

for different games and also maintains a library stocked with 1,251 books on various subjects.

It is a co-educational institution and is affiliated to the Panjab University. It prepares students for Pre-University (Arts and Commerce) and B.A. (Three-Year Degree Course).

In 1970-71 session, there were 128 students (120 boys and 8 girls) on its roll.

KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY, KURUKSHETRA

While educational institutions at different stages were established in the post-Partition period it was found that there was no institution corresponding to the Oriental College, Lahore, on this side of the Punjab. In 1956, Kurukshetra University was established to fill this gap.

Originally planned as a seat of oriental and Asian thought and learning and initially having only a department of Sanskrit, it has grown into a multi-faculty university, teaching various subjects in the faculties of Arts and Languages, Science, Social Science, Indic Studies, Education, Engineering, Technology and Law. The main purpose of the university, the only one located in Haryana, is to provide encouragement for higher education and research, especially in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Modern Indian Languages as also in Indian Philosophy, Ancient Indian History and other aspects of Indology.

It is unitary teaching and residential university. A piece of 400 acres (162 hectares) of land was acquired for the university campus amidst picturesque surroundings at a distance of about two and a half kilometres from Thanesar town. This site near the sacred tank of Kurukshetra was chosen by the sponsors of the university because of its historical significance.

A distinctive feature of the university is its residential character. Eight hostels (five for boys and three for girls) having all the modern amenities cater to the needs of the students. Separate residential houses have also been provided to the staff. Thus it offers excellent opportunities for the development of a variety of co-curricular activities. There are extensive playgrounds for hockey, cricket, foot-ball, volley-ball, athletics and other games. A sports pavillion and an open-air theatre also exist. The university campus buildings are a distinctive blend of architecture. The campus is a full-fledged township with its own market, a post and telegraph office, a hospital, a dispensary and other amenities. A multi-storeyed library building which will house, in the

initial stage, over half a lakh volumes besides six thousand volumes of rare books and ancient unpublished manuscripts, is under construction.¹ An auditorium which will be most modern in the country, is also under construction besides the Teachers' Club and the Arts Block.

The university acquired a cyclotron machine in 1966 as a gift from the University of Rochester (U.S.A.) for organising a department of nuclear physics research. This machine, the first of its kind in an Indian university, was, however, shifted to the Panjab University, Chandigarh in July 1969.

The Government College, the College of Education and the Regional Engineering College are the three constituent parts of this university and are located on its campus. Besides, Janta Agricultural College, Kaul, is an affiliated college of this university.² All these four institutions have been described separately in this chapter.

In 1970, thirty-two teaching departments, as detailed below, were functioning in the university:

1. Department of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit
2. Department of Hindi
3. Department of English
4. Department of Philosophy, Indian Philosophy and Religion
5. Department of Library Science
6. Department of Mathematics
7. Department of History
8. Department of Economics

1. The library housed in its new impressive building with an air-conditioned research room, has on its shelves 1,20,000 books, out of which approximately 5,000 are rare out of print. The library is subscribing to 1,700 periodicals in various subjects. Its manuscript section has more than 3,500 manuscripts. (*Souvenir* published by the Department of History, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, for the Tenth Annual Conference of the Institute of Historical Studies, October 28-31, 1972)

2. Having become a full-fledged affiliating University on June 30, 1974, all the colleges in Haryana have been affiliated to the Kurukshetra University since July, 1974.

9. Department of Political Science
10. Department of Physics
11. Department of Chemistry
12. Department of Education
13. Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
14. Department of Linguistics and Folk-lore
15. Department of Military Studies
16. Department of Applied Sciences
17. Department of Civil Engineering
18. Department of Electrical Engineering
19. Department of Mechanical Engineering including Workshop
20. Department of Agriculture
21. Department of Botany
22. Department of Zoology
23. Department of Geography
24. Department of Law
25. Department of Panjabi
26. Department of Music
27. Department of Home Science
28. Department of Fine Arts
29. Department of Commerce
30. Department of Modern European Languages
31. Department of Psychology
32. Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering

The following statement shows the number of students and teachers on rolls of the teaching departments including constituent and recognised colleges

of the Kurukshetra University since its inception:—

Year	Number of students			Number of teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1956-57	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957-58	15	—	15	6	—	6
1958-59	24	—	24	7	—	7
1959-60	30	—	30	7	—	7
1960-61	82	14	96	18	1	19
1961-62	392	108	500	61	23	84
1962-63	605	192	797	103	26	129
1963-64	877	395	1,272	132	28	160
1964-65	1,000	507	1,507	161	28	189
1965-66	1,334	609	1,943	200	26	226
1966-67	1,840	671	2,511	227	31	258
1967-68	2,651	730	3,381	239	31	270
1968-69	3,184	780	3,964	276	32	308
1969-70	3,660	700	4,360	361	31	392
1970-71	4,110	676	4,786	329	30	359

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra.—The college is one of the 15 regional engineering colleges sanctioned by the Government of India. It was established at Kurukshetra in 1965. The college imparts technical education leading to the B.Sc. (Engineering) degree of the Kurukshetra University. It is a five-year integrated course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The sanctioned intake of the college is 250; 70 for civil engineering, 90 for mechanical engineering and 90 for electrical engineering.

The college functions as an autonomous body and its management is entrusted to a Board of Governors comprising representatives of the State

Government, the Union Government, Industry and Commerce and All-India Council for Technical Education.

Though admission is not barred to girl students, there were 890 students (all boys) on its roll on the 31st March, 1970.

Haryana Polytechnic, Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri).—After the Partition, the Government established an Engineering School at Gurdaspur in November 1947. The institution was shifted to Chhachhrauli in November 1950 and to Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri) in October 1951. On May 20, 1958, Government School of Engineering, Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri), and Nilokheri Polytechnic were merged and the combined institution was named as Punjab Polytechnic, which after the creation of Haryana State has been re-named as Haryana Polytechnic.

The institution has two distinct courses; diploma course in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, and Junior Technical School course. It is affiliated to the State Board of Technical Education, Haryana and is a residential institution with ample hostel accommodation. There were 521 students (all boys) on its roll on March 31, 1970.

National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.—The institute is a national centre for research, teaching and extension work in dairying. Its history goes back to 1923 when the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying was established at Bangalore (Mysore State). After Independence this institute emerged as the Indian Dairy Research Institute with greatly enhanced research and training facilities. With a view to provide better facilities for advanced training and research in dairying to meet the growing requirements of the dairy industry in India, the institute was shifted to Karnal in 1955 as the National Dairy Research Institute. The erstwhile Bangalore Institute became the Southern Regional Station. Subsequently, two more regional stations were established; the one at Bombay in 1961 and the other at Kalyani in 1964. The institute has been under the administrative control of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since 1966.

The institute occupies an area of 721 hectares, mainly between the main Western Jumna (Yamuna) Canal and the Grand Trunk Road. Of this, approximately 354 hectares are under fodder and perennial grasses. The institute has a herd of 1,225 Red Sindhi, Sahiwal, Tharparkar cows and Murrah buffaloes, and 80 cross bred animals. About 3,250 litres of milk are produced daily for processing and manufacture of products in the institute's experimental dairy.

The institute endeavours toward advancement of dairying in the country through a coordinated programme of dairy research, education and extension. The main functions of the institute are:

- (a) Conducting research on problems of breeding, management, physiology and feeding of dairy cattle for maximisation of milk production, processing of milk and manufacture of its products, engineering aspects of dairy plant and equipment, economics of milk production and processing, extension methodology, chemical, bacteriological and nutritional aspects of milk and milk products.
- (b) Imparting training at the diploma, degree and post-graduate level, and through specialised courses.
- (c) Disseminating information and performing advisory service to the dairy industry.
- (d) Assist in formulation of standards for milk products, dairy equipment, buildings, etc.

The institute is one of the three national institutes in the field of agriculture.¹ The regional stations assist in disseminating the results of research achieved at the headquarters, besides engaging in the study of problems identified for the region.

The work of the institute is organized in eight divisions: Dairy Bacteriology, Dairy Chemistry, Dairy Engineering, Dairy Husbandry, Dairy Extension, Dairy Economics, Dairy Statistics and Dairy Technology. There is a separate division of Dairy Education and Training. This division is concerned with co-ordination of teaching and planning and organization of different training courses at the institute. The Dairy Science College is affiliated to the Panjab University² for graduate and post-graduate training, and also with several other Universities for Doctorate training. The educational programme of the institute is designed to provide both broad-based and specialized courses of training in dairying and prepares students for various technical and managerial positions in dairies and for teaching and research. The courses given at Karnal and Bangalore, together with their duration are shown in Table XLIII of Appendix.

The institute has well stocked library with about 22,500 volumes of books, back volumes of journals and special publications are also available. The library

1. The other two national institutes are : Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (Uttar Pradesh).

2. Since July 1974, this college has been affiliated to the Kurukshetra University.

The institute endeavours toward advancement of dairying in the country through a coordinated programme of dairy research, education and extension. The main functions of the institute are:

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- (b) Imparting training at the diploma, degree and post-graduate level, and through specialised courses.
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2. Since July 1974, this college has been affiliated to the Kurukshetra University.

also operates documentation service and contains about 540 current periodicals on different subjects pertaining to dairy science.

The institute had 314 students on its roll on the 31st March, 1970. Due to lack of hostel facilities only boy students are admitted for the present.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

A Nursing Training School is attached to the Civil Hospital, Karnal. This school provides training facilities to 60 girls in the General Nursing Course.

TEACHERS' TRAINING

The following institutions prepare students for teachers' training degrees/diplomas as shown against each:

Name of institution	Degrees/ Diplomas awarded	Duration of the course
1	2	3
The College of Education, Kurukshetra	B.A./B.Sc. (Education)	4 years
	B.Ed.	1 year
D.A.V. College of Education for Women, Karnal	B.Ed.	1 year
Rural College of Education, Kaithal	Do	Do
Government Basic School, Naguran	J.B.T.	2 years
Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Kaithal	Do	Do
Government Higher Secondary School, Kunjpura	Do	Do
Government High School, Tirawari (Taraori)	Do	Do
Government High School, Pehowa	Do	Do
Government High School, Karora	Do	Do
Government High School, Karibans	Do	Do
Government High School, Pundri	Do	Do
Government Normal School, Karnal	Do	Do
Government High School, Indri	Do	Do

1	2	3
Government High School, Ladwa	J.B.T.	2 years
Gandhi Samarak Middle School, Patti Kalyana	Do	Do
D.A.V. Girls High School, Karnal	Do	Do
Lalita Shastri S.D. High School, Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri)	Do	Do
Har Kaur Arya Girls High School, Panipat	Do	Do
Jat High School, Kaithal	Do	Do
Arya Higher Secondary School, Panipat	Do	Do
Jat Higher Secondary School, Kaithal	Do	Do
S.M.B. Gita High School, Kurukshetra	Do	Do
A.S. High School, Pundri	Do	Do
Kasturba J.B. School, Radaur	Do	Do
G.M. High School, Naraina	Do	Do
Arya High School, Thanesar	Do	Do

The College of Education, Kurukshetra.—The college which was established by the Government in 1960 as a constituent college of the Kurukshetra University is a new type of institution for the training of teachers. It offers an integrated course of four years after Matriculation and three years after Higher Secondary or Pre-University leading to B.A. B.Ed./B.Sc., B.Ed. degrees. It provides instruction for academic and pedagogical subjects concurrently. The college does not charge any tuition fee from the students belonging to Haryana State and similarly a merit scholarship of Rs. 25 each per month is awarded to the first 50 students in each class. In 1967, one unit of B.Ed. (one year course) was also started in the college.

There were 398 students including 159 girls on its roll on March 31, 1970.

D.A.V. College of Education for Women, Karnal.—The college was

established in July 1968. It is affiliated to the Panjab University for B.Ed. There were 116 students (all girls) on its roll on March 31, 1970.

Rural College of Education, Kaithal.—This college was established in July 1970 for providing training facilities to graduates belonging to the rural areas. It is managed by the Haryana Rural Education Society, Kaithal, and is situated on the Karnal-Kaithal Road at a distance of about one mile (1.6 kilometres) from the railway station and half a mile (0.8 kilometre) from the bus stand.

The college provides hostel facilities for both boys and girls. The boys' hostel can accommodate fifty students whereas girls' hostel has an intake capacity of only ten. It is proposed to construct a new and bigger hostel for girls on modern lines in the near future.

The college maintains a library which is stocked with 1,588 books on different subjects. It has its own playgrounds for various games while a swimming tank is being constructed on its campus. An agriculture farm covering an area of 625 bighas of land is also attached to the college which is expected to yield an average income of Rs. 50,000 to the college in due course.

It is affiliated to the Panjab University and prepares students for B.Ed. In 1970-71, 124 students (101 boys and 23 girls) were on its roll. In 1971-72, O.T. class, which prepares Language Teachers, was added. In all, 40 seats have been sanctioned for this class.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The development of Industries, whether in public or private sector, requires the services of trained and skilled personnel. To meet the increasing demand of such personnel in the cottage industries, three Industrial Training Institutes were opened in the district at Panipat, Kaithal and Karnal. This list also includes four Government Industrial Schools for Girls one each at Panipat, Karnal, Pundri and Shahabad (Shahbad)], Government Industrial Training Centre, Pundri and Rural Arts and Training Centre, Kaithal. All of these have been functioning under the administrative control of the Director, Industrial Training, Haryana, Chandigarh.

Industrial Training Institute, Panipat.—This institute was started in February 1962. It is situated on the Grand Trunk Road at a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres from the bus stand. It imparts training to both male and female students in the trades detailed below. The number of seats for each trade and the

duration of the course have also been given:

Trade 1	Number of seats	
	Two-year course 2	One-year course 3
Engineering Trades		
1 Electrician	48	
2 Fitter	32	
3 Turner	24	
4 Electroplator	16	
5 Carpenter		16
6 Tractor Mechanic		32
7 Motor Mechanic		32
8 Welder		24
9 Moulder		16
10 Painter and Decorator		16
11 Sheetmetal		16
Non-Engineering Trades		
12 Dyeing and Calico		16
13 Steno (English)		32
14 Steno (Hindi)		32
15 Cutting and Tailoring		48
16 Weaving of Fancy Fabrics Furnishing		16
17 Weaving of Wool		16
18 Embroidery		16
19 Weaving of Carpets		16
Total	120	344 = 464

The training imparted is of National Trade Certificate level and carries all India recognition. Financial assistance is also given to certain specified categories of students at varying scales. A stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem per student is awarded on poverty-cum-merit basis to $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the total number of students on roll. The stipend is paid at the rate of Rs. 45 per mensem to the members of the Scheduled Castes. The ex-servicemen and their children receiving training are awarded stipend by the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. Besides free technical training, the students are provided free medical aid, workshop clothing and hostel accommodation. The institute has a well equipped library of books on technical subjects.

There were 321 trainees on roll (246 boys and 75 girls) during 1969-70 session.

Industrial Training Institute, Kaithal.—This institute was started on August 1, 1963. Housed in a spacious modern factory type building, it is situated on Kaithal-Hissar Road at a distance of about 2 kilometres from the bus stand.

This institute imparts training to both male and female students in various trades, viz. Carpenter, Fitter, Electrician, Turner, Moulder, Machinist, Wireman, Welder and Motor Mechanic. The intake capacity of each of these trades is sixteen except in the trades of Turner and Welder in which case it is twelve. The total number of seats in the institute is 344. The training imparted is of National Trade Certificate level and carries all-India recognition. The training period ranges from one year to two years. Besides free technical training, the students are provided free medical aid, workshop clothing and hostel accommodation. Financial assistance is also given to certain specified categories of students at varying scales. A stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem per student is awarded on poverty-cum-merit basis to $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the total number of students on roll. The stipend is paid at the rate of Rs. 45 per mensem to the members of the Scheduled Castes, Rs. 100 to ex-servicemen and Rs. 40 to their dependants.

The library of the institute is well stocked with books on technical subjects. Facilities also exist for indoor and outdoor games like volleyball, football and hockey.

The institute has a well equipped workshop, a theory room, an administrative block and a hostel for the trainees. Twenty staff quarters have also been constructed on the campus of the institute.

There were 82 trainees on the roll on March 31, 1971. This included 22 female trainees.¹

Industrial Training Institute, Karnal.—Situated at Kunjpura Road (on the by-pass) at a distance of about 3 kilometres from the bus stand, this institute was started in August 1963 and has been housed in a spacious accommodation in a modern factory type building. The training at this institute is imparted to both male and female students in the trades of Electrician, Wireman, Turner, Fitter, Machinist, Diesel Mechanic, Motor Mechanic, Tractor Mechanic, Carpenter, Welder and Moulder, Cutting and Tailoring and Stenography in Hindi and English. The training period for the first five trades is two years while it is one year for the rest. The intake capacity of these trades is sixteen each except in the trades of Machinist, Turner and Welder in whose case it is twelve. The total number of seats in the institute is 576. The training imparted is of National Trade Certificate level and carries all-India recognition. Financial assistance is also given to certain specified categories of students at varying rates. A stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem per student is awarded on poverty-cum-merit basis to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the total number of students on roll. The stipend is paid at the rate of Rs. 45 per mensem to the members of Scheduled Castes, Rs. 100 to ex-servicemen and Rs. 40 to their dependants.

Besides free technical training, the students are provided free medical aid, workshop clothing and hostel accommodation. The institute has a well equipped library on technical subjects. The students are also provided with facilities for outdoor and indoor games. The institute has a well equipped workshop and separate theory rooms, an administrative block, dispensary, cycle stand, canteen and a hostel building which can accommodate 250 trainees. Twenty eight staff quarters have been provided in addition to the residence for the Principal. The trainees' strength on March 31, 1970 was 258 which included 73 females.

The institutions, mentioned below, provide facilities for diploma/certificate courses in various trades/crafts shown against each :

Name of institute	Year of establishment	Trades/Crafts
1	2	3
Government Industrial School for Girls, Panipat	1947	Cutting and Tailoring, Embroidery and Needle-work

1. The institute remained closed for one year, i.e. August 1969 to July 1970. As such there was no student on its roll on March 31, 1970.

1	2	3
Government Industrial School for Girls, Karnal	1960	Cutting and Tailoring, Embroidery and Needlework
Government Industrial School for Girls, Pundri	1964	Cutting and Tailoring, Machine and Hand Embroidery
Government Industrial School for Girls, Shahabad (Shahbad)	1964	Cutting and Tailoring, Embroidery and Needle work
Government Industrial Training Centre, Pundri	1966	(i) Cutting and Tailoring (ii) Weaving of Fancy Fabrics Furnishing (iii) Manufacture of Footwear (iv) Carpentry
Rural Arts Training Centre, Kaithal	1963	Weaving, Leather, Carpentry and General Mechanic

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

As the number of handicapped persons is considerable, it is essential as a social and moral obligation to provide a special type of training and education to them which will develop them into useful citizens. With this end in view, the Government Institute for the Blind was started at Panipat by the State Social Welfare Department in October 1957, for the education of the blind children. The purpose of the institute is to educate, train and rehabilitate the blind so as to make them self-supporting.

Besides general education, the students receive training in different vocations. They are taught handloom weaving, *niwar* making, candle making, caning of chairs, and playing musical instruments. Sports and physical education form a part of the training. The students receive free training and are provided with free board, lodging, clothing and bedding. There were 95 students (94 boys and one day-scholar girl) on the roll on March 31, 1970.

GURUKUL EDUCATION

Side by side with modern educational institutions, the old type of Gurukuls continue to give education at Kurukshetra and Gharaunda.

1	2	3
Government Industrial School for Girls, Karnal	1960	Cutting and Tailoring, Embroidery and Needlework
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Government Industrial School for Girls, Shahabad (Shahbad)	1964	Cutting and Tailoring, Embroidery and Needle work
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GURUKUL EDUCATION

Side by side with modern educational institutions, the old type of Gurukuls continue to give education at Kurukshetra and Gharaunda.

The main purpose of these institutions is to teach Sanskrit and Hindi in order to impart the knowledge of the Vedas and other *Shruti* lore. The students are given physical training and they are required to maintain a rigid discipline according to the ancient accepted ideas.

The Vidya Vihar Gurukul, Kurukshetra, was established on April 13, 1913, by Swami Shraddha Nand. Situated three miles away from Kurukshetra Railway Station on the Thanesar-Pehowa Road, adjoining Kurukshetra University, it is managed by Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, Jullundur. It is a residential institution for boys. There is no tuition fee but maintenance allowance varying from Rs. 26 to Rs. 36 per month is charged. The institution is affiliated to Gurukul Kangri University for Vidya Adhikari (Matric). There were 113 students on its roll in 1970.

Shri Ved Vidyalaya Gurukul, Gharaunda, was established in April 1939. It is situated opposite Gharaunda Railway Station. It is a residential institution for boys. There is no tuition fee but maintenance allowance of Rs. 20 per month is charged. The institution prepares students for Pragma, Visharad and Shastri examinations of the Panjab University, Chandigarh and Prathama, Madhyama and Shastri examinations of Banaras Hindu University. There were 60 students on its roll in 1967.

Social Education.—Adult literacy is considered an important part of social education. Previously a few voluntary organisations like Social Workers Home, Karnal, and Gram Sudhar Ashram, Rattangarh, held adult literacy classes for which grant was given by the Government. The Municipal Committee, Shahabad (Shahbad) was also running 2 social education centres, one for men and the other for women. All these organisations ceased to function in 1967 when the Government opened 5 social education centres at Panipat, Radaur, Samalkha, Shahabad (Shahbad) and Thanesar. These centres had whole time social education workers and provided recreation programmes like indoor games, film viewing, radio listening, etc. The centres for women had the facilities for training in tailoring, embroidery and knitting besides 3 R's (reading, writing and arithmetic) and lessons in child care, home management and citizenship. Not being able to function successfully, these centres were closed in October 1967.

NATIONAL FITNESS CORPS

In order to develop character and discipline and to make the children physically fit, the late General J. K. Bhonsle started the National Discipline Scheme. The scheme created a new awakening in the field of physical

education culminating in the formulation of the National Fitness Corps Programme which is comprehensive in its scope of physical education. The good points of all schemes relating to physical education were incorporated in the scheme of National Fitness Corps and an integrated syllabus was evolved. The programme includes exercise tables, drill and marching, lezium, gymnastics and folk-dances, major and minor games and relays, track and field events, tests and hiking, combatives and national ideals and good citizenship, practical projects and community singing of the National Anthem and patriotic songs.

In the Karnal district, the scheme is implemented under the general supervision of the District Education Officer who is assisted by an Assistant Education Officer. The physical training is being re-oriented towards this new programme. One Instructor has been provided in all the high and higher secondary schools whereas in middle and primary schools, it is proposed that teachers should be given training and made in charge of the programme.

National Cadet Corps.—National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.) Scheme was introduced in the educational programme in 1948 to develop the qualities of leadership, unity and discipline. Later in July 1963, after the Chinese aggression, it was made compulsory for all able-bodied undergraduate boy students at college level. The N.C.C. training is imparted regularly during academic sessions and through out door camps. From 1968, two other programmes namely National Service Corps and National Sports Organisation have been introduced as alternatives to N.C.C.

N.C.C. is organised in the district through N.C.C. Group Headquarters, Ambala Cantt. It has under its jurisdiction five N. C. C. units in the Karnal district, viz. 7 Haryana Battalion N.C.C. Karnal ; 10 Haryana Battalion N.C.C., and 1 Haryana Naval Unit, Kurukshetra ; 12 Haryana Battalion N.C.C., Panipat, and 2 Haryana Air Squadron N.C.C., Karnal, covering cadets of Senior Division in colleges and Junior Division in schools. In 1969-70, [five cadets of Air Squadron N.C.C., Karnal, completed their solo record within the authorised flying hours.

SPORTS

Sports activities in the district include *panchayat* tournaments at the block and district levels, school tournaments at the zone and district levels and open tournaments at the district level.

The holding of *panchayat* tournaments at the block and district levels was the responsibility of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad¹ respectively. Representative teams from different *panchayats* take part in block tournaments and then block teams compete in the district *panchayat* tournament.

The District School Tournament Committee consists of elected members from various schools, with District Education Officer as its *ex officio* Chairman. It organises school tournaments at the zone and district levels, separately for middle schools and high and higher secondary schools.

A number of open tournaments in various games are also held by the district sports associations concerned.

Promotion of sports.—For promotion of sports, the State Government established the office of the District Sports Officer at Karnal in 1962. A sports centre was also started the same year to provide free coaching facilities daily to students and non-students of both the sexes. In this centre free coaching is provided in hockey, football and athletics by coaches trained from the National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Before Independence only schools and colleges had their libraries which were open only to the students and teachers of those institutions. The Bar Library at Karnal met the professional requirements of its members and the Municipal Libraries at Karnal and Panipat catered to the needs of the public at large. The library movement gained momentum after Independence. Village libraries were introduced in 1950 when some *panchayats* collected subscriptions and opened village libraries and reading rooms.

By 1969-70, there were 1,159 libraries and reading rooms in the district. Of these, 758 libraries were owned by colleges and schools for use of their students and staff; 380 were under gram *panchayats*. The remaining 21 libraries as shown below were maintained by the local bodies and private organisations :

Karnal	Gandhi Memorial Library, Jaton Mohalla Library, Police Library, Arya Samaj Library, Manav Sewa Sangh Library, Partap Library and Jain Library
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1. After the abolition of the institution of Zila Parishad on June 13, 1972, the district level tournament has been made the responsibility of the Additional General Assistant under the overall control of the Deputy Commissioner.

Panipat	Gandhi Municipal Library and Kamalia Bradari Library
Kaithal	Municipal Library and Sudhar Sabha Reading Room
Kurukshetra	Gita Bhawan Library
Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri)	Public Library and Extension Education Centre Library
Ladwa	Municipal Library
Gharaunda	Municipal Library
Thanesar	Municipal Library
Radaur	Municipal Library
Pundri	Municipal Library
Shahabad (Shahbad)	Municipal Library
Kaul	Janta Agricultural College Library
Pehowa	Municipal Library

VIJNAN MANDIR, NILU KHERI (NILO KHERI)

The scheme of Vijnan Mandir was started by the Government of India to impart a scientific insight to the people at large. The Vijnan Mandir, Nilu Kheri was established on January 10, 1958 to disseminate scientific knowledge and create a scientific temper among the people. It comprises a science museum, a laboratory and a library. The museum has specimens of botanical, zoological and geological importance. A large number of specimens like intestinal worms, human foetus, internal organs of body, dissected specimens of the animals, poisonous and non-poisonous snakes, different kinds of fish and sea animals have been preserved and displayed. The specimen of the Siamese Twins and million-years-old fossils of plants offer a special attraction to the visitors. The charts on health and hygiene, snakes, insects, birds, plant diseases and evolution are other enlightening features.

In order to develop a taste for scientific learning and provide a forum for discussion on science topics, the Vijnan Mandir has organised science club in schools and in villages. The meetings of these clubs are held

periodically and talks are given on topics such as personal hygiene, diet and nutrition, important diseases and their preventive control measures, useful and harmful bacteria, inter-dependence of plants and animals, life histories of great scientists and their discoveries and inventions, simple scientific principles and their application in every day life. Science talent competitions are also held annually in order to pick up brilliant school-leaving scholars who have potentiality for advance scientific training.

Since April 1963, the administrative control of the Vijnan Mandir has been transferred to the District Education Officer.

Chapter XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

BACKGROUND

No records are available about the state of public health and medical facilities that obtained in the district in early times. However, in the 19th century, the district is known to have been insalubrious. Each year a large area which was covered with water and aquatic plants in the rainy season became the breeding ground for mosquitoes. Malaria poisoned the blood of a good number of villagers and killed them by fever and enlarged spleen.

The malaria epidemic of 1841—43 assumed special virulence and caused even the abandonment of Karnal as a cantonment in 1843. This led to the investigation into the matter by the Government and its report was published in 1847. But the position did not improve. In 1856, the people of many of the badly affected villages abandoned their homes and fled to Jind. In many places, the water-level had arisen due to seepage from the Western Jumna (Yamuna) Canal from some 60 feet to the two or three feet below the surface. The fertility of the soil had thus been diminished. It was feared that the evil would continue to spread almost indefinitely. From the sanitary point of view, it was found that the position had deteriorated considerably since 1847. Malaria continued to present the spectacle of sick women and diseased children crouching among the ruins of their houses (for in many cases the rafters had been sold), of haggard cultivators wading in the swamps, and watching their sickly crops, or attempting to pasture their bony cattle on the unwholesome grass.¹

In 1867, Surgeon-Major Adam Taylor was appointed to make a further inquiry. He found that 60 to 80 per cent of the inhabitants in many of the Bangar villages were suffering from enlarged spleen and yearly attacks of fever. He spoke of the languor and depression of manner, and stunted and shrivelled forms of the inhabitants of the villages in close proximity to the swamps ; and of the absence of the strength to repair damage or to preserve comfort. The heavy rains of 1871—76, resulting in a severe form of

1. *Karnal District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, pp. 270-71.

malaria, rendered the sanitary condition of the canal villages worse than ever.¹

The medical facilities to cope with this horrible state of public health were limited to a few Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners. In 1861, the first allopathic dispensary was opened at Karnal. In the course of next fifty years, it was followed by a number of hospitals and dispensaries. By 1918, there were 2 hospitals in Karnal including one Zenana Mission Hospital, 1 city dispensary in Panipat and 11 District Board dispensaries besides 2 canal dispensaries (one open to the public) and one police hospital.² The rural masses, however, had to depend mainly on the services of indigenous practitioners who were readily available and charged less fee.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The administration of medical relief required attention on several fronts. The health services had to be expanded to cope with the increasing number of hospitals and dispensaries and to supervise measures to check epidemics and to organise health education and various schemes connected with the promotion of public health.

The combined medical and health services are now looked after by the Chief Medical Officer assisted by Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Medical) and Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health).³ The medical service is essentially a hospital organisation for rendering medical relief to the public. This is provided through a chain of institutions of both allopathic and indigenous systems of medicine. In 1969,⁴ there were 6 allopathic hospitals, 20 dis-

1. *Karnal District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 270.

2. *Karnal District Gazetteer*, 1918, p. 207.

3. The departmental set-up was re-organized in July 1964, with a view to providing medical aid to the people in a better way. The two officers concerned with health and medical problems prior to the re-organisation of the Health Department were the District Medical Officer of Health and the Civil Surgeon, one each at the district headquarters. Rural dispensaries, rural health centres and primary health units were administered by the District Medical Officer of Health while the local body and other civil dispensaries and district and tahsil headquarters hospitals were under the charge of the Civil Surgeon.

4. After bifurcation of the Karnal district on January 23, 1973, the number of hospitals in the Karnal and Kurukshetra districts has been as follows on 31-12-1973 :—

Hospitals/Dispensaries	Number	
	Karnal district	Kurukshetra district
Allopathic Hospitals	3	4
Allopathic Dispensaries	13	10
T. B. Clinic	1	—
School Health Clinic	1	—
Primary Health Centres	9	6
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	2	2
Family Planning Clinics	14	12
Ayurvedic Dispensaries	19	19
Unani Dispensaries	2	2

pensaries, 1 T.B. clinic, 1 school health clinic, 16 primary health centres, 4 maternity and child welfare centres, 32 family planning clinics, 25 Ayurvedic and 4 Unani dispensaries in the district. The details of these institutions are given in Table XLIV of Appendix. Only the more important of these are described here :

Civil Hospital, Karnal.—Known as the King Edward Memorial Hospital, it was built at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs in 1912 from District Board and Municipal funds, private subscriptions and a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Government. Considering the standard of that time, it was a fine and well-designed building situated in a large compound. It had separate arrangements for treating female patients as well as infectious cases. It afforded accommodation for 114 inpatients including 10 rooms for paying patients and one for the Europeans. The hospital was provincialised in 1928 and since then it has been managed by the State Government.

This hospital, under the charge of a Chief Medical Officer, is the biggest in the district with accommodation for 200 beds. It is provided with an X-ray plant and laboratory facilities. There is a well equipped operation theatre where arrangements exist for the administration of anaesthesia. The hospital also provides referral and specialised services. It has a separate female section for gynaecology and obstetrics. There are nine departments, viz. Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Paediatrics, Gynaecology, Obstetrics, Eye and Ear Nose Throat, Radiology, Dental and Casualty, headed by qualified doctors. The Casualty Department provides round the clock service for emergency cases. The following table shows how the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at this hospital increased during the period 1960 to 1969 :—

Year	Indoor attendance	Outdoor attendance
1960	47,262	1,10,290
1961	64,819	61,624
1962	66,669	1,87,481
1963	67,766	2,03,652
1964	82,293	2,06,243
1965	79,978	1,93,846
1966	70,390	2,06,758
1967	76,050	2,11,682
1968	72,926	1,97,435
1969	77,612	2,10,525

The hospital runs a course for Staff Nurses training. Besides, a Blood Bank, the Public Health Laboratory, the District Tuberculosis Clinic and the District Family Planning Bureau have been housed in the premises of the Civil Hospital. These are also described here briefly :

Blood Bank.—A Blood Bank exists in the Civil Hospital, Karnal. The blood transfusion work was started in 1948 with the help of the District Red Cross Society. Blood for emergency cases is also supplied to the Civil Hospitals at Kaithal and Panipat from this Blood Bank.

Public Health Laboratory.—Started in 1952 on a modest scale, the Public Health Laboratory is housed in a new double-storeyed building constructed at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs in the premises of the Civil Hospital, Karnal. In 1960, a field epidemiological unit was attached to the laboratory. Besides conducting on-the-spot routine tests in various hospitals and dispensaries, the unit also conducted a hook-worm and goitre survey. The laboratory also prepared itself for assisting in national defence efforts and in 1963 registered a large number of voluntary blood donors who were issued donor cards. Their blood groups were tested and recorded so that blood could be collected without loss of time in the event of an emergency.

The laboratory is presently very well equipped with the assistance of the UNICEF. It functions through the departments of Clinical Pathology, Blood Transfusion, Clinical and Public Health Bacteriology, Serology and Biochemistry. It has been carrying on extensive research in Brucellosis and is now considered a premier Brucellosis Research Centre. The laboratory deals with such material as culture of stools in cholera cases, examination of rats for plague and examination of water used for drinking purposes. It prepares Glucose Saline for the use of the local Civil Hospital and for the whole of the district, if needed.

The laboratory is also well equipped for blood transfusion work. It acts as central laboratory for training technicians and doctors in this work and distributes equipment required for blood transfusion to all the hospitals in the State. Classes to train Basic Health Workers-cum-Vaccinators are also held.

District Tuberculosis Clinic.—Changing concepts in the treatment of tuberculosis have brought the clinic/domiciliary service to the forefront. Accordingly in 1954, a T.B. clinic with 18 beds was started at Karnal by the District Tuberculosis Association. It is located in the premises of Civil Hospital. Its bed strength was raised to 22 in 1966. It was provincialised

ance of indoor and outdoor patients during 1971 to 1973 :—

Year	Indoor attendance	Outdoor attendance
1971	181	36,528
1972	595	43,990
1973	565	35,546

Referral¹ Hospital, Kurukshetra.—Started on October 1, 1965, this State-run hospital has been located at the first gate of the Kurukshetra University Campus. The hospital is headed by a Senior Medical Officer who is assisted by a Medical Officer and two Dental Surgeons. All the facilities of a general hospital like outpatient and indoor treatment, X-ray and laboratory facilities, gynaecology, obstetrics, dental and anti-rabic treatment are available. It has 50 beds for indoor patients. The number of outdoor and indoor patients, as shown below, attending this hospital for treatment since its inception, brings out its rapidly increasing popularity :

Year	Outdoor attendance	Indoor attendance
1965	96	5,542
1966	2,887	41,872
1967	6,654	33,254
1968	10,027	22,077
1969	10,380	24,744
1970	17,223	53,016

Shree Sanatan Dharam Mahabir Dal Free Eye, Maternity and Family Planning Hospital, Karnal.—The construction of this free hospital was started in September 1966 on a plot of land measuring 12,500 sq. yards. The total estimated cost of this hospital was about Rs. 10 lakhs. The hospital has been partly built and about Rs. 5 lakhs has been spent on

1. The epithet 'referral' in the name of this hospital does not attach any special significance. For all intents and purposes it is a civil hospital. In addition, however, it is a referral hospital like other three civil hospitals at Karnal, Panipat and Kaithal. All these hospitals also attend to the cases referred to them by the primary health centres and dispensaries falling in their area.

equipment and the construction of the outdoor department with office accommodation, two indoor wards, operation theatre, etc. The outdoor and indoor departments of the Eye Hospital started functioning on May 10, 1966 and the family planning and maternity wings in August 1969. In addition to diagnostic facilities for eye diseases, refractory work is done and eye glasses and medicines are given to poor patients free of cost. The poor patients who are operated upon are also provided free boarding and lodging. The Eye Hospital is getting popular year after year as the following figures of indoor and outdoor patients visiting the hospital indicate :—

Year	Number of patients	
	Indoor	Outdoor
1966-67	240	2,525
1967-68	250	3,110
1968-69	343	10,373
1969-70	407	12,500

The people attending the family planning clinic are given necessary guidance and contraceptives free of cost.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT

The common diseases that occur in the district are typhoid group of fevers, tuberculosis, dysentery and diarrhoea, trachoma and chest infections (other than tuberculosis). Cholera, plague and smallpox are the three notifiable diseases under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

Cholera.—It is not an endemic disease either in the State or in the district. Its occurrence in an epidemic form resulted from mass gatherings, like the Kumbh fairs at Hardwar (U.P.) from where the disease was carried into the State by returning pilgrims. The mass gatherings within the district on the occasion of the solar eclipse fair at Kurukshetra and the fairs at Phalgu, Pehowa and other places also accounted for the spread of the disease. Pilgrims coming from various endemic areas of the country to these fairs brought infection into the district. The number of such cases, however, has decreased considerably in recent years because of strict vigilance and other anti-cholera operations like medical inspection posts, mass inoculations in hospitals and sanitary measures on the occasion of such fairs.

With the development and expansion of public health activities relating to disinfection of water and insuring safe water-supply, pavement and

drainage of streets, removal of refuse and manure heaps, anti-fly and other general sanitation measures, the severity and incidence of cholera outbreaks have been markedly reduced and the number of deaths from cholera has remained very low since 1952 (Table XLV of Appendix).

Plague.—At one time, plague was one of the most feared of all the epidemics. Ever since its appearance in the Punjab in 1897, it persisted till 1937. It had raged in the Karnal district almost every year since 1902 and exacted a heavy toll of life during the period 1902 to 1911. After 1937, the district has remained free from the disease and no case has been reported. The factors determining its disappearance have been the spraying of houses with insecticides to kill rat fleas and systematic de-ratting measures.

Smallpox.—Of the three chief epidemic diseases, cholera and plague are not endemic in the State and the incidence of these two diseases depends largely on the chances of importation of infection and laxity of preventive measures to check them. Smallpox, however, has always been endemic in the State. Though the increased vaccination and related facilities and public awareness with regard to vaccination and re-vaccination have substantially reduced the incidence of its recurrence, yet its complete eradication is still a long way off. The disease is more common in the Kaithal and Panipat areas than in other areas of the district. Incidence of smallpox and the details of preventive measures taken in the district are given in Table XLVI of Appendix.

Many factors operate adversely. The cases are concealed by the villagers and not reported by the village officials. Many urban local bodies do not pay uniformly serious attention towards smallpox eradication work. New-born children are not vaccinated and grown-ups are not re-vaccinated. Above all, the vaccinating staff is generally insufficient and not always very effective.

Smallpox cases occur mostly during winter and the disease appears in epidemic form once in a span of 5 to 6 years. The National Smallpox Eradication Programme was launched by the Government of India in April 1962. Under this programme, mass campaign was carried out and the entire population of the district was vaccinated during 1962-63. This resulted in the suppressing of the epidemic from 1963 to 1965, but it spurted up to a fair number of cases in 1966 (cases : 310, deaths : 21), 1967 (cases : 423, deaths : 45), 1968 (cases : 48, deaths : 5), 1969 (cases : 51, deaths : 7)

and 1970 (cases : 16, death : 1). The people who could not get themselves vaccinated in time caught the infection.¹

Malaria.—This district, as already mentioned earlier, had been notorious for high incidence of malaria. It was because of this fact that the first serious attempt to study malaria problem in the country was made by establishing 'Col. Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria' at Karnal in 1910. This institution was converted into 'Malaria Institute of India' and shifted to Delhi in 1938. Later on, from July 30, 1963, it came to be called 'National Institute of Communicable Diseases'.

The main contributing factor for the incidence of malaria in this district is the inundation during monsoon and the overflowing of rivers, streams and other water channels. This leaves behind big patches of water collections here and there, which prove very good breeding places for anopheles mosquitoes thus exposing the entire population of the district to the ravages of malaria. Water-logged conditions of soil in the vicinity of Western Jumna (Yamuna) Canal and its distributaries in addition to the old canal (Wazir Khan Mughal Canal) are also responsible for endemcity of malaria.

To eradicate this disease, which was by far a major public health menace from the point of view of sickness, vitality and mortality, the Malaria Unit, Karnal was established in 1953 under the National Malaria Control Programme. To start with, only the highly malarious areas of the district were taken up. The two tahsils of Thanesar and Kaithal were transferred to the Malaria Units, Ambala and Patiala in 1954 and 1957 respectively. This was done to make up a population of one million for each Malaria Unit established in the State.

In 1958, National Malaria Control Programme was converted into National Malaria Eradication Programme. All the areas, both urban and rural, previously not under Malaria Control, were surveyed and brought under its control. From that very year all the three tahsils, viz. Karnal, Panipat and Kaithal were allotted to Malaria Unit, Karnal, and these remained under its control up to the end of 1964. The programme consisted of two stages, i.e. D.D.T. spray and surveillance. Under the first stage, the district received two rounds of D.D.T. spray during

1. The World Health Organisation also assists in the National Smallpox Eradication Programme by providing medical personnel (short-term consultants or a Medical Officer for a longer period), equipment and supplies—principally freeze dried vaccine.

transmission season every year till 1961-62. The details of work done are shown in Table XLVII of Appendix. The second stage, the phase of eradication (*i.e.* surveillance) was also started side by side towards the end of 1960. The two stages overlapped during 1961 when the transmission of the disease was checked in the district and D.D.T. spray was withdrawn. This marked the completion of the first phase of eradication.

The second stage, the surveillance of residual foci of malaria infection, consisted of active surveillance and passive surveillance. Under active surveillance, the area of the district falling under Karnal Unit was divided into 100 sections, each section carrying a population of about 10,000 persons. The surveillance staff (door to door visitors for detection of fever cases and collection of blood smears) was recruited, trained and posted in sections. This insured a fortnightly domiciliary visit to each family and collection of blood smears of fever cases and administration of 4 amino-quinoline tablets to suppress the disease. If any patient was found positive to malaria, he was administered radical treatment for 5 days to clear his blood of malaria parasites.

Under passive surveillance, various hospitals, dispensaries and other medical institutions play important role as passive agencies and are supposed to prepare the blood slides of every fever case reported to them. This measure screens all the fever cases for malaria parasite.

The Karnal Unit entered into the consolidation phase of the eradication programme in 1962. Active and passive surveillance operations were intensified throughout the area. On the basis of the appraisal of the results of malaria eradication work carried out within the area of Karnal Unit, the whole of Karnal district comprising 15 blocks, entered into the maintenance phase. The entire population of the rural area and fifteen per cent population of the urban area (of Karnal, Panipat, Gharaunda, Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri), Pehowa, Thanesar, Ladwa, Radaur, Shahabad (Shahbad), Pundri and Kaithal towns) were covered under malaria vigilance activities during 1965 and 1966 respectively.

As a result of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the incidence of the disease has been considerably reduced in recent years. However, a big set-back to this eradication programme occurred in 1968 when 3,155 positive malaria cases were detected. Accordingly necessary eradication and control measures were re-instituted to bring the situation under control. The number of malaria cases treated during 1950 to 1969

was as under :

Year	Malaria cases treated in hospitals/dispensaries
1950	68,654
1951	50,884
1952	67,178
1953	70,389
1954	50,795
1955	47,050
1956	35,910
1957	13,424
1958	..
1959	4,067
1960	2,434
1961	571
1962	60
1963	5
1964	4
1965	2
1966	12
1967	16
1968	3,155
1969	5,100

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis is a major public health problem. The National Sample Survey has revealed that 1.3 to 2.5 per cent of the population suffers from the disease and it is equally prevalent in the rural and urban areas. These figures, though a conservative estimate, indicate the magnitude of the problem. B.C.G. vaccination campaign was launched to

protect the susceptible population in the shortest period. The entire area of the district has been covered twice and tuberculin tested, and those found negative given B.C.G. vaccination. In 1963, 9,55,274 persons were tested. Of these, 4,67,399 were found negative and given B.C.G. vaccination. In the mass campaign infants under 1 year were excluded but later the benefit of the protective inoculation was extended to the new-born. B.C.G. vaccination operations have been completed in the Karnal and Kaithal tahsils. In villages with a population of less than 15,000, persons up to 20 years of age have been given direct B.C.G. In the towns, persons below 6 years of age have also been given direct B.C.G. While those above 6 years were given tuberculin test, only those found negative have been given B.C.G. The number of vaccinations given during 1967, 1968 and 1969 was 3,75,184, 2,88,225 and 3,63,784 respectively.

The National T.B. Control Programme has also been launched in the district since January 1968. The medical facilities against this disease have been arranged in all the primary health centres and various dispensaries under the supervision of the District T.B. Clinic.

Trachoma.—Trachoma is a common eye disease. The Trachoma Eradication Programme, which is also a centrally sponsored scheme, is in progress. This programme was launched in 1966 with a view to controlling the spread of this disease. Children below 10 years are given application with anti-biotic eye ointment twice a day for 5 days in a week extending over a period of 6 months.

Influenza.—The influenza cases continue occurring here and there. There was a countrywide epidemic of this disease in 1957 which gripped the Karnal district also. As many as 9,731 cases were reported while similar figures for the previous 2 years, *i.e.* 1955 and 1956 were 933 and 1,410 respectively. During 1969-70, only 571 cases were reported from the district.

Gastro-enteric diseases.—The most common infections are typhoid and enteric group of fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea, disease of 5 F's—flies, fingers, faeces, fomites and food. These diseases are well under control as a result of organized preventive measures like protection and disinfection of drinking water wells and general sanitation measures taken by the Public Health Staff at primary health centres and the supervisory staff at the district headquarters.

Leprosy control.—Local population is free from leprosy. However, in the last few years, leper beggars migrated to Karnal from other parts of the country. They set up mud-hut *basties* on the outskirts of Karnal and Panipat towns. They earn their livelihood through begging in the bazaars. They are thus a big health hazard. In order to provide medical treatment to these patients and to check the spread of leprosy a programme of leprosy eradication and control has been taken up by the Hind Kusht Niwaran Sangh, Haryana State Branch, Chandigarh. A branch of this Sangh was set up at Karnal in 1969 and its programme included the construction of a Leprosy Patients Colony with facilities for Medical treatment and Vocational Training Centre with the object of rehabilitating the leprosy patients into normal life and also to provide means of sustenance to them.

Called by the name of 'Indira Chakravarty Gram',¹ an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres outside the Karnal town was given on long lease by the Municipal Committee, Karnal, for setting up of the colony to provide accommodation to the families of leprosy patients. Funds for it were raised through a charity film stars show in March 1969 and Rs. 35,000 were earmarked for the Leprosy Patients Home. A sum of Rs. 38,000 was donated by the Municipal Committee and Rs. one lakh by the State Government. Construction work on the colony was started in February, 1970 and it was inaugurated by Shri Bansi Lal, the Chief Minister, in May 1970. The colony provides living accommodation with flush latrines and drinking water. Construction work on the Vocational Training Centre is in progress. Haryana Government had accepted the offer made by the Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission, New Delhi, for the setting up of a Leprosy Clinic at Karnal. The colony, which is the first of its kind in India will have 16 residential units. The Karnal Branch of the Kusht Niwaran Sangh plants to set up a poultry farm and a piggery to help leprosy patients earn for themselves.

VITAL STATISTICS

The satisfactory results achieved by the Health Department are reflected in reduced incidence of disease, lower mortality—both infant and adult—longer expectation of life and an all-round better health of the community. Table XLV of Appendix showing the number of deaths caused by different diseases from 1950 onwards and the following table showing birth and death

1. After the name of the wife of the Governor of Haryana, Shri B.N. Chakravarty.

rate and the infant mortality from 1948 onwards illustrates this position :—

Year	Birth rate per thousand of population	Death rate per thousand of population	Infant mortality (under 1 year of age) per thou- sand of live births
1948	33.90	17.50	135.66
1949	39.80	14.17	107.29
1950	35.88	16.60	132.19
1951	40.93	14.05	103.86
1952	44.54	16.40	117.98
1953	42.38	19.82	135.85
1954	46.40	14.42	107.77
1955	47.59	13.68	97.07
1956	45.66	16.50	102.98
1957	49.89	15.15	95.69
1958	48.91	17.28	115.38
1959	47.82	12.93	91.95
1960	49.31	15.42	91.21
1961	37.49	9.84	79.71
1962	35.65	10.00	80.03
1963	35.67	9.18	67.59
1964	34.68	9.11	64.31
1965	32.41	8.18	59.93
1966	33.98	8.71	55.93
1967	32.94	7.92	45.12
1968	30.65	7.45	49.64
1969	31.97	7.17	44.76
1970	29.70	7.10	42.60

These figures are very revealing. The birth rate continued increasing till 1960 (from 33.90 per thousand to 49.31). There was downward trend till 1964 and thereafter became almost constant at about 30 per thousand. The increase in the birth rate probably resulted from the process of urbanisation and better health facilities and the decline/consistency has been due to the spread of family planning education and economic stress. The death rate declined considerably in the sixties. The steady fall in infant mortality also coincided with the birth and death rate. The drop in death rate and infant mortality is attributable to health education and better public health and maternity services.

Diet and general standard of health.—The diet of the common man although rich in carbohydrates is deficient in proteins and to some extent in fats and vitamins. There is more of mal-nutrition than under-nutrition. People are by and large vegetarians and usually consume *chapatis* or rice with *dals*; a few take vegetables. Only a small section of them take body building protein-rich food articles (meat, eggs, fish and milk) and other protective foods (green leafy vegetables, and *salad*, fresh fruits, etc.) but they too do not seem to be regular in their food habits and rarely conscious about the balanced and nutritive diet. The large sized families, especially among the poor class, suffer both from under-nourishment and mal-nutrition. The family planning services have still to make an effective impact on family budgets and nutrition.

There is a general improvement in health noticeable in the post-Independence period due to launching of various public health programmes including supplementary milk/C.S.M.¹ feeding, applied nutrition and better medical care. The general standard of health of the inhabitants of the district is fair. The people are generally tall and healthy and possess robust physique.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO PROMOTE PUBLIC HEALTH

The modern conception of good health rightly lays greater emphasis on the prevention of disease. This necessitates various kinds of measures. The younger generation at school as well as the older members of the community must be given health education which is perhaps the most important activity for any effective preventive measure. The importance of good health habits formed in the earlier years cannot be over-emphasised. Likewise, family planning and maternity welfare require the greatest

1. C.S.M. is a corn, soyabean and milk mixture, now being widely promoted by the United States of America to alleviate the protein shortage in developing countries.

attention if the problem of over-population has to be satisfactorily dealt with. It is equally necessary to take suitable measures to prevent adulteration of food, to promote desirable knowledge and practice of nutritive foods, to make supply of safe drinking-water possible for even those living in rural areas and to take all other such steps as will improve environmental hygiene.

School health services.—Healthy children ensure a healthy nation. It was in this context that a School Health Clinic was established at Karnal during the Second Five-Year Plan (1956—61). This clinic, staffed with a School Health Medical Officer, an Eye Specialist, a Dentist and supporting para-medical staff, provided regular health care to the local school children. This programme was, however, reorganised in 1969. Now a District School Medical Officer looks after the school health programme in the district. He visits the schools and gives advice to the Headmasters/Headmistresses for appointment of part-time School Medical Officers and Pharmacists, proper sanitation (especially construction of latrines and urinals), provision of safe water-supply to children and arrangements for their midday meals. The Medical Officers of primary health centres also give physical check-up to certain children in local schools. Referral school health service is available in every civil hospital, civil dispensary primary health centre and rural dispensary.

Health education.—The Medical Officers in charge of the primary health centres/units and their staff carry out health education and propaganda. In fact, proper health education is the main pre-requisite for the success of all the health programmes and is integral responsibility of all the medical and para-medical personnel in the district. The District Family Planning Education Officer also utilises his staff to disseminate health education. This programme creates health consciousness among the younger and older members of the community.

Family planning.—The expectation of life in the Karnal district has risen to 53 years which is nearly double the pre-Independence figure. This has happened as a consequence of health education, prevention of disease and medical relief. The family planning programme was introduced in the district in 1957-58 with the opening of five family planning clinics at Karnal, Panipat, Kaithal, Ladwa and Shahabad (Shahbad). The family planning services are now rendered through the family planning clinics working independently or as wings of the existing institutions like civil hospitals, dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres and primary health centres.

Their list may be seen in Table XLIV of Appendix. Vasectomy and I.U.C.D. (popularly known as Loop¹) camps are organized at all these centres/units and maternity and child welfare centres. The conventional contraceptives such as condoms, foam tablets, jelly, diaphragms, etc., are distributed through 177 contraceptive depots/centres spread over the district. Now some post offices have also been enrolled as depots for the sale of Nirodh².

The following data give an idea about the work done under the family planning programme :—

Year	Number of persons	
	operated upon for sterilization	fitted with I.U.C.D.
1965-66	403	11,428
1966-67	1,427	8,806
1967-68	1,691	8,920
1968-69	4,291	4,625
1969-70	2,992	5,803
1970-71	2,965	4,564

Efforts are afoot to make the people fully conscious of the need for family planning programme through intensive health education. Family planning seminars/camps under the supervision of the Medical Officer are organised in every block where vasectomy operations are performed and family planning activities are explained and highlighted.

Karnal is the only district in the whole of the country where seven villages have been made Family Planning Villages. The idea was to cover all the eligible couples residing in these villages with family planning programme. Efforts in this behalf were started in 1967 and the programme completed

1. Loop is intra-utrine contraceptive device that prevents the development of a foetus in the womb.

2. Nirodh (condom) is a rubber contraceptive for use by men.

by the end of 1969. The following details about these villages may seem interesting :—

Village (tahsil)	Eligible couples	Family planning coverage by			Achievements (Percentage)
		Sterilization	I.U.C.D.	Other methods	
Basara (Panipat)	48	24	1	23	100
Chakchandpur (Thanesar)	26	16	10	—	100
Hamidpur (Thanesar)	60	30	12	18	100
Jalkheri (Thanesar)	50	25	9	16	100
Bhalolpur (Thanesar)	50	30	10	10	100
Kumhar Majra (Thanesar)	40	18	10	12	100
Sonkara (Karnal)	435	83	202	55	78

The increasing popularity of family planning programme in the Karnal district is thus evident. The following data further support it :—

Year	Sterilization			I.U.C.D.			Conventional Users		
	Targets	Achievements		Targets	Achievements		Targets	Achievements	
		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
1969-70	11,604	2,992	26	5,802	5,803	100	15,486	4,278	27
1970-71	6,840	2,965	43	6,586	4,564	70	18,012	7,364	40

Maternity and child health.—A considerable number of women used to die in childbirth; many more who survived suffered from lasting ill-health. The work for attending to maternity services was, therefore, taken in hand.

During recent years, considerable progress has been made in the expansion of maternal and child health services. These services are available at all the civil hospitals and primary health centres in the district. Besides, there is a maternity hospital at Radaur with proper arrangements for indoor patients. The District Red Cross Society is running 4 maternity and child health centres at Karnal, Panipat, Kaithal and Shahabad (Shahabad). There has also been a steady increase in the number of Nurse Dai

and Trained Dai centres. Domiciliary maternity services through midwives and trained Dais have been extended considerably. Midwifery training is imparted at maternity and child health centres and various primary health centres. The aim is to have a trained midwife in every village to conduct maternity cases.

Primary health centres.—In each of the fifteen blocks there is at least one primary health centre and in certain blocks there are more than one. The staff has to provide total health care services including preventive, curative and health promotion activities. In each primary health centre, there is at least one Medical Officer, one Pharmacist, one Lady Health Visitor and one Sanitary Inspector supported by other staff. There are 6 sub-health centres, three under maternity child health and three under family planning schemes, attached to each primary health centre (except the Primary Health Centre, Ballah, which has three sub-health centres under maternity child health scheme only) but the integrated health care in each sub-centre is of the same nature. Previously emphasis had been on the treatment in hospitals, but now these centres take care of many preventive and curative programmes. These include treatment of outdoor and indoor cases, maternity child health work, family planning work, environmental sanitation, nutrition, school health services, water-supply, immunization programmes, etc.

The primary health centres are UNICEF-aided and have been provided with UNICEF jeeps, refrigerators and other equipment including certain drugs and vitamins. UNICEF executes its Milk Feeding Programme through centres as shown in Table XLVIII of Appendix.¹

Prevention of adulteration in food-stuffs.—Every effort is being made to check adulteration in food-stuffs under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The officers invested with the powers of Food Inspector are : Chief Medical Officer, Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health), Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Medical), Government Food Inspector, Karnal, District Sanitary Inspectors, Panipat, Kaithal and Thanesar and all H.C.M.S. II Officers in the district. In urban areas under the local bodies, Chief Sanitary Inspectors of Municipal Committees, Karnal, Shahabad (Shahbad) and Thanesar also exercise certain powers under the Act. The work done about the prevention of adulteration in food-stuffs is detailed in Table XLIX of Appendix.

1. Further supplies of milk have been suspended in pursuance of the universal policy of UNICEF to withdraw from all feeding programmes.

Nutrition.—The primary health centres/units deal with oral nutrition, particularly in maternity and child welfare centres by organising Milk Feeding Programme, providing vitamin A and D capsules, iron and multi-vitamin tablets and B-complex tablets received by them from the UNICEF. They also help in arranging nutrients and medicines through Education Department and Red Cross Society, under School Health Services, to the needy school children. With the assistance of the Government of India and UNICEF, Applied Nutrition Programme is also being carried out in Panipat, Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri), Thanesar and Gula (Guhla) blocks. It aims at educating people in taking balanced and nutritive food from among the available food items.

Water-supply (urban).—Piped water-supply arrangements exist at Karnal, Kaithal, Shahabad (Shahbad), Thanesar, Panipat and Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri), but the systems need considerable extensions to cover these towns completely and to provide for adequate quantity of water. The supply of water is intermittent and in quantitative terms is 10—20 gallons against the requirement of 20—30 gallons per head per day.

A permanent arrangement has been made for supply of drinking water to meet the requirement during Solar Eclipse Fairs at Kurukshetra.

Water-supply (rural).—Considering the nature and availability of water, the Karnal district can be divided broadly into two zones. The first zone comprising the south-western area of Kaithal tahsil experiences difficulty on account of brackish water but the problem is not acute. People usually construct wells near ponds and canals where the water is sweet on account of percolation of surface water. In this area only 3 villages, viz. Deoban, Kheri Sharafali and Kheri Sheru, have been covered for the provision of potable water-supply under the National Water-Supply and Sanitation Programme. In the second zone comprising the rest of the district, the ground water is sweet, and tubewells, percolation wells and hand-pumps are the common sources of water-supply.

Sewerage and sanitation (urban and rural).—The underground sewerage exists in only three towns, viz. Karnal, Kaithal and Panipat. The coverage is partial as only a portion of the trunk mains has been laid. The effluents are used for broad irrigation, without any pretreatment.

Environmental hygiene.—In the recent years, there has been a lot of improvement in the environmental hygiene. With the coming up of development blocks, there has been an all-round activity for the improvement of

villages in regard to link roads, pavement of streets, drainage, and water-supply by providing ideal wells, hand-pumps and tubewells. The cattle excreta is deposited in the dung pits located outside the villages. The sullage water is disposed of either in the ponds or drained off in the open fields. Food, sanitation, school health services and measures to control communicable diseases are some of the other factors which have contributed towards the improvement of environmental hygiene. But on the whole the position cannot be called really satisfactory and there remains much to be done. It is a bit better in the urban areas. The sullage water is disposed of in the fields and the cattle and human excreta is deposited in the pits away from the towns where it is converted into compost and sold to the agriculturists. These arrangements are looked after by the municipalities under the supervision of the Municipal Medical Officers who are assisted by the sanitary staff.

Flood relief.—Before the floods are expected, the public health staff gets into harness. A number of teams, each headed by a Medical Officer, are formed at each civil hospital, civil dispensary, rural dispensary and primary health centre. They are supplied with adequate medicines and other equipment. The areas for the operation of each team are earmarked before hand and this enables them to get into action quickly whenever their assistance is needed. Temporary dispensaries are established. Drinking-water wells are repeatedly disinfected and the affected localities are sprayed with insecticides to prevent breeding of mosquitoes and flies and thus to check malaria. Funds are also provided by the Government for the purchase of medicines and other equipment which are utilised for flood relief work as and when required. In addition, the District Red Cross Society distributes blankets, quilts and other items of clothing, skim milk, multi-vitamin tablets and other items of necessity.

UNICEF work and other preventive programme/work.—UNICEF is aiding in many ways. In addition to providing vehicles for various health programmes and also to the primary health centres, it supplies to the latter medicines and other equipment including a microscope and a refrigerator. To qualify for such an assistance, a primary health centre must fulfil certain conditions, *e.g.* the staff must consist of at least one Medical Officer, one Pharmacist, one Lady Health Visitor and one Sanitary Inspector. The programmes being aided by UNICEF include: Malaria Programme, Trachoma Programme, Nutrition Programme, School Health Clinic Programme, Milk Distribution Programme, Dais Programme, and B.C.G. Programme.

GENERAL

The following table gives an idea about the expansion of medical and public health services instituted in the Karnal district after the Independence :—

	1951	1961	1970
1. No. of hospitals and dispensaries	43	48	46
2. No. of beds	431	437	650
3. No. of indoor patients treated	11,259	13,687	20,167
4. No. of outdoor patients treated	4,27,273	4,26,274	5,23,083
5. Total income from various sources to hospitals and dispensaries	Rs. 3,85,976	Rs. 8,82,545	Rs. 31,01,447
6. Total expenditure on dispensaries and hospitals (excluding medicines)	Rs. 3,82,056	Rs. 7,06,086	Rs. 27,06,764
7. Expenditure on medicines	Rs. 51,928	Rs. 1,72,570	Rs. 4,94,683
8. No. of Ayurvedic dispensaries	Nil	20	38
9. No. of medical personnel including Doctors, Nurses, Midwives, Dais, Orderlies, Technicians, Dispensers and Class IV employees	..	237	492

Although not much progress has been made toward the opening of new medical institutions, there has been an attempt to strengthen and add more facilities in the existing ones. There were 43 hospitals and dispensaries in 1951 which increased to only 46 by 1970, but the number of beds increased from 431 in 1951 to 437 in 1961 and 650 in 1970. The figures relating to the number of indoor and outdoor patients which were treated at these institutions indicate that unlike in the past people are availing of the medical facilities in larger numbers. Likewise, the expenditure incurred on these institutions and on the medicines, has increased considerably. The opening of the Ayurvedic Dispensaries show that the Government is keen to give recognition to this indigenous system of medicine which particularly suits the needs of the rural people. The number of personnel in medical and public health services has also increased from 237 in 1961 to 492 in 1970.

If, however, the position is viewed relatively with regard to the facilities available in the field of medical and public health services in other districts of the State, the Karnal district did not enjoy a favourable position. This district in 1970 possessed 15 per cent of the total institutions in the State thus occupying fourth position although it was the second largest district in area and population. Similarly, the area served per institution was 173.13 square kilometre claiming third position among other districts. The population served per institution was 40,916 which was the second largest in the State. The district claimed 11 per cent of the total beds in the State and thus the population served per bed was also the second highest in the State.

Despite the fact that there is great scope for the provision of medical facilities, the medical and public health services have improved particularly during the last decade. To achieve better coordination in the agencies of medical relief and prevention of diseases, the medical and health services have been integrated. Infectious and communicable diseases have either been eradicated or brought under control. The birth rate has shown appreciable decline, particularly during the last few years. The infant and maternal mortality as well as death rate in general have gone down and consequently life expectancy has gone up. Adequate family planning measures are being taken to curb the rising trend in population. The standard of health and nutrition has also improved.

Chapter XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

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

Labour is the back-bone of society and therefore an all-out effort is being made to see that the interests of workers are properly safeguarded and employers do not exploit them. 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 become a highly protective umbrella for the working classes.

The State has also taken upon itself the task of uplifting the Scheduled Castes and backward classes. They are given loans to purchase land or build houses. They are no longer at the mercy of money-lenders. These loans go a long way in bringing about their economic rehabilitation. Stipends are given so that their children may enjoy the full benefit of educational facilities. They are given preference in industrial training. Untouchability which was a cancer in the social set-up has been legally abolished.

The Orphanage at Madhuban takes good care of children who lose their parental fold at an early age. They are brought up and are imparted education so that they may take their due place in society.

Steps are also taken to propagate prohibition because it is increasingly recognised that major part of crime is committed under the influence of liquor. These ameliorative measures take time in percolating to the masses and showing perceptible effect but certainly have a big impact in forming a solid base for future betterment.

LABOUR WELFARE

Prior to Independence, there was no regular Government organisation to look after the welfare of industrial workers and to settle industrial disputes and other connected labour problems. The Labour Depart-

ment in the State (Punjab) was established in 1949. The Labour Officer, Rohtak, and the Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani, represented the department for the Karnal district. After the formation of Haryana, these two offices were combined and a Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer was posted at Karnal. His area of jurisdiction covered the Ambala and Jind districts also. As a result of subsequent changes in the jurisdiction of the Labour Officers-cum-Conciliation Officers in the State in December 1967, the jurisdiction of the Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Karnal, was limited to the Karnal district (except the Panipat tahsil) and the Jind district. The Panipat tahsil which had been included in the jurisdiction of the Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Sonapat, was included in the jurisdiction of the Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Karnal, on September 16, 1968.

The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Karnal is assisted by the Labour Inspectors, Panipat and Karnal. As Conciliation Officer, he initiates conciliation proceedings for the settlement of industrial disputes as provided under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and tries to settle them by mediation and by joint discussion. If he fails to settle the dispute, he submits his report to Government and after scrutiny the demands are either rejected or referred to the Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal by Government.¹

Labour Legislation.—Labour legislation is necessary to tackle economic and social problems of the labour as civil laws in general do not particularly deal with these problems. Labour laws are motivated by a humanitarian approach as propounded by the International Labour Organisation and are based on the principles of social justice. Labour, under the Constitution of India, is a concurrent subject and as such both the Central and the State Legislatures are empowered to make laws. Accordingly, the State Government has also enacted certain labour legislation to suit the local needs. The more important labour laws in force and their main provisions are detailed in Table L of Appendix. However, the Factories Act, 1948, is the most important of all the labour legislation. It is administered by the Inspector of Factories, Panipat, under the guidance of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Haryana. The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Karnal, and the Labour Inspectors, Karnal and Panipat also act as Inspectors of Factories. The Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health) functions as Additional Inspector of Factories for enforcing the health provisions contained in the Factories Act.

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

Industrial Relations.—The relations between the employees and the employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. As already stated, the Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Karnal, is responsible for enforcing it. His efforts are directed towards fostering good relations between the management and the workers by removing, as far as possible, the causes of friction and by timely redress of the grievances of the parties. Emphasis is laid on settlement of disputes through direct negotiations across the table or voluntary arbitration rather than through compulsory adjudication.

Though the functions of the Conciliation Officer are advisory and he has no direct power to make or vary awards or agreements, he has been successful in bringing about a large number of agreements between the parties. During the period November, 1, 1966 to March 31, 1970, 333 disputes were handled by the Conciliation Officer in the district. Of these, 124 were settled through his intervention, 6 were referred to arbitration, 40 to adjudication and 98 were either withdrawn by the unions or rejected/ filed by Government.

Works Committees.—To promote good relations between the employers and the workmen, there is a provision in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the setting up of works committees in the industrial establishment employing 100 or more workmen. Such committees consisting of representatives of the employers and workmen engaged in the establishments exist in Swastika Woolen Mills, Panipat and Municipal Committee, Karnal.

Strikes.—In spite of measures to resolve difficulties and harmonize relations, strikes do occur and result in loss. During the period November 1, 1966 to March 31, 1970, the workers went on strike in two different establishments. In all, 188 workers were involved in these strikes and 2,664 man-days were lost. The details may be seen in Table LII of Appendix.

Trade Unions.—Ever since the attainment of Independence, the trade union movement in the district has gained momentum which is reflected in the steady increase in the number of registered trade unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. Of the 55 registered trade unions which have been detailed in Table LI of Appendix, 9 may be regarded as more important. Their membership varies from 200

to about 700. These are as follows :—

Name of the trade union	Membership	Affiliation
1. Karnal Mechanical and General Labour Union, Karnal	670	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
2. Textile Mazdoor Sangh, Panipat	670	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
3. Panipat Rickshaw Pullers and Workers Union, Panipat	478	Independent
4. M.D.R.I. Employees and Workers Union, Karnal	327	Indian National Trade Union Congress
5. Khadi Karamchari Sangh, Panipat	320	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
6. Government of India Press Workmen Union, Nilu Kheri	205	Indian National Trade Union Congress
7. Municipal Karamchari Union, Karnal	200	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
8. Adarsh Union Municipal Karamchari, Panipat	200	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
9. Sugar Mills Mazdoor Sangh, Panipat	200	Independent

It is evident from the above that most of the trade unions are affiliated to Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh particularly those with comparatively larger membership.

Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.—Realising the importance of providing accommodation to the industrial workers at a rental within their means, the Government of India initiated the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme in September 1952. Under the scheme, 40 two-roomed houses with modern amenities were constructed at Panipat. These houses have been rented out to the industrial workers at Rs. 16 each per month.

Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.—The wages of 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 Act, 1952, was designed to remedy this situation.

Starting with six major industries, the Act now covers 124 industries and classes of establishments. The Act applies to such factories and establishments as have 3 years of existence and employ 50 or more persons or have 5 years of existence and employ 20 or more persons. In the Karnal district, 71 factories/establishments were covered by March 31, 1967 and out of 3,183 workers, 2,581 contributed to the scheme. By March 31, 1970, the number of factories/establishments covered rose to 88, and 4,885 workers out of 6,175 subscribed to the scheme.

Provident fund contribution is deducted at the rate of 6½ per cent from the monthly emoluments of the subscribers and an equal amount is contributed by the employers. The rate of contribution has since been enhanced to 8 per cent in certain industries/establishments employing 50 or more persons. The entire amount is deposited with the State Bank of India in Employees' Provident Funds Account. The administrative charges at a fixed rate are contributed additionally by the employers. The fund vests in a Central Board of Trustees having nominees of Central Government, State Government and representatives of employers and employees. The Central Provident Fund Commissioner is the Chief Executive Officer. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Chandigarh is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh¹.

The subscribers can have advance from the fund for payment of premia on their life insurance policies, purchase of a dwelling site or house, construction of a house, purchase of shares of consumer co-operative societies, meeting expenses in case of serious illness, etc. A death relief fund ensuring a minimum assistance of Rs. 750 to nominees/heirs of the deceased subscribers was set up in 1964. A non-refundable advance is also granted in case of individual retrenchment in order to mitigate the immediate hardship.

A member is allowed to withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the fund under such circumstances as on completing 15 years of membership, on attaining the age of 55 years, after retirement from service, retirement on account of permanent and total incapacity for work, migration from India for permanent settlement abroad and termination of service in the case of mass retrenchment.

1. Himachal Pradesh attained statehood on January 26, 1971.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—It is designed to provide security to the industrial workers against sickness, maternity and employment injury in the form of cash benefits. Wherever applicable, the scheme is compulsory. The workers drawing rupees five hundred¹ or less per mensem working in the factories employing 20 or more persons and using power in the manufacturing process, are covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. This scheme is not applicable to the mines covered by the Mines Act, 1952, a railway running shed and the seasonal factories as defined in the Act. The following contribution is made by the employers and the employees :—

- (1) Till the enforcement of the scheme, an employer is to pay a special contribution at the rate of 0.75 per cent of the total wage bill. From the day the benefit provision of the Act is extended to any station, the employer's special contribution is payable at the rate of 4 per cent of the total wage bill.
- (2) An employee is to contribute about 2.3 per cent of his wages from the day the scheme is extended to that area.

The scheme functions under the administrative control of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi. In Haryana State, this scheme is executed through the Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Chandigarh, who inspects factories, collects contributions and arranges 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. Most of the expenditure on medical care is contributed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and only 1/8 of the total expenditure is borne by the State Government. The expenditure on other cash benefits is to be met entirely out of the Employees' State Insurance Fund and is arranged by the Regional Director.

To begin with, the scheme was introduced in Panipat on September 16, 1962 and an Employees' State Insurance Dispensary² established for the benefit of the workers. By March 1970, 2,750 beneficiaries were covered under the scheme. The scheme has not so far been extended to any other area of the district.

1. The previous limit of rupees four hundred was raised by the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1966, and was enforced on January 28, 1968.

4. The E.S.I. Dispensary was shifted to its new spacious and modern type building adjacent to the Civil Hospital, Panipat, in 1971 after having been converted into a full-fledged hospital. For details, see Chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services'.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The social welfare institutions functioning in the district are detailed below :

State Orphanage (Haryana Rajya Bal Bhawan), Madhuban.—The State Orphanage, also called Haryana Rajya Bal Bhawan, is situated on the Grand Trunk Road six miles away from Karnal towards Delhi. This institution came into existence in December 1956 under the direct control of the State Orphanage Advisory Board. The Chief Minister is its Chairman and the Commissioner, Ambala Division, is the Vice-Chairman. The institution is meant for nursing, bringing up, educating and giving vocational training in the trades of carpentry, tailoring, leather goods making, foundry and printing, to about 200 orphans and destitute children between the age group 7—17. Such children are admitted without any distinction of caste, creed or colour on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners. The inmates are also taught music (both vocal and instrumental) and regular examinations are held by the Pracheen Kala Kendra, Chandigarh for the award of certificates/diplomas and degrees. A Government high school and a dispensary are run in the premises of the Bal Bhawan by the Education and the Health Departments respectively for the benefit of the inmates and the people of the area. Besides public donations, the institution receives financial assistance from the Social Welfare and the Industries Departments.

State After-Care Home, Madhuban.—Established on March 1, 1958, the institution is located at a distance of about six miles from Karnal on the Grand Trunk Road towards Delhi. It can accommodate 100 persons and aims at providing after-care services to the dischargees of other non-correctional institutions such as orphanages, widow homes, infirmaries, etc., and to those who stand in need of such services. It aims at helping them to become useful members of society by preventing them from adopting anti-social ways.

The home provides free boarding and lodging. It also provides free medical, recreational, educational and technical training facilities to its beneficiaries. The inmates get education up to matric in Government High School, Madhuban. They are given training in the making of leather and canvas goods, i. e. shoe-making, school bags, conductor bags, holdalls, ground sheets, kit bags, etc. The inmates are also sponsored for higher education in colleges and technical training in industrial schools/training institutes/polytechnic. After completion of their education and training,

the inmates are rehabilitated through employment exchanges or personal sources.

Welfare Extension Projects, Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri), Karnal and Pundri.—The Punjab State Social Welfare Advisory Board started its welfare extension projects at Nilu Kheri, Karnal and Pundri blocks in 1952, 1954 and 1959 respectively. On the formation of Haryana, these projects came under the control of Haryana State Social Welfare Advisory Board. These projects aimed at promoting the welfare of women and children in rural areas. The programme included craft training and maternity care. The welfare centres also provided referral services for children in need of specific care and medicines for needy patients. Adult education and *balwadis* for children in the age-group 3—6 years who were also served with a midday meal, had been provided.

The Karnal Project comprised seven centres, *viz.* Baldni, Bara Gaon, Darar, Ghiyar, Kunjpura, Indri and Ranwar, and three sub-centres at Ganjo Gadhi, Uchana and Kurali (tahsil Karnal), and the Pundri Project comprised eight centres, *viz.* Barna, Fateh Pur, Habri, Jajanpur, Kaul, Papnawah, Pharal and Sanch (tahsil Kaithal). There was a Demonstration Project for Integral Services for Children in Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri) Block which continued till November 1967, when it was converted into a Family and Child Welfare Project. In 1968, it was declared to be the best project in the country. Its Grih Kalyan Kendra is located at Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri) and Balvikas Kendras are at Tirawari (Taraori), Butana, Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri), Nigdhu, Kirmach and Sultanpur (tahsil Karnal). The Welfare Extension Projects functioning at Karnal and Pundri were also converted, in January 1969, into Family and Child Welfare Projects under the Family and Child Welfare Scheme designed to consolidate and push ahead the gains of earlier welfare activities. This new scheme aims at providing integrated social services to children in villages particularly in the pre-school group, basic training to women and young girls in home craft, mother craft, health education, nutrition, child care and essential health and maternity services for women; promoting educational, recreational and cultural activities for women and children; and assisting women in villages to obtain supplementary work and engage in activities for their economic betterment. The Family and Child Welfare Project, Karnal, comprises one Grih Kalyan Kendra at Kunjpura and six Balvikas Kendras at Kunjpura, Indri, Uncha Siwana, Bara Gaon, Samora and Ghiyar (tahsil Karnal). The Pundri Project¹ comprises one Grih Kalyan Kendra at Fateh Pur and six

1. In the Kurukshetra district since January 1973.

Balvikas Kendras at Kaul, Fateh Pur, Pharal, Jajanpur, Papnawah (tahsil Kaithal) and Bhuna (tahsil Gula).

A functional committee notified by the State Government manages and supervises the work of Family and Child Welfare Projects. UNICEF and various departments of Government such as Development, Health, Public Relations and Education, act as the co-ordinating agencies.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jatis and Other Backward Classes¹ residing in the district are as under :

Scheduled Castes : Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi, Batwal, Bauria or Bawaria, Bazigar, Bhedkut or Manesh, Chamar, Jatia, Rehgar, Raigarh, Ravidasia or Ravidasi, Darain, Dhanak, Dumna, Mahasha or Doom, Kabirpanthi or Julaha, Khatik, Kori or Koli, Mazhabi, Megh, Nat, Od, Sansi, Sapela, Sarera, Sikligarh

Vimukat Jatis : Aharia, Bhedkut, Kuchband, Tagu Brahman

Other Backward Classes : Dhobi, Jhangra Brahman, Jogi Nath, Kahar, Jhinwar or Dhinwar, Kamboj, Kumhar, Labana, Lohar, Nai

These people are scattered all over the district but the main concentration of Vimukat Jatis is at Thehbari² (tahsil Kaithal), Bir Badalwa and Bir Dhandari (tahsil Karnal).

The different professions adopted by these classes include agricultural labour, sweeping and scavenging, leather tanning, shoemaking, *chhaj*, *sirki* and rope making, pig and sheep rearing, snake charming, hair cutting, iron-smithery, washing, dyeing, etc. Generally, they live in small thatched huts on the outskirts of the villages. The members of the Vimukat

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

2. Consequent upon the bifurcation of the Karnal district on January 23, 1973, village Thehbari has been transferred to the Jind tahsil of the Jind district.

Jatis are nomads who set up their temporary dwellings here and there as they shift from place to place.

The 1961 Census recorded 2,66,517 persons (1,42,370 males and 1,24,147 females) belonging to the Scheduled Castes forming 17.9 per cent of the total population. Of this, 7.1 per cent lived in towns. Among the Scheduled Castes enumerated, Chamars claimed the highest number (1,17,547), followed by Balmikis (78,660), Bazigars (13,027) and Mazhabis (11,642).

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

Removal of untouchability.—Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. The practice of untouchability has also been declared an offence under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Despite these constitutional and legal guarantees, it is extant in one form or another especially in the rural areas. To eradicate untouchability, a special programme is carried on through community centres known as *samskar kendras*. These are started at places where there are large concentrations of the 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; and the children are trained in cleanliness, good conduct and right habits in addition to playing games. The Male Social Worker attached to the centre holds adult literacy classes, teaches cottage industries, organises sports, games and cultural programmes besides propagating against untouchability.

Seven community centres are functioning at Asandh and Dhus (Kaithal tahsil)¹, Jundla, Shamgarh and Samana (Karnal tahsil), Israna (Panipat tahsil) and Radaur (Thanesar tahsil)². For the construction of a community centre building, a sum of Rs. 2,000 is paid as subsidy by the Government and an equivalent amount is contributed by the respective *panchayats* which also provide a free site for the building. The centre is maintained in the village as long as necessary. In each centre the staff consists of one Male and one Lady Social Worker and one Lady Attendant preferably a trained *dai*.

1. In the Kurukshetra district since January 1973.

2. *Ibid*.

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

Subsidy for construction of new houses.—In order to provide shelter to the homeless members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukhat Jatis, subsidies are granted for the construction of new houses. A subsidy of Rs. 900 for the construction of a house is given to a person who has no house of his own.¹ The proprietary rights of the house remain vested in the Government for 20 years after which the house becomes the property of the beneficiary. The latter, of course, has free use of the house during this period. During the period 1959-60 to 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 3,32,100 was disbursed under this scheme to 404 beneficiaries. Of these, 372 persons have constructed their houses.

Subsidy for house sites.—Overcrowding of houses in Harijan *bastis* in the rural area poses a serious problem. Although the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961, has conferred upon Harijans the proprietary rights over the sites under their houses, yet the problem remains unsolved. A subsidy of Rs. 200 is granted to each deserving and needy member of the Scheduled Castes for the purchase of a new house site to relieve congestion in the *bastis*. The scheme was introduced during 1958-59 and up to March 1967, 154 persons benefited from it and received Rs. 30,800 as subsidy. The scheme was withdrawn by the Government of India on April 1, 1967.

Drinking-water amenities.—Grants are given to Harijans in rural as well as in urban areas for the provision of drinking-water facilities. The wells and hand-pumps constructed as such are open to the general public also. A sum of Rs. 1,27,250 has been granted during 1956-57 to 1969-70 for the following projects :—

Sinking of new wells	..	81
Fixation of hand-pumps	..	92
Repair of old wells	..	153
Total :	..	326

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

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

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

The scheme was introduced in 1958-59 and up to March 31, 1970, a sum of Rs. 1,75,455 was advanced to 287 persons from this district.

Subsidy/loan for purchase of agricultural lands.—Members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis generally depend on land for their livelihood but most of them have no land of their own. To help the deserving landless members of these communities to acquire land, a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 was granted to a member who in turn had to contribute the remaining amount from his own resources to acquire an area of not less than 5 acres, each acre being of the minimum value of Rs. 900. In this way 234 persons had been settled by March 1969. A person so settled was given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for constructing a house/well on the land purchased. Subsidy to meet the expenses on stamp duty for registration of land was also provided. The following amounts were disbursed as subsidy :—

Scheme	Period	Amount disbursed as subsidy	Number of bene- ficiaries
1	2	3	4
Purchase of Agricultural Land	1956-57 to 1968-69	(Rs.) 4,68,000	234

1	2	3	4
		(Rs.)	
Subsidy for houses/wells under Land Scheme	1956-57 to 1968-69	1,17,000	234
Stamp Duty	1956-57 to 1968-69	22,840	74

The subsidy oriented 'land purchase scheme' has been remodelled into a loan scheme from 1969-70. Under the re-oriented pattern, a loan of Rs. 4,500 is granted to a beneficiary for the purchase of 3 acres of land. The loan is paid at three per cent interest and is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments commencing after four years of the date of disbursement. A subsidy of Rs. 360 is paid to the loanee (after the land has been bought) for the purchase of agricultural implements/inputs. Besides, a person so settled is given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for the construction of a house/well if one does not exist already. However, this subsidy is not restricted to the person to whom loan is given for the purchase of land but is open also to others who have their own land and have no house/well thereon. A loan of Rs. 67,500 was disbursed to 15 persons who were also given subsidy for the purchase of agricultural implements amounting to Rs. 5,400 during 1969-70. The subsidy for houses/wells amounting to Rs. 17,000 was given to 34 persons during 1969-70.

Agricultural land leases.—The Muslims belonging to the criminal tribes who had been settled in Agriculture Settlement, Birthebari in the Kaithal tahsil, migrated to Pakistan in 1947. The cultivable land comprising 660 acres at this settlement is now leased out on yearly *batai* tenures to the farmers belonging to Vimukat Jatis.

Legal assistance.—To protect the members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukat Jatis against the tyranny of landlords or other exploiting classes, legal assistance to defend themselves is provided in cases involving ejectment from land, etc. The implementation of this scheme is under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. An assistance of Rs. 2,180 was granted in 40 cases up to 1969-70.

Subsidy for the purchase of pigs/poultry birds.—The deserving and needy members of the Scheduled Castes are allowed a subsidy of Rs. 800 each for the purchase of four pigs of York-shire imported breed. The subsidy is given in kind, and the purchase is effected from the Government Piggery Farm/private farms. By March 31, 1970, a sum of Rs. 21,600 was utilised and 27 persons benefited under this scheme.¹

Advance of loans.—An interest-free loan to the tune of Rs. 200 each (it was Rs. 150 prior to 1969-70) to post-matric and Rs. 400 each to post-graduate Scheduled Castes students is advanced for the purchase of books and stationery. This loan is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments, and the recovery commences after four years of its disbursement. The scheme was introduced in 1967-68 and a sum of Rs. 27,650 was advanced by March 31, 1970.

The Scheduled Castes are advanced loans out of Harijan Kalyan Fund for setting up different trades and professions. The maximum amount of loan is Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 5,000 in case of certain specified trades) and the rate of interest three per cent. It is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments and the recovery commences after four years of its disbursement. The scheme was introduced in 1967-68 and the amounts as shown below were advanced as loan during 1967-68 to 1969-70 :

Year	Amount of loan ad- vanced	Number of loanees
	(Rs.)	
1967-68	1,05,050	181
1968-69	5,56,200	521
1969-70	2,18,500	320

Under another scheme which was operative only for the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 80,000 was advanced as loan to 80 persons for the purchase of residential plots. The loan is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments to be commenced after four years of disbursement.

Mention may also be made of some institutions working for the uplift of the backward classes. These are : Harijan Sewak Sangh, Karnal ;

1. The scheme was limited to pigs only and no amount was granted for poultry birds.

Depressed Classes League, Karnal ; Backward Classes League, Karnal ; and Hind Sweepers Sewak Samaj, Karnal. Besides, there is a Harijan Hostel at Panipat for Harijan students.

The problem of Harijan welfare is gigantic. Considering that Harijans form a sizeable part of the population, the funds available to finance deserving schemes are relatively meagre. Therefore, the schemes aimed at economic uplift of these classes have resulted in improvement of the economic condition of a very small number.

USE OF INTOXICANTS

The Karnal district does not fully observe the policy of prohibition in respect of the use of liquor and only conforms to observing two dry days, i.e. Monday and Tuesday, in the week as in the rest of the State.¹ There are 58 (3 wholesale and 55 retail) country liquor vends and 14 (5 wholesale and 9 retail) foreign liquor vends in various parts of the district. There has been a licensed distillery at Karnal since long and another licensed distillery was commissioned at Panipat in July 1969. There has been no liquor vend at Kurukshetra and Pehowa, being prohibited areas, since April 1, 1967, as places of sanctity. The consumption of excisable articles during 1958-59 to 1969-70 was as under :

Year	Country spirit	Indian-made foreign spirit	<i>Bhang</i>	Opium	Foreign liquor	Beer and wine
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(L.P. gallons)	(L.P. gallons)	(Seers)	(Seers)	(L.P. gallons)	(Bulk gallons)
1958-59	8,801	1,620	1,438	43	41	3,527
1959-60	11,296	1,625	1,292	3	39	4,650
1960-61	11,136	1,773	1,580	1	35	4,932
1961-62	20,887	2,094	3,232	0.80	33	4,561

1. This policy which was introduced on April 1, 1969, has been withdrawn since April 1, 1970.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(L.P. litres)	(L.P. litres)	(Kilo- grams)	(Kilo- grams)	(L.P. litres)	(L.P. litres)
1962-63	94,333	7,642	1,651	0.45	87	21,872
1963-64	1,52,634	21,761	2,916	—	65	24,413
1964-65	1,89,539	11,788	1,501	—	59	20,908
1965-66	2,14,830	10,136	—	—	37	21,726
1966-67	2,80,943	8,127	—	—	12	28,265
1967-68	5,04,819	16,366	—	—	25	39,980
1968-69	7,23,011	16,218	10	50,418
1969-70	6,27,892	19,492	—	—	15	64,531

The above figures show a continuous increasing trend in the consumption of country spirit. In the past, illicit distillation was rampant in the villages without a liquor vend. To curb this illegal, undesirable and harmful tendency, more and more liquor vends were allowed to be opened with the result that during the period 1958-59 to 1969-70 these almost doubled in number and no village remained at a distance of more than 5 miles from a country liquor vend. The suppression of illicit distillation, opening of new vends and improved financial position of the people in the rural areas has brought about a great spurt in the sale of country liquor.

A sudden increase in the consumption of Indian-made foreign liquor, beer and wine, is noticeable from 1962-63 onwards. This happened because of the deployment of a military contingent in the district. The figures of consumption show a decrease in 1964-65 after the withdrawal of the military contingent. The later fluctuations show that by and by people are getting addicted to the use of Indian-made foreign liquor and beer on an increasing scale. The result is that while there existed only three vends in 1963-64 for the sale of Indian-made foreign liquor, by 1967 the number rose to nine.

The figures of *bhang* show an abnormal consumption during 1961-62. In that year there was a booming sale of *bhang* at Kurukshetra during the solar eclipse fair. Besides the attendance of lakhs of people at this fair, a large number of *sadhus* and friars, generally addicted to *bhang*, were also among the visitors and stayed at Kurukshetra for about a month. This led to an abnormal sale and consumption of *bhang*. Its consumption was how-

ever banned by the Government after 1964-65. Since the imposition of a complete ban for the general public on the consumption of opium from April 1, 1959, the opium has only been supplied to the registered addicts through the Chief Medical Officer, Karnal. The evil of the use of drugs as an intoxicant which is only marginal in the district is sometimes noticed in the dry area of Kurukshetra.

The number of cases detected under Excise and Opium Acts during 1958-59 to 1969-70 was as under :

Year	Number of cases detected	
	Excise Act	Opium Act
1958-59	684	110
1959-60	768	141
1960-61	834	125
1961-62	1,061	122
1962-63	911	168
1963-64	1,124	209
1964-65	1,671	202
1965-66	1,688	181
1966-67	1,575	194
1967-68	1,627	262
1968-69	1,437	309
1969-70	1,791	285

Chapter XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Political activity began, as elsewhere, in the efforts of communal groups to organise themselves. It was reflected in local bodies. While the Indian National Congress worked for the country as a whole, other bodies like the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Singh Sabha, wherever and howsoever loosely organised, interested themselves in the groups they represented. These organisations became more firmly grounded when political developments offered a wider scope for their activities in the province as well as in the country. Political parties, as we know them, arose out of such organised bodies when they had to fight elections for the provincial and central legislative organs on party labels. This was in line with democratic developments elsewhere.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURES

According to the Constitution adopted by her, India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic on January 26, 1950. With the introduction of universal adult suffrage she has stepped forth as the world's biggest working democracy. The Constitution confers the right of vote on every citizen, male or female, of 21 years or above.

All the four General Elections have been conducted peacefully in the Karnal district. Besides, the Mid-Term Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha, held in May 1968, and to the Lok Sabha, held in March 1971, were equally peaceful, free and fair.

FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952

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 the international sphere.¹

1. *Report on the First General Legislative Elections in the Punjab, 1951-52*, p. 1.

The task of conducting the First General Elections in the whole State of the then Punjab was of great magnitude and complexity. The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan coupled with the extension of the franchise from 13½ per cent to about 50 per cent of the population required the preparation of almost entirely new rolls in a very limited time; delimitation of constituencies had to be undertaken afresh; over 7,000 polling stations had to be set up as against 1,300 in 1946; a large contingent of subordinate staff had to be made conversant with the new and complicated election procedure; and a host of other difficulties had to be overcome. Patient and laborious work, however, provided the foundation which proved exceedingly useful in the later elections.

The number of voters in the Karnal district was 6,00,267.

Lok Sabha.—There was a double-member constituency of Karnal for Lok Sabha, the details of which are given in Table LIII of Appendix. Both the legislators returned from this constituency were the Congress candidates. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties was as follows :—

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the district
Indian National Congress	3,55,391	42.16
Zamindara Party	47,907	5.68
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	95,809	11.37
Ram Rajya Parishad	89,475	10.62
Depressed Classes League	11,789	1.39
Independents	2,42,548	28.78
Total :	8,42,919	

Punjab Vidhan Sabha.—For the Vidhan Sabha, the district was split up into 10 constituencies consisting of 11 seats. Butana was the only

double-member constituency while the remaining, *viz.* Samalkha, Panipat, Karnal, Asandh, Gharaunda, Thanesar, Shahabad (Shahbad), Kaithal and Pundri were single-member constituencies. The details of these constituencies along with the number of votes polled by the candidates is given in Table LIV of Appendix. The Congress candidates were returned from all the constituencies. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties was as follows :—

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the district
Indian National Congress	1,76,492	44.06
Zamindara Party	40,618	10.12
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	58,592	14.63
Socialist Party	16,111	4.03
Independents	1,08,772	27.16
Total :	4,00,585	

Punjab Legislative Council.—Under section 10 read with the third schedule of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the allocation of 40 seats in the Punjab Legislative Council was made as follows :—

- (1) 13 seats to be filled by election by the members of the Legislative Assembly,
- (2) 13 seats to be filled by election by the Local Authorities' constituencies,
- (3) 3 seats to be filled by election by the Graduates' constituency,
- (4) 3 seats to be filled by election by the Teachers' constituency and
- (5) 8 seats to be filled by nomination by the Governor.

One candidate belonging to Kaithal was elected from Ambala-cum-Karnal (Local authorities) constituency.

SECOND GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957

The general elections in 1957 were attended in some respects with even greater difficulty and raised even more serious organisational problems as a consequence of the merger of erstwhile PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) and Punjab. The number of voters in the Karnal district was 7,58,265.

Lok Sabha.—There was only one parliamentary constituency which returned the Congress candidate. The details are given in Table LV of Appendix. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties was as follows :—

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the district
Indian National Congress	1,19,388	46.6
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	50,787	19.8
All-India Scheduled Castes Federation	38,742	15.1
Independents	47,203	18.5
Total :	2,56,120	

Punjab Vidhan Sabha.—As in the First General Elections, there were 10 constituencies comprising 11 seats. Thanesar was a double-member constituency while the remaining 9 single-member constituencies were : Pehowa, Kaithal, Pundri, Rajaund, Karnal, Gharaunda, Panipat, Samalakra and Butana. The details of these constituencies are given in Table LVI of Appendix. The Congress candidates were returned from 7 constituencies (including the double-member constituency). Pundri and Rajaund voted for the Scheduled Castes Federation while Samalkha returned an Independent. The number of votes polled by each of the contesting parties was as under :

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the district
1	2	3
Indian National Congress	2,28,316	47.4

1	2	3
Praja Socialist Party	1,980	0.4
Communist Party of India	31,002	6.4
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	83,816	17.4
All-India Scheduled Castes Federation	43,947	9.1
Independents	93,117	19.3
Total :	4,82,178	

THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962

The Third General Elections in 1962 were conducted in accordance with schedule which completed the poll on a single day both for the Parliamentary and Assembly elections. The number of voters in the Karnal district was 7,87,134.

Lok Sabha.—Unlike the previous elections, there were 2 constituencies, viz. Karnal and Kaithal, which returned the Jan Sangh and Congress candidates respectively. The details are given in Table LVII of Appendix. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties from both the constituencies was as given below :

Name of the party	Karnal constituency		Kaithal constituency	
	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the constituency	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the constituency
Indian National Congress	1,21,748	38.52	1,50,127	43.40
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1,34,458	42.54	38,651	11.17
Republican Party	22,853	7.23	—	—
Swatantra Party	31,091	9.83	1,30,524	37.73
Ram Rajya Parishad	—	—	8,023	2.32
Independents	5,916	1.88	18,604	5.38
Total :	3,16,066		3,45,929	

Punjab Vidhan Sabha.—Following the splitting up of all double-member constituencies in the country by the Election Commission, Radaur constituency (reserved) was created out of the double-member constituency of Thanesar. Thus there were 11 constituencies in all. The extent of each of these constituencies is given below while the number of electors who voted, the number of contesting candidates, and their party affiliations and the number of votes polled by the candidates are given in Table LVIII of Appendix :

Name of constituency 1	Extent of constituency 2
Thanesar	Thanesar and Shahabad thanas, and Babain <i>zail</i> in Ladwa thana in the Thanesar tahsil.
Radaur (Scheduled Castes)	Radaur thana and Ladwa thana (excluding Babain <i>zail</i>) in the Thanesar tahsil; and Indri thana, and Baragaon <i>zail</i> in the Karnal Sadar thana) in Karnal tahsil.
Karnal	Karnal municipality and Karnal, Jundla and Ramba part- <i>zails</i> in Karnal Sadar thana in the Karnal tahsil.
Butana	Butana and Nisang thanas in the Karnal tahsil.
Pehowa	Pehowa and Gula (Guhla) thanas and Kaithal thana (excluding Kaithal municipality and Miranji Kaithal <i>zail</i>) in the Kaithal tahsil, and Thaska Saheb thana in the Thanesar tahsil, in the Karnal district; and Kangwal, Roshanpura, Chhapra, Jetpur, Kalawar, Jandheri and Danipur villages in the Ambala district.
Kaithal	Kalayat Kanungo circle (excluding patwar circles nos. 11 to 14) in the Narwana tahsil of the Sangrur district; and Kaithal municipality and Kaithal <i>zail</i> in Kaithal thana in the Kaithal tahsil of the Karnal district.
Rajaund	Rajaund thana and Pai <i>zail</i> in Pundri thana in the Kaithal tahsil.

1	2
Pundri	Asandh thana and Pundri municipality and Pundri <i>zail</i> in Pundri thana in the Kaithal tahsil.
Gharaunda	Gharaunda thana and Kutail <i>zail</i> in Karnal Sadar thana in the Karnal tahsil; and Bhalsi <i>zail</i> in Urlana Kalan thana in the Panipat tahsil.
Panipat	Panipat City and Panipat Sadar thanas in the Panipat tahsil.
Samalkha	Samalkha thana and Urlana Kalan thana (excluding Bhalsi <i>zail</i>) in the Panipat tahsil.

Of these, 8 constituencies, *viz.* Thanesar, Radaur (Scheduled Castes), Karnal, Butana, Pehowa, Kaithal, Rajaund, and Samalkha, returned the Congress candidates while the remaining 3 constituencies of Pundri, Gharaunda and Panipat returned Independent, Swatantra and Jan Sangh candidates respectively. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties was as follows :—

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the district
Indian National Congress	2,26,876	43.18
Communist Party of India	14,412	2.74
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	96,541	18.37
Republican Party	2,377	0.45
Praja Socialist Party	2,832	0.54
Swatantra Party	1,01,128	19.25
Ram Rajya Parishad	2,701	0.52
Independents	78,580	14.95
Total :	5,25,447	

FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1967

By virtue of the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966, Punjab was reorganized and the new State of Haryana with unicameral legislature was born on November 1, 1966. The number of voters in the Karnal district was 8,39,615.

Lok Sabha.—As in the Third General Elections, there were 2 constituencies for Lok Sabha, viz. Karnal and Kaithal, with some changes in their delimitations. The details of these constituencies are given in Table LIX of Appendix. Both these seats were captured by the Congress candidates. The valid votes, as follows, were polled by each of the contesting parties :—

Name of the party	Karnal constituency		Kaithal constituency	
	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the constituency	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the constituency
Indian National Congress	1,68,204	50.03	1,80,770	50.53
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1,68,001	49.97	—	—
Swatantra Party	—	—	1,53,760	43.00
Independents	—	—	23,161	6.47
Total :	3,36,205		3,57,691	

Haryana Vidhan Sabha.—There were 16 constituencies in all. Their details pertaining to the number of electors who voted, the number of contesting candidates and their party affiliations, the number of votes polled by the candidates, etc., are given in Table LX of Appendix. The extent of these constituencies was fixed¹ as given below :

Serial number and name	Extent
1	2
10. Shahabad	Shahabad k.c. ² and p.c. ³ 's Salpani

1. Haryana Government Gazette (Extra ordinary) Notification No. S.O. No. 3600, dated the 23rd November, 1966, pp. 36-37.

2. k.c. stands for *kanungo* circle.

3. p.c. stands for *patwar* circle.

1

2

- Kalan, Ajrana Khurd, Ajrana Kalan, Dunia Mazra, Thaska Miranji, Naisi and Kanthla in Thanesar k.c. in the Thanesar tahsil.
11. Thanesar Thanesar k.c. (excluding p.c.'s Salpani Kalan, Ajrana Khurd, Ajrana Kalan, Dunia Mazra, Thaska Miranji, Naisi and Kanthla) and p.c.'s Ban, Chhalaundi, Zainpur, Ladwa and Bakali in Radaur k.c. in the Thanesar tahsil.
12. Babain (SC)¹ Radaur k.c. (excluding p.c.'s Ban, Chhalaundi, Zainpur, Ladwa and Bakali) and Babain k.c. in the Thanesar tahsil.
13. Nilu Kheri (Nilu Kheri) Tirawari (Taraori) k.c. in the Karnal tahsil.
14. Indri Indri k.c. and Karnal k.c. (excluding Karnal municipality and p.c.'s Uncha Siwana, Kutail, Kambohpora, Karnal, Kailash and Pundrak) in the Karnal tahsil.
15. Karnal Karnal municipality and p.c.'s Uncha Siwana, Kutail, Kambohpora, Karnal, Kailash and Pundrak in Karnal k.c. in the Karnal tahsil.
16. Jundla (SC)¹ Jundla k.c. in the Karnal tahsil.
17. Gharaunda Gharaunda k.c. in the Karnal tahsil; p.c.'s Asandh (Nos. 1 and 2), Salwan and Jhabala in Rajaund k.c. in the Kaithal tahsil.
18. Samalkha Samalkha k.c. and p.c.'s Siwah, Nagla, Rana Mazra, Sanauli Khurd, Kurar, Ujah, Jalalpur and Nanhera in Panipat k.c. in the Panipat tahsil.
19. Panipat Panipat municipality ; Panipat k.c. (excluding p.c.'s Qawi, Shera, Madlauda, Bal Jattan, Kachrauli, Assan Kalan, Luhari,

1. (SC) means that the seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

1	2
	Sutana, Siwah, Nagla, Rana Mazra, Sanauli Khurd, Kurar, Ujah, Jalalpur and Nanhera) in the Panipat tahsil.
20. Naultha	Naultha k.c. and p.c.'s Qawi, Shera, Madlauda, Bal Jattan, Kachraul, Assan Kalan, Luhari and Sutana in Panipat k.c. in the Panipat tahsil.
21. Rajaund (SC)	Rajaund k.c. [excluding p.c.'s Asandh (1 and 2), Salwan and Jhabala] in the Kaithal tahsil.
22. Pundri	Pundri k.c. (excluding p.c.'s Bandrana, Pabnawa, Sarsa and Barna) in the Kaithal tahsil.
23. Sherhada	Kaithal k.c. (excluding Kaithal Municipality and p.c.'s Ladana Baba, Manas, Gohna and Kaithal Patti Chaudhry) in the Kaithal tahsil.
24. Kaithal	Kaithal Municipality and p.c.'s Ladana Baba, Manas, Gohna and Kaithal Patti Chaudhry in Kaithal k.c. and Gula (Guhla) k.c. in the Kaithal tahsil.
25. Pehowa	Pehowa k.c. and p.c.'s Bandrana, Pabnawa, Sarsa, and Barna in Pundri k.c. in the Kaithal tahsil.

Of the above constituencies, 10, viz. Shahabad, Thanesar, Babain, Indri, Jundla, Gharaunda, Naultha, Rajaund, Pundri and Kaithal, returned the Congress candidates; 4, viz. Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri), Karnal, Samalkha and Panipat, returned the Jan Sangh candidates while the remaining 2, viz. Sherhada and Pehowa voted for an Independent and the Swatantra candidate respectively. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties in the district was as shown below :

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the district
1	2	3
Indian National Congress	2,35,678	39.33
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1,10,926	18.50

1	2	3
Communist Party of India	9,362	1.56
Communist Party of India (M)	7,165	1.20
Swatantra Party	49,986	8.34
Republican Party	21,753	3.64
Samyukta Socialist Party	434	0.07
Independents	1,63,950	27.36
Total :	5,99,254	

MID-TERM ELECTIONS, 1968 (VIDHAN SABHA)

Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and President's rule was enforced on November 21, 1967. The mid-term elections were held during May 1968. The number of voters in the Karnal district was 8,70,054. No change in the limits of the constituencies was made. The details regarding number of electors who voted, number of contesting candidates and their party affiliation, the number of votes polled by the candidates, etc., are given in Table LXI of Appendix. The Congress candidates were returned from nine constituencies, viz. Shahabad, Thanesar, Indri, Samalkha, Naultha, Rajaund, Sherhada, Kaithal and Pehowa, the Jan Sangh from two constituencies, viz. Gharaunda and Panipat, the republican from one constituency, viz. Jundla, and the Independent candidates from the remaining four constituencies, viz. Babain, Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri), Karnal and Pundri.

The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties in the district is shown below :

Name of the party	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the district
Indian National Congress	2,05,323	41.49
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1,01,497	20.51
Swatantra Party	31,749	6.42
Communist Party of India	3,406	0.69
Communist Party of India (M)	3,632	0.73
Republican Party	18,677	3.77
Vishal Haryana Party	39,031	7.89
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	15,364	3.10
Independents	76,197	15.40
Total :	4,94,876	

MID-TERM ELECTIONS, 1971 (LOK SABHA)

Lok Sabha was dissolved and mid-term elections were held in March 1971, about a year ahead of the normal schedule. For the first time these elections were held without there being any candidate for the Vidhan Sabha seats. There were, as before, two constituencies for Lok Sabha, viz. Karnal and Kaithal, and no change in their limits was made. The details of these constituencies are given in Table LXII of Appendix. Both these seats were captured by the Congress candidates. The valid votes, as follows, were polled by each of the contesting parties :—

Name of the party	Karnal constituency		Kaithal constituency	
	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the constituency	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the constituency
Congress (Presided over by Shri Jagjivan Ram)	1,52,249	48.06	1,55,000	45.23
Congress (Presided over by Shri Nijalingappa)	22,558	7.12	1,29,462	37.78
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1,16,988	36.93	—	—
Republican Party	6,449	2.04	—	—
Forward Block	—	—	6,604	1.93
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	—	—	10,895	3.18
Arya Sabha	—	—	13,077	3.81
Praja Socialist Party	—	—	3,300	0.96
Communist Party of India (M)	—	—	3,917	1.14
Independents	18,536	5.85	20,443	5.97
Total :	3,16,780	100.00	3,42,698	

MID-TERM ELECTIONS, 1972 (VIDHAN SABHA)

Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and the mid-term elections were held in March 1972. The number of voters in the Karnal district was 9,72,075. No change was made in the limits and number of constituencies of the Karnal district. Of the 16 constituencies, the Congress candidates were returned from 10 constituencies, viz. Shahabad, Thanesar, Indri, Jundla, Samalkha, Panipat, Naultha, Pundri, Sherhada and Pehowa; the Jan Sangh candidates from two constituencies, viz. Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri) and Karnal; the Congress (O) candidates from Gharaunda and Rajaund while the Independent candidates from the remaining two constituencies, viz. Babain and Kaithal.

The following were the number of contestants and the seats won and the number and the percentage of valid votes polled by each party :—

Name of the Party	Number of con- tes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage of total valid votes polled in the district
Congress	16	10	2,95,476	42.88
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	7	2	79,492	11.54
Congress (O)	9	2	98,441	14.29
Communist Party of India	2	—	19,749	2.87
Communist Party of India (M)	2	—	10,778	1.56
Republican Party of India (K)	1	—	1,961	0.28
Independents	60	2	1,83,139	26.58
Total :	97	16	6,89,036	

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS

There is no political party of significance in the district which may be regarded as purely local in character. The major ones are units of all-India parties. As such the Congress has been the most important party in the district in the years under review. In the First General Elections, it won all the 11 seats in Vidhan Sabha and both the seats in Lok Sabha. In the Second General Elections of 1957, the Congress monopoly of all the 11 seats in Vidhan Sabha was reduced to 8; out of the remaining 3, 2 went to the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation and 1 to an independent candidate. Unlike

the double-member parliamentary constituency of Karnal at the time of First General Elections, there was only one parliamentary constituency of Kaithal for the Second General Elections. Again the Congress candidate was returned from this constituency. In the Third General Elections of 1962, the Congress retained the previous number of 8 seats out of the total of 11 seats in Vidhan Sabha; the remaining 3 seats were captured one each by Jan Sangh, Swatantra and an independent candidate. This time there were 2 constituencies for Lok Sabha, viz. Karnal and Kaithal. The Jan Sangh candidate captured the seat at Karnal while the Congress candidate was returned from Kaithal. Before the General Elections of 1967, Haryana State had come into existence and the number of Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district had been increased from 11 to 16. Out of these, 10 went to Congress, 4 to Jan Sangh, 1 to Swatantra and 1 to an independent candidate. The Congress won both the Lok Sabha seats. The constitutional machinery having failed, Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and President's rule was enforced on November 21, 1967. There was no change in the constituencies for the Mid-Term Elections held during May 1968. Out of the 16 seats, the Congress won 9 seats, Jan Sangh 2, Republican Party 1, and the remaining 4 were captured by independent candidates. In the Mid-Term Elections of 1971 for the Lok Sabha, the Ruling Congress (presided over by Shri Jagjivan Ram) retained both the Lok Sabha seats previously captured by the Congress before it split. In the 1972 Mid-Term Elections of 1972 for the Vidhan Sabha, the Ruling Congress captured 10 out of 16 seats. Congress (O) and Jan Sangh shared 2 each while the remaining 2 seats were won by the Independents.

From the above analysis it is apparent that the Congress and Jan Sangh are the major all-India political parties whereas the Communist, Swatantra, Republican and Socialist though belonging to all-India category, are not very effective because of their poor following in the district. The Communist Party participated in all the General Elections since 1957, but failed to achieve any success. The Swatantra Party entered the arena in 1962 on the eve of the Third General Elections with a lot of fanfare and publicity but could not muster more than one Vidhan Sabha seat in each of the Third and Fourth General Elections and none in the Mid-Term Elections of 1968. They did not contest the Mid-Term Elections to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha held in 1971 and 1972 respectively. The Socialist Party made a weak appearance till the Fourth General Elections and did not appear in the Mid-Term Elections of 1968 or thereafter. Some other local parties which came up from time to time without any concrete programme or

policy, disappeared from the field as quickly as they had come. The Zamindar Party, a legacy of the pre-Partition days, fought the First General Elections, but could not win a single seat with the result that it almost vanished and never staged a comeback. Similar has been the fate of Ram Rajya Parishad and Depressed Classes League. Appearing on the scene for the first time in the Second General Elections, the Scheduled Castes Federation met with some initial success as it captured 2 Vidhan Sabha seats. But it also could not maintain its identity and became extinct. Vishal Haryana Party and Bhartiya Kranti Dal ventured during Mid-Term Elections of 1968 without achieving any tangible success.

While on the subject of political parties, it should be noted that the Independents have been steadily fighting with varying degrees of success in all the Elections to Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha. As the name indicates, the Independents do not belong to a party nor do they have any programme completely in common. Some such candidates who are not serious from the beginning, realizing their slender chances of success, decide at once to withdraw from the elections at the slightest persuasion rather than face the prospects of forfeiting their securities. Others persist. Their existence and success reflect two features. Some defect from their previous political parties on account of personal differences or differences relating to their political programmes. Others are more like free lancers in the political field, who after their success, either continue to remain independent or give their support to another party. The astonishing fact that some independent candidates have been returned with a big majority is due to the situation that people, being disillusioned with tall promises of old political parties, are ready to support promising individuals in the hope that they would fight for public cause. In many cases, faith in the independent candidates proves to be a stronger factor of support than the vote-catching devices, well-worded political manifestos and platform speeches of the opposing candidates supported by the political parties. The result of the elections held so far reveals that one seat was captured each time by this group of candidates during 1957, 1962 and 1967 elections while 4 seats went to independent candidates during the Mid-Term Elections of 1968 and 2 in the Mid-Term Elections of 1972. The following percentage of votes obtained by independent candidates in different elections shows the varying degrees of public support received by them from the voters :—

1	Vidhan Sabha 2	Lok Sabha 3
First General Elections, 1952	27.16	28.74

1	2	3
Second General Elections, 1957	19.30	18.50
Third General Elections, 1962	14.95	3.63
Fourth General Elections, 1967	27.36	3.20
Mid-Term Elections, 1968	15.40	
Mid-Term Elections, 1971		5.91
Mid-Term Elections, 1972	26.58	

It is a measure of the progress of liberalism that some districts in the State have been consistently electing lady legislators. Their list includes two from the Karnal district.

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

Year of elections	Name of the party	Number of members elected		Total number of votes	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of column 5 to 4
		Men	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Lok Sabha						
1952	Congress	1	1	15,30,064	3,55,391	23.2
1957	Congress	1	—	4,02,728	1,19,388	29.6
1962	Congress	1	—	9,95,295	1,50,127	15.0
	Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—		1,34,458	13.5
1967	Congress	2	—	9,48,014	3,48,974	36.8
1971	Ruling Congress	2	—	10,23,519	3,07,249	30.0
(Mid-Term)	(Presided over by Shri Jagjivan Ram)					
Vidhan Sabha						
1952	Congress	11	—	6,00,267	1,76,492	29.4
1957	Congress	7	1	7,58,265	1,80,729	23.8
	Scheduled Castes Federation	2	—		32,658	4.3
	Independent	1	—		22,431	2.9
1962	Congress	6	2	7,87,134	1,78,309	22.6
	Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—		19,939	2.5
	Swatantra	1	—		23,164	2.9
	Independent	1	—		18,755	2.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	
1967	Congress	8	2	8,39,615	1,65,440	19.7
	Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	—		54,981	6.5
	Swatantra	1	—		13,010	1.5
	Independent	1	—		12,080	1.4
1968	Congress	7	2	8,70,054	1,34,883	15.5
(Mid-Term)	Bhartiya Jan Sangh	2	—		24,723	2.8
	Republican	1	—		14,253	1.6
	Independents	4	—		53,549	6.1
1972	Congress	9	1	9,72,075	2,04,317	21.0
(Mid-Term)	Bhartiya Jan Sangh	2	—		28,483	2.9
	Congress (O)	2	—		39,931	4.1
	Independents	2	—		41,823	4.3

Indian National Congress.—The party was formed in the district in 1929. It has participated in all the General Elections since Independence. As a result of split in the party in 1969, there emerged two distinct groups, i.e. one led by Shri Jagjivan Ram and the other by Shri Nijalingappa. The following details give an idea of the position and the hold of the party in the district :—

	Lok Sabha		Vidhan Sabha	
	Total number of seats	Seats captured by the Congress	Total number of seats	Seats captured by the Congress
First General Elections, 1952	2	2	11	11
Second General Elections, 1957	1	1	11	8
Third General Elections, 1962	2	1	11	8
Fourth General Elections, 1967	2	2	16	10
Mid-Term Elections, 1968	—	—	16	9
Mid-Term Elections, 1971	2	2 ¹	—	—
Mid-Term Elections, 1972	—	—	16	10

Bhartiya Jan Sangh.—Formed on the eve of the First General Elections, it established its branch in the district in 1952. During the Third General Elections, 1 candidate each was returned to Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha while 4 candidates were returned to Haryana Vidhan Sabha during the Fourth

1. Both the seats went to the Congress presided over by Shri Jagjivan Ram.

General Elections. In the Mid-Term Elections of 1968 and 1972, Jan Sangh could capture only two seats.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Though the newspapers and periodicals play a forceful role in the life of the people, before Independence only one Urdu monthly, *Daulat-Ki-Barish*, was published from Panipat. Started in 1941, it has a circulation of 1,150 copies. It deals with commerce and industry. Amrit, the Urdu weekly, dealing with news and current affairs, which was originally established at Montgomery in Pakistan in 1937, started appearing from Karnal in 1947. It has a circulation of 2,000 copies. Between 1947 and 1968 another 51 have been added ; one of them being a Hindi daily, 11 weeklies (3 in Hindi, 4 in Urdu and 4 bilingual), 8 fortnightlies (2 in Hindi, 4 in Urdu and 2 bilingual), 15 monthlies (1 in English, 9 in Hindi, 2 in Urdu and 3 bilingual), one bi-monthly (Panjabi), 5 quarterlies (1 English, 1 bilingual and 3 multilingual), 1 four-monthly (multilingual), 6 half-yearlies (4 bilingual and 2 multilingual) and 3 annuals (1 bilingual and 2 multilingual). Of these 53 local publications, 15 are published in Hindi, 12 in Urdu, 1 in English, 1 in Panjabi and the remaining ones are either bilingual or multilingual. Except for the 9 bilingual periodicals (4 weeklies, 2 fortnightlies and 3 monthlies) generally dealing with current affairs, the bilingual and multilingual group of publications comprises mostly school and college magazines which are quarterly, four-monthly, half-yearly and annual publications. Some relevant details about these local publications are given in Table LXIII, of Appendix.

There is no local paper which has any particular political affiliations. Generally speaking, the local papers provide news and views which help in keeping their readers politically alive by discussing important political, social and economic problems which face the country at any time. Some local periodicals, sponsored by caste groups and other vested interests, however, present news and views from their own angle.

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

circulation in the district given in Tables LXIV of Appendix illustrate the position indicated.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Government cannot provide every thing for its people and, therefore, voluntary organisations to undertake different activities of public welfare are an essential part of any community's life. They usually require some financial support from the Government. There are a number of such voluntary social service organisations in the district engaged in a variety of public welfare activities.

The voluntary social service organisations in the Karnal district about which information is available can be broadly classified under six categories, viz.

- (a) Organisations promoting welfare in general including recreation and sports.
- (b) Organisations promoting constructive activities based on the Gandhiji's ideals of truth and non-violence.
- (c) Organisations promoting economic welfare.
- (d) Organisations promoting educational welfare.
- (e) Organisations offering medical relief.
- (f) Religious organisations promoting social objectives.

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

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

District Relief Fund Advisory Committee, Karnal.—This committee was constituted in 1954. Besides the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman, the committee has three official and two non-official members (M.L.As.). Its aims include rendering of financial assistance to the District Red Cross Society (50 per cent of the net collections), Saket Council (2 per cent), Chief Minister's Relief Fund (5 per cent), Kusht Nivaran Sangh (5 per cent), Haryana State Council for Child Welfare (5 per cent) and the poor, blind, deaf and needy persons and institutions (33 per cent). The assistance

given to the individuals varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 according to need and emergency. Its income is derived from the funds subscribed by the public, by organising sports meets, functions and other events. The collections from the public are raised annually in December. The following functions were organised during 1965—68 in aid of the District Relief Fund:—

1965 : A hockey match at Karnal and a variety show at Panipat.

1966 : A hockey match (between the women hockey team of Kurukshetra University and Sainik School Boys) at Karnal and cultural programmes (Jashan-e-Haryana) at Panipat, Kaithal and Thanesar.

1968 : Cultural programmes at Karnal, Panipat and Kaithal.

The details of income and expenditure of the committee from 1961-62 to 1969-70 are given below :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961-62	10,967	1,00,129
1962-63	87,843	16,627
1963-64	43,439	46,901
1964-65	31,291	26,013
1965-66	77,251	50,466
1966-67	51,567	38,131
1967-68	32,658	29,736
1968-69	42,977	13,473
1969-70	63,354	34,552

District Council for Child Welfare, Karnal.—The district council, a branch of the Punjab and Haryana States Council for Child Welfare, was established at Karnal in 1952. Its main objectives are to promote the welfare of children and to educate public opinion in this behalf. The council is running an art class and maintains a library, a hobby centre and a play centre for the children. Once a year, competitions in story writing and art, declamation contests and sports are arranged throughout the district for the

benefit of children. The winners are encouraged by the award of prizes. Public shows are organized for children below the age of three years. The Children's Day is celebrated on the 14th November when processions of children are taken out, sports competitions are held, and a number of variety shows are arranged. The main source of income of the council is from the sale proceeds of flower tokens sold in connection with the Children's Day celebrations. Membership fee and a grant from the District Red Cross Society also add to its income. The income and expenditure of the council for the years 1961—69 is given below :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961	3,500	3,000
1962	3,000	2,500
1963	2,690	3,750
1964	3,245	2,975
1965	2,500	2,400
1966	2,560	2,360
1967	2,675	2,495
1968	2,500	2,380
1969	2,700	2,650

District Red Cross Society, Karnal.—Red Cross is an international organisation embodying the ideal of help to the needy and is free from religious, sectarian or political affiliations. Its activities are directed mainly towards the improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering.

The District Red Cross Society at Karnal was established in 1932. After the formation of Haryana, it was affiliated to the Punjab and Haryana States Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.¹ Its executive committee consists of 17 members (7 officials and 10 non-officials) with the Deputy Commissioner as President. The subscription from different categories of members is; honorary

1. The Punjab and Haryana States Branch was divided into three respective branches of Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh Union Territory with effect from June 1971.

vice president, Rs. 10,000; patron, Rs. 5,000; vice patron, Rs. 1,000; life member, Rs. 150; annual member, Rs. 12; life associate, Rs. 50; and annual associate Re. 1. The society, in 1969, had 50 life members, 100 life associates, 30 annual members and 23,944 annual associates. The figures of income and expenditure of the society for the years 1961—69 are given below :

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1961	51,062	74,102
1962	1,76,102	1,81,432
1963	1,15,490	1,23,180
1964	3,06,476	2,76,346
1965	2,76,447	2,40,248
1966	2,85,388	2,92,244
1967	2,16,391	2,09,563
1968	1,34,590	1,79,810
1969	3,12,651	2,12,339

Since the society does not have any fixed source of income and is mostly dependent on public contributions, its income and expenditure vary from year to year. An annual grant is also received from the Government in accordance with the expenditure incurred by it on family planning programme.

Before the reorganisation of the district in January, 1973, the society running was the following institutions :—

Name	Number	Location
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	4	Karnal, Panipat, Shahabad (Shahbad) and Kaithal.
Nurse Dai Centres	2	Ladwa and Thanesar.
Family Welfare Planning Clinics	5	Karnal, Panipat, Kaithal, Shahabad (Shahbad) and Ladwa
Trained Dai Centres	7	Baraut, Bhana, Sink, Arnauli, Ghiyar, Kirmach and Ram Nagar.

Out of the three ambulance cars provided by the society at Karnal, Panipat and Kaithal, the two at Karnal and Panipat are even maintained by it. The society renders assistance to the needy persons in a number of ways. Sewing machines are provided to the widows of Jawans and other deserving

widows. The society bears the cost of the artificial limbs to be provided to the handicapped persons; it holds eye camps and camps for mental cases, provides spectacles to the poor and installs drinking water *piaos* for the general public. It also gives grants to institutions engaged in the task of ameliorating human suffering. Every possible assistance is rendered to help the needy during calamities like floods, fire and epidemics. Every year it spends a sum of about Rs. 30,000 for the supply of medicines to poor patients at different hospitals.

Hospital Welfare Section, Karnal.—An affiliated wing of the District Red Cross Society, the Hospital Welfare Section, Karnal, was established in 1950. It is also affiliated to the State Hospital Welfare Section. All the members are women. However according to its constitution, male members may also be recruited with the permission of its Executive. The number of members varies from year to year. However, in 1969 there were 44 members.

The members visit the hospitals off and on and render necessary help to the indoor patients. They provide medicines, quilts and other clothing. Artificial limbs are arranged for the handicapped persons, and blood donors for the Blood Bank of the Civil Hospital. On all important festivals, the section distributes fruits, sweets, etc., to the patients. Efforts are made to entertain the patients and keep up their morale.

The sources of income of the section include membership fee, grant from the District Red Cross Society, donations from the institutions and individuals, variety shows, etc. The following figures show income and expenditure of the section during 1961—1969 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961	2,500	2,000
1962	2,660	2,510
1963	1,845	1,685
1964	1,350	1,165
1965	1,510	889
1966	1,750	1,780
1967	1,700	1,345
1968	2,000	3,000
1969	9,280	9,250

Social Workers Home, Karnal.—The Social Workers Home, established in November 1949, is a society of honorary women social workers with its headquarters at Karnal. The home chiefly aims at promoting educational, economic and spiritual uplift of women and providing training and employment to the poorer sections among them in cottage industries. The idea is to enable them to earn their livelihood and become useful citizens. The home has its welfare-cum-work centres at Karnal (Ram Nagar), Tirawari (Taraori) (tahsil Karnal) and Thanesar (Sharifgarh) providing work to nearly 200 women. The products of these centres worth about Rs. 30,000 annually are sold through honorary social workers. In its effort to inculcate love for the soil among rural children the home runs a nursery and a middle school at Thanesar (Sharifgarh). The enrolment is about 275 children and no fee is charged. Assistance is also provided to the deserving students in the form of books, stationery, meals, milk and cash scholarships. The home also undertakes relief work.

The income of the home, as shown below, is derived from subscriptions, donations and sale of products of the work centres :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961-62	25,037	24,048
1962-63	32,382	31,489
1963-64	35,541	32,567
1964-65	45,284	43,002
1965-66	40,933	34,333
1966-67	36,413	30,591
1967-68	41,001	35,634
1968-69	54,237	40,651
1969-70	54,842	45,973

Nagar Sudhar Sabha, Karnal.—This organisation, founded in Karnal in 1959, is meant to help the destitute and needy persons and improve the civic conditions in the town. It endeavours to remove social evils and extends help to fight against social injustice. It invites complaints from the people

and seeks the assistance of local authorities in removing them.

The membership of the Sabha is open to all persons irrespective of caste, creed or colour. It also runs an Urdu fortnightly paper *Nagar Pukar*. Its income is derived from sale of the paper and the advertisements contained therein and also voluntary subscriptions from the public. The Sabha handles about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 annually.

Shraddha Nand Anathalaya, Karnal.—This Anathalaya or orphanage was started in 1927 under the guidance of Shri M.S. Anney, Ex-Governor and member of the Indian Legislature. Since its establishment, the Anathalaya has been doing very useful work for the welfare of orphans. The number of inmates does not remain steady since some of them leave it. In 1968-69 their number was 40 which included both males and females. The inmates are imparted education up to the primary standard in the Anathalaya and further studies are arranged in local D.A.V. Higher Secondary School. The orphanage also imparts technical education in carpentry, smithy, tailoring, *khadi* and hosiery.

Apart from receiving donations from the public and a grant from the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, the Anathalaya earns substantial amount from the sale of goods produced by its inmates. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Anathalaya from 1962-63 to 1969-70 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1962-63	23,811	23,601
1963-64	28,989	28,030
1964-65	33,247	32,029
1965-66	30,602	25,784
1966-67	22,595	26,491
1967-68	28,460	31,572
1968-69	31,004	30,485
1969-70	40,946	35,298

Manav Sewa Sangh, Karnal.—A branch of the Manav Sewa Sangh which has its headquarters at Vrindavan (Uttar Pradesh) was established at Karnal in 1959. The Sangh aims at the service of mankind irrespective of caste, creed and colour. It renders financial assistance to the poor and deserving school students in the shape of free books and tuition fee. In summer, iceed-water is served free to the public at the Railway Station, Bus Stand, outside Municipal Park and at other places in the town. Cold water is also served at fairs and public and religious processions and functions. In winter the needy persons are helped with quilts, blankets and clothes. The invalids, sick and unsupported old persons are provided with free meals, medicines, etc. The Sangh is running a library in the Municipal Park, Karnal.

The Sangh derives its income from voluntary public donations and members who subscribe a sum of money every month and sometimes the donation is in the form of material. The District Red Cross Society gives aid in the form of medicines. The year-wise income and expenditure of the Sangh during 1962—69, as given below, shows that the activities of the Sangh are becoming popular :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1962	2,046	2,035
1963	1,699	1,543
1964	1,991	1,897
1965	2,491	2,363
1966	8,864	8,864
1967	12,181	12,181
1968	18,615	18,613
1969-70	24,086	24,086

Sbri Sewa Samiti, Karnal.—The Samiti at Karnal was established in April 1949, and is affiliated to All-India Sewa Samiti. The aims and objects of this organisation are to preach the ideals of social service, to enlighten the public about social and economic problems, to help distressed persons, poor

students, widows, orphans, Harijans and poor people, to cremate unclaimed dead bodies and to assist the administration on the occasion of fairs, festivals, floods, accidents and epidemics.

The activities of the Samiti are not confined to the Karnal district. It sends its volunteers for social service to fairs and festivals held at various places in India. The Samiti runs an industrial home for girls, a public library and reading room, and a free allopathic dispensary at Karnal.

The income of the Samiti is derived from monthly subscriptions by the members, voluntary donations from the public, grants from Government and the District Red Cross Society, etc. Information about the income and expenditure during the period 1962 to 1969 is given in the following table :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1962	11,600	8,464
1963	12,621	7,746
1964	14,149	9,209
1965	18,774	13,319
1966	21,264	14,083
1967	27,041	20,954
1968	28,372	26,643
1969	27,466	26,048

Rotary Club, Karnal.—Rotary Club, Karnal was founded in 1953 by the leading citizens representing different trades, professions and vocations. It is recognised through an official charter by Rotary International, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A. It has a membership of 42.

The club is a non-religious and non-political organisation, devoted to the ideal of service to the community. In particular, it encourages and fosters high ethical standards in business and professions, the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian in his personal, business and community life, and the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace through world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Weekly meetings are held by the club on every Thursday at the residence of its members by rotation, and learned persons are invited to give talks. The club awards scholarships to deserving students of local schools and colleges, renders assistance in case of natural calamities, and plays host to

guests from foreign countries. A free dispensary at village Budhakhera (near Karnal) sponsored by it is rendering valuable service by providing medical relief to the poor village patients and also helps in promoting family planning. The main source of income of the club is the monthly subscription by the members, half of which is remitted to the Rotary International as envisaged in its constitution.

Bharat Scouts and Guides Association, Karnal.—It is a semi-Government social service organisation and has its units in various middle, high and higher secondary schools of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is the District Scouts Commissioner and the District Education Officer is the Assistant Scouts Commissioner with Assistant Education Officer for Physical Training as District Scouts Master.

The aims and objects of the association include selfless service to country and humanity and to engender reverence for God/*dharma*.

District Olympic Association, Karnal.—It was established in 1956 as the District Sports Association which was later changed to District Olympic Association by the Punjab Olympic Association to which it had been affiliated. Till October 1966, the Deputy Commissioner used to be its President. Later, the Superintendent of Police, Karnal, as nominee of the District Hockey Association, was elected its President. The Association organises district sports annually and co-ordinates sports activities of various sports associations, viz. District Hockey Association, District Wrestling Association, District Basketball Association, District Volleyball Association, District Football Association, District Table Tennis Association and District Tennis Association.

The District Hockey Association has in the recent years organised a few international hockey matches at Karnal. A team from Ceylon played a match in February 1960, from West Germany in January 1961, from East Germany in April 1965, from Japan in December 1965 and again in June 1968, and from Holland in December 1969. It also organised a number of all-India hockey tournaments. After the reorganisation of Punjab a separate Hockey Association for Haryana was formed in 1967 with its headquarters at Karnal. This association is affiliated to the Indian Hockey Federation. It successfully organized with full and colourful olympic ceremonies the first Haryana Hockey Championship at Karnal in January 1968, in which twelve teams representing the District and Divisional Hockey Associations participated.

The District Wrestling Association organised international wrestling matches at Karnal, viz. Afghanistan Vs. India (April 1963) and New Zealand Vs. India (May 1964).

An inter-district and open State championship was organised at Nilu Kheri (Nilo Kheri) in 1963 by the District Table Tennis Association.

The Karnal district holds promise of playing a prominent role in the field of sports. The District Olympic Association has procured $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres (4.25 hectares) of land for constructing a stadium and play fields.

The meagre sources of income of the association include annual subscription of affiliated District Games Association, grant-in-aid from the State Sports Department and the District Relief Fund and donations. The following figures show income and expenditure of the association during 1961-62 to 1967-68 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961-62	4,000	3,200
1962-63	5,000	4,500
1963-64	..	8,000
1964-65	12,000	13,000
1965-66	3,000	3,200
1966-67	3,000	2,800
1967-68	2,000	2,000

(b) ORGANISATIONS PROMOTING CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES BASED ON THE GANDHI JI'S IDEALS OF TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE

Ghandhi Smarak Nidhi, Patti Kalyana.—The office of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi was shifted in 1955 from Ambala Cantt. to Patti Kalyana. The land required was donated by the inhabitants of the village. It was shifted to Chandigarh on April 1, 1964, but shifted back to Patti Kalyana on June 1, 1967.

The main object of the Nidhi is to conduct and promote manifold constructive activities¹ with which Mahatma Gandhi was associated during

1. These include *inter alia* national unity, international peace and amity, communal and social harmony and brotherhood, removal of untouchability and similar other social disabilities, prohibition of alcoholic and other narcotic drugs, promotion of *khadi* and other village and cottage industries and handicrafts, Nai Talim or New Education (Pre-Basic and Post-Basic), adult education, education in health, hygiene and sanitation especially in the rural areas, social and economic equality, etc.

his life time and all such activities as are required in furtherance of the ideals of truth and non-violence. The Nidhi has 13 Gram Sewa Centres, 3 Nai Talim Shalas, 1 Sarvodaya Bal Ashram and 18 Balwadis attached to the centres in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. In the Karnal district, the Gram Sewa Centres are functioning at Bhudwal Majri and Karhans (tahsil Panipat) and the Balwadi Centres at Karhans, Patti Kalyana and Bhudwal Majri (tahsil Panipat). Besides, the Nai Talim Avasin Shala in Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Patti Kalyana, is running on the lines of basic education. It is up to 6th class and 60 boys and girls receive education. It is a residential Shala and the children between the age of 5 to 7 years are admitted. Gram Sewikas are trained at the Gram Sewa Training Centres. All the trainees after completing a course of 18 months, are provided jobs in different centres. One such training centre had been functioning at Patti Kalyana which was closed in April 1968. The Nidhi has a number of Gandhi Study Circles spread all over Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. These centres provide facility for the study of Gandhian literature. The Nidhi also gives financial aid to other institutions engaged in welfare activities on Gandhian lines.

The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Rajghat, New Delhi, is the financing authority for the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh. The income and expenditure position of the Nidhi for carrying out its activities in the Karnal district during 1961 to 1969-70 is exhibited below :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961	191	36,896
1962	275	39,899
1963	156	36,270
1964	6,913	59,870
1965	8,397	71,177
1966	13,821	86,760
1967-68 ¹	27,886	92,703
1968-69	18,601	53,517
1969-70	20,334	45,403

1. Prior to January 1, 1967, the calendar year was reckoned as the financial year. Thereafter the financial year was counted from January 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968 (first year for 15 months). Since then, the normal financial year is being followed.

(c) ORGANISATIONS PROMOTING ECONOMIC WELFARE

Khadi Ashram, Panipat.—It was in 1947 that a Central Relief Committee was formed to help in resettling the displaced persons from the West Punjab (Pakistan). It continued its work up to 1952. The Punjab Relief Committee took to this work independently with the capital left by the Central Committee and in 1953 its name was changed to Khadi Ashram. It functioned at Ambala City from 1955 to 1960 when it was shifted to Panipat. The institution is aided by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay. Some of its important objects are to provide employment opportunities, utilise the raw material and produce articles for meeting the basic needs of villagers, and to inculcate the spirit of co-operation among them. The village industries promoted by this institution include hand-made paper, *ghani* oil, hand-pounded rice, soap prepared from non-edible oils, pottery and *ban* manufacture.

(d) ORGANISATIONS PROMOTING EDUCATIONAL WELFARE

Rashtriya Vidya Samiti, Kaithal.—This Samiti was registered on January 18, 1954. The object of the Samiti is to promote education. It started the Radha Krishna Sanatan Dharam College at Kaithal in 1954. The main source of income of the Samiti is a voluntary levy of 2 paise per transaction of one hundred rupees by the businessmen and commission agents of Kaithal. Besides, donations also add to its funds. The following figures show income and expenditure of the Samiti during 1961-62 to 1969-70 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961-62	15,519	15,519
1962-63	14,886	14,886
1963-64	15,349	15,349
1964-65	15,909	15,909
1965-66	18,569	12,402
1966-67	13,606	1,003
1967-68	19,352	4,003
1968-69	15,058	2,073
1969-70	15,679	62,000

The increase in income is due some time to more collection from levy or donations and decrease in income results from fall in levy on account of slump in the market. The items of expenditure include expenses on printing and stationery, postage, aid to R.K.S.D. College, Kaithal for meeting deficit and construction of its buildings, etc. The construction work having been suspended, there was less expenditure during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69.

(e) ORGANISATIONS OFFERING MEDICAL RELIEF

District Tuberculosis Association, Karnal.—It was formed in 1948 to look after the needs of the patients suffering from tuberculosis. A tuberculosis clinic¹ with 18 beds was established in 1954 in the premises of the Civil Hospital, Karnal. Before the State Government took over the charge of this clinic in April 1967, it used to give grant-in-aid to the association to supplement the public donations received by it. Now the main function of the T.B. Association is to concentrate on the post-care of the patients on discharge from the hospital and to meet their immediate needs for food, clothing, transport, etc. The association also helps in domiciliary treatment of the patients suffering from T.B. and to bring the suspected cases to the clinic for early diagnosis and treatment.

Shri Sanatan Dharam Mahabir Dal, Karnal.—Shree Sanatan Dharam Mahabir Dal Punjab, was founded by late Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, the great Indian patriot, as a voluntary social organisation devoted to human service. The Dal at Karnal was established in January 1963 and is running Free Eye, Maternity and Family Planning Hospital at Karnal². It had been organizing a free eye camp every year since 1964 which was attended by a large number of patients from all over the district and the adjoining areas. The patients suffering from cataract, glaucoma, trichiasis, pterygium, etc., were operated upon and were also provided medicines, board and lodging for which no fee was charged. Such camps have been discontinued since May 1968 in view of the facilities afforded at the hospital run by the Dal. A free reading room, which is visited by about 100 persons daily, offers Hindi, English and Urdu daily newspapers and weeklies. The volunteers of the Dal, numbering about 50, render free service at the time of fairs within the district and even outside the State as far as Hardwar and Allahabad. Their assistance during floods, fires and other unforeseen calamities has always been useful. At the time of Pakistani aggression in 1965, its volunteers did commendable service. A

1. For more details see Chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services'.

2. Ibid.

free canteen near by-pass on G.T. Road (NH1) was organised where not only tea, biscuits, cigarettes and meals were served to the Jawans of the fighting forces passing that way but also their vehicles were repaired and in certain cases petrol and other spare parts like fan belts and dynamos were supplied free of cost. Free rations were also supplied to the members of the Home Guards patrolling the bridges and railway lines in those days. The Dal has also constructed Shree Hanuman Ji Temple where *katha*, *satsangh* and lectures on religious and philosophical subjects are arranged for the general public. Besides, it also runs Chaman Lal Mahabir Dal Industrial Training School for Women.

The main source of income of the Dal comprises public donations received in the shape of monthly subscriptions which amount to about Rs. 1,400 per month. A shopping centre consisting of 10 shops is the immovable property belonging to the Dal and fetches about Rs. 1,100 per month as rent. It also receives aid in the form of medicines from the District Red Cross Society. The deficit, if any, is met by donations from the members of the Managing Committee or other philanthropists of the district. The income and expenditure of the Dal for the years 1966-67 to 1969-70 is shown below :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1966-67	58,139	62,674
1967-68	93,954	95,107
1968-69	1,10,640	1,26,644
1969-70	1,24,960	1,12,918

(f) RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS PROMOTING SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

Shri Kurukshetra Restoration Society, Kurukshetra.—The society was established in 1918 for the preservation and restoration of holy places within the area called Dharmakshetra in the holy texts. It runs a Gita Library in the Gita Bhawan, Kurukshetra. The society has constructed 8 bathing ghats, each with a length of 100 feet and costing approximately Rs. 8,000. It has also constructed three sets of rooms in the Gita Bhawan premises at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. Such works are executed out of the funds collected through charity donations. The society provides free board and lodging to a large number of pilgrims at the time of solar eclipse fairs and also arranges *Gita* and *kavi sammelans*.

Panchayat Brahman, Kurukshetra.—It is a very old cultural organisation which has been striving for the preservation of the holy land, Kurukshetra, since the Muslim rule. It has well defined rules and regulations to govern its operations and activities. The objects of this organisation include *inter alia* the management of different kinds of funds and movable and immovable properties of the *tirthas* situated in and around Thanesar, to remove evil customs and to spread education, specially the knowledge of Hindi and Sanskrit, among the Brahmans, to grant scholarships and stipends to students, widows, other deserving persons and institutions, to work for religious uplift, to provide facilities to the visitors and pilgrims and to assist the authorities and private organisations in organising religious, social and cultural affairs, etc.

Shri Sewak Sabha, Karnal.—The Sabha was started in 1937. It is open to every Hindu and its membership is about 100. The main objects of the Sabha are: to celebrate religious festivals, to look after the important religious places in the district and to carry out improvements in them, to hold spiritual and religious meetings, to help needy persons in distress and to promote brotherhood in the society. The organisation manages a *sat sangh* (prayer) hall, a *snanagar* (bathing place) and local cremation ground (Shiv Puri). The Sabha has a public library housed in its *sat sangh* hall.

The public voluntary donations constitute the main source of its income. The following figures show income and expenditure of the Sabha during 1964 to 1969 :—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1964	1,840	706
1965	2,538	2,226
1966	8,592	9,525
1967	4,775	4,759
1968	10,650	7,929
1969	7,715	8,391

Arya Samaj, Karnal.—Arya Samaj was founded in India by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. It has a number of branches both in the urban and rural areas of the Karnal district. Six of its branches are functioning in the Karnal town. These are : (i) Arya Samaj, Holi Mohalla—established in 1892 ; (ii) Arya Samaj, Kot Mohalla—established in 1916 ; (iii) Arya Samaj, Dayalpura (College Section)—established in 1925 ; (iv) Arya Samaj, Ram Nagar—established in 1949 ; (v) Arya Samaj, Model Town—established in 1950 ; and (vi) Arya Samaj, Prem Nagar—established in 1950.

The Arya Samaj does not believe in the old established religious practices of the orthodox Hindus. It aims at reforming the Hindu society by the propagation and revival of the Vedic learning. Religious discourses are delivered in the Samaj temples where Yajnas are also performed strictly in accordance with Vedic rites. Special discourses by religious scholars are also arranged at the time of annual functions and other celebrations.

The Samaj has done a great deal in spreading education, specially the education of women, by opening a number of schools and colleges. Uplift of Harijans, widow marriage, eradication of illogical and orthodox beliefs, protection of cows and propagation of Hindi are some of the other activities of the Arya Samaj.

The Arya Samaj, Holi Mohalla started R.D. Boys' School in 1923. But it had to be closed and in its place R.D. Kanya Pathshala was started in 1952, which was raised to a high school in 1957.

The real credit for the opening of a number of educational institutions at Karnal goes to the Arya Samaj, Dayalpura (College Section). The list of these institutions include D.A.V. College for Women, D.A.V. College of Education for Women, D.A.V. Higher Secondary School, Dayanand Arya Girls High School (Jhelum)¹ and Dayanand Model High School.

Arya Samaj, Holi Mohalla, Karnal is running a *baraat ghar* and a free dispensary. Similarly, Arya Samaj, Prem Nagar, Karnal is running a reading room, a *baraat ghar* and a free dispensary.

Subscriptions from the members and donations by the public constitute the two main sources of income of almost all the branches of the Samaj.

1. Dayanand Arya Girls High School (Jhelum) was the first educational institution started by a voluntary organisation at Karnal.

Kurukshetra Development Board, Kurukshetra.—This board is an autonomous organisation set up by the State Government on August 1, 1968. It has 11 official and non-official members including Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Member of Parliament, as its chairman and the Chief Minister, as the Vice-Chairman. The board has been established for the development of sacred *tirthas* of Kurukshetra in an endeavour to provide befitting environments and better facilities to the millions of devotees who journey to this sacred region year after year for the satisfaction of their religious yearning. Through an integrated development of the region, it was intended to make amends for the neglect and indifference hitherto shown, in a manner worthy of this region's exalted past and as an eternal source of inspiration for posterity and reclaim its lost glory. The board has therefore undertaken the overall development of Kurukshetra including landscaping and renovation of historical places and sacred religious tanks and provision of civic facilities to pilgrims and tourists in accordance with the comprehensive master plan. For a tourist, besides the Kurukshetra University, the area is strewn with a number of sites of purely historical or archaeological interest. The main feature of the project is the renovation of the sacred Kurukshetra Tank-the Brahm Sar or Brahm Sarovar - by desilting and construction of spacious ghats all round. Other schemes include building of roads and drains, rest houses and serais, laying out of parks and orchards, provision of transport and sanitary facilities, etc. It is also proposed to build a tourist bungalow with single, double and dormitory sets. For the implementation of this project, the services of technical experts of the concerned departments of the State, viz. Architecture, Public Works and Town and Country Planning, have been made available to the board.

The whole project which is being entirely financed by Haryana Government, is estimated to cost Rs. 5 crores. The development programme is to be taken in hand in a phased programme according to the availability of funds. The first phase to renovate and beautify Kurukshetra was completed at a cost of Rs. 1.3 crores up to March 31, 1974. The Kurukshetra Tank was cleaned and bathing ghats to accommodate 10 lakh pilgrims were constructed. The formal inauguration of the tank took place on May 17, 1974, when the Satluj waters from the Gobindsagar flowing in the Narwana Branch of the Bhakra Canal System were released into the holy tank in the presence of a large number of holy men from all over India.

A brief mention about some special features and renovation of the Kurukshetra Tank would make an interesting study. This tank used to get filled with drainage water during the rainy season from nullahs bringing heavy

charge of silt which would get deposited in the bed of the tank. These inlets have been plucked thus preventing the entry of rain and all sorts of dirty water. The tanks was first dewatered and then desilted up to a depth of 15 feet. (4.6 metres) Siltfree canal water is now supplied to the tank through a periphery duct with outlets all along at suitable distances so that the water pours into the tank from all the four sides and there is no weed growth. One can clearly see the typical touch of ancient architecture combined with modern material and maintained in yet having a monumental outlook. The sanctity of the tank has been well this concept. In the first phase only the western half of the tank has been renovated. There is a 20 feet (6 metres) wide bathing bench all around the tank with a depth of only 4 feet (1.2 metres) for the pilgrims to take a holy dip. Previously the pilgrims used to take a bath on a few uneven steps which always remained congested and jammed with bathing pilgrims. At the edge of the bathing bench a concrete protection railing has been constructed as a safeguard against drowning tragedies for which rescue arrangements have also been separately provided.

According to Hindu mythology, the holy bath is not considered complete unless *prakrama* around the tank is performed. For this purpose, a 37 feet (11.3 metres) wide platform with red stone flooring has been constructed around the tank immediately after the steps. Similarly, a covered *prakrama* has also to be provided thereafter. It is but customary that *puja* is performed after the holy dip. Accordingly, prayer cells at different intervals are to be constructed on each side of the tank. Similarly, congregation halls have been provided for religious discourses and *bhajan-kirtans*. Besides the facilities of flush-type lavatories and urinals and bath-rooms for washing clothes, 16 shops on each side of the tank will cater to the pilgrims' needs of flowers, *puja* material, religious books, fruits and other necessities. All these works on the western side of the tank have been completed. Separate bathing arrangements for ladies include 10 bathing ghats under the deck jetties. Such a facility had been conspicuous by its absence heretofore. For keeping in tact the sanctity of the tank, shoe racks have been provided for the pilgrims to deposit their shoes there and visit the tank bare-foot.

A sum of Rs. 1.3 crores has been spent under this project up to March 31, 1974. The other completed works include four approach roads, viz. (i) Jhansa to Sthaneshwar Temple, (ii) Sthaneshwar Temple to Sheikh Chehli's Tomb, (iii) along the south-eastern corner of the tank and (iv) around the Sannihit Tank; 3 lavatory blocks, for both men and women, with septic tanks and soakage pits at suitable places around the tanks; development of a lake

at Jyotisar, supply of fresh canal water to Sannihit Tank, repair and supply of fresh canal water to Pundarak Tank at Pundri and Saraswati Tank at Pehowa.

The works like super structure, red sand stone flooring, etc., which are already in progress on the western half of the tank, will be completed in the second phase. It is also proposed to have a big car parking to accommodate 1,000 vehicles at a time on the eastern side and a concrete bridge in the centre of the main tank. Besides metalling, tarring and final carpeting of various roads leading to the tank, the entire slope on the eastern and northern sides will be landscaped with suitable plantations and shrubberies. The entire south side between the tank and the Amin Minor will also be land-scaped suiting its environments. The renovation and regular supply of fresh canal water to Sannihit Tank, Saraswati Tank at Pehowa, Phalgu Tank at Pharal, Pundarak Tank at Pundri and Kapil Muni Tank at Kalayat are also to be taken up subsequently in the second phase.

There are also other numerous organisations in the district doing social work. Prominent among these are : R. S. Chowdhri Partap Singh Charitable Trust Society, Karnal ; Ba-Bapu Shiksha Samiti, Kaithal ; Haryana Social Welfare Society, Kaithal ; Feroze Gandhi Memorial Institute, Kaithal ; Bal Shiksha Samiti, Kaithal and Hindu Shiksha Samiti, Kurukshetra. Among the socio-religious organisations the name of Shri Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Karnal, is worth mentioning.

Chapter XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

The Karnal district has its due share of places of interest among which Kurukshetra and Thanesar take a prominent place of all-India importance. These are described below in the alphabetical order.

AMIN (TAHSIL KARNAL)

Twenty-nine kilometres from Karnal in the north, Amin village is situated half-way between Tirawari (Taraori) and Kurukshetra about 2 kilometres west of the Grand Trunk Road (N.H. 1) with which it is linked by a metalled road. It lies at 29° 54' 16" north latitude and 76° 52' 09" east longitude. Its population which was 2,990 in 1961, increased to 3,475 in 1971. It is situated on a huge and lofty mound measuring about 2,000 feet (610 metres) in length from north to south, 800 feet (244 metres) in width and with a height of 50 to 60 feet (15 to 18 metres).

Amin is said to be the traditional site of *Chakra-Vyuha*, a strategic arrangement of the army of the Kaurvas, planned by Guru Dronacharya to trap the forces of the Pandavas led by Arjuna's warrior son, Abhimanyu, during the famous battle of Mahabharata. Amin is also known as 'Abhimanyu Khera' or the mound of Abhimanyu. Abhimanyu was killed by Jayadratha inside the Chakra-Vyuha. It was at Amin that two inscribed red-stone rectangular pillars were discovered and these are lying in the shrine of Thakurji on the west bank of the Suraj Kund¹. These pillars are carved on all the four sides and have no sockets for cross bars. They would thus appear to have supported some sort of a platform. The inscriptions on them are in characters of the Kushan period, but are quite short and merely supply the names of their donors.² But this dating by Spooner does not tally with the art of the time. The depiction of the trading and artistic activities of the people carved on these pillars appears to have been the work of some Sunga artists.³

1. Besides the pillars, large size bricks which were usually made in ancient times, and minor antiquities including a slab and a round stone lid of a large size box, were found there.

2. D.B. Spooner, *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India*, 1921-22, p. 47. He also held that these "two sculptured posts in red stone of the Kushan period, must have been imported from Mathura." *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India*, 1922-23, p. 90.

3. R.C. Agrawala, *Early History and Archaeology of Kurukshetra and Ambala Division*, (*Indian Historical quarterly*, December, 1955).

ASANDH (TAHSIL KAITHAL)

Forty-five kilometres south-west of Karnal on Karnal-Jind Road, this village lies at 29° 31' 16" north latitude and 76° 36' 19" east longitude. Its population was 8,272 persons in 1961 and increased to 11,943 in 1971.

The village played a prominent part during the 1857 Uprising. The villagers refused to pay revenue and drove out the police and government officials. After re-establishing their authority, the British allowed Asandh to be looted, demolished the fort, punished the villagers, inflicted heavy fines and increased the land revenue by 10 per cent. After Independence, the Government has established a Shahidi Smarak to commemorate the part played by the people of the area in the freedom movement.

The places of public utility include a canal rest house, a police rest house, a Government high school, a veterinary hospital, a primary health centre, a police station, a post and telegraph office and a telephone exchange.

GHARAUNDA (TAHSIL KARNAL)

Although a small town, it is an important market of the area and is situated on the Grand Trunk Road, about 18 kilometres south of Karnal. It has also a railway station on the main Delhi-Ambala railway line. It lies at 29° 32' 09" north latitude and 76° 58' 14" east longitude. Its population which was 10,496 in 1961, increased to 13,045 in 1971.

The town was once an important place on the ancient highway. A serai which was built by Khan Firuz in the reign of Shah Jahan in about A.D. 1632, was a striking specimen of early Mughal architecture. It is in ruins now, but its two imposing gates are still virtually in tact. It is said that these gates were constructed by two different persons, *Mamu* and *Bhanja*, but these came out to be similar structure though the two architects did not consult each other.

Gharaunda was the headquarters of the Karnal tahsil up to 1868 when it was shifted to Karnal.

The places of public utility include a police station, a Government higher secondary school for boys, a Government high school for girls, a veterinary hospital, a municipal library, primary health centre, a dak bungalow, Shri Ved Vidyalaya Gurukula, a post and telegraph office and a telephone exchange.

GULA (GUHLA) (TAHSIL GULA)

Gula is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name. It is situated in the north-west of Karnal at a distance of 82 kilometres. It is about 27 kilometres north of Kaithal and is linked with the Kaithal-Patiala Road at a market centre called Cheeka by a stretch of about three kilometres of metalled road. It lies at 30° 02' 19" north latitude and 76° 17' 56" east longitude. Its population, which was 1,441 persons in 1961, increased to 2,048 in 1971.

Gula is mentioned by Timur in his memoirs as the place where his invading army crossed the Ghagghar by a bridge which, though in a reparable condition, is still to be seen over the old Puran Branch of the river. His route, described in his autobiography as also in *Zafar-nama* can be easily traced except between Munak (Akalgarh) and Asandh.¹

There exists an old *mazar* (mausoleum) of Miran Bahar Ali Shah having a tomb surrounded by walls on all sides. A fair is held here in May-June annually which is attended by both Hindus and Muslims. It is said that mad persons get cured when they visit this tomb as an act of faith.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a civil rest house, a veterinary hospital and a primary health centre.

INDRI (TAHSIL KARNAL)

Indri, an important village 24 kilometres north-east of Karnal on the Western Jumna (Yamuna) Canal, lies at 29° 52' 43" north latitude and 77° 03' 38" east longitude. Its population was 2,846 persons in 1961 and increased to 4,630 in 1971.

In early days, it was in the sirkar of Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh). Subsequently, it was owned by the Nawabs of Kunjpura. It is associated with 'Nihal Dey and Sultan'—famous folk-tale of Haryana. Ruins of Sheesh Mahal said to belong to Sultan and the Naulakha Bagh of Nihal Dey reputed to contain nine lakh varieties of plants, can still be seen there.

The places of public utility include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a Government high school, a canal rest house, a primary health centre and a veterinary hospital.

KAITHAL (TAHSIL KAITHAL)

Kaithal, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies at 29° 48' 09" north latitude and 76° 23' 45" east longitude, 63 kilometres

1. For more details, Chapter on 'History' may be seen.