

CHAPTER—XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The 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. These loans go a long way in bringing about 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 banned.

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.

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 in the erstwhile State (Punjab) was established in 1949. The Labour Officer, Rohtak and Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani, represented the Department in the district. After the creation of Haryana, both these offices i.e. Labour Officer & Conciliation Officer were combined. At present there are offices of one Deputy Labour Commissioner, three Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officers, one Welfare Officer (woman), one Certifying Surgeon, one Medical Officer, Industrial Health, one Senior Assistant Director, Industrial Safety & Health and five Assistant Directors, Industrial Safety and Health.

Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation officers in the district function under supervision of Deputy Labour Commissioner and under the over all charge of the Labour Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh. The offices of these officers are located at Faridabad in Sector 9, 15 and Ballabgarh and were created in the year 1967 and 1978 respectively. The Labour Officers-cum-Conciliation Officers at Faridabad I & II and Ballabgarh are assisted by the eleven Labour Inspectors. 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 sent to the Labour Commissioner who further refers the same to Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal, Faridabad through Government.

Labour Laws.—Accordingly the State Government has also enacted certain labour legislation to suit the local needs. The detail regarding the labour laws covering the welfare of labourers prior to November, 1966 is as under:—

1. The Workmen Compensation Act, 1923;
2. The Trade Union Act, 1926;
3. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936;
4. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;
5. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
6. The Factories Act, 1948;
7. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948;
8. The Industrial Housing Act, 1956;
9. The Punjab Shops & Comm. Estt. Act, 1958;
10. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;
11. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961;
12. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;
13. The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965;
14. The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National & Festival Holidays & Casual & Sick leave) Act, 1965.

Besides the above mentioned labour laws, the following legislations were enacted by the Government after November, 1966 for the welfare of labourers:—

1. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;
2. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
3. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976;
4. The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976;
5. The Interstate Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;
6. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 ;
7. The Child Labour Prohibition & Regulation Act, 1986;
8. Haryana (1) Public works Deptt. Contractor Labour Regulation.

To look after the General Welfare of the workers, the following industrial establishments have employed labour welfare officers:—

1. M/S Talbres Automotive Components Ltd. Faridabad;
2. M/S General Engineering Works, Faridabad;
3. M/S Usha Ractifier Corporation India Ltd., Faridabad;
4. M/S Escorts Ltd., Plant-I, Faridabad;
5. M/S Escorts Ltd., Plant-III, Faridabad;
6. M/S Ford Tractors Ltd., Faridabad;
7. M/S Thomson Press (India) Ltd., Faridabad;
8. M/S Indian Alluminium Cables Ltd., Faridabad;
9. M/S Frick India Ltd., Faridabad;
10. M/S K. G. Khosla Compressors Ltd., Faridabad;
11. M/S J. M. A. Industries Ltd., Faridabad;
12. M/S Hindustan Wine Ltd., Faridabad;
13. M/S Oswal Steel, Faridabad;
14. M/S Escorts Railway Equipments, Faridabad;
15. M/S Asian Brown Breweries Ltd., Faridabad;

16. M/S Hindustan Vacuum Glass Ltd. Faridabad;
17. M/S Hitkari Pottries Ltd., Faridabad;
18. M/S Eicher Tractors Ltd., Faridabad;
19. M/S East India Cotton Mfg. Ltd., Faridabad;
20. M/S Electronics Ltd., Faridabad;
21. M/S H.S.E.B. Thermal Power House, Faridabad;
22. M/S Kelvinator of India Ltd., Faridabad;
23. M/S Govt. of India Press, Faridabad;
24. M/S Bata India Ltd., Faridabad;
25. M/S Escorts (MSD) Ltd., Faridabad;
26. M/S Jhalani Tools (India) Ltd., Plant No. I, II, III, Faridabad;
27. M/S Bhartiya Cutler-Hammer Ltd., Faridabad;
28. M/S Nuchem Plastics, Faridabad;
29. M/S Goodyear India Ltd., Ballabgarh;
30. M/S Hyderabad. Industries, Faridabad;
31. M/S Escorts Employees Ancillaries, Faridabad;
32. M/S D.L.E. Universal Industries, Faridabad;
33. M/S The Palwal, Sugar Mills, Palwal.

Industrial Relations.—The industrial relations between the employees and the employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officers are personally responsible for enforcing it but at times Deputy Labour Commissioner, Joint Labour Commissioner and the Labour Commissioner also supervise. 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. On the failure, the matter is referred to the Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal, Faridabad through Government. Reference to the National Tribunal is to be made by the Central Government to cover cases as one of national importance of these in which establishment of more than one state are

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affected. More details regarding cases settled during 1988 to 1990 are as under:—

	1988	1989	1990
1. Pending at the beginning of the year	152	230	132
2. Received during the year	1,989	1,898	1,905
3. Total	2,151	2,128	2,037
4. Settled U/s 12(3)	234	265	455
5. No. of cases referred to arbitration	—	—	—
6. No. of disputes filed/rejected	266	472	454
7. No. of disputes withdrawn	144	16	3
8. Referred for Adjudication	1,267	1,243	879
9. Pending at the end of the year	230	132	246

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, condition 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 existed in the following establishments:—

Sr. No. Name of the Establishment

1. M/S Gadgets India, Faridabad;
2. M/S General Engineering Works, Faridabad;
3. M/S Super Steel India Ltd., Faridabad;
4. M/S Usha Ractifier Corporation India Ltd., Faridabad;
5. M/S North-West Switch Gear Ltd., Faridabad;
6. M/S India Aluminium Cables Ltd, Faridabad;
7. M/S Ameteeep Machine Tools Ltd., Faridabad;
8. M/S Asia Brown Brevery Ltd., Faridabad;

9. M/S Hindustan Vacuum Glass Ltd., Faridabad;
10. M/S Hitkari Potteries Ltd., Faridabad;
11. M/S East India Cotton Mfg. I/A, Faridabad;
12. M/S Eicher Tractors Ltd., Faridabad;
13. M/S Electronics Ltd., I/A, Faridabad;
14. M/S H. S. E. B. Thermal Power House, Faridabad;
15. M/S Kelvinator of India Ltd., Faridabad;
16. M/S Government of India Press, Faridabad;
17. M/S Bata India Ltd., Faridabad;
18. M/S Auto Pin (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
19. M/S Auto Lamp (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
20. M/S Nucham Ltd., I/A, Faridabad;
21. M/S Uniotron, I/A, Faridabad;
22. M/S Hindustan Syringes I/A, Faridabad;
23. M/S Imperial Auto, Rly. Colony, Faridabad;
24. M/S Hindustan Wire Ltd., Faridabad;
25. M/S Escorts Railway Equipments Div., Faridabad;
26. M/S Oswal Steel, Faridabad;
27. M/S Porites and Spencar Asia Ltd., Faridabad;
28. M/S Steriwire (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
29. M/S Steriplate (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
30. M/S Bumpy Shoes Co. (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
31. M/S Precision Stamping (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
32. M/S Lakhani Footwear Ltd., Faridabad;
33. M/S Lakhani Rubber Udyog Ltd., Faridabad;
34. M/S J. V. Electronics (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
35. M/S Venus Metal Ltd., Faridabad;

36. M/S Khemka Containers (P) Ltd., Faridabad;
37. M/S Hyderabad Industries Ltd., Faridabad ;
38. M/S Escorts Ltd., (MSD), Faridabad;
39. M/S Nuchum Plastic, Faridabad ;
40. M/S VXL (Universal Engg.), Faridabad;
41. M/S Goodyear India Ltd., Ballabgarh;
42. M/S Escorts Employees Ancillaries, Faridabad;
43. M/S D. L. F. (Universal) Industries, Faridabad;
44. M/S Sunflag Textiles, Faridabad;
45. M/S C. M. I. Ltd., 71/6, 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 months' 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.

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

TRADE UNIONS

During 1990-91, there were 176 trade unions in the district.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.—Realising the importance of providing accommodation to the industrial workers at a rental basis within their means, the Government of India initiated the Subsidised Indus-

trial Housing Scheme in September, 1952. The following establishments have provided housing accommodation to their workers:—

1. Ameteeep Machine Tools Private Limited, Faridabad
2. Amar Nath Bhaskar Sons, Faridabad
3. Hindustan Brown Breveries Limited, Faridabad
4. Hindustan Vacuum Glass Limited, Faridabad
5. Electronic Limited, Faridabad
6. Escorts Limited, Faridabad
7. Elsons Cotton Mills Private Limited, Ballabgarh
8. Lauls Private Limited, Faridabad
9. Government of India Press, Faridabad

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. It also provides social security to the workers. Previously it was applicable to the factories employing 50 or more persons, but the limit was lowered from December 31, 1960. Now factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons are covered under the scheme provided they have completed 3 years from the date of their beginning. At present, the rate of contribution is 8½% for the establishments employing less than 50 persons and 10% for others w. e. f. 1-6-1989. In Faridabad district, 1,568 factories/establishments were covered under this scheme by March 31, 1993 and 1,36,257 workers were subscribing to the scheme.

Initially Provident Fund contribution was deducted at the rate of 6½ per cent from the monthly wages of the employees subscribing to the Fund and an equal amount is contributed by the employers. The rate of contribution was enhanced from 6½ per cent to 8 per cent in January, 1963 in respect of certain industries/classes of establishments employing 50 or more persons.

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 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, Haryana at Faridabad is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in Haryana.

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 (iv) 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 service in the case of retrenchment.

To afford financial assistance to the nominee/heirs of the deceased subscribers, a Death Relief Fund was set up in 1964. Now, a minimum of Rs. 2,000 is assured by way of relief. A non-refundable advance is also granted in case of individual retrenchment in order to immediate hardship.

In the district 17,538 Provident Fund claims were settled and a sum of Rs. 16,04,26,950 was paid to the outgoing members during 1992-93.

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, 1½ 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. In this behalf, the Central Government also contributes $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of wages.

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 up to the tune of Rs. 19,200 maximum. 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.

In the case of a member who being a member of the Family Pension Fund, dies during the period of reckonable service before attaining the age of 60 years, a monthly family pension which is Rs. 275 per month minimum and Rs. 1,050 maximum (at present) shall be paid to the family members of the deceased employee subject to the condition that the member has contributed to the Family Pension Fund for a period of not less than 3 months.¹

In the district 17, 565 claims pertaining to the Family Pension Fund were settled and a sum of Rs. 2,73,13,124 was paid the claimants during the year.

Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme, 1976.—The Central Government has notified the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 and the provisions of the scheme came into force from August 1, 1976. The scheme applies to the employees of factories/establishments which are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. An employer is required to pay 0.5 per cent of the aggregate of basic wages dearness allowance (including the cash value of food concession) and retaining allowance, if any, payable to the employees and 0.01% of the aggregate of basic wages for meeting the expenses in connection with the administration of the Insurance scheme, no contribution from the employees is required under this scheme.

On the death of an employee who is a member of the Fund, the person is 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 one year provided that the average balance in the account of the deceased member

8. The benefits are admissible only if the member has contributed for one year. otherwise his own share of contribution to family pension fund alongwith interest thereon at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum is refundable to the members.

is not below the sum of Rs. 500 during the last months. This payment shall not be exceeding Rs. 25,000.

In the district, 115 relief cases were claimed by the nominees/heirs of the deceased members and an amount of Rs. 12,01,930 was paid.

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 plantation, defence concerns and seasonal factories as defined in the Act.

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 contribution 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.

To begin with the scheme was introduced in Faridabad area on January 14, 1962 and full medical care was extended to families of the insured persons

on September 24, 1976. Free medical treatment to the insured persons and members of their families is administered through the E. S. I. Hospital, Faridabad and E. S. I. dispensaries at Ballabgarh.

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

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

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

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis residing in the district are as under :—

Scheduled Castes

1. Ad Dharmi
2. Bangali
3. Barar, Burar or Berar
4. Batwal
5. Bauria or Bewaria
6. Bazigar
7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi
8. Banjra
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Regar, Rehgar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi
10. Chanal
11. Dagi
12. Dhanak
13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom
14. Darain
15. Dhogri, Dhangri or Sigg
16. Gagra
17. Gandhila or Gandil, Gondola
18. Kabirpanthi or Julaha
19. Khatik
20. Kori, Koli

Vimukat Jatis

1. Bangali
2. Barar
3. Bauria
4. Gandhaura
5. Nat
6. Sansi

21. Marija or Marecha; (Yaricha)
22. Mazhabi
23. Megh
24. Nat
25. Od
26. Pasi
27. Perna
28. Pherere
29. Sanhai
30. Sanhal
31. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh
32. Sapela
33. Sarera (Saresb)
34. Sikligar
35. Sirkiband
36. Sansoi

The Backward Classes are :

Aheria, Aheri, Heri, Naik;

Thori or Turi;

Barra;

Beta Hensi or Hesi;

Bagria;

Barwar;

Baria, Tamboli;

Battora;

Bharbhunja, Bharbhuja;

Bhat, Bhatra, Darpi, Ramiya;

Bhuhalia, Lohar;

Changar;

Chirimar;

Chang;

Chimba, Chhipi, Chimpa, Darzi, Tank;

Daiya;

Labana;

Lakhera, Manehar;

Madari;

Mirasi;

Mochi;
 Nar;
 Nais;
 Nalband;
 Noongarh;
 Pinja Penja
 Rehra, Rehara or Re;
 Raigar;
 Rai Sikhs;
 Rachband;
 Shorgir;
 Singhikant;
 Singhiwala;
 Sol;
 Thathera, Tamera;
 Teli;
 Vanzara;
 Weaver (Julaha);
 Dhobis;
 Dakaut;
 Dhimar, Mallah, Kashyap Rajpoot;
 Dhosali, Dosali;
 Faqir;
 Gwaria, Gauria or Gwar;
 Ghirath including Chahng and Bahti;
 Ghasi, Ghasiara or Ghosi;
 Gorkhas;
 Gadaria;
 Gawala, Gowala;
 Garhi Lohari;
 Hajjam, Nai;
 Jhangara Brahman;
 Jogi Nath;
 Kanjar or Kanchan;
 Kurmi;
 Kahar, Jhinwar or Dhinar;
 Kumhars (including Prajapati);
 Khati;
 Khanghera
 Kuchband;
 Kamboj.

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, shoe making, *sirki* making, basket and rope making, 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.

Abolition 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. 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 and some craft by a Lady Social Worker, while children are taught cleanliness, games, good behaviour and cultivation of right habits. The charges on cloth, sewing machines and books are met by the Government. The Lady Attendant, who is a trained *dai*, attends to maternity cases in villages.

During 1977, Community Centres were functioning at Faridabad Dayalpur, Piithla. The total number of such centres as on March 31, 1991 was 4 (four); Sikri, Chandhet, Bahim and Likhi.

Subsidy for construction of new houses.— There was much shortage of houses among the members of Scheduled Castes and *Vimukat Jatis*. The members of these classes were financially assisted by the Government to construct new houses. A subsidy of Rs. 900 for construction of a house was given to a person who had no house of his own. This subsidy amount of Rs. 200 was raised to Rs. 2,000 in each case from 1974-75. Now (1990-91) under the scheme, subsidy amounting to Rs. 5,000 is given to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes for the construction of houses. The proprietary rights of the house remain vested in the Government for 20 years and there after the house becomes the property of the beneficiary. The beneficiaries constructed their houses in the shape of colonies at Partapgarh, Ankhir, Jodhpur, Bhagola, Pirthla and Jaindipura in the district.

The year-wise achievements made upto March, 31, 1991 under the housing scheme for Scheduled Castes are as under:—

year	Amount	Number of beneficiaries
	Rs.	
1980-81	1,20,000	60
1981-82	2,16,000	108
1982-83	1,18,000	59
1983-84	1,20,000	60
1984-85	2,44,000	122
1985-86	4,02,000	201
1986-87	2,60,000	130
1987-88	3,00,000	150
1988-89	2,75,000	55
1989-90	4,20,000	84
1990-91	5,95,000	119

Government also launched housing scheme for *Vimukat Jatis*. Loans and subsidy were given to such members for the construction of new houses. The achievements made in the district during 1980-81 to 1990-91 are as under:—

Year	Amount	Number of beneficiaries
	Rs.	
1980-81	2,000	1
1981-82	10,000	5
1982-83	10,000	5
1983-84	10,000	5
1984-85	14,000	7
1985-86	28,000	14
1986-87	24,000	12
1987-88	24,000	12
1988-89	25,000	5
1989-90	40,000	10
1990-91	50,000	10

Subsidy for Drinking Water Wells.— For the provision of drinking water facilities, grants are given to the Harijans in rural as well as urban areas. The wells and hand pumps constructed as such are open to the general public also. The scheme was introduced during 1955-56. Under the scheme,

subsidy ranging from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 18,000 depending on the level of water for construction of new wells, Rs. 4,000 for installation of new pumping sets Rs. 4,000 for repair of an old well, Rs. 2,000 for installation of hand pump, upto Rs. 5,000 for completion of an incomplete well and upto Rs. 200 for the repair of hand pump is given. The drinking water facility is provided at a common place in Scheduled Castes *mohallas* and *bastis*. The year-wise achievements made under this scheme is as under :—

Year	Amount	Beneficiaries
	(Rs.)	
1981-82	18,000	9
1982-83	18,000	6
1983-84	16,000	9
1984-85	56,000	16
1985-86	72,000	39
1986-87	44,000	21
1987-88	1,09,500	49
1988-89	99,000	43
1989-90	60,000	24
1990-91	1,10,000	36

Drinking water facility is also provided to the members of *Vimukt Jutis* to raise their living conditions. The assistance for providing drinking water facilities is given subject to the condition that 25% of the total cost is met by the beneficiaries from their own sources. The total number of beneficiaries and the amount spent by the Government under the scheme from 1981-82 to 1990 91 is given below : —

Year	Amount	Beneficiaries
	(Rs.)	
1981-82	12,000	4
1982-83	2,000	2
1983-84	4,000	3
1984-85	4,000	3
1985-86	4,000	4
1986-87	16,000	d
1987-88	12,000	7
1988-89	16,000	5
1989-90	12,000	6
1990-91	12,000	6

Harijan Basti Sudhar Yojana.—Government is conscious towards the problems of Scheduled Castes under the environmental improvement of *Harijan Bastis*. Upto Rs. 0.50 lakh is given to provide basic necessities like pavement of streets and drainage etc. in a Scheduled Castes *Basti/Mahalla's* in order to improve their environmental conditions. The year-wise progress under this scheme is as follows:—

Year	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries
1981-82	95,000	15
1982-83	—	—
1983-84	1,20,000	5
1984-85	1,44,000	10
1985-86	1,16,000	16
1986-87	2,29,000	21
1987-88	6,00,000	45
1988-89	57,000	6
1989-90	4,20,000	40
1990-91	4,20,000	28

Interest-free loan for various trades. — Due to the meagre resources, members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes find it difficult to establish themselves in the profession of law, medicine, engineering and architecture. They also need money for establishing or expanding an industry, business or trade as shoe-making, cattle-breeding, dairy, sheep-breeding, wood-work, weaving, sewing, etc. They are, therefore, helped with loans free from interest. Loans not exceeding Rs. 10,000 each are granted to the members of these classes for settling themselves up in various trades and professions. This scheme is implemented by the welfare Department¹. The amount disbursed during 1990-91 was 1,50,000 to the 38 beneficiaries.

Grant of interest free loan.—As the financial position of the students belonging to these classes is not encouraging towards higher level. Hence, interest free-loans (Rs. 800) are granted to per head to Post-Matric students and Rs. 1,500 to Post-Graduate students and Rs. 2,000 for professional

¹. Now the Department has changed its nomenclature as Social Defence and Security.

courses every year for the purchase of text book and other stationery articles. Total number of students benefited from this scheme was 79 as on March 31, 1991. The amount granted to them was Rs. 80,000 during 1990-91.

Legal assistance .— Legal assistance is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes and *Vimukt Jatis* to defend cases of ejectment or to protect them against exploitation by land lords, correction of *khasra girdawari*, forcible removal of dung heaps and others. Under this scheme, subsidy of Rs. 500 is sanctioned by the District Welfare Officer and the higher amount than it is sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner.

Total amount Rs. 1,500 was disbursed among 3 beneficiaries during 1990-91.

Monetary relief to the victims of atrocities.— Whenever the members of Scheduled Castes become the prey of atrocities by Non-Scheduled Castes persons, they lose their property and life. To compensate them under the scheme, relief to the victims of repellent thing range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000. The compensation covers various acts like damage to irrigational well/tubewell, loss of property, grievous hurt, temporary/permanent incapacitation, rape, murder, etc. Total number of persons who helped were 22 during 1990-91 with the amount Rs. 72,000.

Financial assistance for the marriage of daughters of widows destitute/ women.—Widows and destitute women belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Denotified Tribes/Tapriwas community have no sources of income and they have to face problems in arranging marriage of their daughters. In view of this, a subsidy of Rs. 2,500 is given to defray the marriage expenses of their daughters provided they are more than 18 years old and family income does not exceed Rs. 5,000. Total number of widows and destitute women assisted in this was 50 and a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 distributed among them as on March 31, 1991.

Rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles .— The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (No. 53 of 1986) as passed by the Parliament of India and published in the Gazette on December 3, 1986 was adopted by the Haryana Government with effect from October 2, 1987. It was done to provide for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected delinquent juveniles and for adjudication of certain matters relating to the delinquent juveniles. Such persons from Faridabad district are sent to special Home at Sonapat.

Home for destitute women and widows.— With a view to rehabilitating young widows and destitute women and their dependent children, a home is functioning at Faridabad. A brief account of this institute is as follows:—

Kasturba Sewa Sadan, Faridabad .— This institution was established in 1949 by Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore. The Government took over charge of the Sadan on April 1, 1964. The Sadan helps to rehabilitate the destitute and deserted women. It is running a training cum production centre when women are trained in tailoring, hand embroidery, etc. It also gives allowance to some aged and infirm women. Most of its inmates hailed from North West Frontier Province and Punjab (Pakistan).

The entire expenditure on the maintenance of the Sadan is borne by the State Government. The expenditure incurred during 1990-91 was Rs. 2.82 lakh. The number of inmates as on March 31, 1991 was 99.

The inmates are provided facilities of free accommodation, food, clothing, medical aid, education and vocational training, etc. free of cost. Each inmate is given cash dole of Rs. 150 per month and clothing allowance at the rate of Rs. 25 per month.

Mahila Ashram .— Under the relief branch, Mahila Ashram is functioning at Faridabad for the rehabilitation of refugees who migrated from East/West Pakistan at the time of Partition.

The in-mates are given vocational training in tailoring, *khadi* weaving, canning, art and craft in the production centre set up by the *ashram*. A cash dole of Rs. 150 per month and clothing allowance of Rs. 25 monthly are provided to each in-mate. During 1990-91, the strength of inmates in the Ashram was 282.

Pension to destitute women and young widow .— Earlier the widow/ destitute pension was to be granted to only those women, aged less than 50 years, who were deprived of financial support from their husbands, because of desertion or absence or physical/mental disability of the husbands and whose close relatives such as parents, sons and grand sons were not supporting them. The rate of pension was Rs. 50 per month. The income ceiling to determine the eligibility of applicant for the grant of pension has been increased from Rs. 50 per month to Rs. 200 per month with effect from 1st April, 1989. The rate of pension has also been enhanced from Rs. 50 per month to Rs. 75 per month per head with effect from 1st April, 1989.

Earlier women receiving widow/destitute pension were covered under the old age pension scheme after attaining the age of 50. However, with the introduction of liberalised old age pension scheme, the qualifying age for old age pension was relaxed to 65 years. Therefore, with effect from April 21, 1988, women in age group of 18-65 years have been made eligible for grant of widow pension.

The procedure for grant of widow pension has also been simplified on the pattern of old age pension (Liberalised). Now the committee for scrutiny for old age pension also scrutinizes the eligibility of the applicants for widow pension during their visit to the villages/towns for grant of old age pension. Every year the Scrutiny Committee is required to visit the villages/towns for grant of widow pension to fresh applicants. Pension to such pensioners is sanctioned with effect from July 1. This committee also verifies the continued eligibility of the existing pensioners for widow pension. The beneficiaries stood at 11,576 as on March 31, 1991.

Protective Home Under S. I. T. Act, 1956.—To provide social security and protection to the girls/women who were convicted under S. I. T. Act for running brothel, a protective home was established at Faridabad. The number of such candidates admitted as on March 31, 1991 was nil.

Old Age Pension Scheme.—The implementation of old age pension (liberalised) scheme introduced by Haryana Government with effect from June 17, 1987 is taking place very speedily. The Department of Social Welfare was granting old age pension earlier also; but the erstwhile old age pension was at Rs. 60 p. m. per head. A lot of procedural formalities were required to be completed before the pension was sanctioned by the Directorate of Social Welfare¹. The applicants were required to produce a documentary proof in support of their age and monthly income from the medical/revenue authorities, and they had to run from pillar to post in order to get the entire procedural formalities completed. Under the old scheme, the pension was granted to only those applicants whose income was less than Rs. 50 per month and who were not supported by their close relatives i. e. sons/grand-sons/husband, etc.

Under the new liberalised old age pension scheme, the procedure for grant of pension has been simplified to a great extent and the criteria for determining the eligibility of an applicant has also been liberalised. Now pension is granted at Rs. 100 per month to every senior citizen aged 65 years or above provided he or she is not an income tax payer and is not

1. Now the Department is named as the Department of Social Defence and Security.

drawing any other service pension. The amount of old age pension is reduced by the amount of pension already drawn by a person in case of those persons who are drawing pension less than Rs. 100 per month from some other source if they are eligible for old age pension otherwise. However, the persons already receiving old age pension under the earlier old age pension scheme at Rs. 60 per month are allowed to continue to receive pension at the old rates unless they are eligible to draw pension at enhanced rate of Rs. 100 per month under new scheme. Both husband and wife are separately eligible for pension.

It is, therefore, not a pension for the destitute but a gratitude paid to senior citizens of the State who have toiled for 65 years of their life in making Haryana one of the most prosperous states in the country.

The procedure for sanction and disbursement of pension has been greatly simplified. A committee comprising of Block Development and Panchayat Officer/Social Education and Panchayat Officer/Tahsildar/Naib Tahsildar and one more officer nominated by the Deputy Commissioner scrutinizes the eligibility of the applicant in the presence of the entire community in the village/town itself. Prior publicity about the date, time and venue of the visit of the committee in the village/town is made. The committee ascertains the age of the applicant taking into account all oral and documentary evidence and the physical appearance of the applicant. It grants the pension on the spot except in disputed cases which are decided by a Committee at the district level under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner.

The application forms are made available to persons desirous of obtaining the pension on the spot. The committee assists those persons in filling up the application forms. The requirement of medical certificate as a proof of age of an applicant has been done away with. This has to a great extent eliminated the harassment of the applicants.

Now an applicant has not to get his application verified from any authority nor he is required to arrange any medical certificate as the proof of his age. He is not required to run from pillar to post for the grant of his pension.

Since the scrutiny of those applicants who become eligible for grant of pension in a year is conducted in the month of April, May and June every year, hence a special campaign was launched for identification of new beneficiaries in the year 1987-88.

Annual verification of the fact that a pensioner is alive is also conducted once in a year. The Scrutiny Committee has to conduct this verification

during the campaign of identification of new beneficiaries. Similarly the committee ascertains if any of the beneficiary under any of the pension scheme has become ineligible for pension. All the existing pensioners are required to present themselves before the Scrutiny Committee for this purpose.

As is clear from the above mentioned simplified and liberalised procedure of old age pension, Haryana State has the proud privilege of being the first State to introduce such a liberalised concept of old age pension which has given a sense of dignity and social security to the senior citizens of Haryana and also focussed a special attention in catering to the needs and requirements of the elderly persons in the evening of their lives. By the introduction of this scheme, the elders have got special recognition in their families which was deteriorating as a result of breaking-up of the joint families. Further-more by involving the local community, the Government has put a trust in the general public in deciding the grant of pension. Under this revised system of sanction/distribution of old age pension, it has been so streamlined to render chances of corruption minimal. Now the disbursement of the pension is done through the Commission Agents. In 1990-91, there were 61,342 old age pensioners in the district.

Welfare of Physically Handicapped Persons.— Government is very conscious towards the welfare of the handicapped persons so that they may lead a life of dignity. During 1990-91, the following schemes were under implementation :—

1. Free travel concession in Haryana roadways buses for the blind;
2. 10 per cent of the basic pay or a maximum of Rs. 100 per month as conveyance allowance for the physically handicapped;
3. Blind Govt. employees are allowed to retain in Govt. accommodation for six months after their retirement on the payment of usual rent;
4. 1½ per cent reservation for allotment of constructed houses by the Housing Board, Haryana for handicapped persons;
5. Preference to blind Govt. employees in allotment of Govt. accommodation;
6. 3 per cent vacancies in Government offices have been reserved for handicapped persons (1 per cent each, for the blind, deaf and dumb and orthopedically handicapped);

7. A sub-committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Commissioner & Secretary to Govt. Haryana Social Defence and Security Department to discuss the problems of the handicapped persons and to provide them employment;
8. Class-I and Class-II posts for the blind and Class-III and Class-IV posts for the handicapped persons have been taken from the purview of Haryana Public Service Commission and Subordinate Services Selection Board, Haryana.
9. The ordinary persons will get Rs. 3,000 as a marriage grant, if they get married with the physically handicapped persons;
10. A Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Haryana for providing the employment to the blind persons who are unemployed;
11. The blind students those who are studying in B. A./M. A. are being provided the facilities of tape recorders and cassettes;
12. Preference is given by Haryana State Govt./Semi Govt. institution for self-employment.

The other incentives such as scholarships to physically handicapped persons and pension are provided to these persons. Besides, unemployment allowance and State award are granted to the physically handicapped persons.

Under the pension scheme, handicapped men in the age group of 21—55 and handicapped women in the age group of 21—50 who have 70 per cent or more handicappedness and have no source of income were given pension. The total number of beneficiaries as on March 31, 1991 was 1,866.

The Directorate of Women and Child Development started functioning w.e.f. 1-4-92 after the division of Social Welfare Department into two Directorates of Social Defence and Security and Directorate of Women and Child Development. The information in respect of schemes being implemented by the Directorate of Women and Child Development in Faridabad district has been indicated below :

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.— The ICDS scheme is aimed at providing a package of services consisting of supplementary nutrition, immunisation, pre-school education, health and nutrition education, health check-up, referral services and non-formal pre-school education to children below six years of age and expectant and nursing mothers in an integrated manner. During 1990-91, this scheme was operational in Hathin,

Palwal, Faridabad, (R) Faridabad (U) and Ballabgarh blocks. Now this scheme is prevailing in all the blocks of the district.

Almost 10,039 pregnant and nursing women and 34,248 children upto the age of 6 years were provided various services under this scheme. Government of India supplied wheat free of cost under centrally sponsored wheat based Nutrition Programme for ICDS projects of Faridabad district. This wheat was given to the beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition under ICDS in the form of various recipes.

A district level office of Programme Officer (ICDS) is functioning at Faridabad for supervision, monitoring and co-ordination at different levels.

Bal Bhavan.— To provide learning and recreational facilities to children between 5—16 years of age a Bal Bhavan at Faridabad is being run by Haryana State Council for Child Welfare. The department provides grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations working in the field of child welfare for various activities.

Working Women Hostel.— To provide safe accommodation at reasonable rates to working women a women hostel is functioning at Faridabad through Red Cross Society. The capacity of the hostel is to accommodate 80 women.

Setting up of Training-cum-Production Centres for Women (Stipendiary Scheme).— Under this scheme the voluntary organisations working in the field of welfare and desirous of setting up/running training cum-production centre for women are provided grant-in-aid by the department. During 1990-91, Red Cross Society, Faridabad, was sanctioned grant-in-aid worth Rs. 1,09,000 for Type and Shorthand Training Centre. Besides it, the department also sanctioned grant-in-aid to Social Defence League, Haryana for running short stay home at Faridabad, Grant-in-aid worth Rs. 2,79,420 was also sanctioned to Bhartiya Mahila Grameen Sangh for running 21 crafts centres spread over in the state of Haryana.

Haryana Women's Development Corporation.—Haryana Women Development Corporation is functioning in the state under the aegis of Directorate of Women and Child Development, Haryana. This Corporation was previously, known as Haryana Women and Weaker Section Development Corporation. The corporation arranges to provide institutional finance and impart training in different trades to socially and economically backward women for creating of avenues for self employment. The corporation is running a office of District Manager at Faridabad to implement various schemes of the corporation.

Haryana Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam.— To ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the economically weaker sections of the society, the Nigam provides financial assistance for undertaking various schemes under agriculture and allied sector, industry, trade and business and self-employment sector to those persons (other than Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes) whose income is less than Rs. 3,500. This corporation was renamed as Haryana Women and Economically Weaker Sections Development Corporation.

Achievements.— It was constituted in December, 1980 for economic upliftment of Backward Classes and providing training in various fields to Backward Classes. At the inception of the Nigam's activity, Nigam provided direct loans to the Backward Classes but in 1982 it switched to Margin Money Scheme, since then Nigam has been providing and arranging loans through banks at lower rate of interest to the people of Backward Classes. The details are as under.

1. Loan upto Rs. 6,000 @ 6%
2. From Rs. 6,001 to 15,000 @ 10%
3. Rs. 15,001 to 40,000 @ 12%

Nigam contributes 25% of margin money component towards total loan. It has been providing E. W. S. and L. I. G. Houses also for the last many years. It has been contributing 25% earnest money to Haryana Housing Board on a/c of E.M. of houses allotted to Backward Classes people. Due to paucity of funds this scheme has been discontinued. In April, 1991, the Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam has been merged with Backward Classes Nigam. Now it looks after Backward as well as people of economically weaker sections also.

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 of 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 percent Scheduled Caste members.

Achievements as on March, 31, 1991. — The following schemes in various sectors are being run by the Nigam during the current financial year in which subsidy @ 50% and Marginal Money @ 25% is being provided by the Nigam. Remaining 25% is provided by commercial banks as loan:—

(a) Agriculture Sector

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dairy farming | 4. Poultry farming |
| 2. <i>Jhota Buggi</i> | 5. Tubewell |
| 3. Sheep rearing | 6. Piggery farming, etc. |

(b) Industrial Sector

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Shoe Making | 4. <i>Atta Chakki</i> |
| 2. Tailoring job | 5. <i>Khaddi</i> |
| 3. <i>Durrie</i> making, etc. | |

(c) Trade & Business Sector

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>Purchun</i> shop | 4. Hotel |
| 2. Tea Stall | 5. Furniture |
| 3. Spare parts | 6. Cycle Repair |
| | 7. Welding Set |

(d) Rickshaw & auto richshaw

(e) Photography & legal profession

(f) Redemption of agricultural land

(g) Purchase of photostat Machine

(h) Purchase of 2 acre of land

50 % of total cost will have to be arranged by beneficiary in Sr. No. F and G.

Maximum limit of subsidy is Rs. 5,000 in all cases.

Haryana Women Development Corporation, Faridabad

One of the main objectives pursued by the corporation is to undertake the task of socio-economic and educational upliftment of women in the State of Haryana. Keeping this in view, the corporation is running the following training projects in the district under NORAD scheme :—

Training Project	Qualification	Age	Duration of training	Training period
1. Computer training project	Graduate With Maths.	17 years to 35 years	6 months	1-8-91 to 31-1-92
(i) Computer programming		Do	10 seats 2 batches	& 1-2-92 to 31-7-92
(ii) Data entry programme	Matric	Do	3 months 15 seats 4 batches	1-8-91 to 31-10-91 1-11-91 to 31-1-92 1-2-92 to 30-4-92 & 1-5-92 to 31-7-92
II. Beauty, culture training programme	Matric	17 to 35 years	6 months 20 seats 2 batches	11-11-91 to 10-5-92 and 11-5-92 to 10-11-92

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 erstwhile East Punjab on the ground that its vegetarian inhabitants in majority would respond to this scheme favourably. 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 various reasons. 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 district alone suffered a heavy loss. The loss apart, the policy of two dry days in a week did not bring about the desired results. 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.

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.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

R. K. M. educational and charitable trust was started at Faridabad in 1976. Now this trust is a registered charitable organization which is housed in sector-15.

Its main object is to help the weaker sections of the society irrespective of caste, creed or community. It provides relief to sufferers especially widows, stipends to the poor; subsidies to students for books and uniforms;

medicines for those who have no means for regular treatment and aid to the institutions for teaching and buying appliances.

The trust came into existence with an initial donation of Rs. 31,393 but it made a steady progress and its amount went up to Rs. 2.5 lakh within a period of 5 years. The students helped by the trust belonged to Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.