 per month from April 1, 1977.

2. Scheduled Castes have been defined in Article 341 of the Constitution of India. Vimukat Jatis connote such a tribe, gang or class of persons or any part of a tribe, gang or class of persons which were deemed to be criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924. 'Other Backward Classes' include Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, recognized as such by the State Government on social and/or economic basis. Scheduled Castes professing a religion other than Hinduism are deemed to be 'Other Backward Classes'.

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15. Khati
16. Lakhera, Manihar
17. Lohar
18. Mirasi
19. Pinja, Penja
20. Rai Sikhs
21. Sighikant, Singhiwal
22. Thathora, Tampora
23. Teli
24. Vanzara
25. Weaver (Julaha)

**Removal of untouchability.**—Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolished untouchability and forbade its practice in any form. The practice of untouchability has also been declared an offence under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, now known as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Despite these constitutional guarantees, it is practised in one form or another especially in the rural areas. A special programme is, therefore, necessary and is carried on through community centres known as Sanskar Kendras and Balwadis. These are started at places where there are large concentrations of members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. These centres are open to all classes without distinction. Besides the 3 R's (reading, writing and arithmetic), women are taught cooking, first-aid, home nursing, care of the baby, mending of clothes and some crafts by a Lady Social Worker, while children are taught cleanliness, games, good behaviour and cultivation of correct habits. The charges on cloth, sewing machines and books are met by the Government. The Male Social Worker attached to the centre holds adult literacy classes, teaches techniques of cottage industries, organizes sports, games and cultural programmes besides propagating against untouchability.

Four community centres are functioning at Bawani Khera, Mudhal (tahsil Bawani Khera), Bhiwani (tahsil Bhiwani) and Charkhi Dadri. For the construction of a community centre building, a sum of Rs. 2,000 is paid as subsidy by the Government and an equivalent amount is contributed by the respective panchayat which also provides a free site for the building. The centre is maintained in the village as long as necessary. In each centre the staff consists of one male and one female social worker and one Lady Attendant preferably a trained Dai.



**Encouragement for education.**—The persons belonging to these classes are, by and large, illiterate. Special measures taken by the Government to spread education among them are described in the Chapter on 'Education and Culture'.

**Subsidy for construction of new houses.**—To provide shelter to the homeless members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukattis, subsidies are granted for the construction of new houses. A subsidy of Rs. 900 for the construction of a house is given to a person who has no house of his own.<sup>1</sup> The proprietary rights of the house remain vested in the Government for 20 years and thereafter the house becomes the property of the beneficiary. The latter, of course, has free use of the house during this period. From 1974-75, the amount of the subsidy has increased to Rs. 2,000. During the period 1959-60 to 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 4,25,100 was disbursed to 377 beneficiaries.

**Drinking-water amenities.**—Grants are given to Harijans in rural as well as in urban areas for the provision of drinking-water facilities. The wells and hand-pumps constructed as such are open to the general public also. The scheme was introduced during 1955-56 and a sum of Rs. 2,37,877 was disbursed during the period 1959-60 to 1976-77 for the following projects :—

	Number	Amount
		(Rs.)
Sinking of new wells	82	1,76,807
Installation of hand-pumps	—	—
Repair of old wells	126	59,870
Construction of diggies	3	1,200

**Facilities for industrial training.**—To improve the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukattis, their young men are trained as skilled workers by giving them training on an apprenticeship basis in various trades in different institutions. Twenty per cent of the seats stand reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Vimukattis and two per cent for Other Backward Classes. During the course of training, which varies from one year to two years, a monthly stipend of Rs. 60 is granted to a candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes or from the Vimukattis. No stipend under

1. A house consisting of a room, verandah, kitchen and courtyard on a total area of 125 or 150 square yards, is constructed. The unskilled labour and site are provided by the beneficiary himself.

this scheme is admissible to a candidate of Other Backward Classes. This particular scheme is calculated to improve the status not only of the individual concerned but also of the families to which they belong.

**Grant of interest-free loan.**—For lack of finance, members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes find it difficult to establish themselves in the professions of law, medicine, engineering and architecture. They also need money for establishing or expanding an industry, business or trade such as shoe-making, cattle-breeding, dairy, sheep-breeding, wood work, weaving, sewing, etc. They are, therefore, helped with loans, free of interest, under the Punjab Backward Classes (Grant of Loans) Act, 1957. These loans are recovered in 20 half-yearly instalments and the first recovery starts after the lapse of four years from the date of the loan. The maximum amount which is granted to a borrower is Rs. 2,000.

The scheme was introduced in 1958-59 and during 1959-60 to 1976-77, Rs. 1,62,800 was advanced to 265 persons of this district.

**Subsidy/loan for purchase of agricultural lands.**—Members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukhat Jatis most often depend on land for their livelihood, but the majority of them have no land of their own. To help the deserving landless members of these communities to acquire land, the scheme as it existed before 1969-70, provided a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 to a member, who in turn had to contribute the remaining amount from his own resources to acquire not less than 5 acres of land costing not less than Rs. 900 per acre. A person so settled was given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for constructing a house or a well on the land purchased. Subsidy to meet the expenses on stamp duty for registration of such land was also provided.

With effect from 1969-70, the subsidy oriented land purchase scheme has been remodelled into a loan scheme. Under it, a loan of Rs. 4,500 is granted for the purchase of 3 acres of land. The loan bears 3 per cent interest and is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments commencing after 4 years from the date of disbursement. After the land is bought, a subsidy of Rs. 360 is paid to the loanee for the purchase of agricultural implements. Besides, a person so settled is given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for the construction of a house or a well if one does not exist. This subsidy of Rs. 500 is also given to others who have their own land but no well or house.

During the period 1969-70 to 1972-73, loans of Rs. 1,45,300 were disbursed to 40 persons and in addition, subsidy amounting to Rs. 25,000 was given to 50 persons for the construction of houses/wells. During the same



period Rs. 14,400 was given as subsidy for the purchase of agricultural implements to 40 persons.

Loan/subsidy for the purchase of agricultural land has been stopped and under the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972, the members of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes are now entitled to the surplus area declared under the law.

**Legal assistance.**—To protect them against the tyranny of landlords or other exploiting classes, the members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukhat Jatis are provided with legal assistance to defend cases involving ejectment from land, and the like. The implementing of this scheme is under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. This scheme came into force in 1958-59. During the period 1959-60 to 1973-74, legal assistance amounting to Rs. 200 was granted in 7 cases. No legal assistance was advanced during the period 1974-75 to 1976-77.

**Subsidy for the purchase of pigs/poultry birds.**—The deserving and needy members of Scheduled Castes are given a subsidy of Rs. 800 each for the purchase of four pigs of imported or *desi* breed. The subsidy is given in kind, and the purchase is effected from the Government Piggery Farm, Hisar (Hissar). A sum of Rs. 43,200 was paid to 54 beneficiaries during the period 1959-60 to 1976-77. No subsidy for poultry has so far been given.

**Advance of loans (miscellaneous).**—An interest-free loan to the tune of Rs. 200 (it was Rs. 150 prior to 1969-70) to each post-matric and Rs. 400 to each post-graduate Scheduled Castes student is advanced for the purchase of books and stationery. This loan is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments, and the recovery commences after four years of its disbursement. The scheme was introduced in 1967-68, and up to 1976-77, Rs. 99,250 was paid as loan to 591 persons.

The Scheduled Castes were advanced loan out of the Harijan Kalyan Fund for setting up different trades and professions. The maximum amount of loan was Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 5,000 in the case of certain specified trades) and the rate of interest was 3 per cent. It was recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments and the recovery commenced after four years of its disbursement. The scheme was introduced in 1967-68 and was discontinued in 1971-72. During this period Rs. 5,93,800 was advanced to 576 persons in the district.

Under another scheme which was operative only for the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 44,000 was advanced as loan to 44 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes for the purchase of residential plots. The loan is recoverable in 20

helps the Harijans in applying for loans. Loans advanced by Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam to the members of Scheduled Castes of the Bhiwani district for various trades/professions during 1971-72 to 1976-77 are given below :

Trade/profession	(Figures in rupees)					
	Loans advanced					
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Dairy Farming	1,88,000	45,100	22,500	30,000	22,250	19,500
Sheep and goats	48,000	3,000	24,000	23,500	11,000	5,000
Leather	8,500	3,000	14,000	6,500	2,000	5,000
Piggery	1,000	—	2,000	6,000	4,000	2,000
Poultry	—	—	2,000	4,500	—	—
Flour mill	—	6,000	10,000	—	—	—
Legal	—	4,000	—	—	—	—
Taxi	18,000	—	—	—	—	—
Higher studies	—	—	750	—	—	750
Agricultural land	—	—	—	—	10,000	16,000
Miscellaneous	35,000	7,500	25,200	32,890	10,000	46,500
Total :	2,98,500	68,600	1,00,450	1,03,390	59,250	94,750

#### PROHIBITION

The Rohtak district was singled out for an experiment in prohibition (on October 2, 1948) by the first post-Independent Government of the erstwhile East Punjab on the ground that its majority of vegetarian inhabitants would respond to the idea. This experiment proved a failure notwithstanding the police and the law. During the period of about 19 years (1948 to 1967), alcoholic consumption from illicit sources increased. The programme



of prohibition was, therefore, scrapped in the new State of Haryana from April 1, 1967. The Government then decided to go slow, and devised a policy of minimising consumption of liquor and at the same time extracting the maximum practical revenue. It was intended to avoid interfering with habitual liquor consumers, and it was hoped that increased levies would discourage drinking by the masses. A programme of partial prohibition of observing two dry days, i.e. Monday and Tuesday, in a week besides three closed days (i.e. Independence day—15th August, Acharya Vinoba Bhave's birthday—11th September and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday—2nd October), was also introduced on April 1, 1969, in the areas which now comprise the Bhiwani district. The intention was to increase the number of dry days gradually in each successive year and thus achieve complete prohibition within three or four years.

Consequent upon the implementing of this policy of partial prohibition, the Bhiwani district suffered a loss in revenue collection. The loss apart, the policy of two dry days in a week did not bring about the desired result. The people had either been stocking liquor for consumption during the dry days or purchased their requirements from bootleggers. It encouraged illicit distillation. The licensees also sometimes indulged in malpractice of selling liquor on prohibited days. The whole situation was, therefore, reviewed in March 1970, and with effect from April 1, 1970, it was decided to enforce only the policy of observing three closed days in a year. However, since April 1, 1973, every 7th day of a month is observed as a closed day also. This has been done to deter the labour class from purchasing liquor on the day when they normally get their pay packets.

No liquor shop may be opened within a distance of 100 metres from an educational institution or bus stand or bus stop or a place of public worship or public entertainment, and within 150 metres of a school or a college for women. The maximum limit of keeping only one bottle of country spirit in an individual's possession introduced on April 1, 1969, was continued.

Prohibition was again enforced with effect from April 1, 1971, in the Mahendragarh district in Haryana and remained so for two years. Dadri Sub-Division of the Bhiwani district, which then formed a part of the Mahendragarh district, was a prohibited area for these two years. Thereafter the entire Bhiwani district has remained wet. In 1973-74, there were 2 wholesale and 44 retail vends of country liquor and also 9 retail vends of Indian Made Foreign Spirit. Their number in 1976-77 was : wholesale country liquor vends 3, retail country liquor vends 53, wholesale vend of Indian Made Foreign

Liquor 1, retail vends of Indian Made-Foreign Liquor 22. There is also a bar licensee with the Haryana Tourism Corporation.

The consumption of exciseable articles during 1973-74 to 1976-77 was :

Year	Country spirit	Indian made foreign spirit	Foreign liquor	Beer and wine
	(L.P. litres)	(L.P. litres)	(L.P. litres)	(Bulk litres)
1973-74	2,70,400	17,258	3,375	43,135
1974-75	2,90,440	36,056	—	43,860
1975-76	3,02,900	36,494	—	51,413
1976-77	3,23,154	1,05,146	—	98,695

The oral consumption of opium was prohibited on April 1, 1959, and there was no sale of *bhang* after April 1, 1965, due to total prohibition of its oral consumption. In the district there are no registered opium addicts.

The increase in the consumption of country liquor was due to increased paying capacity of the consumers (particularly the people inhabiting rural areas) which is partially a consequence of the development schemes launched by the State Government.

The increase in the consumption of Indian Made Foreign Liquor from 17,258 L.P. litres in 1973-74 to 1,05,146 L.P. litres in 1976-77 is due to its availability and also the paying capacity of the consumers.

The number of cases detected under Excise and Opium Act during 1973-74 to 1976-77 were :

Year	Cases detected	
	Excise Act	Opium Act
	(Number)	(Number)
1973-74	1,024	161
1974-75	1,160	172
1975-76	1,154	209
1976-77	1,014	241



The following were the collections made under the Punjab Excise Act in this district during 1973-74 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Collections under the Punjab Excise Act
	(Rs.)
1973-74	68,54,319
1974-75	79,18,624
1975-76	97,10,075
1976-77	1,17,72,581

#### CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

Charitable organizations have flourished in this district, and particularly at Bhiwani. Many educational institutions, hospitals, *ashrams*, temples, *gaushalas*, dispensaries, libraries, dharmshalas and other similar institutions are run by them. Some of the important charitable organizations are described below :

**Rai Bahadur Bissessur Lal Moti Lal Halwasiya Trust.**—Established in March 1925 with the sole aim of helping the sick, the poor, educational institutions, temples, etc., it is perhaps the biggest trust in Haryana. After the death of his only younger brother, Rai Bahadur Bissessur Lal Halwasiya made a will on January 16, 1925, for the creation of a trust of his estate, cash, articles and houses worth about Rs. 30 lakh. It now runs into crores of rupees.

According to the provisions of the scheme, the trust has to spend a major portion of its income on charitable institutions other than those maintained by it. Hence the major portion of its income of more than Rs. 5 lakh is spent on general charities every year. A sum of Rs. 75,86,619 detailed below, has been spent and donated by the trust for various charitable purposes during 1943-44 to 1974-75 :

Purpose	Amount spent
	(Rs.)
(i) Education	32,93,011
(ii) Medical	16,15,287
(iii) Religious	15,30,616
(iv) Others	11,47,705
Total :	75,86,619

The trust has been running a free *chikitsalaya* in Halu Bazaar, Bhiwani, in its own building for the last 41 years. A large number of patients receive treatment daily in both allopathic and *ayurvedic* sections of the *chikitsalaya*. The trust has also been running Halwasiya Bal Mandir Ucha Vidyalaya, Bhiwani and maintains a modern style children's park named Halwasiya Bal Vihar.

The sources of income of the trust include rent of trust property, interest from cash deposits and income from other investments. A gross annual income of about Rs. 9 lakh accrues from the landed property mostly at Calcutta and from interest on investments.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the trust for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 :

Year	Gross income	Expenditure excluding charity	Expenditure on charity
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	9,75,932	3,54,601	6,15,949
1974-75	10,18,854	3,52,415	6,62,005

**Shri Haryana Shikhawati Brahmchary Ashram, Bhiwani Sahayak Fund.**—It was registered in Calcutta on December 12, 1925. Its aim is to help the Haryana Shikhawati Brahmacharya Ashram, Bhiwani, out of the interest on the deposits of the trust. Trust fund, which was Rs. 31,000 in the beginning, has increased to Rs. 81,000. It stands invested in fixed deposit, shares and debentures.

**Kishan Lal Jalan Chairity Trust.**—It was established at Bombay by Rai Sahib Seth Kishan Lal Jalan in his life time in 1926. In the subsequent years some additions to its funds were made and, therefore, it was re-registered in 1939. It was again registered in 1959 when some more money and property were added to it. The trust is running the Kishan Lal Jalan Free Eye Hospital, Bhiwani.<sup>1</sup> The other institutions run by it are in other States.

**Vaish Mahavidyalya Trust, Bhiwani.**—It was established in 1943 by the Vaish Sabha, Bhiwani. The properties, funds, moneys belonging to the Sabha and estimated to be worth over Rs. 50 lakh were vested in the trust.

1. For details about this hospital, Chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services' may be seen.



The aims and objects of the trust are to encourage education, both general and technical, by opening schools and colleges, writing books, etc., to organize conferences and to promote social and economic uplift of the Vaish community.

Vaish Higher Secondary School, Bhiwani, Vaish Aided Primary School, Bhiwani and Vaish Kanya Prathmik Pathshala, Bhiwani are the three educational institutions run by the trust.

**Seth Kirorimal Charity Trust.**—It was established in May 1946 at Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh with the sole motive of public welfare. Seth Kirorimal, the founder of the trust, was born in Bhiwani. At the age of 14, he shifted to Calcutta and started business on a small scale. Through his initiative, hard work and sharp intelligence, he became a leading businessman and earned a great fortune. At the end of his life, he donated large sums and created this trust for taking up works of public welfare. It covers a very wide range of activities and runs a number of educational, religious and social institutions in the whole of India. Some of the institutions run by the trust at Bhiwani are : Vaish College, Kirorimal College of Education, Kirorimal High School, Kirorimal Library, two hostels for students, Kirorimal Dharamshala, Anna Kshetra and Gauri Shankar Temple.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the trust in the Bhiwani district during 1960-61 to 1974-75 :—

Year	Gross income	Expenditure excluding charity	Expenditure on charity	Out of column 4, the amount spent in respect of the Bhiwani district
1	2	3	4	5
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	4,76,111	4,88,640	34,273	12,010
1961-62	4,41,127	6,12,486	61,499	12,104
1962-63	4,96,476	3,85,532	73,488	14,388
1963-64	1,70,758	2,25,372	29,124	5,619
1964-65	4,63,801	13,24,860	9,83,365	11,521
1965-66	4,51,773	4,91,825	1,41,547	29,141
1966-67	3,99,889	3,26,735	43,898	12,442

1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	4,54,630	3,98,187	1,24,412	98,911
1968-69	3,63,428	5,40,169	48,069	12,184
1969-70	4,94,058	4,98,812	55,708	13,246
1970-71	6,12,865	5,08,517	42,170	15,633
1971-72	3,60,903	4,14,858	67,514	17,683
1972-73	4,89,381	4,70,562	51,680	14,145
1973-74	5,49,798	5,21,441	36,914	14,922
1974-75	5,24,025	5,65,202	85,766	13,676

**Ganpatrai Luhariwala Charity Trust.**—It was established in 1949 by Seth Umrao Singh, Hari Ram and Dhiraj Mal to commemorate the memory of their father, Ganpat Rai.

The list of institutions run by the trust in the Bhiwani district consists of Ganpat Rai Luhari Wala Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, Luhar Bazaar, Bhiwani, Ganpat Rai Matri Seva Sadan (Maternity Home), Bhwani,<sup>1</sup> and Ganpat Rai Luhari Wala Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, Luhari village (the birth place of the Seth).

The following figures show the income and expenditure of the trust during 1960-61 to 1974-75 :—

Year	Gross income	Expenditure excluding charity	Expenditure on charity	Out of column 4, the amount spent in respect of Bhiwani district
1	2	3	4	5
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	49,629	1,110	56,481	52,019
1961-62	76,219	9,149	78,021	47,314
1962-63	76,615	3,834	71,231	51,564
1963-64	85,165	20,856	57,160	44,386

1. For details about this hospital, Chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services' may be seen.



1	2	3	4	5
1964-65	85,386	10,672	63,057	53,896
1965-66	87,430	10,554	69,213	49,139
1966-67	47,634	4,408	49,545	47,029
1967-68	93,292	29,115	63,754	59,761
1968-69	1,27,486	26,704	69,821	58,540
1969-70	1,24,782	38,297	83,848	68,155
1970-71	1,25,426	24,115	98,204	78,710
1971-72	1,27,195	11,026	1,18,018	67,303
1972-73	1,39,520	15,536	1,19,369	94,715
1973-74	1,69,306	31,954	1,10,201	88,066
1974-75	1,61,876	18,837	1,28,089	1,03,992

**Smt. Uttami Bai Vidya Prachar Trust, Bhiwani.**—It was created by Smt. Uttami Bai with the sole aim of propagating education through the establishment of new institutions and to help the already functioning educational institutions. Its uppermost obligation is to run and maintain Smt. Uttami Bai Arya Girls High School, Bhiwani, and Uttami Bai Arya Kanya Vidyalaya (Primary school), Bhiwani.

The trust owns movable and immovable property worth more than Rs. 3 lakh. It has an annual income of about Rs. 10,000 from the interest on its deposits of more than Rs. 1,00,000 in the banks and with the firms. The whole of its income is spent on the above two schools.

**Seth Gagan Mal Charitable Trust, Bhiwani.**—Established in 1958, the main aim of the trust is to render free medical service to the eye-patients of India irrespective of caste, religion and status. It has been running a free eye hospital<sup>1</sup> at Bhiwani in the name of Kanhi Ram father of Seth Gagan Mal, the founder of the trust. The sources of income are the interest and other income from trust property. Its income is spent in meeting the financial deficit of the free eye hospital which has some income comprising donations from the patients and admission, operation and ward rent charges from private ward patients.

1. For details about this hospital, Chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services' may be seen.

The following figures show the total income and expenditure since 1960-61 onwards :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	35,292	46,259
1961-62	42,353	39,822
1962-63	45,954	65,583
1963-64	61,991	67,212
1964-65	1,18,197	76,666
1965-66	70,721	74,055
1966-67	71,806	73,391
1967-68	91,055	96,980
1968-69	10,183	1,06,931
1969-70	1,28,423	1,33,365
1970-71	1,44,676	1,60,545
1971-72	1,56,594	75,899
1972-73	47,292	1,62,097
1973-74	59,703	1,04,365
1974-75	81,981	99,588
1975-76	1,21,636	1,27,078
1976-77	1,37,518	1,35,777

**Uttam Chand Jagdish Chand Charity Trust, Bhiwani.**— It was registered in Bhiwani in 1959. The property of the trust is worth rupees ten lakh in the form of buildings and cash invested in banks and firms.

The list of the institutions run and maintained by the trust comprises S.D. Jagdish Primary School, Krishna Colony, Bhiwani; S.D. Jagdish Girls High School, Bhiwani; S.D. Jagdish Nursery School, Bhiwani and Swargashram for public utility. A local managing committee manages the affairs of these institutions.



The year-wise income and expenditure of the trust since 1960-61 is shown in the following table :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	58,353	34,204
1961-62	6,899	11,766
1962-63	22,245	9,216
1963-64	14,407	36,407
1964-65	18,099	14,598
1965-66	18,940	17,816
1966-67	30,882	26,360
1967-68	39,114	50,767
1968-69	82,025	83,475
1969-70	42,012	45,975
1970-71	1,39,171	1,86,931
1971-72	83,164	60,821
1972-73	1,32,653	1,69,868
1973-74	98,575	1,04,698
1974-75	1,18,109	1,19,871
1975-76	1,64,132	1,38,942
1976-77	2,06,877	1,71,269

**Vedic Shiksha Pracharak Trust, Bhiwani.**—This trust was created in 1958 by Dadoo Ram son of Jagan Nath and Des Datt adopted son of Mai Dhan, Aggarwals of Bhiwani. Its chief aim is the propagation of Vedic thought and education through the establishment of religious and other institutions. The trust has a compounded plot of land of 8 *bighas* (0.8 hectare) with a temple in the centre. It is situated in the heart of the town of Bhiwani. The trust property is worth more than Rs. 5 lakh. It has been running Arya Middle School, Bhiwani. There is a scheme to raise it to the level of a high school

and later to college standard. A building for the high school is under construction. It is likely to cost Rs. 4 lakh.

The following data show year-wise income and expenditure of the trust since its creation :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1958-65	1,05,949	9,234 (The income of the trust being very small in the beginning, accounts for the period 1958-65 were maintained in one lot.)
1965-66	3,127	4,159
1966-67	1,620	1,441
1967-68	1,100	1,047
1968-69	6,945	7,001
1969-70	21,692	20,446
1970-71	5,293	6,976
1971-72	7,874	7,494
1972-73	13,222	11,305
1973-74	10,194	12,321
1974-75	2,27,827	2,27,005
1975-76	39,925	47,806
1976-77	78,404	63,350