

## CHAPTER—XVIII

### PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

#### INTRODUCTION

The connotation of public life covers all political and social activities concerned with the life of the community at large. The aspect of public life in the district is reflected by the activity of recognized and organized political parties and representation of the district in the legislative chambers at Central and State level.

#### REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN UNION AND STATE LEGISLATURES

**Ist General Elections (Lok Sabha).**— The First General Elections were held in 1952. In spite of doubts expressed about the wisdom of adult suffrage the results fully justified the confidence reposed in the common man and raised the credit of India in international sphere<sup>1</sup>.

The present Faridabad district was a part of Gurgaon Parliamentary Constituency in the General Elections of 1952. This parliamentary constituency was a single-member one and it returned a Congress candidate. The political parties (the Indian National Congress and Zamindara Party) and independents entered the fray.

**The General Elections of 1957 to Lok Sabha.**— The extent of the single-member parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon remained unchanged. The constituency returned a Congress candidate. The Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh contested the elections.

**Third General Elections of 1962 (Lok Sabha).**— As in the previous elections, the district remained tagged with the Gurgaon Parliamentary Constituency. It was a single-member constituency. It returned a Congress candidate to the Lok Sabha. The political parties—the Indian National Congress, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, the Republican Party and Independents entered the political contest.

**The General Elections of 1967 (Lok Sabha).**— This time the single parliamentary constituency of Gurgaon unlike the previous elections,

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1. Report on the 1st General Elections in Punjab, 1951-52, p. 1.

returned an independent candidate. Besides the political parties which contested the previous elections, the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party of India (M) took part in the elections.

**General Elections of 1971 (Lok Sabha).**— Lok Sabha was dissolved and General Elections were held in March, 1971, about a year ahead of the normal schedule. For the first time elections were held only for the parliamentary seat. This seat, which had been lost by the Congress to an independent candidate, was recaptured by the Congress candidate. Besides independents, the parties contested the election were: the Congress (presided over by Babu Jagjivan Ram), the Vishal Haryana Party and the Republican Party (K).

**General Elections of 1977 (Lok Sabha).**— Due to delimitation of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha constituencies in 1974, a single-member constituency of Faridabad consisting of the area falling in nine assembly constituencies viz. Faridabad, Meola Maharajpur, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur and Hathin of Faridabad district and Ferozepur Jhirka, Nuh and Taoru of Gurgaon district, was formed. The seat was won by a candidate of newly created party (Janata Party). Besides 4 independents, candidates belonging to Janata Party, the Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India (M) contested the election. Out of 4,17,485 total valid polled votes, Janata Party candidate got 1,84,946.

**Mid-Term Elections to Lok Sabha, 1980.**— The Lok Sabha was dissolved and mid-term elections were held in January, 1980. The extent of constituency covered the 6 assembly constituencies (Faridabad, Mewla-Maharajpur, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur and Hathin) of the present Faridabad district and 3 assembly constituencies (Ferozepur Jhirka, Nuh and Taoru) of present Gurgaon district. The political parties—the Congress (I), the Janata Party, the Republican Party (K) and J. P. (S) contested the elections. Total number of votes (valid) polled in the elections was 4,40,853. Out of which 1,51,665 votes were secured by the candidate of the Congress Party. Independents also tried their luck.

**The General Elections of 1984 (Lok Sabha).**— The General Elections were held in December, 1984 after usual term of 5 years. No change was made in the constituency. The Congress (I) and the Congress (J) were the main parties. Total number of valid votes polled in the constituency were 5,28,050. The Congress candidate won the seat with the valid votes polled (2,85,214). The independents secured 91,993 valid votes.

**General Elections of 1989 (Lok Sabha).**— The General Elections were held in 1989.<sup>1</sup> The contesting parties were—Congress (I), Janata Dal,

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1. General Elections of 1991 for Lok Sabha were held in June, 1991. The Congress(I) won the seat.

Bahujan Samaj Party, Doordarshi Party and Lok Dal. Out of total valid votes (6,99,932), the Congress (I) won the seat by getting 4,04,546 valid votes polled.

#### ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

The 1st General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha were held in 1952 and during these elections Palwal, Hasanpur and Ballabgarh were single-member constituencies from the present district. All the constituencies returned Congress candidates. The Indian National Congress, the Zamindara Party, the Socialist Party and the Depressed Classes League besides Independents fielded their candidates.

During the Second General Elections (1957) Palwal was a double-member constituency while the Hasanpur was a single-member constituency. Ballabgarh constituency was abolished in the re-adjustments of the other constituencies. The Congress candidates were returned from all the seats. The candidates in the election fray belonged to the Indian National Congress, Praja Socialist Party, Communist Party of India and Bharatiya Jan Sangh. The independents also fought the elections.

In 1961, the Parliament decided to abolish the two-member constituency by passing an Act. Following the splitting up of all double-member constituencies in the country by the Election Commission, Ballabgarh constituency (reserved) was created out of the double-member constituency of Palwal for the Elections of 1962. The constituencies of Palwal and Ballabgarh returned Congress candidates while the Hasanpur constituency returned the independent candidate.

The Indian National Congress, Communist Party of India, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Republican Party and Swatantra Party participated in the elections.

**Haryana Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1967.** — Before the General Elections were held in 1967, the new state of Haryana with uni-cameral legislature had come into existence on November 1, 1966. Therefore, this time elections from the then district were held to Haryana Vidhan Sabha instead of Punjab Vidhan Sabha. Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Hathin assembly constituencies returned the Congress candidates while the Palwal and Hasanpur constituencies returned the independents.

**Mid-Term Elections of 1968.** — Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and President's rule was enforced on November 21, 1967. The mid-term elections were held during May, 1968. No change was made in the limits and number of constituencies. The Congress candidates were returned from

Faridabad, Palwal, Hasanpur and Ballabgarh constituencies while Hathin seat was won by an independent candidate. The Vishal Haryana Party entered the political arena; other political parties were same as entered the last assembly elections.

**The General Elections of 1972 .—** Haryana Vidhan Sabha was again dissolved and the General Elections were held in March, 1972. No change was made in the limits and number of constituencies. Ballabgarh and Hasanpur constituencies returned the Congress candidates; the Palwal seat was won by the candidates of Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha and the Independent candidates won the Faridabad and Hathin seats. The Congress (Presided by Babu Jagjivan Ram Ji), Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Communist Party of India, Vishal Haryana Party and Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha contested the elections.

**The General Elections of 1977 .—** The General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha were held in June, 1977. As a result of delimitation of constituencies in 1974, Meola Maharajpur constituency was created. Faridabad, Meola Maharajpur, Palwal, Hasanpur (SC) and Hathin returned candidates of newly created Janata Party which was formed by constituents of Congress (O), Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal and Socialist Party, while Ballabgarh seat was won by an independent. The political parties contested the elections were: the Janata Party, Indian National Congress, Communist Party of India, Vishal Haryana Party, Republican Party of India and Republican Party of India (K).

**The General Elections of 1982 .—** During these elections, there was no change in the number of assembly constituencies. There were constituencies—Faridabad, Meola Maharajpur, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur and Hathin. Other details pertaining to valid votes polled and total votes of the constituencies were as follows:—

Name of the Assembly Constituency	Winning party	Valid votes polled by candidate	Total valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
1. Faridabad	Congress (I)	34,983	70,728
2. Meola Maharajpur	Lok Dal	39,008	62,524
3. Ballabgarh	Independent candidate	25,079	64,075
4. Palwal	Congress (I)	23,463	55,888
5. Hasanpur	Lok Dal	21,259	53,311
6. Hathin	Janata Party	12,828	51,712

The Bharatiya Janata Party and the Communist Party of India fielded their candidates but could not get success in the elections.

**The General Elections of 1987.**—The General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha were held in June, 1987. No change in the number of constituencies was made in the elections. There were 6 constituencies, namely; Faridabad, Meola Maharajpur, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hasanpur and Hathin. More details regarding winning party candidates on the respective seats are as under :

Assembly seats	Winning party candidate	Valid votes polled by the candidate	Total votes
1. Faridabad	Bharatiya Janata Party	43,475	98,370
2. Meola Maharajpur	Congress (I)	37,448	87,669
3. Ballabgarh	Lok Dal	37,882	75,328
4. Palwal	Lok Dal	30,602	69,691
5. Hasanpur	Lok Dal	28,371	62,215
6. Hathin	Lok Dal	17,260	62,247

The political parties, viz. the Lok Dal (A), Janata Party, CPI(M), Congress (J) Bhalla Group and Congress (S) also put up their candidates but could not win any seat.<sup>1</sup>

General Elections to Haryana uni-cameral legislature were held in June, 1991. But for Palwal seat, all seats were won by the Congress (I) candidates. The Palwal Assembly constituency returned the candidate of the Haryana Vikas Party.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES

The Indian National Congress Party is a legacy of Freedom Movement period. The Indian National Congress and Zamindara Party contested the 1st General Elections of 1952 to Lok Sabha. The Congress candidate won the elections. In the elections of 1957, Zamindara Party disappeared and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh appeared on the scene but this seat was also won by the Indian National Congress.

1. The General Elections to Vidhan Sabha were held in June, 1991; hence the information is beyond reference year (March 31, 1991.)

During the elections of 1962, besides the Congress Party and Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Republican Party came on the scene. But the seat was retained by the Congress Party. In the Elections of 1967, Communist Party of India and Communist Party of India (M) appeared on the scene in addition to the political parties which contested the elections of 1962. None party could win the elections. An independent candidate snatched the seat.

Lok Sabha was dissolved and General Elections were held in March, 1971, about a year ahead of the normal schedule. The Indian National Congress (presided by Shri Jagjivan Ram ji), Republican Party (K) and the Vishal Haryana Party contested the elections but this seat, which had been lost by the Congress to an independent candidate, was re-captured by the Congress candidate. At the time of General Elections of 1977, 4 political parties (Congress-O, Bharatiya Jan Sangh; Bharatiya Lok Dal and Socialist Party) merged themselves and formed a new party i.e. the Janata Party. The newly created Party won the election. The other parties in the political fray were : Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India. The Vishal Haryana Party being a regional party disappeared from the scene during the elections in this constituency.

At the time of General Elections of 1980, the Congress (I) won the seat. The other parties, Janata Party and Janata Dal left the political arena without success.

During the Lok Sabha elections, the Bahujan Samaj Party, J.P. (S), Congress (J), Doordarshi Party and L.D. (Bahuguna) made their appearance without success. In the next General Elections (1984) only Congress (I) and the Congress (J) had fielded their candidates but other parties stayed away. This parliamentary seat at the time of 1989 General Elections was won by the Congress (I). Only Janata Dal and Bahujan Samaj Party unsuccessfully contested the elections. The Janata Dal got 39 per cent votes whereas BSP played a poor game by achieving 0.96 per cent votes.

Besides the Congress (I), BJP, Janata Dal, BSP, Doordarshi Party and Lok Dal (B) contested the elections. The Congress candidate won the seat.

The position of the political parties in respect of the assembly elections was not different from the parliamentary elections. To some extent parliamentary elections and assembly elections were held simultaneously.

Besides Indian National Congress and Zamindara Party, Socialist Party and Depressed Classes League contested the elections (Assembly) of 1952 whereas in the next elections (1957) new parties, namely; Praja Socialist Party, Bharatiya Jan Sangh and Communist Party of India appeared on the scene. On the other hand Zamindara Party and Depressed Classes League could not make their appearance again.

During the third General elections (1962), new parties such as Republican Party and Swatantra Party contested the elections without success. After 5 years the General elections were held in 1967 but no change was in the number of political parties which appeared in the last elections. Even in 1968, the mid-term elections were contested by the same parties; only a regional party (the Vishal Haryana Party) appeared on the scene, but in this area the new party could not make much success.

Before the General Elections of 1972, the Congress Party (Presided by Babu Jagjivan Ram ji) came on the election front. Another new party was Akhil Bharatiya Arya Sabha which contested the elections and won the Palwal Assembly seat.

There was no change in the number of political parties for the General Elections of 1977. During these elections, by clubbing the four political parties, Janata Party came into existence and 5 assembly seats of Faridabad district were won by this party.

For the General Elections of 1982, no new regional party raised head on the electoral front. But many new political parties, namely : Lok Dal, Lok Dal (A), Congress (J) Bhalla Group and Congress came to forefront to contest the elections. The Lok Dal bagged 4 seats of the district.

During 1991 General Elections, new political parties such as Doordarshi Party, BSP and Haryana Vikas Party contested the elections. But for Palwal seat, all Assembly seats were won by the Congress Party.

#### VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

The role of the voluntary social service organizations carries very much significance in the modern times. Social service through the voluntary organizations has an old tradition behind it. In the olden period, their financial position was not on sound footing. Now the Government and the people helped these institutions with each and every means.

A brief account of the important social service organizations is given below :

**Rotary Club, Faridabad.**—This club was established at Faridabad in 1955. The aims and objects of the club are : the development of fellowship as an opportunity for service before self, high ethical standards in business and professions; recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations for application of the ideal of service in community life; the advancement of international understanding, good-will and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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

Subscriptions and donations constitute the income of the club. After meeting its normal expenses, the club incurs expenditure on its various aforementioned activities. The club's contributions to the Rotary Foundation Funds amounts to Rs. 90,000. As a part of creating international understanding, yearly scholarships are given from this fund to the school students and research scholars for study abroad. Group study exchange teams are financed for interchange of ideas, cultural contact and personal friendship with other countries. Besides donating stainless steel utensils twice to the Haryana Welfare Centre for Deaf and Dumb, the club has adopted one child till he is settled in life. Every



year merit awards are given to the outstanding personnel from public utility vocational services, e.g. postmen, firemen, policemen, telephone operators/linemen, nurses, etc.

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

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

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

pair of shoes. This costs the club Rs. 4,500 a year. A Free Eye Examination/Operation and Relief Camp was also organised by the club on March 11 to March 16, 1973. More than 125 patients were operated upon for different eye diseases and about 1,200 patients were treated and given advice as out-patients. The former were not only provided accommodation but also given free meals and medicines. This cost Rs. 10,000 to the club. Besides, the club also arranges, from time to time, excursions, film shows and musical programmes for the entertainment of its members and children.

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

A fund raising programme was arranged on March 24, 1974, with the help of Bharatiya Kala Kendra, New Delhi. The money so collected was utilised on Deaf and Dumb Camp organised on April 24, 1974. In February, 1975, another Lions Club was started at Ballabgarh by the Faridabad Club.

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

The main objects of the association are : to serve the member-units without any profit or consideration, to disseminate useful knowledge and information with particular reference to industry and trade, to provide an opportunity to members for a common forum for pooling and sharing their experience and problems in their field and to identify solutions and to provide scope to members for consultations, counselling and advice in matters affecting them. Its executive committee consists of President, Vice President, Honorary General Secretary, Treasurer and

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16 members. Eight panels were set up in 1974-75 to function as guides in studying the important matters relating to power, excise and taxation, transport, communications, civic amenities, labour and industrial relations and small entrepreneurs. The association brought out a Directory and 'Who is Who' Faridabad Industries in 1973 which contained information and data about the various units operating in Faridabad.

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

The achievements are as follows :—

- (i) A trade fair was organized in 1976;
- (ii) One day international cricket match was sponsored;
- (iii) Nearly 15 lakh trees were planted in and around the factory area and entire Delhi-Mathura Road;
- (iv) The association contributes to the Nalhar Singh Stadium, Faridabad yearly for its maintenance. It also organizes family planning camps and donates liberally for other humanitarian grounds; and
- (v) A sum of Rs. 2.25 lakh was donated for cataract free-eye operations.

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

gets a grant annually for the dispensary and the family planning centre from the State Government as well as the Government of India.

Seva Samiti is a registered body. It maintains a voluntary force of 240 members and it receives public donations, rent from own shopping complex, sales of wood at the cremation ground. It also renders the services at : (i) cremation ground, (ii) charitable dispensaries, (iii) reading rooms; (iv) knitting cum embroidery and tailoring centres, (v) *pios*, (vi) annual free-eye operation camps, (vii) volunteers for maintenance of law and order in the *melas* held locally and out of state/district like Kumbh, solar eclipse, national defence.

The Samiti has its own buildings and well-equipped dispensaries; it makes arrangements for annual free eye operation camps wherein about 100 indoor patients are operated upon for intra-ocular and extra-ocular surgery. About 4,000 patients are also examined for eye ailments. In dispensaries, about 250 patients get medicines free of cost daily. The amount spent during 1991 was Rs. 7,56,492.

**Sri Shakti Sewa Dal.**—A few young volunteers started this organization in 1959 with the aim to serve the people by holding reading rooms, exercise centre and by setting up *pios* in the *melas*. This body was registered in 1967-68. Later on Faridabad Complex Authority gave land for charitable hospital and cremation ground on reasonable rates. In 1980, the organization started a dharamshala with the help of charity received from Faridabad area.

The aims and objectives are to help the people by way of volunteer service in different situations like charitable hospitals, to organize free eye-camps and blood donation camps and to maintain cremation grounds. The total number of members as on March 31, 1991 was 107. The rate of annual subscription for each member was Rs. 12 and for life-membership, a member had to subscribe Rs. 251.

As many as 130 patients get treatment in the charitable hospitals. A cremation ground is also maintained by this organization. Besides, a library and reading room have been set up in Market No. 1 at Faridabad. It has been holding free eye camps since 1982 with help of Dr. Rajendra Prashad Eye Hospital, New Delhi. It also holds blood donation camps under the guidance of Red Cross Society, New Delhi. It also cremates unclaimed dead bodies.

**District Red Cross Society, Faridabad.**—This body is affiliated to the Haryana State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Red Cross is an international organization embodying the ideal of help to the

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

The executive committee consists of official and non-official members with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman. The society has two types of members, i.e. annual associates and life members.

The society collects funds by holding Lucky Bag Draws and arranging variety shows, Red Cross fetes and *melas*. Membership subscriptions donations are also received. The society is running two maternity and child welfare centres at Hodal and Palwal; one Family Planning Centre at Hodal and trained *Dai* centres at Sarai Khawaja and Tilpat. It spends a lot of money for the supply of medicines to the poor patients at different hospitals. It holds four to five free eye operation camps every year in the rural areas of the district. Baby shows are arranged where prizes are awarded to healthy babies. It holds seminars and camps to publicise its aims and objects and to mobilise public support. It makes use of ambulance of St. John Ambulance Association for carrying patients from their houses in the towns and villages to hospitals. Besides, it arranges first-aid training classes. It also distributes clothes, milk and medicines in the areas of district affected by the floods.

#### HARYANA STATE COUNCIL FOR CHILD WELFARE, FARIDABAD

Haryana State Council for Child Welfare is a registered voluntary agency with its branches in all the districts of the State known as District Council for Child Welfare. Faridabad Branch, like other branch councils, has been organising various child welfare activities since 1979.

The District Council is doing a lot in promoting the child welfare activities. It follows the rules, regulations and pattern of the State Council, which is based in accordance with the priorities and pledges

made by Economic Planners & Social Engineers. The child welfare today not only implies looking after the child deprived of normal life but making provision for and creating conditions conducive for physical, social, intellectual and emotional growth of the normal children. In fact the concept of child welfare had undergone a change in the sense that child welfare is not meant to cover the needy and backward child but normal children as well. New scientific techniques have been introduced to meet the heavy demands of a complicated society, the sphere and jurisdiction of the services have been widened to cover the uncovered areas.

Council headquarters at Chandigarh is headed by the Governor of the State and the Deputy Commissioner heads the district level organization.

**Faridabad Council.**—Aims and functions are as below :

1. To manage and administer the funds to the District Council;
2. To initiate, undertake and aid directly or indirectly for the furtherance of child welfare in the district;
3. To support where possible and guide the progress of any approved scheme of child welfare which is already in existence in the district;
4. To undertake scheme in the district on selected aspects of child welfare work;
5. To disseminate knowledge and information and to educate public opinion of child welfare work;
6. To acquire any movable or immovable property and any right and privilege necessary or convenient for the purpose of the District Council;
7. To erect, construct, maintain and alter any building necessary for convenience for the purpose of the District Council ;
8. To take all necessary action for administration, development, improvement of all property movable or immovable;
9. To co-operate with the Haryana State Council in the work of the State Council;
10. To bring about improvement in the welfare of the children in the homes, schools and in other institutions;
11. To do all other such acts as are incidental to or helpful in the attainment of the object stated above.

The achievements of the Council are as follows :—

**Balwadis.**—District Council for Child Welfare, Faridabad is running five *balwadis* as below :—

S. No.	Location	Beneficiaries
1.	Ajronda	42
2.	Kheri Kalan	46
3.	Seekri	45
4.	Tilpat	40
5.	PSP	52

It is through the *balwadis*, children in rural areas are looked after with the basic services, health and nutrition. The learning through play is an essential feature of the *balwadis*. It also provides services against communicable diseases.

Children's Day is observed in all *balwadis*.

**Creches.**—District Council is running 14 creches for working and ailing mothers in the district. Medical check-up is done weekly in the following centres and nutrition is provided @ 65 paise to each child:—

S. No.	Location	Beneficiaries
(i)	Anangpur	25
(ii)	Anangpur-II	27
(iii)	Ballabgarh-I	30
(iv)	Ballabgarh-II	22
(v)	Ajronda	34
(vi)	Faridabad	25
(vii)	Kheri Kalan	30
(viii)	Nauchauli	29
(ix)	Palwal	32
(x)	Seekari	25
(xi)	Tigaon	27
(xii)	PSP-I	25
(xiii)	PSP-II	22
(xiv)	PSP-III	32

The *balsevikas* are advised to form parents' association. All the day-care centres are provided water for the benefit of children and all the children irrespective of their caste, creed and colour take water from the same pot.

**Supervised Home Work Classes.**—Eight supervised home work classes are being run in the district. These classes provide a place equipped with the aids like text books and books of general reading. But of these, one is for the children of defence personnel. The beneficiaries are given below :—

S. No.	Location	Beneficiaries
(i)	Ajronda	21
(ii)	Ballabgarh	25
(iii)	Kheri Kalan	18
(iv)	Seekri	27
(v)	PSP	33
(vi)	Tilpat	28
(vii)	PSP-II	27
(viii)	Dhauj. (Def. personnel)	22

**Evening Play Centres.**—There are 12 evening play centres functioning in urban and rural areas which are supplied with indoor and outdoor equipment and furniture. The details are as under :

S. No.	Location	Beneficiaries
(i)	Bal Bhawan	100
(ii)	Ajronda	45
(iii)	Anangpur	20
(iv)	Anangpur-II	27
(v)	Ballabgarh	62
(vi)	Faridabad	58
(vii)	Kheri Kalan	45
(viii)	Nauchauli	47
(ix)	Seekri	55
(x)	Palwal	61
(xi)	Tilpat	45
(xii)	Tigaon	57
(xiii)	Kheri Kalan-II	59



**Children Libraries.**—Seven libraries are functioning at the following places where books of children on various subjects are kept :—

S. No.	Location	Beneficiaries
1.	Arjonda	65
2.	Ballabgarh	74
3.	Kheri Kalan	73
4.	Seekari	70
5.	Tilpat	48
6.	PSP	86
7.	Bal Bhawan (library)	150

**Anganwadi Training Centre.**—District Council for Child Welfare is also running a AWTC since 1982. Almost 22 job training courses, 24 refresher courses and 9 pre-school education courses for helpers and *anganwadis* work have been conducted so far.

**Bal Bhawan.**—District Council for Child Welfare has constructed a Bal Bhawan and it was inaugurated by Honourable Governor of Haryana on 8-1-1990. The hobby classes like physical activity—boxing, yoga, judo, karate, dance, music, painting and computer have been started for all round development of the children.

**Counselling Centre for Drug Addicts.**—Counselling centre for drug addicts has been functioning since 13-3-1989 under grant-in-aid Programme (Ministry of Human Resources Development). Centre has registered 1,250 cases of different addiction. The addiction details are given below :—

Category	Cases
Opium	655
Alcohol	918
Smack	147
Cannabis	130

Out of above said cases, 441 cases have been detoxified.

**Children's Day Celebration.**—District Council for Child Welfare, Faridabad organised a Bal Mela. The following programmes were conducted.

S. No.	Items
1.	Painting Competition
2.	Baby Show
3.	Judo
4.	Karate
5.	Boxing
6.	Lucky-Dip

As far as 5,000 children participated and attended the Bal Mela. It was really a colourful programme to see such a number of children participating in Bal Mela.

All the children who attended the Bal Mela were distributed the fruit. The last item of Bal Mela was the Lucky-Dip. Attractive items were kept as the following prizes :—

1. TVS Express 35 (Moped)
2. Juicer-Mixer-Grinder
3. Bi-Cycle
4. Table Fan
5. Dinner Set
6. Gas Stove
7. Tea Set
8. Clock

**Bhatia Sewak Samaj, Faridabad .—**The Bhatia Sawak Samaj, Faridabad was founded in 1964. The Samaj is presently running 2 schools which have a strength of about 1,000 pupils. A Dharamshala is also being run by it. Blood donation camps and polio and eye camps are also being organized. The volunteers of the Samaj are always ready to take up any assignment.

#### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The literate-persons and intelligentsia depend upon papers and periodicals published outside the district. The educated class prefers to English dailies. The dailies of English and Hindi also feed their readers with news, political views and comments in addition to general reading like short stories, biographies and poems.

The *Bharat Darshan* (Weekly) is published in Hindi from Palwal.