

Chapter XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The term public life is comprehensive in so far as it includes all political and social activities concerned with the life of the community at large. The political aspect of public life in the Gurgaon district is reflected by the activity of organised political parties and the representation of the district in the legislative bodies (both State and Central). Various voluntary bodies are responsible for organising activity in the social and cultural spheres.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURES

The Gurgaon district has so far witnessed six general elections to the Lok Sabha and five to the Vidhan Sabha¹ besides a Mid-term Election (held in May 1968) to the Vidhan Sabha.

LOK SABHA (HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE)

For the First General Elections held in 1952, 5,01,593 persons were eligible for franchise in the Gurgaon district. There was only one single-member constituency of Gurgaon for Lok Sabha which returned a Congress candidate. The number of contestants for this single seat and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party are exhibited below:

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percent- age
Indian National Congress	1	1	1,13,269	44.96
Zamindara Party	1	—	32,518	12.91
Independents	4	—	1,06,159	42.13
Total:	6	1	2,51,946	100

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

For the Second General Elections of 1957, the number of persons eligible for franchise in the district rose to 5,63,286 as against 5,01,593 in 1952. This time also the one single-member parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon returned the Congress candidate. The number of contestants for this seat and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party are shown below :

Party	Contes- tants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percent- age
Indian National Congress	1	1	1,91,221	66.68
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	1	—	95,553	33.32
Total :	2	1	2,86,774	100

For the Third General Elections of 1962, the number of persons eligible for franchise in the district rose to 6,48,958 as against 5,63,286 in 1957 and 5,01,593 in 1952. As in the previous elections, there was only one parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon which again returned the Congress candidate. The following were the number of contestants for the seat and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percent- age
Indian National Congress	1	1	1,12,342	37.15
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	1	—	39,305	13.00
Republican Party	1	—	21,446	7.09
Independents	3	—	1,29,310	42.76
Total :	6	1	3,02,403	100

For the Fourth General Elections of 1967, the number of persons eligible for franchise in the district rose to 7,47,519 as against 6,48,958 in 1962, 5,63,286 in 1957 and 5,01,593 in 1952. This time the single parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon unlike the previous elections, returned an independent candidate. The following were the number of contestants for this seat and the number

and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percent- age
Indian National Congress	1	—	87,018	24.91
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	1	—	70,166	20.08
Republican Party	1	—	41,213	11.08
Communist Party of India	1	—	12,276	3.51
Communist Party of India (M)	1	—	16,580	4.74
Independents	4	1	1,22,141	34.96
Total :	9	1	3,49,394	100

Lok Sabha was dissolved and Fifth General Elections were held in March 1971, about a year ahead of the normal schedule. For the first time elections were held only for the parliamentary seat. For this election, the number of persons eligible for franchise in the district rose to 8,23,295 as against 7,47,519 in 1967, 6,48,958 in 1962, 5,63,286 in 1957 and 5,01,593 in 1952. There was, as before, only one parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon. This seat, which had been lost by the Congress to an independent candidate, was re-captured by the Congress candidate. The number of contestants for this seat and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party are given below :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percent- age
Congress (Presided over by Jagjivan Ram)	1	1	1,99,333	51.48
Vishal Haryana Party	1	—	22,979	5.93
Republican Party(K)	1	—	6,781	1.75
Independents	9	—	1,58,113	40.84
Total :	12	1	3,87,206	100

The Sixth General Elections to Lok Sabha were held in March 1977. The

number of persons eligible for franchise in the district was 8,01,529 (the number of persons declined due to the transfer of the Rewari tahsil excluding the Pataudi sub-tahsil from the Gurgaon district to the Mahendragarh district) as against 8,23,295 in 1971, 7,47,519 in 1967, 6,48,958 in 1962, 5,63,286 in 1957 and 5,01,593 in 1952. Due to delimitation of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha constituencies in 1974, a single-member constituency of Faridabad consisting of the area falling in nine Assembly constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Meola Maharajpur, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur, Hathin, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh and Taoru, was formed. The seat was won by a candidate of newly created Janata Party.¹ The number of contestants for this seat and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Janata Party	1	1	1,84,948	44.30
Indian National Congress	1	—	58,079	13.91
Communist Party of India (M)	1	—	1,118	0.20
Independents	4	—	1,73,340	41.59
Total :	7	1	4,17,485	100

RAJYA SABHA (COUNCIL OF STATES)

The erstwhile State of Punjab was represented in Rajya Sabha by one resident of the Gurgaon district from 1952 to 1966. Thereafter the Haryana State was also represented in Rajya Sabha by one resident of this district from 1966 to 1968.

VIDHAN SABHA (LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

For the First General Elections to Punjab Vidhan Sabha in 1952, the district was divided into 8 constituencies consisting of 9 seats. Rewari was the only double-member constituency while the remaining constituencies Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh, Palwal, Hasanpur, Ballabgarh, Gurgaon and Sohna returned one member each. The congress candidates were returned from all the constituencies. The number of contestants, the seats won and the

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

number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party are shown below :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	9	9	1,64,847	49.81
Zamindara Party	7	—	90,746	27.42
Socialist Party	1	—	8,240	2.49
Depressed Classes League	1	—	1,151	0.35
Independents	20	—	65,935	19.93
Total :	38	9	3,30,919	100

For the Second General Elections to Punjab Vidhan Sabha in 1957, although 8 constituencies were to return 9 members as before, Palwal, instead of Rewari, was made a double-member constituency while the remaining 7 constituencies of Firozpur Jhirka, Hasanpur, Nuh, Gurgaon, Pataudi, Rewari and Jatusana, were single-member constituencies. Again, the Congress candidates were returned from all these constituencies. The following were the number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	9	9	2,09,204	53.28
Praja Socialist Party	1	—	3,057	0.78
Communist Party of India	1	—	5,319	1.35
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	5	—	66,665	16.99
Independents	14	—	1,08,306	27.60
Total :	30	9	3,92,551	100

Following the splitting up of all double-member constituencies in the country by the Election Commission, Ballabgarh constituency (reserved) was

created out of the double-member constituency of Palwal for the Third General Elections to Punjab Vidhan Sabha in 1962. Thus the number of constituencies in the district rose from 8 to 9. Of these, 7 constituencies, viz. Gurgaon, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh, Pataudi and Rewari returned the Congress candidates while the remaining 2 constituencies of Hasanpur and Jatusana returned independents. The following were the number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	9	7	1,80,345	45.37
Communist Party of India	2	—	11,666	2.94
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	5	—	46,972	11.82
Republican Party	1	—	7,023	1.77
Swatantra Party	1	—	1,557	0.39
Independents	18	2	1,49,892	37.71
Total :	36	9	3,97,455	100

Before the Fourth General Elections were held in 1967, the new State of Haryana with unicameral legislature had come into existence on November 1, 1966. Therefore, this time elections from this district were held to Haryana Vidhan Sabha instead of Punjab Vidhan Sabha. There were 13 constituencies in all. Of these, 5 constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Hathin, Pataudi and Rewari, returned the Congress candidates; 6 constituencies, viz. Palwal, Hasanpur, Nuh, Sohna, Bawal and Jatusana, returned the independent candidates; and the remaining two constituencies, viz., Gurgaon and Firozpur Jhirka, voted for the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra candidates respectively. The number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party are shown below :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	13	5	1,93,203	39.21
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	9	1	72,448	14.70
Communist Party of India	2	—	4,953	1.01
Swatantra Party	2	1	19,639	3.99
Republican Party	4	—	7,380	1.50
Independents	37	6	1,95,063	39.59
Total :	67	13	4,92,686	100

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 and number of constituencies of this district. Of the 13 constituencies, the Congress candidates were returned from 7 constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur, Nuh, Sohna and Gurgaon; and Vishal Haryana Party candidates from 5 constituencies, viz. Firozpur Jhirka, Pataudi, Rewari, Bawal and Jatusana; and the independent candidate from the remaining one constituency, viz. Hathin. The following were the number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	13	7	1,79,483	42.20
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	8	—	29,807	7.01
Swatantra Party	6	—	42,640	10.02
Communist Party of India	2	—	2,967	0.70
Republican Party	1	—	1,822	0.43
Vishal Haryana Party	9	5	1,25,556	29.52
Independents	21	1	43,022	10.12
Total :	60	13	4,25,297	100

Haryana Vidhan Sabha was again dissolved and Fifth General Elections were held in March 1972. No change was made in the limits and number of constituencies of this district. Of the 13 constituencies, the Congress candidates were returned from 8 constituencies, viz. Ballabgarh, Hasanpur, Sohna, Gurgaon, Pataudi, Rewari, Bawal and Jatusana; the Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha candidate from Palwal constituency; and the independent candidates from the remaining four constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh and Hathin. The following table gives the number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Congress (Presided by Jagjivan Ram)	13	8	2,72,564	45.89
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	3	—	19,240	3.24

1	2	3	4	5
Communist Party of India	1	—	7,727	1.30
Vishal Haryana Party	5	—	91,969	15.48
Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha	2	1	38,292	6.45
Independents	37	4	1,64,151	27.64
Total :	61	13	5,93,943	100

As a result of the re-organisation of the Gurgaon district on December 12, 1972, the Rewari, Bawal and Jatusana constituencies formed part of the Mahendragarh district thereby reducing the number of constituencies in the Gurgaon district to 10.

Sixth General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha were held in June 1977. As a result of delimitation of constituencies in 1974, 12 constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Mevla Maharajpur, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur, Hathin, Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh, Taoru, Sohna, Gurgaon and Pataudi, were created having a total of 8,32,334 electorates. Nine constituencies, viz. Faridabad, Mevla Maharajpur, Palwal, Hasanpur, Hathin, Nuh, Taoru, Sohna and Gurgaon returned candidates of the Janata Party while Pataudi constituency returned a candidate of the Vishal Haryana Party. Two independent candidates were returned by the Ballabgarh and Firozpur Jhirka constituencies. The following table gives the number of contestants, the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Janata Party	12	—	2,03,433	39.70
Indian National Congress	12	—	98,472	19.20
Communist Party of India	1	—	4,993	0.95
Vishal Haryana Party	5	1	20,057	3.90
Republican Party of India	1	—	554	0.10
Republican Party of India (K)	1	—	427	0.08
Independents	68	2	1,84,148	36.07
Total :	100	12	5,12,084	100

VIDHAN PARISHAD (LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL)

The State of Haryana has a unicameral legislature. Before its creation in 1966, the Gurgaon district in the erstwhile Punjab State was included in the Gurgaon-cum-Rohtak-cum-Hisar-Simla (Local Authorities) constituency also known as the Punjab South Local Authorities constituency. One resident, who was elected from this constituency, represented the district from 1957 to 1964.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS

There is no political party of significance in the district which may be regarded as purely local in character except the Vishal Haryana Party which entered the field in 1968. The major ones are units of all-India parties. Prior to the emergence of the Janata Party on the eve of the Sixth General Elections, 1977, the Indian National Congress was the most important party in the district. In the First General Elections of 1952, and the Second General Elections of 1957, the Congress won all the 9 seats in Vidhan Sabha and the only seat in Lok Sabha. In the Third General Elections of 1962, it retained 7 seats out of the total of 9 seats in Vidhan Sabha; the remaining 2 seats were captured by independent candidates. The Parliamentary seat also remained with the Congress. Before the General Elections of 1967, Haryana State had appeared on the political map of India and the number of Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district was increased from 9 to 13. Out of these, 5 went to Congress, 1 to Jan Sangh, 1 to Swatantra and 6 to independent candidates. The Lok Sabha seat, earlier held by the Congress, was captured by an independent candidate. Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and President's rule was enforced on November 21, 1967. There was no change in the constituencies for the Mid-term Elections held during May 1968. Out of the 13 seats, the Congress won 7 seats, Vishal Haryana Party 5 and the remaining 1 was captured by an independent candidate. The Congress re-captured the Lok Sabha seat in the Fifth General Elections of March 1971 but again lost it during the Sixth General Elections to Lok Sabha held in March 1977. This time the victorious candidate belonged to the newly created Janata Party. Again, during the Vidhan Sabha Elections held in June the same year, Congress was eliminated altogether. Of the 12 Vidhan Sabha seats, 9 were captured by the Janata Party, 1 by the Vishal Haryana and 2 by the independent candidates.

From the above analysis, it is apparent that the Congress was the major all-India party in the Gurgaon district up to the Fifth General Elections. During the Sixth General Elections of 1977, the newly created Janata Party

emerged to be a premier party. Of the other parties, only Jan Sangh and Vishal Haryana Party could achieve some measures of success. Zamindara Party, Socialist Party, Depressed Classes League, Praja Socialist Party, Communist Party of India (M), Communist Party of India, Republican Party and Swatantra Party participated in the General Elections but failed to make any mark.

It should be noted that independents have been steadily fighting with varying degrees of success in all the elections to Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha. The results of the Vidhan Sabha elections held so far reveal that 2 seats were captured by this group of candidates during 1962, 6 during 1967, 1 during 1968 and 4 during 1972. In Fourth General Elections of 1967, the Lok Sabha seat was captured by an independent candidate. The following percentage of votes obtained by the independent candidates in different elections shows the varying degrees of public support received by them from the voters. The larger number of independent candidates accounts for the fairly high percentage of votes polled by them as also for the failure of a proportionate number of independent candidates elected :

	Vidhan Sabha	Lok Sabha
First General Elections, 1952	19.93	42.13
Second General Elections, 1957	27.60	
Third General Elections, 1962	37.71	42.76
Fourth General Elections, 1967	39.59	34.96
Mid-Term Elections, 1968 (Vidhan Sabha)	10.12	
Fifth General Elections, 1971 (Lok Sabha)		40.84
Fifth General Elections, 1972 (Vidhan Sabha)	27.64	
Sixth General Elections, 1977	36.07	41.59

The position of different political parties represented in the legislative bodies can be seen at a glance from the table given below :

Year of elections	Name of political party	Number of members elected		Valid votes polled	Percentage
		Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lok Sabha					
1952	Congress	1	—	1,13,269	44.96
1957	Congress	1	—	1,91,221	66.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
1962	Congress	1	—	1,12,342	37.15
1967	Independent	1	—	1,22,141	34.96
1971	Congress (Presided over by Jagjivan Ram)	1	—	1,99,333	51.48
1977	Janata Party	1	—	1,84,948	44.30
Vidhan Sabha					
1952	Congress	9	—	1,64,847	49.81
1957	Congress	8	1	2,09,204	53.28
1962	Congress	6	1	1,80,345	45.37
	Independents	2	—	1,49,892	37.71
1967	Congress	4	1	1,93,203	39.21
	Bharatiya Jan Sangh	1	—	72,448	14.70
	Swatantra	1	—	19,639	3.99
	Independents	6	—	1,95,063	39.59
1968 (Mid-Term)	Congress	6	1	1,79,483	42.20
	Independent	1	—	43,022	10.12
	Vishal Haryana Party	4	1	1,25,556	29.52
1972	Congress (Presided over by Jagjivan Ram)	7	1	2,72,564	45.89
	Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha	1	—	38,292	6.45
	Independents	4	—	1,64,151	27.64
1977	Janata Party	9	—	2,03,433	39.70
	Vishal Haryana Party	1	—	20,057	3.90
	Independents	2	—	1,84,148	36.07

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Prior to Independence, the district was poor in literacy and no local paper or periodical was published. After Independence, as literacy improved, a few local papers, periodicals and magazines began to be published from different places in the district. None of these is of any importance to exercise influence on the public mind. Among the local publications is included one daily newspaper (Mewat) in Hindi published from Gurgaon. Its publication is erratic. Some particulars about the local periodicals are given below:

	Language	Periodicity	Place of Publication
Bharat Darshan	Hindi	Weekly	Palwal
Bharat Puttar	Hindi	Weekly	Gurgaon
Guide to Indian Periodical Literature	English	Quarterly	Gurgaon
Ramneek	Hindi, English, Panjabi and Sanskrit	Annual	Gurgaon

The intelligentsia, however, depend upon papers and periodicals published outside the district. The educated class prefers English dailies. Most of the older people depend for their newsfare on Urdu dailies though the younger generation, not knowing Urdu, depends on Hindi dailies. These dailies and periodicals also feed their readers with news, political reviews and comments in addition to general reading matter like short stories, biographies and poems.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Government cannot provide everything for its people; besides social service through voluntary organisations undertaking different activities of public welfare has an old tradition behind it. In more recent years such organisations have begun to receive sound financial support from the Government which is inclined to widen its area of social welfare activity. There are a number of such voluntary social service organisations in the district engaged in a variety of public welfare activities.

The voluntary social service organisations in the district about which information is available can be grouped into the following categories:

(A) Organisations promoting welfare in general including recreation and sports

(B) Religious organisations the programmes of which include social welfare activities

A brief review of the more important voluntary social service organisations functioning in the district is given below but it should be pointed out that the classification given above cannot be taken too rigidly:

(A) ORGANISATIONS PROMOTING WELFARE IN GENERAL INCLUDING RECREATION AND SPORTS

District Relief Fund Committee, Gurgaon.—The committee, established in 1954, administers the relief funds collected on a voluntary basis from within the district. Such funds are collected only once a year by organising wrestling meets, poetic symposiums and other programmes of a cultural nature. The Deputy Commissioner and the General Assistant act as its Chairman and Secretary respectively. The committee utilises the relief fund in a prescribed manner which includes contributions to the State and local social organisations, District Red Cross Society, Saket Council and Chief Minister's Relief Fund. It also provides aid to the poor, destitutes and victims of the flood, famine and fire affected areas.

In keeping with its aims, the committee, since its inception, has contributed Rs. 5 lakh to the District Red Cross Society, 1.50 lakh towards Chief Minister's Relief Fund, Rs. 3,000 to the Saket Council, Rs. 3.15 lakh for various development schemes in rural areas and over Rs. 1 lakh for the general betterment of the poorer section of the society. Rs. 40,000 was given to the District Family Planning Officer during 1974-75 to promote the Family Planning Programme in the district. The following figures show income and expenditure of the committee from 1961-62 to 1976-77 :—

Year 1	Income 2	Expenditure 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961-62	42,870	28,164
1962-63	51,760	39,702
1963-64	38,760	23,771
1964-65	1,816	8,768

1	2	3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1965-66	26,967	23,791
1966-67	45,709	27,693
1967-68	Collections were not made	18,531
1968-69	49,875	38,547
1969-70	Collections were not made	18,791
1970-71	Do	..
1971-72	Do	13,798
1972-73	Do	11,300
1973-74	Do	9,360
1974-75	75,740	1,28,739
1975-76	Collections were not made	10,102
1976-77	Do	10,435

The expenditure is kept within limits as far as possible in order to make an adequate reserve available for meeting any large-scale unforeseen calamity like flood, famine or fire.

District Council for Child Welfare, Gurgaon.—The district council, a branch of the Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, was established at Gurgaon on November 3, 1952. Its main objectives are to promote the welfare of children and educate general public in this behalf. At the annual function of the Haryana State Council for Child Welfare held in May 1973, Gurgaon won a shield for laudable work.

The council runs pre-school projects at Faridabad and Ballabgarh. These projects aim at providing integrated services to the children up to the age of 6. The strength of children in these projects on March 31, 1977 was 98 at Faridabad and 32 at Ballabgarh. The supervised home work classes are also run in 19 *balwadis* run by the council at Dhankot, Bhundsi, Sikanderpur, Daulatabad, Nakrolla, Kherki Daula, Sukhrali, Tikri, Shikohpur,

Kasan, Sidhrawli, Ghamroj, (tahsil Gurgaon) Pachgaon, Indri, Ferozepur Namak (tahsil Nuh) Ajrona, Kheri Kalan, Tilpat and Sikri (tahsil Ballabgarh).

The Bal Bhawan (Urban Estate), Gurgaon, was inaugurated on June 2, 1973.¹ It is essentially a recreational and educational centre for children. The aim is to provide facilities which are otherwise not available to them. These include Creative Art, Library, Music (vocal and instrumental), Dance (classical Indian and folk) and Physical Education. It may help to develop their creative ability. The Bal Bhawan also houses a library.

A Bal Udyan has also been constructed in Civil Lines, Gurgaon. It was inaugurated on December 22, 1975. It houses a creche centre and a *balwadi*. In the evening, painting and music (vocal and instrumental) are taught to the children in the age group 5—14.

The main income of the council comes from the sale proceeds of flower tokens sold in connection with the Children's Day celebration. Seventy per cent share of child welfare fund collected by the District Education Officer also forms part of its income. Membership fee is another source. Film shows are sometime arranged to raise funds. Besides, filmstar nights were arranged in June 1971, April 1972, September 1973 and September 1975 to raise funds for the construction of Bal Bhawan at Gurgaon.

The income and expenditure of the council for 1964-65 to 1976-77 are given below :

Year 1	Income 2	Expenditure 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1964-65	3,102	715
1965-66	1,698	2,175
1966-67	1,415	1,503
1967-68	521	921
1968-69	495	1,996
1969-70	1,045	1,555
1970-71	20,972	16,558

1. Only the first phase of the Bal Bhawan building was completed in 1973-74 at a cost of Rs. 1,55,311. The estimated cost of the whole project is Rs. 2.5 lakh.

1	2	3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	2,90,112	98,087
1972-73	1,88,763	2,75,607
1973-74	3,74,430	1,34,351
1974-75	2,57,467	2,50,790
1975-76	3,48,050	1,85,888
1976-77	2,06,382	2,12,751

District Red Cross Society, Gurgaon.—Affiliated to the Haryana State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, the District Red Cross Society, Gurgaon was established in 1934. Red Cross is an international organisation embodying the ideal of help to the needy and is free from religious, sectarian or political affiliation. Its activities are directed mainly towards the improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering. These include an extensive sphere of social service like hospital welfare, community health and sanitation, relief to the defence personnel, maternity and child welfare, emergency relief of all kinds, blood donation services, free eye relief camps, immunisation, training of doctors, lady health visitors, midwives, nurses, *dais*, etc. It also assists St. John Ambulance Association and other charitable institutions approved by the Haryana Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Approximately two lakh of rupees are spent annually by the society on its various activities.

The executive committee of the society in the district consists of 34 members (17 officials and 17 non-officials) with the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman. The subscription of different categories of members is : Life Vice-President, Rs. 10,000 ; Patron, Rs. 5,000; Vice Patron, Rs. 1,000 ; Life Member, Rs. 150 ; Annual Member, Rs. 12 ; and Annual Associate, Re. 1 to Rs. 11. The society had 201 Life Members and 2,69,915 Annual Associates (March 31, 1977). The average annual income of the society is about Rs. 3 lakh. The society collects funds by holding Lucky Bag Draws and arranging variety shows, Red Cross fetes and *melas*. Membership subscriptions and donations are also received. The figures of income and expenditure for the years 1964 to 1976

are given below:

Year	Income	Expenditure ¹
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1964	1,53,006	3,02,006
1965	1,91,142	1,24,882
1966	2,30,279	2,63,718
1967	1,82,859	2,16,834
1968	2,21,655	2,16,679
1969	2,77,916	3,16,912
1970	3,44,092	3,40,465
1971	3,18,964	2,81,975
1972	2,82,193	2,73,660
1973	2,93,694	2,40,270
1974	5,63,074	4,36,142
1975	7,09,055	4,79,705
1976	8,83,642	8,41,702

The society is running two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Hodal and Palwal ; one Family Planning Centre at Hodal and 7 Trained Dai Centres² in rural areas of the district. It spends about Rs. 2,800 annually for the supply of medicines to poor patients at different hospitals. It holds 4-5 free eye operation camps every year in the rural areas of the district. Baby shows are arranged where prizes are awarded to healthy babies. The society holds seminars and camps to publicise its aims and objects and to mobilise public support. It makes use of the ambulance of St. John Ambulance Association for carrying patients from their houses in the towns and villages to the hospital. Besides, it arranges first-aid training classes. Two such classes of approximately 30 to 40 trainees are held twice a month. The society also

1. The expenditure over and above the income in any particular year is met out of the credit balance of the previous year.

2. Trained Dai Centres are located at Daultabad, Wazirpur, Kheri Daula, Garhi Bazidpur, Baluda (tahsil Gurgaon), Sarai Khawaja and Tilpat (tahsil Ballabgarh).

distributes clothes, milk and medicines in the areas of the district affected by the visitation of floods.

In the beginning of 1977, the society got a plot of *nazool* land measuring 2,269 square yards (1,897.18 square metres) from the Haryana Government on a nominal payment of Rs. 1,000 only for the construction of three-storey Red Cross Complex. This project is estimated to cost Rs. 15,14,900. Its foundation stone was laid on February 28, 1977. Only eight shops have so far been got constructed through the Public Works Department at a total cost of Rs. 71,000. These have been rented out (in September 1978) to the Cooperative Consumer's Stores, Gurgaon, on a monthly rent of Rs. 1,000.

Hospital Welfare Section.—The section was established in 1954 as an institution affiliated to the District Red Cross Society. Its membership is open to both men and women. The membership fee is Rs. 3 per annum. At present, the section has 210 members. Its aims are to undertake hospital welfare works which include supply of medicines, food, clothing, magazines, books, etc., to the needy patients in hospitals, health centres and T.B. clinics. The society arranges for writing of letters on behalf of the patients. It distributes fruits and sweets to indoor patients on Independence Day and Republic Day. Besides, it arranges artificial limbs for the handicapped persons and blood donors for the Blood Bank of the Civil Hospital. It also reimburses the cost of medicines to the deserving patients. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 400 has been placed as imprest money with the Senior Medical Officer. It also arranges ambulance for the poor and deserving patients on the recommendations of the Senior Medical Officer. Woollen and cotton garments are donated for newly born babies.

The sources of income of this body 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 body from 1961 to 1976 :—

Year 1	Income 2	Expenditure 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961	447	855
1962	608	457
1963	2,441	1,187
1964	2,654	1,203

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

1	2	3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1965	594	1,837
1966	733	2,018
1967	583	517
1968	716	337
1969	1,993	1,055
1970	2,898	2,862
1971	2,747	3,060
1972	3,985	4,394
1973	3,067	3,998
1974	12,260	4,089
1975	39,024	7,473
1976	44,682	9,849

St. John Ambulance Association, Gurgaon.—The association was formed in 1938 to provide first-aid instruction and to arrange transport of the sick in hospitals. It is a branch of the All-India St. John Ambulance Association with its headquarters at Delhi. The strength of the members of the association was 6,591 in 1977, each contributed rupee one annually. The association has provided one ambulance to the Civil Hospital, Gurgaon. It also arranges classes for training in first-aid, home nursing, hygiene and sanitation, mothercraft and child welfare. During the period 1968 to 1976, 57,800 persons received training. The year-wise figures are : 3,240 in 1968; 2,835 in 1969; 3,085 in 1970; 6,405 in 1971; 4,886 in 1972; 7,905 in 1973; 8,400 in 1974; 10,000 in 1975 and 11,044 in 1976.

The sources of income of the association include income from the ambulance, fees from first-aid training and subscription by the members. Besides, the association receives financial assistance from the District Red Cross Society. Efforts are made to restrict the expenditure to its income. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the association:

from 1961 to 1976 :—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u> (Rs.)	<u>Expenditure</u> (Rs.)
1961	10,749	9,554
1962	8,201	7,266
1963	9,699	8,994
1964	10,745	11,320
1965	13,898	12,901
1966	15,184	11,551
1967	11,820	10,165
1968	8,802	11,888
1969	19,459	21,655
1970	22,604	20,758
1971	17,722	19,344
1972	28,193	23,293
1973	19,881	22,237
1974	98,864	27,794
1975	1,43,611	57,602
1976	3,28,859	76,417

District Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.—The association is a branch of the State Association for Moral and Social Hygiene with its headquarters at Chandigarh and was established at Gurgaon in 1960 to undertake, promote and develop the study of social problems relating to moral and social hygiene. It arranges periodical conferences on specific problems relating to immoral traffic in women and welfare of children. Apart from promoting the training of social workers, the association encourages the setting up of institutions for women rescued from the danger of immorality. It creates public opinion against immoral acts and helps the local police in locating cases involving such acts.

The association, in 1968, decided to take positive steps to discourage drinking at public places. It was on account of its earnest efforts that at Gurgaon two wine shops which were previously located near the Government Higher Secondary School for Boys and Government Higher Secondary School for Girls were shifted and located at far off places from these institutions. It also donated an amount of Rs. 500, during 1970-71, to Nari Naketan, Tihar, New Delhi, an institution for rescued women.

The main source of income of the association is membership fee and interest on deposits. The following figures show income and expenditure of the association from 1961-62 to 1970-71 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961-62	105	56
1962-63	142	—
1963-64	77	—
1964-65	1,055	254
1965-66	99	11
1966-67	110	169
1967-68	77	25
1968-69	91	262
1969-70	638	96
1970-71	798	1,215

District Family Planning Association, Gurgaon.—The association was formed in 1960 with the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman and the District Medical Officer as its Secretary. The association is affiliated to the Haryana State Family Planning Association and its main functions are to propagate and impress upon the public the merits of family planning and to advise on reliable methods of achieving it. Besides, it distributes conventional contraceptives and looks to the after-care of the persons sterilised, both males and females. It has established two family planning centres at Firozpur Jhirka and Hodal.

The source of income of the association includes membership subscription, interest on deposits and cent per cent grants-in-aid¹ from the Government.

1. The association received Rs.1,57,197 as grant-in-aid from the Government during the period 1961-62 to 1974-75.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the association from 1961-62 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1961-62	13,028	8,921
1962-63	13,393	14,707
1963-64	14,910	15,482
1964-65	15,952	17,678
1965-66	19,351	18,454
1966-67	34,811	26,586
1967-68	33,824	14,913
1968-69	12,906	31,822
1969-70	14,165	19,743
1970-71	6,800	10,409
1971-72	27,453	14,018
1972-73	14,302	18,006
1973-74	4,915	8,673
1974-75	1,547	1,381
1975-76	1,950	8,572
1976-77	4,043	3,266

Zila Sainik Board, Gurgaon.—Originally known as District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board,¹ it was constituted in 1919. It has 32 official and 10 non-official members besides its President and Vice President. The Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, acts as its President. The board functions under the control and supervision of Rajya Sainik Board, Haryana, Chandigarh.

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.

1. Its name was changed to Zila Sainik Board vide Government of India letter No. 27(I)-X-M/Item IV/75/ISSAB, dated November 26, 1975.

settlement of arrears of pay, securing awards of medals and stars, home postings, land consolidation, pensions, Jangi Inams, relief grants, issue of substitute discharge certificates, medical treatment, final settlement of their accounts, etc. 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), Queen Marry Technical School, Kirkee (Pune), Sainik Schools and technical institutions.

The board maintains one Sainik Rest House at Gurgaon for the serving/ex-servicemen. It has also arranged for the resettlement of ten ex-servicemen from the district on land in NEFA.

The main sources of income of the board include grants from the State Government, Record Offices and Army Headquarters. The details of expenditure incurred during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below :

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(a) Scholarship	1,86,266	2,19,167	1,25,835
(b) T.B. grants	400	—	200
(c) Re-union	5,241	5,390	966
(d) Flag Day fund	600	24,950	19,200
(e) Buffaloes	28,850	33,870	—
(f) Grants of family pensions to widows	—	—	1,18,123
(g) Gallantry awards	10,300	3,600	8,000
(h) Ex gratia grant	27,900	—	4,950
(i) Children education allowance	33,858	24,976	28,728
(j) Financial assistance	12,350	12,780	15,900

Rotary Club, Faridabad.—This club was established at Faridabad in 1955. The aims and objects of the club are : the development of fellowship as an opportunity for service before self, high ethical standards in business and professions; recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations for application of the ideal of service in community life; the advancement of international

understanding, good-will and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service. The club had 48 members in 1976 and each one contributed Rs. 284 as annual subscription.

The club arranges money donations for flood and earthquake victims, national defence, Seva Samiti, blind institutions and Cancer Foundation (Delhi) and blood donation for the Red Cross Society. Two clubs, one for the Boys High School and the other for the Girls High School, have been established in Faridabad Township for the students to inculcate in them spirit of social leadership. Lectures are arranged in these clubs for the vocational guidance of the students. Refundable scholarships are also awarded to the students for technical studies. These scholarships are financed out of the rotating fund of about Rs. 24,000. The amount of scholarship is Rs. 150 per month for degree courses and Rs. 75 per month for diploma courses. The scholarships are repayable to the club when the recipients get employment. So far 12 students have availed of this facility. The club has so far donated 50 sewing machines to widows and destitute women. The cost of the machines is paid back to the club by the recipients in small instalments out of their earnings. Pianos are set up for six hotter summer months every year. The club has also put up a map of Faridabad Township in the crowded square of Neelam Chowk for the convenience of the public. An open air theatre with a capacity of 2,500 persons is under construction. It will be available to the public on a nominal rent for cultural performances like dance, drama and music.

Subscriptions and donations amounting to about Rs. 25,000 a year constitute the income of the club. After meeting its normal expenses, which include an annual contribution of about Rs. 3,000 to Rotary International of which it is a member, the club incurs expenditure on its various aforementioned activities.

The club's contributions to the Rotary Foundation Funds amounts to Rs. 90,000. As a part of creating international understanding, yearly scholarships are given from this fund to the school students and research scholars for study abroad. Group study exchange teams are financed for interchange of ideas, cultural contact and personal friendship with other countries. Besides donating stainless steel utensils twice to the Haryana Welfare Centre for Deaf and Dumb, the club has adopted one child till he is settled in life. Every year merit awards are given to the outstanding personnel from public utility vocational services, e.g. postmen, firemen, policemen, telephone operators/linemen, nurses, etc.

Lions Club, Faridabad.—This club was established at Faridabad in 1963. The number of its members was 90 in 1977. It has a direct link with the Lions International with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois, United States of America.¹ An as international service movement, Lionism is today recognised as an agency for the promotion of peace and understanding among the people of the world. It has also made its place among the humanitarian organisations for the alleviation of human sufferings and distress. It aims at promoting the principles of good Government and good citizenship, taking an active interest in the civic, cultural, social and moral welfare of the community and conserving sight and arranging work for the blind. It provides a forum for open discussions of all matters of public interest excluding matters pertaining to partisan politics and sectarian religion, encourages service-minded people to serve their community without personal or financial interest and inculcates higher standards in commerce, industry, professions, public work and private endeavours.

The club has its own building worth about Rs. 1.5 lakh. This building is let out to the public of Faridabad at very nominal rent for conducting cultural programmes, community meetings, receptions, etc. The club constructed its library building in 1972. The library has about 4,000 books on all subjects. The books are issued to the members at the rate of two books per member. The membership fee is Rs. 30 and there are 230 members. On an average 50 persons visit the library every day. The club has made requisite arrangement for imparting useful training in sewing to the needy women in and around Faridabad through its Sewing School which was started in August 1970. There were 50 students on its roll on March 31, 1977. It espouses the cause of sports by organising badminton and table tennis championships to which it receives enthusiastic response from young men and women. The Polio Immunization Camp conducted for the first time on January 16, 1972, for the benefit of children in and around Faridabad is now held regularly once a year. The booster doses are also administered in the subsequent months. On an average 300 to 400 children are immunized against the possible attack of this dreadful disease. The club takes keen interest in the welfare of the blind. All the blind workers in and around Faridabad are invited to a free lunch on October 2 every year. After lunch, each blind worker is presented with a white cane, a piece of cloth and a pair of shoes. This costs the club Rs. 1,500 a year. A Free Eye Examination, Operation and Relief

1. Lions international was organised with the idea of uniting, on the basis of 'unselfish community service', businessmen's clubs that had no other affiliations. This was a distinct departure from the practice of forming businessmen's organisations primarily for business purposes.

Camp was also organised by the club on March 11 to March 16, 1973. More than 125 patients were operated upon for different eye diseases and about 1,200 patients were treated and given advice as out-patients. The former were not only provided accommodation but also given free meals and medicines. This cost Rs. 10,000 to the club. Besides, the club also arranges, from time to time, excursions, film shows and musical programmes for the entertainment of its members and children.

The sources of income of the club include monthly subscription by its members, entrance fee amounting to Rs. 150 and contribution towards charity fund amounting to Rs. 150 per member. The rent from the club's building adds to its income. The club also raises funds by organising variety shows. Such a show of folk-dance, drama and puppet was organised through the courtesy of Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, on the 12th and 13th October, 1971, and about Rs. 22,000 was netted. This helped the club to reduce its financial liabilities. Similarly, a magic show arranged by the club in November 1972 brought a saving of Rs. 25,000 which was utilised for the Free Eye Operation Camp and on the purchase of books and furniture for the club's community library.

A fund raising programme was arranged on March 24, 1974, with the help of Bharatiya Kala Kendra, New Delhi. The money so collected was utilised on Deaf and Dumb Camp organised on April 24, 1974.

In February 1974, another Lions Club was started at Ballabgarh by the Faridabad Club and it had 54 members on March 31, 1977.

District Olympic Association, Gurgaon.—The association is a parent body of all the sports associations in the district. It was originally established in 1954 as the District Sports Association. The Deputy Commissioner and the Senior Superintendent of Police are its Patron and President respectively. The District Sports Officer acts as its Honorary Secretary.

The main object of the association is to popularise and promote the standard of sports falling in the list of Olympic games. Nevertheless attention is paid to other games too. It organises annual district sports meets and co-ordinates the activities of various district associations connected with cricket, volleyball, basket-ball, hockey, football, athletics, tennis, badminton, table tennis, wrestling, cycling, *kabaddi*, boxing, weight lifting, *kho kho*, etc.

The association organised two international hockey matches during 1967. One such match was played at Faridabad between a Japanese team and the

District Eleven. Another v played at Gurgaon between a hockey team from East Germany and the Panjab University Hockey Eleven.

To give incentive to the outstanding sportsmen, sports scholarships at the rate of Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 respectively are given to the college and school students. Coaching camps are also organised for the training of all categories of players before their participation in the State Championships.

The district remained champion in various State, national and international events during 1975-76 and 1976-77. It acquired first position(Hockey, Athletics) in the Haryana State Women Sports Festival held at Karnal and Gurgaon during 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively. The girls (16 and 14 years) from the district acquired top position in the Haryana State Athletic Championship held at Kurukshetra in 1976-77 while the boys (17 years) got the second position. Again, in the National Athletic Championship held at Palai (Kerala) in 1976, the Gurgaon district established a record (2-12-9) with first position in 800 metre-race. In the International Competition held at Lahore (Pakistan) in 1976, the district won a gold and a silver medal in 800 and 400-metre-race respectively. In a similar event held at Tehran (Iran) in 1976, the district again struck a gold medal in 800 metres.

The association has prescribed an annual subscription for its members : Rs. 100 for industrial firms, Rs. 50 for colleges, associations and clubs and Rs. 25 for schools. It receives donations from the public and gets grant-in-aid from the Government.

The income and expenditure of the association from 1967-68 to 1976-77 was as under :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1967-68	7,614	5,342
1968-69	2,138	3,559
1969-70	4,117	3,424
1970-71	10,872	9,704
1971-72	10,857	8,732
1972-73	14,069	6,339
1973-74	8,893	5,892
1974-75	18,162	16,771
1975-76	23,281	21,146
1976-77	29,546	23,945

Faridabad Industries Association, Faridabad.—It was established in 1952 to represent the interests of the industrial units in the Faridabad Industrial Complex. It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and All-India Manufacturers' Organisation. It provides a common meeting ground for its constituents to exchange views and to discuss matters of common interest.

The main objects of the association are : to serve the member-units without any profit or consideration, to disseminate useful knowledge and information with particular reference to industry and trade, to provide an opportunity to members for a common forum for pooling and sharing the experience and problems in their field and to identify solutions and to provide scope to members for consultations, counselling and advice in matters affecting them. The association had 242 members on March 31, 1977. Its executive committee consists of President, Vice President, Honorary General Secretary, Treasurer and 16 members. Eight panels were set up in 1974-75 to function as guides in studying the important matters relating to power, excise, taxation, transport, communications, civic amenities, labour and industrial relations and small entrepreneurs. The association brought out a Directory and Who Is Who of Faridabad Industries in 1973 which contains information and data about the various units operating in Faridabad.

All the important circulars, communications, notifications and important trade notices are supplied to the members after every two/three days by the association. A daily bulletin titled Faridabad Industries News published by the association covers topics on industrial policy, import and export control orders, small-scale industries news, new processes and products, legal affairs and trade enquiries.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the association during 1971-72 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	63,225	47,033
1972-73	48,616	51,595
1973-74	52,964	70,251
1974-75	1,01,400	80,250
1975-76	98,086	92,042
1976-77	1,22,698	1,12,084

Haryana Welfare Centre for Deaf and Dumb, Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon.—Situating at Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon, this centre was inaugurated on September 23, 1971. It is the first centre of its kind in the whole of the State and has fulfilled a long felt need of the parents of unlucky deaf and dumb children. The aim is to educate and rehabilitate the deaf and dumb children and adults in the society so that they could become useful citizens of the country. The executive committee includes 7 official and 4 non-official members, Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, being the President.

Started with only one inmate, the centre has 95 students. Training in speech, speech reading, language auditory and sense are imparted before introducing the normal syllabus of the hearing children. This course takes at least four years to raise the students to the standard of the first class of normal children. Training in tailoring, book binding, carpet-making and wax candle-making are also imparted. The students are encouraged to take part in outdoor games and social activities.

The centre is well equipped with modern and scientific instruments like group hearing aid, audiometre, etc. Every student has been provided with a hearing aid. There is an aural clinic having sound proof room to test the hearing loss. The centre also has an individual speech trainer and it is intended to have a tape recorder.

The centre has five houses, each headed by a devoted and sympathetic house-mother. Each house accommodates 10 inmates. A Youth Hostel-cum-O.P.D. Block was built in April 1975 at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lakh to accommodate the students above the age of 12 years. In the O.P.D., a specialist in ENT from the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, visits on every Saturday for check-up of the students of the centre and out-patients as well. The staff quarters are under construction. It is also proposed to construct a workshop.

The staff at the centre comprises an Assistant Director, 1 Accountant, 7 Teachers, 4 Vocational Teachers (tailoring, carpet designer, book binding and wax candle-making), 6 Bal Sevikas, 1 Peon, 1 Mali and 1 Chowkidar-cum-Sweeper. The sources of income of the centre include public donations, financial assistance provided by the Red Cross Society, grant from the State Government, savings from the fund raising programmes like 'star nites' and film shows. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the centre :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	47,333	45,541
1972-73	56,446	68,736
1973-74	1,75,734	1,27,623
1974-75	6,02,243	6,38,292
1975-76	4,64,539	4,66,561
1976-77	3,31,682	3,14,334

Mewat Education Board, Nuh.—It was established in 1971. Its aim is to propagate education and to establish schools and colleges in the Mewat area of the Gurgaon district.

The board has 12 members out of which 11 are life members. A contribution of Rs. 1,000 entitles a person to its life membership. The other sources of income of the board are collection of subscription from the Mewat area and grant from the Punjab Wakf Board, Ambala Cantonment. At present the board is running Yasin Meo Degree College, Nuh and Ch. Mohamad Yasin Khan Meo High School, Nuh.

The figures of income and expenditure have not been made available by the board.

Rotary Club, Gurgaon.—Established in 1972, the aims and objects of the club are the same as mentioned in the case of Rotary Club, Faridabad. The membership of the club was 30 in 1972 which rose to 41 on December 31, 1975. The club holds its meeting on every Wednesday.

It participated in the Bal Mela organised by the District Child Welfare Council, Gurgaon, in 1973 and extended all help in raising funds of the council. It also held a reception in 1974 of the employees of the Municipal Committee, Gurgaon, for their commendable work done by them during the city-wide cleanliness campaign. The club organised a Baby Show and Painting on the Spot Competition for boys in the age group of 5 to 7, 7 to 10 and 10 to 12 years on Basant Panchami in 1975. Prizes were given to first three children in each age group. The winners took part in Annual Shankar Weekly Painting on the Spot Competition. Four children got merit certificates. The club extended its service at the Annual Free Eye Operation Camp organised by the Gurgaon Industries Association, Gurgaon.

During 1975, the club donated Rs. 500 to the Prime Minister's Flood Relief Fund, Rs.500 to eye operation camp and four heat corvectors to maternity ward of the Civil Hospital, Gurgaon. The club also gave a woollen blanket and a woollen jacket each to eight Safai Karamcharis of the Municipal Committee, Gurgaon, for their good and honest work and awarded 4 merit scholarship of Rs. 15 per month to 4 school students (2 girls and 2 boys) of Gurgaon town. The sources of income of the club are monthly subscription of the members and organisation of special fund raising programmes. The income and expenditure of the club were as under :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1974-75	13,076	15,961
1975-76	16,807	11,672
1976-77	47,032	49,937

Greenfields SOS Children's Village, Anangpur.—The first SOS (Save Our Souls) Children's Village of India at Greenfields, Anangpur, was founded in January 1964, in cooperation with SOS Kinderdorf International, Austria, and Hermann Gmeiner Founds Deutschland, Germany. The idea was inspired by Dr. Hermann Gmeiner, the pioneer who had started children's village movement in Austria in 1949. On his visit to India, Dr. Gmeiner was persuaded by the Prime Minister of India to establish a Children's Village in India. The construction of the village was started in March 1967 and the first group of five houses was ready by July 1968, when the first children moved to the village. It was, however, formally dedicated to the service of the needy children in 1970.

The village is situated in Greenfields, 4 kilometres from Delhi-Haryana border and 25 kilometres from central Delhi towards its south. It has a group of charming cottages, in four clusters of five houses each, a kindergarten, a community house, staff houses, a dispensary, a general merchandise shop and several small gardens.

In March 1977, there were 185 children in the village. Their ages ranged from 2 months to 16 years. The tiny tots used to go to the kindergarten and older children to the schools in the neighbourhood. Some children had taken admission in the schools in Delhi and 9 of them were enjoying scholarships.

The Children's Village adopts children without any consideration of religion or caste. The children are referred by the Child Welfare Board at the observation of (i) Home for Children, New Delhi, (ii) Delhi Maternity Hospital, (iii) After Care Home for Girls, (iv) Officer Commanding 232 FD SKSP Coy., (v) Kishore Dal, Patna, (vi) Faridabad Welfare Association, (vii) Social Workers, (viii) Officers in the Social Welfare Department of different States and (ix) the Welfare Officer, DCM Chemicals, Delhi.

Orphan infants receive the first priority in admissions, then the children who have lost their mothers and those fathers are incapable of looking after them and last on the list are children whose fathers are dead and mothers incapacitated or are suffering from communicable disease which makes it necessary for children to live away from their homes.

Most children do not have any name when they are admitted. They are given names common in their religion, if their religion is known. Their dates of births are fixed in consultation with a doctor and these are entered in official records. All the members of the village meet in the Community House for prayers.

Children of the same religion live together with a mother belonging to the same religion. There are different homes for Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists and the children are brought up in their own faith.

Nine children and a mother live in each house, which has a living room, three bed rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen. The houses are kept clean, neat and tidy and equipped with gas, sanitary fittings, cupboards and furniture. There is a small kitchen-garden at the back of each house.

The mother does everything that a real mother is expected to do. Each child is provided with a natural environment essential for his/her growth. Mothers are either educated widows or unmarried educated women. They are given intensive training in child-care, nutrition, health, hygiene and even nursing at institutions like School of Social Work, Lady Irwin College, Red Cross Society and St. Stephen's Hospital. To meet the household expenditure, each mother gets allowance at the rate of Rs. 75 per mensem for herself and Rs. 80 per mensem for each child.

Funds for running the village come from life members (Rs. 250 per annum) and members (Rs. 25 per annum) besides the friends and philanthropists who regularly contribute to the project. The main source of maintaining the day-to-day expenses of the Children's Village is the contributions

received from the sponsors of the children from all over the world. The contribution is Rs. 80 per mensem per sponser. In March 1977, there were 1,000 such sponsors.

The following figures show year-wise income and expenditure of the village during 1967 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1967	2,99,646	34,719
1968	6,22,536	99,585
1969	6,71,671	1,66,068
1970	4,40,577	3,60,705
1971	4,53,946	4,34,429
1972	5,39,890	4,85,625
1973	5,92,999	5,68,702
1974	7,21,064	6,55,090
1975-76 (1-1-1975 to 31-3-1976)	8,18,448	8,51,004
1976-77	9,65,883	8,44,518

(B) RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS PROMOTING SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Gurgaon.—Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha was established at Gurgaon in 1949. It aims at the propagation of the principles of Karma, Upasana and Knowledge contained in the Hindu scriptures, development of social relations amongst the followers of various creeds and management of religious places. It arranges volunteers for service during religious fairs and occasions.

The Sabha is credited to have assisted in the opening of four educational institutions at Gurgaon, viz. Dronacharya S.D. College, S.D. G's High School, S.D. Boys High School and Adarsh Bal Vidyalaya. These institutions, however, have their own managing bodies. Free accommodation and meals are provided to the sadhus and poor people at Ghanteshwar Mandir. Nominal charges in the form of donations are, however, accepted from others for providing

accommodation in the dharmshala attached to the Mandir. These collections are utilised towards the maintenance of the Mandir and dharmshala buildings. The Sabha donated a sum of Rs. 500 for gifts to the Jawans during Indo-Pak War in 1965.

Public donations constitute the main source of income of the Sabha. The following figures show its income and expenditure during 1964-65 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1964-65	4,962	4,757
1965-66	6,792	6,732
1966-67	10,222	10,144
1967-68	6,450	6,125
1968-69	10,473	9,986
1969-70	13,412	13,086
1970-71	11,809	11,672
1971-72	6,229	6,134
1972-73	8,943	8,776
1973-74	12,106	11,813
1974-75	17,069	16,834
1975-76	12,650	12,243
1976-77	14,632	14,488

Shri Sanatan Dharma Mahabir Dal, Gurgaon.—Shri Sanatan Dharma Mahabir Dal was established at Gurgaon in 1952. The main object of the Dal is to render social service. In fact, it is closely connected with most of the social welfare activities in the district. The Dal has about one hundred volunteers. They wear a prescribed uniform and render free service at fairs not only in the district but also at the Hardwar and Allahabad Kumbh Mela fairs. The volunteers render valuable service to the patients when the Dal arranges free eye-operation camps in the district. A *payoo* for drinking water is generally organised during the summer season at Gurgaon. The Bajra Bhavan constructed by the Dal has a temple dedicated to Mahabir Ji. The

katha, kirtan, satsang and pravachan are some of the items of a religious nature arranged there.

The main source of income of the Dal is public donations. The following figures show its income and expenditure during 1964 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1964	4,476	4,308
1965	1,740	1,585
1966	3,031	2,553
1967	6,742	5,806
1968	11,753	11,693
1969	8,936	8,740
1970	8,682	8,651
1971-72	14,273	15,141
1972-73	10,183	8,878
1973-74	11,032	8,115
1974-75	9,905	7,755
1975-76	12,488	17,863
1976-77	15,983	15,090

Seva Samiti, Faridabad.—Established in 1950 at Faridabad Township, the Samiti is affiliated to All-India Seva Samiti, Allahabad. As its name depicts, the social service in various forms is the main objective behind its constitution. The Samiti is secular in character and holds social service camps at the fairs and other big gatherings. It provides drinking water at a number of spots in the town. Besides running a community centre and a library, it has a dispensary and a family planning centre where free medical treatment is provided. Its source of income is private donations. An operation theatre and 25 beds for the patients are being provided in the dispensary. By 1975, Rs. 50,000 had been spent on the construction of the building. To augment the income and to meet the additional financial burden, a shopping centre comprising 26 shops is under construction. The Samiti has a van for the

patients, which was donated by the Faridabad Complex Administration. The Samiti gets a grant annually for the dispensary and the family planning centre from the State Government as well as the Government of India. The following figures show income and expenditure of the Samiti during 1962-63 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1962-63	18,745	17,332
1963-64	50,615	46,771
1964-65	36,823	29,686
1965-66	31,821	36,300
1966-67	18,288	21,615
1967-68	20,698	21,369
1968-69	69,610	50,434
1969-70	32,418	47,613
1970-71	25,803	24,501
1971-72	43,486	39,079
1972-73	40,813	41,352
1973-74	54,618	52,613
1974-75	40,855	43,388
1975-76	45,320	44,119
1976-77	42,692	43,513

Shri Shakti Sewa Dal, Faridabad.—Established in 1959, it is situated in Market No. 1, Faridabad Township. As the name depicts, social service in members and various forms is its main objective. The Dal has about 100 each member contributes Rs. 1 per month.

The Dal maintains (i) Shri Shakti Sewa Dal Library, (ii) Jan Kalyan Kendra, (iii) Vyayam Shala and (iv) Cremation Ground No. 2. A set of bath rooms and a lawn has been provided at the cremation ground. The Dal also proposes to construct a *janj ghar* and a waiting hall for the visitors. It also

plans to start a free Ayurvedic dispensary. All these institutions are maintained through donations collected from the public. The Dal helps the poor boys and girls towards their education and marriage expenses. It holds social service camps at the fairs and other big gatherings at Hardwar and Allahabad. The Reading Room subscribes eight newspapers for the general public.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the Dal during 1970-71 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1970-71	2,524	1,972
1971-72	2,543	1,996
1972-73	3,462	2,389
1973-74	2,569	3,080
1974-75	6,327	9,768
1975-76	16,420	2,592
1976-77	23,693	21,173

Punjab Wakf Board.—The board was established in September 1962 with headquarters at Ambala Cantonment. The agricultural land attached to the *wakfs* are given on *pattas/chakotas* yearly. In urban areas, land converted into plots are allotted individually on monthly rent. *Wakf* Officers and Rent Collectors have been employed for the upkeep of the *wakf* properties in the Gurgaon district and other parts of the State. They collect dues from the *pattedars* and allottees.

About 34 Imams and Caretakers have been employed in the Gurgaon district by the board to impart religious education in mosques to Muslim children and arrange prayers. Financial aid is also given to the Muslim college and schools located in the Nuh tahsil. However, scholarships are awarded to the deserving Muslim students of the entire district.

Hindu Vidya Pracharni Sabha, Nuh.—It was established at Nuh in 1950 with the object of promoting education in this educationally backward area. The Sabha has 24 members and runs Hindu Primary Pathshala, Nuh and Hindu High School, Nuh. Regular contribution on the yearly basis is made by the members to the Sabha funds. Besides, collections are made from the

members and shopkeepers of the Nuh *mandi* as well as from other areas/States as and when some need arises. Grant from the State Government is another source of its income. The following figures show income and expenditure of the Sabha from 1974-75 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1974-75	44,272	38,195
1975-76	17,145	30,005
1976-77	7,690	37,392

Arya Samaj, Gurgaon.—Founded in India by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. Arya Samaj has a number of branches in the urban and rural areas of the Gurgaon district. Five of its branches are functioning in the Gurgaon town. These are : (i) Arya Samaj, Arjan Nagar; (ii) Arya Samaj, Gurgaon Cantonment, (iii) Arya Samaj, Model Town; (iv) Arya Samaj, New Colony and (v) Arya Samaj, Bhim Nagar.

Arya Samaj does not believe in the old established religious practices of the orthodox Hindus. It aims at reforming 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 arranged at the time of annual functions and other celebrations.

The Samaj has done a great deal in spreading education by opening a number of schools. The Arya Samaj, Arjan Nagar, runs a primary school and has arranged an eye specialist who examines the patients on every Sunday and performs operations as well. The Arya Samaj, Gurgaon Cantonment runs a high School for girls and the Arya Samaj, New Colony, runs a middle school. Uplift of Harijans, widow marriage, protection of cows and propagation of Hindi are some of the other fields of activity of the Samaj.

Subscriptions by the members and donations from the public constitute the two main sources of income of almost all the branches of the Samaj. No data about the income and expenditure of the Samaj are available.