

## Chapter XVII

### OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

One of the main objectives of a welfare State is to bring about social regeneration by raising the status and standard of economically backward or socially depressed communities. It is a type of remedial therapy.

Labour is the back-bone of society and, therefore, an all-out effort is made to see that workers are not exploited and their interests are properly safeguarded. 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 given legal recognition. Their future is guaranteed through employees' insurance, and subsidised loans are allowed for industrial housing. Labour laws have provided enough social security for the working classes.

The State has also taken upon itself the task of uplifting the Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jatis and Other Backward Classes. They are given loans to purchase land or build houses. They are no longer at the mercy of money-lenders. These loans go a long way in bringing about their economic rehabilitation. Stipends are given to their children for their education. They are given preference in industrial training. Untouchability, which was a cancer in the social set-up, has been legally abolished.

Steps are also taken to propagate prohibition because it is increasingly recognised that the major part of crime is committed under the influence of liquor.

These ameliorative measures take time in percolating to the masses and showing a perceptible effect but they are basic for future betterment.

#### LABOUR WELFARE

Prior to Independence, there was no regular Government organisation to look after the welfare of industrial workers and to settle industrial disputes and other connected labour problems. The Labour Department was established in 1949. The Labour Officer, Rohtak and the Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani represented the department in the district. After the creation of Haryana, both these offices were combined. At present there

are four Labour Officers-cum-Conciliation Officers in the district who function under the overall charge of the Labour Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh. Three offices are located at Faridabad and the fourth is at Gurgaon. The Officers at Faridabad are assisted by one Labour Inspector each while the Officer at Gurgaon is helped by two Labour Inspectors posted at Gurgaon and Rewari. As Conciliation Officers, they initiate conciliation proceedings for the settlement of industrial disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and try to settle them by mediation and by joint discussion. On their failure, the matter is referred to the Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal, Faridabad through Government<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. Labour laws are motivated by a humanitarian approach as propounded by the International Labour Organisation and are based on the principles of social justice. Labour, under the Constitution of India, is a concurrent subject and as such both the Union and the State Legislatures are empowered to make laws. Accordingly, the State Government has also enacted certain labour legislation to suit the local needs. The more important labour laws in force and their main provisions are detailed in Table LX of Appendix. However, the Factories Act, 1948, is the most important of all the labour legislation. To look after the general welfare of the employees, the following industrial establishments have employed Labour Welfare Officers :—

1. American Universal Electric (India) Ltd., Faridabad
2. Bata India Limited, Faridabad
3. Delton Cable Industries Private Limited, Faridabad
4. Eicher Tractors (India) Limited, Faridabad
5. East India Cotton Manufacturing Company Ltd., Faridabad
6. Escorts Limited (Plant I), Faridabad
7. Escorts Limited (Tractor and Engineering Division), Faridabad
8. Escorts Limited (Motorcycle and Scooter Division,) Faridabad
9. Frick India Limited, Faridabad

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

10. Fibre Processors Private Limited, Faridabad
11. Goodyear India Limited, Ballabgarh
12. Gedore Tools (India) Private Limited, Unit I, Faridabad
13. Gedore Tools (India) Private Limited, Unit II, Faridabad
14. Gedore Tools (India) Private Limited, Unit III, Faridabad
15. Hindustan Ko-Ko-Ku Wire Limited, Faridabad
16. Hitkari Potteries Private Limited, Faridabad
17. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Ballabgarh
18. Hindustan Vacuum Glass Limited, Faridabad
19. Hindustan Brown Boveri Limited, Faridabad
20. Indian Aluminium Cables Limited, Faridabad
21. J.M.A. Industries Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad
22. Kelvinator of India Limited, Faridabad
23. K.G.Khosla & Co. Private Ltd., Faridabad
24. Metal Box Company of India Ltd., Faridabad
25. Nuchem Plastics Ltd., Faridabad
26. Partap Steel Rolling Mills, Ballabgarh
27. Thomson Press (India) Limited, Faridabad
28. Universal Steel Industries, Faridabad

Besides, though no Welfare Officers have been employed in the following establishments, the general welfare of the employees is looked after by the Personnel Officers :—

1. Ametee Machine Tools Private Limited, Faridabad
2. Anand Synthetics Private Limited, Faridabad
3. Bengal National Textile Mills Ltd., Faridabad
4. Dhanda Engineers Private Limited, Faridabad
5. ESPI Agricultural Machineries Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad

6. Electronics Limited, Faridabad
7. Prostolite of India Limited, Faridabad
8. Rattanchand Harjasrai (Mouldings) Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad
9. Usha Telehoist Limited, Faridabad

In some of the other factories, general welfare of the employees is looked after by different officers as shown below :

1. Jatindra Steel & Tubes Limited, Faridabad (Personal Manager)
2. Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co., Ltd., Faridabad (Assistant Manager)
3. Taylor Instrument Company (India) Ltd., Faridabad (Personal Manager)
4. Super Seals India Private Ltd., Faridabad (Personal Manager)
5. Globe Steels, Ballabgarh (Personal Officer) 1-Factory Manager

**Industrial Relations.**—The industrial relations between the employees and the employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Labour Officers-cum-Conciliation Officers are personally responsible for enforcing it but at times Deputy Labour Commissioner, Joint Labour Commissioner and the Labour Commissioner also intervene. Their efforts are directed towards fostering good relations between the management and the workers by removing, as far as possible, the causes of friction 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 compulsory adjudication.

Though the function of the Conciliation Officers is advisory and they have no direct power to make or vary awards or agreements, they have been successful in bringing about a rapprochement between the parties in a large number of cases. During the period November 1, 1966 to March 31, 1971, 3,572 disputes were handled by the Conciliation Officers in the district. Of these, 1,434 were settled through their intervention, 524 were referred to adjudication/arbitration, 650 were withdrawn, 737 were rejected/filed and the rest 227 were pending at the end of March 1971. Similarly, year-wise position of the disputed cases under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the period 1971-72 to 1976-77

is given below :

	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74	1974- 75	1975- 76	1976- 77
Total number of disputed cases handled by the Conciliation Officers	1,322	1,190	1,248	1,316	1,178	1,467
Cases settled through intervention	409	267	314	234	271	390
Cases referred to adjudication/arbitration	268	240	233	266	176	234
Cases withdrawn	203	239	119	212	140	150
Cases rejected/filed	202	206	314	303	280	328
Cases pending	240	24	268	301	311	365

**Works Committees.**—To promote good relations between the employers and the workmen and to consider day to day matters of mutual interest, there is a provision in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for the constitution of Works Committees in the industrial establishments employing 100 or more workmen. Such matters of mutual interest include production, conditions of work and employment, welfare, training, wages and working hours, discipline, etc. Such Committees consisting of an equal number of representatives of the employers and workmen exist in the following establishments :—

1. Amar Nath Bhaskar Sons, Faridabad
2. Auto Pins (India) Regd., Faridabad
3. American Universal Electric (India) Ltd., Faridabad
4. Autometers Limited, Ballabgarh
5. Beco Engineering Company Limited, Ballabgarh
6. The Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co., Ltd., Faridabad
7. Bata India Limited, Faridabad
8. Bhai Sunder Dass & Sons Co., Faridabad

9. Cutler-Hammer India Limited, Faridabad
10. Curwell India, Faridabad
11. Delhi Pulp Industries, Faridabad
12. Dhanda Engineers Private Limited, Faridabad
13. Enkay (India) Rubber Company Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
14. East India Cotton Manufacturing Company Ltd., Faridabad
15. Escorts Limited (Tractor and Engineering Division), Faridabad
16. Escorts Limited (Motorcycle and Scooter Division), Faridabad.
17. Elsons Cotton Mills Private Limited, Ballabgarh
18. Fibre Processors Private Limited, Faridabad
19. Goodyear India Limited, Ballabgarh
20. Government of India Press, Faridabad
21. Gedore Tools (India) Private Limited, Faridabad
22. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products L. Ballabgarh
23. Hitkari Potteries Private Limited, Faridabad
24. Indian Gas Cylinders, Faridabad
25. Injecto Private Limited, Faridabad
26. J.M.A. Industries Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad
27. Jawala Textiles Mills, Gurgaon
28. Kelvinator of India Limited, Faridabad
29. Laldee Private Limited, Faridabad
30. Maruti Limited, Gurgaon
31. Northern India Iron & Steel Co., Faridabad
32. Orient General Industries Ltd., Faridabad
33. The Printers House Private Ltd., Ballabgarh
34. Payen-Talbros Limited, Faridabad
35. Rattanchand Harjasrai (Mouldings) Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad
36. Super Seals India Private Ltd., Faridabad
37. Skytone Electricals (India), Faridabad
38. Taylor Instrument Company (India) Ltd., Faridabad
39. Universal Electrics Limited, Faridabad

**Labour Welfare Centres.**—A Government Labour Welfare Centre was established at Faridabad in 1959. It provides educational as well as recreational facilities to workers and their children. The women are trained in tailoring, embroidery and needle work. After six month's training, the trainees are awarded certificates. Indoor and outdoor games are also organised in the centre and radio and musical instruments have been provided for recreation. Cultural and variety programmes are organised occasionally. A television set has also been provided in Faridabad Centre. To look after the small children of female workers, one creche has also been set up in the Labour Welfare Centre at Faridabad.

**Strikes.**—In spite of the best efforts to promote good relations between the employers and workmen, strikes do occur and result in loss of work. The number of establishments, number of workers involved and the man-days lost in strikes during the period November 1, 1966 to March 31, 1971 and year-wise figures for the period 1971-72 to 1976-77 are shown below:

	November 1, 1966 to March 31, 1971	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74	1974- 75	1975- 76	76- 7
Number of establishments in which strikes occurred	83	23	30	22	27	15	7
Number of workers involved	33,831	8,794	13,981	10,072	6,254	3,019	410
Man-days lost	4,26,500	62,611	81,947	2,89,082	85,768	32,298	14,165

A few of these work-stoppages continued for more than one month. Obviously, industrial relation at times became much strained but the situation on the whole remained under control.

**Trade Unions.**—The trade union movement in the district has gained momentum which is reflected in the steady increase in the number of registered trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. In 1963-64, there were 53 registered trade unions in the district. By March 31, 1971, the number of such trade unions rose to 129, but with the transfer of most of the Rewari tahsil to the Mahendragarh district consequent upon the re-organisation of the Gurgaon district in December 1972, the number of registered trade unions decreased. It was 120 on March 31, 1974. However, by March 31, 1975, the number of such trade unions rose to 133. On March 31, 1977,

the number of trade unions in the district was 145 as shown in Table LXI of Appendix. Twenty-eight of these, with membership of more than 200, may be regarded as more important. The following data show their membership and affiliation as on December 31, 1977 :—

Name of the trade union 1	Membership 2	Affiliation 3
1. Air Force Civilian Karamchari Union, Gurgaon	210	—
2. Bharat Carbon, Ribbon & Murari Paper Mills Workers Union, Faridabad	315	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
3. Bata Shoe Workers Union, Faridabad	700	All India Trade Union Congress
4. Bata Karamchari Sangh, Faridabad	670	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
5. Chemical Industries Employees Union, Faridabad	461	International Labour Organisation
6. Engg. Mazdoor Union, Faridabad	2,710	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
7. Escorts Employees Union, Faridabad	300	All India Trade Union Congress
8. Escorts Karamchari Sangh, Faridabad	1,208	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
9. Factory Workers Union, Gurgaon	250	All India Trade Union Congress
10. Faridabad Engg. Workers Union, Faridabad	1,700	All India Trade Union Congress
11. Government of India Press Workers Union, Faridabad	377	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
12. Geodre Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad	1,950	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
13. Gedore Workers Union, Faridabad	2,001	—
14. Gurgaon Engg. Workers Union, Gurgaon	200	All India Trade Union Congress
15. General Engg. Employees Union, Faridabad	947	National Labour Organisation



1	2	3
16. Haryana Bijli Board Karamchari Parishad, Faridabad	1,990	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
17. Hitkari Bros. Mazdoor Union, Faridabad	458	National Labour Organisation
18. Hindustan Electric Works Union, Faridabad	319	All India Trade Union Congress
19. Industrial Workers Union, Faridabad	405	All India Trade Union Congress
20. Jawala Textile Mills Mazdoor Sangh, Gurgaon	500	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
21. K.G.Khosla Workers Union, Faridabad	200	National Labour Organisation
22. Metal Box Employees Union, Faridabad	499	Indian National Trade Union Congress
23. Nagar Palika Karamchari Sangh, Faridabad	508	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
24. Rubber Industries Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad	775	—
25. Suti Mills Mazdoor Union, Faridabad	426	Centre of Indian Trade Union
26. Saw Mill & Wood Workers Union, Faridabad	220	All India Trade Union Congress
27. Textile Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad	4,460	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
28. Textile Mills Mazdoor Union, Gurgaon	300	All India Trade Union Congress

It is evident from the above that 10 of the trade unions are affiliated to the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh, 9 to the All India Trade Union Congress and 3 to the National Labour Organisation. The biggest among these is 'Trade Mazdoor Sangh, Faridabad' with 4,460 members and is affiliated to the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh. The next comes 'Engg. Mazdoor Union, Faridabad' having 2,710 members which is also affiliated to the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh.

**Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.**—Realising the importance of providing accommodation to the industrial workers at a rental within their means,

the Government of India initiated the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in September 1952. The following establishments have provided housing accomodation to their workers :—

1. Ameteeep Machine Tools Private Limited, Faridabad
2. Amar Nath Bhaskar Sons, Faridabad
3. Hindustan Vacuum Glass Limited, Faridabad
4. Hindustan Brown Boveri Limited, Faridabad
5. Yadav Potteries, Gurgaon
6. Gurgaon Porcelain Works, Gurgaon
7. Gaur Potteries, Gurgaon
8. Electronic Limited, Faridabad
9. Escorts Limited, Faridabad
10. Elsons Cotton Mills Private Limited, Ballabgarh
11. Shree Durga Industries, Gurgaon
12. Karam Potteries, Gurgaon
13. Lauls Private Limited, Faridabad
14. Government of India Press, Faridabad
15. Chhatwal Potteries, Gurgaon
16. Jawala Textile Mills, Gurgaon
17. Deepak Minerals Grinding & Pottery Co., Gurgaon
18. Bombay Potteries, Gurgaon
19. Jagdamber Potteries, Gurgaon
20. Kartar Potteries, Gurgaon
21. Mehtab Potteries, Gurgaon
22. Enkay (India) Rubber Company Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
23. Prince Kataria Potteries, Gurgaon
24. Durgal Vikas Udyog, Gurgaon

25. Algha Udyog, Gurgaon

26. B.T. Refractors, Gurgaon

**Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.**—The wages of the industrial workers are not sufficient to enable them to save adequately for their old age. When old age or illness renders them unfit for work, they are forced to lead a life of abject poverty and dependence. In the event of a worker's premature death, his dependents are left destitute. The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme framed by the Government of India under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, attempts to remedy this situation. The scheme was introduced on November 1, 1952. Starting with 6 industries, the Act covered 107 industries in 1966, 124 in 1970, 129 in 1975 and 153 industries as on March 31, 1977. Previously it was applicable to the factories employing 50 or more persons, but the limit was lowered from December 31, 1960, and factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons were covered under the scheme. Only 513 factories/establishments in the Gurgaon district were covered under the scheme by March 31, 1977.

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 contributions 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 vests in a Central Board of Trustees having nominees of 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 the implementation of 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 their life insurance policies, (ii) meeting expenses in case of serious illness of any member of the family (iii) purchase of dwelling house, (iv) dwelling site or construction of a house (v) daughter's marriage and (vi) post-matriculation studies of the

children. In the event of calamities of an exceptional nature such as floods, earthquakes and cut of 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.

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 services in the case of retrenchment.

To afford financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of the deceased subscribers, a 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.

In the Gurgaon district, 100 factories/establishments were covered by December 1963 and out of 11,211 workers, 9,075 contributed to the scheme. By March 31, 1971, the scheme was extended to 286 units with 35,772 employees, of which 27,711 were members of the Fund. The similar figures on March 31, 1972 stood at : 290 units, 41,006 employees and 35,090 members. By March 31, 1973, the scheme had been extended to 323 factories/establishments, with 45,890 employees, of which 38,144 were members of the scheme.

**Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme, 1971.**—This scheme which provides long term financial security to the families of industrial and other employees 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,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  per cent of his wages is transferred to 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, certain percentage of 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 of Family Pension Fund along with interest at the rate of 5½ per cent is refundable to him.

**Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme, 1976.**—The Central Government has notified the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 and the provisions of the scheme have come into force from August 1, 1976. The scheme shall apply to the employees of factories/establishments which are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The employer shall pay 0.5 per cent of the aggregate of Basic Wages, Dearness Allowance (including the cash value of food concession) and 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 three years.

**Employees' State Insurance Scheme.**—It is designed to provide security in the form of cash benefits besides medical care to the industrial workers against well recognised contingencies like sickness, maternity injury, disablement and death due to employment injury. Periodical payments of cash are made to an insured person in case of sickness, suffering from disablement, confinement, miscarriage and to the dependents while the person dies as a result of an employment injury. Artificial limbs, artificial denture, 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, however, does not apply to the mines under the operation of the Mines Act, 1952, a railway running shed, factories which are employing 20 employees and not using power,

tea plantations, defence concerns and seasonal factories as defined in the Act. The contributions under this scheme are made by the employees and the employers according to a prescribed scale given below :

Average daily wages of an employee	Employee's weekly contribution	Employer's weekly contribution
	(Paise)	(Paise)
1. Below Rs. 2	—	75
2. Rs. 2 and above but below Rs. 3	40	80
3. Rs. 3 and above but below Rs. 4	50	100
4. Rs. 4 and above but below Rs. 6	70	140
5. Rs. 6 and above but below Rs. 8	95	190
6. Rs. 8 and above but below Rs. 12	125	250
7. Rs. 12 and above but below Rs. 16	175	350
8. Rs. 16 and above but below Rs. 24	275	550
9. Rs. 24 and above	375	750

The employer's contribution starts from the day the benefit provisions of the Act are extended to that area.

The scheme functions under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which has its headquarters at New Delhi. It is under the administrative control of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi. The scheme is at present executed in the State through the Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Chandigarh, who inspects factories, collects contributions and arranges 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. Expenditure incurred on medical care to the extent of 7/8 is contributed by the 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.

## Chapter XIII

### OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organisational set-up, staff, duties and functions of the departments not mentioned in other chapters are briefly given here.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The three wings of the Public Works Department in the district are : (i) Public Health Engineering (ii) Buildings and Roads and (iii) Irrigation.

##### (i) PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

This wing of the Public Works Department is represented in the district by six divisions, viz. Project Public Health Division, Faridabad; Construction Public Health Division, Faridabad; Drainage Public Health Division, Faridabad; Industrial Area Public Health Division, Faridabad; Sub-urban Public Health Division, Faridabad and Public Health Division, Gurgaon. The first five divisions function under the overall control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Faridabad, while the last one is under the overall control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Rohtak. Administratively, however, all the Executive Engineers, are under the Chief Engineer, Public Health, Public Works Department, Haryana, Chandigarh. Each division is headed by an Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineers are further assisted by 21 Sub-Divisional Engineers.

The department undertakes the execution of public works relating to water supply, sewerage, drainage (other than land drainage) and sanitation in rural and urban areas. It is also responsible for providing public health amenities in urban estates, *mandis* and Government buildings and looks after the maintenance of public health engineering installations in the public buildings. The water-supply and sewerage schemes in the towns where the municipalities committees so desire, are also maintained by the department.

Safe drinking water-supply has been provided partially in all the towns of the district. Similarly, tapped water has been made available to 115 villages and steps are being taken to extend this facility to some other villages. The department has provided the sewerage facilities in Gurgaon, Faridabad, Complex, Sohna and Nuh. A sewerage scheme is under progress in Mandi also.<sup>2</sup>

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services'.  
2. Ibid.

## ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jatis and Other Backward Classes<sup>1</sup> residing in the district are as under :

Scheduled Castes 1	Vimukat Jatis 2	Other Backward Classes 3
1. Ad Dharmi	1. Bengali	1. Aheria, Aheri, Heri, Naik, Thori or Turi
2. Bengali	2. Barar	2. Barra
3. Barar, Burar or Berar	3. Bauria	3. Beta, Hensi or Hesi
4. Batwal	4. Gandhaura	4. Bagria
5. Bauria or Bawaria	5. Nat	5. Barwar
6. Bazigar	6. Sansi	6. Baria, Tamboli
7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi		7. Bargai, Bairagi
8. Bhanjra		8. Batterha
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Regar, Raigar, Ramdasi, or Ravidasi		9. Bharbhunja, Bharbhuja
10. Chanal		10. Bhat, Bhatra, Darpi, Ramiya
11. Dagi		11. Bhuhalia, Lohar
12. Dhanak		12. Changar
13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom		13. Chirimar
14. Darain		14. Chang
15. Dohgri, Dhangri or Siggri		15. Chimba, Chhipi, Chimpa, Darzi, Tank
16. Gagra		16. Daiya

1. 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 are deemed to be Criminal Tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924. 'Other Backward Classes' include Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, recognised 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'.



1	2	3
17. Gandhila or Gandil, Gondola		17. Dhoobis
18. Kabirpanthi or Julaha		18. Dakaut
19. Khatik		19. Dhimar, Mallah, Kash yap Rajputs
20. Kori, Koli		20. Dhosali, Dosali
21. Marija or Marecha (Yaricha)		21. Faqir
22. Mazhabi		22. Gwaria, Gauria or Gwa
23. Megh		23. Ghirath including Chah and Bahti
24. Nat		24. Ghasi, Ghasiara or Gh
25. Od		25. Gorkhas
26. Pasi		26. Gadaria
27. Perna		27. Gwala, Gowala
28. Pherera		28. Garhi Loharo
29. Sanhai		29. Hajjam, Nai
30. Sanhal		30. Jhangra Bhahman
31. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh		31. Jogi Nath
32. Sapela		32. Kanjar or Kanchan
33. Sarera (Saresb)		33. Kurmi
34. Sikligar		34. Kahar, Jhinwar or Dhin
35. Sirkiband		35. Kumhars (including Prajapatis)
36. Sansoi		36. Khati
		37. Kangohra
		38. Kuchband
		39. Kamboj

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2

3

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40. Labana
  41. Lakhera, Manihar
  42. Lohar
  43. Madari
  44. Mirasi
  45. Mochi
  46. Nar
  47. Nais
  48. Nalbad
  49. Noongarh
  50. Pinja, Penja
  51. Rehra, Rehare or Rer
  52. Raigar
  53. Rai Sikhs
  54. Rachband
  55. Shorgir,
  56. Sighikant,  
Singhiwal
  57. Soi
  58. Thathora, Tampora
  59. Teli
  60. Vanzara
  61. Weaver (Julaha)

These people are scattered all over the district. However, the main concentration of the Vimukat Jatis is in the Palwal tahsil.

The different professions adopted by these classes include agricultural labour, sweeping and scavenging, leather tanning, shoe-making, *sirki*-making, basket and rope-making, pigs and sheep rearing, snake charming, hair cutting, iron smithy, washing, dyeing, etc. Generally they live in small thatched huts on the outskirts of the villages. The members of the Vimukat Jatis are wandering people and set up temporary structures here and there as they shift from one place to another.

The total number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the re-organised Gurgaon district, on the basis of 1971 Census, works out to 2,13,179 (1,14,426 males and 98,753 females). Of these 1,83,566 persons (98,098 males and 85,468 females) lived in villages while the remaining 29,613 persons (16,328 males and 13,285 females) in towns. The tahsil-wise distribution of their population is given in Table LXII of Appendix.

The Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes has adopted a number of measures for the benefit of these classes in pursuance of the Directive Principles embodied in the Constitution of India:

**Removal of untouchability.**—Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolishes untouchability and forbids 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 extant in one form or another especially in the rural areas. To eradicate untouchability, a special programme is carried on through community centres known as Sanskar Kendras and Balwadis, under the aegis of the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. 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 any 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, some craft by a Lady Social Worker, while children are taught cleanliness, games, good behaviour and cultivation of right habit. 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 technique of cottage industries, organises sports, games and cultural programmes besides propagating against untouchability. The Lady Attendant, who is a trained *dai*, attends to maternity cases in

Four community centres are functioning at Faridabad, Dayalpur (tahsil

Ballabgarh), Pirthla (tahsil Palwal) and Manpur (tahsil Nuh). The three other centres functioning at Shamaspur, Machhana (tahsil Gurgaon) and Nangal Mubarakpur (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka) were shifted in 1974 to villages Baroli (tahsil Bawal of the Mahendragarh district), Niwani (tahsil Rewari of the Mahendragarh district) and Kalwa (tahsil Safidon of the Jind district) respectively.

**Promotion of education.**—The persons belonging to these classes are, by and large, illiterate. The 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 Vimukat Jatis, subsidies are granted for the construction of new houses. A subsidy of Rs. 900 for the construction of a house was given to a person who had no house of his own<sup>1</sup>. The subsidy amount of Rs. 900 was raised to Rs. 2,000 in each case for 1974-75. 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. During the period 1959-60 to 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 6,44,450 was disbursed to 625 beneficiaries, all of whom have constructed their houses in the shape of colonies at Badhapur, Palwal, Garauli, Mahchana, Sohna, Harsa (tahsil Gurgaon), Partapgarh, Ankhir (tahsil Ballabgarh), Pattan, Punjana (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka) Jodhpur, Bhagola, Pirthla, Jaindipura (tahsil Palwal), Tohana and Dabri (tahsil Rewari of Mahendragarh district), and 542 individually at other places in the district. During 1973-74, 12 villages were declared as Jayanti villages and in every village seven persons were given Rs. 2,000 each for the construction of a house.

**Subsidy for house sites.**—Overcrowding of houses in the Harijan *bastis* in the rural area poses a serious problem. Although the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulations) Act, 1961, has conferred upon the Harijans proprietary rights over the sites under their houses, yet the problem remains unsolved. The scheme envisaged grant of a subsidy of Rs. 200 to each deserving and needy member of the Scheduled Castes for the purchase of a new house site to relieve congestion in the *bastis*. The scheme was introduced during 1958-59 and up to March 1967, 18 persons benefited from it and received Rs. 3,600 as subsidy. The scheme was withdrawn from April 1, 1967. House sites are now being given to the members of the Scheduled Castes and other landless families under

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<sup>1</sup> A house consisting of a room, verandah, kitchen and courtyard on a total area of 125 or 150 square yards, was constructed. The unskilled labour and site were provided by the beneficiary himself.

a special programme initiated by the Government of India through the State Housing Department/Board.

**Drinking-water amenities.**—Grants are given to the 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. A sum of Rs. 4,65,150 was granted in 387 cases, as shown below, up to 1976-77 except 1973-74 and 1974-75 when no grant was given due to withdrawal of the scheme:

	Number	Amount (Rs.)
Sinking of new wells	227	4,07,600
Installation of hand-pumps	20	5,700
Repair of old wells	140	51,850
	387	4,65,150

**Facilities for industrial training.**—To improve the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis, their young men are trained as skilled workers by giving them training on an apprenticeship basis in various trades in different institutions.<sup>1</sup> Twenty per cent of the seats stand reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis and two per cent for the Other Backward Classes. During the course of training, which varies from one year to two years, a monthly stipend of Rs. 45 is granted to a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes or from the Vimukat Jatis. No stipend under 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,

1. For details about these institutions, the Chapter on 'Education and Culture' may be referred to.

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 drawal of the loan. The maximum amount which is granted to a borrower is Rs. 2,000.

The scheme was introduced in 1958-59 and up to March 31, 1977, a sum of Rs. 2,87,045, which included a loan of Rs. 43,550 given to 72 persons during 1965-66 out of Harijan Kalyan Fund, was advanced to 395 persons of the district.

**Subsidy/loan for purchase of agricultural lands.**—Members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukta Jatis in rural areas generally depend on land for their livelihood but most 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 five 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. A sum of Rs. 360 as subsidy to meet the expenses on stamp duty for registration of such land was also provided in each case. The following amounts were disbursed as subsidy from 1956-57 to 1972-73 :—

Scheme	Period	Amount disbursed as subsidy	Beneficia- ries
		(Rs.)	(Number)
Purchase of agricultural land	1956-57 to 1968-69	3,16,000	158
Construction of house/well under Land Scheme	1956-57 to 1972-73	1,01,500	203
Stamp Duty	1956-57 to 1972-73	23,040	64

With effect from 1969-70, the subsidy oriented 'land purchase scheme' has been remodelled into a loan scheme under which a loan of Rs. 4,500 is granted for the purchase of three acres of land. The loan bears 3 per cent interest and is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments commencing after four

years from the date of disbursement. After the land has been 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 thereon.

During the period 1969-70 to 1972-73, a loan of Rs. 1,03,000 was disbursed to 21 persons and in addition, a subsidy amounting to Rs. 5,000 was given for the purchase of agricultural implements. No subsidy was given during 1973-74 to 1976-77.

Loan/subsidy for the purchase of agricultural land has been stopped from 1973-74 and under the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972, the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes are now entitled to the surplus area.

**Legal assistance.**—To protect them against the tyranny of landlords or other exploiting classes, the members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukhat Jatis are provided with legal assistance to defend themselves in cases involving ejectment from land and abduction cases, etc. The implementation of this scheme is under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner as well as the District Welfare Officer. This assistance since inception of the scheme in 1958-59 up to 1976-77 has been granted in 46 cases and amounts to Rs. 1,380.

**Subsidy for the purchase of pigs/poultry birds.**—The deserving and needy members of the 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. A sum of Rs. 71,200 has been paid to 89 beneficiaries during the period 1966-67 to 1976-77. The condition to purchase imported breed of pigs from Government Piggery Farm has been relaxed. Pigs now can be purchased from the open market as well. No subsidy was granted for the purchase of poultry birds.

**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. This loan is governed by the Backward Classes Loans Act, 1957 and the rules framed thereunder. The scheme was introduced in 1967-68 and the following loans

were advanced:—

Year	Loan advanced (Rs.)	Beneficiaries (Number)
1967-68	18,450	109
1968-69	—	—
1969-70	18,450	92
1970-71	11,750	59
1971-72	—	—
1972-73	23,450	114
1973-74	15,200	76
1974-75	28,700	143
1975-76	12,850	64
1976-77	8,200	41
Total :	1,37,050	698

The Scheduled Castes were advanced loan out of Harijan Kalyan Fund for setting up different trades and professions. The maximum amount of loan was Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 5,000 in case of certain specified trades) and the rate of interest was three 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 the amounts, as shown below, were advanced as loan during 1967-68 to 1970-71 :

Year	Loan advanced (Rs.)	Loanees (Number)
1967-68	77,100	138
1968-69	3,46,200	411
1969-70	1,75,600	197
1970-71	3,63,320	232
Total :	9,62,220	978

The scheme was discontinued from 1971-72.



Under another scheme which was operative only for the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 56,000 was advanced as loan to 56 persons (32 urban and 24 rural) for the purchase of residential plots. The loan was recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments with 3 per cent interest to be commenced after four years of disbursement.

The assistance afforded to the Harijans by way of implementation of the schemes enumerated above may be seen at a glance in the following table :—

Scheme	Subsidy/ grant	Loan	Toal	Persons benefited
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Number)
1. Subsidy for the construction of new houses	6,44,450	—	6,44,450	1,167
2. Subsidy for house sites	3,600	—	3,600	18
3. Drinking water amenities (wells and hand-pumps)	4,65,150	—	4,65,150	387 (units)
4. Interest-free loan	—	2,87,045	2,87,045	395
5. Subsidy/loan for purchase of agricultural land	3,16,000	1,03,000	4,19,000	179
6. Legal assistance	1,380	—	1,380	46
7. Subsidy for the purchase of pigs/poultry birds	71,200	—	71,200	89
8. Advance of loans (Miscellaneous)				
(i) to post-graduate students (interest-free)	—	1,37,050	1,37,050	698
(ii) for setting up trades and professions out of Harijan Kalyan Fund	—	9,62,220	9,62,220	978
(iii) for purchase of residential plots	—	56,000	56,000	56
Total :	15,45,880	15,45,315	30,47,095	

The problem of Harijan Welfare is gigantic. The Harijans form 15.54 per cent<sup>1</sup> of the total population of the district (according to the 1971 Census), but the funds available to finance the schemes formulated to help them are relatively meagre. Therefore, the schemes aimed at economic uplift of these classes have resulted in improvement of the economic condition of a small number of such people.

Mention may also be made of some of the representative institutions working for the uplift of the Backward Classes. These are : Harijan Sewak Sangh, Gurgaon ; Hind Sweepers Sewak Samaj, Gurgaon; Harijan Sabha, Gurgaon; Scheduled Castes Federation, Palwal ; and Akhil Bharatiya Balmiki Sangh, Faridabad.

**Subsidy for construction/repair of chopals.**—Scheduled Castes have no place of their own where they can celebrate the festivals or the marriages of their children. In order to remove this difficulty State Government introduced a scheme in 1970-71 under which Rs. 5,000 are given as subsidy for the construction of a new *chopal* and Rs. 2,000 for the repair of old one. The following subsidy was sanctioned in the district :—

Year	Amount advanced (Rs.)	Chopals (Number)
1970-71	15,000	5
1971-72	1,13,000	51
1972-73	34,000	13
1973-74	87,000	23
1974-75	57,000	21
1975-76	1,07,000	36
1976-77	1,27,000	42

**Pre-examination training centres.**—For the Scheduled Castes students who are in search of jobs in Government offices and want to learn Hindi/English type-writing and short-hand, the State Government has opened three Pre-Examination Training Centres at Ambala (1969-70), and Bhiwani and Rohtak (1971-72). These centres also help the students to prepare themselves for

1. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1976-77*, p. 21,

other competitions such as Selection of Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Assistant Grade Examination.

Each centre, admission to which is open to eligible candidates from all over the State, has a provision of 60 seats. The students are given guidance in the subjects of English and General Knowledge and books are supplied from the library of the respective centre. Every student is given a monthly stipend of Rs. 75 to meet the expenses of board and lodging.

**Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam Limited.**—In 1961, the erstwhile Punjab Government enacted the Temporary Taxation Act to raise additional funds to be utilised on the scheme intended to ameliorate the social and economic conditions of Harijans. Under the law, Rs. 3.86 crore was collected and placed in a separate fund known as 'Harijan Kalyan Fund'. Out of this fund, loans were advanced to Harijans under various schemes and after re-organisation of the Punjab (November 1, 1966) the balance of Rs. 1.09 crore was apportioned among the two States of Punjab and Haryana.

On January 2, 1971, the Haryana Government authorised the formation of Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam Limited under the Companies' Act with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crore with the sole object of giving financial assistance to the Harijans for their socio-economic and educational uplift. The Nigam advances loans at nominal interest, payable in easy instalments for various trades/professions such as dairy farming, leather work, flour mills, brickkilns, poultry, piggery, purchase of sheep and goats, purchase and development of agricultural land, higher studies, etc. A loan up to Rs. 10,000 is given to an individual and up to Rs. 50,000 to registered partnership firms and cooperative societies consisting of cent per cent Scheduled Castes members.

A Board of Directors consisting of 15 members conducts the business of the Nigam. Of these, 7 are to be the employees of the State Government and 7 (including 4 Scheduled Castes) are to be non-officials and one Director has to be either a retired employee of the Government or a Government employee. The Government may from time to time appoint Chairman/Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors out of these 15 Directors. For the conduct and the management of the business of the Nigam in general, subject to the control and supervision of the Board of Directors, the Government has appointed one of the Directors to be the Managing Director who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Nigam.

The Managing Director is assisted by an Accounts Officer and an Executive Officer at headquarters with supporting staff. In the Gurgaon district,

the Nigam has appointed a Field Officer who guides the Harijans for applying for loans.

Loans advanced by the Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam to the members of Scheduled Castes of Gurgaon district for various trades/professions during 1971-72 to 1976-77 are given below :

Trade/ profession	Loans advanced					
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Dairy farming	61,100	18,900	46,500	33,000	37,250	9,000
Sheep and goats	—	6,000	17,000	45,000	12,500	5,500
Leather	7,500	2,000	14,000	17,000	9,000	1,500
Piggery	—	—	6,000	57,000	17,500	14,500
Poultry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour mill	—	—	—	10,000	9,000	—
Legal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tempo	30,000	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural land	—	—	—	15,000	15,000	10,000
Miscellaneous	1,00,000	—	18,500	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total :	1,98,600	26,900	1,02,000	1,85,000	1,08,250	48,500

#### PROHIBITION

Prohibition is one of the directive principles enunciated in the Constitution of India. With this end in view, the Rohtak district was singled out for an experiment in Prohibition (on October 2, 1948) by the first post-Independence Government of the erstwhile East Punjab on the ground that its vegetarian inhabitants in majority would respond to this scheme effectively. But unfortunately this experiment proved a failure and notwithstanding the police and the law during the period of about 19 years (1948 to 1967), alcoholic consumption, instead of going down, increased through illicit sources. 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 revenue. It was intended to avoid interfering with the 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, viz. Monday and Tuesday, in a week besides three closed days (i.e. Independence day : 15th August, Acharya Vinobha Bhave's birthday : 11th September, and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday : 2nd October), was also introduced on April 1, 1969 in the Gurgaon district as in other districts of the State. The intention was to increase the number of dry days gradually in each successive year and thus achieve complete prohibition within three to four years.

Consequent upon the implementation of this policy of partial prohibition, the Gurgaon district alone suffered a loss of Rs. 68,89,000 in 1969-70. The liquor shops in the district which were auctioned for Rs. 1,62,76,000 during 1968-69 could get only Rs. 93,87,000 for 1969-70. 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 the bootleggers. It also encouraged illicit distillation. The licensees also sometimes indulged in malpractices of selling liquor on prohibited days. The whole situation was, therefore, reviewed in March 1970 and it was decided to enforce from April 1970 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. This has been done to refrain the labour class from purchasing liquor on the day when they get their pay packets. Further, no liquor shop was to be opened within a distance of 50 metres from any educational institution or bus stand or bus stop or a place of public worship or public entertainment, and within 100 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 allowed to continue. Further, with effect from April 1, 1972, this distance for locating the liquor shops was increased from 50 metres to 100 metres and 100 metres to 150 metres respectively.

In 1970-71, there were 26 retail vends of country liquor and 9 retail and wholesale vends of foreign liquor in the district besides a beer bar at Faridabad. To promote tourism by attracting a large number of foreign tourists to Badkhal Lake and Suraj Kund, the popular holiday resorts and picnic spots near Delhi, two bars were opened by the Government at these places in 1970-71.

In 1972-73, the number of retail vends of country liquor rose to 31 and that of retail and wholesale vends of foreign liquor to 61. As is evident from the data given below, this number continued registering increase despite the fact that the area of the district had decreased consequent upon the transfer of most of the Rewari tahsil to the Mahendragarh district in December 1972 :

Year	Retail and wholesale vends of country liquor (Number)	Retail and whole- sale vends of foreign liquor (Number)
1973-74	31	80
1974-75	43	91
1975-76	23	34
1976-77	28	40

The consumption of exciseable articles in the district during 1959-60 to 1976-77 and the revenue collections made by the State Government under the Punjab Excise Act, are shown below. The steep rise within a period of 15 years (1959-60 to 1974-75) and the substantial decline in the two following years (1975-76 and 1976-77) are noticeable :

Year	Consumption of exciseable articles					Revenue collections under the Punjab Excise Act
1	Country spirit 2	Indian made foreign spirit 3	Bhang 4	Foreign liquor 5	Beer and wine 6	7
	LP gallons	LP gallons	Seers	LP gallons	Bulk gallons	(Rs.)
1959-60	8,010	2,735	35,530	32	2,630	9,82,699
1960-61	9,274	3,483	31,312	40	6,015	10,95,835
1961-62	14,869	8,090	46,458	39	6,907	12,74,626
	LP Litres	LP Litres	Kilograms	LP Litres	Bulk Litres	
1962-63	60,092	22,471	25,204	232	35,857	16,18,109
1963-64	90,780	13,250	24,995	182	35,282	17,81,507

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964-65	1,39,356	19,042	18,232	186	43,225	29,92,734
1965-66	1,45,420	24,221	—	115	65,605	37,01,617
1966-67	2,49,404	17,498	—	264	1,538	50,62,417
1967-68	5,05,104	41,455	—	235	44,576	1,08,37,859
1968-69	6,52,455	37,905	—	344	1,07,699	1,42,46,305
1969-70	4,68,192	43,960	—	115	1,35,782	1,15,08,193
1970-71	7 09 200	54,916	—	132	2,01,747	1,63,07,032
1971-72	7,97,122	67,136	—	177	2,16,505	1,72,73,700
1972-73	8,21,990	1,39,328	—	122	4,84,071	2,49,22,464
1973-74	7,47,230	1,49,426	—	171	4,56,764	2,54,51,070
1974-75	7,61,020	1,84,438	—	27	4,16,614	3,23,86,092
1975-76	3,12,700	70,559	—	3,810	1,10,200	1,20,70,543
1976-77	3,30,146	57,132	—	..	2,12,766	1,29,26,146

The oral consumption of opium was prohibited on April 1, 1959. There was no sale of *bhang* after April 1, 1965 due to total prohibition of its oral consumption.

The steady increase in the consumption of country liquor was due apparently to the increased paying capacity of the consumers in the rural areas. The decreased consumption of foreign liquor possibly on account of its high price accounts for sure increase in the use of country-made foreign liquor.

The increase in consumption of the Indian made foreign spirit and beer is due to their availability at cheap rates and pure quality. This is a sufficient attraction for customers from the adjoining States, i.e. Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The demand has also gone up within the district itself. The number of licensees (L.2) in the district increased from 3 in 1965-66 to 34 in 1975-76 and 40 in 1976-77. Besides, there are 2 (L.10) licensees for the retail sale of beer on and off the premises.

The number of cases detected under the Excise and the Opium Acts

during the years 1959-60 to 1976-77 were as under :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Excise Act</u>	<u>Opium Act</u>
1959-60	110	26
1960-61	175	42
1961-62	170	20
1962-63	229	16
1963-64	220	18
1964-65	136	23
1965-66	229	18
1966-67	141	16
1967-68	442	29
1968-69	393	39
1969-70	505	36
1970-71	581	35
1971-72	1,018	70
1972-73	1,002	60
1973-74	735	51
1974-75	1,191	121
1975-76	1,181	121
1976-77	1,389	211



## CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS

**R.K.M. Educational and Charitable Trust, Faridabad.**—Started in 1976 by Prof. Balwant Singh (Retired Director of Public Instruction), this trust is a registered charitable organisation. It is at present housed in Bhagwan Niw s, 1288, Sector 15, Faridabad. Its main object is to help the weaker sections of society irrespective of caste, creed or community. It provides relief to sufferers especially widows, stipends to the poor but bright students, subsidies to students for books and uniforms, medicines for those who have no means for regular treatment and also gives aid to institutions for teaching appliances and setting up of book banks.

The trust has a team of honorary dedicated workers and thus the cost of running it is minimal. The trust expenditure is met out of the interest income of its corpus fund to which all donations are credited.<sup>1</sup>

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1. Although the trust came into being with an initial donation of Rs. 31,393, it has made a steady progress and the amount in its corpus fund has gone up to Rs. 2.5 lakh within a short span of 5 years. The number of students who were given stipends for 1981-82 comes to 67 (42 boys and 25 girls) : Haryana-55, Punjab-4, Uttar Pradesh-3, Andhra Pradesh-1, Rajasthan-2, Bihar-1 and Chandigarh-1. Besides, the trust provided subsidy for rehabilitation of one widow, opening of one book bank, 7 poor students for books, and maintenance and medical relief to 6 widows and 5 handicapped persons. The trust has also adopted one school in the rural area (Government High School, Panhera Khurd) for intensive development. Thus the trust is inching forward in furtherance of its objectives. Its expenditure during 1981-82 is likely to be around Rs. 18,000.