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BHIWANI

HARYANA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



BHIWANI

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State Editor (Gazetteers)

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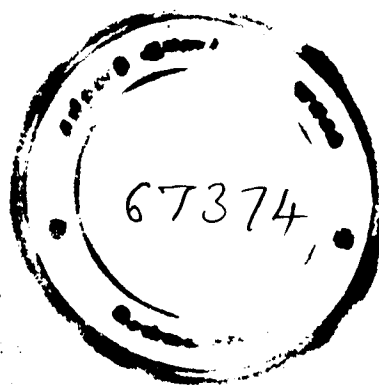
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FOREWORD

This is the first gazetteer of the Bhiwani district which was created in December 1972. The gazetteer contains useful information on important aspects of district life. The development in this arid district after the formation of Haryana has been phenomenal, particularly with the introduction of a network of canals through lift irrigation schemes. Introduction of irrigation in the centuries old desert tract is fast changing the lives of the people. The chapters in this compendium have been so devised as to make the gazetteer useful to those engaged in administration, welfare programmes and research. The work, it is hoped, will also be of interest to the general reader.

Compliments are due to the Gazetteers Unit for having prepared such a voluminous work in a short period. I am thankful to Shri E.N. Mangat Rai and Dr. K.C. Khanna who revised the draft of the gazetteer.

P.P. CAPRIHAN

Chandigarh,
13th May, 1982

Financial Commissioner Revenue and
Secretary to Government, Haryana,
Revenue Department.

PREFACE

The Gazetteer of Bhiwani is the third in succession of the district gazetteers so far brought out by the Haryana Government. This district was formed in December 1972 by integrating certain territories which previously formed parts of two separate districts. Bhiwani and Bawani Khera were a part of the Hisar district together with Loharu, a former princely state. Dadri, which at one time belonged to the erstwhile princely state of Jind, came to Bhiwani from the Mahendragarh district.

Necessarily reliance had to be placed on old gazetteers, particularly of the Hisar district, for much of the material. The Loharu State Gazetteer, 1915 and the Phulkian State Gazetteer, 1904 were of immense help. However, post Independence developments, especially after the creation of Haryana, had to be incorporated from numerous sources and publications both of the Government and private bodies. In the absence of relevant information many spot studies also had to be conducted.

The introduction of canal irrigation in this semi-desertic region is the singular most significant transformation which has taken place in recent years. Hence this gazetteer is not only a geographical and historical record but also tries to capture most of the major changes brought out by the development process. Its reference date, unless specifically stated in the text otherwise, is March 31, 1977.

The writing and publication of a new gazetteer is a task involving many people while it is not possible to acknowledge each of their contributions individually special mention must be made of those who were primarily responsible. My thanks

(ii)

are due to B. Raj Bajaj, formerly Editor in the State Gazetteers Unit and his team of Research Officers S.P. Dheer, A.K. Jain and Krishna Chakarvarti. S.P. Kainth, R.K. Malhotra and Tej Bhan, staff members of the Gazetteers Unit also provided valuable assistance. Dr. K.C. Yadav, Kurukshetra University wrote the chapter on History. Dr. K.C. Khanna provided expert comments. B.K. Kathpalia of the Haryana Development Department prepared the maps. R.K. Sharda, formerly District Public Relations Officer, Bhiwani was of great help during field visits. E.N. Mangat Rai, ICS (Retd.), was kind enough to go through the entire manuscript and make several improvements.

Written on a pattern prescribed by the Government of India, it is hoped that this gazetteer would be of some use to both researchers and general readers alike.

SUNIL AHUJA

Chandigarh,
13th May, 1982

State Editor (Gazetteers) and
Joint Secretary to Government, Haryana,
Revenue Department.

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CHAPTERS

Chapter I

GENERAL

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE DISTRICT

Bhiwani, one of the eleven districts¹ of Haryana State, came into existence on December 22, 1972, and was formally inaugurated on January 14, 1973. It is named after the headquarters town of Bhiwani, believed to be a corruption of the word Bhani. From Bhani, it changed to Bhiani and then Bhiwani. Tradition has it that one Neem, a Jatu Rajput, who belonged to village Bawani², then in Hansi tahsil of the Hisar (Hissar) district, came to settle at Kaunt, a village near the present town of Bhiwani. This was resented by the local Jat inhabitants, and they plotted his murder. Neem was warned by a Jat woman, named Bahni, and thus forewarned, had his revenge on the local Jats. He killed most of them at a banquet, the site of which was mined with gunpowder. He married Bahni and founded a village named after her. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Bhiwani was an insignificant village in the Dadri pargana, under the control of the Nawab of Jhajjar. It is, however, referred to as a town when the British occupied it in 1810.³ It gained importance during British rule when in 1817, it was selected for the site of a *mandi* or free market, and Charkhi Dadri, still under the Nawabs, lost its importance as a seat of commerce.

LOCATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA AND POPULATION

Location and boundaries.—The district of Bhiwani lies in between latitude 28° 19' and 29° 05' and longitude 75° 28' to 76° 28'. It is bounded in the north by the Hisar (Hissar) district, in the east by the Rohtak district, in the south by the Mahendragarh district of Haryana and the Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan and in the west by the Churu district and a part of the Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan.⁴

Area. —With an area of 5,090 square kilometres, Bhiwani is the second

-
1. The twelfth district of Faridabad has been created on August 15, 1979.
 2. Amin Chand, *Tawarikh-i-Zila Hisar*, 1866, p.15. Bawani is apparently Bawani Khera, now the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name in the district.
 3. *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1892, p.41.
 4. *Source* : Survey of India, North Western Circle, Chandigarh.

largest district in the State following Hisar (Hissar). It comprises four tahsils covering the areas shown below¹ :

Tahsil	Area (Square kilometres)		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Bhiwani	1,470.33	11.66	1,458.67
Bawani Khera	1,032.86	—	1,032.86
Dadri	1,421.25	4.51	1,416.74
Loharu	1,165.56	2.59	1,162.97
Total :	5,090.00	18.76	5,071.24

Population. The district as such was not in existence at the last Census of 1971 and separate population data have not been published. However, the population, computed on the basis of the 1971 Census, was 7,61,953 persons.² In population, it is the eighth among eleven districts of the State following Gurgaon, Hisar (Hissar), Rohtak, Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra and Jind and stands ahead of Mahendragarh, Sonapat and Sirsa.

HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

The first record of the administrative division now comprising the Bhiwani district, is found in *Ain-i-Akbari*. Akbar divided his kingdom into subahs, *sirkars* and *mahals* or parganas. The whole of what is now the Bhiwani district was mostly in *sirkar* of Hisar Firuza (principal *mahals* being Tosham, Seoran and Siwani)³ and *sirkar* of Delhi (principal *mahal* being Dadri Taha)⁴ of subah Delhi. With the decay of the Mughal Empire this area remained disturbed in consequence of fighting between the neighbouring chiefs till 1803, when the greater part of it came under British rule by the Treaty of Surji Arjungaon. Thereafter conditions settled down. The present district has been formed by

1. Source : Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani.

2. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1975-76*, p.3. (Issued by the Economic and Statistical Organization, Planning Department, Haryana.)

3. Abul Fazl, *Ain-i-Akbari*, Volume II (English translation by H. S. Jarrett, corrected and further annotated by Sir Jadu-nath Sarkar), 1949, pp. 298—300.

4. Ibid, pp.291—93.

merging three separate units, viz. (i) Bhiwani and Bawani Khera, which formed a part of the Hisar (Hissar) district ; (ii) Dadri, which was formerly a part of a princely State and later of the Mahendragarh district; and (iii) Loharu, which was a princely State and later merged with the Hisar (Hissar) district after Independence. These three tracts have different administrative histories.

The first tract consisting of the two tahsils of Bhiwani and Bawani Khera, was a part of the territory known as Haryana immediately prior to the British conquest in 1803 and was nominally subject to the Marathas, who ruled it in the name of Mughal Emperor at Delhi. Siwani and Bahl were 2 of the 19 districts into which Haryana had been divided at that time.¹ In 1810, the date of the actual establishment of the British authority in this part, the whole of the Delhi territory ceded by the Marathas was subject to the Resident of Delhi, and was divided into two districts : Delhi, already under the Resident, and the outlying districts including Hansi, Hisar (Hissar), Sirsa, Rohtak, Panipat and Rewari, under the immediate charge of an Assistant to the Resident. In 1819, the Delhi territory was divided into three districts : the central district which included Delhi, the southern including Rewari, and the north-western including Panipat, Hansi, Hisar (Hissar), Sirsa and Rohtak. In 1820, the latter (north-western) was again sub-divided into a northern and a western district; of which the latter (western) included Bhiwani, Hansi, Hisar (Hissar) and Sirsa, the headquarters being at Hansi. In 1824, Rohtak which had previously been in the western district, was constituted into a separate district to which Bhiwani was transferred.

In 1861, 24 villages of the Maham-Bhiwani tahsil of the Rohtak district were transferred to the Hisar (Hissar) district, 18 including the town of Bhiwani to the then constituted Bhiwani tahsil and 6 to Hansi. In addition to this, 5 villages, confiscated from the Nawab of Jhajjar for siding against the British in the events of 1857, were in the same year added to the Bhiwani tahsil.² On January 1, 1891, 13 villages were transferred from the Hisar (Hissar) tahsil to the Bhiwani tahsil.³

Of the history of the second tract, Loharu, little is known. It once formed a part of the Jaipur State, but towards the middle of the 18th century some adventurous Thakurs, after the fashion of the day, shook off the

1. Griffin L.H., *The Rajas of the Punjab*, 1870, p.168; *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, pp.39-40.

2. *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1892, p.53.

3. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, p.46.

Jaipur authority and formed an independent State. The Raja of Khetri, a dependency of Jaipur, attempted to subdue them but was slain in battle at Loharu. The State was, however, re-annexed to Jaipur for a time, but it soon regained its independence. Subsequently it acknowledged British suzerainty. The British rulers gave the taluk of Loharu (738 square kilometres) in reward to the Maharaja of Alwar, who had loyally aided them during the 1803 campaign against the Marathas. The sanad given by General Lord Lake to Raja Siwace Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar on this occasion is translated as follows¹ :-

"To all Mootsaddies, present and future, as well as to Amils, Choudhrees, Kanoongoes, Zamindars and Cultivators of Parganas, Ismaelpore, and Moodawar with the Talookas of Darbarpore, Rutae, Nimrana, Mandan, Ghelote, Beejwar, Suraie, Dadree, Loharoo, Boodwanah and Bhoochalnahur, under the Soobah of Shahjehanabad : Let it be known that between the Honourable the East Indian Company of England and Maharao Raja Sewace Bakhtawar Singh the friendship which existed has been strengthened; therefore, with a view of proving and making this fact public to every one, General Lord Lake directs that the above-mentioned district be made over to the Maharao Raja for his expenses, subject to the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley.

"On the permission of the Governor-General being received, another Sanad will be given in place of the present one, which will be recalled.

"Until another Sanad arrives, this one will remain in possession of the Maharao Raja.

"Parganas Ismaelpore and Moodawar, with the Talookas of Darbarpore, Rutae, Nimrana, Mandan, Beejwar and Ghelote and Suraie, Dadree and Loharoo, Boodwanah and Bhoochalnahur.

"Dated 28th November, A.D. 1803, corresponding with the 12th of the Shaban, 1218 Hijree or Aghun Sood Pooranmassee, Sambat, 1860.

"(Signed) G. Lake."

The Maharaja in turn, with the assent of the British Government, entrusted Loharu to his vakeel, Ahman Bakash Khan, who had fought gallantly on the British side under the title of Nawab.² His descendants ruled this

1. Powlett, P.W., *Gazetteer of Ulwar*, 1878 (London), p. 172.

2. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1915, pp. 2-3; *Alwar District Gazetteer*, 1968, p. 65.

State till it was merged, except 15 villages, with the Hisar (Hissar) district under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950.¹

According to the *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904,² Charkhi Dadri town was formerly in the possession of Nawab Bahadur Jang, a relative of the Jhajjar Nawab. In the events of 1857, his estates were confiscated. Dadri area, covering nearly 600 square miles³ (1,554 square kilometres) was first included in the newly created district of Jhajjar, which was abolished shortly afterwards in 1860 when large parts of it were assigned to the Phulkian Chiefs, as a reward for their services to the British Government.⁴ Dadri was conferred on Raja Sarup Singh of Jind.⁵ Till 1904, Dadri was a tahsil of the Jind district (Nizamat). In that year, Dadri tahsil was made into a separate district.⁶ After Independence (1947), and the subsequent formation of PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) on May 5, 1948, the Dadri area of the Jind State was included in the Mahendragarh district. Under the States Re-organisation Act, 1956, PEPSU was merged with Punjab on November 1, 1956, and consequently the Mahendragarh district, of which Dadri was a part, became one of the then 19 districts of Punjab. The four villages of the Dadri tahsil, viz. Umrawat, Halluwas, Dharana and Rajgarh, with a total area of 31.49 square kilometres were transferred to the Bhiwani tahsil of the Hisar (Hissar) district. The village Umrawat was actually transferred on October, 6, 1969, while the other three villages had been transferred on August 10, 1962.⁷

This entire area was included in the new State of Haryana on November 1, 1966. The above administrative arrangements continued till the new district of Bhiwani comprising the Dadri, Loharu, Bhiwani and Bawani Khara tahsils with headquarters at Bhiwani was constituted on December 22, 1972, by varying the limits of the Mahendragarh and Hisar districts so as to exclude the areas of the Dadri tahsil of the Mahendragarh district, and Loharu, Bhiwani and Bawani Khara tahsils of the Hisar district.⁸

1. *Census of India*, 1961, *District Census Handbook, Hisar District*, 1966, p. 11.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 333.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 216.

4. *Rohtak District Gazetteer*, 1970, p. 3.

5. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 333.

6. *Phulkian States Gazetteer, Statistical Tables (Jind State)*, 1913, p. 3.

7. *Census of India*, 1971, *District Census Handbook, Mahendragarh District*, 1973, p. 5.

8. Vide Haryana Government, Revenue Department Notification No. 6050-E(IV)-72/45723, dated December 22, 1972.

The following table shows the number of villages in each tahsil on the eve of the formation of the Bhiwani district and thereafter :—

Tahsil	Number of villages on the eve of December 22, 1972	Number of villages on December 22, 1972	Remarks
Bhiwani	148	114	(i) 37 villages were transferred to the Loharu tahsil. (ii) 6 villages were transferred to the Bawani Khera tahsil. (iii) 9 villages were added from the Dadri tahsil.
Bawani Khera	Nil (tahsil not in existence)	55	(i) 6 villages were added from the Bhiwani tahsil. (ii) 32 villages were added from the Hansi tahsil of the Hisar district. (iii) 17 villages were added from the Hisar tahsil of the Hisar district.
Dadri	180	191	(i) 9 villages were transferred to the Bhiwani tahsil. (ii) 20 villages were added from the Mahendragarh tahsil of the Mahendragarh district.
Loharu	72	111	(i) 2 villages were added from the Mahendragarh tahsil of the Mahendragarh district. (ii) 37 villages were added from the Bhiwani tahsil.

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On April 23, 1974, 12 villages (Jarwa, Basri, Sohari, Nanwan, Nangal Mala, Satnali, Birsingwas, Sureti Jhakar, Sureti Pania, Sureti Maveryana, Dhana and Bas) were transferred from the Dadri tahsil to the Loharu tahsil. 5 villages (Nimriwali, Pahladgarh, Nandgaon, Rupgarh and Madh Mathvi) were included in the Bhiwani tahsil from the Dadri tahsil. One village, Indiwali, was also included in the Bhiwani tahsil from the Loharu tahsil.¹ On the same day, 3 villages of the Dadri tahsil (Bhurjat, Kharkhara and Adilpur) were incorporated in the Mahendragarh tahsil of the Mahendragarh district; 5 villages of the Mahendragarh tahsil (Barda, Dalanwas, Gadarwas, Madogarh and Degrota) were transferred to the Loharu tahsil and 1 village, Nasuha, of the Mahendragarh tahsil was transferred to the Dadri tahsil.² On June 11, 1974, 5 villages of the Loharu tahsil (Isharwal, Dewawas, Rodhan, Salhawala and Hasan) were included in the Bhiwani tahsil and 3 villages (Kakral, Sewani and Naloi) in the Bawani Khera tahsil.³ Thus the Bhiwani district, on March 31, 1977, comprised 474 villages, divided between tahsil Bhiwani: 125, tahsil Bawani Khera : 58, tahsil Dadri: 172 and tahsil Loharu : 119.

SUB-DIVISIONS, TAHSILS AND THANAS

The district has 4 tahsils : Bhiwani, Bawani Khera, Dadri and Loharu. Sub-divisions were created at Bhiwani, Dadri and Loharu on September 3, 1954, September 4, 1968 and November 10, 1976 respectively. The Bawani Khera tahsil is under the Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhiwani.

There are 9 thanas (police stations) and 8 police posts.⁴ Details may be seen in the Chapter on 'General Administration'.

TOPOGRAPHY

According to the *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, the general aspect of the district, (which included much of the present Bhiwani district), may be described as a level plain or prairie, stretching from the north-west to the south east, and unbroken by any natural irregularity, except in the south-western corner where some of the detached peaks

1. Vide Haryana Government, Revenue Department Notification No. 2278-RIV-74/11546, dated April 23, 1974.

2. Vide Haryana Government, Revenue Department Notification No. 2278-RIV-74/11547, dated April 23, 1974.

3. Vide Haryana Government, Revenue Department Notification No. 3059-RIV-74/19359, dated June 11, 1974.

4. The police post of Bahl having been up-graded as police station on April 1, 1977, there are now 10 police stations and 7 police posts.

of the Aravalli range stand out against the horizon. The highest of these is the Tosham hill, 800 feet (244 metres) high. A sandy tract stretches down the western portion of the district till the Bhiwani area is entered, where the district presents the appearance of a sea of sandy billows of a more or less fluctuating nature. The whole of the Bhiwani tahsil, leaving out a small portion in the east which was a part of the so-called Haryana tract, was known as Bagar. Here the prevailing characteristic is a light sandy soil and shifting sand-hills interspersed in places with firmer and in part loamy bottoms. The sand-hills are known as *tibbas* and the firmer valleys between as *tals*.¹

As regards the Loharu tahsil, "The aspect of the country is uniform throughout the State. It presents a prospect, dreary and desolate, a treeless waste dotted with sand-hills, and sparsely covered with vegetation. No natural divisions can be said to exist and the hill system is comprised in two hills which rise in rocky isolation in the centre of the State."²

As regards the Dadri area, according to the *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904,³ it lay in Haryana tract and Badhara in the Bagar which was a continuation of the Bagar of the Bhiwani tahsil, though water was 50 to 54 feet (15 to 16.5 metres) below the surface.

As regards the river system in the Dadri tahsil, the *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, records that "Tahsil Dadri, which has no canal irrigation, is watered by the Dohan, a stream which rises in the lands of Ghoghu and Bhagaur, two villages of the Jaipur State, whence it flows past the Patiala town of Kanaud and thereafter irrigates the Jind villages of Palari, Badhwana, Jawa, Jhøjhu Kalan, Bulali, Abidpura, Mandola, Kaliana and Dadri for some 15 or 16 miles (24 or 26 kilometres), disappearing in the dakar land of kalyawas (Kaliawas) in Rohtak. When in flood in the rainy season, it is used to fertilize the lands below its level for two or three years, but it was apt in years of heavy rainfall to cause damage both to houses and crops, and is now controlled by three dams, of which the first, raised in 1874, lies between the roads leading from Dadri to Kaliana and Jhajjar, while the second is between those leading to the Dadri railway station and the Johawala tank near the town, and the third, made in 1886, adjoins Dadri station, lying between the road leading from the town to Rawaldhi and that leading from the town to the Station. The worst floods occurred in 1862 and 1885. In the latter year considerable damage was done in the town of Dadri both to

1. Ibid, pp. 2,4.

2. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1915, p. 1.

3. Ibid, p. 212.

private property and to the State *Khatas* or grain stores, which were destroyed. The loss to the State alone was estimated at a lakh of rupees. The *bands*, which kept the water of the Dohan from entering the town, also prevented the surface drainage of the town itself from finding an outlet, and thus injury to the place resulted."¹

The waters of Dohan have, however, ceased to flow into the Dadri tahsil. At least since 1947, no floods from this stream have afflicted this tahsil. The stream gets absorbed in the arid and sandy tract of Mahendragarh district and completely vanishes near villages Akodah and Bassi which are situated on the Narnaul-Mahendragarh-Dadri Road close to the northern border of the Mahendragarh district.

The newly carved out district occupies a transitional position between the fairly flat and featureless Punjab-Haryana Plains on the one hand, and the Rajasthan desert and the Aravalli hills on the other. A major portion of this transitional tract is a sandy, undulating plain dotted with sand-dunes of varying shapes and dimensions occurring in different directional dispositions. The monotony of the sandy plain is broken in parts by the hills which once were a part of the Aravalli mountain system, one of the oldest in the country. The north-eastern part of the district, by contrast, is a fairly flat plain. The highest point in the district is 1,470 feet (448 metres) above sea level near Kaliana in the Dadri tahsil. The general topography of the district bears distinct imprint of the influence of both wind and water. In several parts it has the characteristics of desert topography and arid landscapes. This is also confirmed in the term 'Bagar' which is a climatic term indicating arid conditions. Of the districts comprising the State of Haryana, Bhiwani comes next to Gurgaon and Mahendragarh in physiographic diversity.

A close examination of the relief of the area reveals a fourfold division of the district into physiographic units :

- (i) the north-eastern part, which is fairly flat ;
- (ii) the central and north-western zone with a fair spread of low hills of different dimensions, occurring in varying directions, and interspersed by sand-dunes in parts;
- (iii) the sandy triangular zone enclosed by Bhiwani, Loharu and Jhumpa; and

1. Ibid, pp. 212-13.

- (iv) the eastern and north-eastern part of the Dadri tahsil which has a mixture of plain and hill topography, the hills being small and sporadic in occurrence.

(i) The North-eastern Zone

This zone includes a large part of the Bawani Khera tahsil and the north-eastern section of the Bhiwani tahsil. It is generally flat, with a north-east to south-west inclination. The southern and south-western limits of this topographic unit are marked by the termination of distributaries of the Western Yamuna (Jumra) Canal System. The predominance of hills and sand-dunes west of this zone reverse the inclination of the land characteristic of the canal irrigated area. The area north-east of the Bhiwani-Dhamiyan (Dhamana) axis is practically flat and presents a plain's landscape.

Throughout this belt the altitude ranges between 695 and 741 feet (212 and 226 metres) above sea level. However, there is a stray occurrence of sand-dunes even here; such as near villages Baliyali and Badesra in the Bawani Khera tahsil, and near villages Chang and Rewari in the Bhiwani tahsil.

(ii) The Central and North-western Zone

This zone is practically enclosed by the lines joining the places : Tosham-Bajina-Rodha-Jhumpa-Gurera-Barwa-Dhamiyan (Dhamana)- Tosham. The characteristic feature of the topography is the relic type of hills occurring all over the area. These hills are part of the old Aravalli mountain system, subjected to the forces of erosion for long and now only those parts of the mountain system survive which have withstood the ravages of the agents of change. These are now in fact only relics. Generally, these hills are interspersed with fairly level surfaces with occasional sand-dunes. The highest point of this tract is 1,125 feet (343 metres) above sea level on the hill near village Khanak. Another high point is at Ningana which is 1,122 feet (342 metres). The hill at Tosham is 800 feet (244 metres). On the other hand the area near Siwani is the lowest in altitude, 679 feet (207 metres) above sea level. Barring the hills, the altitude of this tract varies between 679 and 780 feet (207 and 238 metres). The direction of these hills varies from area to area. Immediately west of Tosham, they generally extend in a north-south direction while their alignment between Jhumpa and Barwa is often south-west to north-east. Several of the hills are small, broken and irregular in shape.

(iii) The Sandy Triangular Zone

The area enclosed by lines joining Bhiwani-Loharu-Jhumpa-Bhiwani is a typical sandy tract which shares the topography characteristic of parts

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of the adjoining Rajasthan desert. This zone is clustered with sand-dunes of varying shapes and dimensions. In between the sand-dunes are fairly level sandy surfaces which constitute the main agricultural land. Of course, the general topography is marked by irregularities and undulations. The direction of the sand-dunes is inconsistent. The general altitude of this tract varies between 750 and 870 feet (229 and 265 metres). However, there is a hilly point called 'Pahari' which is 1,064 feet (324 metres). The sand-dunes, which are quite closely spaced, represent an extension of the landscape across the State border in Rajasthan.

(iv) The Eastern Dadri Zone

This tract includes the eastern part of the Dadri tahsil. It is a true transition between the canal irrigated, and fairly flat area of the Rohtak district in the north-east and the irregular and sandy topography on the south-west. The proportion of level surface is higher here than in the sandy tract. The sand-dunes and relic hills are only sporadic in occurrence. These relic hills or kopjes are some 34 in number. The general surface is around 700 feet (213 metres). The highest point near Kaliana, south-west of Charkhi Dadri and 1,470 feet (448 metres) above sea level, is on a hill. The other high point 1,084 feet (330 metres) is another hill near Mankawas. A further hill is near Siswala with its highest point 1,332 feet (406 metres). There are similar isolated hill tops to the south.

Although the basal foundation of the district is practically uniform, the presence of sand-dunes, sand-hills and relics of the Aravalli mountain system lends diversity to its topography.

The 'Bagar', closely dotted with sand features of varying shapes and sizes, in the southern and south-western parts of the district is in marked contrast to the fairly level landscape of the Bawani Khera area in the north-east. Thus the district provides a true physiographic transition between the Punjab-Haryana plains in the northeast and the Rajasthan desert to the south-west.

NATURAL DRAINAGE, RIVERS AND OTHER SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

The Bhiwani district is one of the very few areas in the whole State of Haryana, which does not bear the imprint of any river or even a regular seasonal stream. The water seasonally flowing down the slopes of the Aravalli relics in northern part of the Mahendragarh district has carved out gullies, some of which extend into the southern parts of the Dadri tahsil. But these gullies disappear within a few kilometres after entering the district. During the monsoon water rushes into them from the adjoining hillocks, but is soon

absorbed in sand through percolation and evaporation. Thus the only limited signs of natural drainage in the district are of ephemeral inland drainage. There are no other traces of even seasonal rivulets or streams elsewhere in the district. Nevertheless, in the central and north-western parts, where there is a fair scattering of the remains of the Aravalli system, water does collect in low-lying areas after the rains, forming ponds or what are locally called *tals*. These ponds/*tals* dry up during summer. There is, however, hardly any village where there is no pond. These ponds are formed in naturally low-lying areas, or locations from where the earth has been removed for making mud bricks for house construction.

In most parts of the district water-table is fairly deep, and the water brackish. Both these conditions render difficult well or tubewell irrigation. The only conspicuous water channels to be seen in the district are those of canals, distributaries and minors dug and constructed recently.¹ Thus the general lack of natural drainage or water bodies symbolises the arid conditions dominant in this district.

GEOLOGY

A large part of the district is covered by recent to subrecent deposits of alluvium and blown sand. The rock exposures are very few and these are generally in the form of a chain of discontinuous hills.

The general stratigraphic sequence of various litho units encountered in the district is given below :

Recent and subrecent	Alluvium, blown sand and <i>kankar</i>
Extrusives	Rhyolite
Intrusives	Granite, amphibolite, quartz veins, pegmatite and porphyry
Delhi Super Group	
Ajabgarh Formation	Slates and phyllites with quartzite intercalations, quartzite, schists and gneisses
Alwar Formation	Massive ferruginous and calcareous quartzites, schistose quartzite with thin bands of carbonaceous phyllite, quartz-sericite-muscovite schist, quartz-biotite schist.

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

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Delhi Super Group

Alwar formation.—Alwar series of the Delhi Super Group are represented by massive quartzite and schistose quartzite with subordinate bands of pelitic schists.

Quartzite.—Two parallel quartzite ridges are seen in the southern part of the district, the Baskhurd ridge and the Khodana-Main Khurd ridge. These ridges trend in N-S to NNE-SSW direction with steep westerly dips. The quartzite of these ridges display sedimentary features like cross bedding, ripple marks and mudcracks indicating shallow water deposition. Small occurrences of ferruginous, calcareous and schistose quartzite within the massive quartzite are seen around Khodana. Along the joint planes in quartzite, tourmaline is also observed around Khodana.

Pelitic schists.—Quartz-sericite-muscovite schist, quartzbiotite schist and fibrolite-andalusite schist constitute the pelitic group of rocks occurring in the area. Good exposures occur to the north, west and south of Khodana, west of Gadhi and south of Naurangabad, etc. The rocks are interbedded with quartzite and occupy the small valley portion formed due to differential weathering. The schists are brown to green in colour with phyllitic look. Most of these are carbonaceous. South of Khodana, porphyroblasts of andalusite are present in the quartzbiotite schist and quartz-sericite schist.

A highly ferruginous chiastolite schist is exposed in the eastern part of Tosham hill about 22 kilometres north-west of Bhiwani. The rocks trend in NNE-SSW direction with steep dips. The central and the western side of the ridge is composed of felsite and microquartz porphyry.

Ajabgarh formation.—It is represented by massive quartzites with interbedded phyllites and slates. The exposures are located south of Kaliana and form the hills at Kaliana, Kalali and Balab.

Flexible sandstone occurrence is reported at the 1,470 feet (448 metres) ridge near Kaliana. The band is about one metre thick and is covered by debris. Flexibility is best seen in thin sections, fresh thick sections are malleable.

At the Mankawas ridge, the Ajabgarh are overlying the Alwar quartzites with a faulted contact.

Intrusives

Granite.—Granite exposures occur on the south, west and south-west of Tosham hill. This has resemblance with rocks of Malani suite. It is

coarse grained and rich in tourmaline and muscovite. At places black mica is also seen in place of muscovite. In the northern portion of Tosham hill, granite veins range from a few centimetres to a few metres in thickness.

In Khanak hill, located 5 km north-west of Tosham hill, porphyritic granite is exposed. Grey coloured fine grained granite porphyry with large phenocrysts of quartz, feldspar and dark mica in a micro-crystalline ground-mass is seen. Medium to coarse grained porphyritic granite is also exposed at Deosar about 4 kilometres west of Bhiwani.

Amphibolite.—Amphibolite rock occurring as sills or dykes is present in the north-western part of Khodana. It is dark grey in colour and consists of small needles of hornblende, small amount of feldspars and quartz. Because of alternation of quartz feldspars with amphiboles, the rock at places attains a gneissic appearance.

Quartz veins, pegmatite and porphyry. Small bodies of pegmatite occur around Khodana. The pegmatites consist of quartz, feldspar, white mica and tourmaline. The maximum length of the mica flake is about 2.5 cms. Numerous small quartz veins occur throughout the area. The porphyry is exposed in the northern and eastern face of the Tosham hill. It consists of phenocrysts of feldspars and a little quartz embedded in a dark fine grained groundmass. Feldspars include both orthoclase and plagioclase and some of them show rapakivi texture too. The phenocrysts have very sharp outlines.

Extrusives

The central mass of Tosham hill is mainly composed of rhyolite containing micropheocrysts of quartz in a ground mass of feldspar, quartz, iron ore and some ferromagnesian minerals with evident flowage structures at places. The entire rhyolitic complex stands out as a pillar in the matasediments Delhi Super Group along a volcanic pipe. Four distinct flows of rhyolite separated by thin ash beds ranging in thickness between 0.3 and 0.5 m are quite conspicuous. The ash beds are predominantly horizontal with gentle dips towards the centre of the hill.

Recent and Subrecent

A major part of the district is covered by alluvium and blown sand. The sand dunes are of permanent as well as active type. Permanent dunes are at places under cultivation because sand is fine grained compact and almost altered to or mixed with soil of a greyish brown colour. The active dunes are the sand mounds which are formed, blown off and again formed at a different

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place. These have ripple marked surfaces because of wind action and are unstable and unfit for cultivation.

Mineral Occurrences

Iron ore.—In Kaliana hill at places lenses of iron ore, mainly magnetite, occur in black quartzite. At a number of places in the area heaps of slags, presumably of iron, are seen suggesting some type of iron smelting activity in the past.

Copper.—Malachite, azurite stains and specks of chalcopyrite are noticed in quartzite and mica schist near Khodana. An old vertical shaft, three metres in diameter, exists just north-west of Khodana. Mineralisation is feeble and seems to be at the contact of quartzite and schist. Recently the mineralisation of copper has been reported from Tosham hill. It is in the form of intense stainings of secondary minerals of copper in malachite, azurite and chrysocolla. Primary sulphide, viz. chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrolite and galena are present as disseminations, stringers and cavity fillings.

Mica.—Small flakes of mica 2.5 cm to 3 cm in length are found in pegmatites around Khodana.

Pyrite.—Pyrite dissemination is noticed all over the area in quartzite and mica schist around Khodana.

Building material.—Quartzites occurring in the area serve as road metal and building construction material. Several stone crushers are working in Adalpur, Khodana and Kaliana.

Glass sand.—Quartzites occurring near west of Atela are friable in nature and can be used for manufacture of window glass and bottle glass. Samples from here analysed Si 0295.4% and Fe 203 x 0.36%.

Kankar.—The term has been used for travertine or tufa which is met with at various places, generally at a depth of one metre below the soil cover. It is greyish white, hard and fragmentary in nature. Its basal part is, however, soft and silicious. The thickness of *kankar* varies from a few cm to 1.5 m and occurs in the form of small pockets. It contains rich fauna of gasteropod shells which attributes its deposition in lakes and ponds in which fresh water organism have thrived.

Saltpetre.—Seasonal encrustation of this mineral is observed in the vicinity of brooks and ponds at various places. It is presumed that the neighbouring rhyolitic hills might be the source of contribution of potash which leads to the formation of salt.

Flexible sandstone.—It occurs at the 1,470 ridge near Kaliana. The band is about 2 to 3 ft (0.61 to 0.91 m) thick and is reported to extend for a distance of 15 ft. (4.6 m). Another occurrence has been reported from southern tip of the 1,260 ridge but its flexibility is not so well marked.

FLORA

The Bhiwani district, in the arid zone, comprises xerophyte type of flora. Soils in the district are predominantly sandy with stray occurrence of loamy sand and loam. They are devoid of humus and are prone to shifting by strong winds. High to medium sand-dunes are common features. The water-table is abnormally low. The land is cultivated and very little natural forest has been left intact for preservation of flora. Only 1.6 per cent of the total area of the district is under forests which is very low as compared to 20 per cent area prescribed in forest policy. This includes private areas, closed under section 38 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and sections 4 and 5 of the Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900.

According to a recent classification, the forests of this district fall under the description desert thorn (6 B/C. I Type). Flora is scanty and sparse. Tree species found in forests, cultivated fields, waste lands and habitations are *Jand* (*Prosopis cineraria*), *Rahera* (*Tecomella undulata*), *Khairi* (*Acacia senegal*), *Beri* (*Zizyphus Maritima*), *Reru* (*Acacia, leucophlaea*), *Jal or Van* (*Salvadora oleoides*), *Mallah* (*Zizyphus nummularia*), *Barh* (*Ficus bengalensis*), *Peepal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Mesquite or Pahari Kikar* (*Prosopis juliflora*), *Kachnar* (*Bauhinia racemosa*), *Amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*), *Poplar* (*Populus nigra*), *Lasura* (*Cordia dichotoma*), *Imli* (*Tamarindus indica*) and *Barna* (*Crataeva religiosa*). *Shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *Kikar* (*Acacia nilotica*), *Israilikikar* (*Acacia tortilis*), *Siris* (*Albizia lebbek*), *Neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), *Bakain* (*Melia azedarch*), *Gulmohar*, (*Delonix regia*) and *Parkinsonia aculeata* are being artificially planted along rail, road and canal strips and in other private areas. *Eucalyptus* is planted in agricultural fields under the farm forestry scheme.

Shrubs found are *Hins* (*Capparis sepiaria*), *Carissa spinarum*, *Puthkanda* (*Achyranthes aspera*), *Bansa* (*Adhatoda vasica*), *Panwar* (*Cassia tora* and *Cassia occidentalis*) *Babool* (*Acacia jacquemontii*) *Mallah* (*Zizyphus nummularia*), *Karir* (*Capparis decidua*), *Phog* (*Calligonum polygonoides*), *Khip* (*Leptadenia pyrotechnica*), *Ak* (*Calotropis procera*) and *Amarbel* (*Cuscuta reflexa*) which is a common climber.

The flora varies according to locality factors and soil type. In saline

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and alkaline soils of the Bawani Khera tahsil, *Nesquite* (*Prosopis juliflora*) is common along with *Farash* (*Tamarix aphylla*), *Neem* (*Azadirachta indica*) and *Jal* (*Salvadora oleoides*). In most localities and irrigated areas are found *Shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and *Tut* (*Morus alba*). In sandy areas *Jand* (*Prosopis cineraria*), *Rahera* (*Tecomella undulata*) and *Babool* (*Acacia jacquemontii*) are quite common. *Sarkanda* (*Saccharum munja*), *Khip* (*Leptadenia pyrotechnica*) and *Phog* (*Calligonum polygonoides*) are frequent in sandy localities.

Medicinal herbs found in the district are *Bansa* (*Adhatoda vasica*), *Indirain* (*Citrullus colocynthis*), *Asgandha* (*Withania somnifera*), *Glo* (*Tinospora cordifolia*), *Kharnthi* (*Sida acuta*), *Ak* (*Calotropis procera*), *Bhakra* (*Tribulus terrestris*) and *Dhatura* (*Datura stramonium*). Their collection becomes uneconomical because these are available in scattered form.

In village waste lands and uncultivated fields, tree species are scattered and are of little commercial value. With the increase of irrigation, and due to land hunger, such lands are being broken for cultivation. Grazing is very heavy in these areas and they are in the last stage of retrogression. Such lands may be utilised for raising fodder grasses like *Anjan* (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), *Dhaman* (*Cenchrus setigerus*), etc.

The forest areas are confined along the strips of rail, road, canal and drains. Of the compact areas, some are protected forests under State Government, while others are private forests managed by the Forest Department.

Biological barriers in the form of trees and shrubs play a vital role in different operations of desert control. They are the cheapest method of reducing wind velocity and to control the movement of sand. Desert control can be achieved partially by conserving the existing vegetation and at the same time by undertaking large-scale afforestation works. Soil erosion by high velocity winds is checked by raising biological barriers across the wind direction in the form of wind breaks and shelter belts. Such works are done along canals, roads, railway lines and drains.¹ Species planted include *Kikar* (*Acacia nilotica*), *Shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *Parkinsonia* (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), *Neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), *Bakain* (*Melia azedarch*), *Eucalyptus*, *Jand* (*Prosopis cineraria*), *Siris* (*Albizia lebbek*), *Gulmohar* (*Delonix regia*), *Farash* (*Tamarix aphylla*), *Khairi* (*Acacia senegal*), *Caster*, and *Kana* (*Saccharum munja*).

1. It is the root system of shrubs and trees planted which plays a significant role in holding together loose soil or sand. Such plants serve as biological barriers even if the canals, roads, railway lines and drains along which they stand, may not necessarily lie perpendicular to the wind direction.

Afforestation works are done for fixation of sand-dunes and preservation of moisture in the soils in available areas, which are already with the Forest Department. In farm forestry scheme, plants are raised on the periphery of fields of the farmers to create breaks so that the crops are protected from desiccating winds. By December 1974, afforestation works had been achieved only in small areas and they have demonstrative value for farmers. In fact, the only practical effective and cheap method of solving the problem of desert control is growing of trees and shrubs on a large scale to provide blanket protection against high velocity winds¹.

The important grasses found in the district are *Anjan* (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), *Dhaman* (*Cenchrus setigerus*), *Dub* (*Cynodon dactylon*), *Kana* (*Saccharum munja*), and *Dabh* (*Desmostachya bipinnata*). *Anjan*, *Dhaman* and *Dub* are palatable fodder grasses which are dwindling on account of uncontrolled grazing. In Kairu closure, *Anjan* and *Dhaman* are being raised artificially over an area of 70 hectares by the Forest Department to augment fodder resources. The grasses in waste lands are poor in quality or are grossly inadequate for requirements.

FAUNA

There is a general scarcity of naturally available water in the district; wild animals common to semi-arid tracts only are found.

Mammals

The primates, the highest group of animals are represented by *Macaca mulata* (Zimmermann), the Rhesus Macaque or Bander and *Presbytis entellus* (Dufresne), the Common Langur.

Panthera tigris (Linnaeus), the Tiger and *Panthera pardus* (Linnaeus), the Leopard once abundant in the district are not seen now.

Other carnivorous animals occasionally met in are *Felis chaus* Guldentstaedt, the Jungle Cat; *Viverricula indica* (Desmarest), the Small Indian Civet; *Herpestes edwardsi* (Gepffrey), the Common Mongoose; *Genis auratus* Linnaeus, Gidhar and *Vulpes benghalensis* (Shaw), the Indian Fox; *Hyaena hyaena* (Linnaeus), the Stripped Hyaena and *Canis Lupus Linnaeus*, Bheriya.

Only one species of Shrews, viz. *Suncus murinus* (Linn) and two species of

1. For more details about the forests and desert control measures, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation.'

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Bats *Scotophilus heathi* (Horsfield), the Common Yellow Bat and *Hesperoptenus tickelli* (Blyth), the Tickell's Bat are sometimes observed.

The Five Stripped Palm Squirrel, or Gilheri *Funambulus pennati* Wroughton, the Indian Porcupine or sahi, *Hystrix indica* Kerr; the Indian gerbille *Tatera indica* (Hardwicke); the Common House Rat, *Rattus rattus* (Linnaeus); the House Mouse, *Mus musculus* Linnaeus and the Indian Hare *Lepus nigricollis* Cuvier comprise the rodents fauna though not very commonly seen.

Chinkara, *Gazella gazella* (Pallas) and Blackbuck, *Antelope cervicapra* (Linn.) have also been seen in the district in limited numbers.

The Blue Bull or Nilgai, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (Pallas), once very common, is still found all over the district.

Birds

In the past the following water birds were seen: Spotbill Duck, *Anas poecilorhyncha* Forester and Dabchick, *Podiceps ruficollis capensis*. Wherever there are sizeable tanks and other stretches of water, these birds can still be seen along with king fishers and waders like sand pipers, stints, stilts and the like.

Besides, birds like Eastern Large Egret *Egretta alba modesta* (J.E. Gray), Median Egret *Egretta intermedia intermedia* (Wagler) and Little Egret *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linnaeus) are found in land water marshes, jheels, etc. Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Boddaert) can be seen moving along with grazing cattle.

In addition to the water birds, other game birds like Partridge and Quail are also common in the district. Indian Black Partridge, *Francolinus francolinus asiaticus* Bonaparte and Gray Partridge, *Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* Hartert are common. Blackbreasted or Rain Quail, *Coturnix coturnix* (Linnaeus); Jungle Bush Quail, *Perdix asiatica punjabensis* (Gmelin); and Roach Bush Quail, *Perdix argoondah* (Sykes) are resident species.

Coming to Pigeons and Doves, Bengal Green Pigeons, *Treron phoeniceus* (Latham) are found in the vicinity of villages, chiefly on ficus trees. Blue Rock Pigeons, *Columba livia* Gmelin are found in almost all the villages. Western Turtle Dove, *Streptopelia orientalis meena* (Sykes); Indian Ring Dove, *Streptopelia dussumieri* (Gmelin) and Indian spotted Dove, *Streptopelia chinensis suratensis* (Gmelin) are generally found in cultivated fields.

Sandgrouses, namely Indian Sandgrouse *Bucconia exilis orlangeri*

(Neumann) and Blackbellied Sandgrouse, *Pterocles orientalis orientalis orientalis* (Linnaeus) are resident birds while Large Pintail Sandgrouse, *Pterocles alchata* (Gmelin) and Spotted Sandgrouse, *Pterocles sonnegallus* (Linnaeus) visit the district in winter. Flocks, Large and small, regularly visit some favourite waterholes.

The national bird of India, the Common Peafowl, *Pavo Cristatus* Linnaeus is quite common and is seen in orchards, fields and gardens.

The other common birds which can be seen in the district are : Large Indian Parakeet, *Psittacula eupatria* (Linnaeus) ; Reseringed Parakeet, *Psittacula krameri borealis* (Neumann) ; Indian House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus indicus* Jardine and Delby, Blue checked Bee-eater, *Merops-supercilliosus* (Linnaeus) ; Blue Jay, *Coracia benghalense benghalense* (Linnaeus) ; Coppermith, *Megalaima haemacephala indica* (Latham) ; Indian Golden Oriole, *Oriolus oriolus kundoo* Sykes ; Pied Crested Cuckoo, *clamater jacobinus serratus* (sparman) ; Koel, *Eudynamys scolopacea scolopacea* (Linnaeus) ; common Crow-Pheasant, *Centropus sinensis sinensis* (stephens) ; Redvented Bulbul, *Pycnonotus Cafer* (Linnaeus) ; White-eared Bulbul, *Phenonotus Leucogenys* (Gray) ; Verditer Flycatcher, *Muscicapa thalassina thalassina* Swainson ; Indian Magpie Robin, *Copsychus svecicus svecicus* (Linnaeus) ; Indian Purple Sunbird, *Nectarinia asiatica asiatica* (Latham) ; Red Munia, *Estrilda amendava amendava* (Linnaeus) ; Indian Spotted Munia *Lonchura punctulata punctulata* (Linnaeus) ; Crested Bunting, *Melophus lathamii* (Gray), etc.

Besides, such attractive birds as Hoopoe, *upupa epops* Linnaeus ; Indian White-Eye, *Zosterops palpebrosa Palpebrosa* (Tamminck) are also seen in and around villages.

Birds of Economic Importance

Scavengers like Pariah Kite, *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert) ; Brahminy Kite, *Haliastur indus indus* (Boddaert) ; Whitebacked Vulture, *Gyps Bengalensis* (Gmelin) ; Tawny Eagle, *Aquila rapax Vindhiana* (Franklin) ; Indian Jungle Crow *Corvus macrorhynches culminatus* Sykes ; Indian House Crow, *Corvus splendens splendens* Viellot, etc., keep the district cleared of dead animals by feeding on them. The Indian Scavenger Vulture, *Neophron percnopterus ginginianus* (Latham), in addition consumes a large quantity of human excreta. Predators like Blackwinged Kite, *Elanus Caeruleus Vociferus* (Latham) ; Indian Shikra, *Accipiter badius dussumieri* (Tamminck) ; Laggar Falcon, *Falco biarmicus* (Tamminck) ;

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Kestrel *Falco timunculus* (Linnaeus) are residential birds of the district. Others like Pale Harrier, *Circus macrourus* (Gmelin) ; Marsh Harrier, *Circus aeruginous aeruginosus* (Linnaeus) ; Eastern Steppe Eagle, *Aquila nipalensis nipalensis* (Hodgson), etc., visit the district in winter. These along with Spotted Owllet *Athene brama* (Tamminck) ; Eagle Owl, *Bubo bubo* (Linn.) keep a check on the population of not only rodent pests but also various insect pests by consuming them.

The majority of birds found in the district feed on insects and caterpillars injurious to agriculture. Swifts such as Indian House Swift, *Apus affinis affinis* (J.E. gray) ; Indian Palm Swift, *Cypsiurus parvus batasiensis* (G.E. gray) ; swallows like Western Shallow, *Hirundo rustica rustica* Linnaeus and Indian wiretailed Swallow, *Hirundo smithi filifera* Stephens ; consume insects as their staple diet. Shrikers or "Butcher-Birds" as they are popularly called include in their diet a considerable quantity of insects. Some other insect eating birds are King Crow, *Dicrurus adsimilis albirictus* (Hodgson) ; Brahminy Myna, *Sturnus pagodarum* (Gmelin) ; Indian Pied Myna *Sturnus contra* (Linnaeus) ; Bank Myna, *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Latham) ; Babblers, Warblers and Fly-catchers (Muscicapidae). Larks (Alaudidae) and Wagtails (Motacillidae) feed on worms in addition to insects. Rosy Pastor and Common Indian Starling, both winter visitors may specially be mentioned for their role in destroying numerous insects including grasshoppers on a large scale and thus help in protecting crops.

Reptiles

The common poisonous snakes found in the district are :

I. Family Elapidae

1. *Bungarus caeruleus* (Schneider)
Common Indian krait
2. *Naja Naja* (Linn.) Indian Cobra.

II. Family Viperidae

3. *Vipera russelli* (shaw Russeets viper)
4. *Echis carinatus* (Schneider) Phoorsa

In addition to these, there are various species of non-poisonous snakes :

GENERAL

Fishes

As water is scarce, so are fish. However, the common commercially important fish of the district are the carps *Catla catla* (Hamilton) (Katla), *cirrhinus mrigals* (Hamilton) (Mrigal), *Labeo bata* (Hamilton) (Bata), *Labeo rohita* (Hamilton) (Rahu); the cat-fishes *clarias batrachus* (Linnaeus) (Magur), *Mystus seenghala* (Sykes) (Singhara), *Wallago attu* (Bloch & Schneider) (Malle), *Ompok bimaculatus* (Bloch) (Ghally); the murrels *Channa striatus* (Bloch) (Curd), *Channa punctatus* (Bloch) (Dolla); and the featherback *Nototopterus notopterus* (pallas) (Parri). Other common species are *Danio devario* (Hamilton) (Parranda), *Esomus danricus* (Hamilton) (Chilwa) *Puntius sophore* Hamilton (Ticher), *Rashbora daniconius* (Hamilton) (Chindola), *Salmostoma bacaila* (Hamilton) (Chilwa), *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch) (Sangi) (*Mystus bleekeri* (Day) (Kangir), *Mystus vittatus* (Bloch) (Kangir) and *Mastacembelus armatus* (Lacepide) (Bam).¹

CLIMATE

The district, bordering on the Rajasthan desert in the north-east and lying far inland, is flat country with elevation around 250 m.a.s. These features have profoundly influenced the climate which is very hot in summer, from April to June, and cold in a fairly long winter period lasting from November to March. It is also characterised by dryness, except during the monsoon, which lasts from July to mid-september. The period mid-September to October constitutes the post-monsoon or the transition period.

Temperature.—There is no meteorological observatory in the district for recording observations for other weather elements. Hence, the description that follows is based on records of observatories in the neighbouring districts experiencing similar climate. Temperatures start rising rapidly from March, when the mean daily maximum temperature is above 30°C, compared with that of about 25°C in February; and the minimum temperature at about 14°C compared to the temperature as low as 8°C in February. By May, the mean maximum temperature reaches 41°C, remaining more or less steady till June by which time the minimum also rises to 28°C. May and June constitute the hottest part of the year. The maximum temperature may occasionally exceed 48°C on individual days during the period. Hot, scorching, and dust-laden winds which blow from across the Rajasthan desert add to discomfort. With the onset of the monsoon, day temperatures fall appreciably

1. For details about pisciculture in the district, Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation' may be referred to.

BHIWANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER

III. Family Typhlopidae

5. *Typhlop sperrectus* (sleliczka) Blind snake

IV. Family Beidae

6. *Python molurus* (Linn.) Indian python

7. *Eryx johani johani* (Russell) John's sand Bva Boa

V. Family Colubridae

8. *Lycodon striatus* (shaw) Welf Snake

9. *Ptyas mucosus* (Linn.) Rat Snake

All the lizards found in the district are non-poisonous. *Hemidactylus flaviviridis* Ruppell and *Hemidactylus brooki* Gray are very common. The first is a common sight in and outside the residential quarters on the walls. *H. brooki* is mostly found under stones. *Calotes versicolor* Daudin is mostly found in gardens and on trees. This is commonly known as blood sucker. The name is erroneous as it has nothing to do with blood sucking. Probably the name is given as during the breeding season the male assumes a brilliant crimson. *Uromastix hardwicki* (Gray) or *sanda* is found in the sandy areas. In bushes and under the dried leaves *Mabuya macularia* (Dum and Bibr.), *Ophiomorus tridactylus* are found. *Varanus monitor* Linn. is the largest lizzard found in the district and is useful as it eats rodents.

Two species of tortoises found are : *Geeclenys hamilton* (Gray) and *Kuchuga dhongoka* (Gray).

The following four species of frogs are commonly sighted during the rains in and around water ponds. All these feed mainly on insects.

I. Family Ranidae

1. *Rana tigrina* Daudin Indian Bull Frog

2. *Rana limnocharis* Weigman Indian Cricket Frog

3. *Rana brevicep* Schneider Indian Burrowing Frog

II. Family Bufonidae

4. *Bufo molanostictus* Schneider Common Toad

in July and range between 36°C to 38°C till September. But nights continue to remain oppressively warm, with the mean minimum temperature around 27°C till August. In late September, night temperatures drop to 24°C due to the clearing of skies with the withdrawal of the monsoon. The temperature then begins to fall rapidly and winter conditions set in November. December to January is the coldest period of the year when the mean minimum temperature is 5° to 6° C with the mean maximum temperature around 22°C. In winter cold waves in the wake of western disturbances affect the district, causing temperatures to fall steeply. During severe cold waves, the minimum temperature of 2° to 4°C below the freezing point may occasionally be reached. Even in February minimum temperature may occasionally drop below 0°C. Frost occurs under these conditions.

Humidity.—In the monsoon season, the relative humidity is high, about 70 per cent in the morning and 50-60 per cent in the after noons. Humidity is also high in the morning during December-February. It is dry for the rest of the year. Summer is the driest season when the relative humidity drops to about 25 per cent in the afternoon.

Rainfall.—Records of rainfall are available for 4 stations in the district. Details of rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Table I of Appendix. The average annual rainfall over the district is 382.2 mm. Rainfall generally increases from north-west to south-east, varying from about 280 mm in the north-west to 480 mm in the south-east. About 75 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months; while about 10 per cent is accounted for in the pre-monsoon month of June. July and August constitute the rainiest period when about 60 per cent of the annual rain is received. Winter rains during January to March, occurring in association with the passing western disturbances, though small in amount—hardly 10 per cent—are of considerable economic importance. Variation in rainfall from year to year is considerable. Over a long period of years, annual rainfall may be less than 80 per cent of the normal in 25 per cent of the years. Also, as can be seen from Table I of Appendix, rainfall at individual places can be as much as twice the normal in one year and as low as half of it or even lower in another. On individual days, rainfall varies widely. This is illustrated by the fact that the heaviest rainfall recorded at any station in the district was 205.7 mm at Bhiwani on August 9, 1972, which was almost 50 per cent of the annual normal rainfall.

The average number of rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year is 21 varying from about 16 to 25 over the district.

Clouds.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded for 10 to 15 days in July and August, and for about a week during December to March in association with the western disturbances. During the rest of the year, skies are mostly clear to lightly clouded.

Winds.—Winds are generally light with some strengthening in late summer and the monsoon season. During the monsoon months, winds are mostly southwesterly to westerly, with easterlies to southeasterlies on some days. In the post monsoon and winter periods, winds veer to northwest or north, particularly in the afternoon. In summer, winds are mostly confined between southwest to northwest.

Special Weather Phenomena.—A few of the depressions, originating in the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon season and moving across the country, may reach the district and cause wide-spread heavy rain. Dust-storms mostly occur from April to June and thunder-storms in June to September. Thunder-storms in winter during December to February often occur in association with and accompanied by hail. Occasional fog affects the district in the cold season.

Chapter II

HISTORY

THE ANCIENT PERIOD

Archaeological excavations and explorations conducted so far in the Bhiwani district have revealed an ancient past. This region was first inhabited by the Chalcolithic agricultural communities at least as early as c. 2400 B.C.¹ These early settlers of this area (popularly known as 'Sothians' after the type site in Rajasthan where this culture was first noticed) lived at Mitathal, Chang, Tigrana, Dadri, Manheru, Mishri, Jhinjar and Talu² in small mud-brick houses with thatched roofs. Their settlements, some of which may have been fortified, comprised about 50 to 100 houses each. They engaged in agriculture, domesticated cows, bulls, goats, etc., and used wheel-made pottery painted in bichrome with black and white designs. They used copper, bronze and stone implements though these have not been discovered in large numbers.

Subsequent to the chalcolithic period we find traces of the Harappan or possibly the pre-Harappan culture in this area. The excavation at Mitathal³ bear out the Harappan tradition in town planning, architecture and in arts and crafts. Interestingly, their house hold equipment, toys and ornaments were made in characteristic Harappan style; and their pottery was 'a well-burnt sturdy red ware painted in black with *pipal* leaf, fish, scale, and other geometric designs.'⁴ It cannot be stated with certainty whether the Harappans migrated to this area or their culture was diffused to this area or the development was indigenous and pre-Harappan. Some scholars hold the last view on the basis of archaeological evidence. In any case we find the survival of the

1. Suraj Bhan, (i) The Dawn of Civilization in Haryana, *Haryana : Studies in History and Culture*, Kurukshetra University, 1968, pp. 1-5.

(ii) Excavations at Mitathal (Hissar) 1968, *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Kurukshetra University, Vol. I, No. 1, 1969, pp. 1-15.

(iii) The Sequence and Spread of Prehistoric Cultures in the Upper Sarasvati Basin, *Radio Carbon and Indian Archaeology*, Bombay, 1973, pp. 252-63.

2. Shik Ram, *Archaeology of Rohtak and Hissar Districts, Haryana*, Kurukshetra University, 1972 (MSS), pp. 90-1.

3. Suraj Bhan, *Excavations at Mitathal and Other Explorations in the Sutlej-Yamuna Divide*, Kurukshetra University, 1975.

4. For details, see Yadav, K.C. (Ed.), *Haryana : Studies in History and Culture*, Kurukshetra University, 1968, pp. 3-4.

Sothi ware side by side with the predominant Harappan ware at Mitathal and elsewhere.¹ If they migrated, they seem to have merged with the Sothians existing in the area.

The appearance of the Aryans later on in this area is supported by the grey ware pottery found from a few sites in the Bhiwani district. Archaeological explorations indicate that the first Aryan settlements were located in the northern part of the district, the chief centres being Bawani Khera, Kanwari, Kungar and Jamalpur,² and towards south their settlements lay along the banks of the streams Vadhusara (Dohan), Krishnavati (Kasavati) and Anumati (Nai).³

We cannot say anything about these Aryan settlers of Bhiwani. Probably their tribes, obliged to settle in relatively arid area, did not command any notice in the contemporary literature which for the most part was written in other fertile and important regions in Haryana. According to a tradition, Nakula, one of the five Pandavas, during the course of his *digvijaya*, fought against these people and brought them under his sway.⁴

After the battle of Mahabharata, the Kuru Kingdom, of which the Bhiwani territory then formed a part, was divided into three parts: Kurukshetra (region between the Sarasvati and the Drishadvati); Kurudesa (Hastinapur region), and Kuru-Jangala (region between the Kamyaka and the Khandaya). The Bhiwani territory formed a part of the last division, i.e. Kuru-Jangala which was ruled by Parikshita from Asandivat (Asandh in Jind) as his capital. Parikshita and his son Janmejaya ruled effectively over this region. But after the reign of Abhipratarn, the successor of Janmejaya, Kuru-Jangala met its downfall. As a result, the kingdom was parcelled out into many small states among which Indraprastha and Isukara (Hisar) were the most important.⁵ The Bhiwani area formed a part of the latter state.

With the decline of the Kurus in the course of time many tribes like Jarttrikas (Jats), Abhiras (Ahirs), Bhadras (Bhadanakas) and Yaudheyas, flocked into the region. They intermixed and became part and parcel of the early settlers. This intermixture is believed to have given "the people a singular

1. Ibid, pp. 3-4.
2. Silak Ram, *Archaeology of Rohtak and Hissar Districts, Haryana*, Kurukshetra University, 1972 (MSS).
3. Bhargava, M.L., *Geography of the Rigvedic India*, 1964, pp. 49-50.
4. *Mahabharata, Sabhaparva*, Chap. 35, vs. 4-5.
5. Raychaudhari, H.C., *Political History of Ancient India*, 1953, pp. 44-47.

breadth and energy which made them sturdy agriculturists, cattle breeders and strong fighters."¹

Very little can be stated historically about this region up to the rise of the Mauryas. We do not find its mention in the general histories except for a brief reference from H.C. Raychaudhari that "Mahapadma Nanda of Magadha had conquered it."² Probably some feudatory kings ruled here until 324 B.C., when the Mauryas usurped the region. Unfortunately, we are ignorant about what happened here during the Mauryan times. The punch-marked and uninscribed cast coins³ discovered at Naurangabad and Tosham, indicate that at least the two towns, if not other places, were centres of trade.

Soon after the fall of the Mauryas (c. 187 B.C.), the Yaudheyas, a republican tribe, dominated over eastern Punjab (conforming to present Haryana) and the adjoining tracts of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. A large number of the Yaudheya coins have been found from Naurangabad⁴ then known as Prakritanakanagar, Bhiwani, Tosham, Kanwari, Bawani Khera and Dhanana in the Bhiwani district.

It was in the 1st century B.C. that the Indo-Greeks invaded India from the north-west. In the struggle that ensued, the Yaudheyas were defeated. The discovery of Indo-Greek coins⁵ from Naurangabad affirms that the Indo-Greeks ruled over this region though their rule was short-lived. The Indo-Greeks were replaced by the Kushans during A.D. 1st century. A large number of Kushan coins and coin-moulds⁶ of the time of Kanishka and Huvishka, the powerful Kushan rulers, have been found from Naurangabad. The Kushan rule lasted for about 150 years. When their power decayed, the brave Yaudheyas again asserted their authority and drove them out from their country.⁷

1. Buddha Prakash, *Haryana Through the Ages*, Kurukshetra, 1969, pp. 10-13.
2. Raychaudhari, H.C., *Political History of Ancient India*, 1953, p. 233.
3. These coins are preserved in an archaeological museum at Jhajjar.
4. Two terracotta seals from Naurangabad bear the following legends :—
(i) *Yaudheyanam Jayamantra Dharanam*, i.e. seal of the Yaudheya Council deliberating on such policy as would lead to victory.
(ii) *Rapti Yaudheya Janapada Prakritanakanagar*, i.e. seal of the Capital city of the Yaudheyas where high officials lived.
For details about the Yaudheya coins, see Silak Ram, *Archaeology of Rohtak and Hissar Districts, Haryana*, Kurukshetra University, 1972 (MSS).
5. These coins are preserved in an archaeological museum at Jhajjar.
6. Ibid.
7. Buddha Prakash, *Haryana Through the Ages*, Kurukshetra, 1969, p. 14.

The revived Yaudheya rule lasted up to A.D. 350 when Samudragupta, the great Gupta ruler of Magadha, brought them under his sway.¹ Instead of annexing their territory, Samudragupta left the Yaudheyas in control of their region provided they 'carried out his commands by way of paying all tributes, obeying the orders and offering salutation'.² This explains why very few Gupta coins are found in this region.³ The settlements of Naurangabad and Toshim seem to have retained their earlier respectable status during the Gupta period, the former as a political seat and the latter as a religious centre where two holy tanks and one temple devoted to god Vishnu were built by one Acharya Somnatha.⁴

Nothing is yet known about the subsequent history of this area except that the existence of a small building built by Prithviraja Chahamana and known as *barahdari* or his *kuchehri*,⁵ on the small stone hillock to the north of Toshim hill, indicates that this area was under the Chahamanas of Delhi during A.D. 12th century. Prithviraja Chahamana might have established this as an outpost at Toshim to checkmate the foreign invaders from the north-west and get timely information about their advance.

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Before entering into an account of the region comprising this district during the medieval period, it is important to realise the geographical significance of its location. There were two routes from across the mountains in the north-west by which foreign invaders came to India. The northern route through the Khyber Pass followed the ancient Mauryan highway from Purushpura to Pataliputra. It passed through a more politically alive, settled and fertile part of the Punjab. More often not during the course of Indian history, this route was followed by invaders during the early winter months when the rivers of the Punjab were easily fordable. They passed along the upper waters for the additional reasons that Kashmir being isolated by its mountains, the left flank of the invading armies was safe from attack. Furthermore the tribe of Khokhars, established in the Salt Range, could not be depended upon for safety.

1. Fleet, J.F., *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, p. 1.

2. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXII, p. 35.

3. Except thirty-three gold coins of Samudragupta from Mitathal, no other coin of the Guptas has been found. (Sitak Ram, 'Rohtak and Hissar Districts Through the Ages', *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. V, Nos. 1-2, 1973, p.5).

4. Fleet, J.F., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 269-70.

5. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, p. 20.

HISTORY

The southern route from Khurasan to Delhi passed through Herat, Kandhar, the Bolan Pass, Multan, Pakpattan, Fazilka, Abohar, Sirsa, Hansi and ended at Rohtak within about 80 kilometres of Delhi. It passed through a less inimical, less fertile though a more safe country. For this reason invaders, even when leading armies through the northern passes, sometimes preferred to cross the Indus, march through the Sind Sagar Doab, cross the stream at Multan and proceed through the Lower Bari Doab to cross the Satluj at Pakpattan. From this place onward, they followed the route described above leaving the Rajasthan desert safely on their right flank until they reached within about 80 kilometres of Delhi.

The successors of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni had thrown forward their southern frontier to the line of the Satluj by taking Pakpattan (Ajodhan) in A.D. 1078. This made it possible for the Ghuris, the successors of Ghaznavids, to get into touch with the Haryana country by both the routes. As the fruits of this victory at the battle of Tirawari (Tarain or Taraori) in A.D. 1192, Delhi, Ajmer, Hansi and Sarsuti (Sirsa) fell into the hands of Muhammad Ghuri. But he appears to have established no settled rule over the tract of Hansi (about 30 kilometres to the north-west of Bhiwani)¹ and Sirsa. In the anarchy which prevailed, the Jatu clan of Rajputs, an offshoot of the Tunwars, who appear to have entered the tract from Rajputana (Rajasthan) some time previously, spread in a southerly direction, rendering probably no more than a nominal submission to the Muslim Kings of Delhi. It was in the reign of Muazzam, a Slave King, that the tract was taken under his direct control (A.D. 1254 or 1255) through Ulugh Khan, a high official of the Delhi Court.²

In 1206, after the death of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri, Qutb-ud-din Aibak (A.D. 1206—10) sat on the throne of Delhi and laid the foundation of the Turkish rule in India. In the unstable conditions prevailing under weak feudal holders, the Jatu chiefs, Sadh and Harpal, brought the tract under their control, rendering probably no more than a nominal submission to the Delhi Sultans.³ The former seem to have enjoyed this position until A.D. 1254-55 when the tract was taken under direct control by the Delhi Sultan. Hansi, in this tract, remained for many years the centre for military expeditions launched by the Sultans to quell local disturbances or to conquer more territory towards

1. Bhiwani town came into prominence in the early 19th century after it was selected as a *mandi* site in 1817 during the British regime. We, therefore, find no reference to Bhiwani as such, in history prior to the 19th century.

2. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, pp. 20-21.

3. *Ibid*, pp. 20-21, 101.

the south-west. After the deposition of the last of the Slave Kings, Shams-uddin, it came into the hands of the Khaljis (A.D. 1290).

This area came in the limelight again in the first few decades of the Tughluq rule. It became the scene of many royal hunting parties. Muhammad's cousin, Firoz (A.D. 1351-88), who had an unusual fancy for Hisar, brought this tract along with other areas in the region into prominence. In view of its strategic importance, he posted detachments at Bahi, Tosham and Hansi.¹

In A.D. 1398, Timur invaded India. Although his route from Bhatner in Bikaner lay about 50 kilometres to the north, this tract felt the impact of Timur's invasion. Along with other territories in the Hisar Division, it fell out of the hands of the Sultan in A.D. 1408, but was later recovered by the imperial forces under emperor Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Tughluq. In A.D. 1411, however, it came into the possession of Khizr Khan who subsequently in A.D. 1414, ascended the throne of Delhi as the first ruler of the Sayyid dynasty. His successors kept their hold intact up to A.D. 1450, when Bahlol Lodi, Governor of Punjab, seized it from Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1445-50), the last of the Sayyids. The new rulers started a sort of tribal oligarchy. The Afghans and others were invited in large numbers to settle in the country and *zamindaris* were granted to them in ample measure. The Bhiwani district along with other adjacent tracts was given to one Mubabbat Khan as a fief-holder. Unfortunately, this system did not work properly, for the Sultanate was not strong to assert itself. The new Zamindars proved to be a turbulent element which eventually spelled the fall of the Lodis leaving the field free for the Mughals.²

Babar, the Mughal, launched a fierce attack on India in A.D. 1526. On reaching the Ghagghar, he learnt that an army was marching against him from Hisar under Hamid Khan, the official in charge of the Hisar Division. This unnerved Babur for a while. He despatched his son Humayun with the whole of the right wing of the Mughal army to neutralise Hamid Khan. A stubborn battle was fought near Hisar in which Hamid Khan was defeated.³ This victory pleased Babur immensely, and he gave Hisar Division (including the present Bhiwani area) to Humayun as a reward⁴ which he controlled until A.D. 1530 when Babur died and he himself

1. *Hisar District and Lohara State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, p. 21.

2. Buddha Prakash, *Haryana Through The Ages*, p. 49.

3. Beveridge, A.S., *Babur Namah* (Tr.), pp. 465-66.

4. *Ibid.*

ascended the throne of Delhi.

Akbar divided his kingdom into subahs, *sirkars* and *mahals* or parganas. He placed this tract in the central subah of Delhi. The whole of what is now the Bhiwani district was mostly in *sirkar* of Hisar Firoza (principal *mahals* being Tosham, Seoran and Siwani)¹ and *sirkar* of Delhi (principal *mahal* being Dadri Taha).² The *mahals* were further sub-divided into villages which were looked after by *muqaddams* and panchayats.

With the decline of the Mughal empire, territorial ambitions were let loose and the royal decree in this area was only heeded if backed by force. Frequent changes in the ownership of estates were affected either by imperial orders in favour of loyal nobles or were brought about by powerful local parties backing their claims with force. The people of Bhiwani, it seems, acknowledged nobody's rule in those 'times of troubles'. The Marathas, Jats, Rajputs and Baluchs came and extorted what they could. There was no semblance of effective rule.

In 1798, however, a remarkable adventurer appeared on the scene and subjected the people to his control. This was George Thomas, an Irishman, who came to India in 1780-81. In return for the forces he was required to maintain for the Marathas, he was given some parganas. Before long, taking advantage of the disturbed conditions of that age, he carved out for himself an independent principality with Hansi as his headquarters from where he commanded a circle of 800 villages. His territory stretched from the Ghagghar in the north to Beri in the south and from Maham in the east to Badhara in the west. The 'Irish Raja of Haryana', as he was called, provided good government to the people. He divided his territory into 14 parganas, the Bhiwani district having four—Dadri, Bhiwani, Tosham and Siwani. Each pargana comprised a number of villages as before. Thomas did not interfere in the affairs of the village people as long as they cared to pay land revenue to his revenue officials.

George Thomas had to campaign against the Rajputs, Sikhs and Marathas to retain his territories. Sindhia now became jealous of Thomas's progress and ordered General M. Perron (Governor of the Ganga Doab) to

1. Abul Fazl, *Ain-i-Akhari*, Volume II (English translation by H.S. Jarrett, corrected and further annotated by Sir Jadu-nath Sarkar), 1949, pp. 298-300.

As per Hisar District Gazetteer, 1915, Hisar was one of the eight *sirkars* of the Delhi subah and it contained 27 *mahals* (Hisar being counted as two). Of these, the three principal *mahals* falling in the present Bhiwani district were Tosham, Sheoran and Swani (Siwani).

(*Hisar District and Lohara State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, pp. 291-93.)

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 291-93.

attack him in 1801. The operations launched by the Marathas incited the ruler of neighbouring territories, the Sikhs, Jats and Rajputs, to join hands against their formidable adversary. Thomas was outmatched in numbers when the siege of Georgegarh (Jahazgarh in the Jhajjar tahsil of the Rohtak district) began, but he decided to fight. Betrayed by several of his chief officers, he proceeded towards Hansi where he abandoned his claims to power. He died soon afterwards at Burhanpur while on his way to Calcutta.

THE MODERN PERIOD

Within two years of the abandonment of his dominion by George Thomas, the rising power of Sindhia in North India was completely broken by the British forces under General Lake in the Second Maratha War. The Bhiwani area, with other possessions of Sindhia, west of the Yamuna, passed on to the British East India Company by the treaty of Surji Arjungaon in 1803.

The British took direct possession of strategic parganas; and barring the parganas of Dadri and Loharu, placed the remaining region of central Haryana under the charge of a *Nazim*, Mirza Ilias Beg. For services rendered during the war, the pargana of Dadri was given in *jagir* to Ismail Khan, the younger son of Nijabat Khan, the founder of the Jhajjar State, that of Loharu to Ahmad Bakhsh Khan.

Ismail Khan and Ahmad Bakhsh Khan seem to have controlled their respective areas satisfactorily, but neither Ilias Beg nor some of his successors proved equal to the charge. When, however, Ilias was killed after a short while (April 1805) by the Bhattis, his place was given to Nawab Bambu Khan². The people, however, did not pay any revenue to the new *Nazim* as well and harassed him so much that he left the 'uncomfortable possession' soon after he received it (1805). Unhappy with the developments, the British appointed their 'trusted servant' Ahmad Bakhsh Khan of Loharu as Bambu Khan's successor. Being a man of plenty of guts and unusual intelligence, it was hoped that the new ruler would overcome the opposition. But what happened actually was quite contrary to these expectations. The new ruler failed miserably in his job and relinquished the charge of the tract forthwith. Next came Abdus Samad Khan whose 'personal bravery, local knowledge, and influence justified a confident expectation of success in the establishment of his authority'. But hopes were belied once again. In the struggle that

1. For more details about Loharu State, Chapter I 'General' may be referred to.

2. He was brother of the notorious Rohilla Chief Ghulam Qadir.

ensued, the Nawab was the loser; he lost his eldest son in the battle of Bhiwani¹ and resigned the grant in 1809.²

Now the British approached Raja Bhag Singh of Jind and Bhai Lal Singh of Kaithal to hold this region since their possessions lay quite close to it. But to their great disappointment, both the chiefs declined to accept the offer. When Nijabat Ali Khan, the Nawab of Jhajjar, saw that nobody was coming forward to occupy this tract, he offered his services. But the British did not consider it politic to entrust the area to him for the reason that a man in possession of such a big tract in proximity of Delhi could prove harmful to them at a time of crisis.³

Now Lord Minto, the Governor-General, advised Seton, the British Resident at Delhi, to use military strength to crush the turbulent people of this central region consisting of Rohtak, Bhiwani and the eastern part of Hisar. Consequently, a big force was sent in March 1810 under the charge of Gardiner, Assistant to the Resident at Delhi. In the beginning, little difficulty attended the Assistant's proceedings but at Bhiwani they were checked manfully. The people gave a very good account of themselves. For two long days they continued their gallant action and stopped the enemy. But on the third day, they could not maintain their position and retreated to the town. Since the British Forces were equipped with heavy artillery, they breached the walls of the town. A bloody struggle ensued. The people fought with courage but were driven back and followed into the fort. There were heavy losses, especially on the Indian side who gave away about 1,000 lives. On the British side Col. Bull and eighteen others were killed and 120 wounded.⁴ After the battle the entire tract was brought under the British control without any stiff opposition. It was made a part of the Rohtak district where it remained, silent and peaceful, up to 1857.

Uprising of 1857.—The placid waters of Bhiwani were disturbed once again in 1857. The Jats, Ranghars, Pachhadas, Rajputs, Kasabs and others rose up en masse and destroyed all vestiges of British rule from the region. The people of Dadri and Loharu followed suit. The rebellion in Loharu was so serious that it was only with the help of British Cavalry that the Nawab restored his authority. The turbulent situation in

1. January 1807.

2. Hamilton, *Statistical Historical and Geographical Description of Hindustan*, Vol. I, pp. 455-58; *Rohtak District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 29; *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1934, p. 32.

3. Government of India, *Foreign Political Consultations* No. 42, December 14, 1807.

4. *Ibid.*, No. 104, Feb. 6, 1809; Mill, *History of India*, Vol. VII, pp. 138-39.

the area continued up to September when General Van Courtland came with a big force and defeated the people in several actions and established British order again.

With the end of the Uprising, vengeance of the British started. Hundreds of people were hanged and their villages burnt. Dadri, which was in the possession of Nawab Bahadur Jang¹, a relative of the Jhajjar Nawab, was confiscated. It was conferred on Raja Sarup Singh of Jind.²

The Bhiwani area (except Dadri and Loharu) along with the south-east Punjab, roughly comprising Haryana, which had hitherto been a part of the North-Western Province, was tagged to the Punjab vide Government of India Notification No. 606 of April 13, 1858.³

The new administration would appear to have decided to treat the people of the Bhiwani tract with vengeance. They were denied the fruits of the development plans of the Government for many decades. Schools and colleges were not opened for them and Government jobs, except for recruitment in the army, were not given to them. In consequence, these people remained unprogressive in their outlook.

Growth of political struggle. The people of Bhiwani and Loharu suffered in various ways, but did not or to be more appropriate, could not raise even their little finger against their rulers. This was, however, not the case with their counterparts in Dadri. The poor, exploited people of about 50 villages in Dadri, led by their local Chaudharis and Hakim Kasim Ali, rose en masse (May 1864), captured police stations, arrested their officers and proclaimed the end of Raja Raghubir Singh's rule. This was a bold challenge to the Raja who immediately marched in person at the head of a big army. His first attack was on Charkhi (May 14), where some 1,500 or 2,000 of the rebellious Jats had collected and entrenched themselves.⁴ They resisted the Raja to the last. But ultimately, they were defeated and their village

1. Bahadur Jang Khan, Nawab of Bahadurgarh, was at Dadri in May 1857, and remained there until he surrendered to the British like his cousin, the Nawab of Jhajjar. He had not taken any active part against the British except that he had sent an offering to the emperor and addressed him a letter of praise. Besides, the rebels of Delhi had drawn supplies from Bahadurgarh. Taking all these things into consideration together with his old age, it was decided not to try him for life, but to confiscate his possessions. The Nawab was removed to Lahore where he was given a pension of Rs. 1,000 a month.

(Rohtak District Gazetteer, 1970, pp. 28-29).

2. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 303.

3. For details, see Government of India, Foreign Miscellaneous No. 365, 1858; File R-19 (Punjab Archives); *Settlement Report of Delhi*, p. 158; Griffin L.H., *The Rajas of the Punjab*, 1870, Vol. II, pp. 375-379.

4. Griffin, L.H., *The Rajas of the Punjab*, 1870, Vol. II, pp. 375-379.

was burnt. Next, Mankawas¹ was attacked, captured and destroyed. The two defeats, however, did not dishearten the brave villagers who gave a battle to the Raja at Jhauju (May 16). But here also they shared the same fate and their defeat quelled the uprising once for all. The Raja punished the insurgent leaders but permitted the *Zamidars* to return and rebuild their ruined villages.²

For many years after this there was no political activity in the region. The people, ignorant and illiterate as most of them were, led a wretched life. As a result, the political awakening which started in many parts of India towards the close of the 19th century, especially after the founding of the Indian National Congress (1885), was conspicuous by its absence. The atmosphere, however, started changing with the turn of the century. As the Arya Samaj³ movement gained popularity, new ideas spread rapidly. The people began to inculcate love for their country and some of them who were educated, joined the Indian National Congress. The Congress movement started gaining acceptability after the end of World War I (1914-18).

During the War, the people of Bhiwani helped the Government in its war efforts in two ways, first by providing recruits and second by their contribution to the war loans. The peasants, Jats, Rajputs and Ranghars provided approximately 10,000 combatants to the Indian Army and Imperial Service troops.⁴ The rich business people of the town and landlords gave substantial monetary help.⁵ The Government felt obliged for these timely helps and rewarded the donors in various ways after the war.⁶ But recognition of war effort in this manner did nothing for the youthful peasants who had made the most substantial contribution by rendering their personal service to the point of giving up their lives. Many of them were thrown out of services in the wake of demobilization. They were not given any re-employment or provided with any other means of subsistence in recognition of their services at a time when the rising prices after the post-war years hit them very badly. Then came calamities like plague and influenza. The

1. A small village about 10 kilometres from Charkhi Dadri.

2. Griffin, L.H., *The Rajas of the Punjab*, 1870, Vol. II, pp. 376-379.

3. Arya Samaj was founded at Bhiwani on September 1, 1897, at Tosham two years later, at Dadri and Bawani Khara ten years later.

4. Leigh, M.S., *The Punjab and the War Efforts*, 1922 (Lahore), pp. 59-60.

5. Ibid, pp. 123-24.

6. Ibid, pp. 140-46.

Government relief work in the suffering villages in that critical hours was far from satisfactory.¹

The Bhiwani peasantry who had been by and large loyal to the Government before and during the war, reacted now to the shabby treatment meted out to them by the Government after the war. They thought that the Government was in fact selfish and dishonest. As a protest against the Rowlatt Acts, which were passed in 1919 to give more executive powers to the government to intern people without trial, hartals, protest meetings and demonstrations of public mourning were held almost in every town of the district² from April 6 to 19, 1919. The revolutionary resolutions condemning the Rowlatt Acts were passed in mass meetings (April 6, 1919) at Bhiwani.³

The agitation grew more forceful. This unnerved the local as well as provincial authorities. To control the situation, the former authority let loose a reign of terror and the latter placed the region under the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907. The leaders were arrested; and military demonstrations were organized to demoralise the people.⁴ But, it seems, the Government's measures met with little success, and the national minded among the people of Bhiwani remained active under the local leadership.

The agitation was further intensified when Khilafat Movement gained momentum (1920). Barring a few, the entire Muslim population of the tract got affected by the new movement. Bawani Khara, Charkhi Dadri and almost all places where Muslims lived took part in the agitation.⁵ The Government tried its best to check it and organised loyalist propaganda against the movement. It had little effect.

When the first measure of the Government failed, they took to coercion. Active Khilafat workers were rounded up; steps were taken to intimidate people; and meetings and conferences were banned. As a result, Khilafat Movement began to fizzle out in the Bhiwani tract. Mahatma Gandhi launched Non-cooperation Movement (August 1, 1920). The Khilafat hereafter became a part of the Non-cooperation Movement.

1. For details, see K.C. Yadav, *Haryana Mein Swatantrata Andolan*, pp. 99-100.
2. *Hunter Committee Report Evidence*, 1919, ed. V.N. Data (Simla : 1975), Vol. VI, pp. 300, 340-68.
3. Government of India, Home Department Proceedings, Pol. B., Nos. 94-97, April 1920.
4. Government of India, Home Department Proceedings, Pol. D., No. 1, March 1920; *Hunter Committee Report*, Vol. VI, p. 301.
5. For details see Government of India, Home Department Proceedings, Pol. No. 71; *The Tribune*, March 23, 1920.

To boost the morale of their people, as also to spread the Non-cooperation Movement far and wide, the local leaders organized the First Ambala Division (Haryana) Conference at Bhiwani on October 22, 1920. Mahatma Gandhi was the chief guest at this conference.¹ This had a considerable impact on the people of the Bhiwani area. The programme of non-cooperation became popular in towns and even in villages. Students resolved at Bhiwani on November 30, 1920, not to attend the school until they were free of the foreign yoke.² The Vaish High School, Bhiwani, was converted into a Free National School.³ The boycott of Councils also went side by side.

The British courts were also boycotted and a *rashtriya nyayalaya* (national court) was opened in their place at Bhiwani in May 1921.⁴ Many persons surrendered titles and honorary posts. Simultaneously, the boycott of foreign cloth and propagation of *swadeshi* evoked a great deal of enthusiasm. The cloth merchants of Bhiwani resolved not to import foreign cloth for 6 months.⁵ A Public meeting was held at Swaraj Katli on August 5, 1921, where foreign cloth was burnt in a bonfire.⁶

To further boost the morale of the people, keep up the tempo and intensify the movement, the local leaders once again invited Mahatma Gandhi and other national and provincial leaders to tour the region. Mahatma Gandhi along with some prominent leaders paid a visit to Bhiwani on February 15, 1921 and addressed a big rural conference. The Government, however, viewed the situation seriously and took repressive measures. But the people met the situation heroically and started satyagraha in which Bhiwani gave the lead (January 2, 1922). The Government arrested prominent persons. These arrests were followed by mass satyagraha when hundreds of people courted arrest.⁷ The movement went steadily until it was called off by Mahatma Gandhi on February 12, 1922.

When Civil Disobedience was launched in 1930, the people of Bhiwani prepared salt at Bhiwani on April 20, 1930 in defiance of salt laws.⁸ The local cloth dealers took a vow not to import foreign cloth.⁹

1. *The Tribune*, October 27, 1920; Government of India, Home Department, Proceedings, Pol. A., Nos. 183-86, December 1920.
2. *The Tribune*, December 1, 1920.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid, May 26, 31, 1921.
5. Ibid, May 28, 1922.
6. Ibid, August 5, 1921.
7. *The Tribune*, January 7, 1922; January 25, 1922; August 22, 1922; Shri Ram Sharma, *Haryana Ka Itihas* (Rohtak: 1965), p. 76.
8. *The Tribune*, April 26, 1930.
9. Ibid, April 13, 1930.

During World War II, the people of Bhiwani reacted in two ways : the loyalists and peasants helped the Government by men, money and material, but the nationalists opposed it. In response to Mahatma Gandhi's call for individual satyagraha (October 17, 1940), a few people courted arrest from this region also. Later on during the Quit India Movement (1942), the arrests in Bhiwani exceeded a little over 300 (August 1942-May 1944).¹ Besides, many officers and soldiers from Bhiwani joined the Indian National Army. Similarly, people of Loharu and Dadri took active part in Praja Mandal Movement and played a vital role in the struggle for freedom.²

After India achieved independence, the territories of Loharu State (except 15 villages) and Dadri area of Jind State were included in the Hisar and Mahendragarh districts respectively.³ The new district of Bhiwani comprising the Dadri, Loharu, Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils with headquarters at Bhiwani was constituted on December 22, 1972, by varying the limits of the Mahendragarh and Hisar districts.

The last three decades have witnessed changes in many directions. The subsequent Chapters will throw light on what developments have been made in different spheres of activity during this period. We are too near the present to view the historical importance of these changes.

1. Punjab Fortnightly Reports (August 1942 to December 1944); Home Department, Pol. August 1942 to December 1944, File 18.

2. K.C. Yadav, *Haryana Ka Itihas*, pp. 172—77.

3. For details, Chapter I 'General' may be referred to,

Chapter III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Population figures for the district as such are not available from previous censuses. Derived from the data of the 1971 Census the district had 7,61,953 persons (4,05,117 males and 3,56,836 females). Bhiwani ranks eighth among the 11 districts of the State. On the basis of the 1961 Census its population was 5,75,870 persons. In the decade 1961—71, there was an increase of 32.31 per cent.

The population variation in 3 major towns, Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri and Loharu, for which census data are available, is shown below since 1901

Census Year	Population	Variation	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
1	2	3	4
Bhiwani			
1901	35,917		
1911	31,100	(—) 4,817	(—)13.41
1921	33,270	(+) 2,170	(+) 6.98
1931	35,866	(+) 2,596	(+) 7.80
1941	43,921	(+) 8,055	(+)22.46
1951	52,183	(+) 8,262	(+)18.81
1961	58,194	(+) 6,011	(+)11.52
1971	73,086	(+) 14,892	(+)25.59
Charkhi Dadri			
1901	7,009		
1911	5,713	(—) 1,296	(—)18.49

1	2	3	4
1921	6,582	(+)869	(+)15.21
1931	7,260	(+)678	(+)10.30
1941	8,712	(+)1,452	(+)20.00
1951	8,795	(+)83	(+)0.95
1961	13,839	(+)5,044	(+)57.35
1971	19,484	(+)5,645	(+)40.79
Loharu			
1901	2,175		
1911	2,343	(+)168	(+)7.72
1921	2,339	(—)4	(—)0.17
1931	2,956	(+)617	(+)26.38
1941	4,023	(+)1,067	(+)36.10
1951	3,438	(—)585	(+)14.54
1961	4,465	(+)1,027	(+)29.87
1971	5,579	(+)1,114	(+)24.95

The major portion of the increase in population occurred during the years 1931—71. The year 1910-11 was marked by ravages of disease and drought which took a heavy toll of the population by death and immigration. During 1911—21 occurred the great influenza epidemic of 1918. The decade 1921—31 was generally healthy and resulted in increased population. It expanded faster in 1931—41. The decade 1941—51 witnessed a shifting of population consequent upon the partition of the country in 1947. The Bhiwani town showed an increase of 18.81 per cent which may be regarded a normal increase for the period. It may be safely assumed that the number of Muslim emigrants from Bhiwani town almost equalled the number of Hindu immigrants. The Charkhi Dadri town recorded a nominal increase of 0.95 per cent while there was a decrease of 14.54 per cent in the case of Loharu town. This means that the number of Muslim emigrants from these towns was more than the Hindu immigrants. The years 1951—61 were free from disease, and public health measures taken by the Government reduced the death rate while the birth rate went up. In Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri and Loharu the percentage

PEOPLE

increase in population during this decade was 11.52, 57.37 and 29.87 respectively. The population increase during the decade 1961—71, may be attributed to extension in agriculture, irrigation and industrialisation, particularly during the second half of the decade, i.e. after the formation of Haryana State.

Density.—For the 1961 Census the number of persons per square kilometre in the district was 113. The density increased to 150 in 1971.¹ The district ranks tenth in density of the districts of Haryana. Tahsil-wise density in 1971 was :

Tahsil	Density (Population per square kilometre)
Bhiwani	184
Bawani Khera	141
Dadri	169
Loharu	93

The urban density of the district works out to 5,500 as against the rural density of 1,228. Bhiwani has the highest density of 8,058 followed by Charkhi Dadri (4,320), Loharu (2,154) and Tosham (1,946).²

Distribution of population.—There are 474 villages, 469 inhabited and uninhabited. In 1971 the inhabited villages had 6,58,765 persons (86.46 per cent of the total population). The remaining 1,03,188 persons (13.54 per cent) lived in towns.

The average number of persons per inhabited village in the district was 1,446. However, the rural population could be grouped in different units as follows :—

Unit of population	Number of villages	Total population
1	2	3
Less than 200	20	2,561

1. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1974-75*, p. 7.

2. Notified Area Committees were established at Siwani and Bawani Khera in August 1971 and in June 1973 respectively. As such these two towns have not been included in the above description of towns which appertains 1971.

3. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1974-75*, p. 11.

1	2	3
Between 200 and 499	53	19,895
Between 500 and 999	136	1,02,595
Between 1000 and 1,999	176	2,37,499
Between 2000 and 4,999	71	2,07,245
Between 5000 and 9,999	12	76,459
10,000 and above	1	12,511
	469	6,58,765

Sex ratio.—In 1971, the district had 881 females per 1,000 males.¹

Literacy.—In the 1961 Census the percentage of total literates in the district works out to 17.2 per cent and of males and females to 27.5 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively. There was a marked increase in the number of literates during 1961—71.

The percentage of literacy rose to 24.4 per cent and that of males and females to 35.8 and 10.2 per cent respectively. There was a growth of literacy by 7.2 per cent. In 1971, 42.24 per cent of the urban population and 21.53 per cent of the rural population was literate as against the literacy ratio of 51 per cent for the urban population and 21.24 per cent for the rural population for the State as a whole.

LANGUAGE

The Bhiwani district speaks Hindi in various forms. Haryanvi is the main dialect, although there are many variations of it. In the Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils, people generally speak Haryanvi. In the Loharu tahsil, Haryanvi is slightly dominated by Bagri dialect as it is influenced by the neighbouring State of Rajasthan. In the Dadri tahsil, the dialect of the people, besides Bagri, has been influenced by Braj dialect due to the visits of the inhabitants to Braj areas in the past. *Kit gaya tha* of the Haryanvi dialect, is pronounced, as *kit gaya tho* or *kit gayo tho* in the Dadri area and *kathe gayo tho* in the Loharu area. The special tendency of ending with 'o' in the word *tho* in place of 'a' in the word *tha* is a main feature of Bagri influence while the adoption of 'yo' in the word *gayo* in place of 'ya' in the word *gaya* is the

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influence of Braj dialect. With the expansion of educational facilities and means of communications, the use of standard form of Haryanvi dialect is on the increase.

Immigrants from Pakistan have had little impact on the dialect of this area, rather they themselves have picked up the local dialect. In government offices and educational institutions Hindi is spoken by the majority. The Devnagari script is used, but the businessmen mostly use Mahajani script (*lande*) for their accounts books. The Roman script is also found on display boards of business houses and other institutions in the towns, but this is not a script of the masses. Urdu is used only by the older people and the younger generation prefers Hindi and English.

RELIGIOUS LIFE

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Religions in 1974 were :

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindus	8,13,368	94.65 ²
Jains	35,135	4.00
Sikhs	1,509	1.35
Muslims	1,774	
Total :	8,51,786	

HINDUS.—They form 94.65 per cent of the total population and predominate both in rural and urban areas. Most of the Hindus follow traditional Hindu beliefs and practise Sanatan Dharma. They believe in Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma, Rama and Krishna. The Vedas, Upanishads, *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* are their religious books. Places of worship of Santan Dharmis are *mandirs* and *shivalas* where the idols of gods and goddesses are kept. Although Hindus believe in various gods and goddesses, they accept the unity of God and make Him responsible for everything that happens in this universe. The local deities such as Bhumia or Khera, shrines of Pirs

1. The figures are tentative and subject to change on the availability of actual figures from the Census Department.

2. It includes 15 per cent Scheduled Castes.

1. *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1974-75*, p. 7.

(Muslim saints) and local saints are worshipped including benevolent deities such as Pitras and Satis by some families. The practice of observing *shraddhas* in commemoration of dead ancestors is common. These are performed for 15 days before the commencement of *nauratas*. Brahmans are fed on the *tithi* (date) on which the ancestor died. *Khir*, *halwa*, etc., are given to them. No member of the family takes meals before the performance of *shraddha*.

Shiva.—The religious practices of the Hindus are identical all over Haryana. Shiva temple or Shivala is found almost in every village and provides glimpses of old architecture. People visit Shivala, generally on Mondays, and worship the deity by pouring milk and water on the *Linga* (symbol of the god). The jogis (priests), generally of the Kanphara (pierced ear) class take the offerings. Gauri Shankar Mandir at Bhiwani and Shankar Bhagwan Mandir at Dadri deserve mention.

Rama.—Rama is worshipped by all Hindus as the incarnation of Vishnu. The idols of Lord Rama, Lakshman and Sita are placed in temples known as Taakurdvaras. Rama is worshipped on the occasion of Dussehra when Ram Lila, the story of the *Ramayana* is staged in various parts of the district. Ram Lila keeps the folk-theatre alive.

Krishna.—In the Dadri tahsil the worship of Lord Krishna is widespread. A number of villages like Dwarka, Nandgaon, Gokul and Bindraban of this tahsil have been named after places connected with his life. Especially, the Ahirs of this tahsil are Krishna's staunch followers. They used to visit Mathura and Vrindaban, the sacred places connected with Lord Krishna, even in days when there were no means of communications except carts or camels. Moreover the name of Lord Krishna is very dear to every Hindu of the district as elsewhere in the country and temples to him are found in villages and towns of the district.

Hanuman.—Hanuman, the monkey god, is also the object of veneration after Shiva. There was the custom of creating a Hanuman temple before digging a well to avert accidents during the construction, especially during the sinking of the well cylinder, because Hanuman is considered the god of strength. A difficult work is started after saying *Jai Bajrang Bali*. The deity is worshipped on Tuesdays. In the Bhiwani town a big temple is situated outside the Hanuman gate, and at Dadri *Hanumanji Ka Bara Mandir* is located in Kikar Basian Basti. Another Hanuman Mandir at Dadri is situated near Mathura Ghati.

Minor deities.—Curiously enough most of the malevolent deities are

worshipped by women and by children. Some Muslim pirs are also worshipped, particularly the malevolent type, for it is argued that there can be no harm in worshipping them, while they may be troublesome if not propitiated.

Jambha Jee.—The Bishnoi community reveres Jambha Jee and believes that he was an incarnation of Vishnu. The name Bishnoi seems to be derived from the worship of this god, but they say that it is derived from the 29 (*his no*) tenets of their creed as prepared by Jambha Jee. Jambha Jee's main preaching was not to harm animal life and trees. He was also against all types of intoxicants. The birth anniversary of Jambha Jee is celebrated by Bishnois in temples dedicated to him and they also worship him at home. The place of pilgrimage of this saint is at Mokam¹ in Rajasthan. The religious and social practices of Bishnois are different from other Hindus. Their religious functions are performed by their own priests and not by Brahmans.

Sun god.—This is the god whom the people chiefly delight to honour. No shrine is ever built to this god, but Sunday is the day sacred to him. The more pious among his devotees keep the fast (*barat*) in his honour on that day. This means eating only one meal with one sort of grain and abstaining from salt. Water is offered towards the sun, and when the devotee first steps out of doors in the morning he salutes the sun.

Bhumia or Khera.—Bhumia, the god of the homestead or the village itself, often called Khera, is an important god. Bhumia is worshipped on Sunday. People light a lamp and offer a cake of bread at the shrine, and feed Brahmans. This is done twice a year, after the harvests are gathered in, and also on other occasions. Bhumia is also worshipped at marriages. The bridegroom, before proceeding to the bride's house, takes a round of his own village and worships Bhumia, and again worships the god before he enters his house along with his bride. When a woman has had a son, she lights lamps, and affixes with cowdung five culms of the *panni* grass called *bean* to the shrine. So too the first milk of a cow or buffalo is always offered to Bhumia. Women commonly take their children to worship Bhumia on Sunday. The Brahmans take the offerings.

Smallpox sisters.—Mata is worshipped for protection against smallpox. The important shrine of one of the deities is at Dhanana village in the

1. Mokam is a small village that lies at a distance of 16 kilometres from Naukha mandi in the Bikaner district of Rajasthan. The village has been in existence for more than five centuries. Twice a year a fair is held in commemoration of saint Jambha Jee who died here and was buried. Bishnois from all parts of the country come to pay their homage to the illustrious founder of their sect. (*Bikaner District Gazetteer*, 1972, pp. 116, 421-22).

Bawani Khera tahsil. Of the seven sisters, Sitla Mata is supposed to be the greatest and most virulent and is worshipped here on 7th of Chaitra which is called *Sili Satam*. Besides this, *phag*, the day after the Holi festival, and any Monday, especially in Chaitra or Asadha, are favourable days. Children and women participate in the worship. In spite of the preaching of the Arya Samaj such worship continues among women.

During an attack of smallpox, no offerings are made, and if the epidemic has once seized a village all offerings are discontinued till the disease has disappeared, otherwise it is believed the evil influence would spread. But, so long as Mata keeps her hands off, nothing is too good for the goddess, for she is one of the great dreads of Indian mothers. The dread is based upon the high incidence of deaths caused by the disease. However, with increased facilities for vaccination, a material reduction in mortality has been achieved. Yet people still have undiminished faith in the smallpox goddess. Sedh Mata, Basanti Mata, Kali Mai, Gurgaon Wali Mata, Motali Mata and Khelni Malni Mata are other *matas* who are also revered.

Gugga Pir.—Gugga or Jahar Pir, though a Muslim, is supposed to be the greatest of the snake-kings. Gugga is worshipped everywhere. The 9th and 15th of Bhadra, especially the former (considered as Gugga Naumi), are dedicated to this Pir, and generally the 9th of any month and all Mondays are his days. His shrine usually consists of a small one-room building with a minaret at each corner and a grave inside. It is called a *mari* and is marked by a long bamboo with peacock plumes, a coconut, some coloured threads, and some *hand-pankhas* with a blue flag on the top. On the 9th of Bhadra the Jogis take this fly-flap, known as *chhari*, round the village to the sound of *deroos* and the devotees salute it and offer *churmas*. The Balmikis sing devotional songs known as '*Pir Ke Solle*' in his honour to the accompaniment of *deroos*. Beating of *deroos* is the exclusive privilege of the Balmiki community, others may take part in singing, dancing or simply offer *charhawa*. It is believed that the spirit of Gugga temporarily takes abode in the devotee dancer who proves this fact by beating himself occasionally with a bunch of iron chains called *chabuk*. Gugga Pir is also the subject of folk-songs.

The description of fairs in honour of Gugga Pir is given under sub-head Festivals and Fairs.

Other saints.—Chamars of the district worship Guru Ravidas, a great saint born at Mandur village near Kashi in Uttar Pradesh. Guru Ravidas was against the caste system. Temples for his worship have been erected in towns. The birth anniversary of the guru is celebrated on the *purnima* of Magh month

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(February-March). On the occasion *jhankies* from the life of the guru are taken out in procession to the accompaniment of *Bhajan mandalis* singing devotional songs.

Balmiki community reveres Maharishi Balmiki, the composer of the *Ramayana*. It is said that from a dacoit he rose to the position of a great saint poet. His birth anniversary is celebrated with enthusiasm in the month of October.

Arya Samaj.—The Arya Samaj has influenced the life of people in the district especially in the Bhiwani tahsil. As stated in the *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, an orphanage was established at Bhiwani in 1899 by the Arya Samaj. This saved the lives of some 1,000 children who were taught handicrafts in addition to reading and writing. The uplift of Harijans, widow marriage, eradication of illogical and superstitious beliefs, protection of cows and propagation of Hindi are some of the activities of the Arya Samaj.

JAINS.—They are mostly in Bhiwani, are of the Aggarwal community who have adopted the Jain faith. They worship Lord Mahavira and the images of Tirthankaras. They celebrate the *parvas*, i.e. the festivals connected with the life of Lord Mahavira and Tirthankaras. Jains abstain from meat and are protectors of animal life.

MUSLIMS.—Some Muslim families are in the villages of the Bhiwani and Loharu tahsils. They have a well kept mosque in Loharu where they practice *namaz* and celebrate religious festivals.

CHRISTIANS.—Christians, though in small numbers in the district, started missionary work in Bhiwani in 1887 and the church was organised in 1903. Medical, educational and orphanage works were started by the Mission at Bhiwani. A church was built in the Naya Bazaar, Bhiwani, in 1935. The Christian community gather here on every Sunday for prayer.

SIKHS.—Sikhs, a minority community in the district, have a *gurdwara* on the Railway Road, Bhiwani, which was built in 1930.

SUPERSTITIONS

The masses generally cling to many traditional superstitions in performing ordinary acts of daily life. Some of the commonly practised superstitions are listed below :

1. Ibid, p. 64.

If a black cat crosses one's path, it is a sign of failure in work. If some one sneezes, it is a bad omen for going out or beginning a job. A woman with an empty pitcher, coming from the opposite direction and crossing one's path, is considered inauspicious. If the pitcher is full of water, it is regarded as a lucky sign. While going out on an auspicious work, it is generally considered inauspicious to come across a Brahman or a person carrying a bundle of firewood.

The astrologer is invariably consulted on every important occasion, e.g. on the birth of a child, for fixing the dates of marriage or any other important occasion, for proceeding on a distant journey, opening a new shop or factory, checking favourable stars for love, litigation, examinations, careers, etc.

The local tutelary gods and saints are still worshipped by the people, and education has had little influence in weaning away people from such practice.

FESTIVALS AND FAIRS

Haryana revels in festivals and it is through them that the spirit of the community finds expression. The common festivals celebrated by the Hindus are Holi, Diwali, Teej, Gugga Naumi, Raksha Bandhan, Dussehra and Janam Ashtami. Other festivals are Shivratri, Bhaya Duj, Ram Naumi, Satipuja, Durga Ashtami. Some festivals are celebrated only by women. In this category fall Karwa Chauth, Nirjala Ekadshi and Hooe. Karwa Chauth is celebrated for the long life of husband. The principal festivals are celebrated by the Hindus here as in other parts of the country. It is, therefore, not necessary to give a detailed account of their observation. Vaisakh Purnima, Kartika purnima, Krishna Janam Ashtami, Durga Ashtami and Devi Fairs are of local importance.

Vaisakh Purnima and Kartika Purnima. People from far and near flock to celebrate these two fairs at Tosham. They take a bath at the sacred *kund* at the Tosham hill. About 10,000 persons attend these fairs. It is said that there was a great saint who had four or five disciples. Baba Moongi Pa, one of the disciples possessed supernatural powers. After his death a small temple was raised in his honour and people began to worship him. There are five *kunds* (reservoirs) differently named with a *pacca* tank and *dharmasala* existing here. A bath in the *kunds* (though four of them are filled with earth and are dry) is considered as sacred as a dip in the Ganga.

Krishna Janam Ashtami. In the Haryana region, the town of Bhiwani

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is known as the little Kashi of India, for its temples. Krishna Janam Ashtmi is celebrated on the 8th of Bhadra (August) with great zest. Celebrations in Gauri Shankar temple start a number of days before the Janam Ashtmi with illuminations and other decorations, exhibition of *jhankis*, *bhajan-kirtan* and *puja*. On this day all other temples in the town are decorated and *handolas* and *jhankis* are displayed. People from far and near visit Bhiwani to see the decorated temples. Janam Ashtmi is also celebrated at Charkhi Dadri, Bond Kalan and Kari Dharni (Dadri tahsil).

Durga Ashtmi.—Birth of Durga or Durga Ashtmi fair is also held at Bhiwani on 8th Badi of Chaitra (March). Durga temples are decorated on this day. The villagers flock to have darshans of Durga *mata*. The idol of Durga is taken out in a decorated chariot and people in thousands follow it in a procession.

Devi Fairs.—At Devsar (Deosar), about 5 kilometres from Bhiwani, in the Bhiwani tahsil, a fair is held twice yearly in Chaitra (March-April) and Asuj (September-October) in honour of Devi. It is said that a Mahajan of Bhiwani had a dream that if he built a temple for the goddess at Devsar, he would amass huge profits. Consequently he got a temple erected and a regular fair began to be held. Another legend says that bad days begot a rich man. He asked for a boon from the goddess. The later removed his hardships and he got a temple constructed in her honour. According to yet another version, a speaking image of Durga Bhawani riding a tiger appeared here. This temple of Devi is on a hillock close to the village. About 10,000 persons from adjacent villages attend this fair. Offering of clothes, coconuts and sweet meats are made. The first hair-cut ceremony of a child is also performed here by believers.

At Pahari, in the Loharu tahsil, two fairs are held, where the object of veneration is also Devi. These fairs take place in the months of Chaitra (March-April) and Asuj (Sep.-October) on a hill at a distance of about 16 kilometres from Loharu. It is said that during the battle of Tarain between Prithviraja Chahamana and Muhammad Ghuri, some Rajput soldiers under the command of a princess were camping on the hillock. The princess received the sad news of her husband's death in battle. She lit a funeral pyre and burnt herself to death. The people called the princess a goddess, constructed a temple in her honour and installed an idol. Another version is that sometime in the undated past, somebody installed an idol of Durga here which is still worshipped. About 10,000 persons attend this fair. Even persons as far away as Bombay and Calcutta pay a visit to this fair. Offerings of ornaments, cash and sweetmeat are made.

Mela Sitla Mata. -There is a shrine in honour of Devi Sitla (the Small-pox goddess) at Dhanana in the Bawani Khera tahsil. It has a small idol (about 15cm) of Devi Sitla in a room, where generally women and children worship and offerings of sweetmeats, loaves and bangles are made. People from all parts of Haryana attend this fair. The hair-cutting ceremony of children is also held here.

This fair is also held at Dhana Ladenpur, tahsil Bhiwani.

Hanuman Mela at Imloa. -In Imloa village of the Dadri tahsil, a fair in honour of Hanuman is held on the 10th of Phalgun (February). People of 10 to 15 adjacent villages come to attend. Wrestling is popular on this occasion and the winners are given prizes.

Gugga Naumi. -It is a religious festival connected with snake worship observed on Bhadra 9(August). To commemorate Gugga Naumi, fairs are held at his shrine every year on this date. Some people go out in search of holes that might have snakes; and serve them *kachchi-lassi* (diluted milk) and *sevan* (cooked vermicelli).

Gugga Pir's shrine is distinguished by its square shape, with minarets and a domed roof, and is always known as a *mari*. Some of the places where this festival is celebrated in the Bhiwani district are Bajina, Bamla, Sidhan (tahsil Bhiwani), Bond Kalan, Berla, Badhara, Kadma, Un-Mustil-Badhawan, Gudana, Jhojhu Kalan, Mankawas, Sanwar, Khatiwas, Patwas, Badwana (tahsil Dadri), Sidhenwa, Budhera, Pahari, Jhumpa Kalan and Bahl (tahsil Loharu).

SOCIAL LIFE

SOCIAL GROUPS

Significant social groups found in the district are Jats, Ahirs, Brahmans, Rajputs, Aroras, Baniyas (Aggarwals or Mahajans) and Backward Classes. Gujjars, Bishnois and Rabaris have also been mentioned because of their peculiar features. Aroras comprised the displaced population, who settled in the district as a consequence of the Partition in 1947. Jats, Ahirs, Rajputs, Gujjars and Bishnois form the agricultural backbone of the district.

Jats. -Jats, who are in large numbers, are of two types, Deswalis and Bagris. Deswali Jats claim to be original Haryanvi and Bagri Jats are immigrants from Rajasthan. Inter-marriage now takes place between Deswalis and Bagris. Bagri Jats of the Loharu and Bhiwani tahsils have by and large adopted the culture of the Deswali Jats of this area.

The *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915¹, gives another division of Deswali and Bagri Jats commonly recognised throughout the district, viz. Shibgotra and Kasabgotra Jats. The Shibgotras are so named from the fact that their ancestor is traditionally said to have sprung from the matted hair of god Shiva. The Kasabgotras, on the other hand, claim that their forefathers were originally Rajputs, who took to agriculture and the marriage of widows, and so sank in the social scale. The Shibgotras, however, assert that they are *asal* (real) Jats, and do not claim Rajput origin. There are said to be 12 *gots* of Shibgotra Jats. The tradition as to their origin is: One Barh, a Shibgotra, made himself master of a large portion of Bikaner. He subsequently founded a town named Jhausal and from his 12 sons sprang the 12 *gots* of Shibgotra, of whom only three or four are to be found in this district. This difference of traditional origin may well point to a real difference in descent, and the Shibgotras may have been originally non-Aryan aborigines, whose chief deity was Shiva, and with whom the less militant tribes of the Aryan invaders inter-married, adopting at the same time some of their social customs and worship, thereby also getting to their social level and becoming Jats. This would also account for the prevalence of the worship of Shiva among the Jats.

The principal clans of Bagri and Deswali Jats in the district include Sangwan and Shorans, Ghatwals, Puniyas, Duhans, Panghals, Phogats, Booras, Leghas, Kalkas, Lore, Mahran, Potalya, Lather and Kundu. Some of these are described below:

Sangwan and Shorans.—They claim that their ancestors Sanga and Shora were Chauhan Rajputs of Sirsa.

These Chauhans migrated into the Dadri and Loharu tahsils. In the Dadri tahsil, Sangwans have settled in 40 villages as these were held by Sanga, their ancestor. Shorans are in 75 villages of the Loharu tahsil, which had been held by their ancestor Shora. They settled down and married Jat women, and so became Jats.²

Ghatwals.—Ghatwals are Deswali Jats known as Malaks. They claim to be Siroha Rajputs, and have come from Garh Gazni in Afghanistan. Ghatwals are scattered over the whole district.

Puniyas.—Puniyas belong to the Shibgotra section of the Jats, being

1. Ibid, pp. 87-88.

2. Ibid, p. 90.

descended, as they state, from Puniya, the eldest son of Barh. They do not claim Rajput origin.

The Jats are a tough and sturdy community. To-day they are more liberal in social relations. Though generally agriculturists, they now do not confine themselves to this and have turned to other professions with success. A large number of Jats of the district are serving in the armed forces, and civil departments of Haryana.

Ahirs.—The term Ahir may be variously explained. One view is that the Ahirs are a pastoral caste, their name being derived from the Sanskrit *abhira* (milkman). This traditional view was explained by the circumstance that Krishna, a Hindu *avatar* (incarnation of God) of *Dwapar* was a Ahir and Ahirs are devotees of Lord Krishna. The Ahirs, therefore, identify themselves with Abhiras.

Ahirs of this district call themselves Yaduvanshis (Lord Krishna was also of Yaduvanshi) and they are mostly agriculturists. They are good cultivators and are of the same social standing as the Jats and the Gujjars. Many of them are in the army and make good soldiers.

Brahmans.—There are four sections of Brahmans in this district, i.e. Gaur, Khandelwal, Dakaut and Chamarwa. They are divided into various *gots*. Gaurs are in the majority. They were brought by various immigrant agricultural tribes for performing religious ceremonies. Very few Gaur Brahmans are now engaged in the discharge of these functions; they have adopted agriculture as a profession. They, however, retain an instinct of superiority and do not socially mix with other castes except Mahajans and Sunars. Khandelwals state that they are a branch of the Gaurs and are engaged in the discharge of religious functions.

Dakaut Brahmans revere Shani (Saturn). Saturday is associated with Shani and the Dakauts on this day take offerings of iron, sesame (*til*) or *urd*, black clothes, oil and *satnaja* (seven types of grains mixed). They have mostly shifted to other activities, as their traditional family religious profession is not adequate as a source of livelihood.

Chamarwa Brahmans have their own story. They claim to be Gaur Brahmans. They say that their ancestor went to perform the birth ceremony of Guru Ravidas, a great saint from Uttar Pradesh about 500 years ago. Ravidas was a Chamar by caste and the *purohit* (priest) who performed the *havan* ceremony at the birth of Ravidas was declared outcaste by his fellow

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Brahmans. Since then the descendants of that *purohit* (priest) have been officiating in the religious ceremonies of only Chamars. They will not accept offerings from any other caste. They are also called Gorra Brahmans and mostly found in Bhiwani.

People still regard Brahmans with a degree of superstitious reverence, based on the traditional beliefs of ages. In ancient times Buddhism and Jainism were the first to protest against the Brahmans for giving religious sanction to the caste system, and performing rituals for their own advantage. Modern education, the influence of western thought, centralised administration and the rapid means of communications are some of the important factors which are breaking down the caste system based on the superiority of Brahmans. The secular practices of the Constitution of India is a legal basis for change in the same direction. Much that remains of the Brahman's former glory is now witnessed only at the time of ceremonies associated with birth, marriage and death.

In the Bhiwani district, the Brahmans are not wholly dependent upon their *jajmans* (clients) and have taken to agriculture, trade and service.

Rajputs.—The term denotes a caste or sect of warlike traits and they claimed superiority over all castes. Rajputs of the Bhiwani district migrated from Rajasthan to settle here. Thereafter they adopted the culture of Haryana. Their customs are therefore different from the customs of Rajputs in Rajasthan. The important clans of Rajputs in this district are Panwars, Jatus, Shekhavatis, Chauhans, Tanwars and Bhattis. Panwars are in the Dadri tahsil and Jatus are in the Bhiwani tahsil. Shekhavati and Bhatti Rajputs are found in the Loharu tahsil.

Rajputs were known for their valour, chivalry, loyalty, horsemanship, swordsmanship and friendship. Rajputs in the district retain the martial instinct of their ancestors and prefer an army career to agriculture. A large number of Rajputs have joined the armed forces and have proved their worth as soldiers. Bapora and Tigrana villages of Rajputs top in the military service. They still retain the superiority of descent and their pride of being a Rajput is depicted in their separatist tendency visible in dress and customs.

Banias (Aggarwals or Mahajans).—The word Bania is from the Sanskrit *banij* which simply means a trader, and it is more the name of a class or occupation than of a tribe. The three divisions of this caste are Aggarwals, Oswals and Mahesaris. Aggarwals are the most plentiful in this

district. They are said to have come from Agroha (Hisar).¹ The most popular surname among them is Gupta whose origin can be traced back to the founder of that dynasty. Oswal and Mahesaris, the two other divisions of Banias trace their origin to the Rajputs of Rajasthan.

The Banias constituted the backbone of the village economy by controlling rural finance. At present, they constitute the backbone of industry. They control the commerce and trade and operate most of the privately owned public utility projects. Many of the Banias in the past left Bhiwani villages and established business in other parts of the country particularly at Calcutta and Bombay. The Aggarwals have also shifted towards service and politics. They are strict in the observance of caste rules and do not easily mix with other castes.

Gujjars.—Gujjars in this district are efficient cultivators. They are of good physique and have equal social status with Jats and Ahirs. Cattle-keeping was their main profession in the past but now they have adopted agriculture. They are also keen to join the army.

Their main clans are Basih, Karhan, Karu, Brar, Mohmor, Bochehawari, Rawat, Maisi and Janeja. They are found in the Bhiwani, Dadri and Bawani Khera tahsils. Like Ahirs, they are devotees of Lord Krishna.

Aroras.—They came to Bhiwani mostly from Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan districts of Pakistan after the partition of the country in 1947. They have largely settled in the urban areas, i.e. Loharu, Bawani Khera, Charkhi Dadri, Bhiwani, Tosham and Siwani. They are hardworking, energetic and enterprising. They are engaged in shop-keeping, trade, government service and agriculture. During the last 30 years, they have made their mark in all these spheres. Their culture has influenced the local people of Bhiwani. They have liberalised the traditional custom of purdah and also influenced rituals. They have a progressive outlook and are known for modern trends in dress and dwellings.

Bishnois.—Bishnois derive their name from Vishnu as they lay great emphasis on his worship.² They are the followers of Vishnu incarnated in Jambhaji. Originally the Bishnoi sect adopted a cosmopolitan spirit and threw its gates open to persons belonging

1. Agroha was founded by Aggarwals after Raja Aggar Sen. The town was raided by the Muslims after which the Aggarwals dispersed to the south and east.

2. Maheshwari, Hira Lal (Dr.), *Jambhaji, Vishnoi Sen pradaya Aur Salitya*, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1970 (D. Litt. thesis for the University of Rajasthan).

to any caste or creed, and mostly Jats, Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas joined them. They sink their tribe in their religion and merely give their caste as Bishnois. They have migrated from Rajasthan and have settled in Siwani, Jhumpa and Lilus in this district. They retain their characteristic language and dress which separates them from other castes. They are strict in the observance of caste rules and they do not inter-dine even with Banias, Jats and Brahmans. The use of tobacco and meat is forbidden. They abstain from taking animal life and cutting trees.

They are cultivators and landowners. Modern liberal ideas have not influenced them. They are backward educationally and remain aloof socially.

Rabaris.—Rabaris are immigrants from Rajasthan. They had left their homes during famines and settled in various parts of Haryana. In the Bhiwani district they are found at Bawani Khera, Paluwas and Biran. They claim Rajput origin and state that they have socially sunk due to poverty. The influence of Rajasthan is still noticed in dress and dialect. Their main occupation is the camel trade. They are distinguished from others by long beards and moustaches.

BACKWARD CLASSES

There are 36 Scheduled Castes, 6 Vimukat Jatis and 61 Other Backward Classes scattered in the district.¹ Balmikis (Churas or Bhangis), Chamars and Dhanaks among the Scheduled Castes and Kumhars and Khatis among the Other Backward Classes are in greater numbers as compared to the others. These are briefly discussed below. Although Lohars (one of the Other Backward Classes) are not numerous, they are also described because of their local importance.

Balmikis (Churas or Bhangis).—Balmikis were the scavengers and even now follow this profession. They are found both in rural and urban areas. However, in the rural areas they are cultivators or agricultural labourers and do not work as sweepers. They also rear pigs, goats and sheep. They maintain that they are descendants of Maharishi Balmiki, author of the *Ramayana* epic. Education has not made much headway among this caste.

Chamars.—Chamars of the district are divided into 4 sections :—

(1) **Chandors or Deswali Chamars.**—Scattered throughout the district.

1. For their detailed classification, see Chapter on 'Other Social Services'.

- (2) **Koli.**—Mostly found in Bhiwani and Jhumpa.
- (3) **Bhambhl.**—They are in Siwani and Raipuria Bas.
- (4) **Jatia or Jatav.**—They are only in Bhiwani.

There are now no social barriers among these sub-castes and inter-marriages take place.

The term Chamar is an occupational term. Besides their old profession of leather and shoe-making, they have shifted to agriculture and services. In the Loharu and Bawani Khera tahsils they own land, but in the Dadri and Bhiwani tahsils they cultivate land as tenants. This community is politically conscious. It has progressed much after Independence and its members now occupy important positions in the services.

Dhanaks. Dhanaks are also scattered in villages and towns of the district. Their old profession has been menial work and weaving. A large number have now shifted to cultivation as agricultural labourers.

Kumhars. Kumhar is an occupational term connected with pottery. Many distinct tribes are included in it. Kumhars of the district are divided into Mahar, Gola, Magrichi, Bidwati, Nagori and Bhandia. These are not separate clans. The Kumhars have abandoned pottery and taken to agriculture. In towns, they keep donkeys for carrying soil for house construction. Their economic position is better than that of their agriculturist counterparts.

Khatis. The term khati is the name of an occupation and it developed into a caste later. They trace their origin to Brahmans and call themselves angra Brahmans. Khatis prepare wooden implements for agriculture. The village Khatis are not technically trained in their occupation and they are only capable of making furniture for villagers. They have also taken to cultivation in addition to carpentry.

Lohars. Lohar is also an occupational term. The men of Jat and Rajput origin took to blacksmith's work due to poverty and became Lohars. This is proved by the fact that their *gots* are identical in name with those of Rajputs and Jats. These Lohars are called Deswali Lohars and they are scattered in the rural areas. Lohars have not confined themselves to blacksmith's work and have also adopted the agricultural profession.

Suthars, another type of Lohars, are also found in very small numbers

in the district. Suthar tribe has a tradition¹ that 12,000 of them were taken to Delhi by Emperor Akbar, and there forcibly circumcised and made to become blacksmiths. These men trace their origin to Sindh (Pakistan) where they say, they held land. They are usually called Multani Lohars in contradistinction to the Deswali Lohars and are sub-divided into two-sections, the Bara and the Bhatti. They are now carpenters in this district.

Gadiya Lohars are so called because of the cart of peculiar shape in which they carry their belongings. They claim Rajput origin and wander from village to village in search of blacksmith's work. They pitch their tents on the fringe of villages. These gypsy type people are eyed with suspicion by the locals who remain aloof from them.

INTER-CASTE RELATIONS

Though the caste system is losing its rigidity under the pressure of economic and social forces, aided by liberal laws, it persists in the rural areas of the district. Jats and Aroras are more liberal in inter-caste relations and this attitude is bound to influence the social behaviour of other people. Hatred and scorn for Harijans has decreased, but people do not mix with them on social occasions. Inter-dining is only occasional. Inter-caste marriages are not common.

During national crisis people have been demonstrating their unity by ignoring cast or religious distinctions. In political campaigns cast still plays a somewhat prominent role.

JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM

The family is locally known as *kunba*. A group of families having common ancestors is called *thola*. Two or more *tholas* are jointly called *pana* or *patti*. It is common for several brothers, and occasionally for cousins to live together and farm the land jointly. More often the land is managed jointly while the owners live separately. The most important characteristic of the joint family system is that the income of all its members is pooled and spent for the benefit of all the members, whether or not they have actually earned any part of it. The basis for the system is to insure the maintenance of all descended from a common ancestor, father or grandfather or great grandfather. The widows or orphans, the children, young boys and girls and elderly or decrepit or physically incapacitated

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, p. 93.

members of the family, all receive attention of the head of family and are supported and maintained out of the joint family funds.

The joint family system which has been a distinguishing feature of Hindu society since time immemorial, is breaking up under the stress of the changed economic and social conditions. Various factors are responsible for this change. The competition for earning a living, the tax-structure, the increased cost of living, the mobility resulting from the requirements of service and, above all, the growing spirit of individualism, spell the doom of this ancient institution. It is no longer possible for one earning member of a family to feed and support a host of relations and dependents. Even in the family where every member is earning, it is difficult to make both ends meet. Another factor which has assisted in the dissolution of the system is the growing tendency of late marriages both for boys and girls. When boys and girls marry at a comparatively advanced age, they prefer to live independently. A new pattern, with an individualistic bias, is steadily emerging. Usually the branch of the family which earns more money separates from the poorer branch. Those who enter service, have naturally to go wherever they are posted and help to loosen the hold of the joint family.

While these changes are more marked in urban areas, the joint family system is disappearing even in the villages, where people depend almost entirely on agriculture. The average holding is too small to support a joint family. It is therefore inevitable that some members of the family should move out in search of service to the towns or elsewhere to supplement the family income. In this way the migration of rural population to the towns in search of a living—whether in business, industry, service or some form of labour—has vitally affected the structure of the joint family. Those who migrate to the towns get allured to modern amenities and try to settle down there with their families. They leave the farm to those members of the family who stay behind in the village. A village youth moving to town, after a while gets so attuned to urban ways of living that he dislikes the thought of going back. Even the trend of the latest legislation on inheritance has hardly been conducive to the continuance of the joint family system.

INHERITANCE

The law of inheritance that prevailed in the past as given on pages 208-09 of the *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1915, applicable to Bhiwani and Bawani Khara areas, was :

“Inheritance in all cases follows the rule of representation, i.e., if an heir who would have been entitled is dead, his male heirs will succeed

to his interest. The main object of rural customs in regard to present and reversionary rights in property is to keep it in the agnatic group or family, and thus in all but a very few cases only agnates can succeed.

“The main rules of inheritance are as follows : succession goes first to the sons and sons' sons, per stripes with representation, i.e. if a son has died the share which he would have taken goes to his sons and so on. If a son has died leaving a widow, she takes a life interest in the share which would have come to him. The nearer male descendants do not thus exclude, the more remote, but all share according to the position which they occupy in relation to the deceased. As between sons by different mothers, the usual rule is that the distribution is equal among all sons, i.e. *pagyand* or *bhainbat*, and not by mothers, *chundayand* or *maionbat*.

“In other words no regard is paid to uterine descent. The higher castes in towns generally follow, however, the latter rule. In the absence of sons a widow takes a life interest in the deceased's estate, but where sons succeed she has a claim to suitable maintenance only. On the death of the widow, or in her absence or on her remarriage, the father, if alive, succeeds. This of course rarely happens, as it is not often that the son separates from his father during the latter's life time, and still less often does a separated son obtain a separate part of the family land on partition before his father's death. The father's succession is confined practically to cases in which a separated son has acquired land subsequently.

“After the father the succession goes to the brothers and their descendants per stripes and by representation; if a brother has died leaving a sonless widow, she takes a life interest in the share which would have gone to the deceased brother. In the absence of the brothers or brothers' sons or widows the mother of the deceased takes a life interest similar to that of the widow. In the absence of any of the above the succession goes to the nearest agnate branch per stripes and by representation.

“Daughters and their issues have no customary right to succeed : they are entitled to maintenance and to be suitably betrothed and married.”

Since the Dadri tahsil was previously under the Jind State, the laws of inheritance prevailing in the then Jind State were applicable to the Dadri area and were as under :

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 333.

"As a general rule the son or sons, natural or adopted, are entitled to the inheritance on the father's death, on his abandoning the world and becoming faqir, or on his changing his religion. In default of a son the widows ordinarily succeed to their husband's estate; or in case there is no widow, the mother and father succeed. The mother has the prior right, though, as she and the father ordinarily live together, no partition is, as a rule, required. If neither parent has survived the deceased, his brother or brothers or his brother's sons within seven degrees succeed in turn per capita. A daughter receives no share, but if she is unmarried a share is reserved to defray the expense of her marriage. This share is fixed by the court according to circumstances and depends on the means of the family. As a rule, sons, whether by the same or different wives, share equally. The above rules are in accordance with section 1, 2 and 5 chapter 4, of the State *Qanun* Diwani and the Tamhid (introduction), and section 2 of the Nazul Hidayat. By custom a widow is not allowed to alienate the estate so as to deprive the reversionary heir of it; but she can do so on the occurrence of any special emergency, e.g., in order to pay off debts, defray wedding and funeral expenses or preserve the family honour. The general custom of division in the State is according to the rule of *pagwand* but *chundawand* partition is practised in some villages in the Sangrur and Dadri tahsils, and in some special cases, though very few families follow this rule. Among Muhammadans, even of the cultivating castes, there is a special custom whereby daughters in some places receive shares in land. The eldest son is entitled to succeed to a lambardar or chaudhar or, if the eldest son be unfit, the younger one or his son is entitled."

Now according to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, sons and daughters, the mother and the widow along with other heirs of the deceased, inherit the intestate property simultaneously. A daughter has as good a claim to her father's property as a son, provided the father does not debar her by law (in case of his self-acquired property only). However, in spite of the right conferred by law, it appears to have become a general practice for the girls not to claim any part of the intestate property. In the absence of a brother, a girl may some time give her land to her near relatives, though in such cases she usually retains her right to property.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

Preliminaries.—After the betrothal, the *sawa* or *lagan*, i.e. an auspicious date for the wedding is fixed by the Brahman or *purohit* of the bride's

family. The bride's father sends a letter written on paper stained yellow, to the boy's father, which announces to him the date or *lagan* fixed for the wedding. In the past this function was performed by the family *nai*. Now the *nai* is rarely used. A day before the marriage, the maternal uncle of the boy or girl brings the *bhat*. This consists of presents and necessarily includes the wedding suits for the bride or bridegroom. The people on the boy's side then get together and *neota* is collected.

Wedding.—On the day when the *baraat* is to start, the boy is dressed in his wedding suit brought by his maternal uncle. The *kangna* or seven-knotted sacred thread is tied on his right wrist. His head-dress consists of a crown or crest over the turban, and a *sehra* covering the face.

After receiving blessings from mother and aunts, the bridegroom is made to sit on a mare's back. This ceremony is popularly known as *ghurchari*. The barber leads the decorated mare with the bridegroom on its back, while women follow singing songs peculiar to the occasion and the mother or aunt or an elderly woman carries a utensil containing water. His sister puts her wrap over her right hand, and on it places rice which she flings at his crown as the bridegroom goes along. He now worships the god of the homestead. Thereafter the *baraat*, usually comprising relatives and friends, set out midst music. In some cases, *gurchari* is performed a day earlier.

If both the parties reside in the same place, which sometimes happens in a town, no arrangements for the lodging of the *baraat* are necessary. If, on the other hand, the *baraat* comes from out-station, it is received by the bride's side usually at the railway station and if by bus, at some pre-agreed spot in the case of a town or on the outskirts of the village, from which the party is taken, sometimes in procession, to *jandalwasa*, dharmasala, *chopal* or any other place where arrangements have been made for the *baraat* to stay and to be entertained. In the evening, the *baraat* proceeds in procession with the bridegroom on the mare, towards the bride's house with pomp and show. The groom's friends dance before the mare to the accompaniment of the band. Such dancing in a marriage procession is a new feature of recent origin prevalent only in towns and is not common in villages of the district. The marriage party is received by the relatives and friends on the bride's side. The first ceremony to be performed is called *barotti* or *milni* when the boy's father and the girl's father embrace each other and the latter gives some money to the boy's father. At the door stand women singing and *jaimala* is put by the bride around the neck of the bridegroom and vice versa. After this colourful ceremony the bridegroom is taken into the house and the *baraatis* are

1. Specified in Class I of the Schedule vide Section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

then entertained to a delicious and sumptuous dinner midst merriment and festivity.

The actual marriage ceremony always takes place after nightfall at the bride's house in the *angan* for which a canopy is erected. The Brahmins, *purohits* or family priests of both the parties are present. The Brahmin makes a *chawk* and lights the *hom* or sacred fire. The girl's Brahmin then calls upon the girl's father to perform the *kanyadan*, i.e. formal bride-giving. The latter then puts some money or a gold ring into the boy's hand and the girl's Brahmin pours water on them; the father then says that he gives his daughter as a virgin to the bridegroom who accepts her in a form of words called *susat*. The girl's Brahmin then knots her *ornha* to the boy's *dopatta*, and the *phera* or binding ceremony then takes place. The girl and the boy both circle slowly four times round the fire, keeping their right sides towards it. Among the Deswali Jats the girl leads in the first three *phas* and the boy in the last. The Bagris reverse this; with them the boy leads in the first three and the girl in the last. The latter is followed generally by all other communities. After the fourth *phera* the boy and the girl sit down, their positions, however, being changed, the bridegroom now sitting on the girl's right. If marriage is performed according to Vedic *riti*, the number of *phas* is seven.

While the *phas* are going on, the Brahmins of both parties recite their respective genealogies. The parents thus give away their daughter in marriage and usher her into the new world of *grihastha*. The ceremony normally takes between two to four hours primarily depending upon the ingenuity, skill and knowledge content of the priest. If he is content with reciting the holy *mantras* and restricts himself to the bare rituals, the ceremony is over in two hours especially when he is unostentatious and believes in an economy of words. If, however, he is in a mood to parade himself and make a show of his learning, then he will go into the how and why of each ritual and will wax eloquently by on the duties of husband and wife quoting copiously both from mythology and scriptures.

The ceremony is highly colourful, picturesque, and at times interesting also. There may, however, be noticed minor variations among certain castes in the performance and observance of these ceremonies.

Social mores and folkways change like fashions. There was a time when dancing girls were invited to the wedding, their songs and dances provided fun and frolic to the guests, especially in rural areas, which had no other source of entertainment. The cinema has changed all this. The practice of inviting dancing parties has virtually gone out of fashion. In villages

gramophones fitted with loudspeakers have taken their place. A marriage in a village is a gala occasion and the entire community is regaled to popular tunes and song-hits of the film-world. In cities, marriage celebrations have virtually become standardised with the assistance of specialised contractors. The house of the bride is lit with multicoloured lights, *shamianas* are put up and the passage is adorned with paper-flower decorations. Film songs are played through loudspeakers. The *baraat* approaches at the fixed time, heralded by incandescent lights, and a band playing hot music to which the young boys and girls do twist dancing. The feeding of the *baraat* is usually undertaken by a separate contractor. All these elaborate and expensive arrangements are made just for one night. This standardised system is gaining currency in Bhiwani and other towns.

Previously, the *baraat* used to stay at the bride's place for 3 days but here also custom has changed under the stress of economic forces. Now the *baraat* returns the same or the next day. The bride's maternal uncle escorts the girl, followed by women singing, to the *rath* (bullock cart) or bus or car in which she is to travel. The bride follows the bridegroom during this short walk. A few small coins are thrown over the heads of the couple as a mark of good wishes and the procession starts back for home.

In the old days, *muklawā* (consumation of marriage) took place after a long time as girls were married at an early age before they attained puberty. These days since the boy and girl are married at a fairly mature age, this ceremony is performed on the day following the marriage and is termed *patra pher*. But among Harijans and in a few other communities, *muklawā* is still observed as before. After the *muklawā* or *patra pher* the bride finally settles in the bridegroom's house, and they live as husband and wife.

Peculiar customs of marriage prevail in the Bishnoi community. Among Bishnois the proposal for a betrothal comes from the bridegroom's relatives and not from those of the bride, as in the case of other Hindus. Another feature is that no *phas* are performed; the binding ceremony is *piri badal* or exchange of stools by the bride and the bridegroom, who also take each other's hands (*hathlewa*).

Anand Karaj prevails among the Sikhs. The distinction between *anand karaj* and the Vedic marriage is that in the former the bride and bridegroom instead of going round the sacred fire, go round the holy *Granth*. Some verses from the sacred book are recited and though they are originally meant to describe in figurative way the union of human soul with the Supreme Being, they are made to serve the purpose of sanctifying the union of bride and bridegroom.

Civil marriages can be performed by the Marriage Officer of the district who is the Deputy Commissioner but these are rare. Marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act are also performed by registration in the office of the Tahsildar who is Registrar for Marriages under this Act. Such marriages are also rare, as the registration certificates of marriages are obtained only by persons going abroad or require such certificates for income tax and such purposes.

Amongst the Hindus, there were certain restrictions on marriages, the most common being that no marriage could take place between families of the same *gotra* or where the *gotra* tallies either on the paternal or the maternal side. The Hindu Marriage Act has now removed the restrictions as far as marriages among families of the same *gotra* are concerned, but marriages among *spindus* are still totally prohibited by law as well as custom. Inter-caste marriages are not socially approved either.

Dowry System. The dowry system prevails everywhere. After Independence it was mostly practised by the Banias, but now it has become necessary for all castes to give dowry to their daughters. In the past the girl's father out of love and affection for her, used to give some daily necessities of life, i.e. *palang*, utensils, bedding, clothes and some ornaments as presents. But now this system has changed and the boy's father or the boy himself demands cash and other valuable gifts. In some cases (mainly in Bania community) a definite amount to be given by the bride's father is negotiated before the marriage is settled. The amount so settled is paid either at the time of settlement of the marriage or that of betrothal, and the balance at the time of various ceremonies which precede the actual marriage. It has become increasingly difficult for a poor father to marry even an able daughter without money. Even the dowry legislation of 1961 has not succeeded in achieving its object. People by-pass the law.

Marital age.—Early marriages were a normal feature in the past. There is a change during the last two to three decades. The Child Marriage Restraint Act enforced from April 1, 1930, provides penalties for the celebration of marriages of males under 18 and females under 14 years of age. There has in fact been a tendency to postpone marriage beyond the age specified in the Act. The general marital age at present is 18—20 years in the case of boys and 14—16 years in the case of girls in rural areas, in urban areas it is higher.

Widow marriage.—*Karewa* is a simple sort of a marriage for widows. It is in essence, the Jewish Levirate; that is to say, on the death of a man

his younger brother has first claim to the widow, then his elder brother and after them other relations in the same degree; though *karewa* cannot be performed while the girl is a minor, as her consent is necessary. But it has been extended so that a man may marry a widow whom he could not have married as a virgin, the only restriction being that she is not of his own clan. In Jats it has been prevalent for centuries and other castes except Rajputs, Brahmans and Banias, followed the Jat tradition. The father of the widow gives one rupee to the brother of her daughter's deceased husband as a mark of giving the daughter to him. On a fixed day before the assembly of relations the man throws a red wrap over the woman's head and puts wristlets (*chura*) on her arm. Such a marriage generally does not take place within a year of the husband's death. Among Rajputs, Brahmans and Banias, the *Karewa* has also made its appearance recently.

Punar vivah is more common than *karewa* among Rajputs, Brahmans and Banias. When none of the brothers accept their sister-in-law as wife, *punar vivah* is performed anywhere in their caste. The important ceremony in *punar vivah* is putting *jai mala* (garland) around each other's neck. Under no circumstances can a woman perform the *pheras* twice in her life. But in case the husband died shortly after marriage and the girl has not lived with him or if she has no issue, she is re-married with all the ceremonies usual at marriage. This type of *punar vivah* is mostly adopted by the Banias.

Kara is another form of widow marriage. It is marriage of a widow outside her husband's clan. There is no ceremony attached to *kara* and a mediator helps in the marriage. A woman married by *kara* is socially regarded as lower than other women, as she is brought for rearing her new husband's children and as a life companion in middle age.

Widows who do not wish to marry live on the property left by their husbands. In urban areas, however, the educated ones take up employment or engage in some kind of paid or honorary social work.

Divorce.—Divorce is not prevalent on any scale. There is a general tendency to suffer hardship resulting from ill-matched marriages rather than practise divorce. Society prefers to lead a miserable life rather than to dissolve the marriage. Another way out has been to leave the girl with her parents for good. Earlier divorce was possible through a panchayat. But widow marriage and divorce are looked down upon in almost all the castes. However, with the coming into force of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a few

cases of divorce are being instituted in law courts :

Year	Cases instituted			Divorce granted	Petitions dismissed	Cases compromised	Cases pending
	Pending cases	New cases	Total				
1973	—	7	7	1	—	—	6
1974	6	9	15	1	2	—	12
1975	12	7	19	5	9	—	5
1976	5	27	32	4	12	—	16

OTHER RITUALS AND CUSTOMS

The daily life of the people, their inter-communications, and their general behaviour are some of the deciding factors in rituals. The birth of a child is an occasion to celebrate, particularly that of a son. To announce the birth of an infant, a brass plate (*thali*) is rung in the room where the delivery takes place. The anxious relatives waiting outside consider it auspicious and congratulate each other. Superstitious ceremonies accompany the birth of a child. The mother and the infant are kept in a separate room for 40 days. The door and the windows are always kept closed even in the hot and sultry weather. A small dung cake fire is kept smouldering outside the room as a protection against evils. A branch of the margosa tree is hung on each side of the room as an auspicious sign. On the tenth day the whole house is cleaned. The Brahman comes to the house for *hom* or sacred fire. He sprinkles the whole of the house with Ganga water. After *hom*, the Brahman consults his *patra* (book concerning astronomy) and announces four names beginning with the same letter. Of these, only one name is to be adopted. But the latest trend is not to adopt any of the names announced by the Brahman if it does not meet the liking of the parents. In such a case, the first letter of the names announced by the Brahman is made a basis for adopting another name for the child. The Brahman receives *neg* (present) for performing *hom* and naming the child. Then the Brahman, the relatives and friends are entertained to a feast.

Among Bishnois, the house is cleaned after 30 days. But the ceremonies are performed by Gayans, i.e. their religious priests and not by Brahmans. Gayan, the priest, performs the *hom* ceremony by burning the sacred fire and chanting mantras of the Bishnoi faith, and the child is received into it :

“Vishnu mantar Kan Jal Chhuwa
Shri Jambhguru Ki Kirpa Se Bishnoi Gua”

After listening to the Vishnu mantra from Jambhaji's Sakhi, the child is converted to Bishnoism.

Among Aroras, the *chhati* (sixth day) is celebrated, but the chola is an important ceremony, which is celebrated on the 15th or 17th day of the newly born son when new clothes consecrated by their own Brahman are worn. A feast is provided for friends and relatives.

Muslims summon a *kazi* who repeats *azan* in the infant's ear. On the sixth day, the mother takes a bath, and sweetened rice is distributed. The name is given on the 40th day by opening the Koran.

Almost all Hindus perform the *mundan* ceremony when the boy is a few years old. On this occasion, his hair is cut and head shaved for the first time and friends and relatives are entertained to a feast.

Hindus and Sikhs cremate their dead. On the third day the knuckle-bones and other small fragments of bone (*phul*) are collected. If they can be taken to be immersed in the Ganga at once, well and good, but they must not be brought into the village in any case and be hung up till finally taken to the Ganga or any other stream. Other post-cremation rites include 12-day (*bahra*) or 13-day (*tehra*) mourning, locally called *angaari*. Children under 8 years of age are buried without ceremony. Muslims, Christians and Bishnois among Hindus bury their dead. Earlier the Bishnois used to bury their dead in the *poli* (entrance of the house) but now they use a separate burial ground.

POSITION OF WOMEN

The ancients never even thought of an unmarried daughter, or of the economically independent wife, or of married widows, problems with which we are now concerned. “The daughter was legislated out of existence; the wife became part of the husband's family and the widow was presumed to have died.”¹ The Hindu religion, however, never discouraged education among women, and we meet in ancient history women poets and scholars. Education of women, as for most men, was confined to Brahmans or royal and noble families.

During the medieval period the position of women became even worse. *Pardah* now became a necessary evil. Women were denied education, property and sometimes even fresh air. In the beginning of the present century, the Arya Samaj was the first to take up the cause of women's emancipation

1. Panikkar, K.M., *Hindu Society at Cross Roads*, 1955, p. 33.

by preaching against purdah, propagating women's education and widow marriage. Gandhiji also championed the cause of women's emancipation. Now the Indian Constitution gives equal rights to women. Numerous rights like that to property, maintenance, divorce, etc., have been granted to Indian women through various enactments. Even abortion has been legalised. Women are now by law required to be treated with respect and have been given equal status with men in almost every sphere.

Despite all the efforts to dispel the prejudice against women, the people in the district feel more happy on the birth of a boy than a girl. Women are considered primarily useful for the home. People in rural areas are still not in favour of imparting higher education to their girls. They hold that the girls have to set up homes after marriage and take care of children. It is not necessary for them to earn their own livelihood. It is the responsibility of their husbands to provide for them.

People are hesitant to spend money on girls' higher education. Another problem in the case of highly educated girls arises in finding suitable matches. Most girls after studying for a few years in school, are put to work at home. The elder girls take care of the smaller children and also help their mothers in various household duties.

Women, particularly those that are married, however, take their full load of domestic and field work. This includes cleaning the house, fetching water from the well or village common tap, cooking meals for the family and even carrying these to the men at work in the fields. Women also help their men in almost all agricultural operations like hoeing, harvesting and weeding except ploughing, driving of carts and building the well.

Purdah is still practised, but not so rigidly. Married women cover their faces when moving among the elderly persons in the house or out in the village or to the fields.

In the matter of education the position is far from happy. A small number of girls reach the middle or high classes. The girls studying in higher classes can be counted on the fingers.

The position of Rajput women is somewhat different from other communities. They observe very strict purdah and do not go out to the fields to help their menfolk or go to the village well to draw water. All these jobs are done by the men. Educationally also Rajput women are more backward.

Harijan women and those of other backward classes do odd jobs with

their men in the fields of landlords on daily wages during harvesting or weeding. Some of them also work on repair work or construction work on roads and canals. They supplement the family income by doing jobs for other communities economically superior to them.

The status of women in the urban areas is comparatively much better. Education has received a new impetus with the opening of numerous academic and various technical institutions. With the spread of education, social barriers against their employment are gradually collapsing. They are increasingly replacing men, or participating with them in parallel fields, such as social work of various kinds including education, child welfare, community work and arts and crafts. Working women though economically active still occupy a subordinate position in social life, but they do not observe purdah any more.

The fact, however, remains that backwardness of women has continued as a result of a deep-rooted malaise in our society tied to fundamental attitudes towards them. A change in their social and dependency conditions is necessary to improve women's position in society. Employment is a major plank for women's uplift and emancipation. Therefore, in all programmes designed to stimulate agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry activities, village and small-scale industries and the rural services sector, the consciousness of the need to increase the share of the benefits going to women has to be heightened and realized in order to uplift the submerged masses of women.

Prostitution.—Trafficking in women for immoral purpose does not exist, nor is there any organised gang of traffickers of women in the district.

HOME LIFE

Villages.—The villages of the Bhiwani district are usually built on sites which stand higher than the surrounding level. Some villages are built on heaps of debris left by previous habitations. The villages are usually surrounded by trees and some sort of a jungle called *bani*.

Every village has its *johar* or pool or a *kund* in which rain water is collected for domestic and other use. Since water is scarce, both men and cattle used the same village *johar*. During prolonged drought, water in these *johars* and *kunds* used to get exhausted. Human beings and cattle were exposed to great hardship. With the implementing of the rural water-supply schemes¹, difficulties due to non-availability of water have become a thing of the past.

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

Piped water-supply has been made available to 240 villages and 45 *dhanis*.

As a result of consolidation of holdings enough vacant land has been left round the village. It is locally called *phirni*. In this open space the villagers gather their cattle before they go out for grazing. The roads leading to the villages are now generally broad enough for their carts to move.

Dwellings, furniture and utensils. The houses in rural areas are mostly of identical pattern. These are built with mud bricks and have thatched roofs called *chhans*. However, in the Bawani Khera taluq, *chhans* are not seen. With changing economic conditions in the district, the thatched houses are being replaced by *pakka* houses. *Pakka* houses of modern specifications are seen in the villages along the road from Bhiwani to Kural.

Immediately after the entrance to a house, there is usually a room called *dahliz* or a big hall called *darwaza*. Besides being a drawing or meeting room, it is used particularly at the sides, for cattle and there are mangers and stables where fodder is chopped. There follows an open space or yard, variously called *angan*, *sahan* or *bisal*; at the rear of this or on either side is a verandah, called *dallan* or *bichala*, and behind this again are inner rooms for sleeping and living, called *kotha* or *sufa*. This is a fairly accurate description of the standard plan of a house, but variations are innumerable. Frequently two or three minor enclosures will be found inside the main enclosure and sub-divided by walls. Within the enclosures are the *chulahs* or hearths at which bread is baked, and each distinct confoal group living within the one enclosure has a separate *chulah*. The *hara* or oven, in which the daily porridge is cooked and the milk warmed, is generally outside the entrance, and built against the outer wall of the house in the *gali* or lane. The houses are generally single storeyed. The house tops are used for drying wood, fodder or grain, and also for sleeping in the summer. The houses usually lack bath rooms and latrines. In the past there was no special designing of houses except the few *havelis*, which had been built by *Bunias*. The doors of these are generally carved and some also have flower decorations in brass.

There are some receptacles (*kuthlas*) for grain made of rings of adobe built up into a cylinder. This has a small hole in the bottom, out of which the grain runs and keeps full a small receptacle open in front, from which it is taken as required. Another way of storing grain is the *bukhari*, which is separated within the *kotha* with a partition wall about 1 to 2 metres high. *Kothi* is another construction within the *kotha*. It is rectangular in shape and besides foodgrains, other articles of daily use are stored in it. This has a *taki*

(small window) for the entry or exit of articles. The face of the *kothi* is decorated with colourful drawings in indigenous style.

With the spread of education and a growing demand for better sanitary and health facilities, the villagers are changing the pattern of their houses. They now often have a separate cattle shed and also take care to instal lighting and ventilation. The availability of electricity in villages has also changed the look of houses.

Dwellings in urban areas are almost always *pakka*. Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri go back to the old style. Many big buildings are very well designed with exterior or interior decoration mostly murals or legendary gods. New colonies on modern lines have now also come up. The houses in these have been provided with modern amenities. These are electrified. Piped water-supply is available at Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri, Loharu and Tosham. In Siwani, the committee has installed an electric motor on a well for supplying drinking water. Besides, 12 stand posts have been provided under a rural water-supply scheme. In Bawani Khera too, water-supply has been arranged through 10 taps from an open well fitted with a motor. There is also a rural water-supply scheme under which two standposts at separate places have been provided. The Bhiwani Municipal Committee has provided underground sewerage in the town. A sewerage scheme has also been undertaken at Charkhi Dadri¹.

There are generally few articles of furniture in a village house. These consist of bedsteads (*khats*) made of wooden frames covered with netted string, *moorhas* of different sizes, a few small stools (*pidas*) of identical construction and a few small low wooden tables (*patras*). In some houses a fine and strong bedstead, made of a wooden frame and netted with thin string of sunny in different colours, is seen. Articles of modern furniture like chairs and tables have started finding a place in village houses.

In urban middle class houses, chairs and tables are commonly seen. The houses of the well-to-do are tastefully furnished and decorated in the modern style. Sofas, wardrobes, *palangs*, *moorhas*, tables and chairs of different descriptions and other items of modern furniture fill the house. Possession of furniture is considered to be a sign of social status and taste. The paucity of furniture in an average home is partly offset by ordinary framed pictures and calenders.

There is no great difference in the utensils which the villagers use as

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

compared with the towns. The metal vessels consist of large narrow mouthed cauldrons (*toknas*) for storing water and cooking at feasts, smaller vessels of similar shape (*toknis*) for ordinary cooking and carrying water to the fields, still smaller ones (*lotas*, *gadwas*) for dipping into water and drinking, some tumbler-shaped drinking vessels (*gilas*), a broad shallow bowl or saucer (*kachola*, *bela*) for drinking hot liquids and eating *khichri* and *rabri*, and a tray (*thali*) to eat, a larger tray (*parant*) for kneading dough, a brass ladle (*Karchhi*), a spatula (*khurchana*) for turning bread, thin iron plate (*tawa*) for baking bread (*roti*), and some pairs of iron tongs (*chintas*), a fry-pan (*karai*) and sieve (*chhalni*) both of iron, and an iron bucket (*dol*, *balti*) for drawing water from the well. The utensils are made of brass and bell-metal (*kansi*). The earthen utensils commonly used are, the *ghara* or *painda*, a large earthen vessel in which water is carried from the well on the woman's head, the *handi* (a utensil for cooking vegetables, *dals*, etc.) and *kadhoni* (a utensil for boiling milk), and *biloni* (a utensil for churning curd). Wooden articles such as *jherni* (small churning handles) are used for preparing a mixture of ground *bajra* and pulses in boiling water for cooking *khichri*, *rai* (churning handle), iron *paliyas* are used for pouring milk and ghee. In many villages huge iron cauldrons called *karahis*, are to be found; they are used when culinary operations are required on a large scale as at wedding or funeral feast.

Utensils and decorations have undergone a change, particularly in urban areas. Side by side with the copper and brass utensils, porcelain and glass wares are finding favour. Stainless steel utensils are costly and though in use, this is not wide-spread. The use of electrical appliances like heaters and table lamps is gaining popularity. Radio receivers and transistor sets have come to be regarded as a necessity and a larger number of people, both in towns and villages, are using these. The upper class is also making use of television sets in the district.

Dress and ornaments. The dress of rural people is simple. The everyday clothes are usually made from coarse cloth, whether mill-made or hand spun. The male dress consists of a *pagari* (turban), a shirt or *kurta*, a *dhoti* and a pair of shoes. The usual wrap is the *chadar*, and in the cold weather a thick blanket or a *razai* (a cotton quilt) is substituted. The *khes* is another type of wrap. An *angocha* (handkerchief) is used occasionally. Men in service wear pants or pyjamas while others at large generally wear *dhotis*. A complete suit of male clothes is called *jora*. With economic improvement and the spread of education, almost all castes have been affected by the change in fashion. The new generation wears pants, bushirt, shirt, coats, sweater, leather shoes or *chappals* but no headwear. This change is almost universal in urban areas.

Although in the recent past men used to wear *murkis* (small plain ear-rings), this is not in vogue now. However, a gold finger-ring is worn in urban as well as in rural areas. A full set of woman's clothes is called *teel*. The village women wear a shirt of gent's style with collar and a *ghagra* of cotton; in some parts this is called *lehnga*. This dress is generally worn by elderly women. The younger generation wears *salwar* and *kamiz*. The wrap of cotton worn over the head is called *orhna* or *dupatta*. *Peelia* (a sort of headwear, the centre part of which is of yellow colour and the rest printed multi-coloured) and *pomcha* or *chunri* are the other important items of dress. When a married woman gives birth to a child, her parents make her a gift of headwear called *peelia*.

The Bishnoi women dress differently. They wear long *ghagras* unlike the women of other communities. Their *orhna* is printed multi-coloured. It is broader as to cover the abdomen. They have a distinction in wearing *borla* (prepared from beads) on the forehead.

Harijan women dress in much the same way. The variations apply to areas and not to castes.

A Brahman or Bania woman wears a petticoat, sari or *dhoti*, *choli* (blouse), *orhna* and *shawl*.

The younger women have changed to *salwar* and jumper, sari and blouse,

The ornaments worn by women are usually made of gold and silver. They include *tika*, *singar patti*, *borla*¹ *phini* on forehead; *hansli*, *jhalra* (long hanging string of silver or gold coins), *haar*, *galsari*, *gulubandh*, *jaumala*, *kanthimala* round the neck; *karanphool*, *bujni*, *dandee*, *kantey*, *bundey*, *tops*, *bali* on the ears; *koka*, *purli*, *nath* for the nose; *tad*, *chann*, *pachheli*, *kangani*, *chura*, bracelets, in order from shoulder to wrists; and *anguthi* (ring) on the finger. *Tagri* is worn round the *lehanga* or sari. *Ramjhol* (*jhanjhan*) *kari*, *chhail kare*, *neveri*, *tati* and *pati pajeb*, *churi* (made of silver) are worn on the legs.

A woman's social standing is generally determined by her jewels. The nose ring, the plain armlet and the *chura* or wristlet have a social significance. In the recent past, the armlets, bracelets and anklets, being solid and not easy to remove, were worn always while the rest on special occasions, such as marriages, festivals and the like. Now the use of traditional jewellery as described above has become out of date. The items of jewellery in common use include *kanthi* for the neck, *purli* or *koka* for the nose and *pajeb* for the ankles. The educated women do not use much jewellery except a chain

1. *Borla* worn by a Bishnoi woman is made of beads of different colours.

on the neck and a few bangles on the wrist. The use of ornaments save on special occasions, is on the decline.

The practice of tattooing *khinana* once common among women has almost disappeared.

After Partition, displaced persons from Pakistan brought with them their own traditions. The last three decades witnessed a significant cultural fusion between the old residents and the new. Thus the *salwar* and *kamiz* have been increasingly adopted by young girls studying in schools, and even some of the grown up women have discarded the old, graceful but heavy, *ghagri* in favour of the *salwar*. They have also almost given up the use of their heavy silver ornaments. The tall and well-built village women appear very graceful in their *ghagris* and their bright clothes lend charm and colour to the country-side. The gradual disappearance of the *ghagri* with its bright colours is perhaps not altogether welcome.

People belonging to the learned professions, officials, college students, etc., irrespective of their origin (whether rural or urban), caste and creed, generally dress in western style.

Food. The flour preferred for cooking *rotis* (loaves) is of bajra or barley and gram mixed. The *rotis* are eaten with pulses and *karhi*. *Karhi* is prepared with gram flour and buttermilk, and is the special dish of the area throughout the year. Vegetables are usually not available. In the summer people start their work after eating *raabri*, again a special dish of the area cooked after fermenting *bajra* flour in buttermilk. It continues to be consumed through the day and is also offered to the visiting guests in the way that soft drinks are offered in the urban area. The lunch menu includes *rotis* of *bajra*, barley and gram mixed, one dish of vegetable pulses or vegetables (if available) or *karhi* and *lassi*. The evening meal comprises *khichri* prepared from *bajra* and pulses (*moong* or *moth*). *Khichri* is eaten with milk or *lassi*. The vegetables available in the rural areas are green beans of *gwar*, *matiri* (raw *matira*), *tindsi*, wild *teends* which grow in sandy areas, *sangar* (beans of jand tree) and *rayta* of *phog* (dried flowers of *phog* plant). The *kachcharas* and *matiras* are the wild fruits which grow in abundance in October/November in this area and are consumed by the people with pleasure.

In the urban areas, the food habits are slightly different. Middle class and rich people use wheat flour, pulses and all sorts of vegetables of the usual type. *Karhi* is also prepared occasionally. *Khichri* does not form an item of their daily menu as in the villages. The use of vegetable ghee is mostly confined to the urban areas.

People in villages and towns are by and large vegetarians but meat eating has started finding favour with the new generation. Some village people on a visit to the town enjoy a meat dish at the *dhabas*. The menfolk are addicted to the use of tobacco, cigarette and *biddi* smoking in towns and the hookah in villages. Women do not touch it.

So far as drink is concerned, tea as a stimulating drink has become popular with both urban and rural folk. Tea stalls are found in every town and all the big villages. In summer months some people prefer to drink a glass of *sherbat* or *lassi*. The aerated soft drinks are becoming popular with younger people and are often served to guests at social ceremonies. Local country-made liquor is consumed in villages particularly of the Bhiwani and Loharu tahsils, while whisky and the like is consumed in the urban areas. People mostly take strong drinks on festivals or ceremonies and not as a general habit.

The restaurants or *dhabas* are found only in the urban areas. Tourists or visitors, if any, to villages are served meals free of cost by the villagers.

COMMUNITY LIFE

Community life is somewhat more effectively organized in villages than in towns. A growing town cannot claim to be the nucleus of a single community. Its various social and economic groups are more exclusive than inclusive. They do not come into such frequent contact with one another. Civil responsibilities no doubt are applicable to all but these are not cohesive in their nature. And this is more true of an expanding town which is sprawled over a large area. There is a growing tendency for voluntary social agencies to establish themselves in local areas or small towns and organize community life in some form or other. They also organize mass celebration of important festivals.

The social situation in villages is different. Big and small land-owners, agricultural labourers and other workers are not far apart from each other. Numbers are small and people know each other. The limited amenities and amusements of village life are equally shared by all of them and require their combined attention. The community development programmes have given a fillip to such activities, and the panchayats have also become a nucleus of corporate activities.

FOLK CULTURE

Community life is expressed through folk-songs, dances and theatre. With fast changing conditions, urban life is gradually making an inroad into

rural life, taking away some of its inherent beauty and cultural rhythm. The gramophone record is an onslaught on the village *ragi* and the radio seeks to replace the folk-songs and dances. But despite increasing urban influence, folk culture still continues to enliven the country-side, which hums with songs and dances on festivals and other numerous occasions. Of late, All India Radio is paying attention to the revival of folk culture and broadcasts 'Lok Manas' featuring programmes on Haryana culture.

Folk-songs.—Folk culture is preserved by women through folk-songs. Folk-songs with their burden of love and labour have a peculiar charm of their own. These songs express hopes, aspirations, love longings, joys and sorrows of the rural people. We also hear about the changing seasons, the tinkling of bells of cattle returning home at sun set and the emotional outbursts of married couples at their union and separation.

There is a variety of folk-songs, each connected with a particular occasion. A good number of these are nature songs sung in particular months. The month of Sravana (July-August) brings ecstasy in its wake. Teej or Haryali Teej is the main festival of Sravana, falling on Sudi 3 (third of the lunar month). It is observed throughout Haryana. By this time the rains have started. On the day of Teej the women come out of their homes in colourful customs for enjoying a swing. While swinging they sing :

*Gagan barse chamke bijli re,
Paren bundiyan lagen pyari re,
Saman barkha lage pyari re,
Kare gya bagh ka mali re,
Laga gya amm ki duli re.....*

Love of brothers and sisters also becomes a key note of the songs of Teej:

*Neem ke nimoli lagi saman kad avenge ?
Awe ri meri ma ka jaya,
Ke ke chiji lyavega ?*

At marriage, when the girl is taking *phas*, her married friends remind her of their own experience and advise her to walk slowly around the sacred fire for otherwise she will become a laughing stock among her friends by revealing her impatience.

The following few lines of a song beautifully depict this situation :—

*Halwe halwe chal lado mahari,
Tane hansengi sahelariyan,
Ye moth se mat pare lado mahari.....*

After marriage when the girl departs for her in-laws, all her friends and village women gather to give her a hearty send-off in song :

*Saathan chal pari ree
Mere dab dab bhar aye nain,
Apni sathan ka main kurta sima dyun
Batanaa ki do do laar,
Aapni sathan ka main daman sima dyun
Gotya ki la dyun laar.....*

Songs of *jeeja-saali* (brother-in-law and sister-in-law) are a peculiar feature of the culture of the Bhiwani and Loharu tahsils. Whenever the boy, irrespective of his age, old, middle-aged or young, goes to his in-laws to bring his wife, her sisters and friends joke and taunt him with songs. In the following lines the sisters and friends of the wife entreat her husband not to join service away from home for that would separate them from him and leave them forlorn :—

*Hari hari baari mein bathwa bo diya
Bich mein phool chameli ka,
Nokar mat na jayee ho jeeja
Ji na lage saali ka.....*

After the birth of a son when the mother is fit to move out, she goes towards the village well, accompanied by other women, and singing. The following lines contain a request to the child's father for buying her *peela* (or *peelia*), a cloth head-cover :—

*Paanch muhar ka sabha
Peela manga dyo ji,
Koi paanch pachisi gadh bisi
Gadha maru ji, peela range dyo ji.....*

There are songs connected with festive and religious occasions and also exploits of the heroes of old like Alha Udal, Fatta Jaimal, Bhura Baddal and Gopi Chand-Bharthri. Ragani forms another type which is sung when a Swang is staged.

Folk-dances.—Folk-dancing, an outburst of surging emotions, at times accompanies folk-singing. Among the male folk-dances, *daph* dance and *dhamal* dance are prevalent in the Loharu tahsil and some parts of the Bhiwani tahsil. After harvesting, youth gather at night at the outskirts of the village

and enjoy loud singing with *dhamal* and *daph* dance. *Daph* dance is known for its vigour and fast movement. The dancing continues till late at night.

Famous among female folk-dances are *loor* and *ghumar*. In *ghumar*, more popular in the Bawani Khera tahsil, the girls dance in a circle. In the following lines of a *ghumar* song, a bride asks for different gifts from her husband in exchange for love :—

Mera daman sima de ho, ho nandi ke beera,

Meri chundri manga de ho, ho nandi ke beera,

Tanne nyun ghunghat mein rakhu ho, ho nandi ke beera.....

A dance, popular in the Loharu tahsil and some parts of the Bhiwani tahsil, is also associated with the Holi festival. The girl participants divide themselves in two groups and enact negotiations depicting prospective matrimonial offers.

Folk-tales.—The region is rich in legends and folk-tales, many of which form the theme of folk-theatre and the songs of village bards. The impact of folk-tales on the social life of the people is manifest in the characters from the tales forming the motifs of the facades of houses and *chopals*. Popular folk-tales of the area are of Gopi Chand-Bharthri, Nal-Damayanti, Satyawan-Savitri, Puran Bhagat, Alha Udal and the like.

Folk-theatre.—*Swang*¹ or *saang* is the main form of the folk-theatre. It owes its origin to Ram Lila. Though out of date, *swang* is sometimes arranged to raise funds for charitable purposes.

GAMES AND RECREATION

The popular games of the area are wrestling, *kabaddi*, *gindo khuli* and *gulli danda* (tipcat), the last two being usually played by children. *Gindo khuli* is the indigenous version of the game of hockey. It is played with a stick and a ball made of rags and twigs. *Gulli danda* is played in a ground outside the village and in many forms. Wrestling and *kabaddi* are, however, popular sports among the young and the middle-aged. *Kabaddi* is often played on moonlit nights during the months of Phalguna and Chaitra (February-March), as also during Teej and Raksha Bandhan festivals. Two teams take part in this game. Of a number of varieties in which the game is played, the two

1. *Swang* is a form of open-air theatre and the stage is in the midst of the audience. The formalities of drama like costumes, curtains, make-up, are hardly observed. The audience sit on all the four sides whereas orchestra takes its seat in the middle of the stage. Generally the leader of the *swang* party plays the role of hero and other actors play different roles including that of females.

types popular in this district are Haryana style and National style. Haryana style *kabaddi* is played in a circular field with a periphery of 75 feet (23 metres) with 10 players on each side while the field for national style *kabaddi* is marked as a square of 10 metres. In Haryana type, a player of one team goes to the court of the opposite team repeating *kabaddi kabaddi* or *kaudi kaudi* in one breath. If the player after touching and encountering any player of the opposite team returns to the boundary dividing the two courts still uttering *kaudi kaudi* in the same breath, the particular player of the opposite team is considered to be out and that team loses one point. In case the player does not return to the boundary in one breath, he is considered to be out and his team loses one point. In the National style, the player going to the court of the opposite team may be encountered by any number of players of the other team. If he does not return to the boundary line dividing the courts, his team loses one point but if he reaches the boundary line in one breath, the other team loses points corresponding to the number of players who encountered him. The playing time for the game in both the types is the same, viz. 45 minutes including an interval of 5 minutes. The team securing more points wins.

Regular tournaments are held to discover promising talent in national events.

Chopar, cards and chess are some of the indoor games which are played and enjoyed in urban as well as rural areas. Villagers playing *chopar* and cards in the *chopal* are a familiar sight. Modern games like hockey, cricket, football, volleyball and basketball are popular among students of urban areas, where there are facilities of playgrounds while games like *kho kho*, netball, etc., are popular in girls' schools. Lately, panchayats and private associations have started organising games and holding terminal and annual tournaments. Government gives grants for the construction of playgrounds and also provides coaching facilities¹.

The State Public Relations Department has supplied radio 'sets' to panchayats, cooperatives and schools under the 'Community Listening Scheme'. In addition to the occasional drama shows, this Department frequently exhibits films, mostly documentaries, with the help of a mobile cinema unit, both in the urban and rural areas. Gossiping and listening to the radio are common pastimes. The portable transistor set has become a fashion with everybody without distinction. A few well-to-do people in Bhiwani and

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Education and Culture'.

Charkhi Dadri have installed television sets in their homes. Though not within the television transmission range, people manage to enliven their television sets with the help of boosters.

... in a circle.
... a bride asks for 25

The large-scale communal disturbances that followed Independence and the partition of the country in 1947 inflicted vast suffering on lakhs of people forced to migrate from Pakistan to India and vice versa. Millions of uprooted Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan entered what was then called the East Punjab (India). The problems faced by both government and people were immense and overcome with great courage. The areas now in Haryana State took a leading share in the resettlement of immigrants. A number of migrants from Pakistan settled in the areas of the Bhiwani district. These were mainly Aroras from Multan, Lyallpur, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur, as is evident from the statement below :

District of origin (in Pakistan)	Number of displaced persons settled		
	Rural areas	Urban areas	Total
Multan	1,879	19,785	21,664
Lyallpur	—	10,522	10,522
Jhang	2,757	2,407	5,164
Dera Ghazi Khan	400	3,734	4,134
Bahawalpur	—	3,837	3,837
Others	478	3,781	4,259
Total :	5,514	44,066	49,580

REFUGEE CAMPS

Initially a number of relief camps were organized; one of these was set up at Bhiwani to provide shelter to the refugees. The educational institutions, which were closed for some months up to February 1948, provided some of the accommodation. The services of the staff and students were utilized in the management of the camps. Students who rendered three months' social service in the camp were considered eligible for the award of certificate/degree of the Panjab University if otherwise ripe for it, without undergoing examinations.

A number of facilities were provided in the camp including free food-grains ration. A dispensary was opened for immediate medical relief. Fruit, multi-vitamin tablets and some special items of diet were issued to refugees on medical advice. Arrangements were made for cleanliness and street lighting. The camp thus provided much needed immediate relief to the displaced persons, and provided other teams concerned to plan their future.

Steps were taken speedily to resettle the rural refugees in villages, evacuated by the Muslims, and the urban refugees in towns.

RURAL REHABILITATION

Measures were taken for the resettlement of rural displaced persons so as to get them back to normal work and to help with the sowing of the *rabi* crop of 1947-48. Initially land allotment was made on a group basis. Persons who were near relatives or were bound by ties of friendship, formed together into groups and secured temporary allotments. All agricultural displaced persons who owned or held land and were cultivating in Pakistan, were eligible for these. These were later converted into quasi-permanent allotments in April 1948, to encourage cultivators to improve the land given to them. This was a preliminary step towards their re-settlement. Claims were invited from displaced persons, and orally verified at tahsil headquarters. Unfortunately, in spite of their sufferings, many unscrupulous displaced persons made exaggerated demands and obtained excessive allotments. To defeat these tactics, Government obtained the original revenue records from Pakistan and re-verified the claims of the displaced persons. These also showed that there was a substantial difference between the land left behind in Pakistan by the incoming displaced persons and that abandoned by Muslims in East Punjab. The latter was smaller. To overcome this problem, available land was converted into standard acres, and graded cuts were applied in making allotments to displaced claimants, the bigger holders receiving the largest slab of cuts.

Allottees of land were given assistance by way of agricultural loans for purchasing bullocks, implements, fodder, seed and for the repair of wells and houses. In order to minimise misuse, loans were advanced in kind instead of cash. The following figures show the loans advanced in the district during 1947-48 to 1951-52 :—

Year	Loan advanced (Rs.)
1947-48	4,600
1948-49	45,700
1949-50	11,120
1950-51	15,285
1951-52	22,100

No resettlement loan was disbursed after 1951-52.

The work of conferring final proprietary rights on allottees was taken in hand in September 1955. Bogus and excessive allotments were cancelled, and only the genuine claim of each displaced person, verified from the revenue record received from Pakistan, was admitted. Of a total of 6,800 allottees, proprietary rights have been conferred on 6,798 by March 31, 1977.

Rural housing. Heavy rains and floods had damaged a large number of houses. According to the statistics available, there were 4,200 undamaged houses, 43 repairable houses and 410 houses beyond repair in the district. Even these houses were unevenly distributed. In some villages the number of houses was in excess of the needs of the allottees, while in others almost the entire *abadis* had crumbled and not a single house was available. Houses were allotted on a temporary basis in the first instance. Rules for allotment of these houses were framed thereafter. Records including information of the details of evacuee houses in the villages, the number of rooms, the dimensions, the general conditions and the value of the house were prepared and lists of the allottees showing the value of houses left by them in Pakistan were also made. The *halka* Revenue Officer, generally a Naib Tahsildar, did the allotment work. A list giving the order of precedence was prepared. After setting aside a few houses for common purposes, allottees were given a chance of selection according to their place on the merit list.

URBAN REHABILITATION

A number of experiments and schemes to utilise the available Muslim abandoned properties and to develop more housing were put through. All the Muslim abandoned properties were taken over under the Punjab Evacuee Property Ordinance IV of 1947, later replaced by the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950. Such properties comprising houses, shops, vacant sites, *kholas* and industrial establishments were temporarily allotted to displaced persons on rent. Their permanent disposal started in 1953-54. The

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properties valuing below Rs. 10,000 (below Rs. 50,000 for industrial establishments) were declared allotable, while those assessed above these figures were to be sold by open auction. Properties lying vacant or in unauthorised possession were similarly auctioned.

In the urban areas of Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri, Loharu, Tosham, Siwani and Bawani Khera, there were 2,323 evacuee properties which were managed by the District Rent and Managing Officers. These became a part of the evacuee pool for compensating displaced persons with verified claims. Allotable properties were given away permanently as compensation to claimants against such claims. If the value of a property was in excess of his due compensation, the claimant was allowed to deposit the difference by instalments. Properties occupied by non-claimants were offered to them on annual instalments. By March 31, 1977, 2,241 properties stood permanently allotted to displaced persons out of which 80 per cent were non-claimants. This left a balance of 113 unallotted properties. The main reasons for these remaining were lack of accurate record and in certain cases dispute about their possession.

Housing schemes.—The properties abandoned by the Muslims were insufficient to provide shelter to all the displaced persons in the district. The urban housing problem was acute, following from the fact that most of the urban Muslim evacuees were labourers and artisans and, therefore, their houses were unpretentious whereas the incoming urban displaced persons were businessmen and shopkeepers, used to better dwellings. To meet the grave situation arising from the inadequate residential accommodation available, and to provide suitable shelter to displaced persons, the Government established 8-marla (cheap) housing colony and 4-marla (cheap) tenements at Bhiwani. The 8-marla (cheap) housing colony provided houses to the middle class and the 4-marla (cheap) tenements to the poorer.

SMALL URBAN AND HOUSE-BUILDING LOANS

The refugees were encouraged to restart their business, trade or other profession. A scheme for providing loans and grants was introduced in February 1948, under the East Punjab Refugees Rehabilitation (Loans and Grants) Act, 1948. The loan was limited to Rs. 5,000 to an individual, Rs. 20,000 to a group of 4 or more displaced persons and Rs. 25,000 to a cooperative society. The grants were restricted to unattached women, widows and others who were unable to repay loans but at the same time wanted monetary help for resettlement. The maximum amount of grant was limited to Rs. 500.

Small urban loans.—These loans were advanced to displaced persons to enable them to establish themselves in different vocations. All classes of displaced persons comprising traders, artisans, industrialists, students, lawyers and medical practitioners were helped. These loans carried an interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and the recovery of the loan was to be started after 3 years of disbursement. The loans together with interest were repayable in equal instalments spread over a period of 6 years. The loans and grants were strictly to be utilised for the purpose for which they were asked for by the applicants or sanctioned by the Government. The following figures show the amount of such loans advanced to displaced persons during 1948-49 to 1956-57 :—

Year	Loans advanced (Rs.)
1948-49	46,200
1949-50	68,750
1950-51	60,550
1951-52	—
1952-53	12,500
1953-54	—
1954-55	1,000
1955-56	7,000
1956-57	500
Total :	1,96,500

The scheme to advance small urban loans was discontinued after 1956-57.

House-building loans.—No loans for house building were advanced in this district.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Compensation was paid to displaced persons who had abandoned immovable property in Pakistan, after verifying their claims, under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950. Interim compensation was sanctioned for certain categories of displaced persons who were in urgent need of relief. The interim scheme was later replaced by the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. Under it scaled compensation was prescribed. It gave proportionately more to smaller claimants,

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and less to the bigger. This compensation was paid out of the compensation pool, to which the Central Government had contributed.

IMPACT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ON LOCAL POPULATION

The rehabilitation of displaced persons in the district had a long term beneficial effect in a variety of ways. It has influenced the socio-economic pattern of the people of the district, particularly those residing in the urban areas, since 88.9 per cent of the total displaced persons (49,580) in the district had settled there. However, the small number of 5,514 (11.1 per cent) rural displaced persons soon got down to hard work and gave evidence of superior skill in cultivation. In this way, they acted as an example and stimulus in improved agricultural practices.

Aroras from the districts of Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan were sharp witted and resourceful shopkeepers and businessmen. As compared with the local business community they were most energetic and their settlement in the urban areas of the district quickened processes of change. They successfully set themselves up as shopkeepers and traders and completely changed the appearance of the bazaars and to some extent brightened rural life by providing modern paraphernalia like soap, powder, mirrors, hairclips and celluloid toys.

The energy and resourcefulness displayed by displaced persons influenced the local population and helped to shake off inertia. Inhibitions against the education of the younger generation received a jolt. The mixing of refugees with locals also influenced the latter's way of living including food habits. They started realising the value of cleanliness, furniture, crockery and modern household effects. Dresses and fashions also changed. Bushshirts, trousers and pyjamas co-existed with the old types of shirts and dhotis. The *salwar* and *kamiz*, the traditional dress of the Punjabi women, was eagerly adopted by young girls, and even some of the grown up women abandoned their traditional *ghagras*. The Jat women also started discarding heavy silver ornaments like bracelets and anklets. However, there was little community intermingling and marriages continued strictly confined to the respective communities.

The culture of West Punjab too had a liberating influence on the women of the district, who emulating the example of their sisters from West Punjab started discarding purdah.

Displaced persons are now almost completely identified with their new habitat in the district. The process of an inter-mixture of dialects is also afoot, and the displaced persons from West Punjab can often fluently speak the local dialect.

Chapter IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

INTRODUCTION

Bhiwani is primarily an agricultural district and the vast majority of its population lives in villages. Agriculture provides sustenance to about 86 per cent of its inhabitants, either through direct cultivation or through allied occupations. There is isolated mechanisation here and there, yet traditional methods of farming are still being followed. The result is a low yield per hectare. Government has been propagating the need of modern implements, better seed and chemical inputs, but the impact has not been perceptible or significant. New ideas are taking time.

Irrigation farming has been unknown to the farmers of this district except in small pockets. The implementation of the multi-stage canal lift irrigation schemes will, however, lead to far-reaching changes in cropping patterns and these arid lands may well blossom into a miniature granary. The result of whatever little water has reached the thirsty lands, is a harbinger of prosperity.

The Haryana Government is keen to accelerate the pace of rapid mechanization of agriculture and in fact much ground has been covered lately but is handicapped because of lack of resources and traditional orthodoxy. For some time to come bullocks and camels will continue to play a key role in farming. The area being almost desert, its rural economy depends on the sale of bullocks and camels. Therefore, improved animal husbandry will have to guide people in improving livestock. Cross-breeding and artificial insemination centres have already started making an impact. Steps are under way to increase the milk potential of the district and to provide facilities for its marketing, chilling and storage. Similarly, efforts are being made to boost poultry so that people may supplement their otherwise meagre earnings.

The people of the district are, by and large, vegetarians and local fish consumption is negligible. Therefore, fish export has a very great future. Government is laying much stress on the development of pisciculture.

Forestry prevents spread of the desert and helps in the conservation of soil. It increases the timber, fuel and fodder resources by afforesting both State and private lands. The district is menaced by wind erosion caused by

dust storms blowing from the adjoining Great Rajasthan Desert. Besides damage to the agricultural land, the active wind erosion is a serious threat to proper functioning of the irrigation system and lines of communications. The local shifting sand-dunes aggravate the problem. Therefore, intensive programme of sand-dune fixation and tree planting has been undertaken by the State Forest Department.

LAND UTILIZATION

The total area of the district according to village papers was 5,08,846 hectares in 1975-76. The land utilization pattern during 1972-73 to 1975-76 is given below :

(Figures in hectares)

Year (ending June 30)	Total area according to village papers	Area under cultivation	Land not available for cultivation	Other un- cultivable land exclud- ing fallow	Area under forests
1	2	3	4	5	6
1972-73	5,04,584	4,57,278	22,476	24,830	3,268
1973-74	5,08,842	4,55,586	26,765	26,491	4,925
1974-75	5,08,842	4,55,940	21,311	31,591	5,202
1975-76	5,08,846	4,56,212	52,634	17,271	5,214
	Fallow land	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area	Area in which crops failed
	7	8	9	10	11
1972-73	29,991	4,27,287	1,91,420	6,18,707	2,64,972
1973-74	14,653	4,40,933	1,83,515	6,24,448	30,370
1974-75	12,369	4,43,571	1,25,992	5,69,563	2,95,399
1975-76	15,296	4,40,916	2,54,532	6,95,448	37,382

Cultivated area.—In revenue terminology, land is termed as cultivated if it has been sown even once during the previous four harvests. The cultivated area comprises current fallows and net area sown. Every effort is being made to make available as much water as possible to the centuries old thirsty lands of this district with the implementation of canals lift irrigation and minor irrigation schemes. Total area under cultivation in this district during 1975-76 was 4,56,212 hectares. Of this, 15,296 hectares remained fallow and 4,40,916 hectares was sown. An area of 2,54,532 hectares was sown more than once. Thus the total cropped area was 6,95,448 hectares. Crops, however, failed in 37,382 hectares.

Land not available for cultivation.—This includes land which cannot be brought under the plough except at an exorbitant cost as well as the land covered by buildings, roads, railways, rivers and canals or otherwise provided for non-agricultural purposes including forests. 52,634 hectares of land accounted this category in 1975-76.

The forests mainly consist of waste strips on sides of the roads, canals and railways; protected forests in Loharu, Nangal Mala, Nawan, Naurangabad, Digrauta and Rawalldhi; and some private land closed under section 38 of the Indian Forest Act, 1937 and sections 4 and 5 of the Land Preservation Act, 1900. In 1975-76, 5,214 hectares of land was under forests in the district¹.

Other uncultivated land excluding fallow.—This category of land includes permanent pastures and other grazing land, land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown and cultivable waste. An area of 17,271 hectares was under this category in 1975-76.

WATER-LOGGING AND EROSION BY WATER

Water-logging is not a problem in this district. The erosion by water is a localised problem around low hills. Afforestation is being done on the hills which are with the Forest Department so as to provide vegetative cover to reduce the run off.

IRRIGATION

An area of more than 14-lakh acres (5,66,560 hectares) in the districts of Hisar, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon and the Jhajjar tahsil of the Rohtak district, bordering Rajasthan on the south-west of the State, and known as the Bagar tract, has remained chronically drought and famine affected because of the absence of good and timely rainfall or irrigation. About 1/3rd of this

1. The forest area according to the classification area statistics maintained by the Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani, is 1,777 hectares and relates to private forests.

area lying in the present district of Bhiwani is the worst. There was nothing to impede the universal sand. The common characteristics of the area are : low and erratic rainfall, high wind velocity especially during the months of April to June, extreme variation of temperature coupled with lack of vegetation cover causing soil erosion and shifting of sand-dunes. Due to high temperature during summer and low humidity, the rate of evaporation is extremely high. The sub-soil water is either scanty or brackish or both, which renders it, where available, unfit for human or plant consumption. Constant soil erosion adversely affects the land, both in quality and even area. The low rainfall, lack of irrigation and reduction in the fertility of land, all combine to reduce the yield of crops as well as the intensity of cropping. Recurring droughts, famines and mass migrations have thus been a normal phenomenon. At times, even the stock of drinking water gets depleted to dangerous limits, causing large-scale misery.

Drought and famines which are the living reality have been described separately in subsequent pages. The area is not only sandy but also higher in level and therefore has remained un-commanded by the existing canal system in the State which is based on gravity flow. The extension of irrigation by lifting water to these higher areas was never attempted and was assumed an impossibility. The whole tract thus appeared doomed to remain perpetually undeveloped, and its people backward.

Prior to the achievement of Independence in 1947, a portion of the eastern part of the Bhiwani district (90,000 hectares) was served by the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System through the Bhiwani and Sunder Distributaries along with their minors. The area being at the tail, this water-supply was highly inadequate. The Dadri Irrigation Scheme was executed in 1952-53, at a cost of Rs. 46.50 lakhs by the erstwhile PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) Government to irrigate the arid area of that tahsil of the Mahendragarh district by utilising its share from the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System. This covered about 35,000 hectares. But the position of water-supply was the same as in the Bhiwani area. When the Bhakra Canal System was extended into the Hisar district during 1954, 25 villages of the Bhiwani district (23 of the Bawani Khera tahsil and 2 of the Bhiwani tahsil) were served through minors taking off from the Dewa Distributary at its tail end.

The drought of 1966 which affected about 15 lakh acres (6 lakh hectares) in the south-western portion of the State, with a population of 8 lakhs inhabiting 744 villages, caused a loss of 43.44 lakh quintals of foodgrains worth Rs. 25.43 crores. This was followed by another drought in 1968 which affected 3,234 villages and caused a damage of 70 lakh quintals of foodgrains worth Rs. 40.30

crores. The State Government allocated the highest priority to extension of irrigation to the drought areas, towards removal of obvious regional imbalances and for stabilising the economy on a permanent basis. Canal irrigation, which had proved successful in Hisar (Hissar) district through the Bhakra Canal System, was the only solution of the problems of the Bagar area where a sturdy people had continued to live under distressing conditions for centuries. The level of this area rises towards the south with the result that water from gravity flow canals which all start from the north could not be automatically utilised to irrigate it. Accordingly, in 1969, it was decided to take up multi-stage lift irrigation schemes. For this purpose, the waters had first to be imported through a feeder system and fed into a canal. The canal would then be raised through successive pumps operated by electricity. At suitable points, off-taking distributaries were located to irrigate the land through outlets and water courses. Some of the distributaries were also provided with pump houses to lift water for the purpose of irrigating farther higher areas. The new multi-stage lift irrigation schemes which serve the Bhiwani district are : Jui Lift Irrigation Scheme, Loharu Canal Lift Irrigation Scheme, and Siwani Canal Lift Irrigation Scheme.

CANAL IRRIGATION IN THE DISTRICT PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF HARYANA

Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System.—Prior to the formation of Haryana, the eastern portion of the district, previously a part of the Hisar (Hissar) and Rohtak districts, was served by the channels of the Hansi Branch of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System. Since the water in river Yamuna depends entirely on rain and melting snows in the catchment areas, supplies are inadequate during *rabi* season and the channels have to run depending on the available waters. The approximate discharge which is delivered to the Bhiwani district works out to about 903 cusecs.

Prior to 1952, the following irrigation facilities existed in this district :—

Name of distributary	Length	Total discharge
1	2	3
	(Thousand feet)	(Cusecs)
(A) Bhiwani Distributary System		
(i) Bhiwani Distributary	195.6	218

1	2	3
(ii) Bamla Minor	47.1	50
(iii) Kharak Kalan Minor	21.6	14
(iv) Badesra Minor	16.7	10
(v) Chang Minor	12.5	10
(vi) Naurangabad Minor	7.0	3
(vii) Paluwas Minor	7.0	7
(viii) Haluwas Minor	31.5	19
Total :	339.0	331

(B) Sunder Distributary System

(i) Sunder Distributary	106.7	315
(ii) Bawani Khera Minor	40.7	31
(iii) Bhurtana Minor	83.0	70
(iv) Balyali Sub-Minor	35.0	24
(v) Umra Minor	33.5	17
(vi) Khanak Minor	35.9	30
(vii) Dhamana Minor	38.7	25
Total :	373.5	512

The above systems provided irrigation facility in an area of 2.20 lakh acres (0.89 lakh hectares) by these systems.

Bhiwani Distributary is a part of old Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System which was constructed in the Mughal period. Record is not available as to the correct year during which Bhiwani Distributary was constructed. The detail of the channels falling under this system along with their respective length and discharges is given above. The following additional channels also

fall under this system:—

Name of channel	Length (Thousand feet)	Total discharge (Cusecs)
Talu Minor	25.00	50.60
Talu Sub-Minor	20.00	10.00
Nawla Minor	3.30	4.00

Sunder Distributary is also a part of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System, which was constructed during the Mughal period. Here again it is not known when exactly channel was constructed.

In the Dadri tahsil, then a part of the PEPSU, there was no irrigation. The area was level and soil was generally good. The Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System irrigated the adjoining areas of the then Punjab. It was intended by the PEPSU Government to construct channels for irrigation of this area by delivering the PEPSU share from the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal and as such the Dadri Irrigation Scheme came to be executed in 1952-53 to bring the arid area of the Dadri tahsil under irrigation. The project, details of which are given below and which cost Rs. 46.50 lakhs, brought under irrigation 97,882 acres (39,611 hectares) of culturable commanded area :

Name of distributary	Length (Thousand feet)	Total discharge (Cusecs)
Dadri Distributary System		
(i) Dadri Distributary	108.0	134
(ii) Phoolpura Minor	12.0	5
(iii) Sanga Minor	35.9	20
(iv) Phogat Minor	10.5	4
(v) Manheru Minor	45.0	40
(vi) Misri Minor	13.0	6
(vii) Rawaldhi Minor	13.0	5
Total :	237.4	214

All these schemes provided irrigation in an area of about 3 lakh acres (1.21 lakh hectares). Average intensity of irrigation was about 30 to 35 per cent. This position continued till 1966, when the Haryana State was formed.

PROGRESS AFTER THE FORMATION OF HARYANA STATE

During 1968 to 1975, the intensity of irrigation was increased from 30 to 50 per cent by constructing additional new minors or extending the existing minors. During this period there was persistent demand from the cultivators for lining the existing channels and for extension of channels because area being sandy, irrigators were not able to maintain their water courses and there was heavy absorption losses in the channels. There were also practically no reliable source of drinking water. The following new schemes were taken up and completed during the period 1968 to 1975:—

	Cost	Length	Total discharge
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Thousand feet)	(Cusecs)
1. Naurangabad Minor	1.00	7.0	3
2. Increase in the water-supply for Bhiwani town water works (from 6.86 to 31.86 cusecs)	2.77	195.6	218
3. Alakhpura Minor	1.36	31.6	18
4. Kairu Minor	1.945	85.0	44
5. Dang Minor	173	80—88	2
6. Bhurtana Minor Extension	206	54—83	12
7. Khanak Minor Extension	108	26.9—35.9	2
8. Tigrana Minor	124	9.4	4

Besides, the work on the lining of Sanga Minor, Haluwas Minor and Phogat Minor is in progress.

Details about the existing channels and the villages of the Bhiwani district benefited under the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System are given in Table II of Appendix. Under this system about 85 per cent of the area is covered by irrigation. The rest depends on rainfall. Authorised intensity of irrigation under this system is 50 per cent against which an overall intensity of 68 per cent, as shown below, was achieved during 1974-75 :

Name of the system	Gross area	Culturable commanded area	Authorised area for irrigation	Irrigation achieved during 1974-75
1	2	3	4	5
	(Hectares)	(Hectares)	(Hectares)	(Hectares)
Sunder Sub-Branch (in the Bhiwani district)	2,881	2,597	1,091	..
Sunder Distributary and Mitathal Feeder	87,124	74,501	31,291	..
Bhiwani Distributary and Dadri Feeder	64,209	53,016	22,267	..
Total:	1,54,214	1,30,114	54,649	88,558
		(85 per cent of column 2)		(68 per cent of column 2)

The following year-wise figures show the area irrigated and the value of additional foodgrains produced during 1972-73 (*rabi* crop only) to 1976-77 :—

Year	Area irrigated	Value of additional foodgrains
	(Hectares)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73 (<i>rabi</i> only)	46,690	747
1973-74	96,914	1,558
1974-75	88,558	1,417
1975-76	1,33,608	2,240
1976-77	1,07,638	..

The Bhakra Canal System.—Twenty-five villages of the Bhiwani district (23 of the Bawani Khera tahsil and 2 of the Bhiwani tahsil) are served by irrigation from the Bhakra Canal System through the minors taking off from the Dewa Distributary and its tailend. Irrigation from these channels was introduced in this area in 1954. The

9. Number of pumps	Varying from 9 at Pump House No. 1 to 2 at Pump House No. 7
10. Discharge at head of Jui Feeder	(i) 250 cusecs with 3.5 cusecs water allowance (ii) 410 cusecs with 4.5 cusecs water allowance
11. Original estimated cost of project	Rs. 3.31 crores
12. Revised estimated cost of project including additional minors and increased capacity with 4.5 cusecs water allowance	Rs. 5.59 crores

Some significant details about the channels constructed and the villages benefited are given in Table IV of Appendix.

During the period 1970 to 1972, Jui Canal ran only when surplus waters were available at Tajewala. However, the scheme became perennial from January 28, 1973 on the availability of additional supplies from the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Augmentation Canal and Augmentation Tubewells. The following year-wise figures show the area irrigated and the value of additional foodgrains produced during 1970-71 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Area irrigated (Hectares)	Value of additional crops (Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71 (trial)	256	4.27
1970-71	2,614	43.59
1971-72	2,614	43.59
1972-73	4,495	74.98
1973-74	5,254	129.88
1974-75	5,873	100.54
1975-76	7,648	..
1976-77	7,320	..

The canal is now run in rotation like other perennial channels of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System. It has been assessed that the Jui Canal has been a landmark in irrigation development. It paved the way for Loharu and other irrigation schemes. The feasibility of converting desert land to all weather fertility, by lift irrigation, was established.

Loharu Lift Irrigation Scheme.—This is the second project in the series of lift irrigation schemes, and was taken up soon after the first phase of Jui Scheme had been commissioned in July 1970. It was intended to cover over 3 lakh acres of land of the drought area of the Dadri and Loharu tahsils in two stages. This was four times the area of the Jui Project. Stage I was to cost Rs. 4.31 crores, involving the construction of about 109 miles (175 kilometres) of new channels and remodelling of about 24 kilometres of unlined channels. 450 cusecs of water was needed for stage I with provision to increase it to over 850 cusecs when stage II was completed. The proposal was to make use of water causing havoc through Drain No. 8, in Jahazgarh areas. About 1,000 cusecs of water was to be led into a feeder, which could substantially reduce the inflow of flood waters. In the event of lack of rains, this supply was likely to fall. Since assured supplies were needed for the *kharif* crop, i.e. for 60—70 days in 3 months of July to September each year, it was provided that additional water would be drawn from river Yamuna (Jumna) going waste below Tajewala and brought through the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System in Hansi Branch and picked up at Anta near Safidon. From Anta, the supplies would be led into Nai Nallah drain to Gohana (about 32 kilometres) where these would be regulated between Diversion Drain No. 8, and Drain No. 8. The feeder (29.56 kilometres in length) taking water from the drain at R.D. 21,000—R, about 4 miles (6.4 kilometres) south of Kalnaur in the Rohtak district, brought it to Charkhi Dadri from where the canal was to start.

The new area to be irrigated is a table-land with ramifications of the Aravalli jutting out of sands and bushes. The slope rises gradually through a series of sand-dunes. The problems were complex and the operational difficulties and obstacles far greater than posed by Jui canal. The area to be covered was four times bigger. The undulating landscape made it necessary to distribute waters by pumping up not only the main canal but also the small channels. For stage I, 25 pumping stations were needed to lift water over an aggregate height of about 225 feet (69 metres). The biggest near Charkhi Dadri was to push up 800 cusecs. At one stretch, the pumping up was so difficult that it needed setting up eight pump houses in a length of about 8 miles (13 kilometres) to make waters flow 142 feet (43.28 metres) higher

12. Revised estimated cost of project including additional minors and increased capacity with 4.5 cusecs water allowance

Rs. 22 crores

The system is non-perennial for the present and is being fed from flood waters of Drain No. 8 and surplus water available in river Yamuna at Taje-wala through the Hansi Branch. It is expected to become perennial when Haryana's share in Ravi-Beas waters become available. Some details about the channels constructed and the villages benefited under this scheme are given in Table V of Appendix. The following year-wise figures show the area irrigated and the value of additional foodgrains produced during 1971-72 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Area irrigated (Hectares)	Value of additional foodgrains (Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	1,722	24.01
1972-73	5,374	78.68
1973-74	8,433	172.94
1974-75	9,931	183.30
1975-76	12,290	..
1976-77	10,507	..

The full benefit from this scheme would accrue after its completion and on availability of designed supplies in the channel; in short when the system becomes perennial.

Siwani Lift Irrigation Scheme.—The Siwani Lift Irrigation Scheme is the third major lift irrigation project taken up by the State Government in October 1971. The gross area covered is 96,982 hectares, out of which 73,563 hectares will be commanded by irrigation when full development takes place. The whole of this lies in the Bhiwani, Bawani Khera and Loharu tahsils in the north western portion of the Bhiwani district, which is very undulating, sandy, devoid of

any natural source of water and with erratic and scanty rainfall. In all previous irrigation schemes, it had been left out because of its reverse slope and difficult terrain. It was, therefore, evident that it also needed a well-planned independent lift irrigation system. The Siwani Lift Irrigation Project was divided into four stages which represent the groupings of areas. Stage I covered the lining of the 30-mile (48-kilometre) long Petwar distributary which was lined with precast cement concrete blocks during winter closures, to save losses and carry about 200 cusecs over its old capacity for the Siwani Canal Lift Irrigation Project. Stage -I areas are irrigated by Deosar Feeder and the length of channels is 59 kilometres and two pumping stations will lift the waters to irrigate higher areas, Stages II and III are irrigated by the main Siwani Canal. It is a network of 250 miles (402 kilometres) of lined channels and nine pumping stations. Stage IV areas which were neither covered by the existing Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System nor included in the original project to get their supplies through Nigana Feeder which takes off from Jui Feeder whose capacity has been increased to feed stage IV, by about 100 cusecs. Earlier the stage IV areas which are sprawled north, south and west of Tosham were planned to be irrigated by the extension of tails of Guranpura, Khanak, Bhurtana, Kairu and Dang minors of Bhakra and W.J.C. Systems. Experience showed that satisfactory irrigation could not be developed by extension of these minors. These areas were, therefore, included as stage IV of Siwani Canal Lift Irrigation Project. Some significant details of various stages are given in Table VI of Appendix.

The construction of stages I, II and III was taken up in October 1971. The phasing of construction was done in such a manner that every year some new channels were run for irrigation. The construction of the pump houses was also correspondingly phased. Consequently, four pump houses were commissioned in 1972, three in 1973, two in 1974 and one in 1975. The commissioning of the eleventh pump was to follow.

The final system, as it has now emerged, has many more channels and pump houses than originally envisaged. Some of the minors and sub-minors were constructed during 1974-75 under the drought-relief programme of the State Government.

The main components of this scheme, described below, give an idea of the working of this project :

Stages I, II and III.—The supplies for feeding channels of stages I and III of the project will be carried through Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System

up to the tail of Hansi Branch. For this purpose Hansi Branch has been lined from R.D. 0 to 60 and remodelling work is in hand from R.D. 60 to tail.

From the tail of Hansi Branch waters would be carried through lined Petwar Distributary and Siwani Feeder which is under construction.

At the tail end of the Siwani Feeder, starts the Siwani Canal which is lifted right at the head by about 4.35 metres at pump House No. 1. This is the starting point for Siwani Project, Stages II and III areas.

About 25 kilometres upstream of Siwani Canal Pump House No. 1, Deosar Feeder takes off from the Siwani Feeder and carries waters to stage I areas. After acting as a carrier channel for a length of about 30 kilometres, this channel becomes a distributary from which minors take off.

Siwani Canal and Pump Houses.—About 23 kilometres long, the Siwani Canal taking off at the tail of the Siwani Feeder is the main canal for irrigating areas of Siwani Lift Irrigation Project Stages II and III. It has five pump houses on its main stem and four on individual distributaries taking off from the canal. In any one direction, the waters are raised to a maximum lift of 31.1 metres.

Two pump houses are also located on the channels in Stage I area. The maximum lift in Stage I is 3.2 metres.

Net work of distributaries and minors.—In the three stages of Siwani Lift Irrigation Project, the total length of the distributaries, minors and sub-minors is 300 kilometres. This entire length is lined with brick tiles. Unlined watercourses taking off from these channels carry the waters to the fields.

The networks of distributaries and minors have been so planned that the length of the watercourse is restricted to about 1.6 kilometres. This is essential in view of the highly undulating country and sandy soil.

Stage IV.—It is an unlined channel for a length of 25.5 kilometres and is lined in the balance reach of its total length of 28 kilometres. This channel, with a capacity of 288 cusecs at head, feeds water into the Nigana Canal and its distributary system. This system has 86 kilometres of channels and has 10 pump houses, two of which are located on the main stem of Nigana Canal and the other 8 on the distributaries. A channel has been constructed which links the Nigana to the Siwani Canal. This channel is 17 kilometres long and has a capacity of 100 cusecs.

Some details about the channels constructed and the villages benefited under this scheme are given in Table VII of the Appendix. The location of various pump houses is given in Table VIII of the Appendix. The following figures show the area irrigated and the value of additional foodgrains produced during 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Area irrigated	Value of additional foodgrains
	(Hectares)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73	1,409	1.22
1973-74	4,474	8.9
1974-75	6,235	12.5
1975-76	7,040	..
1976-77	8,480	..

The channels of Siwani Lift Irrigation Scheme after their commissioning got only non-perennial supplies from 1972 to 1975. The scheme has been made partly perennial from January 1976. The channels of the project will be perennial when Haryana gets its share of Ravi-Beas waters.

The lift irrigation schemes described above are unprecedented in many ways particularly the tremendous speed with which these have been completed. By any standard this is an engineering feat of which any country could be proud. A network of irrigation channels has been spread out in the Bhiwani district, an area which had remained uncared for and neglected for centuries, in a matter of 4 to 5 years. With increasing supplies of water in the irrigation channels, this area will never again suffer the miseries of a drought or famine. Jui, Loharu and Siwani Lift Irrigation Systems provide a permanent solution to remove poverty and distress in the chronically drought affected area of the district. By March 31, 1977, a sum of Rs. 41.83 crores was spent on the three

schemes as follows :—

1. Jui Lift Irrigation Scheme	Rs. 546.14 lakhs
2. Loharu Lift Irrigation Scheme	Rs. 1,853.47 lakhs
3. Siwani Lift Irrigation Scheme	Rs. 1,783.48 lakhs
Total;	Rs. 4,183.09 lakhs

The various lift irrigation schemes were originally receiving only non-perennial supplies by utilising surplus Yamuna waters and flood waters of drains. Jui has been made perennial and Siwani channels have started getting partially perennial supplies by utilising waters being put into the canal system by Augmentation Tubewells. All the lift scheme channels will start getting perennial supplies as soon as Haryana gets its share of allocated Ravi-Beas waters. At that stage the lift schemes will make substantial impact on the economy of the State.

WELL IRRIGATION

Well irrigation is possible only in areas where the sub-soil water is sweet and available in plenty. The quantity of ground water depends on many factors, such as rainfall, depth of water table in the area, type of underground strata and its proximity to a canal or a natural stream. Its quality of salinity or sweetness depends upon the salts in the clay underneath. On the basis of analysis of 1,535 water samples received by the Haryana Agricultural University from 251 villages of the Bhiwani district, it was observed that 27 per cent of waters were of normal quality, 16 per cent sodic, 18 per cent marginally saline and 29 per cent saline sodic (poor quality). On an average 26—38 per cent of the waters in Dadri-I, Loharu and Badhara blocks were deficient in calcium (sodic) and could be economically exploited by using them along with gypsum.

The availability of underground water and its further exploration has been discussed subsequently under a separate heading. However, the area under well-irrigation in this district is insignificant. The wells are primarily meant for drinking water. They are generally near the village site or round the village pond.

The following statement regarding the Bhiwani tahsil¹ shows that

1. *Hisar District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1935, Table 18.*

even in the pre-Independence period, there was not much well irrigation in the area and whatever there was, constantly declined :—

Year	Number of pakka wells in use	Number of kachcha wells, <i>dhenklis</i> and <i>jhalars</i> in use	Total cultivated area	Total <i>chahi</i> area of all kinds
			(Hectares)	(Hectares)
1890 Settlement	204	58	1,55,150	438
1901-02	14	67	1,60,025	515
1906-07	92	80	1,58,493	444
1911-12 Settlement	42	..	1,63,998	416
1916-17	39	10	1,67,332	284
1921-22	88	7	1,61,145	206
1926-27	58	7	1,64,411	152
1931-32	72	5	1,65,850	228

In Loharu State, where the number of pakka wells was 152 in 1911-12, the well irrigation did not exceed more than 2,000 kachcha bighas, the total cultivated area being over 4 lakhs kachcha bighas in that year.¹

In the Dadri area also, well irrigation was on the decline prior to 1947. In 1960-61, only 2,835 hectares of land out of the total cultivated area of 1.32 lakh hectares was under well irrigation.²

The following table gives the number of wells (tubewells and others) existing in the district during 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76* :—

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables (Loharu State), 1912, Table 18.*
2. *Census of India, 1961, Mahendragarh District Census Handbook, 1966 p. 41.*
3. (i) *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1973-74, p. 90.*
(Issued by the Economic and Statistical Organisation, Planning Department, Government of Haryana)
(ii) Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani.

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
I. Tubewells used for irrigation purposes	2,801	2,833	2,881	3,197
(i) Government	—	3	3	26
(ii) Private	2,801	2,830	2,878	3,171
II. Other wells used for irrigation purposes only	2,753	2,761	871	324
(a) Government :				
(i) Masonry	—	—	—	—
(ii) Non-masonry	—	—	—	—
(b) Private	2,753	2,761	871	324
(i) Masonry	2,751	2,759	871	324
(ii) Non-masonry	2	2	—	—
III. Wells used for domestic purposes only	2,388	2,410	2,399	2,389
IV. Wells not in use	—	45	45	55

The two traditional methods of well irrigation used in the district are known as *charas* and *jhalar*. The former is in use in some parts of the Bhiwani tahsil, Loharu tahsil and many parts of the Dadri tahsil while the latter is found scattered all over the district. The working of these two devices is explained below :

Charas.— This consists of a large leather bag (*charas*) holding 140 to 180 litres of water fastened to one end of a rope which passes over a small strong wheel (*bhaun* or *chak*) fixed over the well. When the bag has been lowered, the other end of the rope is attached to the yoke of a pair of bullocks or a camel who then walk down a ramp of a length approximately equal to the depth of the well. The driver sits on the rope near the yoke to keep it in position. By the time the bullocks/camel arrive at the end of the ramp, the bag has been drawn up to the top of the well, and its water is emptied into a cistern, generally by a man who stands by, but sometimes

by a self-acting mechanical arrangement. The rope is then detached from the bullocks/camel, the bag is lowered again and the bullocks/camel return by a less steep incline parallel to it, and the operation is recommenced.

To work a well with one *lao* (rope) at least four pairs of bullocks are required, with a driver to each pair. The bullocks raise the *charas* by pulling the *lao* (rope) down the *gaun* or inclined slope adjoining the well; two pairs (*joris* or *gatas*) of bullocks work at one and the same time while one pair walks down the *gaun* and thus raises the *charas*, the other pair is walking up and by the time it reaches the top the *charas* having been emptied into the *parcha* of water reservoir, has fallen again by its own weight. The bullocks are then attached to the *lao*, the bucket is filled by a peculiar jerk given to the rope by the man (*baria*) who stands at the wheel, and the bullocks start down the *gaun* again; the first pair meanwhile have started on their upward journey. Two pairs in this way work for six hours or two *pahars*; if irrigation is to be carried on all day, four pairs at least are needed.

The bullock drivers are called *kilia* from the *kili*, the peg which fastens the bullock harnessed to the *lao*. Another man is required to arrange the flow of water from the *dhora* or water channel into the *kiaris* or beds in which the field is divided. He is termed the *panyara* or *paniuala*.

Well irrigation by *charas* has considerably declined because of speedy installation of tubewells and pumping sets. This is supported by the fact that the number of irrigation wells which was 2,761 in 1973-74 decreased to 871 in 1974-75.

Jhalar.— This is a sort of lift irrigation. It is employed to lift canal or tubewell water to the lands situated at a higher level. *Jhalar* is just like a *harat* or persian wheel. It consists of a continuous chain of 25 *dolis* (buckets) or 12 to 14 *patras* passing over a vertical wheel fixed over the top and rotated by means of a wooden or an iron gear which is worked by a pair of bullocks or a camel walking round a circular tract called *perd*.

WELL SINKING SCHEME

In an effort to increase irrigation facilities in every way, the Government advances *taccavi* loans to cultivators up to Rs. 4,000 for sinking a new well and up to rupees one thousand for repairing an old one. Facilities to obtain cement and bricks are also made available. The following data show

the progress of this scheme during 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Year	New wells sunk		Old wells repaired		Taccavi advanced (Rs.)
	at private expense	from <i>taccavi</i> advance	at private expense	from <i>taccavi</i> advance	
1972-73	18	31	23	5	73,000
1973-74	21	39	23	3	81,000
1974-75	17	15	16	—	57,000
1975-76	40	7	19	—	11,01,114
1976-77	41	6	17	—	3,32,470

TANK IRRIGATION

No area of the Bhiwani district is under tank irrigation. However, the sullage water of the Bhiwani town and suburban colonies is collected at the disposal works on the south-west of the town. About 15,00,000 gallons of sullage water is daily pumped into a sullage carrier for irrigation of lands around Bhiwani and nearby villages. An area of about 101 hectares is under such irrigation and mainly vegetables are grown here.

MINOR IRRIGATION (GROUND WATER EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

Ground water occurs in pleistocene and recent unconsolidated sediments. The main source of ground water recharge in this district is rainfall seepage. The average depth of water varies from 30.5 to 45.7 metres below ground surface. However, in the eastern part of the district the sub-soil water level is between 5.2 to 15.2 metres. The ground water is mostly either scanty or brackish, sweet water occurs in parts of Loharu and Badhara blocks. The construction of open wells under such conditions is quite difficult. Similarly, installation of shallow tubewells is expensive as the water lift involved is excessive and the conventional centrifugal pump is problematic even with pump settings at deeper depths. The installation of deep tubewells is feasible in the fresh water belt of the district. The yield of such tubewells varies from 375 to 1,280 litres per minute.

Exploration.—Groundwater exploration was started in 1957 by the Central Ground Water Board (the then Exploratory Tubewells Organisation), Government of India, to locate the water bearing formations at deeper level

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and to determine the quality of groundwater. In the first phase during 1957-58, 8 exploratory boreholes were drilled to depths between 111.5 and 192.3 metres below ground surface but all of them had to be abandoned due to high salinity electrical conducting of water ranges up to 45,630 mm/cm. In the second phase (1964), one exploratory borehole was drilled in village Chhappar to a depth of 193 metres. Unfortunately the water was found again very saline with EC value as 21,825 mm/cm. During the third phase (1970-71), 7 additional exploratory boreholes were drilled by the Central Ground Water Board, out of which 2 boreholes (one at Satnali and the other at Budhera) proved successful. The discharge of these boreholes was between 420 and 1,130 litres per minute at a drawdown of 3.65 and 8.53 metres.

The Underground Water Survey Division of the State Irrigation Department, Haryana took up exploration work in the Bhiwani district in 1969. None of the 3 exploratory boreholes which were drilled, proved successful. Later, in 1970, the Haryana State Minor Irrigation (Tubewells) Corporation, to whom the responsibility of ground water exploration was entrusted by the State Government, took up further exploration in this area. In all, 14 exploratory boreholes were drilled including 2 slim holes, out of which 9 (including 2 slim holes) proved successful, 4 were abandoned and 1 has yet to be developed. The successful ones are at Loharu, Gignow, Puritiakhera, Gokalpur, Bahl, Sher, Hui, Manfera (slim hole) and Shampur (slim hole). Yield of these tubewells varies from 600 to 1,280 litres per minute. The quality of water is suitable for irrigation.

The results of exploratory drilling in the district have shown that the quality of ground water in the northern part of the district is mostly saline while the fresh water zone is confined to the southern part of the district. The fresh water belt to the extent of 738 square kilometres has been roughly delineated on the basis of water quality analysis from the samples collected from exploratory boreholes while marginal quality of ground water is encountered in 518 square kilometres. However, detailed geophysical survey of Loharu and Badhara blocks has since been completed by the Haryana State Minor Irrigation (Tubewells) Corporation in order to demarcate the boundary of fresh and saline ground water more precisely. The results will be available shortly.

The re-charge into the ground water body is mainly provided by rainfall seepage apart from the limited ground water inflow from ephemeral streams in the adjoining area of Rajasthan. Computations of ground water re-charge and figures for the present pumpage in different blocks of the district

jointly evaluated by the State Agriculture Department and the MITC (Minor Irrigation Tubewells Corporation) during 1974, and the figures of ground water balance being worked out by the Agriculture Department every year, are given below :

Ground water balance as on April 1, 1977 (Acre feet)			
Block	Total usable recharge	Total draft as on April 1, 1977	Balance
Bawani Khera	65,034	1,653	63,381
Badhara	43,141	18,064	25,077
Bhiwani	10,986	8,432	2,554
Dadri-I	37,282	15,902	21,380
Dadri-II	19,930	11,349	8,581
Loharu	12,951	18,340	(—)5,389 (over discharge)
Tosham	All saline	—	—
Total :	1,89,324	73,740	1,15,584

The above figures do not include the ground inflow from Rajasthan side. Seepage from the areas to be irrigated under the various lift irrigation schemes is expected to provide substantial quantum of additional ground water re-charge which will improve the quality of the water as also provide additional potential for exploration through tubewells.

Development.— With the demarcation of fresh/marginal water boundary in the district, the ground water potential can be usefully exploited for irrigation through tubewells. By March 31, 1976, only 1,141 dug wells and 4,651 pumping sets/shallow tubewells were installed. Block-wise break-up, given below¹ shows that the dug wells are mostly concentrated in the Dadri area. Hardly any well has been installed in Bawani Khera, Tosham and Loharu blocks. The pumping sets/shallow

1. Source : Director of Agriculture, Haryana,

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tubewells are employed mainly in Bhiwani, Loharu, Dadri-I, Dadri-II and Badhara blocks :

Block	Dug wells	Pumping sets/shallow tubewells	Total
Bawani Khera	—	79	79
Bhiwani	20	492	512
Tosham	—	75	75
Loharu	—	883	883
Dadri-I	150	896	1,046
Dadri-II	815	817	1,632
Badhara	156	1,409	1,565
Total :	1,141	4,651	5,792

The 8 successful exploratory boreholes drilled by the MITC (Minor Irrigation Tubewells Corporation) have also been converted into production wells and irrigation started. The MITC has also taken up two direct irrigation tubewells schemes, namely :

- Installation of 50 Direct Irrigation Tubewells in Loharu area estimated to cost Rs. 58.57 lakhs.
- Installation of 25 Direct Irrigation Tubewells in Badhara Block phase I estimated to cost Rs. 47.44 lakhs.

These schemes are being financed jointly by the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFAL), Bhiwani and the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). Forty-eight tubewells have been drilled. On completion of these schemes an area of 3,600 hectares (9,000 acres) is likely to be covered.

LINING OF KACHCHA WATERCOURSES

A lot of valuable water is being lost as seepage from kachcha water-courses into the sandy lands of the district where losses are as much as 40 to 90 per cent. To save this water from waste, the State Government

embarked on an ambitious programme of making the watercourses *pakka* by lining them. Apart from saving the absorption losses and utilising the water thus saved in improving irrigation particularly in the tail reaches of watercourse which otherwise remain un-irrigated and un-commanded, some other important benefits from lining of watercourses include the following :—

- (i) In a lined watercourse the bed is of a uniform grade and, therefore, no water is wasted on account of unevenness as in the case of a *kachcha* bed. There is no jungle growth in the bed and the sides. Thus there being less obstruction and friction to its flow, the velocity of water increases and reduces the *bharai* (filling) time considerably.
- (ii) Usually depressions occur in a *kachcha* watercourse. Area beyond such a depression generally remains un-irrigated. No such difficulty is experienced in a lined watercourse.
- (iii) By reducing the slope in a lined watercourse, the uncommanded tail areas are also brought under irrigation.
- (iv) Loss of water due to leakage and breaches is avoided. This also helps in reducing water-logging.
- (v) The maintenance of line watercourses is much easy. *Nakkas* (offtakes with steel plates to close them) are provided at appropriate places along the lined watercourse. While their opening and closing is simple, the chances of unauthorised opening for stealing water are reduced. As the steel plate cannot come out of its own, the thieves' earlier plea that the *nakka* breached of its own, no longer holds good.
- (vi) Extra revenue to the Government due to increase in irrigation is an added advantage.

The work of lining of watercourses is being done by the Haryana State Minor Irrigation (Tubewells) Corporation by taking loans from the banks and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation which is recovered from the cultivators with interest in easy instalments under the provision of Haryana Canal and Drainage Act, 1974.

The work of lining of watercourses was started in 1973-74. Since then 9,62,649 feet (2,93,218 metres) length has been lined in this district till the

end of March 1977. The year-wise progress of lining is indicated below :

Year	Progress (in r ft.)
1973-74	1,55,292
1974-75	2,58,185
1975-76	2,14,382
1976-77	3,34,789
Total :]	9,62,648

CLOUD-SEEDING EXPERIMENTAL OPERATIONS FOR INDUCING ARTIFICIAL RAINFALL

For the drought-stricken areas of the Bhiwani district, water is precious and welcome from any source. In addition to the network of canals constructed in the area, the possibility of augmenting rainfall by artificial means was also considered. The cloud-seeding experimental operations were started in July and ended in September 1973. These operations have continued during the monsoon months of 1974 and 1975 also.

The cloud seeding operations for the purpose of inducing artificial rainfall consist of dispersing very finely ground mixture of common salt and soap stone in the atmosphere by means of ground-based generators. The basic assumption for these operations is that a substantial portion of the hygroscopic particles released from the ground, drift in the direction of the mean wind and eventually reach cloud heights. This is also facilitated by the fact that wind generally has an updraft during hotter parts of the day. These salt particles on contacting the cloud base help in the formation of nuclei which in turn leads to the production of cloud droplets to stimulate rainfall.

The decision whether a particular day is seedable or not is based on meteorological data received daily in the morning hours from Safdarjang Airport, New Delhi. If the indication is positive, messages are immediately sent to the generator-stations to start the dispersal of salt mixture. Generally the ejection of salt mixture is started at 10 a.m. and continues up to 4. p.m. If the upwind at any particular station is not strong enough to carry the salt mixture skyward and there is tendency for the mixture to fall back on the ground, the operation is suspended temporarily until prevailing wind conditions are again favourable.

In 1973, three generator stations were installed in the Bhiwani district at Isharwal, Tosham and Bawani Khera. Another station at Mangali in the Hisar district also worked in conjunction with these three stations. For the purpose of assessing rainfall, 25 new rain-gauges were installed in the operational area in addition to the four already existing. During the operational period, rainfall was measured and recorded twice daily at each of these rain-gauge sites.

The analysis of results showed very encouraging results. The percentage rainfall increase during the threemonths was much higher for the operational area than the adjoining areas outside. However, it was indicated that the number of generator stations was not large enough.

In 1974, the number of stations was increased to five by adding another at Beer in the Hisar district. However, the cloud activity in the region during the months of August and September was almost negligible and the data collected being meagre, no conclusive results could be obtained.

During 1975 monsoon operations, the number of stations has been increased to ten, eight out of which are located in the Bhiwani district, viz. Isharwal, Tosham, Sumra Khera (near Bawani Khera), Sungarpur, Deosar (near Bhiwani), Talwandi Ruka, Siwani and Kutri. The other two are in the Hisar district at Mangali and Beer. The operations were started in July 1975 and were to continue during the entire monsoon season.

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SET-UP OF THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The Agriculture Department in the district is represented by a Deputy Director of Agriculture who is responsible to the Director of Agriculture, Haryana, Chandigarh. At the district level, he is assisted by two Agricultural Officers, one each at the two sub-divisional headquarters, Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. For implementation of the Agricultural Production Programmes, 4 to 6 Agricultural Inspectors have been provided in each of the 7 development blocks of the district. Although the Block Development and Panchayat Officer¹ is in charge of all the development activities going on in a block, the

main responsibility of agricultural development is that of the Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Agricultural Officers/Agricultural Inspectors working under him. However, the Agricultural Inspectors at block level work under the guidance and supervision of the Block Development and Panchayat Officer.

The Agriculture Department guides the farmers in the latest technological advances in agricultural production. These include intensive methods of cultivation for higher production per unit area through new cropping patterns suited to their conditions. These also comprise preparation of crop plans, control of various pests and diseases affecting agricultural crops and gardens, use of fertilizers and good seeds, and laying out of demonstration plots to show to the cultivators the superiority of new strains and agronomic practices recommended for the district. The Agricultural Inspectors impart training and education to the farmers in their respective areas on matters relating to improved techniques resulting in better management for getting more production, use of improved seeds, fertilizers, improved agricultural implements and appropriate agricultural practices.

Training of all the functionaries is organised. In every crop season, an officers' workshop is arranged in H.A.U. (Haryana Agricultural University) for mutual discussions to solve field problems and to acquaint officials with the latest technology results available in the University. Immediately thereafter, a district training camp is organised at district headquarters for the benefit of the whole extension agency of Agriculture Department and the allied functionaries. They are given training in technology and campaign strategy to be followed in the particular season. The training facilities are further extended in the shape of block level training camps and the training of farmers in villages. For intensifying the training efforts, village to village mass contact programmes are organised through teams of extension agencies and HAU experts. Likewise at the time of sowing, village to village demonstration programmes based on the full package of practices are conducted in every crop season. A follow-up programme is also pursued to achieve maximum results. Necessary inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides are made available at convenient supply points. The farmers are given information for managing the crops throughout the growing season and field days are organised at harvesting time at various places to convince the farmers about the results of following the package of practices. Efforts are also made on campaign basis for introduction of new crops (through demonstration) in newly covered irrigated areas. The students of local village schools are also involved in various campaigns for creating immediate and wide-spread awakening among the farmers.

1. A block Development and Panchayat Officer is borne on the strength of the Development Department but functions under the direct supervision of the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil).

SOILS

The soils of the district are generally sandy to sandy loam in texture. In some areas, however, these are loamy and clay loam. For the study of soil structure, the district may be divided into three tracts, viz. Bagar, Haryana and Dadri.

Bagar tract. -This tract covers the Loharu tahsil and the Bhiwani tahsil except a small portion of it in the east. Here the prevailing characteristic is a light sandy soil and shifting sandhills interspersed in places with firmer and in parts loamy bottoms.

In general, the sub-soil water level of this tract varies from 35 to 45 metres. The underground water in the Bhiwani tahsil is brackish and not fit for irrigation. However, in some patches around Jui village of Bhiwani block, the farmers have made attempts to instal tubewells but the water of these tubewells invariably turns brackish within three to four years as soon as the sweet strata of underground water is exhausted. Underground water of Tosham block is totally brackish though the water-table near Tosham is little less than its surrounding areas¹. There is a water belt in the Loharu tahsil where it has been possible to instal shallow tubewells by farmers and deep community tubewells under MFAL (Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency) scheme. But the underground water resources are meagre and as such the discharge of these tubewells is almost 1/3 as compared to those in other districts of Haryana.

According to the *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1915², and the *Loharu State Gazetteer*, 1915³, the cultivated area is classified as *tibba* (sandhills) and *tal* (hard ground, i.e. the firmer valleys in between). Cultivation in the former is carried on with great difficulty; if there is no rain there is no crop, not even a blade of grass; while too heavy rain will wash the seed out of the soil or choke it in its germination with sand washed down from the neighbouring hillocks, so that cultivators have to re-sow their fields often more than once. Dust storms often change the appearance of the fields; on a field which was quite level yesterday a sandhill appears today. On the other hand, the plough has to be driven afresh over land which had previously been the site of a

sandhill. But against all these disadvantages there are compensating advantages. The labour of ploughing is next to nothing owing to the lightness of the soil; again the light soil requires less rain for the production of a crop than the heavier soils of Haryana, so that there will be a crop, scanty indeed, in the Bagar when the richer soil to the west lies unsown. Once the plant has taken root, it struggles against drought for a long time. With a moderate rainfall the loamy valleys of the Bagar benefit largely by drainage from the sandhills. In *tal* land ploughing is especially difficult. It is done by camels. But the soil, if the rainfall is sufficient, yields fine crops and is preferred to the *tibba*. Both soils produce a single crop in the year, and even this depends upon the rainfall in July and August. The autumn crop is all important, winter crops being only grown exceptionally, should there be good rainfall in September and October. In this event barley, gram and oilseeds will be sown by the better cultivators on the more level pieces of land, and with rain in December or January, a fair crop is reaped.

In *tal* areas, the general practice is to keep about 25 per cent as fallow to conserve moisture for subsequent sowing and the rest of the area is covered under *kharif* crops. If there is sufficient moisture in the soil towards the end of September and during October, the area sown during *kharif* in *tal* also goes under *rabi* crops. In case of timely rainfall, the major area during *kharif* goes for *bajra* and during *rabi* under gram. When there is late rainfall during *kharif*, about 5 to 10 per cent shifting of cropping pattern from *bajra* to *gwara* is normally adopted. While in the event of late rainfall during *rabi*, some gram area, i.e. 5 to 10 per cent, goes under *rabi* oilseeds (*taramira*) and barley.

Now with the commencement of perennial irrigation provided by Jui Canal system in parts of the Bhiwani tahsil and some areas of the Loharu tahsil, the *tal* areas under the command of this canal system do have two crops during the year. There is also some change in the topography of the land as the undulating areas are being levelled every year to utilize the canal irrigation facilities more effectively. Some areas of Tosham block of the Bhiwani tahsil have come under seasonal irrigation provided by the Siwani Canal System. As such some area of *tal*s are sown in both the seasons in spite of lack of rainfall for *rabi* sowing. Invariably one protective irrigation during winter is provided for gram sown under canal irrigated conditions.

The light texture of soils of this area enables sowings under scanty rainfall conditions as compared to other parts of the State. The intermittent showers during the growth period of the crops can help to bring the crops

1. *Hisar District Gazetteers*, 1892 (p.5), 1904 (p.4) and 1915 (p.4), have mentioned about well irrigation in the neighbourhood of the Tosham hills, where water was nearer the surface. It implies that the underground water belt must be sweet during that period.

2. *Ibid.*, pp.4-5.

3. *Ibid.*, p.12.

to maturity. During winter, the severe cold waves can cause a total damage to the gram crop sown under rainfed conditions.

The principal crops in the Bhiwani tahsil of this tract are *bajra* and *gwara* during *kharif*; and gram, wheat and oilseeds in *rabi*. Some area during *kharif* goes under pulses and in *rabi* some area is covered under barley on a few tubewells installed in this area. Cotton and groundnut are being introduced in Jui Canal area. In the Loharu tahsil, besides *bajra* and *gwara*, a sizeable area comes under *kharif* pulses during *kharif*, and in *rabi* besides gram, wheat and oilseeds, barley is also grown on almost every tubewell.

Haryana tract. It comprises most of the Bawani Khara tahsil and a small portion of the Bhiwani tahsil in the east. This tract is generally level and sand-dunes are almost rare. The leading feature of the tract is its firm clay soil, locally known as *karri* or *kathi*, as opposed to the light shifting sand of the Bagar. In low-lying spots affected by local drainage, the soil becomes hard and clayey and is called *dakar*.

The soil of this tract is richer than the Bagar tract. It requires more rainfall than that of the Bagar, and with sufficient seasonable rain is very productive; but, on the other hand, no crop can be raised on the scanty falls which suffice for the Bagar; and there is in addition to this the absence of local drainage from sandhills.

The underground water in almost the whole of the tract is brackish except some isolated patches in the vicinity of canal minors. The depth of water level is generally over twenty five metres. The major crop during *kharif* is *bajra* and during *rabi* gram. Unlike the Bagar tract, wheat, sugarcane and cotton crops are being grown in the area of this tract covered by the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System as it has better irrigation facilities and as such the fallow area during *rabi* is almost half of the Bagar tract. In rest of the area, during *kharif* the fallow is almost equal to Bagar tract. The fallow areas of canal command are generally brought under wheat cultivation.

Dadri tract. The chief characteristics of the soils of this tract, viz. Dakar, Rausli and Bhud as described in the *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, are reproduced in the succeeding paragraph.

"The '*dakar*' soil is very stiff loam, blackish grey in colour. It requires a great many ploughings, several waterings and much labour, and hence is locally called *bailmar dharti*, or 'soil which exhausts the bullocks'. As it

takes time to absorb water, the surface moisture evaporates and a few light showers of rain are not enough to fertilize it. Moisture is usually found 3 feet (about one metre) below the surface. After rainfall the ground cracks, and when it is ploughed, clods are formed which have to be broken up by the *sohaga*, or by a light roller, to make the surface compact and level. It requires five or six ploughings and levellings, and gives a good yield of rice if abundantly watered artificially or by constant rain. Generally wheat, gram or *jowar* are raised on it. When the seasonal rains are abundant, even the *barani dakar* produces two crops in the year; *bajra* (millet) being reaped in Asuj (September-October), and wheat and gram sown for the *rabi*. In waste lands of this soil the *samak* grass, which is good fodder, grows. *Rausli* is an intermediate quality of soil containing less sand than *Bhud*, while it is not so stiff as *dakar*. It is grey on the surface and black at a depth of one foot (30 centimetres). When ploughed, no clods are formed but a fine tilth, and so no great labour is required to plough and level it. Hence it is called *rasli dharti* (easy soil) or *thandi dharti* (cool soil). All crops except rice (*dhan*) can be raised on it, and it is a good productive soil with seasonable, if occasional, rain. Moisture being absorbed quickly is very beneficial to it, and is usually found 60 centimetres below the surface. When this soil lies waste, it produces the *samak*, *palinji*, *takharia* and *dub* grasses, which are used as fodder. *Bhud* is an uneven sandy soil consisting of *tibbas* or hillocks and level stretches of sand. The hillocks shift under the high winds in Baisakh (April-May) and *Jeth* (May-June) from one place to another. It is generally very unproductive, and is locally called *dad lagi hui*, 'as troublesome as ringworm'. If there are a good many light showers, it yields fine crops of *bajra* and *moth*. *Bhud* absorbs the rain as it falls, and moisture is usually found 1½ feet (45 centimetres) below the surface. It requires no great labour in ploughing. Heavy rain destroys the seedlings, uprooting them and covering them with sand. Strong winds have the same effect. The *kans* and *duchab* grasses grow on this soil." "The Atila and Kaliana hills may be taken as the boundary line dividing the better soil from the worse. Towards the south and west of the Atila hill, is a stretch of *bhud* covered with sandy hillocks though here and there patches of stiff soil, termed *tals* are met with. No cultivation is possible on the hillsides and only a little grass grows on them. The tract between the Atila and Kaliana hills is mostly *rausli* and *bhud* with a very small area of *dakar*. The tract towards the east, south and north of the Kaliana hill is very chiefly *rausli* and *dakar* with very little *bhud* soil"¹.

The area of this tract now comes under three development blocks, viz.

1. Ibid, pp. 263-64.

Dadri-I, Dadri-II and Badhara. The topography of Badhara block and that of half of the Dadri-II block touching Badhara block is undulating and interspersed with sand-dunes as in the Bagar tract, though water is only 18 to 20 metres below the surface. The rest of the area of this tract is almost level and can be compared with the Haryana tract and the underground water is also brackish. The soils of Badhara block and that of Dadri-II block are sandy to sandy loam except few isolated patches of loamy to clay loam in Dadri-II. The soils of Dadri-I block are sandy loam to loamy in texture except a few isolated patches of clay loam to clay.

The underground water of Badhara block and half of the Dadri-II block is suitable for irrigation but the quantum of water is almost the same as mentioned in the case of the Loharu tahsil.

The problem of shifting nature of sands during summer months in lighter soils of undulating areas is the same as in the Bagar tract. The rain moisture absorption and its effect on sowing and maturity of crops is similar to Bagar and Haryana tracts depending upon the soil texture. The cropping pattern of Badhara block and half of the block and some area of the Dadri-II block is almost identical to the Loharu tahsil. In areas of Dadri-I and Dadri-II blocks, covered by the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System, sugarcane cultivation is also done. In half of the area of the Dadri-I block towards Rohtak and touching boundaries of Haryana tract of the Bhiwani tahsil, cotton is grown though the intensity of this crop is much less than the Haryana tract.

This area has recently been benefited by the seasonal irrigation facilities provided by Loharu Canal System. The undulating topography is changing to levelled fields side by side with the progress of irrigation.

According to the survey conducted by the Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, the main physiographic units encountered in the Bhiwani district are plains and dunes. These are discussed below :

Plains.—This unit lies to the northeastern side of the district covering about 20 per cent (1,31,988 hectares) of the total area with the following types of soils :—

- (i) Coarse Loamy, Calcareous, Typic Camborthids;
- (ii) Coarse Loamy, Calcareous, Arenic Camborthids;
- (iii) Coarse Loamy, Non-calcareous, Arenic Camborthids;
- (iv) Coarse Loamy, Calcareous, Calcic Camborthids; and

(v) Coarse Loamy, Calcareous, Typic Calcorthids.

These are the normal cultivated soils of the arid region. Texture of these soils varies from sandy loam (surface) to loam (down below) except arenic sub-group where it has loamy sand up to 50 cm depth.

Dunes.—This unit occupies the south and southwestern part of the district with three physiographic sub-units covering 66 per cent (3,34,988 hectares) of the total area :

(i) **Dune tops.**—These have loose sandy cover and have regular sand deposit by wind. These are completely barren and shifting type in nature. Soils of these areas are severely Eroded, Non-calcareous, Typic Torripsamments which means natural, immature without any sub-surface horizon, lacking the significant profile development in arid region. These soils have the texture of loamy fine sand or coarser up to one metre depth (called psamments). These are brown to yellowish brown in colour, excessively drained, loosely packed single grain structures.

(ii) **Dune slope.**—These are loamy sand in texture and are being put under cultivation by the farmers. Soils of these areas have been classified to Moderately Eroded, Non-calcareous and Typic Torripsamments.

(iii) **Depressions.**—These are closed pockets having closed drainage. Profile study of such areas reveals that soils are well drained, yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown, with sandy loam to loam in texture and weak sub-angular blocky structure with hard layer of calcium carbonate. These soils have been classified as Coarse Loamy, Calcareous and Typic Calcorthids (hard layer of calcium carbonate up to one metre depth of the profile occurring in arid regions).

CROPS

The crops grown in the district are divided into 2 main categories, viz. *kharif* and *rabi*, locally named *samni* and *sadhi*. The former is the summer and rainy season sowing and the latter the winter sowing. Any crop which does not strictly fall in timing within these two harvests is known as a *zaid* crop and its harvest is called *zaid kharif* or *zaid rabi*, according to the harvest with which it is assessed. *Toria* (an oil-seed) is cultivated as *zaid kharif*; vegetables, melon, tobacco and green fodder as *zaid rabi*.

The major *kharif* crop of the district is *bajra* which occupies about 55 per cent of the cropped area. Among the *kharif* crops mention

may also be made of *moth* and *gwara* almost entirely a fodder crop. *Bajra* grown in the district is particularly good as this crop does well on sandy soil. Vegetables, onions, turnips and cucumber also deserve mention. *Matira*, a kind of water melon, of the Loharu tahsil is well known for its sweetness. It sometimes weighs between 10 and 15 kilograms.

The major *rabi* crop is gram which occupies about 42 per cent of the cropped area. The other *rabi* crops are wheat, barley, oil-seeds and vegetables. Tobacco is grown in some villages of Loharu and Badhara blocks and a few villages of Bhiwani block. The quality of tobacco grown here is particularly good.

Bajra, *gwara* and pulses (during *kharif*) are comparatively drought resistant and grow well in sandy loam soils. Gram, oil-seeds and barley (during *rabi*) are suitable for these soils for the water requirement of these crops is smaller compared to wheat. The dry and hot climate prevailing in the district is suitable for cotton but its area is limited by the scanty irrigation facilities available during summer. Sugarcane is grown in a very limited area due to the water requirements of this crop. Groundnut has been introduced consequent upon the availability of canal water during the rainy season, i.e. July to September, in almost all the newly constructed irrigation systems.

Some particulars about the crops grown in the district are given below:

Name of crop	Local name	Kind	Soils required	Time of sowing	Time of harvesting
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kharif Crops					
1. <i>Bajra</i>	<i>Bajra</i>	Foodgrain/ Fodder	Sandy, sandy loam and loamy	June to July	End of Sep- tember to October
2. <i>Gwara</i>	<i>Guar</i>	Fodder	Sandy to sandy loam and loamy	July to middle August	September to October and November to December
3. (i) <i>Moong</i> (ii) <i>Moth</i> (iii) <i>Mash</i>	(i) <i>Moong</i> (ii) <i>Moth</i> (iii) <i>Urd</i>	Pulses	Sandy to sandy loam	June/July	September to October
4. <i>Jowar</i>	<i>Juwar</i>	Grain, Fodder	Sandy loam/ loamy	April to July	September to October
5. Cotton	<i>Bari</i>	Cash crop	All types of soil except purely sandy saline or water-logged	Last week of March, April and May	Middle of October to end of December

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Sugarcane	<i>Eakh</i>	Cash crop	Loam to clay	Middle February	November to March
7. Groundnut	<i>Moong- phali</i>	Oil-seeds (cash crop)	Sandy to sandy loam	June/July	October/ November
Rabi Crops					
1. Wheat	<i>Kanak</i>	Foodgrain/ Fodder	Sandy loam to loamy	End of October to end of November	April
2. Gram	<i>Chana</i>	Pulses	Sandy, sandy loam and loamy	End of September to 1st week of November	End of March to middle April
3. Barley	<i>Jao</i>	Foodgrain	Sandy loam to loam	Second week of October to November	End of March to April
4. (i) <i>Sarson</i> (ii) <i>Raya</i> (iii) <i>Taramira</i>	(i) <i>Sarson</i> (ii) <i>Raya</i> (iii) <i>Taramira</i>	Oil-seeds (cash crop)	Sandy to loam and loamy	October	March

The water requirement of different crops grown during *kharif* and *rabi* seasons are given in detail in Table IX of Appendix.

Cropping pattern. -The cropping pattern adopted in the district during 1972 to 1976 is shown below :

Name of crop	Percentage of area under each crop				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kharif					
<i>Bajra</i>	55.5	57.0	59.1	36.0	56.4
<i>Gwara</i>	10.3	10.2	14.0	16.3	14.4
Pulses	1.8	3.0	3.0	4.1	4.4
Cotton	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4
Sugarcane	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
<i>Jowar</i>	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.1
<i>Chari</i>	1.5	2.0	1.5	—	1.7
Others	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.4
Fallow	24.4	21.5	15.9	37.9	17.6
Total :	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Name of crop	Percentage of area under each crop				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Rabi					
Wheat	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.1	7.4
Gram	42.5	43.5	25.5	51.9	45.7
Barley	3.3	2.5	1.8	1.5	0.6
Sugarcane	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
Oil-seeds	7.2	1.2	3.3	2.1	3.0
Others	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6
Fallow	39.0	44.5	42.4	36.6	41.3
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N.B. There being fractional difference of percentage against each commodity, the total as a whole may not actually come to 100.

Rotation. The district is largely *barani* and the choice for crop rotation limited. About 21 per cent of the area is irrigated where farmers do select crops for rotation. As a general practice, the major *barani* crops during *kharif* are : *bajra*, *gwara*, *kharif* pulses (*moong*). Invariably these crops are followed by gram sowing in *rabi*. Though some area under pulses and *gwara* is followed by *rabi* oil-seeds (mostly *taramira*) and barley.

In irrigated areas, besides major crops of *bajra* and *gwara*, cotton, *kharif* fodder (*jowar*) and sugarcane are also grown during *kharif*. Cotton is generally followed by gram and wheat in the ratio of 50:50. *Gwara* is commonly followed by wheat and barley. Gram is the major crop sown during *rabi* after *bajra*. In case of sugarcane, the general practice is sugarcane-*ratoon* (sugarcane)-*jowar*/*bajra* (*kharif*)-followed by gram during *rabi*. Another choice for sugarcane rotation is sugarcane-*ratoon* (sugarcane)-fallow-wheat.

About 25 to 30 percent area is left fallow during *kharif* and it is followed by gram (major area) and *varson* (some area) sowing in *barani* areas and wheat in irrigated areas.

FODDER CROPS

The main fodder crops of the district are *gwara* and *jowar* which are grown during *kharif*. The table given below shows the area and production

of different fodder crops during 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

Crops	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	(Thousand hectares)	(Thousand tonnes)	(Thousand hectares)	(Thousand tonnes)	(Thousand hectares)	(Thousand tonnes)
Kharif						
<i>Gwara</i>	57	686	46	549	62	749
<i>Jowar</i>	17	409	19	462	15	363
Rabi						
<i>Barseem</i>	1	30	1	36	1	36
<i>Methi</i>	1	9	1	3	1	9

	1975-76		1976-77	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	(Thousand hectares)	(Thousand hectares)	(Thousand hectares)	(Thousand hectares)
Kharif				
<i>Gwara</i>	75	899	66	800
<i>Jowar</i>	9	253	13	325
Rabi				
<i>Barseem</i>	2	65	1	38
<i>Methi</i>	1	8	2	15

It is apparent from the above table that in 1975-76 *gwara* alone covered more than 86 per cent of the total area under fodder crops followed by *jowar*¹ which covered 10.4 per cent. Area under *rabi* fodder crops, viz. *barseem* and *methi* is insignificant. There has not been any appreciable increase in the per hectare yield of these crops.

1. The area under *jowar* includes *chari* because when fed green, *jowar* is called *chari*.

HORTICULTURE

Given irrigation facilities, the agro climatic conditions and the soils of the district are suitable for certain species of fruit plants like *ber*, guava, pomegranate and grapes. However, lime, peach, plum and almond can also be grown successfully. At present, the scope of grape cultivation is limited because of scanty irrigation. Due emphasis on *ber* and guava cultivation is being laid and these two are expected to be very popular among the farmers in the coming years.

Amongst vegetables, potato, chillies, onion and cucurbits have good scope as and when the canals start supplying more and frequent water in different periods of the year.

The approximate area under fruits and vegetables in the district during 1974-75 was :

	Approximate area (Hectares)
Fruits	
1. Mango	3
2. Citrus	30
3. Guava	35
4. Grape	10
5. <i>Ber</i>	60
6. Pomegranate	30
7. Mulberry	15
8. Miscellaneous	20
Total :	203
Vegetables	
1. Potato	90
2. Sweet Potato	85
3. Chillies	90
4. Onion	90
5. Peas	60
6. Tomato	50
7. Brinjal	40
8. Cucurbits	100
9. Miscellaneous	80
Total :	685

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The two Horticulture Inspectors, one at Bhiwani and the other at Charkhi Dadri, deal with problems of fruits and vegetables cultivation. The extension programmes are conducted through the existing agricultural agency which propagates horticultural programme along with other agricultural practices.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The traditional implements commonly used by the cultivators are :

<i>Hal</i>	(plough)
<i>Jua</i>	(yoke)
<i>Por, orna</i> or <i>nali</i>	(seed drill made of strips of bamboo and held together by a long narrow piece of leather (<i>badi</i>) wrapped carefully round them. It is secured to the <i>hatha</i> or upright handle of the plough with its lower extremity just above the ground behind the <i>hal</i> and has a wide mouth into which the seed is put, and so drops through the <i>por</i> into the plough furrow.)
<i>Kassi</i>	(spade)
<i>Kuhari</i>	(an axe for cutting brushwood and <i>pala</i>)
<i>Gandasa</i> or <i>gandasi</i>	(choppers of different sizes)
<i>Jheli</i>	(two-pronged pitch fork, the fork is called <i>sangar</i> and the handle <i>nala</i>)
<i>Tangli</i>	(three-pronged pitchfork)
<i>Kasola</i>	(hoe with a long handle, <i>binda</i> , used for reaping and cutting grass)
<i>Khurpa</i>	(short-handled spade or hoe for digging up grass by the roots)
<i>Sohaga</i>	(flat board, used for harrowing by drawing it over the ground)
<i>Dandeli</i>	(rake with 6 or 8 teeth used for collecting cowdung and for making the ridges or <i>klaris</i>)
<i>Chhaj</i>	(winnowing basket)
<i>Gopya</i>	(sling made of rope with which stones are thrown in order to scare away the birds which damage the crops when ripening)
<i>Gadi</i>	(cart)

Any improvement in agriculture is inconceivable without a corresponding

improvement in the implements. Modern implements are being gradually adopted by the farmers. These are also popularised by the Government. A description of agricultural implements in common use is given below :

Plough.—The cultivator's most important implement is the plough, *hal* or *munna*. The two latter words refer primarily to the piece of wood shaped like a boot, into the top of which the pole (*hal*) and to the bottom of which a small piece of wood (*chou*) is fastened ; the latter in its turn carries the *pall* or the iron plough share. The *hal* is perhaps the most important part of the plough, as upon its weight and size depends the adaptability for ploughing various kinds of soil. In the case of sandy soils it is light and is called *hal*, whereas in the case of the firmer soils it is heavier and called *munna*.

In the light soil it is not uncommon to plough with camels. The pole of the plough is fastened with a leather thong to a curved piece of wood called *pinjni*, which again is strapped on to the back of the camel by the *tangar*, a sort of camel harness which is kept in its place by the *palan*, a small saddle on the camel's back.

This plough merely scratches the soil up to 4 or 5 inches. The chief defect in it lies in the fact that it leaves ridges of unploughed land between the V-shaped furrows which it makes. The plough also fails to eradicate weeds properly. However, a sturdy and intelligent farmer makes full and efficient use of the plough with a strong pair of oxen, or a camel. In small land-holdings and fragmented and non-contiguous plots, the plough is highly suitable. The following table shows at a glance, the comparative figures for 1973 to 1976:

Particulars	Total number			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Ploughs	73,707	73,830	83,865	85,111
(i) wooden	66,555	66,445	75,605	76,633
(ii) iron	7,152	7,385	8,260	8,478

The iron plough is more popular among the farmers who came from Pakistan and its adoption is changing the outlook of the local farmers.

Tractor.—By and large cultivation is done with the help of animal power, i.e. camels and bullocks though the tractor has also appeared on the scene.

The number of tractors in use in 1973 was 495 which increased to 505 in 1974, 866 in 1975 and 950 in 1976.

Bullock/Camel-cart.—This is usual load carrying device of the farmer. It is commonly used for carrying the farm produce to the thrashing ground, grains to the homestead and surplus, if any, to the market and for other transportation needs. These carts are provided with iron wheels, wooden wheels or inflated tyre wheels. The carts are manufactured locally and are also imported from other districts.

Cane-crusher.—It is used for crushing cane. It is made of wood or iron. There were 6 cane crushers in the district in 1973. No increase was recorded in 1974. There were 8 cane-crushers in 1975 and 10 in 1976.

Ghani (Oil-expeller).—The number of the *ghanis* which was 118 in 1973 increased to 124 in 1974. These are mostly found in urban areas and big villages. There were 129 *ghanis* in 1975 and 135 in 1976.

MECHANISED FARMING

There are about 950 tractors owned by the farmers in this district. The Haryana Agro Industries Corporation and the Haryana Land Reclamation and Development Corporation, which are State Government undertakings, are extending help to farmers in mechanised farming.

Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited.—The Corporation set up a Farmers' Service Centre at Charkhi Dadri in 1972. This centre was shifted to Bhiwani in July 1973. The main object of this centre is to provide infrastructural facilities to the farmers to boost overall agricultural production and to assist them in a variety of allied spheres.

With a view to extend facilities of custom hiring, repairs/servicing, etc., the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation has also undertaken a programme of establishing 3 Agro Service Centres per block. The Bhiwani district has been taken up on priority basis. Out of its seven blocks, the Agro Service Centres have been opened at Tosham and Loharu on February 28, 1975 and January 13, 1975 respectively.

All the centres are under the charge of an Assistant Engineer at Bhiwani. He is assisted by 1 Accounts Clerk, 1 Store Keeper and 2 Security Guards on the administrative side and 2 Tractor Operators, 1 Supervisor and 1 Junior Mechanic on the custom hiring side. The number of Tractor Operators and Helpers depends on the number of tractors in the centres for custom hiring work.

The centres provide custom hiring service of tractors and other agricultural implements and machinery for all the farm operations such as ploughing, discing, sowing and land levelling work, to the agriculturists in the district. The other facilities/services being provided by the centre include repair of tractors and implements and aftersale service of tractors supplied by the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation. The centres also sell spare parts, implements, storage bins, etc., manufactured by the Corporation, to the farmers. From April 1976, the delivery of new tractors sold by the Corporation has also been started from Bhiwani centre. Previously this facility was available at one place only, i.e. Agro Engineering Workshop of the Corporation at Nilukheri.

In 1974-75, there was a fleet of 10 tractors (6 at Bhiwani and 2 each at Tosham and Loharu) and two bulldozers with matching implements, operating in the district under the control of Bhiwani, Loharu and Tosham centres. A well equipped workshop is attached to the Bhiwani centre for repairs and servicing of tractors and other agricultural implements and machinery kept by the centres for custom hiring work as well as those kept by the farmers at their own farms.

The financial and physical achievements of the Farmers' Service Centres during 1973-74 to 1976-77 are given below :

Financial Achievements

Item	1973-74 (Rs.)	1974-75 (Rs.)	1975-76 (Rs.)	1976-77 (Rs.)
1. Custom hiring charging	1,87,396	2,52,035	1,91,844	44,140
2. Workshop receipts	2,983	4,004	300	1,053
3. Sale of feed	43,162	1,27,560	1,85,858	3,823
4. Sale of spare parts	6,972	3,628	28,475	5,485
5. Miscellaneous income	43	67	1,299	7
Total :	2,40,556	3,87,294	4,07,776	54,508

Physical Achievements

Item	Unit	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Tractors repaired	(Number)	45	30	30	45
2. Farmers to whom tractor facilities provided	(Number)	835	900	325	225
3. Total area covered by the centre in providing all types of tractor facilities	(Hectares)	1,012	1,174	895	210

The Corporation is also taking steps to provide fuelling facilities to the farmers of the area. A plot for setting up a petrol pump has been acquired on Loharu Road for making available pure lubricants and high speed diesel at reasonable price.

Haryana Land Reclamation and Development Corporation Limited.—

Established in March, 1974 with its registered office at Chandigarh, the main object of this Corporation includes reclamation of alkaline and saline lands and levelling, grading and shaping of uneven and undulating lands in the Haryana State. Most part of the Bhiwani district has uneven topography. The farmers are keen to get their lands levelled and shaped, so that they receive the full benefit of the newly introduced lift irrigation schemes. But it is a costly process and their financial resources are limited. In order to help them the Corporation has set up a Regional Manager's office at Bhiwani and a Manager's office at Charkhi Dadri.

A fleet of 26 David Brown tractors of 55 HP is deployed in the area. All the tractors are equipped with necessary implements/equipment needed for carrying out the job. The levelling work is taken up on cash/loan basis. Needy farmers are helped through loans from the Primary Land Development Banks. The State Government gives subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent on land levelling work. Each Manager has been provided with technical staff who assist the farmers out of their difficulties by rendering guidance in technical matters and in the execution of works. The Corporation recovers service charge for the loans and other service rendered to the farmers in the execution of work.

The land levelling work done through the machinery of the Corporation

in the Bhiwani district is shown below :

Period	Area levelled
	(Hectares)
July 1975 to June 1976	1,492
July to March 1977	1,402

SEED

Better varieties of seed enhance considerably the yield of agricultural produce. The Agriculture Department concentrates on multiplying and distributing improved seeds to farmers. The better yielding varieties of some seeds are :—

Kharif Varieties

<i>Bajra</i>	Hybrid No. III and PHB—14
<i>Moong</i>	Varsha, Baisakhi and T—44
<i>Gwara</i>	F.S.—227
<i>Cotton</i>	H—14, 320—F, G—27 and Jai
<i>Jowar</i>	J.S. 20 and J.S. 263
<i>Groundnut</i>	Pb. No. 1 and M—13
<i>Sugarcane</i>	Co. 1148, Co. 1158, Co. 975 and Co. L9

Rabi Varieties

<i>Wheat</i>	C—306, K. Sona and Sonalika
<i>Barley</i>	C—164, C—138
<i>Gram</i>	G—130, G.24, S—26 and C—21
<i>Rava</i>	L—18, Raya H—29 (Parkash)
<i>Sarson</i>	B.S.H.—I
<i>Taramira</i>	I.T.S.—A
<i>Toria</i>	I.T.S.—A
<i>Oat (fodder)</i>	Haryana Javi—114
<i>Barseem</i>	Mescavi

There are 2 Government agricultural seed farms at villages Kolhawas and Nawan in the Dadri tahsil where improved seeds are grown for distribution among the cultivators. These, however, meet the demand only partly. The

farm at Kolhawas was handed over to the Haryana Seeds Development Corporation on March 10, 1962. The farm at Nawan consists of *barani* land and is given to tenants for cultivation. A few other details about these farms are :

Seed farm	Year of establishment	Area (Hectares)	Crops sown for seed
Kohlawas	1959	42	<i>Gwara, moong, wheat, sarson, rava and taramira</i>
Nawan	1959	10.4	<i>Gwara and gram</i>

At village Dhanana an agricultural farm measuring 6 hectares has been attached to the Government High School, but it is not meant for seed production. It serves the purpose of agriculture training to students and brings in some financial gain to the institution.

The varieties of improved seed of principal crops distributed by the Agriculture Department and through Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Limited and the area under improved varieties in the district during 1973-74 to 1976-77 were :

Year	Improved seed distributed (Tonnes)			Area under improved varieties (Thousand hectares)		
	Bajra	Wheat	Gram	Bajra	Wheat	Gram
1973-74	20	45	500	20	21	25
1974-75	42.5	106.2	470	50	20	30
1975-76	84.3	58.5	282.5	75	22	40
1976-77	34.4	90.0	470	60	24	40

MANURES AND CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

According to a survey conducted by the Haryana Agriculture University about the fertility status of the soils of the Bhiwani district with respect to NPK (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium) and zinc, the soils in general are low to very low in nitrogen, low in available phosphorus and medium to high in available potassium. Plain soils are low to very low in available nitrogen, low to medium in available phosphorus but are well supplied with available potassium.

Depression areas are poor in nitrogen, medium to high in available phosphorus and well supplied with available potassium.

Survey of the soils with regard to their micronutrients status has revealed that about 60 to 70 per cent of the total cultivable area is deficient in available zinc. In some areas multimicronutrient deficiencies have also been observed.

Next to water and improved seed, manure and chemical fertilizers are the most important inputs for increasing crop yields. In recent years, the use of manure and fertilizers has increased considerably in advanced areas of the State, but efforts to increase the soil fertility by the farmers of the Bhiwani district with chemical fertilizers have remained limited due mainly to the absence of irrigation. However, the farmers have always been very conscious about the fertility-maintaining factors like keeping the land fallow and to use farmyard manure. They have also been conscious of crop rotation to maintain soil fertility.

Manures.— Cow dung is still extensively used as fuel in preference to its use as farmyard manure. Efforts are being made to popularise *gobar* gas plants which will be very helpful in minimising the fuel use of cow dung. During 1974-75, a target of installation of 150 *gobar* gas plants was fixed for the Bhiwani district. Against this, 300 plants (double the target) were installed. Though extended to about 100 villages, this programme has been concentrated in some selected villages where more than 10 *gobar* gas plants each have been installed. The farmers seem to be convinced about their utility as a source of good farmyard manure as well as a source of fuel for cooking.¹

Extension education for compost making has also been intensified for proper use of dung and farm wastes. Regular campaigns are organized to push up this programme. The municipal compost is utilized by the cultivators in the vicinity of towns for growing vegetables.

Chemical fertilizers.— Distribution of fertilizers is done by the Haryana Agricultural Marketing Federation through Agricultural Marketing Societies. As the use of chemical fertilizers has recently gained attention with increasing irrigation in this newly developing area, the number of societies and sub-depots has been supplemented by stocking the fertilizers with the Agricultural Inspectors. In this way, the fertilizers are made available

1. *Gobar* gas has made cooking easy for the village house-wife who need not now blow at the domestic oven.

to the farmers at convenient places. The supply of fertilizers to distribution points is regulated by the Deputy Director of Agriculture by coordinating this programme between extension agency and supply agency, i.e. HAFED and Marketing Societies. The following data show the distribution of chemical fertilizers among the cultivators of the district during 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Chemical fertilizers distributed (Tonnes)		
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potash
1972-73	835.6	26.6	6.0
1973-74	1,101.5	46.6	6.1
1974-75	850.0	78.2	9.2
1975-76	1,011.5	40.5	4.2
1976-77	1,485.0	69.5	5.0

The sudden increase in price of fertilizers during 1974-75 gave a set-back to their increased use. However, the Agriculture Extension Agency is constantly educating the farmer community regarding the use of fertilizers in spite of increased cost.

AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND DISEASES

The crops are occasionally exposed to damage from a variety of diseases and pests. Downey mildew in hybrid *bajra* and wilt in gram are the two most serious crop diseases in the district. The only control measure for wilt is to find a resistant variety which so far has not been evolved. Roguing of diseased plants immediately after appearance of the pest, along with one or two sprays with Miltox/ Blitane Dithane M. 45 and Blitox are effective control measures against downey mildew. Efforts have been made to evolve a resistant variety of hybrid *bajra* against downey mildew.

Among the other insects and pests is Katra (hairy caterpillar) attacking all *kharif* crops during the rainy season. It causes serious damage to *bajra*, *moong* and *gwara* crops at the early stage. This insect can only be controlled by blanket BHC 10 per cent dust in the early stages and by Thiodan sprays at later stages. White ant in wheat, barley, groundnut and sugarcane, if not timely controlled can cause great damage. White ant does attack cotton, chillies and fruit also. Effective control is soil application with Aldrex 5 per cent dust BHC 10 per cent or Aldrin 30 per cent EC.

On cotton, the serious insects are jassid/aphis, whitefly, red cotton bug and pink ball work/spotted ball work. A number of insecticides like Dimecron, Disyston granules, Rogor Malathion, Folithion, Savimol/Sevire DDT 50 per cent can effectively control these insects.

During certain years, phids, mustard saw fly and painted bug cause damage to *rabi* oil-seeds. These can be controlled by B.H.C. 10 per cent dust, Malathion/Metasytox and Dimecron sprays.

Pyrilla and borers are very harmful in the case of sugarcane crops. B.H.C 10 per cent dust at early stage and Malathion/Thiodon spray at the late stage are effective control measures against pyrilla. For borers, besides chemical control like Nuvacron 100, mechanical methods like chopping top portions of affected plants, pulling out dead hearts and pouring chemicals in the leaf whorl, are other effective control measures.

Rats are a serious pest for wheat, barley and sugar cane. These can be controlled by feeding baits poisoned with Zinc phosphide/strychnine Hydrochloride/Ratefin and fumigation with Celphos tablets. Large quantity of stored grains are destroyed by pests like *dhora*, *khapra*, lesser grain borer and rust red flour beetle. These can be controlled effectively by fumigating the store, containers (grain bins/gunny bags) with Celphos Malathion and Methyle bromide.

The Agriculture Department educates farmers as regards different control measures to reduce damage to crops. Legal action under the East Punjab Agriculture Pests, Disease and Noxious Weeds Act, 1949, can be taken against cultivators who do not eradicate weeds, pests and diseases before the maturing of crops.

MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (MFAL), BHIWANI

This project sponsored by the Government of India to improve the socio-economic condition of the rural peasantry particularly the weaker sections namely, marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers of the Bhiwani Sub-division comprising the three blocks of Bhiwani, Tosham and Loharu, was launched on June 14, 1971 with headquarters at Hisar. After the formation of the new-district of Bhiwani, the headquarters of the Agency was shifted to Bhiwani in February 1973.

The area of the operation was extended to the Dadri and Bawani

Khera tehsils on June 12, 1974, covering the following three categories of beneficiaries :—

Small Farmer: A small farmer connotes a person having a holding of 2.50 acres and less under irrigated conditions and up to 5 acres under un-irrigated conditions.

Marginal Farmer: A marginal farmer connotes a person having a holding below 1.25 acres under irrigated conditions and 2.50 acres under un-irrigated conditions.

Landless Agricultural Labourer: A landless agricultural labourer connotes a person who has a homestead and earns 50 per cent or more of his income from agricultural wages.

The Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers Development Agency has since been wound up and merged with the Drought Prone Area Programme from April 1, 1976 and now the Small Farmers Development Agency is in operation in the Bawani Khera tahsil.

The aim of the Agency was to provide loans and subsidies to the small marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers for the installation of community deep tubewells, pumping sets, *Jhallars/rathats*, pakka channels, land levelling, spraying pumps, subsidy on inputs, crop loans, dairying, sheep breeding, poultry farming and rural works programme.

The project work was looked after by the Chief Executive Officer assisted by a skeleton nucleus staff consisting of 3 Assistant Project Officers from the disciplines of animal husbandry, cooperation and development. The Agency acted as a catalyst in activating the existing departments of agriculture, cooperation, development, animal husbandry, public works, forests, etc., to execute various schemes in the project area.

The Government of India has placed a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore at the disposal of the Agency for providing subsidies to participants. The quantum of subsidy varies from 25 per cent to 33 per cent on capital cost. However, for the installation of community deep tubewells, the subsidy is 50 per cent of the capital cost and such tubewells will be owned and maintained by the Haryana State Minor Irrigation (Tubewells) Corporation (MITC), and the Corporation will charge 50 per cent concessional rate from the marginal farmers for 5 years. The loans and subsidies, as detailed below

were available for the identified small marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers:

Name of scheme	Approximate total financial requirement per unit	Percentage of loan	Percentage of subsidy
	(Rs.)		
1. Community deep tubewells	80,000	50 per cent share of MITC	50
2. New shallow wells/pumping sets	8,000	75	25
3. Jhallars/rathats	2,000	75	25
4. Construction of lined/underground channels	2,800	75	25
5. Land levelling	300 per acre	66	33
6. Supply of spraying pumps	250	66	33
7. Subsidy on inputs			Rs. 100 per family
8. Crop loan	1,000 per family	Rs. 1,000 per family	
9. Dairy farming	1,800	66	33
10. Sheep breeding	3,000	66	33
11. Poultry farming	2,700	66	33
12. Rural works programme			100

By March 31, 1977, the Agency had enrolled 50,499 members, (8,139 small farmers, 28,753 marginal farmers and

13,607 agricultural labourers). It provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 254.71 lakhs. This included short term loans amounting to Rs. 29.071 lakhs, medium term loans amounting to Rs. 11.94 lakhs, long term loans amounting to Rs. 19,29,000 and subsidies released to support various development activities (excluding administrative charges) amounting to Rs. 91.13 lakhs. A total number of 27,661 beneficiaries took advantage of this assistance. This included 1,581 crop loan and 26,080 other than crop loan beneficiaries. The schemewise achievements of this Agency are given in Table X of Appendix.

Despite a number of initial difficulties such as lack of credit flow from the banks as well as lack of marketing facilities for the disposal of milk, wool, eggs and other products, which was a basic condition of the Reserve Bank of India for the advancement of loans for undertaking animal husbandary schemes, the Agency, as is evident from Table X of Appendix, achieved good results in community deep tubewells, crop loans advanced for the purchase of high-yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, dairy farming, sheep breeding and rural works programme. The Agency spent a sum of Rs. 27.17 lakhs on rural works programme such as digging of water courses, desilting of canals, link and approach roads, afforestation and sand-dune fixation and provided gainful employment to 15, 434 landless agricultural labourers and marginal farmers. A sum of Rs. 5.57 lakhs has been spent on digging of 212 water courses with a length of 12,99,459 feet (3,89,838 metres) in the command of Jui Canal under Rural Works Programme which extended assured irrigational facilities to 12,500 acres (5000 hectares).

The Agency concentrated on the following schemes which were assessed to have an inherent potential for development:—

Installation of jhallars/rahats.—With the introduction of lift irrigation schemes in this area, there was big hope for the installation of *jhallars/rahats* by the marginal farmers as the fields are at a higher level than the water courses to the extent of 3 feet to 5 feet. By March 31, 1977, 305 marginal farmers were covered under this scheme.

Installation of community deep tubewells.—The Loharu block has potential for the installation of 50 deep tubewells in its sweet water belt. The Agency financed 50 community tubewells, which would be maintained by the Haryana State Minor Irrigation (Tubewells) Corporation, primarily for the benefit of the marginal farmers who would be provided water for irrigation at 50 per cent concessional rate for a period of 5 years. The

work is in progress. By March 31, 1977, 27 tubewells had started functioning. With the completion of this scheme in 1977-78, assured means of irrigation would become available to 3,000 acres (1,200 hectares) of land in this block.

Afforestation.—Under this head, sand-dunes fixation on 155 acres (62.7 hectares) and afforestation on 650 Row-kilometres has been done by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 12.54 lakhs. Plantation work has also been carried along the banks of various water channels and roads.

Link roads.—To enable the farmers to transport their agricultural produce to towns/mandis, 22 link roads were constructed by March 31, 1977. This involved an expenditure of Rs. 6.93 lakhs.

Rural Artisans Programme.—The Agency helps not only in the development of agriculture but also covers industrial development schemes. This includes training in a number of trades such as electrician, motor mechanic, tractor mechanic, oil engine mechanic, blacksmithy, shoe-making and leather goods. A stipend of Rs. 100 per month is provided to each trainee and on the completion of training, a loan up to Rs. 2,000 is also given to start business. One third of the loan is later on treated as subsidy. By March 31, 1977, the Agency gave stipends of Rs. 0.10 lakh for 24 trainees.

Dairy development.—With the establishment of the Milk Plant at Bhiwani, dairy farming has become quite remunerative for the marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. Under the Dairy Development Scheme, a loan up to Rs. 1,800 is provided to a beneficiary for the purchase of a buffalo of refined breed through the Agency. One third of the loan is later treated as subsidy. By March 31, 1977 the agency advanced loans of Rs. 92.71 lakhs of which Rs. 23.78 lakhs was treated as subsidy and supplied 5,045 buffaloes to 5,045 beneficiaries.

Sheep farming.—Sheep farming is one of the popular and remunerative subsidiary occupations among the landless agricultural labourers of the Loharu, Bhiwani and Tosham areas because of the availability of pastures and grazing grounds and the assured market available through the Wool Grading Centre, Hisar (Hissar) which is run by the State Animal Husbandry Department. For the development of sheep, 50 co-operative societies were formed by March 31, 1977. A sum of Rs. 10.43 lakhs was advanced as loan and Rs. 3.42 lakhs as subsidy to 448 beneficiaries.

Crop loan.—Consequent upon the availability of assured means of

irrigation in the area, the high-yielding varieties of seed, fertilizer and pesticide are becoming popular with marginal farmers. For the purchase of these inputs, a sum of Rs. 29.07 lakhs was advanced as crop loans to 1,581 beneficiaries @ about Rs. 1,000 per beneficiary up to March 31, 1977.

Subsidy on inputs.—In addition to crop loan, the Agency gives subsidy for the purchase of inputs like improved seed, fertilizers, and pesticides, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 100 per beneficiary. By March 31, 1977, a sum of Rs. 1.95 lakhs was given as subsidy to 3,542 members.

Cropping pattern guidance.—Personal contacts are being established with marginal farmers, with an assured means of irrigation, and they are advised and induced to adopt the most profitable cropping pattern for achieving 200 to 300 per cent of cropping intensity.

In this way, the Agency worked as a liquidator of poverty.

Demonstration plots.—With a view to induce the marginal farmers to adopt modern agricultural practices, 200 demonstration plots were laid out in 1974-75.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

In the beginning of this Chapter, the distressing conditions of the land and the people have been described. For centuries drought and famine inexorably blended with their fate and destiny. The years of bountiful rainfall were few and far between. Even well irrigation was denied. They struggled for survival on the barest pittance. Sophisticated agriculture and improved farming practices were beyond their natural habitat, and even beyond their imagination. In this situation, lift irrigation projects have brought the beginning of what amounts to a miracle.

Farmers were totally ignorant about irrigated farming which has been introduced in the district only with the canal lift irrigation schemes. They also lacked the knowledge of water requirements of various crops at different stages of growth. They were naturally reluctant to adopt improved agricultural practices and new technology. With the heretofore inconceivable opportunities, they have practically to learn everything anew regarding agriculture and farming patterns and practices. Here the guidance given by the Department of Agriculture and the Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, has proved vital.

The extension of irrigation which is being strengthened in stages, is bound to boost the production of crops which were previously almost

unknown. Groundnut is likely to occupy a substantial area in sandy tracts during *kharif*. Cotton and wheat will be now introduced in areas to be benefited by lift irrigation schemes and substantial increase in these crops is bound to occur during the next few years. There is also scope for expansion of sugarcane and vegetables (particularly potatoes) and the area under oil-seeds and *kharif* pulses will also increase. The improved and expanded irrigation provides potential for fodder, which will boost dairy-farming.

The use of chemical fertilizer, farm-yard manure and a suitable crop rotation provide promise for increasing the fertility status of soil. Similarly, water management practices have to be followed.

As the crops proposed to be introduced in the area coming under irrigation are quite new to the farmers, all possible precautions will have to be taken by public agencies to convince them by demonstrating the successful raising of these crops. Cotton, oil-seeds and pulses are highly susceptible to attacks of insects, pests and diseases. Therefore, necessary arrangements have to be made for effective and timely plant protection measures. Educating the farmers for an integrated plant protection programme is an important task to avoid the failure of new crops. Area development programmes provided under various schemes are expected to show good results in all fields of agricultural production.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Increased agricultural production depends on several significant inputs, which include the provision of timely and adequate credit, supply of chemical fertilizers, improved seed, insecticides, pesticides and facilities for marketing of agricultural produce as well as storage arrangements. The agricultural service-cooperatives aim at meeting these requirements. It is through cooperative farming that the scanty resources of the agriculturists can be pooled, thus bringing to them the gains of large scale intensive farming. Through cooperative marketing the erosion of profits to middlemen can be checked and higher dividends secured.

The total number of cooperative societies of all types and their membership was 1,208 and 1,04,311 respectively on June 30, 1975. The societies comprised 579 agricultural cooperatives, 295 industrial cooperatives, 147 milk cooperatives and 187 other cooperatives. By June 30, 1977, their number decreased to 930 while their membership rose to 1,12,722. The societies consisted of 341 agricultural cooperatives, 270 industrial cooperatives, 168 milk

cooperatives and 151 other cooperatives.¹ Mainly the decrease was registered in the case of agricultural cooperatives which are discussed here. These societies included :

Type of society	Number as on	
	30-6-1975	30-6-1977
Agricultural Credit Service	493	256
Central Cooperative Bank	1	1
Primary Cooperative Land Banks	2	2
Joint Farming	35	33
Marketing	6	6
Scheduled Castes Land Owning	42	43
Total :	579	341

For meeting credit, chemical fertilizers and consumer goods requirements, there were on the 30th June, 1975, 493 agricultural credit societies with a total membership of 65,454. A number of these societies were not found viable. These were, therefore, amalgamated with the bigger ones. The result was that by June 30, 1977, the total number of these societies decreased to 256 although their membership further increased to 75,317. The table below gives data regarding the number of sub-depots in the district through which these societies distributed chemical fertilizers, the quantity of chemical fertilizers distributed and the value of consumer goods supplied by these societies during 1974-75 and 1976-77 :

Year	Sub-depots in the district	Chemical fertilizer distributed	Consumer goods supplied
	(Number)	(Metric tonnes)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	52	13.00	20.00
1976-77	32	2.61	40.24

The Bhiwani Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Bhiwani, which started

1. For industrial cooperatives, the Chapter on 'Industries' may be seen; for milk cooperatives and other cooperatives, the Chapter on 'Other Departments'.

functioning from April 1973, advances short-term and medium-term credit to the various types of cooperatives. It advanced a sum of Rs. 25.47 lakhs during 1-4-1973 to 30-6-1973, Rs. 102.78 lakhs during 1973-74 (July 1973 to June 1974), Rs. 106.44 lakhs during 1974-75 (July 1974 to June 1975), Rs. 321.38 lakhs during 1975-76 (July 1975 to June 1976) and Rs. 477.42 lakhs during 1976-77 (July 1976, June 1977). Its membership on the 30th June, 1973, was 989 with owned funds (share capital) amounting to Rs. 36.54 lakhs and working capital amounting to Rs. 227.67 lakhs. The total amount of deposits held by the bank amounted to Rs. 32.29 lakhs. Similar figures at the end of June 1974, June 1975, June 1976 and June 1977 were as follows :—

	At the end of			
	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977
Membership (Number)	958	959	823	737
Owned funds, i.e. share capital (Rupees in lakhs)	44.74	50	50.57	55.97
Working capital (Rupees in lakhs)	311.70	361.31	414.55	487.59
Deposits (Rupees in lakhs)	123.16	101.15	190.41	217.08

The long term credit requirements of the cultivators for sinking of tubewells, purchase of tractors, purchase of land, etc., are met with by the two Primary Cooperative Land Development Banks (one each at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri)¹ which have a membership of 6,830 with a share capital of Rs. 28.65 lakhs and working capital amounting to Rs. 372.40 lakhs. During 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 the banks advanced Rs. 44.79 lakhs, Rs. 65.77 lakhs, Rs. 71.30 lakhs and Rs. 93.10 lakhs respectively as long term credit.

Joint farming/collective farming societies have been organized in order to secure gains of large-scale farming without losing individual proprietorship in land. Government provides financial assistance to such societies and gives various concessions. The cooperative farming societies have, however, not met with success. Most of the societies organized in the district are of landless labourers, and only waste land could be made available to a few of these. The total number of farming/collective farming societies in the district at the end of June 30, 1974, was 35 with a membership of 674. Of these, 30 were joint farming and 5 collective farming societies. The same position

1. The bank at Bhiwani was established in 1968 while at Charkhi Dadri in 1970.

continued during 1974-75. By June 30, 1977, the number decreased to 33 with a membership of 544. Of these, 28 were joint farming and 5 collective farming societies.

The marketing societies supply fertilizer, improved seed and agricultural implements. There were 5 marketing societies on June 30, 1973, with a membership of 1,828 and working capital amounting to Rs. 11.58 lakhs. Their number increased to 6 by June 30, 1974, membership to 2,091 and working capital to Rs. 20.99 lakhs. There was no change in the number of societies during 1974-75. However, the membership increased to 2,197 and working capital to Rs. 22.88 lakhs. Even by June 30, 1977, the number of societies remained 6 but their membership increased to 2,337 while working capital decreased to Rs. 19.91 lakhs.

The Scheduled Castes Land Owning Societies are registered for the allotment of nazool land under the Nazool Land Scheme and consist of exclusively Harijan members. On June 30, 1973, there were 42 such societies having a membership of 719 and working capital amounting to Rs. 0.08 lakh. There was no increase in their number, membership and working capital up to June 30, 1975. By June 30, 1977, the number increased to 43 with a membership of 857 and working capital amounting to Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, is in overall charge of the district. He is responsible for all kinds of livestock developmental activities, such as cattle breeding, artificial insemination, control of the out-break of contagious diseases, improvement of livestock and provision of veterinary aid. He is assisted by three officers, namely the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Cattle Development Officer and Officer In-charge Semen Collection Station. Besides, there are 27 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 66 Stock Assistants, 36 Veterinary Compounders and other miscellaneous staff.

The district is fairly rich in livestock. This includes cattle, buffaloes, camels, sheep, goats, horses and ponies, mules, donkeys and pigs. Famine and drought prone areas invariably depend crucially on livestock; in bad years, animals being mobile can be taken away thus retaining some capital and means of survival for the family. The break-up of livestock population¹ according

1. The population of livestock has been based on the average number of livestock of each village.

to the 1971 Livestock Census is :

Particular	Number (in lakhs)
Cattle	1.51
Buffaloes	1.25
Sheep	0.52
Goats	0.62
Camels	0.38
Pigs	0.05
Others	0.08
Poultry	0.15

Cattle and buffaloes.—This district is known for world famous breeds of Haryana cows and Murrah buffaloes. Haryana cow is reared generally for its male produce, the bullock, which is well known for its draught capacity and speed; Haryana bullocks fetch premium price. The Murrah buffalo is famous for high milk-yield all over India and is the main milch animal of this district. These breeds resist and can thrive in scarcity conditions.

The cattle and buffalo population which numbered 2.76 lakhs in 1971, accounted for 62.6 per cent of the total livestock. Female population of cows and buffaloes was 0.69 lakh and 0.58 lakh respectively. Their relative figures vis-a-vis those of males were :

(Figures in lakhs)

	Males above 3 years		Females above 3 years				Calves below 3 years	
	Breed- ing bulls	Others	In milk	Dry	Not calved even once	Others	Male	Female
Cows	0.01	0.14	0.41	0.23	0.05	—	0.28	0.39
Buffaloes	0.01	(a) ¹	0.39	0.15	0.04	—	0.18	0.48

1. (a) denotes less than 1,000.

The ox breed was evolved in the past through strict selection of bulls out of high yielding cows and with true to breed characters. The breeding was through natural service. With the passage of time the villages started letting loose young male calves, out of inferior dams, for breeding purposes on religious grounds, which brought deterioration in the quality of the breed, so that remedial measures, described below became necessary. This district has scanty rainfall and most of it is desert. Rain failures for years together was a common feature. Every third or fourth year was a famine year. There were no roads and it was difficult to supply fodder for the animals from other districts of the State. During famine the villagers used to move their cattle to other districts of the State to save them from starvation but came back when conditions improved. Now with the construction of a net work of roads and canals throughout the district, famine conditions of this kind have disappeared. In case of any such development, Government is prompt; fodder is supplied at subsidised rates. Migrations of men and cattle are now past history.

Rural economy here depends largely on the sale of bullocks and camels. Cattle fairs are well known all over India especially Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Big fairs are held four times a year at Bhiwani, three times at Charkhi Dadri and Loharu and twice at Siwani. Thousands of bullocks and camels are sold.

Intensive Cattle Development Project, Bhiwani.—Consistent with the latest breeding policy enunciated by the Government of India for introducing an exotic strain in non-descript cattle to increase milk production, an Intensive Cattle Development Project was started at Bhiwani on January 1, 1972. This is the third out of the four such medium-sized projects opened in the State.

Though the district is well known for Murrah and Haryana breeds, a fair majority of these are non-descript types and un-economic. The scheme involves a systematically planned method for the best utilization of superior germ plasm obtained from superior stock, by its proper distribution throughout the district. Artificial insemination is used to maximise utility of the available number of approved bulls. Controlled breeding has been progressively brought through removal of all scrub bulls in the area. To up-grade the non-descript and low milk yielders, Haryana bulls known for their high milk potential are being extensively used for breeding. To provide breeding facilities effectively a Semen Bank at Bhiwani and 4 Regional Artificial Insemination Centres with 50 Stockman Centres are at work. The details are given in Table XI of Appendix. The figures of artificial insemination done

and calves born year-wise are given below :

Year	Artificial insemination done		Calves born	
	Cows	Buffaloes	Cows	Buffaloes
1973-74	3,013	3,111	658	1,152
1974-75	3,469	3,845	991	1,414
1975-76	3,126	3,583	726	1,427
1976-77	3,928	7,824	817	1,596

DAIRY FARMING

In 1974-75, the population of cows and buffaloes in milk was 61,263 and 44,631 respectively. The total quantity of milk produced in the district was estimated as 2,144 quintals¹.

Milk is mostly produced in small quantities, by animals owned by individual cultivators who keep one or two cows and buffaloes for this purpose. After the installation of the Milk Plant at Bhiwani², the whole of the district and Kalanaur block of the Rohtak district have been declared as Milk Shed Areas³ for it. The marketable surplus milk available with the farmers is procured by 135 Milk Producers Cooperative Societies (95 of the Bhiwani district and 45 of Kalanaur block of the Rohtak district, of which the farmers are the members. These societies were advanced Rs. 23,94,135 during 1973-74 and Rs. 25,01,838 during 1974-75 for the purchase of buffaloes. The farmers who are covered under MFAL (Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency) are also getting subsidies @ Rs. 33 per cent⁴. On an average about 11,000 litres of milk per day was procured during the flush season of 1973-74 and 21,395 litres during 1974-75.

The Bhiwani District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Limited,

1. The milk production has been based by taking 60 per cent of cows and buffaloes in milk and 2.5 kilograms and 4.5 kilograms daily average production of a cow and buffalo respectively. In this way, the estimated buffalo milk production comes to 1,20,503.7 kilograms and the cow milk 93,945 kilograms per day.

2. For details about the Milk Plant, Bhiwani, the Chapter on 'Industries' may be seen.

3. Milk Shed Area means an area or locality from where a milk plant gets its milk supply.

4. In the case of farmers covered under SFDA (Small Farmers Development Agency) which is operative in the Gurgaon and Ambala districts, the rate of subsidy is 25 per cent.

Bhiwani, with 10 Milk Cooperative Societies as its members, was the first to be registered in November 1973. By 1975, its membership rose to 58.

Sheep breeding.—According to 1971 Livestock Census, the sheep population was 0.52 lakh, and there is fairly good scope for the development of sheep and consequently of the wool industry. Sheep provide necessities of vital importance (meat for food, wool for clothing, skins for industrial use and manure for agriculture). Although the number of sheep is large, they are not good quality wool yielders. In order to bring about improvement in sheep stock, six Sheep and Wool Extension Centres have been functioning at Deosar, Kairu, Bahl, Sohansra, Satnali and Jhoju Kalan. Each centre is looked after by a Stock Assistant, under the charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, trained in sheep and wool development work. Superior rams, kept at the centres, are supplied to the breeders during the tuping season and are taken back after it is over. Veterinary aid and other sheep husbandry facilities have also been made available.

Piggery.—Most of the population is vegetarian; there is no Government owned or private piggery farm where the breeding of pigs could be pursued on scientific lines. Pigs are reared by weaker section; the breed is indigenous and the animals are poor in constitution and fat. To develop this industry, Yorkshire pigs are produced at Government Pig Breeding Farms at Ambala and Hisar. These are supplied to the breeders at subsidised rates for the improvement of local pigs. The veterinary hospitals and dispensaries attend to the work of disease control of pigs and give technical education for establishing piggery farms. The pig population, in 1971 was 0.05 lakh. Pigs are slaughtered locally for meat and there is no demand for this breed outside.

Camels.—There were 0.38 lakh camels in 1971. The camel is used for ploughing, transportation of goods through camel carts and for riding to cross the sand-dunes. There is no scientific breeding.

Horses and Ponies.—The area is sandy and the camel more useful. The horse is considered of little importance. There are no arrangements for breeding this animal on scientific lines.

Donkeys.—The breed is local and of small size. There is no breeding stud. There is also no donkey stallion in the district.

ANIMAL DISEASES AND VETERINARY HOSPITALS

In the rural areas camel carts are popular as a means of communication. Camels are also used for ploughing purposes. Unfortunately the camels are

very susceptible to Surra. To protect them from this deadly disease and to treat those affected, medicines are stocked in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Amongst sheep, sheep-pox halber is common and prophylactic vaccination is administered to prevent outbreaks of this disease, which has been substantially controlled. Foot and mouth disease is prevalent but prophylactic vaccination is administered in small numbers as it is not feasible to protect all the cattle on mass scale due to the high cost of vaccine. However, cross breed animals are being protected from this disease. For H.S. disease, prophylactic vaccination is done before the summer and winter rains which keeps the disease under control.

Veterinary hospitals.—In the wake of livestock development programme, the subject of disease control for combating the various contagious and non-contagious diseases, assumes great importance. The district has 22 veterinary hospitals, 14 veterinary dispensaries, 4 artificial insemination centres, 50 stockman centres, one poultry extension centre and 6 sheep and wool extension centres for providing treatment and breeding facilities. Their place of location is shown in Table XII of Appendix.

A veterinary hospital functions under the charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, assisted by a Veterinary Compounder or a Stock Assistant and Class IV attendants, while a Veterinary Dispensary is run by a Veterinary Compounder with the help of Class IV attendants. An artificial insemination Centre is run by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon with a Veterinary Compounder or Stock Assistant and Class IV attendants. The stockman centre is run by a Stock Assistant with the help of Class IV attendants. A poultry and sheep extension centre is run by a Stock Assistant with the help of Class IV attendants. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Stock Assistant or Veterinary Compounder apart from attending cases brought to a veterinary institution, treat the sick animals during regular tours and administer prophylactic vaccination. Undesirable bulls are castrated.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

The district has three recognised slaughter houses at Bhiwani, Loharu and Charkhi Dadri. The animals are inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon before and after their slaughter to ensure that the meat being made available for human consumption is free from disease. From the year-wise number of animals slaughtered, as given below, it is evident that the consumption of meat is on the increase :

Year	Animals slaughtered
1973-74	6,906
1974-75	5,690
1975-76	7,021
1976-77	7,159

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

The poultry population according to the 1971 Livestock Census was 0.15 lakh. One day old chicks of white leg horn are produced at the Government Poultry Farm, Ambala and are made available to breeders at subsidised rates. Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the district educate the poultry farmers in the latest techniques of poultry husbandry and help them in setting up farms. Mass vaccination, debeaking and deworming are also carried out by these institutions.

PROBLEM OF STRAY ANIMALS

Haryana State Government formed a Cattle Catching Party to round up wild, stray and useless cattle. The panchayat approaches the Gaushala Development-cum-Cattle Catching Officer having headquarters at Chandigarh and a party is deputed to the affected area for rounding up the animals. The animals are put to auction. The unsold are sent to Gosadans where these are housed till their natural death.

GAUSHALA DEVELOPMENT

According to the old concept, *gaushalas* were institutions inspired by a religious sentiment to house the unproductive and useless cattle and were run on charity. To give new meaning to the old concept, an idea was mooted to convert these institutions into Cattle Breeding-cum-Milk Producing Centres with some financial assistance and technical guidance. The six registered *gaushalas* in the district are at Bhiwani, Loharu, Charkhi Dadri, Satnali, Gujrani and Dhanana. Of these, the four at Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri, Dhanana and Loharu are aided under the scheme 'Development of Gaushalas'. The income from the sale of milk and animals of the *gaushalas*, helps a lot in running these institutions. These institutions now also serve as Breeding Units.

FISHERIES

The Fisheries Department in the district is represented by the Fisheries

Development Officer, Bhiwani, who is assisted by 2 Fisheries Officers, 1 Extension Assistant, 1 Field Assistant, 5 Fishermen, 1 Accountant and 2 Clerks.

Not much attention had been paid to the development of pisciculture in this area prior to the formation of the new district of Bhiwani. The Department of Fisheries which is a revenue earning and self-supporting organization, established its district level office at Bhiwani in March 1973. Pisciculture, as a cottage industry, provides employment opportunities to the villagers and makes available protein-rich food.

A survey of breeding grounds and culturable water for fish culture was initiated to determine potential. The natural climatic conditions (erratic rainfall, light and sandy soil texture, unsaturated atmosphere and high temperatures for a long periods during the year) led to loss of water by evaporation and seepage from the ponds. Availability of breeding grounds and water for fish culture in the Bhiwani district is shown below :

Year	Villages surveyed	Water Area			
		Available		Suitable for fish culture	
		(Acres)	(Hectares)	(Acres)	(Hectares)
1973-74	250	641	259.4	135	54.6
1974-75	..	..	..	..	..
1975-76	66	186	75.3	62.5	25.3
1976-77	58	429.5	173.8	195.5	79.1

In addition, there are about 31 acres (12.5 hectares) of water area available with the water-works. A number of difficulties like inadequacy of field staff, apathy among the village folk because of their vegetarian habits and religious bias, non-availability of quality fish seed and the funds for the improvement of village ponds, lack of water resources to maintain water in the village ponds throughout the year and lack of jurisdiction of the Fisheries Department over canal and water works areas, will have to be overcome before pisciculture can be established in the district on a sound footing.

The technical advice on fish farming is provided by the department to the gram panchayats and private entrepreneurs. In 1973-74, about 9 acres (3.6 hectares) of water area suitable for fish culture was stocked with 10,655

quality fish seed in different panchayat ponds in the district. The figures for 1974-75 were : water area 6.5 acres (2.6 hectares) and quality fish seed 7,500.

During 1975-76, 72,576 fry and fingerlings were supplied to 14 panchayats at a total cost of Rs. 1,567, and during 1976-77, 42,800 fry and fingerlings were supplied to 12 panchayats and Rs. 3,448 was realised.

The following figures show the production of fish at the fish ponds and its income to the panchayats in the district :—

Year	Quantity of fish produced	Income to the panchayats
	(Quintals)	(Rs.)
1973-74	6	650
1974-75	80	5,110
1975-76	16	6,820
1976-77	155	36,825

Besides, fishery rights in Loharu Canal and Loharu Feeder were auctioned for Rs. 400 by the Fisheries Department for the first time in 1974-75. Fishery rights in Sunder Branch, Jui Feeder and Loharu Canal were auctioned for Rs. 700 in 1975-76 and for Rs. 1,050 in 1976-77.

To popularise fishing as a hobby, 21 licenses were issued in 1976-77 and Rs. 328 was realised as fee. Cases of illegal fishing registered under the Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914, were charged Rs. 305 as compensation. Moreover 780 decorative fish was sold to the public for Rs. 195. Trichogester fish fetched Rs. 25. This fish consumes mosquito larvae to such an extent that it can be used safely in open water ponds as a measure for malaria eradication.

FORESTRY

The Bhiwani Forest Division which was created on November 10, 1971, covered the Bhiwani, Hansi and Loharu tahsils. After the formation of the new district of Bhiwani on December 22, 1972, its jurisdiction was made co-terminus with the boundaries of the civil district. This division is under the charge of a Divisional Forest Officer (also called Deputy Conservator of Forests) with headquarters at Bhiwani. He is assisted by one Forest Officer and 4 Range Forest Officers (Forest Rangers), one each at Bhiwani, Loharu, Dadri and Bawani Khera Ranges. Other staff includes Deputy Rangers 4,

Foresters 14 and Forest Guards 83 besides miscellaneous and ministerial staff. The Divisional Forest Officer acts as a co-ordinator, with the Deputy Commissioner and other officers at the district level, while at the State level he is answerable to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Haryana, Chandigarh, through the Conservator of Forests, South Circle, Haryana at Hisar.¹

The area under forests is classified according to ownership, private and State. Forests owned by corporate bodies and private individuals are included under private forests. The State forests, on the basis of legal status, are categorised as reserved, protected and unclassified. Reserved forests are permanently earmarked to the production of timber or other forest produce and in them, the right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed. In protected forests, these rights are allowed subject to restrictions. The following area was under forests in the district during 1976-77 :—

Classification of Forests	Area	
	(Hectares)	(Hectares)
(A) State		7,396
<i>Reserved</i>		
(i) Nangal Mala	134.76	
(ii) Nawan	173.20	
(iii) Naurangabad	28.73	
(iv) Digrauta	44.11	
	380.80	
	(or say 381.00)	

1. On the whole, the forest administration is under the charge of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Haryana, Chandigarh. Under him the two Conservators of Forests are in charge of the two circles, North Circle at Chandigarh and South Circle at Hisar (Hissar), which cover the whole of the State. Besides, there is a Development Circle at Chandigarh, for the whole of the State which is headed by a Conservator of Forests under the control of the Chief Conservator of Forests.

A circle is divided into controlling areas called forest divisions, each under a Divisional Forest Officer. A Forest division is divided into sub-divisions and ranges or executive charges which are further sub-divided into blocks comprising beats or protective charges. The charge of a range is ordinarily held by a Forest Ranger. The charge of a block is held by a Deputy Ranger or Forester and of a beat by a Forest Guard.

Classification of Forests	Area	
	(Hectares)	(Hectares)
<i>Protected</i>		
(a) Compact Blocks		
(i) Loharu	36.42	
(ii) Rawaldhi	6.22	
	42.64	
	(or say 42.00)	
(b) <i>Strips</i>		
(i) Rails	449.00	
(ii) Roads	2,750.00	
(iii) Canals (including drains and minors)	3,747.00	
(iv) Bunds	27.00	
	6,973.00	
(B) Unclassed		2
(C) Private		1,516
Closed under Section 38 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927	949.00	
Closed under Sections 4 and 5 of the Land Preservation Act, 1900	567.00	
Grand Total :		8,914

The forests of this district mainly consist of waste strips on either side of the roads, canals and railways and some private land closed under Section 38 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and Sections 4 and 5 of the Land Preservation Act, 1900. These strips are unfit for agricultural purposes and therefore are managed by the Forest Department for afforestation. The area of the forests closed under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, was voluntarily handed over by the owners to the Forest Department, partly for increasing the density of

stock, and partly as a soil conservation measure. The area under Sections 4 and 5 of the Land Preservation Act, 1900, was compulsorily closed in the interest of soil conservation. But with the introduction of lift irrigation schemes, the owners are keen to get these lands back for agriculture. The Forest Department on its part is not only keen to retain these lands but also proposes to acquire some of the panchayat lands for afforestation.

Cottage industries such as production of silk, rope-making, castor oil, lac, eucalyptus oil and tanning, are directly dependent upon forests. These industries are practically non-existent in this district which is short of good forests and indeed forests of all kinds.

The district falls in the arid zone having extremes of temperature. The south and south-western parts are an extension of the Rajasthan desert. Sand-blowing caused by high velocity wind poses serious problems. The fertile soil particles, as a result of saltation, are transported and scattered over long distances thus impairing soil fertility. In other situations coarse and sterile sand particles are carried away with the high velocity winds and dust storms, and are deposited over fertile soil creating unproductivity. Thus the greater part of the district is exposed to serious sand-blows which threaten the entire agricultural economy. All programmes aiming at agricultural development like the use of fertilizer, compost, improved seed, pest control etc., are likely to be rendered ineffective if the shifting sands are not stabilized. Research in developed countries has conclusively established that a permanent vegetal cover brings about substantial reduction in wind velocity and forms the foundation of entire programmes of agricultural development. The Bhiwani Forest Division is therefore engaged in the intensive implementing of the Desert Control Programme to halt the march of the desert from Rajasthan, and to protect the economy and other infrastructure, like newly constructed canal systems, roads, railway lines, etc. Considering the deficiency of free growth and the problem of shifting sands, the policy of the Forest Department is to raise shelter belts and wind breaks in the area, for protective and productive purposes, and to meet the fuel requirements of the people. At the same time to make farmers tree conscious, farm forestry is being introduced on a large scale in irrigated areas. The main projects are discussed below :

Fixation of sand-dunes.—Sand-dune formation is a common phenomenon all along the Rajasthan border of the Bhiwani district. These sand-dunes shifting in nature, are advancing into the interior of the district with strong south-westerly winds rendering the cultivated lands infertile by accumulation of sand. The total area affected by sand-dunes in the district is about 30,600

hectares which is being tackled by the Forest Department under planned afforestation of *sarkanda* grass and other tree species. Biological barriers in the form of trees and shrubs play a vital role in different operations of desert control. They are the cheapest method of reducing wind velocity to control the movement of sand.

Raising of shelter belts.—The forestry schemes aim at afforestation of waste strips along rail, road and canal¹. These improve the situation, as they act as shelter belts against prevailing winds especially wherever these exist perpendicularly to the wind direction. A dense belt of trees against the strong sand bearing winds check velocity and thus the sand is accumulated towards the windward side instead of encroaching upon the cultivated lands on the leeward side. Moreover, the shelter belts protect the crops from the evil desiccating effects of hot winds.

The programme of road beautification was taken up during 1973-74 under MFAL (Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers) Scheme. It provided employment to landless labourers, and also aimed at increasing the beauty of roads connecting Bhiwani town. To begin with, work was taken up on four roads, viz. Bhiwani-Rohtak Road, Bhiwani-Tosham Road, Bhiwani-Hansi Road and Bhiwani-Chang Road. In all, 190 RKM (Row Kilo-metre) plantation under this programme has been raised. The ornamental plants (*parkinsonia*, *siris*, *goldmohar*, *jacranda*, *amaltas*, etc.) improve the landscape and break the monotony of travel. Environmental pollution is reduced as the plants purify the air. This programme is further to be extended on other important roads connecting Charkhi Dadri, Tosham, Loharu and Bawani Khera.

Farm forestry.—Plants are raised on the periphery of the fields of the farmers to create wind breaks so that crops are protected from desiccating winds. Afforestation works were carried out under the Farm Forestry Scheme including items done under C.S.R.E. (Crash Scheme for Rural Employment). The division has done the following :—

1. It is root system of shrubs and trees planted which plays a significant role in holding together loose soil or sand. Such plants serve as biological barriers even if the canals, roads, railway lines and drains along which they stand, may retrocessarily be forced along the wind direction.

BHIWANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER		
Year	Kind of work	Targets achieved
10-11-1971 to 31-3-1972	Plantation in agricultural fields	10 hectares
	Plantation in compact block	34 hectares
	Total :	44 hectares
1972-73	Plantation in agricultural fields	90 hectares
	Plantation in compact block	40 hectares
	Total :	130 hectares
1973-74	Plantation in agricultural fields	97 hectares ¹
	Plantation in compact block	10 hectares
	Total :	107 hectares
1974-75	Plantation in agricultural fields	15 hectares
	Plantation in compact block	20 hectares
	Total :	35 hectares
1975-76	Plantation in agricultural fields	—
	Plantation in compact block	16 hectares
	Total :	16 hectares
1976-77	Plantation in agricultural fields	—
	Plantation in compact block	18 hectare
	Total :	18 hectares

Afforestation and regeneration are essential parts of forestry in this district. It becomes particularly urgent and important in dry areas, like Loharu, Satnali and Tosham. The forests must be planted and maintained constantly so as to protect the land from the ravages of erosion, to refertilize the soil, arrest aridity and influence the climate. The following works have been carried out under different schemes to check effectively and efficiently the advance of the desert :—

1. 25 hectares under Form Forestry Scheme and 72 hectares under CSRE (Crash Scheme for Rural Employment).

Name of the scheme	Particular of works	Unit	Yearwise targets achieved								
			1971-72 1972-73 1973-74 1974-75 1975-76 1976-77								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Industrial and commercial uses—Raising of economic plantation along rail, road and canal strips	Sowing and planting	Row kilo-metre				220	655	380	475	300	100
2. Raising of economic plantation on national highways/link approach roads	—do—	—do—				370	145	—	—	—	—
3. FT. 3 Farm Forestry village fuel plantation	Afforestation in	Hectares				10	—	25	15	—	—
	(i) agriculture field	Hectares				10	—	25	15	—	—
	(ii) Compact block	—do—				34	40	10	20	16	18
4. SCF. 3 Desert Control	Afforestation	—do—				10	30	50	100	70	80
	Fixation of sand-dunes	—do—				20	20	65	200	65	80
	Shelter belts	Row kilometres/ 50 Hectares (Row kilometres)				50	—	50	135	75	100
5. FT. 5 communication and buildings	Construction of buildings	Number	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
6. Crash scheme for rural employment	Wind breaks	Hectares	60	50	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
	Fixation of sand-dunes	—do—	30	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Farm forestry	—do—	—	90	—	—	—	72	—	—	—
	Afforestation	—do—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. MFAL (Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme)	Afforestation	Row kilometres	—	415	—	—	100	—
	Plantation of ornamental shady trees	Row kilometres/ Hectares	—	—	150 (Row Kilometres) (Hectares)	18	—	—
	Fixation of sand-dunes	Hectare	—	62	—	—	250	—
	Pasture development	—do—	—	—	—	60	—	—
8. Pasture development	Pasture development in panchayat lands	Hectare	—	—	—	—	100	—
9. Loharu Canal System	Raising of shelter belts	Row Kilometres	—	500	970	—	—	—
10. Mixed Plantation on Panchayat, Waste lands (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	—	Hectares	—	—	—	—	—	40
11. D.P.A.P. Scheme	Afforestation	Hectares	—	—	—	—	120	549
	Sand-dunes fixation	—do—	—	—	—	—	120	338
	Pasture Development	—do—	—	—	—	—	—	130
	Improvement of water resources	—do—	—	—	—	—	—	26
12. Afforestation on panchayat land financed by panchayats	—	Acres	—	—	—	—	—	134
13. City plantation	—	Row kilometres	—	—	—	—	10	—

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Forest produce is divided into two categories, major and minor. The major forest produce includes timber and firewood. Minor forest produce consists of grasses, like *kana*, *mallah (palla)*, gum, etc. *Shisham (Dalbargia sisoo)* provides the best timber for furniture. *Kikar (Acacia nilotica)*, *Israili kikar (Acacia tortilis)*, *neem*, *siris* and *jand* provide firewood and timber. *Sarkanda (kana)* grass is used for *mudha* and *ban*-making. Thatching is also done with this grass. The grasses and *mallah (palla)* are used as fodder. Lopping of *prosopis cineraria (jand)* provides fodder during winter. The following figures show the income derived from the sale of major and minor produce for the years 1973-74 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income from forest produce (total revenue)		
	Major	Minor	Other receipt
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	2,11,639	11,374	—
1974-75	4,77,487	13,532	—
1975-76	4,12,209	17,400	14,187
1976-77	3,60,275	1,17,023	2,66,576

NATURAL CALAMITIES

FAMINE AND DROUGHT

The Bhiwani district falls in the arid zone with scanty and erratic rainfall. Most of it, particularly the south and south-western parts, is an extension of the Rajasthan desert. Without adequate rain and means of irrigation, this area has from time to time suffered severely from famine and drought.

The district has been formed by merging three separate units :— (i) Bhiwani and Bawani Khera, which formed a part of the Hisar (Hissar) district, (ii) Dadri, which was formerly part of a princely State and later the Mahendragarh district and (iii) Loharu, which was a princely State and later merged with the Hisar (Hissar) district after Independence. The authentic accounts of the famines and drought visiting these areas are found in the respective gazetteers covering these three units and are briefly discussed here :

Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils.—No accounts are available prior to

the dreadful *chalisa* famine (Bikrami Samvat 1840; A.D. 1783-84), about which the *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1915, gives a vivid description :

"The preceding year had been dry and the harvest poor, but in 1783 it entirely failed. The country was depopulated, the peasants abandoning their villages and dying by thousands of disease and want. Only in the neighbourhood of Hansi did the inhabitants hold their own, but even here the smaller villages were deserted by their inhabitants who took refuge in the larger villages, until the severity of the famine should be passed. In other parts of the district (Hissar) none remained who had the strength to fly. No reliable statistics of the mortality are extant, but there can be no doubt that the people suffered terribly. Some died helplessly in their villages, others fell exhausted on the way towards the south and east, where they thronged in search of food and employment. Nor was the mortality confined to the inhabitants of the district, for thousands of fugitives from Bikaner (Rajasthan) flocking into Haryana perished in the vain endeavour to reach Delhi and the Jumna (Yamuna). The price of the commonest food-grains rose to five and six *sers* per rupee. Fodder for cattle failed utterly, and the greater part of the agricultural stock of the district perished. But for the berries found in the wild brushwood the distress would have been even greater. Stories are told of parents devouring their children, and it is beyond a doubt that children were during this fatal year gladly sold to any one who would offer a few handfuls of grains as their price. The heat of the summer was intense, and all through July and August the people looked in vain for relief. At last, in the month of Asuj (latter part of September and beginning of October) copious rain fell here and throughout the province. There were not many left to turn the opportunity to account and the few who were found in the district were, for the most part, immigrants from Bikaner (Rajasthan), who had been unable, after crossing the border, to penetrate further eastward. These, however, seized upon the deserted fields and cultivated patches here and there. The result was a spring harvest in 1784 of more than ordinary excellence. The country gradually became re-peopled, but principally, from the west, comparatively few of the original inhabitants returning to seek their old homes.

Many who did return, found their old fields cultivated by recent immigrants. In some cases the immigrants were ousted; in others they submitted to pay a quit rent to the former proprietors. The district has been re-colonized, but it cannot be said that the traces of the famine yet have all disappeared. The present parched and dried appearance of the country is popularly said to date from the disastrous effects of the drought of 1783; that fatal year is the era from which every social relation of the people dates. Few villages have a history which goes back uninterruptedly to a period before the famine, and there probably is not one which does not date its present form of tenure from the time when cultivation was resumed."¹

Famine and drought had become a living reality with the people of the area and with each occurrence both the people and cattle suffered alike. Each time many migrants from Bikaner (Rajasthan) emigrated and the poor who were unable to buy grain supported themselves on the fruit of the *karil*, which was unwholesome when eaten in any quantities, and on the leaves of the *jal* or *pilu*. But whether the Jungle fruits were wholesome or not, they were the means of saving many lives. Cattle suffered heavily from scarcity of fodder. The Government started regular relief measures from the famine of 1860-61. This was done by undertaking famine relief works and providing wages for work out of public funds, and charity to old and infirm persons and the opening of poor-houses for the distribution of food, for the most part out of sums raised by private subscriptions. The raising of the *kachcha* road from Hansi to Bhiwani, was a part of the relief work taken in hand in January 1869.

The years of famine and drought beginning with the dreadful *chalisa* famine were :²

Year	Nature of drought
1783-84	Severe famine
1860-61	Severe famine
1869-70	Severe famine
1896-97	Famine
1899-1900	Famine
1929-30	Famine
1932-33	Famine

1. *Ibid*, pp. 180-81.

2. (i) *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, pp. 180—89.

(ii) *Punjab District Gazetteer, Volume I, Part B, Hisar District Statistical Tables*, 1935, pp. i-iii.

There was a famine in the Hisar (Hissar) district during 1938-39. No details of human deaths with starvation or loss of livestock are available. Since it was a famine, there must have been livestock damage to a large extent. In general, distress was most acute in *barani* and weak *nahri* villages. It has been recorded on page 6 of the *Report on the Famine Relief Operations in the South East Punjab (Hisar, Rohtak and Gurgaon)*, 1938—1940, that of the three famine affected districts of Gurgaon, Rohtak and Hisar, the last was far and away the worst hit. In Gurgaon, it was not found necessary to declare "scarcity" in the Famine Code sense of the word; in Rohtak, two tahsils were declared "scarcity areas" in April 1939. In Hisar, however, as early as December 1938, the whole district was declared a "famine area", and relief operations were considered necessary to an extent and for a period unprecedented in the history of the district.

A sum of Rs. 1,91,65,282 was spent on various types of relief works in which the areas comprising the present Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils were included. The Government arranged relief listed below¹ :

Kind of relief	Total cost
1	2
	(Rs.)
(A) Relief from Government revenues	
(i) Indirect Relief	
1. Dues remitted	16,33,082
2. Suspension and loans	88,62,198
Total :	1,04,95,280
(ii) Direct Relief	
3. Test and relief works	62,32,059
4. Village works (including cost of construction and repairs to water channels)	3,84,459
5. Gratuitous relief	13,09,533

1. Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hisar (File No. D-6-6/1-52).

1	2
6. Spinning centres	1,77,026
7. Cattle concentration	2,91,780
8. Subsidies for stud bulls	24,876
9. Expenditure on water-supply staff	8,701
10. Expenditure on staff detailed to the minor beat (salaries and establishment)	52,411
11. Transport charges for labour	1,213
12. Public health measures	1,11,735
Total :	85,93,793
Total (i) and (ii) :	1,90,89,073

(B) Relief from charity funds through Government

1. Indian Peoples Famine Trust Fund	44,753
2. Hisar Charitable Relief Fund (for <i>razais</i> , clothing, wheat, <i>charkhas</i> , etc.)	31,456
Total :	76,209
Total (A) and (B) :	1,91,65,282

Besides, a sum of Rs. 29,01,727 (Rs. 1,21,509 in cash and Rs. 27,80,218 in kind) was advanced as *taccavi*.

Drought also occurred in the Hisar (Hissar) district in 1951-52. The areas now comprising the Bhiwani, Bawani Khera and Loharu tahsils, then

formed a part of the Hisar (Hissar) district. The failure of rains in 1951-52 caused grave distress to both men and cattle; 180 villages of the Bhiwani, Bawani Khera and Loharu tahsils were affected. Ponds in *barani* areas dried up and not a single blade of green grass was seen in the fields. Drinking water was not available in many villages. A large number of people went out of employment and demanded immediate relief. The whole tahsil of Bhiwani including Bawani Khera was seriously affected by the drought. Due to Government relief no human death following starvation was allowed. Cattle, however, perished, but their number is not available.

A number of relief measures were taken to alleviate the distress of the people. These included the construction of the Loharu-Bhiwani Road, on which about 500 people were employed daily. An amount of Rs. 36,000 was spent in the first phase. The earth work was completed on Bhiwani-Jui Road. Fodder *taccavi* was distributed and ration arrangements were made in drought affected villages. Digging of ponds, opening of spinning centres, maintenance of stud bulls, expansion of labour cooperatives and gratuitous relief were some of the other relief measures.

This area has been repeatedly visited by drought in the subsequent years. Some details about these droughts and the relief measures afforded in the Bhiwani tahsil during 1958-59, 1960-61, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1972-73 to 1976-77 are given in Table XIII of Appendix.

Dadri tahsil.—The dadri tahsil had suffered more than any other part of the erstwhile Jind State from famines which had from time to time afflicted the country, and its people (the Bagris especially) were often obliged to leave their homes owing to scarcity of water and food. The first famine about which information is available, was that of A.D. 1783, known as the *chalisa kal* or famine of Bikrami Samvat 1840. A large part of the State was depopulated. The previous two years (B. S. 1838 and 1839) had been dry and the harvests poor, but in B. S. 1840, these failed entirely. The tanks and ponds (*johars*) ran dry, thousands of cattle died of starvation and thirst and most of the villages were deserted, only the larger ones here and there retained a few inhabitants. The people lived on *kair* fruit (*tind*) and a fruit called *barwa* in lieu of grain and the cattle were kept alive on the leaves and bark of the *jal*, *kair*, *beri* and other trees.

Each time the Dadri tahsil was visited by a famine or scarcity, the relief measures including the construction works and distribution of alms were undertaken by the State authorities to ameliorate the distress of the

people, but the poor people perished from starvation while a large number of cattle died owing to the scarcity of fodder. The famines which afflicted this area are mentioned below¹ :

Year	Nature of drought
1783-84	Severe famine
1803-04	Severe famine
1812	Famine
1824	Famine
1833	Scarcity
1837	Scarcity
1860-61	Famine
1862	Famine
1869-70	Severe famine
1878	Severe famine
1879	Scarcity
1883	Scarcity
1896	Severe famine
1897	Scarcity
1899	Severe famine

No information regarding the famines and droughts that visited this area during the period 1900 to 1937 is available. However, severe drought visited this tahsil during 1938-39 to 1941-42, 1948-49, 1963-64 to 1965-66, 1968-69 and 1972-73 to 1974-75. The relief measures afforded during these years, according to the *Lal Kitab*, are given in Table XIV of Appendix.

Loharu tahsil.—Famines were not uncommon, for the crop depended on rain. No accurate records existed of famines before A.D. 1833 (Bikrami

1. For a detailed description of famines, see the *Phulkian States, Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, pp. 297-304.

Samvat 1890) but the famine in that year was proverbial under the name of *Nabia-ka-kal*; 1867 and 1880 were also years of scarcity. In 189 hardly any rain fell, and the distress was very severe. Large number of cattle were lost, many of the population died and many emigrated. Relief work was opened, and in the following year *taccavi* to the tune of Rs. 27,800 was distributed to enable the people to resume cultivation. Scarcity again prevailed in 1901, relief works were again opened, and a *pakka* tank and metalled road in Loharu town were constructed. A loan of Rs. 55,000 was granted by Government to the State to enable it to meet the emergency. The *kharif* of 1907 was poor but grazing was abundant. Suspensions of land revenue were made, and relief works were started on a small scale. Some suspensions of land revenue were also made in 1911 on account of the drought in July and August but the situation soon changed because exceptionally heavy rains fell in September followed by a few more showers in the winter. The people consequently sowed and reaped a good rabi.¹

In 1938-39, famine visited this tahsil. No record is available about the loss of human and cattle life and the damage caused otherwise. The Bikaner Railway Line was under construction at that time and thousands of people were employed on this work. In 1939-40, the position eased because of good rains.

This tahsil was hit by a drought in 1951-52. At that time the Loharu-Bhiwani Road was made *pakka* and other relief measures, i.e. digging of ponds, opening of ration depots, etc., were also initiated. No loss of human life took place by starvation. Information about loss of livestock is not available.

Drought again visited this tahsil in 1957-58 and 1958-59 and a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 and 1,96,000 was distributed as *taccavi* loans. In 1972-73 and 1974-75, the drought relief given is shown in Table XV of Appendix.

The new district of Bhiwani was created in December 1972. The following data gives the amounts of *taccavi* loans, subsidies and grant for relief works disbursed to the people of drought affected areas :—

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Year	Taccavi loans advanced	Number of bene- ficiaries	Subsidies given	Number of bene- ficiaries	Grant for relief works	(Rs. in lakhs)	
						Number of people given work	Total amount disbursed
	(Rs.)		(Rs.)		(Rs.)		(Rs.)
1972-73	23.2	31,994	7.0	30,645	—	—	30.2
1973-74	1.4	4,879	0.6	2,521	—	—	2.0
1974-75	56.2	39,289	12.0	23,462	10.0	79,543	78.2
1975-76	41.99	25,058	2.00	7,056	0.17	205	44.16
1976-77	17.90	5,126	1.92	855	0.5	113	19.87

1. Punjab States Gazetteers, Volume II A, Loharu State, Part A, 1915, pp. 14-15.

Chapter V

INDUSTRIES

TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES

There were only a few need-based industries in the district at the beginning of the present century. Unfavourable geographical conditions, lack of communications, scarcity of water and basic raw material inhibited industrial development. When such development began in other parts of the country, most of the moneyed people of this area, particularly from the Bhiwani tahsil, migrated to other States like West Bengal, Assam and Bombay and established industries and other business there. Most of them now own big industrial units there, while Bhiwani remains a city of absentee millionaires whose massive *havelis* remain locked up for the most part of the year.

It has been explained in Chapter I, that areas comprising the Bhiwani district have till Independence in 1947 remained under three different administrative set-ups, viz. (i) Dadri tahsil, a part of the formerly princely State of Jind ; (ii) Loharu tahsil, another princely State ; and (iii) Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils, a part of the Hisar (Hissar) district. The existence of traditional industries may be considered in each area.

Dadri tahsil.—The *Gazetteer of Phulkian States (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904¹, mentions saltpetre, *kankar* and stone as the three mineral products found in the then Jind State, of which Dadri was a part. Saltpetre was obtained in the Jind tahsil and Dadri. The ruler of the State (Raja Raghubir Singh) had opened three State refineries (Shora Kothis) one of which was at Dadri². The average daily number of workers employed at this refinery was 7 during 1900—1901, 1905—1906 and 1910—1911³. The refined saltpetre was sent for sale to Calcutta. The refinery was managed by a *mansarim* or manager who was assisted by a *gumashta* (Hindi Accountant), *muharrir* (Urdu Clerk), a *tolla* (weighman), two chaprassis and eight workmen. A number of crude saltpetre factories were attached to the refinery⁴. Crude saltpetre was prepared by the workers who worked as *asamis* (contractors) for the refinery.

1. Ibid, pp. 287—93.

2. The other two were at Jind and Safidon.

3. *Jind State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables* 1933, Table 28.

4. About 74 crude saltpetre factories had been attached to all the three refineries at Jind, Safidon and Charkhi Dadri.

The workers in the refineries for preparing crude saltpetre were given contracts through the manager in *Katak* (October), with an advance of money. The workmen prepared crude saltpetre and brought it to the refinery. They were paid on an average Rs. 1—3 per maund. To prepare the crude saltpetre, *shora mitti* (earth containing saltpetre which was generally found in eccentric quantities in the vicinity of every village) was scraped up and brought to the factories which were generally located near tanks or wells. Nothing was paid for the material if it was scraped from common land, but a small royalty was paid on private land. Each factory was provided with a *kundi*, a brick-lined sloping channel about 10 yards (9.15 metres) long with a reservoir at the lower end. The *kundi* had wooden poles on all sides and was thatched with *panni* grass. The roof was coped to a height of one *balisht* on both sides, and the coped roof was filled with *shora mitti* and water. The water impregnated with saltpetre leaked down through the thatch and collected in the reservoir. It was of a reddish colour. This process was carried on every day until a sufficient quantity of saltpetre had been collected when the water was boiled in the iron cauldron till it became syrup, and was then spread over brick-lined beds plastered with lime. When hard saltpetre was scraped off with a spade, crude saltpetre was brought to the refinery in loads of 15 to 20 maunds (5.6 to 7.5 quintals).

The crude saltpetre thus collected was next buried in underground cells (*khattis*) for a year and then taken out, 25 maunds (9.3 quintals) at a time, boiled in an iron cauldron, and cleaned in an iron sieve called *jharna*. It was then poured into a wooden box with a vessel (*dohra*) shaped like a spoon or an iron pan (*chhaj*). After some time the sediment settled and the colour of the liquid became white. This was then put in small boxes, provided with a *machi* (wooden frame), for crystallization. After 6 or 7 days, the crystals were taken off the *machi*, collected in baskets and sprinkled with alum and indigo water to colour them. Then they were spread on *dolaras* (sheets of coarse country cloth) to dry. This completed the process.

Kankar or argillaceous limestone was worked near a good many towns and villages. It was used for road-metalling and for buildings. The Public Works Department either got the *kankar* from contractors or employed labourers to excavate it. In the former case the contractors were generally paid Rs. 4 per 100 cubic feet (2.8 cubic metres) and they delivered the *kankar* within a distance of a mile (1.6 kilometres). The owner of the land from which the *kankar* was dug was paid 4 annas (1/4 of a rupee) per 100 cubic feet. When direct labour was used they were paid Rs. 2 per 100 cubic feet, and the owner of the land got the same royalty. The labourers were generally menials, Chuhars, Chamars, etc., who earned on an average 4 annas (1/4 of a rupee) a day. *Kankar* was of

two sorts *bichhwa* and *silli*. *Bichhwa kankar* was so called because its nodules were supposed to resemble scorpions (*bichhu*) in shape. It was hard, bluish grey in colour, and was used for metalling roads. *Silli kankar* was brittle and a whitish grey in colour. It was burnt to make lime and mixed with Pinjauri lime for building purposes.

Stone was blasted on several points in the Kalia and Kapuri hills in tahsil Dadri, the chief being the Kumhar quarry near Kalia. The stone obtained was of two sorts, hard and sandstone. The hard stone was bluish grey in colour and was made into many articles, such as *ukhals* and *kundis* (large and small mortars), *chakkis* and *kharas* (small and large mills), pillars, etc. It was also used for building. At the Kumhar mine, about 26 families of Kumhars, commonly called *Sangtarshas*, worked in stone and earned about 5 annas (1/3 of a rupee) a day. It was said that about Rs. 5,000 worth of stone and stone articles were worked yearly, of which Rs. 2,000 worth were exported. Stone obtained from the Kapuri hill was whitish grey and only used for building. Flexible sandstone (called *sang-i-larzan*, the sand particles being loose) had no commercial importance, but was exported as a curiosity.

The Muslim women of Kalia spun very fine thread (*barik sut*) which was sold at 1½ *sers* (1.2 kilograms) per rupee.

Charkhi Dadri town was famous for turnery. The turners (*kharadis*) earned from 5 to 8 annas (1/3 to 1/2 of a rupee) a day. The following were the chief articles manufactured by the turners of Charkhi Dadri with the range of prices for each article :—

Name of article manufactured	Price range					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bed legs (lacquered)	2	0	0	to 5	0	0
Bed legs (plain)	1	0	0	to 3	0	0
Pira legs	0	4	0	to 0	10	0
Terwas of Kalis (pipes)	0	1	6	to 0	4	0
Khuntis (wooden pegs)	0	1	0	to 0	1	6
Surmadanis and Karelals (collyrium boxes)	0	0	6	to 0	1	6
Chessmen	0	4	0	to 0	8	0
Toys	0	0	6	to 0	2	0

Oil-pressing was done by *telis*. One *ghani* (10 to 13 *sers* or 9.3 to 12.1 kilograms) of rape (*sarson*) was put into the hollow part of the press (*kolhu*) and worked with a wooden pestle (*lath*), which was driven by a single bullock. Half a *ser* (0.49 kilogram) of hot water was mixed with the rape and when it was well pressed, a hole was made at the bottom of the press and the oil began to come out. This oil was heated and again poured on to the rape, while the *kolhu* was kept warm with torches (*mashals*) until all the oil was extracted from the rape. One maund (37.3 kilograms) of rape gave 12 *sers* (11.2 kilograms) of oil and 28 *sers* (26.1 kilograms) of *khal* (rape cakes). A man and a woman worked the press; two *ghanis* of rape was a fair day's work for one press and the workers earned from 4 to 6 annas (1/4 to 3/8 of a rupee). Other oil-seeds such as *sesamum*, *alsi*, etc., were pressed to order. There was one factory (Din Mohammad-Abdul Ghani Oil Crushing Machine) at Charkhi Dadri which did the business of oil crushing. It employed 9 workers during 1925-26 to 1929-30 and was reported to have stopped business in 1931-32¹.

The Chamars of the Dadri tahsil made good *desi* shoes, light and flexible. These were exported but only in small quantities. The shoes prepared in the Dadri tahsil were *Salim-Shahi*, *deswali munda* (with a *chaura panja*) and *zanana juta* (with *gol chhota panja* and without heels). Others were quite plain (*sada*). These were generally made of sheep or goat skin dyed red or black with an inner lining of *dhauri*; some were ornamented at the toe and round the sides; others were completely covered with embroidery. The price of a pair of shoes varied from 8 to 12 annas (1/2 to 3/4 of a rupee) for an ordinary pair for hard rough use or one rupee for slightly better quality, to as much as Rs. 5 to 10 for an embroidered pair. The ornamental work was generally done by Chamar women.

Pottery was practised in every big village. Two potters jointly could prepare 25 vessels daily and thus in 15 days they could prepare 375 vessels, as detailed below, burnt in an *awi* (small kiln) which required three days firing :—

Name of the vessel	Number	Price			Rate
		Rs.	A.	P.	
<i>Gharas</i> (pitchers)	175	8	0	0	9 pies each
<i>Handis</i> (small pots)	100	1	9	0	3 pies each
<i>Kishores</i> (small glasses for drinking)	100	0	4	0	4 annas per 100

1. *Jind State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables 1933, Table 28.*

In this work, a family of 5 persons could earn 9 annas (9/16 of a rupee) on an average per day. They also supplied clay for building purposes, and carried grain and other articles on donkeys from village to village. They also transported foodgrains from the fields at harvest time. A *kumhar* with 8 donkeys could earn 12 annas (3/4 of a rupee) daily.

A state distillery was in existence at Charkhi Dadri in 1900-09. It prepared country spirits and employed two workers¹. The four flour grinding mills, three at Charkhi Dadri and one at Baund Kalan, employed workers as follows²:—

Name and location	Average daily number of workers employed						
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Din Mohammad Lahri Ram Flour Mills, Charkhi Dadri	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Gopi Nath Jagdish Rai Flour Mills, Charkhi Dadri	1	..	..	2	2	2	2
Nand Kishore Chander Flour Mills, Charkhi Dadri	1	..	..	2	2	2	2
Raghuandan Lal Flour Mills, Baund Kalan	1	..	..	2	2	2	2

In 1938, Ram Kishan Dalmia, a renowned industrialist, set up the cement factory at Charkhi Dadri, with a 250 tonnes per day plant to break the all India monopoly of the Associated Cement Cos. It was styled the Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.

Loharu tahsil.—The manufactures of Loharu were of no importance; coarse country cloth was made in almost every village. Rough blankets of camels' hair and embroidered woollen *chadars* were also made. The *chadar* was usually of good quality and often fetched a high price³.

1. *Jind State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1933, Table 28.*

2. *Ibid.*

3. (i) *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1904, p. 13.

(ii) *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1915, p. 14.

The liquor licences granted in the State covered both manufacture and sale, there being no distinction between wholesale and retail licences. The licences were sold by auction and ran for a period of one year. There were 4 licence-holders each of whom sold retail country liquor of his own manufacture. No European liquor was sold in the State¹.

Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils.—In the Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils, which were then a part of the Hisar district, *shora* was reported to be usually found in the deserted village sites². The fee charged was Rs. 2 on the licence issued by the Salt Department, but the proprietors of every village exacted a royalty from all contractors extracting *shora* within the area of the village. In some cases, these royalties amounted to a considerable sum. All profits derived by the proprietary body from these royalties were taken into account in fixing the land revenue of the village. For the extraction of *shora* the earth was dug out and placed in a heap or mound near the village site, an earthen channel connected the mound with the evaporating pans, water was poured on the saline earth and the resulting dark brown liquid drained off into the pans was left to evaporate by solar heat. In some cases, the manufacture was carried on by means of solar evaporation alone, while in others, after a certain amount of evaporation, the material was boiled in an iron cauldron (*karahi*) for six hours. In either case, the resulting product was dirty brown crystals of crude saltpetre. These were purified and re-crystallized by the contractors at Bhiwani, Hansi or Sirsa where there were licensed refineries.

The cleaning and pressing of cotton was the main factory industry established at Bhiwani at the beginning of the present century. Bhiwani was the nearest *mandi* to the southern villages of Hansi tahsil, which is a cotton growing area. Most of the cotton of the tahsil was, therefore, brought for sale to Bhiwani. As buyers were mostly from Rajasthan, the location of the town as a cotton market suited them. Out of the 15 factories in the then Hisar district in 1904, 4 were at Bhiwani³. A spinning and weaving mill (Venkateshwar Cotton Mills) was opened at Bhiwani in 1913 thus raising the number of factories to 5. This mill was managed by a Bombay firm and was on a fairly large scale. It did prosperous business and dealt more with yarn than cloth. The data showing the names of the factories, nature of work carried on and workers employed in

1. (i) *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1904, p. 16.
(ii) *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1915, p. 19.
2. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1904, p. 186.
3. *Ibid.*

1916 onwards are given in Table XVI of Appendix.

The establishment of cotton cleaning industry led to a great increase in the area under cotton in the canal irrigated areas of the Hisar district. None of these factories is extant. Bhiwani was really not a suitable location for textile mills. On merits it was neither a cotton area nor suitable as a purchasing or selling centre. Water was scarce; the area was frequently visited by drought and famine. These factories, therefore, could not work successfully and remained closed over long spells. The vicinity of a cotton growing area alone somewhat sustained the industry. However, as a result of the persistent efforts of the prominent persons of Bhiwani, the Venkateshwar Cotton Mills was purchased by G.D. Birla, a well-known industrialist, who started it again in 1938 under the name of Bhiwani Cotton Mills Ltd. It was then a small mill of 12,100 spindles and 240 looms manufacturing coarse counts of yarn, cloth and *niwar*. Its spindles and looms which had become old and obsolete were repaired after the World War II.

The Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills was purchased by the Punjab Cloth Mills Ltd. in 1938. Its installed capacity at that time was 3,444 spindles and 145 looms which were not in working condition.

Bhiwani was also the centre of fairly important brass and bell metal (*kansi*) trade. About 200 artisans were employed in this trade and their earnings varied from Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 8 per mensem. The goods were exported to all parts of the Punjab and to Rajputana (Rajasthan). The articles manufactured were mostly the ordinary cups and platters. These were fairly well finished but quite without ornament. The brass was imported from Calcutta, mainly for re-export to Bikaner (Rajasthan) and old broken brass (*phut*) was chiefly used for local purposes. Some brass was manufactured from imported copper and zinc in the proportion of 24 seers of copper to 16 seers of zinc to make a maund of 40 seers. The cost of the metal thus manufactured was calculated as Rs. 26 per maund (37.3 kilograms). *Kansi* was made with copper and pewter. The cost was Rs. 39.50 per maund.

Besides its brass trade, Bhiwani had a name for carved *chaukats* or doors. Elaborately carved models mounted with brass had been sent to the exhibitions at Lahore and Calcutta and one had also been placed in the Lahore Museum¹.

The embroidered woollen *orhnas* or *chadars* were also quite famous.

1. *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1892, pp. 209-10.

Though nothing could be more homely than the material, or more simple than the design, they were thoroughly good and characteristic in effect. Two breadths of narrow woollen cloth were joined and covered with archaic ornaments in wool and cotton thread of different colours, needle wrought in sampler stitch. The cloth was a fine red, though somewhat harsh and coarse in texture and all the designs were in straight lines. The price of these *chadars* had been originally about Rs. 4 each, but since a demand had arisen, the rate doubled¹.

In the thirties and forties of the 20th century, as a consequence of the nationalist struggle in the country, the textiles became a major fast developing industry; but there was a great shortage of technologists. G.D. Birla not only realized the need of high grade training in textile technology to meet the need of the industry but also felt that an industrial atmosphere was necessary to give the right type of training. With the twin objectives, he established the Technological Institute of Textiles in Bhiwani in 1943 and the Bhiwani Cotton Mills was attached to this Institute for providing practical training under mill working conditions.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS SINCE INDEPENDENCE (1947)

When India achieved Independence in 1947, Dadri was famous for stone carving, Loharu for the manufacture of locks, bangles and iron pans, and there were three large-scale industrial units, i.e. two textile mills at Bhiwani and one cement factory at Charkhi Dadri. This was the sum total of the industrial effort in so far as the present day Bhiwani district was concerned. The Muslim artisans left the country consequent upon the Partition and the industrial art of stone carving and bangle making received a serious set-back.

There was very little improvement in the large and medium-scale industries sector up to the formation of Haryana on November 1, 1966. In the Bhiwani Cotton Mills Ltd., 1,000 new spindles were installed in a separate building in 1963 and the spinning of the man-made fibres like rayon, nylon, terene, acrylic, etc., was started. The management of the Punjab Cloth Mills Ltd. could not work the Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills although from 1938 to 1961, there was an addition of 20,096 spindles and 284 looms. Losses were suffered continuously. In January 1964, this Mill was purchased by the Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Co. Ltd., a Birla concern, and started working under the name and style of Bhiwani Textile Mills (Proprietor: The Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Coy. Ltd.). At Charkhi Dadri, a second plant of 500 tonnes per day capacity was installed at the cement factory in 1958.

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, p. 176.

Another Birla concern, Express Dairy Company Ltd., Calcutta, established the Bhiwani Gum and Guar Factory in 1956 with a licensed capacity of 16,200 tonnes of guar splits per annum. In 1962, a new company under the name and style of Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd. was formed in collaboration with M/s Stein Hall & Coy. (Inc. U.S.A.), with an installed capacity of 12,000 tonnes and licensed capacity of 9,600 tonnes of Refined Guar Gum.

However, this period saw the setting up of a number of small-scale industries. Table XVII of Appendix shows the industries established till November 1966, their location, the number of workers employed, their capital investment and other details. It will be observed that the hand made brass utensils industry is exclusively concentrated at Bhiwani. They bring brass sheets and circles from Rewari and Jagadhri. Till 1963-64, they were being allotted the raw material, i.e. copper, zinc and tin for the manufacturing of utensils; but due to change in the import policy of the Government of India, this assistance of raw material was stopped.

In the first two years after the formation of Haryana, there was a nominal increase in the number of small-scale units. Four units of *dal* processing industry were established at Loharu due to nearness to Rajasthan as gram is the main crop of this area. Some *dal* processing units are also coming up at Siwani. New and additional chemical, fabrication and mineral-based units were also established at Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri, Bahl, Dighawa, Tosham, Kalyana and Jhojhu Kalan.

In the last few years the Bhiwani district has had a spurt of industrial activity, a process which has been considerably assisted and hastened by extension of electricity, construction of a network of roads and the increased availability of drinking water. With the creation of the Bhiwani district, various facilities and incentives provided by the State Government have been brought within the easy reach of the entrepreneurs. By March 31, 1977, the number of large and medium-scale industries has increased from 4 to 8 and as it would appear from the general remarks at the end of this Chapter, more large-scale units are being planned. The number of small-scale units has also increased from 135 to 518.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES

The industrial development is looked after by the District Industries Officer, Bhiwani who is assisted by one Mining Officer, 4 Block Level Extension Officers and 2 Inspectors. The Mining Officer looks after the mineral concession work in the district. His staff consists of a clerk and two guards. The Block Level Extension Officers are posted at tahsil headquarters and their main work

is to help rural industrialisation. The Inspectors assist the District Industries Officer at the district headquarters in guiding and assisting the existing and new industries. The District Industries Officer functions under the overall control of the Director of Industries, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The Government assists the entrepreneurs in a number of ways: by giving cheap land on easy instalments and financial assistance, by supplying machinery on hire-purchase basis and raw material at controlled rates, by providing marketing assistance and technical industrial training and common facility centres. These facilities are discussed briefly:

Land.—Land in industrial areas/colonies is allotted on easy instalments to be paid in 10 years, after making an initial payment of 20 per cent of the cost of a plot. Preference is given to the educated unemployed and technically qualified persons.

Financial assistance.—After Independence, the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, have been liberalized. Loans are advanced to the small-scale industries for the construction of factory buildings, purchase of machinery and equipment and working capital to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh against tangible security in the form of land, building and machinery (fixed to the ground) owned either by the applicant or his surety. Such loans are given up to 50 per cent of the value of the security offered. Loans up to Rs. 5,000 are granted against one personal surety having solvent property for double the value of the loan applied for. Loans up to Rs. 5,000 are granted at district level on the recommendation of the District Loan Advisory Committee and above Rs. 5,000 up to rupees one lakh by the Board of Industries at State level. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of the District Loan Advisory Committee, which has seven official and 2 non-official members with the District Industries Officer/Project Officer, Rural Industries Project, Hisar as the convener member. The following loans were disbursed in the district during 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Loans disbursed		
	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries (Number)	
		Urban	Rural
1972-73	2.30	20	49
1973-74	3.65	41	66
1974-75	1.32	2	21
1975-76	2.80		35
1976-77	1.93	19	22

Haryana Financial Corporation grants loans up to Rs. 30 lakhs in the case of limited companies and registered cooperative societies and up to Rs. 15 lakhs in other cases. These loans are granted for the creation of fixed assets to new concerns or for expansion or for rationalizing existing industrial units. Loans for working capital are also granted to small-scale industries in deserving cases where such capital is not available from other sources and when the loan is required to provide margin for accommodation from banks. The loans are payable in a period of ten years with a grace period of two years.

For the units in the Bhiwani district which is a backward area, special concessions are granted by the Corporation. The margin is reduced from 40 to 30 per cent for medium and large-scale units and from 25 to 20 per cent for small-scale units. The repayment period is extended up to 15 years with a grace period of 4 years. A smaller rate of interest is charged.

Loans are also provided on attractive terms for the purchase of generating sets and transport vehicles.

In order to promote self-employment among technician entrepreneurs holding a degree or diploma in engineering, loans are granted on liberalised terms at a reduced margin of 15 per cent on the value of fixed assets offered as security. Under the scheme of educated unemployed, seed money equal to 10 per cent of the capital cost of the project is also given in addition at a nominal rate of interest which is to be repaid after the normal instalments of loan are cleared.

The Corporation also grants foreign currency loans to industrial concerns for import of plant and equipment under the World Bank Loan Scheme where the cost of project does not exceed Rs. 1 crore.

The loans sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation in the district are given in Table XVIII of Appendix.

The Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board, Chandigarh also advances loans and grants for the promotion of village industries. The grants and loans disbursed by the Board in the district are given in Table XIX of Appendix.

Supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis.—On the recommendations of the State Government, the National Small Industries Corporation, an agency founded and controlled by the Government of India, processes and meets machinery requirements of the small-scale units on hire-purchase by easy instalments.

The Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation, a State

undertaking, also supplies machinery on hire-purchase basis. It provides financial assistance up to Rs. 50,000 in each individual case at a nominal rate of interest. The intending entrepreneur gives only a margin of 10 per cent of the cost of machinery with one solvent surety. The loan is repayable in 13 half-yearly instalments, the first instalment being due after one year from the date of delivery of R.R./G.R.

Supply of raw material.—Indigenous iron and steel are supplied to the small-scale sector through the agency of the Small-Scale Industries and Export Corporation which also distributes other scarce raw materials allotted to the State from time to time.

The supply of raw material like iron, steel, steam coke, hard coke, copper, zinc, wax, fatty acid, spirit, etc., is regularly made to quota-holders and deserving industrialists by the Industries Department. The quota is fixed after proper assessment. The requirements of imported raw material and equipment are assessed by the State Government and necessary recommendations made to the Government of India for import licences/release orders on the basis of year-to-year policy framed by the Government of India. Allotment of indigenous raw material is made 50 per cent more to industrial units of the district in comparison to units in other districts.

Special incentives.—The district was declared an industrially backward area by the Government of India in 1974. Consequently, 15 per cent subsidy on fixed capital investment (land, building and machinery) is given by the Central Government to the industrial units coming up in this district after March 1973. The units established during the period October 1970 to March 1973, have been allowed 10 per cent subsidy by the Central Government.

Relief from taxation.—The new units established in the district are exempt from the payment of electricity duty for a period of 7 years. Further concession in tariff is available to such chemical and other industries using power as the principal raw material.

They are also exempt from property tax for a period of 5 years.

Inter-State sales tax payable by the new units is treated as an interest-free loan for a period of 7 years from the date of their going into production.

The amount of inter-State sales tax involved in any particular year is recoverable after a period of 5 years and is payable in a further period of 5 years in 10 equal six-monthly instalments. This is, however, subject to the limitation that total amount to be treated as interest free loan in this manner, in any particular year, does not exceed 8 per cent of the capital investment. Similarly, in

the case of purchase of raw material made by the new industries within the State of Haryana, for manufacture of goods to be sold outside the State, the purchase tax is treated as a loan on the same terms and conditions as inter-State sales tax. No new taxes are to be levied in respect of purchase of industrial raw material for the manufacturing processes in factories for the next 5 years.

The units which fall outside the municipal limits at the time of their establishment, are exempt from levy of octroi for a period of 5 years from the date of their going into production. New industrial units located within the municipal limits are exempt from octroi on capital equipment and building material. These units are also exempt from octroi on raw material for a period of three years. Both these exemptions are admissible to units with a capital investment up to Rs. 1 crore in the Bhiwani district.

These incentives and facilities being provided by the Central and State Governments are an attraction for new entrepreneurs to set up industrial units in this district.

COMMON FACILITY CENTRES

The Haryana Government has established a number of Common Facility Centres for the benefit of industries. The centres are spread over the whole of State. Though no such centre is located in the Bhiwani district, the industrial units of the district can avail of the facilities available at these centres. A brief description of these centres is given below :

(i) **Quality Marking Centres.**—With a view to make the small-scale units quality minded and to ensure that the products marketed by them are up to standard, Quality Marking Centres have been established. These also serve as testing centres for goods according to I.S.I. Standards. The items for export from Haryana are checked at these centres for obtaining certification from the Export Inspection Council.

There are at present eight Quality Marking Centres in the State :

Place 1	Centre 2
Ambala Cantonment	(i) Instrument and precision machinery
	(ii) Electronics
Faridabad	(i) Engineering goods
	(ii) Electrical goods

1	2
Jagadhri	Engineering goods
Karnal	Leather goods
Panipat	Textile goods
Sonipat	Engineering goods, paints, rubber

A quality marking centre for engineering goods is also being set up at Hisar.

The scheme of quality marking is voluntary and is done on a no-charge basis. The units registered with the Quality Marking Centres are also provided with the following facilities :—

- Testing of raw material, semi-finished and finished products.
- Technical guidance regarding material, methods of fabrication and standardisation.
- Supply of standard specification and assistance to adopt these.

(ii) **Industrial Development Centres.**—The following Industrial Development Centres have been set up to assist the small-scale industries which are not in a position to arrange for this facility due to high capital costs :—

Place	Centre
Ambala Cantonment	Graduation and engraving of scientific instruments
Jagadhri	(i) Anodizing (ii) Tools and dies

(iii) **Heat-Treatment Centres.**—These centres have been established for the benefit of industries which do not have a Heat-Treatment shop of their own. The two centres located at Faridabad and Bahadurgarh provide heat-treatment facilities at a nominal cost. It is proposed to extend the existing facilities at these centres and also to provide laboratory facilities for testing of raw materials. The facility of heat-treatment is also available at the Industrial Development Centre for Tools and Dies Making, Jagadhari.

MARKETING ASSISTANCE

The Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation (a State undertaking) assists the small-scale industries in marketing their products. The Corporation also assists the small-scale industries in marketing their goods abroad.

The National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, also helps the small-scale industries in marketing their products. Such assistance is provided

by this Corporation through the participation of small industries in the Government Stores Purchase Programme. About 196 items have already been reserved by the D.G.S.&D. (Director General of Supplies and Disposal) for exclusive purchase from the small-scale sector. Small-scale units are given purchase preference over the large and medium units for Haryana Government Programmes.

INDUSTRIAL AREAS

An Industrial Development Colony was set up at Bhiwani in 1971 by the State Government and 155 acres (62 hectares) of land was developed for it. Almost all the plots of different sizes, i.e. 5 acres (2 hectares), 2 acres (0.8 hectare), 1 acre (0.4 hectare), $\frac{1}{2}$ acre (0.2 hectare) and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre (0.1 hectare), have been sold.

Another 92 acres (39 hectares) of land was acquired in May 1976 for extension of the Industrial Development Colony. The roads and other services are being developed in this colony. Most of the plots in the newly developed area are yet to be sold. The allottees of the plots are being persuaded by the State Industries Department to start their projects early. The allottees who complete the construction work of their factories within a period of two years from the date of allotment of the plots, are allowed a refund of 20 per cent on the cost of land.

Fifty acres (20.2 hectares) of land is being acquired by the Industries Department at Charkhi Dadri for setting up an industrial area.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Financial assistance is provided by the commercial banks for the development of industries. It is generally given as working capital. The banks provide two types of credit limits, i.e. one lock and key and the other open credit. Eight nationalised banks, viz. State Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of Patiala, Indian Overseas Bank, United Commercial Bank, Bank of India and Indian Bank and 3 other banks, viz. New Bank of India, Oriental Bank of Commerce and Lakshmi Commercial Bank, are functioning in the district. All of these have their main offices at Bhiwani; the Central Bank of India has branches at Mundhal, Tosham and Jhojhu Kalan; the Punjab National Bank at Chang, Bahl, Badhara, Charkhi Dadri, Baund Kalan and Loharu and the State Bank of Patiala at Satnali, Charkhi Dadri and Jui. The New Bank of India has a branch at Bawani Khara and the Oriental Bank of Commerce at Charkhi Dadri.

From 1975-76, commercial banks have also started providing financial assistance to small artisans under DRI/RIP schemes. The rate of interest

under DRI scheme is only 4 per cent. The following figures show the amount of loan advanced under these schemes in the district during 1975-76 and 1976-77 ;—

Year	Number of parties	Loan advanced (Rs. in lakhs)
1975-76	127	1.60
1976-77	185	2.03

A large number of sophisticated industries calling for a high degree of precision in quality control with standard specifications have been reserved for development in the small-scale sector. With a view to encouraging small-scale units to step up the quality of their products by introducing or improving quality control measures, Industrial Development Bank of India has decided to offer the following financial incentives with effect from July 1, 1976:—

(a) A small-scale unit which obtains ISI mark from the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) in respect of its products would be provided with a rebate of 0.5 per cent per annum in interest rate on the outstanding amount of refinance. The interest rebate would apply from the quarter during which the ISI mark certification is obtained and would hold good till the licence to ISI mark is operative or till the refinance is repaid, whichever is earlier.

(b) The Bank will also provide 100 per cent refinance in respect of loans granted by eligible institutions to small-scale units for purchase of quality control equipment without any margin, provided the industrial unit furnishes a certificate from ISI to the effect that the equipment is needed essentially for introducing/improving the inplant quality control system.

RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECT

The Government of India had sanctioned a Rural Industries Project for Hisar district in 1971-72 as a centrally sponsored scheme. The object was to evolve appropriate methods and techniques for intensive development of village and small industries, for accelerating the pace of industrialisation in backward areas and to bring about dispersal of industries to the rural areas. When Bhiwani was created a separate district, an attempt was made to have a separate project sanctioned for it. The Government of India, however, did not agree and desired that the Rural Industries Project, Hisar, should

continue to cover the newly formed district. Consequently, the headquarters of the Project Officer continue to be at Hisar but an Industrial Promotion Officer has been posted at Bhiwani to assist the District Industries Officer in Rural Industries Project work. The project area in Bhiwani comprises villages and small towns with a population of less than 25,000. For the grant of loans and other help to the existing new units in the project area, screening is done by the Project Officer. The following figures show the amounts of loans and subsidies advanced under this project :—

Year	Loans disbursed under State Aid to Industries Act, 1935		Subsidy		Power Subsidy		Number of trainees trained under MFAL schemes
	Number of parties	Amount	Number of parties	Amount	Number of parties	Amount	
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs.)		(Rs.)		(Rs.)	
1972-73	49	2.30	—	—	—	—	—
1973-74	57	3.65	—	—	—	—	29
1974-75	21	1.06	47	50,605	35	9,085	28
1975-76	35	2.55	69	63,800	—	—	30
1976-77	20	1.93	46	28,350	3	709	37

The Project Officer in so far as the cases of his area are concerned, acts as a convenor of the Loans Advisory Committee of the Bhiwani district.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The four institutes for industrial training and technical education¹ at Bhiwani provide training facilities in various crafts:

Institute	Trade in which training/technical education is imparted
1	2
1. Industrial Training Institute, Bhiwani	Fitter, Welder, Electrician, Turner, Carpenter, Radio Mechanic, Moulder, Machinist, Stenography, Cutting and Tailoring, Embroidery and Composing.

1. For more details, see Chapter on 'Education and Culture'.

1	2
2. Rural Industrial Development Centre, Bhiwani	Weaving
3. Government <i>Ban</i> and Rope Making-cum-Textile Development Centre, Bhiwani	<i>Ban</i> and Rope-Making, and Weaving
4. Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani	B. Text and M. Text. Degrees

The trainees are encouraged to start their own work when they pass out.

Besides, there are 4 industrial schools for girls, 2 at Bhiwani and 1 each at Charkhi Dadri and Tosham, which impart training to girl students in the trades of cutting, tailoring and embroidery.

SOURCE OF POWER

The district had no electricity till 1932. Thereafter only two towns, Bhiwani and Loharu, had diesel power to run oil and flour mills and for domestic lighting. This continued till 1956 when hydel power from the Bhakra Nangal Project became available.

M/s Lahore Electric Supply Co., a private licensee, provided electricity to Bhiwani town in 1932. The generation was by small diesel sets. In 1944, this company was sold to M/s Rohtak and Hisar District Electric Supply Company which continued generation as well as distribution of power to Bhiwani town up to 1954. In 1954-55, the work of distribution of supply was taken over by M/s South Punjab Electricity Cooperation Limited, Bhiwani.

Loharu town had also been provided with electricity by a private licensee.

During 1956-57, M/s Rohtak and Hisar District Electric Supply Co. started getting hydel power from the Bhakra Nangal Project of the Punjab State. On April 9, 1962, the supply company was taken over by the Punjab State Electricity Board. After the creation of Haryana on November 1, 1966, the Haryana State Electricity Board took over the control of supply of power in May 1967.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Mineral wealth of the district is not considerable. Except *kankar* and building and masonry stone, resources in minerals and metals are of academic interest only. Iron ore has been reported from Tosham but the studies so far made, reveal that the reserves are very small and uneconomic for exploitation. Pyrite occurrences have also been reported from Khodana. Malchite stains which indicate presence of copper have been noticed in Tosham area¹.

The district is well supplied with *kankar* deposits. It is used for cement manufacturing and road construction. Soft variety is crudely burnt for lime for house construction.

There are a number of building stone and masonry stone quarries in the district. Rocks are quarried for use as building stone and also in the construction of roads, canals bridges, etc. Stone crushing industries are flourishing in the district. Road metal is exported not only to the adjoining districts but also to the Punjab.

Friable quartzites occur in the west of Atela Kalan in the Dadri tahsil. This is crushed to powder and used as glass sand or for the manufacture of sodium silicate.

Clay for the manufacture of bricks, earthen pots and other allied purposes is abundant in the district.

Saltpetre is found in a large number of villages of Bawani Khera, Tosham and Bhiwani blocks. It occurs as thin white encrustations on the surface. Mostly, it is exported out of the State, where it is used in fire work industries.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi had carried out a Techno-Economic Survey of Haryana and published a report in November 1970. It made some recommendations for development of industry in backward areas basing them on the suggestions of the Wanchoo Committee. One of the suggestions was that growth points should be selected for intensive development to have maximum impact on a backward region. Areas either already having a well-developed infrastructure, or having an inherent development potential were to be preferred for selection of growth points. It was also suggested that the Government should carry out detailed surveys

1. For more details, see Chapter I 'General'.

and feasibility studies of the prospective industries and make them available to entrepreneurs.

Soon after, the Industries Department requested the Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi to initiate studies for selecting growth centres in the State. The term "growth centre" essentially refers to any area which has the potential for further expansion, and which would ultimately become a centre of attraction for concentrated development. After a detailed survey, the Institute has since identified Bhiwani as a growth centre for reasons of its locational advantage and availability of infrastructural facilities like land, power, skilled workers, banks and educational institutions. The survey team has identified 65 new industries (Table XX of Appendix) for development at Bhiwani. Of these, 59 industries are demand based and the remaining 6 are resource/skill based. These will require a total investment of Rs. 1.50 crores and 1250 H.P. of electricity. The space requirements will range from 101 to 900 square metres. The units will produce goods worth Rs. 4.60 crores and provide employment to 1,300 persons.

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Of the 8 large and medium-scale industries¹ functioning in the Bhiwani district, 7 are located at Bhiwani and 1 at Charkhi Dadri. These are :

1. **Technological Institute of Textiles/Bhiwani Cotton Mills, Bhiwani.**— This institute was established at Bhiwani in 1943 under the auspices of the Birla Education Trust. The object was to provide high grade training in textile technology to meet the need of the textile industries and also to help create an industrial atmosphere which is necessary to encourage the right type of training. The Bhiwani Cotton Mills was attached to this institute for providing practical training in mill working conditions².

A small factory with 12,100 spindles and 240 looms and manufacturing coarse counts of yarn, cloth and *niwar* in 1938, the Bhiwani Cotton Mills has now grown into a big factory. It has 33,124 spindles and 644 looms, and manufactures medium and fine counts of cotton yarn and cloth and synthetic blended yarn besides terene suiting and shirting. The factory has kept abreast with technological developments and has installed the latest type of machinery

1. Keeran Vegetable Products Ltd., a large-scale unit, was established at Bhiwani in 1972 for the manufacture of vegetable (*vanaspati*) ghi. It was closed in January 1976.

2. For more details about courses offered and training facilities provided at the Technological Institute of Textiles, see Chapter on 'Education and Culture'.

such as Metallic Cards, High Speed Draw Frames, Sixplex, Combers, Ring Frames with modern High Draft System, Schlafhorst Pirn Winder, Barber Colman Spooler and Warpper, Automatic Looms, Calenders, Jiggers Cheese and Beam Dyeing Plant, Mercerising Plant, Singeing, Raising and Roller Printing Machines, Screen Printing Section, Hot Air Stenter with Heat Setting arrangements, etc.

The re-generated and synthetic fibres such as rayon, nylon, terene, acrylic, etc., have rapidly taken over leadership from natural fibres both in versatility and quantitative output on account of their excellent performance: wash and wear characteristics, and better handling and draping qualities. In 1963, 1,000 new spindles were installed in a separate building and the spinning of man-made fibres was started. For the last few years, the mill has also been manufacturing terene suiting and shirting that sell under the brand of T.I.T. Terene.

Employment and production figures of the mill are shown in Table A and the working result in Table B below :

TABLE A

Year	Employment (Number)	Production (Rs.in lakhs)
1966	2,483	331
1970-71	2,564	680
1971-72	2,701	770
1972-73	2,901	735
1973-74	3,023	858
1974-75	4,000	937
1975-76	2,919	921
1976-77	3,132	1,181

TABLE B

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total assets (Rs.)	Net sales (Rs.)	Wages and salaries (Rs.)	Gross profit/ loss (—) (Rs.)
1966	91.07	326.63	60.65	29.92
1970-71	83.55	595.61	86.54	9.84
1971-72	94.99	708.94	96.85	28.46
1972-73	103.70	873.76	117.63	62.00
1973-74	112.11	1,161.74	127.81	137.42
1974-75	129.95	900.75	123.50	30.00
1975-76	87.53	974.39	172.78	1.74
1976-77	80.00	1,171.55	181.05	25.00

(2) **Bhiwani Textile Mills, Bhiwani.**—Established in 1921, this is another composite textile mill. To begin with, it could not be worked by its promoters. It was purchased by the Punjab Cloth Mills Ltd. in 1938. Its installed capacity at that time was 3,444 spindles and 145 looms which were not in working condition. A lot of repairs, adjustments, additions and alterations were necessary. During 1938 to 1961, an addition of 16,652 spindles and 139 looms was made, raising the total installed capacity to 20,090 spindles and 284 looms. Despite all these efforts, the factory did not work successfully and suffered losses. It was purchased by the Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Co. Ltd., Birla Gram, Nagda (Madhya Pradesh) in January 1964. In order to make the mill an economically viable unit, an investment of Rs. 50 lakhs was made on the modernisation of machinery. The replacement of old and addition of new machinery cost another 50 lakhs. By 1975, the installed capacity of the mill increased to 20,976 spindles and 334 looms.

The mill manufactures synthetic blended yarn and fabrics. A most modern and up-to-date process house has been put up at a cost of about Rs. 60 lakhs for processing all types of fabrics including man-made fibres and acrylic to meet the present taste and demand. The capacity of this process house is 10,000 metres of synthetic fabrics daily along with fibre and yarn dyeing. It can also process 40,000 metres of cotton cloth daily. Thus it will cater to the processing needs of the textile complex being encouraged at Bhiwani, and serve

as a nucleus for the development of cotton, silk and woollen powerloom units. It is claimed that there is no other such process house in the whole of Haryana.

Employment and production figures of the mill are shown in Table A and the working results in Table B below :

TABLE A

Year	Employment (Number)	Production (Rs. in lakhs)
1966	1,294	123.43
1970	1,342	168.45
1971	1,338	110.52
1972	1,424	143.03
1973	1,408	175.06
1974	1,369	301.60
1975-76	2,246	270.52
1976-77	2,889	722.59

TABLE B

Year	Total assets (Rs.)	Net sales (Rs.)	Wages and salaries (Rs.)	Gross profit/ loss (—) (Rs.)
1965-66	116.91	119.56	27.29	(—)0.57
1970-71	153.60	183.25	46.77	(—)29.85
1971-72	217.02	243.97	50.46	(—)16.26
1972-73	263.78	311.78	63.18	(—)16.02
1973-74	254.16	357.51	72.47	2.47
1974-75	231.92	277.50	76.95	(—)28.73
1975-76	73.56	264.84	85.45	(—)75.19
1976-77	113.46	701.56	99.52	18.14

(3) **Hindustan Gum and Chemicals Ltd., Bhiwani.**—Originally started as Bhiwani Gum and Guar Factory in 1956, this concern had a licensed capacity for 16,200 tonnes of *guar* splits per annum. In 1962, it was formed into a new company under the name Hindustan Gum and Chemicals Ltd. in collaboration with M/s Stein Hall and Company (Inc. United States of America). It has an installed capacity of 12,000 tonnes against the licensed capacity of 9,600 tonnes of refined *guar* gum.

Guar has been grown in India for centuries and before the establishment of this factory it was used mostly as cattle-feed. *Guar* contains mannoglactan (gum) to the extent of 35 per cent. After extraction of gum from *guar*, the remaining 65 per cent is used as cattle-feed which is known as *guar* meal or *guar churi*. *Guar* gum is used in many industrial applications such as paper, textile, printing, sizing and furnishing, jute, petroleum drilling, pharmaceuticals food and pesticides. For manufacturing end products for most of these applications the company obtained the requisite know-how and the plant from its American collaborators in 1965. Since then the end products are being manufactured by the company and are sold in the home market.

Ever since its establishment, the company has been making steady progress in exports of refined *guar* gum and pulverized *guar*-gum, as well as *guar* meal to the Continent and U.S.A. Its exports during 1970-71 amounted to more than Rs. 2 crores, for which the company is said to have been awarded a certificate of merit for outstanding performance by the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce. Its exports during 1976-77 increased to nearly rupees five crores.

If properly processed, the *guar* meal, can be used for poultry consumption as a protein aid. The company is planning to put up a processing unit to make this product. Bhiwani's *guar* gum and its by-product *guar* meal carry the ISI mark and are known in the world market.

Employment, production and export figures of the company are shown in Table A and the working results in Table B below :

TABLE A

Year 1	Employment 2 (Number)	Production 3 (Rs. in lakhs)	Export 4 (Rs. in lakhs)
1966	60	87.59	52.18
1970	62	240.94	201.12

1	2 (Number)	3 (Rs. in lakhs)	4 (Rs. in lakhs)
1971	58	206.72	136.92
1972	55	160.66	49.53
1973	62	162.00	171.48
1974	84	565.00	502.60
1975-76	92	505.41	354.59
1976-77	100	612.58	498.59

TABLE B

Year	Total assets (Rs.)	Net sales (Rs.)	Wages and salaries (Rs.)	Gross profit/loss(—) (Rs.)
1966	34.53	87.59	1.67	8.46
1970	22.31	240.94	2.50	6.52
1971	20.03	206.72	3.48	5.46
1972	18.13	160.66	3.41	5.64
1973	17.39	161.54	3.10	2.46
1974	58.09	563.71	5.05	10.18
1975-76	24.66	505.41	5.63	12.16
1976-77	27.51	612.66	7.46	48.45

(4) **Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Charkhi Dadri.**—The Associated Cement Companies had a practical monopoly as manufacturers of cement in India and they had been selling cement at rates fixed at their option. Ram Krishna Dalmia, a renowned industrialist, took the daring step of breaking this monopoly and simultaneously installed cement factories at five different places in India including Charkhi Dadri. A plant with 250 tonnes per day production capacity was built in 1938 and another with 500 tonnes per day was added in 1958. The factory is situated near the railway station of Charkhi Dadri and has its own siding. The factory area includes the company's residential colony, free dispensary, primary school, playground, etc.

The company manufactures portland cement. *Kankar* is the basic raw material which is found in agricultural fields. The cement manufactured at this factory is consumed within the State and also supplied to the neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and the Union Territory of Delhi.

Employment and production figures of the company are shown in Table A and the working results in Table B below :

TABLE A

Year	Employment (Number)	Production (Rs. in lakhs)
1966	949	214.56
1970	889	214.14
1971	915	197.01
1972	905	176.80
1973	898	200.84
1974	836	268.48
(Metric tonnes)		
1975	777	132,706.76
1976	756	2,334.22

TABLE B

Year	Total assets (Rs.)	Net sales (Rs.)	Wages and salaries (Rs.)	Gross profit/loss(—) (Rs.)
1966	202.38	325.52	29.70	36.39
1970	204.67	345.14	32.35	20.09
1971	206.44	327.96	34.25	6.24
1972	207.62	315.27	35.00	(—) 6.77
1973	208.56	337.16	41.55	(—)44.27
1974	200.00	274.00	65.94	(—)77.85
1975	210.66	424.67	46.02	(—)38.28
1976	210.22	72.55	42.08	8.64

From the above data it is apparent that except for 1976 the company incurred losses from 1972 to 1975. A number of factors are responsible. *Kankar*, which is the basic raw material and was earlier found in the nearby agricultural fields, has now to be transported from a distance of about 20 to 25 kilometres because the nearby deposits have been exhausted. The compensation to be paid to the owners of the fields has gone up. *Kankar* is excavated by manual digging and the labour charges have also increased considerably. Previously, octroi on *kankar* was charged at concessional rate by the municipality but now that concession has been withdrawn. Since the rates for the sale of cement are fixed on all-India basis by the Government of India, no particular weightage is given to the disadvantageous position of this factory.

(5) **Shri Saraswati Spinning Mills, Bhiwani.**—This mill was established in 1969 with 5,000 spindles to produce cotton-waste yarn which was much in demand at Delhi, Panipat and other surrounding areas. Subsequently, the Central Government gave permission to spin cotton yarn on these spindles. Since then the mill has progressed and expanded considerably. As against the sanctioned capacity of 25,000 spindles, it has installed 22,000 spindles.

The mill spins cotton-waste, cotton and woollen yarns but it also proposes to spin all types of synthetic blended yarn.

Employment and production figures of the mill are shown in Table A and the working results in Table B below :

TABLE A

Year	Employment (Number)	Production (Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	210	28.00
1971-72	248	46.00
1972-73	259	67.00
1973-74	346	80.00
1974-75	481	120.00
1975-76	250	96.56
1976-77	200	58.69

TABLE B

Year	Total assets	Net sales	Wages and salaries	Gross profit/loss(—)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1970-71	28.32	26.72	4.64	3.43
1971-72	39.89	46.30	5.47	5.96
1972-73	46.03	61.38	7.24	5.70
1973-74	69.81	81.18	9.05	7.21
1974-75	50.00	120.00	13.00	6.00
1975-76	63.00	87.00	11.00	(—)1.00
1976-77	63.00	56.00	9.50	(—)1.00

(6) **Milk Plant, Bhiwani.**—This milk plant is one of the several units of commercial undertakings of the Haryana Dairy Development Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh and was established in 1972 at Bhiwani, with an investment of Rs. 69.26 lakhs. The plant has an installed capacity of 15,000 litres of milk per shift or 35,000 litres of milk per day. The factory manufactures sweetened condensed milk, both full cream and skimmed. It is sold in bulk as well as in consumer packs of 397 grams each. The condensing equipment installed at the factory was designed and fabricated at Faridabad by indigenous enterprise. The five chilling centres which procure milk are located at Mundhal, Kalanaur, Jui, Loharu and Tosham. Milk is procured through Milk Supply Cooperative Societies.

Employment and production figures of the plant are shown in Table A and working results in Table B below :

TABLE A

Year	Employment	Production
	(Number)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73	..	..
1973-74	86	42.91
1975-76	90	96.62
1976-77	77	97.00

TABLE B

Year	Total assets	Net sales	Wages and salaries	Gross profit/loss(—)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	69.26	1.00	2.16	..
1973-74	61.96	45.12	4.20	..
1974-75	..	..	..	..
1975-76	55.00	80.00	6.00	1.00
1976-77	52.00	158.00	6.00	1.00

(7) **Haryana Textiles, Bhiwani.**—The unit was established in 1972 with an investment of Rs. 20.25 lakhs. It manufactures shoddy yarn.

Employment and production figures of the mill are shown in Table A and working results in Table B below :

TABLE A

Year	Employment	Production
	(Number)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73	120	23.00
1973-74	140	30.94
1974-75	150	25.95
1975-76	103	29.61
1976-77	104	21.66

TABLE B

Year	Total assets	Wages and salaries	Gross profit/loss(—)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	28.80	2.84	4.38
1973-74	45.37	4.16	9.98
1974-75	..	..	..
1975-76	15.45	2.85	..
1976-77	14.00	3.27	..

(8) **Mohta Electro Steel Ltd., Bhiwani.**—The unit was established in August 1975. It manufactures C.R. steel strips.

Employment and production figures of the mill are shown in Table A and working results in Table B below :

TABLE A

Year	Employment (Number)	Production (Rs. in lakhs)
1975-76	183	65.10

TABLE B

Year	Total assets (Rs.)	Net sales (Rs.)	Wages and salaries (Rs.)	Gross profit/ loss (—) (Rs.)
1975-76	144.06	54.42	4.71	3.38

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

On March 31, 1977, there were 518 small-scale units in the district. Of these, 118 manufactured metal and engineering goods, 75 chemicals, 68 textiles including synthetic and woollen, 46 food articles, 35 furniture and wood products, 28 brass utensils, 24 mineral based products, 18 cement products, 8 optical material, one lime and the rest of the 97 miscellaneous items. For more details see Table XXI of Appendix.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Traditional cottage industries still flourish to some extent in the district and include shoe making, blacksmithy, carpentry leather tanning, pitloom weaving, *ban* making, candle making, stone carving, rosary beads and utensil making by the Thathiar community. There is no speciality about the products. Even otherwise, these are diminishing in importance as persons in these industries are switching over to more lucrative occupations. The position at various stages regarding cottage industries till March 31, 1977 is given in Table XXII of Appendix.

INDUSTRIES

REGISTERED FACTORIES

On December 31, 1961 only two factories from the Dadri tahsil stood registered with the Labour Commissioner. These were (i) Dalmia Dadri Cement Works Ltd. and (ii) Ishware Industries, both located at Charkhi Dadri. The former gave employment to 686 workers, while the latter, which manufactured *balties*, trunks and agricultural implements had an establishment of only 4 persons¹.

In Bhiwani, there were five registered factories detailed below² :

Serial number	Place	Name of factory	Nature of work	Number of workers
1.	Bhiwani	Technological Institute of Textiles/Bhiwani Cotton Mills	Cloth manufacturing	1,122
2.	Bhiwani	The Punjab Cloth Mills	—do—	2,236
3.	Bhiwani	Krishana Bobbin Factory	Wooden bobbin	877
4.	Bhiwani	B.K. Engineering Works	Diesel oil engines	8
5.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani Gum Guar Factory	Gum and <i>guar</i> manufacturing	42

The industry-wise data regarding the registered working factories as on March 31, 1977, and the names of these factories are given respectively in Tables XXIII and XXIV of Appendix.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Industrial labour in the district is generally drawn from U.P. and Rajasthan; it migrates on account of shortage of employment avenues over there. Moreover, the wage rates prevalent here are higher as compared to the wage rates being paid in U.P. and Rajasthan. The general

1. Census of India 1961, District Census Hand book, Mahendragarh District, 1966, p. 48.
2. Census of India 1961, District Census Hand book, Hissar District, 1966, p. 74.

condition and standard of living is quite unsatisfactory due to high prices of essential commodities, non-availability of housing facilities, etc. To overcome this problem, the employers are persuaded to construct houses for labour under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, to open fair price shops, etc.

Although the industrial institutions and schools opened by the Department of Industries increasingly meet the demand of skilled labourers and help in the development of industries, yet these do not meet the full requirements. More skilled hands are needed.

Industrial labour in the district has to go without work many times due to shortage of electricity and it is compensated by way of payment of lay-off compensation in accordance with the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act.

The wage rates paid to industrial labour are either fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, or under awards and settlements. Mostly there are textile industries in the district in which the wage structure of an unskilled worker ranges from Rs. 171 to Rs. 275 per mensem and that of a skilled worker from Rs. 190 to Rs. 350.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The development of industrial cooperatives is essential for democratic development of industries specially in the cottage and small-scale sectors. Stress is, therefore, laid on the development of industries through cooperatives. The industrial cooperatives ensure that decentralisation of industry is accompanied by proper improvement of techniques of production, procurement of raw material and marketing of finished goods.

The cooperative movement in the district has been finding its place in the industrial sphere also. The development of industrial cooperatives is looked after by the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bhiwani, who is assisted by 2 Industrial Inspectors and 7 Sub-Inspectors. The activities of the Cooperative Department are confined to cottage and small-scale industries.

The following table indicates the number of industrial cooperative societies that have existed since 1973-74:

Serial Number	Name of industry	Number of societies (year ending June 30)			
		1973 —74	1974 —75	1975 —76	1976 —77
1.	Handloom weaving	34	42	43	41
2.	Small Scale Industries				
	(a) Engineering goods	28	34	34	32
	(b) Wood works	21	21	21	19
	(c) Miscellaneous	89	89	86	79
3.	Khadi and village Industries				
	(a) Non-edible oils and soap	19	21	21	21
	(b) Pottery	2	2	2	2
	(c) Gur and khandsari	16	16	16	15
	(d) Ghani oil	4	4	3	3
	(e) Cobblers	48	48	48	41
	(f) Leather tanning and flaying of skins	8	8	8	7
	(g) Others	9	10	10	10

The value of the goods produced and the loans and subsidies advanced to the industrial cooperative societies are given below :

Year (ending June 30)	Value of goods produced	Loans advanced	Subsidies advanced
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	40,41,694	8,25,663	20,435
1974-75	31,84,000	10,30,000	21,765
1975-76	35,65,000	16,24,000	57,850
1976-77	45,23,000	20,49,000	4,800

GENERAL

In addition to the number of incentives and facilities offered to attract entrepreneurs to establish industries in the district, Bhiwani is being linked with Rohtak through a broad gauge railway line.

A branch of the Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi, was opened at Bhiwani in July 1975. It has a workshop with facilities in general engineering, tool room and heat treatment. Machinery worth about Rs. 10 lakhs has already been received. This branch is providing technical know-how to the industrialists.

A new unit in the large-scale sector for the manufacture of precision steel tubes with a capital investment of Rs. 1.5 crores is coming up at Bhiwani besides a *dal* mill in the cooperative sector with an investment of about Rs. 50 lakhs.

Chapter VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

The money-lender played an important part in the financing of agriculture in the villages. He still enjoys patronage, though since Independence there has been a great organized and systematic push to diversify the sources that provide credit to farmers, traders, industrialists and others engaged in the economic activity. There are now not only local money-lenders but also cooperative credit societies, banks, joint-stock and financial corporations established or encouraged by Government. Their endeavour is also to mobilize savings. The State also plays an important, even predominant, role in the financial sphere by floating loans, promoting small savings, financing development plans and helping industries.

MONEY-LENDERS AND AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

During the British period the agriculturist's need for money was met mostly from money-lenders and banks were hardly used at all. Some effort at cooperative credit had been made but there were few signs of this in the Bhiwani district. The indigenous money-lender or banker received deposits, dealt in *hundis*, and also financed trade and industry against the security of goods. The loans advanced were both for productive and unproductive purposes. Much of this business depended on personal security, and a long acquaintance through generations contact of the families concerned. Rates of interest varied, therefore, not only with the kind of business involved, but also the character of the borrower and the nature of his need. Many of the money-lenders were themselves traders, who sold their goods on credit charging a higher rate, or advanced money on the assurance that the borrower's produce, agricultural particularly, or the artisan's wares be offered to them often allowing for exorbitant interest.

Another category of indigenous bankers comprised *sharaffs* and goldsmiths. They would provide loans on the mortgage of gold ornaments, and met needs particularly connected with social events, such as birth, marriage, illness and the like. Interest rates tended to be eccentric, determined by personal equations, and on the whole were high, particularly in cases of distress, or where the borrower had to postpone repayment.

It is not correct, however, to dismiss the money-lender's role as wholly nefarious. He did meet real need, the system was remarkably elastic in determining security, and the crux of the problem was to provide an effective alternative to borrowers. Today also, after years of effort at establishing alternative sources of credit, we are still faced with the problem of sound judgment, in individual cases, of determining what is adequate security and a sound loan.

For unproductive loans, even today, people in the village are overwhelmingly dependent on indigenous and personal borrowing. Possibly no lending or cooperative system will be able to meet needs arising from distress like illness, or social custom and pressure like marriage. Here the solution lies in a long term habit of saving, so that the rough can be taken by the smooth, and the individual's general credit is such that he can raise money, without submitting to extortion, should need compel. The setting up of cooperatives and other agencies has certainly made its mark and has had its effect in the realm of strictly productive borrowing.

In the British Punjab, and particularly under the inspiration and guidance of Chhotu Ram, who was Revenue as also Development Minister before Independence, attempts had been made not only to provide cooperative credit but also to protect the agriculturists and weaker sections from exploitation by money-lenders. The Usurious Loans Act, 1919, the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930, the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934, the Punjab Debtors' Protection Act, 1936 and the Punjab Registration of Money Lenders' Act, 1938 were designed to achieve this. It is doubtful if these measures stopped the more harmful adverse effects of the system. They certainly diverted adverse practices to clandestine forms, and the fact that in 1974-75 there were only 2 licensed money-lenders in the Bhiwani district may not be an entirely correct indication of the extent to which money-lending is now an insignificant source of credit.

In addition to cooperative agencies, institutions like the Khadi and Village Industries Commission provide credit facilities in rural areas. The Government also advances *taccavi* loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884. These loans are given for seed, cattle, agricultural implements and also under various schemes, e.g. Grow More Food and Community Projects. The following table shows the *taccavi* loans advanced and the number of persons

benefited since the formation of the district:—

Year	Taccavi loans advanced	Persons benefited
	(Rs.)	(Number)
1972-73	30,19,290	30,645
1973-74	2,02,500	2,521
1974-75	78,21,000	23,462
1975-76	41,90,000	25,058
1976-77	17,20,000	5,126

In the industrial sector, loans are advanced under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935. The loans are also advanced to industrialists by the Haryana Financial Corporation, Chandigarh, which came into being on April 1, 1967. It has a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore. The loans disbursed under the State Aid to Industries Act and by the Financial Corporation in the Bhiwani district have been detailed in the Chapter on 'Industries'.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT

The progress made by cooperative institutions in the district has been impressive; they compete with the commercial banks in mobilising savings and also providing credit especially to the agricultural sector.

On June 30, 1973, there were 500 primary agricultural cooperative credit service societies and 60 non-agricultural credit societies. They provided facilities for short term and medium term credit for fertilizers, improved seeds, implements, marketing, storage and the extension of advanced agricultural techniques. The non-agricultural cooperative societies comprise mostly employees credit societies catering to the requirements of persons outside agriculture. The following statement gives an idea of the scope of cooperatives:—

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)									
	Agricultural credit/service societies					Non-agricultural credit societies				
	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977
1. Societies (number)	500	500	493	271	256	57	58	60	51	38
2. Membership (number)	67,170	69,170	65,454	65,708	75,317	2,084	2,276	2,564	2,391	2,264
3. Working capital (Rs.)	209.81	209.81	296.79	343.25	445.79	3.36	3.93	4.86	5.98	5.69
4. Deposits (Rs.)	3.73	5.23	4.49	4.35	5.72	0.15	1.04	0.24	0.34	0.31
5. Loans advanced during the year (Rs.)	122.33	111.40	195.20	196.69	318.57	0.29	0.21	5.09	3.60	0.96

1. The number of societies decreased due to amalgamation of weak societies into more viable units.

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK

The Bhiwani Central Cooperative Bank Limited, started functioning in April 1973. It concentrates largely on rural objectives and thus opened a number of branches in the rural areas, viz. two at Bhiwani and one each at Jui, Loharu, Tosham, Siwani, Bawani Khera, Mundhal, Charkhi Dadri, Baund Kalan, Badhara, Satnali and Bahl. The bank issues short and medium term loans to individual members, through cooperative societies, and provides financial accommodation to the affiliated cooperative societies for seasonal agricultural operations and the marketing of crops. Relevant information pertaining to this bank is given below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	Position as on the 30th June				
	1973 (Rs.)	1974 (Rs.)	1975 (Rs.)	1976 (Rs.)	1977 (Rs.)
1. Share capital	36.54	44.74	50.00	50.57	55.97
2. Working capital	227.67	311.70	361.31	414.55	487.59
3. Deposits	32.29	123.16	101.15	190.41	217.08
4. Loans advanced					
(i) Short term agricultural	25.47	102.78	106.44	184.91	330.34
(ii) Medium term agricultural	—	68.62	89.26	21.48	23.10
(iii) Medium/short term milk supply	—	—	—	19.61	23.60
(iv) Industrial societies	0.41	2.41	12.62	7.25	4.29
(v) Marketing societies	—	37.30	130.66	82.92	87.63
(vi) Primary Land Development Bank	—	—	2.74	—	—
(vii) Non-agricultural purpose	—	0.16	2.56	3.22	3.29

Cooperative banking is organized as a federal structure. The primary cooperative societies constitute the foundation of the system. The working capital of the cooperative bank is derived mostly from the share capital contributed by the primary cooperative societies and their deposits. The cooperative bank in turn arranges finances to meet the requirements of the members of the cooperative credit societies. The management of the cooperative bank consists of elected representatives of the cooperative societies.

PRIMARY LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS

There are two Primary Land Development Banks, one at Bhiwani and the other at Charkhi Dadri. These banks were established in 1968 and 1970 respectively to provide long term credit facilities for the purchase of tractors, installation of tubewells, improvement of land, levelling of land and for the payment of old debts. The security for these loans is immovable property. Such facilities are not provided to farmers by other cooperative credit institutions.

The following statement shows the working of these two banks during 1973 to 1977 :—

	(Year ending June)				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1. Membership (Number)	3,835	4,979	6,457	6,221	6,830
2. Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	14.63	18.26	16.49	20.23	28.65
3. Loans advanced (Rs. in lakhs)	55.47	44.79	65.77	71.30	93.10
4. Loans outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)	133.43	163.53	223.79	263.68	311.75

JOINT-STOCK BANKS

Prior to Independence (1947), there was only one joint-stock bank in the area now comprising the Bhiwani district. The Punjab National Bank had established a branch at Bhiwani in 1945. Till 1960 there was nominal expansion of banking facilities. The State Bank of Patiala opened a branch office at Charkhi Dadri in 1950 and at Bhiwani in 1960. Commercial banking expanded rapidly after 1966. At present (1976), there are eleven banks, each with branch offices at various places in the district. These banks carry on normal banking activities including deposits, remittances and advances against Government securities and other goods. All Government transactions are

handled by the State Bank of India as the local agent of the Reserve Bank of India. The joint-stock banks, location of their branches and year of their opening in the district are shown below :

Joint-stock banks	Location	Year of opening
State Bank of India	(i) Bhiwani	1971
	(ii) Siwani	1970
State Bank of Patiala	(i) Bhiwani	1960
	(ii) Charkhi Dadri	1949
	(iii) Satnali	1972
	(iv) Jui	1971
Central Bank of India	(i) Bhiwani	1968
	(ii) Jhuju Kalan	1972
	(iii) Mundhal	1970
	(iv) Tosham	1970
Punjab National Bank	(i) Bhiwani	1945
	(ii) Charkhi Dadri	1969
	(iii) Loharu	1970
	(iv) Baund Kalan	1972
	(v) Bahl	1973
	(vi) Chang	1974
	(vii) Badhara	1974
New Bank of India	(i) Bhiwani	1970
	(ii) Bawani Khera	1973
United Commercial Bank	Bhiwani	1969
Indian Overseas Bank	Bhiwani	1972
The Oriental Bank of Commerce	(i) Bhiwani	1972
	(ii) Charkhi Dadri	1974
Bank of India	Bhiwani	1975
Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	Bhiwani	1976
Indian Bank	Bhiwani	1976

The following table shows the direction in which the commercial banks financing goes :—

(As on the last Friday of December 1975)

(Rs. in thousands)

Occupation	Number of accounts	Amount	Percentage to total amount
		(Rs)	
Agriculture and allied activities	657	7,338	15.2
Industry	389	28,325	58.9
Trade	332	7,825	16.3
Others	1,155	4,608	9.6
Total :	2,533	48,096	100.0

REGIONAL RURAL BANK, BHIWANI

A new chapter was opened in Bhiwani's banking history with the establishing of a regional rural bank which is one of the first five of these started in the country. Sponsored by the Punjab National Bank, this bank was started at Bhiwani on October 2, 1975, and loans worth Rs. 1.22 lakhs were advanced to 74 persons on the first day. This bank concentrates on credit to the rural population. The bank has a number of schemes for giving loans and advances to small farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, small entrepreneurs and people with limited means in trade. In December 1976, there were 20 branches of this bank at various places, viz. Ateli, Bhiwani, Bapora, Bawani Khera, Baund Kalan, Chirya, Dhigwa, Dhanana, Imlota, Isarwal, Jamalpur, Jhojju kalan, Kairu, Kadma, Ranila, Sanwar, Satnali, Talwani Rukka, Siwani and Tosham.

On December 31, 1976, the deposits and advances of this bank were as under :

Year	Deposits	Advances
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
December 1975	1,40,799	1,40,799
December 1976	24,43,647	37,44,771

INSURANCE

After the nationalization of life insurance in 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India has become the sole agency for this business.

In the Bhiwani district only two companies, i.e. New India Assurance Company and Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company, have their agents who work for motor accidents and general insurance business. After the nationalization of general insurance in 1972, company names do not count for differences as the policy is centralized.

The Bhiwani district is under the jurisdiction of the Chandigarh Divisional Office. The branch office at Bhiwani covers the entire district. The number of agents canvassing life and general insurance business in the district was 105 in 1972-73. During 1972-73, 2,268 policies, involving an amount of Rs. 2.2 crores, were issued. In the years 1973-74 and 1974-75, 2,171 and 2,289 life insurance policies were issued. Similarly the general insurance companies issued 2,183 and 2,340 policies and collected Rs. 215 lakhs and 218 lakhs on them during 1973-74 and 1974-75. The business secured by the Life Insurance Corporation and the general insurance companies in the district during 1972-73 to 1974-75 is given below :

Year	Life Insurance		General Insurance	
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Premium income
		Rs.		Rs.
1972-73	2,268	2,22,33,000	—	—
1973-74	2,171	2,15,18,900	2,183	2,15,54,500
1974-75	2,289	2,15,87,750	2,340	2,18,12,000

The people of the district are generally not insurance minded in comparison to the towns and cities of other districts. Nevertheless, there were about 1,000 women holding life insurance policies in 1972-73. The main section of the society which is sympathetic to insurance consists of Vaishis, Jains and Punjabis. Business and service class are also so inclined.

SMALL SAVINGS

The net-work of post offices in the district mobilizes small savings in rural as well urban areas. Banking facilities are virtually extended to everybody's door step through Post Office Savings Bank. There are 34 sub-post

offices and 188 branch post offices besides the head post office. The following table gives the number of savings bank accounts and the total amount invested during 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Savings bank accounts opened	Progressive number of savings bank accounts	Deposits during the year	(Rs. in lakhs) Progressive total
	(Number)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73 (From 1/73 to 3/73)	179	179	182.99	182.99
1973-74	4,015	4,194	417.18	600.17
1974-75	2,612	6,806	277.60	877.77
1975-76	3,332	10,138	106.92	984.69
1976-77	4,241	14,379	127.55	1,112.24

A Postal Coordinating Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani, to hold conference with the Superintendent of Post Offices on postal matters. The committee examines cases of delay in post offices and solves difficulties in regard to Pay Roll Savings Groups, etc. It considers postal arrangements during special collection drives/campaigns, the training of Branch Post Masters and Counter Clerks, and the postal complaints of depositors, authorised agents and remedial measures for acceptance of deposits in Small Savings Securities.

For the promotion of small savings, the National Savings Organization, has posted a District Savings Officer, at Bhiwani.¹ Some of the Small Savings Schemes are discussed below :

School Savings Bank(Sanchayika) Scheme.—This scheme was introduced in 1972-73 in Government Higher Secondary School, Charkhi Dadri only. Up to 1973-74, 776 students had joined the Sanchayika Scheme and deposited Rs. 1,861. This scheme was further introduced in 15 more schools in 1973-74 and 1,463 students deposited Rs. 8,331. By March 1977, this scheme was functioning in 105 schools with a membership of 30,124 and collections amounting to Rs. 1,35,957.

Pay Roll Savings Groups.—In order to popularise the habit of thrift among the lower income groups and to make the act of savings as far as possible easy and automatic, the District Savings Officer persuades employees and employers in the public and private sectors to start Pay Roll Savings Groups in their establishments. Under this scheme an employee gives an authorisation in favour of his employer for deduction of savings regularly from his salary/wages for being credited to C.T.D. (Cumulative Time Deposit)/R.D.(Recurring Deposit) Accounts at the post office.

In 1976-77, there were 74 Pay Roll Savings Groups in the offices, schools and industrial units in the Bhiwani district with a membership of 16,412 and deposits worth Rs. 21,55,857 in C.T.D./R.D. Accounts in post offices.

Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojna.—A new scheme of this name was introduced on April 1, 1972. Trained women workers were to be assigned specific areas for explaining the Small Savings Scheme and to secure deposits in C.T.D. and R.D. accounts. The workers were to earn commission at the rate of 4 per cent on all deposits made through them. By March 31, 1977, six such agents were appointed in this district. Of these, only two were active.

Agency System.—Individuals and registered organizations are appointed as authorized agents for National Savings Certificates and Time Deposit Accounts. In the Bhiwani district, 28 authorized agents were working under the standardized agency system in the beginning of 1976-77. During the year 1976-77, 11 more authorized agents were appointed. Out of these 39 authorized agents, 12 agents secured collections from investors amounting to Rs. 10.27 lakhs deposited in National Savings Certificates and Time Deposit Accounts.

Publicity.—The State Government every year allots some funds as publicity grant to the Deputy Commissioners for the publicity of small savings securities in their districts, in addition to the publicity material received from the Regional Director, National Savings, and the State Government. In the Bhiwani district, Rs. 500 was spent in 1972-73, Rs. 3,000 in 1973-74, Rs. 2,500 in 1974-75, Rs. 926 in 1975-76 and Rs. 7,106 in 1976-77 on publicity. In the exhibition "India-Marches to Self Reliance" held at Bhiwani from November 17, 1973 to November 23, 1973, a corner was decorated with posters and charts on small savings securities and incentive prizes were given for post office Savings Bank Accounts for the publicity of Small Savings Securities. 105 Saving Boxes were sold to the public. About 20,000 persons visited the exhibition.

¹ For details, see Chapter on 'Other Departments'.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

People, in rural areas in particular, had some misgivings about the utility of the decimal coinage introduced in 1957. Conversion tables were placed at all the places of money transactions in order to make for knowledge. The reaction of people has changed and they now generally appreciate the decimal coinage. The prefix *naya* (new) from the *paisa* was dropped on June 1, 1964.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

During the 19th century, before the advent of the railways in this part of the country, Bhiwani used to be called the 'gate of the desert'. It was the main centre through which all the trade from princely States of Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jaipur and other States of Rajputana (now Rajasthan), besides the nearby States of Loharu and Jind, passed. The opening of the Rajputana Railway in the seventies of the 19th century, considerably influenced inter-State trade at Bhiwani and enormously decreased its commercial importance. Piece goods and food grains were the principal articles dealt in. Of the latter, gram was perhaps the most purchased; large stocks were kept, and it was exported to Europe when prices were suitable. It is evident from *Gazetteer of the Hisar District* of 1915 that Bhiwani had produced prominent business, having dealings not only locally, but with branches in Calcutta, Bombay and in various other important cities. Many of them made money in Calcutta and fortunately several financed works of charity in Bhiwani. It was estimated that of the businessmen, agents, brokers, clerks, etc., of Calcutta, no less than 4,000 hailed from Bhiwani. Thus even in beginning of this century, the traders of Bhiwani had a name for all-India business. Share brokerage and gunny bags were the principal spheres of activity of the Bhiwani businessman in Calcutta. It was also an important centre for negotiating *hundis*.

In Loharu, trade was carried on with the town of Bhiwani. In the beginning of the present century, the only articles exported from the Loharu were *bajra*, hides, wool, *pani* (long grass which grows on waste land in the rains and was used for thatching) and ghi. The principal imports were wheat, salt, cloth and fruit.

Similarly the trade of Charkhi Dadri was interconnected with Bhiwani. The former had a considerable trade, but the excessive duties levied by the Nawabs ruined this and on the establishment of a market at Bhiwani in 1817, all the principal firms transferred their business there. However, it continued to be the exporter of *bajra*, stoneware, turned wooden articles and native shoes.

After Independence, the town of Bhiwani traded in cloth, dry fruits and

salt. Its major supplies to Rajasthan were cloth, jewellery, spices, food articles, brassware, salt, boxes, hardware and sweets. At present, trade in textile and handmade utensils, which are the main industrial products of the district, is brisk. Bhiwani has a big cloth market; there are two textile mills. Black salt is also manufactured here. A large number of ornament cases, cartons and boxes are supplied to Hisar, Delhi, Bikaner, Patiala and Rohtak.

Zinc and rough blankets are imported through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation/State Trading Corporation. The refined *guar* gum, pulverized *guar* gum and meal are exported from this district to U.S.A., Holland, Japan and Yugoslavia. The details of exports are as under :

Year	Commodity exported	Country to which exported	Quantity	F.O.B. Value
1	2	3	4	5
			(Metric tonnes)	(Rs.)
1964-65	Refined Guar Gum	U.S.A.	4,496	57,39,226
		Holland	128	1,34,235
1965-66	Refined Guar Gum	U.S.A.	5,423	59,14,146
		Holland	349	3,88,208
1966-67	Refined Guar Gum	U.S.A.	3,575	52,17,934
1967-68	Refined Guar Gum	U.S.A.	2,113	32,16,988
		Holland	300	4,69,036
1968-69	Refined Guar Gum	U.S.A.	3,622	76,12,371
1969-70	(1) Refined Guar Gum	U.S.A.	7,784	1,73,89,108
		Holland	587	14,18,903
	(2) Pulverized Guar Gum	U.S.A.	450	17,73,162
	(3) Indian Guar Meal	Japan	50	31,072
1971-72	(1) Refined Guar Gum	U.S.A.	6,199	1,03,07,518
	(2) Pulverized Guar Gum	U.S.A.	250	5,74,559

1	2	3	4	5
			(Metric tonnes)	(Rs.)
	(3) Indian Guar Gum	Yugoslavia	6,965	28,10,159
1972-73	(1) Refined Guar Gum	U.S.A.	3,419	46,02,000
	(2) Pulverized Guar Gum	U.S.A.	180	3,51,000
1973-74	(1) Refined Guar Gum	U.S.A.	5,521	1,28,88,149
	(2) Pulverized Guar Gum	U.S.A.	60	1,79,775
	(3) Guar Meal	Yugoslavia	3,965	40,80,398

The district also exports vegetable ghee and cement. *Bajra* and gram are sent to other parts of the State. The main markets for wholesale and retail business in the district are at Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri, Tosham and Loharu. In addition, the markets of Siwani, Bahl and Bawani Khera are developing.

REGULATED MARKETS

Markets are regulated under the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961. In 1976-77, there were seven regulated markets in the district. Market committees are set up for these markets, which include representatives of growers, dealers, cooperative societies and Government. These market committees have powers to regulate and help the sale and purchase of goods. Some important details about these regulated markets are given below:

Regulated market and the year in which established	Principal market yard	Sub-market yard	Number of villages covered	Main arrivals
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bhiwani (1941)	New Grain Market, Bhiwani	Chang	48	Gwara, bajra, gram, cotton seed, gur, khand, wheat, sarson, potato, onion, oranges, moong, moth, fodder, tomato, tinda, apples, banana, ber and sulphur

1	2	3	4	5
2. Charkhi Dadri (1948)	Grain Market. Charkhi Dadri	Baund Kalan	172	Wheat, gram, barley, sarson, taramira, toria, bajra, jowar, gwara, moong, moth, cotton seed, gur, khand, sulphur, potato, onion, banana and tomato
3. Loharu (1948)	Loharu	Dighawa	44	Moong, moth, gram, bajra, barley, gwara and cotton seed
4. Tosham (1968)	Tosham	—	31	Moong, moth, gwara, gur, khand, shakkar, gram, wheat and cotton seed
5. Siwani (1966)	Siwani	—	42	Gram, bajra, moong, moth, gwara, barley, sarson, and cotton seed
6. Bahl (1972)	Bahl	—	38	Gram, gwara, bajra, moong, moth, cotton seed, cotton, gur and khand
7. Jui (1976)	New Grain Market, Jui	—	26	Moong, moth, gram, bajra, wheat, cotton seed, gur and khand

The annual details of the arrival of different commodities in the regulated markets during the period 1971-72 to 1974-75 are given in Table XXV of Appendix. The produce is handled in large quantities and specialized operators perform services. These *mandis* provide a system of competitive buying, eradicate malpractices, ensure the use of standardized weights and measures and provide storage facilities.

Uniform market rates have been prescribed by all the market committees. Most of the market charges are paid by the buyer and these comprise :

Market and Incidental charges under Bye-law 28 (i)

CATEGORY 'A'

Commodities :— 1. Wheat, 2. Bajra, 3. Paddy, 4. Mash, 5. Moong, 6. Moth, 7. Massar, 8. Sarson, 9. Toria, 10. Taramira, 11. Til, 12. Methi,

13. *Sunehri*, 14. Oats, 15. *Henna* (*mehndi*), 16. *Gwara*,
17. Maize, 18. Gram (*kabli* and black), 19. Barley,
20. Jowar, 21. Dry peas, 22. *Arhar*, 23. *Gur*, 24. *Shak-*
kar, 25. *Khandsari*, 26. Groundnut (shelled) and 27. Rosin

Incidental charges (payable by seller)	1. Unloading	Re. 0.12 per unit ¹
	2. Cleaning & dressing	0.15 per unit
Market charges (payable by buyer)	1. Filling	Re. 0.30 per unit (Out of 30 paise, 10 paise are paid to the licensed weighmen and 20 paise to other labourers.)
	2. Weighing	
	3. Sewing	
	4. Auction charges	Re. 0.05 per hundred rupees
	5. Commission	Rs. 2.00 per hundred rupees
	6. Brokerage	Re. 0.16 per hundred rupees

CATEGORY 'B'

Commodities	1. Cotton, 2. Wool, 3. Groundnut (unshelled) and 4. Chillies (dry)	
Incidental charges (payable by seller)	1. Unloading	Re. 0.06 per unit
	2. Dressing (except groundnut)	Re. 0.03 per unit
	3. Cleaning, dressing (for groundnut only)	Re. 0.09 per unit
Market charges (payable by buyer)	1. Filling	Re. 0.24 per unit (Out of 24 paise, 8 paise will be paid to the licensed weighmen and 16 paise to the other labourers.)
	2. Weighing	
	3. Sewing	
	4. Commission	Rs. 2.00 per hundred rupees
	5. Brokerage	Re. 0.16 per hundred rupees

1. 'per unit' stands for a bag weighing up to 100 kilograms.

CATEGORY 'C'

Commodities	Non-perishable vegetables, viz. Potatoes, <i>Shakarkandi</i> , Onion, <i>Arvi</i> , Garlic and Ginger	
Incidental charges (payable by seller)	1. Unloading	Re. 0.12 per unit
Market charges (payable by buyer)	1. Weighing and filling	Re. 0.18 per unit
	2. Commission	Rs. 4.00 per hundred rupees

CATEGORY 'D'

Commodities :—	Perishable vegetable and fruits	
Incidental charges (payable by seller)	1. Unloading	Re. 0.06 per unit
		Re. 0.50 per cart/trolley Rs. 5.00 per truck
Market charges (payable by buyer)	1. Weighing	Re. 0.10 per unit
	2. Commission	Rs. 4.00 per hundred rupees

CATEGORY 'E'

Commodities :—	Dry and Green Fodder and Bhabbar Grass	
Incidental charges (payable by seller)	1. Unloading	Rs. 2.50 per truck
		Re. 1.50 per trolley
		Re. 1.00 per cart
Market charges (payable by buyer)	1. Weighment (weigh-bridge)	Re. 0.50 per cart
		Re. 0.75 per trolley
		Re. 1.00 per truck
	2. Commission	Rs. 3.00 per hundred rupees

The market committees get their income from the market fee which is levied and collected @ 1 per cent of the price of the produce brought and sold in the *mandi*. Income is also derived from licence fee, composition fee and penalties.

Sixty-five per cent of the income of a market committee is earmarked to construct link roads, thirty per cent as contribution to the Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board, Chandigarh, and the remaining five per cent is spent on the maintenance of committee's office and the *mandi*, and providing a farmers' rest house and facilities for drinking water.

CATTLE FAIRS

Fairs in the Bhiwani district are chiefly religious and few of these have any commercial importance except the cattle fairs. The account of religious fairs has been given in the Chapter on 'People'. Cattle fairs are held at the following places on the dates mentioned against each. The dates of fairs are determined according to the Vikrami Samvat and, therefore, do not fall on the same date every year according to the Gregarian Calendar :—

Place	Date (according to Vikrami Samvat)
1. Bhiwani	(i) Chet Badi Dasmi
	(ii) Jeth Sudi Ashtami
	(iii) Asuj Sudi Dooj
	(iv) Maghar Badi Ekkam ¹
2. Loharu	(i) Magh Sudi Naumi
	(ii) Sawan Sudi Ekkam
3. Brahlu	(i) Baisakh Badi Ekkam
	(ii) Asuj Sudi Puranmashi
4. Siwani	(i) Phalgun Badi Ekkam
	(ii) Baisakh Badi Ashthmi
	(iii) Bhadon Sudi Ekkam
5. Charkhi Dadri	(i) Jeth Sudi Ekkam
	(ii) Ashad Sudi Ekkam
	(iii) Maghar Badi Ekkam

1. The name of this *mela* is Bhiwani Haluwas.

Quality bullocks, calves and camels are brought to these fairs for sale ; most of the transactions are of camels and bulls. Traders and farmers from the neighbouring States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan visit on a buying spree.

The cattle fairs used to be organized by the concerned Panchayat Samities and municipal committees. Their control and management was taken over by Government (in the Development and Panchayat Department) on November 24, 1970 vide Haryana Cattle Fairs Act, 1970. A cess is charged at the rate of 3 paise per rupee on the sale price of the cattle and is paid by the purchaser and rupee one is charged as fee from the seller. The net income from the fairs is apportioned between the Panchayat Samitis and the Government in the ratio of 80 : 20. The Panchayat Samiti spends this money on the welfare and development of cattle. The following data show the income accrued and expenditure incurred at these fairs during 1974-75 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1974-75	5,37,206.61	66,951.92
1975-76	6,31,733.00	1,00,015.00
1976-77	7,76,567.00	99,776.00

COOPERATION AND TRADE

There are six cooperative marketing societies in the district which conduct wholesale business in the supply of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and agricultural implements. These are : (1) The Bhiwani Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., (2) The Dadri Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., (3) The Bawani Khera Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., (4) The Loharu Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., (5) The Siwani Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., and (6) The Tosham Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd.

The membership of the cooperative marketing societies comprises primary societies and individuals. The societies help in the operation of the affiliated cooperatives and perform many functions, such as the provision of standardized seeds, agricultural implements and fertilizers. They arrange for the marketing and processing of agricultural produce and maintain godowns for storage. They act as an agency of the Government for procuring agricultural produce. These societies procured foodgrains worth Rs. 58.85 lakhs and Rs. 40.27 lakhs during 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively. The membership, share capital, and working

capital of these societies from 30-6-1973 to 30-6-1977 are given below :

Particulars of cooperative marketing societies	Position as on				
	June 30, 1973	June 30, 1974	June 30, 1975	June 30, 1976	June 30, 1977
1. Number	5	6	6	6	6
2. Membership	1,824	2,091	2,197	2,300	2,337
3. Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	1.90	1.98	2.42	2.96	2.95
4. Working capital (Rs. in lakhs)	11.58	20.51	22.88	19.76	19.91
5. Value of stocks supplied (Rs. in lakhs)	30.16	116.28	171.39	146.55	131.51

Consumers' Cooperative Stores. —Following the Chinese aggression and the need to ensure better distribution of consumer needs (in short supply), the Bhiwani Central Cooperative Consumers' Store was started as one of the chain of these such stores opened all over the country. This store was registered on September 3, 1963 and commenced functioning in December that year. Since then it has rendered yeoman service in catering to the needs of consumers, both urban and rural. The store, which had started with only two branches, has 19 branches with 57 employees in 1977. The construction of 5 godowns and 3 shops was completed in 1970. Further additions were made up to 1977. At present the store owns 9 godowns and has also given a portion of its building on rent to the State Bank of Patiala.

The store organized a Super Bazar at its Head Office and availed of financial assistance of Rs. 2.60 lakhs from Government for additional stocks, furniture, fixtures, etc. With the opening of the Super Bazar, the business of the store has received a big impetus. This has been possible because the consumers now can get under one roof all their daily requirements of grocery, cloth, general merchandise, household goods, ghee and milk products, imported dry fruit and even confiscated goods, H.M.T. watches, handloom goods and ration articles. The customers get quality goods of correct weight and at fair prices.

The store supplies various goods of common use through Cooperative Marketing and Village Service Societies to the rural areas.

Apart from retail business, the store acts as a wholesaler in respect of some commodities like sugar, foodgrains and controlled cloth. The major portion of its income is derived from its wholesale business which enables the store to steady the retail prices.

The store also provides marketing facilities for the goods manufactured by other cooperatives. An assessment of the stores value to people may be had from the annual vital statistics given in Table XXVI of Appendix.

STATE TRADING

Major fluctuations in the prices of foodgrains and the difficulties experienced by consumers have led to State trading. For the distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities, initially the Government started a net-work of fair price shops in urban and rural areas. With a view to ensure availability of wheat, rice and sugar in the open market for consumption by the general public, the Government promulgated the Punjab Foodgrains Licencing Order, 1964, and the Punjab Rice Dealers Licencing Order, 1964, required dealers to obtain licences for storage and sale of these commodities. Under the provisions of the Rice Dealers Licencing Order, no person can purchase, sell or store for sale more than two quintals at any time without obtaining a licence. Similarly under the Sugar Dealers Licencing Order, no person can store for sale more than ten quintals of sugar. Government further promulgated the Wheat Licencing and Price Control Order, 1973, and introduced State trading in wheat. Under this licencing order, no person can store for sale more than five quintals of wheat without obtaining a licence. Further, a dealer cannot at any one time stock more than 250 quintals of wheat if he is a retailer or *chakki* owner and not more than one thousand quintals if he is a wholesaler. The State Government has also promulgated the Haryana Prevention and Hoarding Order, 1973, and Restriction of Stocks by Producer Order, 1973 to avoid restrictive holding of stocks. The restrictions were relaxed with effect from June 1, 1976. Accordingly, now the producer can keep in his possession any quantity of wheat in excess of his maximum permitted quota during the period from April 14 to October 31 each year. The Government has also placed curbs on the consumption of prohibited food-stuffs at marriages by means of the Haryana Guest Control Order, 1973 and the Haryana Food (Restriction on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order, 1973.

For the distribution of wheat, wheat *atta*, *maida*, *suji* and rice, no wholesaler was functioning in 1976 and 1977. The distribution control on *maida* and *suji* was lifted from July 5, 1975 and on wheat from December 16, 1975. The price control on wheat products was removed from December 2, 1976.

There were 9 wholesalers for sugar distribution operating in the district during 1977; two each at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri and one each at Bahl, Bawani Khera, Loharu, Siwani and Tosham.

The number of fair price shops opened in different areas of the district for distribution of sugar, wheat, wheat *atta*, rice, etc., to card-holders was as follows :—

Place	Number of fair price shops as on March 31, 1975		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Bhiwani	39	83	122
Tosham	3	33	36
Bawani Khera	4	49	53
Charkhi Dadri	10	155	165
Loharu	2	34	36
Siwani and Bahl	2	39	41
Total :	60	393	453

The issue rates of various commodities at fair price shops were fixed as under :

	Rate per kilogram		
	1975	1976	1977
1. Wheat <i>Atia</i>	Rs. 1.47 to Rs. 1.53	Rs. 1.42 to 1.44	Rs. 1.40
2. Wheat	Rs. 1.29 to Rs. 1.41	Rs. 1.36 to Rs. 1.37	Rs. 1.32
3. Rice Basmati (Superior)	Rs. 2.57	Rs. 2.57	Rs. 2.57
4. Rice Begmi	Rs. 1.74	Rs. 1.74	Rs. 1.69
5. Rice Basmati	Rs. 2.10	Rs. 2.10	Rs. 2.05
6. Sugar	Rs. 2.15	Rs. 2.15	Rs. 2.15

The number of ration cards and units in various urban/rural areas in the district up to March 31, 1975, was as given below. These card-holders obtained their supplies of wheat, *atta*, sugar, rice, kerosene oil and ghee through fair price shops functioning in these areas :

Name of Place	Number of ration cards issued up to March 31, 1975			Number of units		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Bhiwani	19,997	14,598	34,595	1,12,077	2,14,422	3,26,499
Tosham	1,058	9,106	10,164	7,196	69,053	76,249
Siwani	1,025	8,701	9,726	7,522	55,231	26,753
Bawani Khera	2,002	14,431	16,433	11,731	1,17,897	1,29,623
Loharu	1,301	16,001	17,302	7,956	54,593	62,549
Charkhi Dadri	4,816	33,431	38,247	29,616	2,49,237	2,78,853
Total :	30,199	96,268	1,26,467	1,76,098	7,60,428	9,36,526

As regards coarse grains, there is no control over the distribution of gram, *bajra*, maize and barley and consumers purchase requirements from the open market by bidding system or through a licensed foodgrains dealer. There were 422 foodgrains licencees on March 31, 1975 in the various markets of the district. To exercise check over the rise in prices, State Government has promulgated the Haryana Coarse Grain (Export Control) Order, 1972. Under this order, movement of coarse grains like *bajra*, maize and barley, outside the State may not take place without obtaining a permit from the district authority.

Thus while a battery of legal provisions exist to regulate the purchase, storage and distribution of essential articles, mostly food, and distribution arrangements have been organized to physically ensure that supplies get to consumers, in practice, a mixed system of a free and regulated distribution system exists. It is tightened when there are shortages and allowed to work itself more freely when the supply-demand position is stable.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

There was no uniform standard of weights and measures prior to 1941, so much so that even in the same district it sometimes varied from village to village and a seer ranged from 40 to 102 *tolas* in weight at different places according to usage. With increased commercial and industrial activity in the country, this chaotic situation created a sense of uncertainty accentuated often by fraudulent practices. One of these practices was to use weighing apparatus by hand thereby cheating the producer of his produce by unscrupulous traders. It was to remedy these evils that the Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941 which itself was a corollary to the Central Standards of Weights Act of 1939, was enacted. The use of unstandard weighing apparatus by hand has been stopped and the use of approved weighing apparatus is now only permissible. For smaller transactions the standard weighing hand scales duly certified by the Inspectorate of Weights and Measures can also be used.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in 1958. To avoid hardship to the public, a transitory period of two years was allowed permitting use of weights and measures in vogue immediately before the enforcement of the Act. Thereafter the public became well acquainted with the new weights and measures and now experience no difficulty in regard to them.

The Inspectors, Weights and Measures, supervise enforcement work to ensure accuracy in the use of weights and measures, through frequent inspections and periodical stampings. In this district, there are two Inspectors.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

In villages, people store agricultural produce in houses, *kothas* (bins) or in bags. In markets, the commission agents and cooperative marketing societies maintain godowns. Mills and factories maintain godowns at their premises.

The godowns maintained by private dealers vary greatly and are generally not of desired specifications. To organize better warehousing, the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing Corporations) Act, 1956, was passed and later improved on by the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. The Haryana Warehousing Corporation was established under the latter Act on November 1, 1967. The corporation was authorized to acquire and build godowns and run warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce and other notified commodities.

The corporation is running two warehouses at Bhiwani and Loharu in hired accommodation. Their total storage capacity is 8,924 tonnes. A warehouse with a storage capacity of 5,000 tonnes, is being run by the Central Warehousing Corporation at Charkhi Dadri.

In the cooperative sector, the National Cooperative Development Corporation provides financial assistance for the construction of godowns to the Rural Agricultural Service/Credit Societies as well as to the Cooperative Marketing Societies. On June 30, 1975, Cooperative Agricultural Service Societies in the Bhiwani district had 31 godowns with a total storage capacity of 6,880 tonnes.

The Cooperative Marketing Societies have a great need for their own godowns for agricultural requisites including chemical fertilizers. On June 30, 1974, there were five Cooperative Marketing Societies in the district with 2 godowns with a total storage capacity of 2,185 tonnes.

Chapter VII

COMMUNICATIONS

ROADS

The district, primarily dependent on road communication, remained strikingly deficient in it up to 1947. Barring portions of roads between Bhiwani, Rohtak¹ and Hansi (district Hisar) and that between Loharu connecting Pilani (Rajasthan), there was hardly a kilometre of metalled road anywhere. Charkhi Dadri town could boast of 1.6 kilometres of metalled road between the railway station and the town; this road was originally constructed in 1896-97. The condition of unmetalled roads was poor. Most of these, especially in the western part of the district, were covered with drifting hillocks of sand.

In 1947, the areas comprising Haryana State had only 1,895 kilometres of metalled roads; of this, the Bhiwani district had only 42.73 kilometres. The post-Independence period has seen a steady expansion in road construction. The phased progress of road development achieved during the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans, and the results achieved by May 1968, and thereafter by March 31, 1977 are shown in the table below :

Period	Total metalled length	Length per 100 square kilometres of area	Length per lakh of population
1	2	3	4
	(Kilometres)	(Kilometres)	(Kilometres)
At the time of Independence (1947)	42.73	0.84	5.63
First Five-Year Plan (1951-56)	137.16	2.69	18.08
Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61)	338.75	6.65	44.66

1. This road seems to have been metalled at a very early period of British rule in view of the importance of Bhiwani as an inter-State market. In 1866, of the 16 kilometres portion in the Bhiwani tahsil, only 1.6 kilometres was metalled from the side of Bhiwani town. By 1883-84, the whole portion had been metalled. (Amin Chand, *Tawarikh Zila Hisar*, 1866, p. 63; *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 58.)

1	2	3	4
Third Five-Year Plan			
(1961-66)	522.84	10.27	68.94
As in May 1968	688.24	13.51	90.75
As on March 31, 1973	1432.00	28.14	188.82
As on March 31, 1975	1512.00	29.71	199.37
As on March 31, 1976	1626.55	31.95	214.58
As on March 31, 1977	1673.72	32.88	220.81

(Note :—The details given above do not include the Zila Parishad, MFAL and Municipal roads).

During the First Five-Year Plan, only 94.43 kilometres of roads were metalled and in the Second Plan period there was an addition of 201.59 kilometres. In the Third Plan period, the road length metalled was less than that of the Second Plan period, i.e. only 184.09 kilometres. But during the period of 9 years, i.e. from May 1968 to March 31, 1977, 985.48 kilometres of metalled roads were constructed giving an average of 109.50 kilometres a year.

The roads have been classified on the national pattern as National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, other District Roads and Village Roads.

To bring every village on a metalled road was one of the Government's development musts after the creation of Haryana in 1966 and this facility conferred an inestimable boon on the villages. In 1970, the Government took the decision to embark on a crash programme of linking every village with a metalled road. Of the 474 villages to be connected with metalled roads, 225 were linked by March 31, 1971. The year-wise progress thereafter was :

Year	Villages linked with metalled roads (Number)	Length of the roads metalled (Kilometres)
1971-73	142	266
1973-74	9	28
1974-75	17	52
1975-76	67	105
1976-77	10	46

In 1973, the State Government further decided that all the roads in the district, including those maintained by the Zila Parishad/Municipal Committees, would in future be constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads).¹ The Municipal Committee would pay 50 per cent of the expenditure as its contribution towards the maintenance of major roads within the municipal area. Under this programme, the P.W.D. (B & R) has taken over 14.76 kilometres of the roads of Municipal Committee, Bhiwani. The metalled village roads which were maintained by the Zila Parishad and have been taken over by the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) are listed in Table XXVII of Appendix.

With the increase in agricultural production, the State Government in June 1974, decided upon mobilising resources from the Market Committees in the form of their contribution towards the construction of roads. Previously, the Market Committees used to contribute for specific roads in their marketing areas, but now they contribute 65 per cent for the construction of suitable link roads in the whole of the district.

Roads have also been constructed by the P.W.D. (B & R) on behalf of the MFAL Agency. These are detailed in Table XXVII of Appendix.

The district now has a fairly large network of roads. The total length of roads (exclusive of Municipal Committee, Zila Parishad and MFAL roads) maintained by the P.W.D. (B & R) as on March 31, 1977, was as follows :—

	Metalled (Kilometres)	Unmetalled (Kilometres)
National Highways	..	..
State Highways	451.145	0.84
Major District Roads	272.56	..
Other District Roads	305.005	15.43
Village Roads	645.01	163.24
	1,673.72	179.51

1. Vide Haryana Government No. PEI-ZP-73/64265-74, dated November 26, 1973 (Development and Panchayat Department).

The roads maintained by the P.W.D. (B & R) in the district as on March 31, 1977, are given in Table XXVII of Appendix.

A brief description of the more important roads is given below :

NATIONAL HIGHWAY

There is no major National Highway in this district except a small stretch of 7.80 kilometres of the Delhi-Hisar-Sulemanki Road (N.H. 10) which enters the district at 112.2 kilometre and leaves at 120 kilometre. This road is 22 feet (6.7 metres) wide.

STATE HIGHWAYS

1. **Karnal-Assandh-Jind-Hansi-Tosham-Sodiwas Road (S.H.12).**—The total length of this road in the district is 64.70 kilometres. It traverses the whole district from east to west entering it at Jamalpur and leaving at village Sodiwas. It connects Tosham and Bahl with Hansi (district Hisar) on the one side and with Rajgarh in Rajasthan on the other. The whole length of the road is metalled and tarred; trees have been planted on both sides.

2. **Panipat-Safidon-Jind-Bhiwani-Loharu Road (S.H.14).**—This road covers a distance of 90.28 kilometres in the district. It enters at village Mundhal after crossing N.H.10 and leaves it at village Dhani Shama traversing the district from east to west. It passes through Mundhal, Bhiwani and Loharu and is connected with Pilani in Rajasthan. The whole length of the road is metalled along side.

3. **Panipat-Gohana-Rohtak-Bhiwani Road (S.H.16).**—The length of this road in the district is 14.62 kilometres. It enters the district at village Sarsa. It connects Bhiwani with Rohtak situated on the Delhi-Hisar-Sulemanki Road (N.H.10). The whole road is metalled and bitumen surfaced. Trees have been planted alongside.

4. **Gohana-Lakhan Majra-Maham-Chang-Bhiwani Road (S.H. 16 A).**—The total distance covered by this road in the district is 16.40 kilometres. It enters the district at village Golagarhi (sub village of Chang). The whole road is metalled and tarred. It connects Maham, a small town of Rohtak district, also situated on N.H.10, with Bhiwani.

5. **Nizampur-Narnaul-Mahendragarh-Dadri-Bhiwani-Hansi-Barwala-Tohana-Munak Road (S.H.17).**—The total length of this road in the district is 86.76 kilometres. It enters the district at village Akoda¹ and leaves it at

1. Akoda is in the Mahendragarh district and lies on the border of the Bhiwani district.

COMMUNICATIONS

village Sikanderpur. It runs through the district from south to north, passes through Charkhi Dadri, Bhiwani and Bawani Khera, and crosses the Delhi-Hisar Sulemanki Road (N.H.10) at Hansi. The whole road is metalled and bitumen surfaced; trees have been planted on both sides.

6. **Barwala-Hisar-Siwani-Singhani Road (S.H.19).**—The length of this road in the district is 57.80 kilometres. It enters the district at village Barwa. The whole road is metalled and bitumen surfaced. It passes through Siwani, and serves as a link road between the Bhiwani-Loharu-Pilani Road (S.H.14), the Bikaner-Hisar Road and the National Highway Delhi-Hisar-Sulemanki Road (N.H.10). It is a useful communication for the western part of the district.

7. **Siwani-Jhumpa-Rajgarh Road (S.H.19-A).**—This road traverses a distance of 20 kilometres in the district, leaving it at Jhumpa. It connects the Siwani-Singhani State Highway (S.H.19) with Hisar on one side and Rajgarh in Rajasthan on the other side. The road is metalled and tarred.

8. **Murthal-Sonipat-Kharkhoda-Sampla-Jhajjar-Jahajgarh-Chuchhak-was-Dadri-Loharu Road (S.H.20).**—The total length of this road in the district is 72.03 kilometres. Traversing the district from east to west, it enters the district at village Imloa and joins the Panipat-Bhiwani-Loharu road (S.H.14) near Loharu after passing through Charkhi Dadri and Badhara. The whole road is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

9. **Rewari-Dahina-Kanina-Mahendragarh-Satnali-Loharu Road (S.H.24).**—This road passes through the district over a distance of 29.40 kilometres. After traversing the Mahendragarh district, it enters the Bhiwani district at village Madogarh and joins S.H.14 near Loharu after passing through Satnali. The road is metalled and bitumen surfaced.

OTHER ROADS

These include Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. On March 31, 1977, the length of these roads was :—

Metalled	1,222.58 kilometres
Un-metalled	178.67 kilometres

ROAD BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAMME

A programme of beautification of roads was taken up during 1973-74 under the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme. This served a double purpose. It provided employment to landless labourers

and at the same time helped in landscaping. Work was taken up on the roads linking Rohtak, Hansi, Tosham and Chang with Bhiwani. Plantation has been done alongside 190 kilometres of road-length. Programme of beautification is to be extended on the roads connecting Dadri, Loharu, etc.

CANAL INSPECTION ROADS

There are well maintained unmetalled inspection roads along the banks of the canals. These roads can serve only light vehicular traffic, and are maintained by the Public Works Department (Irrigation). These are not open to the general public.

VEHICLES AND CONVEYANCES

When means of communication were poor, people travelled on rare occasions, like visits to holy places, for marriages and other social occasions. Mostly journey was performed in group, and often on foot. Camels were the popular means of animal communication and paths suited to them ran from village to village. Country carts, driven by camels, were used for moving from village to village and unmetalled roads were used by these country carts. In mass migrations during drought and famine, people moved enmasse with their cattle, camels and carts. Better vehicular traffic was confined to large towns.

With an improvement in communications, there has been a vast change. As villages and towns were linked together by metalled roads, better vehicles also came into use. Rubber-tyre tongas, drawn by a horse, became one of the swifter means of conveyance. Some people kept horses for their personal use. Later appeared cycles, motor cars, trucks. There are now *thelas* and hand-carts, horses and donkeys, camels in sandy tracts, tongas, cycles, rickshaws, motor cycles and scooters, jeeps and station wagons, cars, buses, trucks, tractors and tempos (three wheeled motor transport). The tempo which has appeared in this district only a few years ago is now becoming a popular means of public transport, especially in rural areas. Tempos are also used for carrying goods.

The total number of vehicles registered in the district up to March 31, 1977, is given in Table XXVIII of Appendix.

PASSANGER TRANSPORT

Before the formation of Haryana, there was a bus service only on the Delhi-Rohtak-Bhiwani route. In other parts of the district, particularly on

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the western side, the bus services, both private and nationalized, were inadequate and unsatisfactory. There was no bus stand worth the name even at Bhiwani or Charkhi Dadri; there were no weather shelters along the roads, and passengers had often to wait for buses for hours in the blistering heat, through sand storms or in the cold.

A sub-depot of the Haryana Roadways, Hisar Depot, was opened at Bhiwani in 1970 with a fleet strength of 11 vehicles specially to cater to the passenger traffic requirements of the area. With the nationalization of private services in November 1972, an expansion of existing bus services took place and the availability of buses improved. A full-fledged depot of the Haryana Roadways was established at Bhiwani on November 1, 1973, with a strength of 88 vehicles covering about 21,000 kilometres per day. The Charkhi Dadri Sub-Depot of the Rohtak Depot, was also merged with this depot.

The strength of vehicles increased to 107 by November 1974, to 119 by November 1975 and to 149 by March 31, 1977. The Haryana Roadways Bhiwani Depot is operating its buses in the entire district. Some private buses registered in Delhi still ply on certain inter-State routes under reciprocal agreements with the Union Territory of Delhi. The following undertakings are operating on the routes mentioned against each :

Name of transport undertaking	Route
Haryana Roadways, Bhiwani	1. Bhiwani-Chandigarh 2. Bhiwani-Maham extended up to Kalka 3. Bhiwani-Loharu 4. Bhiwani-Karnal 5. Bhiwani-Rewasa 6. Bhiwani-Mitathal 7. Bhiwani-Jhumpa 8. Bhiwani-Tosham 9. Bhiwani-Siwani 10. Bhiwani-Bahl 11. Bhiwani-Mathura 12. Bhiwani-Jhajjar via Beri 13. Bhiwani-Karnal via Maham 14. Bhiwani-Bawani Khera 15. Bhiwani-Hardwar 16. Bhiwani-Chandigarh via Rohtak

Name of transport undertaking

Route

17. Bhiwani-Delhi
18. Bhiwani-Tohana
19. Bhiwani-Talwandi
20. Bhiwani-Gohana
21. Charkhi Dadri-Jind via Bhiwani
22. Charkhi Dadri-Mahendragarh-Narnaul
23. Charkhi Dadri-Mai
24. Charkhi Dadri-Un
25. Charkhi Dadri-Ateli
26. Charkhi Dadri-Karnal
27. Charkhi Dadri-Bhiwani
28. Charkhi Dadri-Loharu
29. Charkhi Dadri-Ranila
30. Charkhi Dadri-Dubaldhan
31. Charkhi Dadri-Mahendragarh
32. Charkhi Dadri-Kanina
33. Charkhi Dadri-Jhajjar
34. Charkhi Dadri-Satnali
35. Charkhi Dadri-Bhagi
36. Bhiwani-Dehradun
37. Bhiwani-Jhajjar
38. Bhiwani-Sonipat
39. Bhiwani-Kaithal
40. Bhiwani-Talwandi via Hisar
41. Bhiwani-Rewari
42. Bhiwani-Karnal via Jind
43. Bhiwani-Kurukshetra
44. Bhiwani-Faridabad
45. Charkhi Dadri-Sonipat
46. Bhiwani-Dabwali
47. Bhiwani-Bhuna
48. Charkhi Dadri-Patiala
49. Bhiwani-Bahadurgarh
50. Charkhi Dadri-Gurgaon
51. Charkhi Dadri-Yamunanagar
52. Bhiwani-Narnaul

Name of transport undertaking

Route

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Haryana Roadways, Rohtak | 1. Bhiwani-Siwani |
| | 2. Charkhi Dadri-Jhajjar |
| | 3. Charkhi Dadri-Loharu |
| | 4. Rohtak-Dadri |
| | 5. Rohtak-Bhiwani |
| | 6. Rohtak-Narnaul |
| | 7. Rohtak-Dadri-Satnali |
| | 8. Charkhi Dadri-Rohtak via Beri |
| | 9. Gohana-Charkhi Dadri via Bhiwani |
| | 10. Rohtak-Tosham |
| | 11. Rohtak-Sardarsher via Bhiwani |
| Haryana Roadways, Hisar | 1. Charkhi Dadri-Bhiwani |
| | 2. Hisar-Loharu |
| | 3. Hisar-Tosham |
| | 4. Hisar-Bahu via Hansi |
| | 5. Hansi-Tosham |
| | 6. Hansi-Loharu |
| | 7. Hisar-Ajmer via Bhiwani |
| | 8. Hisar-Narnaul |
| | 9. Hisar-Charkhi Dadri |
| | 10. Hisar-Rewari via Bhiwani |
| Haryana Roadways, Chandigarh | 1. Chandigarh-Bhiwani |
| | 2. Chandigarh-Pilani via Bhiwani |
| Haryana Roadways, Gurgaon
(Sub-Depot Delhi) | 1. Delhi-Pilani via Bhiwani |
| | 2. Delhi-Jhunjhunu via Bhiwani |
| Haryana Roadways, Jind | 1. Chandigarh-Narnaul via Bhiwani |

Union Territory, Delhi runs its service 17 times daily on Delhi-Bhiwani Route and 2 times daily on the Delhi-Jhunjhunu. These buses pass through Bhiwani town.

Rajasthan Government runs its service 2 times daily on the Delhi-Sikar Route and 2 times on the Delhi-Pilani and one trip on Bhiwani-Pilani route. These buses pass through Bhiwani town.

There is no air-conditioned coach under operation in Bhiwani depot.

The transport authorities have issued taxi permits for operation in Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Union Territory of Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi for tourists and the general public.

By 1974, 210 trips were daily operated from Bhiwani Bus Stand and 160 trips from Charkhi Dadri Bus Stand. This number increased to 238 and 180 respectively by November 1975, and to 288 and 202 respectively by March 31, 1977.

LOCAL/SHUTTLE SERVICES

No local town service is at present under operation. Some shuttle services are run to serve the rural population of the district. The routes on which these buses ply are :

1. Bhiwani-Maham
2. Bhiwani-Kairu
3. Bhiwani-Mitathal
4. Bhiwani-Mundhal
5. Bhiwani-Manheru
6. Charkhi Dadri-Jhojju
7. Charkhi Dadri-Imlota
8. Charkhi Dadri-Ranila
9. Charkhi Dadri-Bhagi
10. Satnali-Mahendragarh
11. Charkhi Dadri-Dudiwali
12. Charkhi Dadri-Siswala
13. Bhiwani-Dubaldhan
14. Bhiwani-Pur
15. Bhiwani-Rewasa
16. Bhiwani-Nandgaon
17. Bhiwani-Barsi

Station wagons and tempas, which have been registered as taxis, also provide transport for villages from convenient points.

Modern bus stands have been provided at Bhiwani and Tosham. The construction of a workshop at Bhiwani estimated to cost Rs. 19.94 lakhs was started on May 16, 1975. The General Bus Stand, Loharu, having been constructed by the Municipal Committee, Loharu, was opened on October 31, 1964. The Municipal Committee, Loharu, transferred the bus stand to the Haryana Roadways, Bhiwani on October 23, 1970, for a compensation of Rs. 92,425. It is proposed to construct a new bus stand at Loharu in

the near future. A new bus stand and workshop was constructed at Charkhi Dadri for Rs. 3 lakhs, by the Transport Department, Haryana, and was opened on August 4, 1974. These bus stands provide amenities such as soft drinks, tea stalls, newspaper vends and fruit shops. These are leased to private persons who operate them under supervision. Public conveniences for men and women and drinking water have also been provided.

Public address facility has been provided at Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri and Tosham bus stands. It is now proposed to establish bus stands at Satnali and Siwani, and bus queue shelters at Dinod, Bapora and Kairu. There is a bus *adda* at Bawani Khera.

GOODS TRANSPORT BY ROAD

Goods traffic is handled by private operators. There were 299 trucks registered in the district up to March 31, 1975. The rural sector in the district uses road traffic in preference to rail for the transport of goods. It is specially popular for short distances.

Goods traffic by road is mostly un-organized. The system of booking agencies has developed which cater to the needs of both the operators and the traders. The operators are provided with parking, godown and warehouse facilities, and the traders with a regular satisfactory service. Private operators have organized themselves in the district to reduce competition, to regulate traffic and to share profits. As compared to the railways, freight and incidental charges are less. People are now even tending to prefer transport by road for long distances, as the goods are usually delivered quicker and with less risk and often from door to door. Road transport companies and operators also settle claims more promptly than the railways.

The private truck owners are members of the Truck Union, Loharu Road, Bhiwani. The trucks required by the traders and goods companies are supplied by the union at fixed rates. The number of trucks with the union is nearly 200. The truck stand on the Loharu Road (near the Anaj Mandi), which can accommodate 300 trucks and also has been provided with sites for transport companies and their godowns, has been constructed by the Improvement Trust, Bhiwani. The two other truck unions in the district are : Truck Union, Siwani and Truck Union, Charkhi Dadri. There are private goods transport companies at every tahsil headquarters of the district. Some of the major goods companies functioning at Bhiwani are listed below :

1. East India Transport Agency
2. Associated Traders Engineering

3. Great India Roadways
4. Gupta Goods Transport Company
5. New Delhi Bhiwani Goods Transport Company
6. Eagle Transport Ltd.
7. Bubna Transport Company
8. Haryana Transport Company
9. India Golden Road Lines
10. Chadha Motor Transport Company

RAILWAYS

The district is mainly served by the Northern Railway. A metre gauge railway line of the Western Railway from Sikar terminates at Loharu which is the only rail junction in the district.

Rewari-Hisar-Bhatinda Railway Line (Northern Railway).—In the seventies of the last century, the opening of the Rajputana Railway considerably influenced inter-State trade at Bhiwani and enormously decreased its commercial importance, as other terminuses were now available. Then the Rewari Firozpur Railway was opened in 1883. It restored the importance of Bhiwani town to an extent. It also helped the then Jind State in diminishing the hardships of famine in the insecure tract of Dadri. However, the main object of this line was to do a large carrying trade in grain from the tracts north of Sirsa towards Delhi and Bombay. The passenger traffic was of minor importance. The line passed through the Dadri tahsil for about 14 miles (22.5 kilometres) with stations at Charkhi Dadri and Manheru. In the rest of the district, it had stations at Bhiwani and Bawani Khera. Being a metre gauge railway, it was a part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. It had its divisional headquarters at Sirsa.

Now the line runs through three tahsils of the district of Bhiwani, viz. Dadri, Bhiwani and Bawani Khera, over a distance of 68 kilometres and passes through railway stations at Patuwas Mehrana Halt, Charkhi Dadri, Fatehgarh Haryana Halt (Dadri tahsil), Manheru, Bhiwani (Bhiwani tahsil), Sui Halt, Bawani Khera, Jita Kheri Halt and Aurang Nagar Halt (Bawani Khera tahsil). Patuwas Mehrana Halt and Fatehgarh Haryana Halt railway stations were opened in 1962.

Sadulpur-Siwani-Hisar Railway Line (Northern Railway).—The 28

kilometres of this metre gauge line that runs through the Loharu and Bawani Khera tahsils of the Bhiwani district, is a part of the railway line from Degana (Nagaur district of Rajasthan) to Hisar constructed jointly by the erstwhile States of Bikaner and Jodhpur. The section from Degana to Bikaner frontier (near Sujangarh) was constructed by the Jodhpur State whereas the remaining line from Sujangarh to Hisar by the Bikaner State. The former was opened on September 16, 1909 and the latter on July 8, 1911¹.

In the Bhiwani district, the railway line passes through Jhumpa, Sainiwas Halt, Siwani, Naloi Barwa and Chauraud stations.

Bikaner-Delhi Railway Line (Northern Railway).—Parvezpur, Kusalpura Halt, Loharu Junction, Sohansara, Satnali and Nanwan are the stations on this metre gauge railway line that runs through only the Loharu tahsil of the district for 35 kilometres. This portion is a part of the chord line; 139 kilometres in length, from Sadulpur (Rajasthan) to Rewari (Mahendragarh district) which was sanctioned for construction in March 1937. The Sadulpur-Loharu section, 50 kilometres in length, was opened to traffic on December 12, 1938 and the complete chord line from Sadulpur to Rewari on March 1, 1941². The opening of this line made Loharu an important trade centre.

A new broad gauge rail link from Bhiwani to Rohtak is under construction. There is also a project to expand the Bhiwani station as a junction, and construct a new Bhiwani City Station.

RADIO AND WIRELESS STATIONS

The wireless stations are installed for receiving and transmitting messages at the following places in the district :—

- (a) District Control Room, Office of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Bhiwani
- (b) Police Stations : Badhara, Bawani Khera, Charkhi Dadri, Loharu, Satnali, Siwani, Tosham and Bahl
- (c) Police Posts : Baund Kalan, Chahar Kalan, Dhanana and Kairu.
- (d) Barrier at Jhumpa

The police department has also mobile wireless sets fitted on vehicles

1. *Churu District Gazetteer*, 1970, pp. 143-44.

2. *Ibid*, p. 144.

to provide quick communications during VIP duties and emergencies. Wireless sets have been fitted in the staff car of the Senior Superintendent of Police Bhiwani; Jeep of the Deputy Superintendent of Police (Headquarters), Bhiwani; Jeep of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Charkhi Dadri; Pick-up van of Police Station City Bhiwani and Jeep of the Sub-Inspector, Anti-smuggling, Bhiwani, with headquarters at Loharu.

TRANSPORT BY AIR

There is no aerodrome in the district. The construction of a civil air strip has been taken in hand at Bhiwani.

FACILITIES FOR TRAVELLERS

In the Bhiwani district, there is no place primarily of tourist attraction. For people visiting the towns, either on business or otherwise, dharmshalas and some ordinary hotels are available. There are *chopals* and dharmshalas in almost every village of the district, the maintenance of which is an old tradition. These are used for the stay of marriage parties and other common purposes as well as for visitors. Many religious people have built rest places for Sadhus in the memory of their ancestors, whose remains are sometimes enshrined at these places. These are known as "Chhatris", the famous among which are :

1. Chhatrian Seth Nand Ram's family
2. Chhatrian Seth Ramji Das Laxmi Narain Haluwasia
3. Chhatrian Seth Faqir Chand Bhagganka
4. Chhatrian Seth Bhaj Ram
5. Chhatrian Seth Tuhi Ram
6. Chhatrian Seth Ramjasia
7. Chhatrian Seth Bawanjwala family

There are rest houses at all important places in the district for the stay of touring officials, maintained by the different departments of the Haryana Government. In the rest houses maintained by the P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads) non-officials can also stay on payment of prescribed charges provided accommodation is available. The Irrigation Department, the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), and Haryana State Electricity Board

control most of the rest houses; only one is controlled by the Deputy Commissioner; one by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board¹ and one by the Manager, Milk Plant, Bhiwani. A list of the rest houses, along with the number of sets/suites, and the officers who make reservations is given in Table XXIX of Appendix.

In Bhiwani, Loharu and Charkhi Dadri towns, dharmshalas have been constructed by philanthropists. A list of these is given in Table XXX of Appendix. As for eating places, these are mostly of the *dhaba* and the tea-stall variety. The State Tourism Department opened the Hoopoe Restaurant in a rented building at Bhiwani on May 1, 1973. It has become popular both with outsiders and local residents.

POST OFFICES

In the eighties of the nineteenth century, in the then British area of the district, there were 4 Imperial Post Offices at Bhiwani, Tosham, Kairu and Bahl.² Money-order offices and savings bank facilities were provided. By 1892, however, the number had increased to 9, the new ones located at Bawani Khera, Siwani, Chang, Tigrana and Bapora. These had money-order arrangements, but Savings Bank Offices were only available at Bawani Khera and Bhiwani. These two were the Sub-Offices whereas the remaining seven were Branch Offices. All post offices were controlled and supervised by the Head Office, 2nd class, Hisar.³

According to the Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables (Hisar District), 1912⁴, 17 post offices were then functioning at the following places :—

Head Office	Sub-Office	Branch Office
1	2	3
Hisar	—	1. Bahl 2. Siwani
	Bawani Khera	1. Baliali 2. Jamalpur 3. Ratera

1. Now known as Zila Sanik Board.
2. *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 59.
3. *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1892, p. 219.
4. *Ibid*, Table 31.

1	2	3
	Bhiwani	1. Bamla 2. Bapora 3. Chang 4. Dinod 5. Dhanana 6. Dhani 7. Kairu 8. Tigrana 9. Halu Bazar, Bhiwani

Tosham

The Savings Bank Offices were still confined to Bawani Khera and Bhiwani. One bar to further expansion of postal facilities was illiteracy, which made letter writing the business of a particular and small class of persons¹.

In the thirties, the location of post offices was as follows² :—

Head Office	Sub-Office	Branch Office
Hisar	—	1. Bahl 2. Jhumpa Kalan 3. Siwani
	Bawani Khera	1. Baliai 2. Bhurtana 3. Jamalpur 4. Ratera 5. Tosham
	Bhiwani	1. Bamla 2. Bapora 3. Chang 4. Dhanana 5. Dhani 6. Dinod 7. Kairu 8. Mitathal 9. Tigrana 10. Halu Bazaar, Bhiwani

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, p. 192.

2. *Hisar District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 31,

At Jhumpa Kalan, Bhurtana and Mitathal, new Branch Post Offices had been opened and Tosham Sub-Post Office was down graded into a Branch Post Office.

In the erstwhile Loharu State, there seems to have been no post office prior to 1900. However, indications are available in the *Hisar District Gazetteers* of 1904¹ and 1915 (Loharu portion)² that there was an Imperial Post and Telegraph Office in Loharu town. It was a sub-post³ office and covered the whole of the Loharu State with no branch office under it. The State was responsible for the repairs of the office and for the safe transit of mail through its territory. The position continued till Loharu was merged with the Hisar district in 1950 and became a part of the Bhiwani tahsil.

In 1961, there were 51 post offices in the Bhiwani tahsil. Five post offices functioned in the urban area (13.6 square kilometres) and the remaining 46⁴ in the rural area (2513 square kilometres).

Before the subsequent Census of 1971, Loharu tahsil had been carved out of the Bhiwani tahsil with 72 villages leaving 147 villages in the Bhiwani tahsil. In 1971, there were 57 post offices in the Bhiwani tahsil of which 5 were located in the urban area (12.66 square kilometres) and the remaining 52⁵ in the rural area (1964.76 square kilometres). In the Loharu tahsil, in 1971, there were 14 post offices. There was only one post office in the urban area (2.59 square kilometres) while the remaining 13 served the rural area (578.40 square kilometres)⁶.

In the Dadri tahsil of erstwhile Jind State, prior to 1885, there were two post offices at Charkhi Dadri and Badhara. These were like all the other post offices in the State managed by a Munsarim attached to the Deodhi Mualla, and Jind Stamps and post cards were used within the State limits. There was also a British post office at Charkhi Dadri. On July 15, 1885, a postal convention was effected between the Imperial Post Office and the State to facilitate the mutual exchange of correspondence, parcels, insured articles and money-orders. The British post office at Charkhi Dadri was abolished and the

1. *Ibid*, p. 13.

2. *Ibid*, p. 14.

3. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables (Hisar District)*, 1912, Table 31.

4. *Census of India*, 1961, *District Census Handbook, Hisar District*, 1966, p. 90.

5. *Census of India*, 1971, *District Census Handbook, Hisar District*, 1974, pp. 6, 18 and 84—91.

6. *Census of India*, 1971, *District Census Handbook, Hisar District*, 1974, p. 18.

management of the State post offices placed under a State Postmaster General, two post offices of exchange, the Imperial Post Office at Ambala (under British Rule) and the State Office at Sangrur (tahsil headquarters of the Jind State) being authorised to deal with articles giving rise to accounts. Postage stamps, postcards and envelopes, surcharged "Jind State" were supplied by the Imperial Government to the State at cost price¹. Charkhi Dadri was Head Post Office (3rd class) and Badhara was a Branch Post Office under it.

By 1913, the position of post offices in the Dadri area was as follows :—

Head Office	Sub-Office	Branch Office
Charkhi Dadri	Badhara	Jhojhu Kalan
	Kaliana	Chhapar
	Baund Kalan	Imlota

Charkhi Dadri Head Post Office was also a cash office. The post offices were under the State authority.

In 1932², there were the following post-offices in this area :—

Head Office	Sub-Office	Branch Office
Charkhi Dadri	Mandi Dadri	Jhojhu Kalan
	Kaliana	Manheru
	Baund Kalan	
	Badhara	

This shows that a new Sub-Post Office at Mandi Dadri and a new Branch Post Office at Manheru had been opened but the Branch Post Offices at Chhapar and Imlota were closed.

After Independence (1947) and the subsequent formation of PEPSU on May 5, 1948, the Dadri area of the Jind State was included in the Mahendragarh district as a tahsil. In 1961, the number of post offices in the Dadri tahsil had

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 296.

2. *Jind State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1933, Table 31.

increased to 44¹. There was only one post office, i.e. Charkhi Dadri in the urban area (22.02 square kilometres) and the remaining 43 served the rural area (1,461.8 square kilometres).

In 1971, the number of post offices in the Dadri tahsil stood at 61². There was still only the same one post office in the urban area (4.5 square kilometres)³ while the remaining 60 catered to the requirements of the rural area (1,449.9 square kilometres).

The number of post offices as on December 31, 1972, i.e. at the time of formation of the Bhiwani district, was 202. It increased to 206 by December 31, 1974. However by March 31, 1977, the number increased to 223 (1 head office, 34 sub-offices and 188 branch offices) as detailed in Table XXXI of Appendix.

All the villages of the district have daily delivery service except Sunday.

Mail in Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri towns is delivered twice on all the days of a week except Sunday.

TELEGRAPHS

In 1883, a telegraph line ran along the whole length of Rewari-Firozpur railway line. There was a telegraph office at each station⁴. Thus there were telegraph offices at railway stations Charkhi Dadri, Bhiwani and Bawani Khara⁵.

By 1892, in addition to the telegraph offices at the railway stations, a postal telegraph office, second class, had been established at Bhiwani. A telegraph line ran across country from Bhiwani to Rohtak⁶.

There was a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Loharu⁷. In 1932, there was a non-guaranteed Telegraph Office at Charkhi Dadri⁸. Besides, there

1. *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Mahendragarh District*, 1966, p. 58.

2. *Census of India, 1971, District Census Handbook, Mahendragarh District*, 1973, pp. 12, 24-31.

3. After 1961 Census, some area was excluded from the municipal limits of Charkhi Dadri and this explains for the decrease in the urban area from 22.02 square kilometres in 1961 to 4.5 square kilometres in 1971.

4. *Hissar District Gazetteer, 1883-84*, pp. 58-59.

5. It is doubtful if there was a telegraph office at Manheru railway station in the Dadri Nizam. According to the Phulkian States Statistical Tables, 1913, Table 31, there was a railway telegraph office only at Charkhi Dadri.

6. *Hissar District Gazetteer, 1892*, p. 219.

7. *Hissar District and Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables (Loharu State)*, 1912, Table 32.

8. *Jind State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, 1933, Table 31*.

were Railway Telegraph Offices at Manheru and Charkhi Dadri railway stations.

On March 31, 1962¹, in the whole of the Dadri tahsil, there was still only one telegraph office at the tahsil headquarters. By November 1, 1966, the number of telegraph offices increased to 2 with the opening of the Charkhi Dadri City Telegraph Office. Similarly, the Bhiwani tahsil including Loharu sub-tahsil was served by 4 telegraph offices which were at Bhiwani, Halu Bazaar Bhiwani, Birla Colony Bhiwani and Loharu. The number of telegraph offices increased to 6 by November 1, 1966, with their opening at Bawani Khera and Jui. Since then telegraph facilities have considerably improved. By December 31, 1972, these were available at the following 16 post offices in the Bhiwani district :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Badhara | 9. Jhoju |
| 2. Bhiwani | 10. Jui |
| 3. Bhiwani (Halu Bazar) | 11. Loharu |
| 4. Bhiwani (Birla Colony) | 12. Manheru |
| 5. Bahl | 13. Mundhal Khurd |
| 6. Bawani Khera | 14. Siwani |
| 7. Charkhi Dadri | 15. Tosham |
| 8. Charkhi Dadri City | 16. Barwa |

The telegraph facilities were further extended to three post offices, viz. Digawa Jatan, Bhiwani (Lohar Bazaar) and Satnali by March 31, 1977.

TELEPHONES

By 1976, 8 telephone exchanges were functioning in the Bhiwani district at the following places :—

Name of exchange	Year of establishment
1. Bhiwani	1945
2. Charkhi Dadri	1960
3. Loharu	1965
4. Tosham	1969
5. Jui	1970
6. Siwani	1971
7. Satnali	1973
8. Bahl	1974

Bhiwani is directly connected with New Delhi, Rohtak, Hisar (Hissar), Jind, Rewari, Hansi, Charkhi Dadri, Jui, Tosham, Bawani Khera, Kharak Kalan and Kalinga. Charkhi Dadri, Jui, Tosham and Bawani Khera are directly connected with Bhiwani town. Siwani has direct connection with Hisar, Hansi, Rewari, Biran PCO, Bapora PCO, Tigrana, Bamla PCO, Kalinga PCO, Jhojhu Kalan PCO, Biroher PCO, Kosli and Manheru.

The number of telephones were :

	1-11-1966	31-12-1972	31-12-1974	31-3-1977
1. Bhiwani	157	377	490	913
2. Charkhi Dadri	76	200	224	256
3. Loharu	18	25	34	38
4. Tosham	—	36	38	13
5. Jui	—	11	11	13
6. Siwani	—	44	42	42
7. Satnali	—	—	14	13
8. Bahl	—	—	16	22

The telephone service is available for the general public at the following public call offices :—

Bawani Khera, Halu Bazaar Bhiwani, Head Post Office Bhiwani, Birla Colony Bhiwani, Lohar Bazaar Bhiwani, Railway Station Bhiwani, Bus Stand Bhiwani, Tosham, Jui, Siwani, Barwa, Manheru, Jhojhu Kalan, Digawa, Badhara, Local City Post Office Charkhi Dadri, Local Mandi Charkhi Dadri, Satnali, Bahl, Biran, Bapora, Tigrana, Kharak Kalan and Bamla.

1. *Statistical Abstract of District Mahendragarh*, 1961, p. 156.

Chapter VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Many earn their livelihood from professions other than agriculture and industry, mostly from services and sales necessary to maintain a certain standard and way of living. The growth of these occupations depends greatly on economic development. These occupations, both in rural and urban areas, constitute a significant part of the life of the district. These include members of the public and defence services and all those working in the fields of education, medicine, law, engineering and transport. In addition to these fully or partly organized services, there are many engaged in earning a livelihood on a self-employed basis. They often work in shops or in their own houses; some go about hawking their goods or services. In addition, there are a few people who are engaged in domestic services and work as cooks, bearers, servants, gardeners and chowkidars.

PUBLIC SERVICES

There has been a vast increase in the number of jobs in the public services under the State and Central Governments, as also in Local Bodies and quasi Government organizations after Independence. Before that as development was of a low order in the Bhiwani district, the growth of employment in the public sector was insignificant. After the formation of Haryana and the start of the period of rapid development a sizeable part of the working population was able to get jobs in the public sector. The district of Bhiwani came into existence on December 22, 1972. This was a further impetus. On March 31, 1973, the number of persons employed in public services in administrative departments and offices of the State and Central Governments, quasi Government organizations, and Local Bodies, was 8,568 (7,660 men and 908 women). This number rose to 13,674 (12,155 men and 1,519 women) by March 31, 1975, presenting an increase of 59.6 per cent within two years. By March 31, 1977, the number rose to 14,391¹ (13,205 men and 1,186 women), presenting an increase of 67.6 per cent within four years. It is thus evident that the scope of expansion in public services during the period 1975 to 1977 narrowed down considerably as compared to the previous two years. The women in Bhiwani do not seem interested in public services.

¹ Its break-up was as follows:— State Government 11,322; Central Government 9; Quasi Government 2,356 and Local Bodies 704.

Their number in 1977 came down to 1,186 from 1,519 in 1975, thus recording a decrease of about 22 per cent.

The persons in the employ of Government are given dearness allowance related broadly to the cost of living. Class IV employees are provided with liveries and *chapals*. Loans for the construction of houses under the Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes and for the purchase of vehicles are granted to State Government employees.

In December 1970, Government decided on an *ex-gratia* grant and other facilities for the families of the State Government employees who die while in service. The grant is equivalent to ten times the last monthly emoluments drawn by the deceased employee subject to a minimum of Rs. 5,000 and a maximum of Rs. 15,000. Other facilities include free medical aid, free educational facilities up to the degree level and Government employment to a qualified member of the family besides house rent allowance, or the retention of Government house on the usual rent for a year after the death of the employee.

In March 1974, the State Government sanctioned an advance to Government servants (except class I officers) for the celebration of the marriages of their children. The amount of this advance is 10 months pay or Rs. 1,500 whichever is more subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000. Such an advance bears interest at the rate charged from time to time on an advance taken from the General Provident Fund Account.

Some Government Officers are provided rent-free accommodation. This includes the Deputy Commissioner, all the Sub Divisional Officers (Civil) and all the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in the Bhiwani district. Essential services like the railways, police and medical and public health are usually provided with rent-free residential accommodation. Another such category is jail executive staff.

Since the number of Government owned houses is limited, generally only senior employees are allotted these houses against a deduction of 10 per cent of their pay. Other employees who have not been provided with Government accommodation are being given house rent on the basis of the population of the towns in the district. The rate of house rent admissible at Bhiwani, which has been classified as a class II town, is 7.5 per cent of the pay of a Government employee.

Employees in public services are not restricted from forming associations or unions to safeguard recognised service interests.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The Jats, Ahirs, Rajputs and Gujars in the Bhiwani district contributed a large number of recruits to the different branches of the defence services during the two world wars. During World War II two Victoria Cross (the highest gallantry award in the British Empire) were awarded to Hav. Chhelu Ram (village Dinod) of Rajput Rifles and Subedar Richhpal Ram (village Barda) of 4th Rajputana Rifles.

A large number of soldiers from the district fought in NEFA, Western and Eastern areas when the Chinese invaded India in 1962 and during Pakistan hostilities in 1948, 1965 and 1971. The following defence personnel received gallantry awards for distinguished services :—

Recipient	Resident of village/ tahsil	Award	Remarks
Jammu and Kashmir Operation, 1948			
Lt. Col. Dharam Singh	Badesra/Bawani Khera	Mahavir Chakra	Alive
Lt. Col. Brijpal Singh	Bapora/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Alive
SM/Hony. Capt. Jug Lal	Fatehgarh/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Alive
Ris/Hony. Capt. Jage Ram	Neemli/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Alive
SM/Hony. Capt. Ishwar Singh	Gudana/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Alive
Hav. Sardar Singh	Achina/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Posthumous
L/Hav. Mehtab Singh	Deosar/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Alive
Naik Sispal Singh	Bamla/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Posthumous
L/Nk. Chuni Singh	Tigrana/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Alive
Chinese Aggression, 1962			
Sub. Nihal Singh	Sui/Bawani Khera	Vir Chakra	Posthumous

Recipient	Resident of village/ tahsil	Award	Remarks
Pakistani Aggression, 1965			
Rifleman Mathan Singh	Bapora/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Posthumous
Chinese Border Action, 1967			
Hav. Lakhmi Chand	Dhanana/Bawani Khera	Vir Chakra	Posthumous
Pakistani Aggression, 1971			
Major Sher Singh	Jhumpa/Loharu	Vir Chakra	Alive
Naik Jai Lal	Garanpura/Bhiwani	Sena Medal	Do
Sub. Lt. R.P. Singh	Tigrana/Bhiwani	Nav Sena Medal	Do
Sqn. Leader A.N. Mehtani	Krishna Colony Bhiwani	Vayu Sena Medal	Do
Hav. Khazan Singh	Kheri Bura/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Do
Hav. Daya Nand Ram	Chandeni/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Posthumous
Major Balbir Singh	Pantawas Khurd/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Alive
Major Jai Bhagwan Singh	Achina/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Do
Naib Risaldar Hawa Singh	Nangal/Bhiwani	Sena Medal	Do
Hav. Jai Lal	Badhara/Dadri	Sena Medal	Do
Hav. Ram Chander	Jawa/Dadri	Sena Medal	Do
Naib Subedar Chhotu Ram	Chandeni/Dadri	Mention-in-Despatches	Alive
L/Naik Ved Parkash	Badesra/Bawani Khera	Mention-in-Despatches	Alive

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Recipient	Resident of village/ Tahsil	Award	Remarks
Naik Rameshwar Dayal	Khudana/Dadri	Mention-in-Despatches	Alive
ALD Jaipal Singh	Kitlana/Dadri	Mention-in-Despatches	Alive
Subedar Dharam Pal	Pachgama/Dadri	Sena Medal	Alive
Hav. Amar Singh	Bajina/Bhiwani	Vir Chakra	Alive
Naik Umed Singh (B.S.F.)	Dalawas/Dadri	Vir Chakra	Posthumous

Two hundred and twenty five persons of the district belonging to the armed forces were reported killed or wounded during the Pakistan Aggression of December 1971. The details are :—

Tahsil	Killed	Missing	Wounded	Total
Bhiwani	29	—	27	56
Bawani Khera	7	—	4	11
Loharu	7	—	15	22
Dadri	46	—	90	136
Total :	89	—	136	225

Most of the ex-servicemen belong to agriculturist families. The villages which have maximum number of ex-servicemen are :—

Tahsil	Place	Number of ex-servicemen
	Village/Town	3
1	2	
Bhiwani	Bapora	212
	Tigrana	352
	Dinod	163

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Bamla	167		Kakrauli Hukmi	107
	Biran	117		Makrana	94
	Baganwala	63		Misri	118
	Prem Nagar	145		Rawaldhi	90
	Devsar	151		Ranila	231
	Kairu	91		Sanwar	144
	Dhani Mahu	107		Samashpur	127
	Jui	66		Dhani-Phogat	109
	Lehgan	90	Loharu	Barwas	76
	Mitathal	101		Bisalwas	29
	Bhiwani	217		Chahar Kalan	54
	Manheru	119		Chahar Khurd	38
	Miran	108		Gagarwas	31
	Sandwa	122		Gothra	45
Dadri	Achina	237		Gopalwas	38
	Baund Kalan	179		Hariawas	52
	Chhapar	116	Bawani Khera	Baliali	10
	Chirya	141		Barsi	14
	Chandeni	141		Bawani Khera	191
	Charkhi Dadri	111		Dhanana	222
	Imlota	102		Kanwari	122
	Jhojhu Kalan	214			

Several concessions, have been granted by the State Government to Armed Forces Personnel and their families, belonging to Haryana, who may

be killed/disabled/missing during various operations in or outside India :—

(A) Ex-gratia Grants

	Officers	Junior Commissioned Officers	Other Ranks
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(a) Personnel reported killed/disabled with 50 per cent disability or above	7,500	4,500	4,000
(b) Personnel with disability between 20 per cent and 50 per cent	3750	2,250	1,500
(c) Personnel taken as prisoner of war by enemy	A lump sum of Rs. 500 and a further sum of Rs. 60 per minor/dependent child		
(d) Personnel reported missing	A lump sum of Rs. 500 and a further sum of Rs. 60 per minor/dependent child		

A sum of Rs. 1,03,150 was distributed as *ex-gratia* grant to the armed forces personnel and their families in the district during the period January 18, 1974 to March 31, 1977.

(B) Pensions

In addition to the *ex-gratia* grants mentioned above, the families/ personnel concerned are given monthly pensions, as follows, for a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the casualty :—

	Officers	Junior Commissioned Officers	Other Ranks
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(a) Personnel reported killed/disabled with 50 per cent disability or above	250	150	100
(b) Personnel with disability between 20 per cent and 50 per cent	200	125	75

(C) Educational Grants

- (I) The children of the above mentioned categories of personnel are entitled to free education and no fees are charged from them in schools and colleges including professional institutions.
- (II) For the education of children/dependents monthly grants at the following scale are given per child/dependent¹ :—

	(Rs.)
(i) At the primary stage	15
(ii) At the Secondary stage	35
(iii) At college (Arts & Science) stage, J.B.T. class and stenography in ITI/Polytechnic Institute. Also to motor mechanic trainees with qualification below matric	75
(iv) Motor Mechanic trainees from ITI/Polytechnic Institute whose minimum academic qualification is matric	100
(v) In the case of technical and professional education	125
(vi) For higher education abroad	350
(vii) The children of deceased armed forces personnel already studying in public schools or getting admission to such schools after the death of their father in action	

Income of widow/ guardian per mensem	Amount of education allowance per mensem
	(Rs.)
Up to Rs. 600	2,400
From Rs. 601 to Rs. 800	1,800
From Rs. 801 to Rs. 1,000	1,200
From Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 1,200	600

1. The expenditure incurred in this behalf is met by the Chief Secretary to Government, Haryana (in the Defence Branch). The Deputy Commissioners are, however, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers.

These grants are allowed in addition to whatever other help the children/dependents may be entitled to in respect of free education, scholarship or other financial assistance especially sanctioned by the Government or an institution.¹

However, educational concessions are not admissible in cases in which these are already being given by the Government of India. These are as follows :—

- (i) Complete exemption from tuition and other fees (including charges levied for the school bus maintained by school and actual fares paid for the railways pass for students or bus fare as certified by the Head of Institution concerned.)
- (ii) Grants to meet hostel charges in full for those studying in boarding schools and colleges
- (iii) Full cost of uniform where this is compulsory
- (iv) Full cost of books and stationery
- (III) No tuition fee is charged in classes VI to XI (including J.B.T. Classes from the children of serving Armed Forces personnel or Ex-servicemen upto and below the rank of non-commissioned officers and Junior Commissioned Officers drawing pension up to Rs. 100 or who do not possess land more than 5 acres (2.02 hectares).

(D) Rewards to the Winner of Gallantry Decorations

The State Government also gives cash rewards and annuity, as shown below, to winners of gallantry awards, viz. Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra, as under :—

Decoration	Reward
(i) Param Vir Chakra	(a) Cash : Rs. 15,000 (b) Annuity : Rs. 750 for 30 years The annuity is given for the life of the serviceman or for the life of his wife/widow (if the decoration is earned posthumously or if the recipient dies before his wife) or for 30 years, whichever is shorter.

1. From January 1971, the above concessions have also been extended to the personnel of the Border Security Force, Territorial Army and the Home Guards Organization belonging to Haryana.

(ii) Maha Vir Chakra

(a) Cash : Rs. 11,000

(b) Annuity : Rs. 400 for 30 years

The annuity is given for the life of the serviceman or for the life of his wife/widow (if the decoration is earned posthumously or if the recipient dies before his wife) or for 30 years, whichever is shorter.

(iii) Vir Chakra

(a) Cash : Rs. 4,500

(b) Annuity : Rs. 300 for 30 years

The annuity is given for the life of the serviceman or for the life of his wife/widow (if the decoration is earned posthumously or if the recipient dies before his wife) or for 30 years, whichever is shorter.

To the winners of these awards in future, the Haryana Government has decided to give cash rewards of Rs. 22,500, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 7,000 and annuity of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 400 and Rs. 300 respectively.

The winners of Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Shaurya Chakra and Sena/Vayu Sena/Nav Sena Medal are given cash reward of Rs. 12,000; Rs. 5,000; Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 3,000 respectively without any annuity. It has also been decided to give in future, a cash reward of Rs. 2,000 to the recipient of Mention-in-Despatches without any annuity.

The awardees of Param Vir Chakra and Maha Vir Chakra (Posthumous) of Chinese Aggression 1962, Indo-Pak conflicts of 1965 and 1971 are given monetary grants of Rs. 22,500 whereas winners of Maha Vir Chakra are given Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of agricultural land or urban property. In future, the recipients of Param Vir Chakra and Maha Vir Chakra will be given monetary grant at the rate of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively.

These rewards/annuities are given to the members of the Armed Forces of all ranks belonging to Haryana.¹ These benefits are in addition to other

1. The personnel of the Border Security Force, Territorial Army and the Home Guards who may be awarded such gallantry decorations have also been made entitled to similar cash rewards and annuity.

ex-gratia grants that may be admissible otherwise. In case of more than one gallantary decoration, the awardee is entitled to full cash rewards for each decoration separately. In the case of posthumous decoration, the rewards/annuities are given as under :

- (i) Fifty per cent is given to the widow/dependent children with immediate effect.
- (ii) Fifty per cent is given to the parents provided they were dependent on the recipient of the decoration. Otherwise this portion of the reward/annuity is given to the widow/dependent children.
- (iii) Where widow/dependent children and dependent parents do not exist, the payment of cash rewards and annuity is made to the dependent brother(s) and sister(s) provided they were residing with the deceased personnel during his life time and in the case of females, annuity is to be paid till her/their marriage.
- (iv) Where the deceased personnel is survived by his dependent parents only, then parents are given 100 per cent of such grant, etc.

EMPLOYMENT CONCESSIONS

Five per cent vacancies in Class I and II posts and 28 per cent of vacancies in Class III and IV posts have been reserved for ex-servicemen. This reservation is utilized in the following order :—

1. (a) Disabled ex-servicemen¹ with disability between 20 per cent to 50 per cent.
- (b) Up to two dependents (this includes wife/widow/dependent sons/daughters) of killed/disabled ex-servicemen with disability 50 per cent and above.
- (c) Other ex-servicemen.
2. Relaxation in educational qualifications and age are also allowed to ex-servicemen for their re-employment in civil positions.

These concessions are also allowed to ex-servicemen by the semi-Government organizations, public sector undertakings and local bodies.

1. The expression 'disabled ex-servicemen' means ex-servicemen who while serving in the armed forces, were disabled in operations against the enemy or in disturbed areas.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Other concessions/facilities given to ex-servicemen are :

- (a) Reservation of 15 per cent of the plots in the Industrial Area/Industrial Development Colonies for the establishment of industries.
- (b) Allotment of residential and commercial plots to the war widows and disabled soldiers at the reserved price. Payment is received in instalments with a nominal interest of 2 per cent.
- (c) State Government has given additional pension from Defence and Security Relief Fund to the widows and children (up to three children) of servicemen dying in service without being battle casualties, disabled exservicemen whose disability is attributable to service and their children at the following rates from March 1, 1975 :—

(i) Officer's child	Rs. 50 per month up to 20 years
(ii) Junior Commissioned Officer's child	Rs. 40 per month up to 20 years
(iii) Other rank's child	Rs. 30 per month up to 20 years
(iv) Childless widow	Rs. 30 per month up to re-marriage or till life
(v) Childless disabled ex-servicemen	Rs. 30 per month

Up to March 31, 1977, Rs. 79,278 was distributed to 58 families of the Bhiwani district.

Two funds, (1) Post War Services Reconstruction Fund, and (2) Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen have been created by the Government of India for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

Post War Services Reconstruction Fund.— This fund was raised during World War II for the benefit of ex-servicemen of and below the rank of non-commissioned officers and their dependents. The money from which the fund had been built was to be used for the collective benefit of those who had served in the ranks or as non-combatants in the Defence Services during World War II or thereafter. The purposes for which the fund is being utilized :—

- (a) Grant of stipends to the sons/wards of beneficiary ex-servicemen

- (b) Medical relief to T.B. and Leprosy patients
- (c) Purchase of sewing machines for widows/wives of beneficiaries and disabled ex-servicemen (in extremely deserving cases)
- (d) Construction and maintenance of Sainik Rest Houses
- (e) Maintenance allowance to destitute ex-servicemen in the Ex-servicemen's Home at Kandaghat/Jullundur
- (f) Maintenance charges of ex-servicemen trainees in the Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkee, Poona
- (g) Grant to Haryanvi students, sons/wards of ex-servicemen studying in Punjab Public School, Nabha
- (h) Maintenance of information rooms attached with District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards
- (i) Grant for re-union of ex-servicemen

Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen.— This fund was created in 1964. The nucleus of the fund consists of contributions from the Government of India from the Defence Budget, the Defence Fund and matching grants made by the State Government. The objects of the fund are :

- (a) to award stipends to ex-servicemen for technical, managerial, vocational or agricultural training at a recognised training institution ;
- (b) to sanction grants or loans to co-operative societies, or other associations of ex-servicemen, for schemes and projects of re-settlement that is to say horticulture, animal husbandry, industry, transport and the like;
- (c) to sanction scholarships or grants to dependents of ex-servicemen for higher studies in India beyond high school or higher secondary stage, in technical, vocational or agricultural education; ;
- (d) to sanction expenditure on special measures of collective nature for the maintenance of old and destitute ex-servicemen or widows of ex-servicemen;

- (e) to grant loans to individual ex-servicemen for starting industries or business undertakings; and
- (f) to do all other things to promote measures for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

The income from the fund is being mainly utilised for grant of stipends to ex-servicemen/their dependents and grant of loans to ex-servicemen for their rehabilitation. Ever since the operation of the fund in the State, an attempt has been made to make clear cut demarcation in regard to the benefits to be given to ex-servicemen/their dependents from the Special Fund/Post War Services Reconstruction Fund in order to avoid over-lapping and duplication. Loans are being granted from the Special Fund only. Stipends to ex-servicemen/ their dependents eligible under the Special Fund Scheme are also being given from the Special Fund. Dependents with academic qualification of Matric/Higher Secondary for technical, vocational or agricultural education are granted stipends from the Special Fund whereas under matric dependents studying in the I.T.I.s and for general education are given stipends from the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund.

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL

During 1976-77, the number of school teachers in the Bhiwani district was :

	Male		Female		Total	
	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained
High/Higher/Multi-purpose Post Basic Schools	1,700	22	350	3	2,050	25
Middle/Senior Basic Schools	518	—	134	2	652	2
Primary/Junior Basic Schools	913	—	241	—	1,154	—
Total :	3,131	22	725	5	3,856	27

Teachers in high/higher secondary schools were 53.4 per cent of the total number of teachers, whereas in middle/senior basic schools and primary/junior basic schools the percentage was 16.8 and 29.7 respectively. According to qualifications, 26.6 per cent of the teachers were graduates, 73.4 per

cent either matriculates or under matriculates or under graduates. The number of untrained teachers was negligible. The qualification details are :

Qualification	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total
Degree	912	120	1,032	26.6
Inter/Matric/Non-matriculates	2,241	610	2,851	73.4
Total :	3,153	730	3,883	100.0

Women teachers comprised 18.8 per cent of the total number. Social conditions do not encourage unmarried girls particularly to go for work in village schools. Even male teachers tend to reside in nearby urban areas because of the scarcity of suitable residential accommodation and other facilities in the villages. In these circumstances, teachers living away from their place of work cannot make a full impact on the life of the village community.

The pay scales of teachers in private institutions are the same as of the teachers in government institutions. The scales of pay of teaching personnel in the privately managed institutions were revised from December 1, 1967. The additional expenditure is borne by the Government as cent per cent grant-in-aid to the private school managements. Subject to certain restrictions, the Education Department has allowed government school teachers to engage in private tuition which help them to supplement their income. Permission to prepare for various university examinations is freely given. In fact the Education Department offers incentives to teachers to improve their qualifications.

ENGINEERING SERVICES

In the past few years, there has been an increasing demand for engineering personnel required for development and national building, including the construction and repairing of canals and *bunds* and sinking of tubewells. Many new electricity distribution units have been set up in the district to extend rural electrification. The emergence of the district in the field of industries and transport has necessitated the commissioning of engineering services for the development of roads and buildings. The following list of offices at the district headquarters and elsewhere indicates the nature and organization of official engineering activity :—

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

(I) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(a) Public Health

1. Public Health Circle, Bhiwani
2. Public Health Division No. 1, Bhiwani
3. Public Health Division No. II, Bhiwani

(b) Buildings and Roads

1. Buildings and Roads Circle, Bhiwani
2. Provincial Division, Bhiwani
3. Construction Division, Bhiwani
4. Construction Division, Tosham
5. Provincial Division, Charkhi Dadri

(c) Irrigation¹

1. Bhiwani Irrigation Circle, Bhiwani
2. Bhiwani Irrigation Division, Bhiwani
3. Hisar Division, W.J.C., Hisar
4. Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal West Circle, Rohtak
5. Hisar Bhakra Canal Circle, Hisar
6. Jui Canal Division, Bhiwani
7. Loharu Canal Circle, Rohtak
8. Siwani Canal Circle No. II, Hisar
9. Siwani Feeder and Siwani Canal Divisions, Hisar
10. Siwani Mechanical Division, Hisar
11. Siwani Division, Hisar
12. Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal Circle No. 1, Rohtak

1. The irrigation circles/divisions do not coincide with the boundaries of civil district but are determined by the irrigation channels which these administer. The list, therefore, includes all the offices of Irrigation Department concerned with the Bhiwani district, although some of them are located outside the district.

(II) HARYANA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

1. Haryana State Electricity Board Operation Division, Bhiwani
2. Haryana State Electricity Board Construction Division, Bhiwani
3. Haryana State Electricity Board Operation Division, Charkhi Dadri

A few persons also work as contractors, architects and surveyors.

Some engineers have been employed by the textile industry. The district has the unique distinction of having the only Technological Institute of Textiles in the State located at Bhiwani, which imparts training in textile engineering.

TRANSPORT

Transport requires the services of people working on railways, buses, motor vehicles, tempos, rickshaws, tongas, bullock carts and camel carts. In 1961, 1,814 persons were employed in all these transport activities. The number rose to 2,463 in 1971. In March 1977, the number rose to 3,274.

After the Partition, the rickshaw appeared on the scene. Most of the men engaged in pulling rickshaws get these on hire and pay Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a day to the owners. Their economic condition is not satisfactory since on an average they earn only Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per mensem. Rising prices have affected adversely this section of the people. Banking agencies have financed some rickshaw pullers in purchasing rickshaws.

As for tongas, their number is few in this district. The demand is no longer brisk in the urban areas of the district due to the ready availability of rickshaws at comparatively lower rates; the cost and maintenance of a rickshaw is much smaller; the rickshaw also takes the passenger to his residence even in narrow lanes. Tongas are used for longer distances into the country-side. The use of passenger tempos has gained popularity in recent years again at the cost of the tonga.

The economic and social status of Government transport employees is much better than that of rickshaw pullers and tonga drivers. There have been remarkable changes in transport activities after the formation of the new district of Bhiwani. The number of buses and routes have increased. This has adversely affected the number as well as income of tempo owners. At present the number of three-wheeled tempos carrying passengers is only

70 in the district. Before the reorganization of the district this number was higher. The number of four wheeled tempos, which carry goods from one place to another, is about 75 in the district. This type of vehicle is called Matador. It has been gaining much popularity in goods transport. These matadors are mostly financed by the banks.

Transport workers, Drivers, Conductors, Cleaners, etc., are employed both in the public and private sectors.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Among these are included barbers, washermen and tailors.

Barbers.—Their number in March 1977 was 2,750 in the district. This also included hair dressers and related workers. In urban areas the old practice of a family barber is almost extinct. People pay barbers for service at home or go to a hair cutting saloon. Hair cutting charges vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.25 and shaving charges from 30 to 40 paise. The barbers in Bhiwani town have their own union which enjoins upon its members to follow certain rules and regulations in economic and social matters.

In villages, however, the old practice of a family barber is in vogue. He can still be seen at social ceremonies and otherwise. He attends his *yajmans* (patrons) at their residence and gets remuneration in kind at harvesting time. The wife of the barber called *nain* does some sort of hair cleaning and hair dressing for women in villages and her presence on certain social and religious ceremonies is necessary. In old times the *nai* (barber) used to be a messenger from the bride's family to the bridegroom's family and *vice versa*. He played a very important role in the arrangement of marriages, and the barber's wife (*nain*) used to accompany the bride after the marriage to her in-laws. This practice has since fallen into disuse.

Washermen.—In March 1977, their number was 274 (218 men and 56 women). It included *dhobis*, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers. Washermen mostly serve the urban areas; the villagers do their own washing. Washermen collect clothes from the residence of their customers and generally charge 30 paise per article of clothing. However, the charges for a bed-sheet, *khes*, carpet are almost double or three times this rate. The launderers run regular shops and do not undertake home delivery. They charge higher rates than the *dhobis*. Their quick and efficient service ensures good customers. The laundry owners either use washing machines or employ *dhobis* for washing and

additional persons for ironing. The laundry business has affected the common *dhobi* who often prefers employment with a launderer. They switch over to dry cleaning in winter. Dry cleaning has no doubt become a profitable business as there are as many as 137 persons engaged in this business. An automatic steam pressing plant set up by Jug Mug Dry Cleaners, Sarai Chopta, Bhiwani, is the latest addition to this trade. The dry cleaners charge according to a schedule of rates, shown below, fixed by the District Bhiwani Dry Cleaners Association, Bhiwani :

Item	Rate per piece (March 31, 1977)
	(Rs.)
Gents Suit (woollen)	5.00
Gents Coats (woollen)	3.00
Gents Pants (woollen)	2.00
Shawl, Jersey, Jacket Shirt, Baby Coat (woollen)	2.00
Blanket (woollen)	5.00
Chester (woollen)	6.00
Ladies Suit (woollen)	3.00
Saree Plain	2.50
Saree (fancy)	3.00
Sweater	1.50
Muffler [(woollen)	0.75
Achkan (woollen long coat)	4.00
Baby Coat (woollen)	2.50
Baby Pants (woollen)	1.50

Tailors.—Their number on March 31, 1977, was 2,748. Out of the total number of tailors 2,010 were in urban areas and 738 in rural areas which included cutters, furriers and related workers. In urban areas the tailors make coats, pants, shirts, bush-shirts, pyjamas and ladies suits and blouses, while tailors in rural areas generally make shirts, pants, pyjama, *ghaghras* and ladies suits. With the passage of time the style of clothes has undergone a

complete change in the urban areas and the people increasingly wear modern types of clothing, once considered western.

In bygone days, tailoring was a caste-profession. Like the family doctor, there used to be a family tailor. He would visit his clients and take the 'family order' wholesale on the eve of school reopening or festivals. The tailor in olden days was the counsellor to the family on cloth purchases. At marriages a tailor used to sit in the house a few days preceding these to make all the clothes for the bride or bridegroom and also of all the members of the family. That has changed with the times. The family tailor has faded away.

Tailors who run their own shops are usually referred to as master tailors and employ anywhere from 1 to 10 assistants, sewing boys and helpers. Almost all are cutters, who have acquired their tailoring skill not through formal teaching but through long years of apprenticeship under some master tailor. The average monthly income is around Rs. 500, after meeting all expenses. Tailors specialising in ladies and childrens' clothing earn Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month.

The tailoring charges vary from place to place and shop to shop depending upon the stitching skill of the tailor and the standard of living of the people. The usual charges for stitching garments in urban and rural areas are :

Type of garment	Stitching Charges	
	Urban	Rural
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Shirt (cotton)	5.00	4.00
Shirt (tery cotton)	10.00	7.00
Pyjama	1.50	1.00
Pants (cotton)	8.00	6.00
Coat (woollen/terywool/tery cotton)	100.00	90.00
Pants (—do—)	25.00	18.00
Ghaghras	6.00	5.00
Ladies Suit (cotton)	10.00	7.00

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

Their number on March 31, 1977, in the Bhiwani district was only 335, of whom 105 were women. With increasing development, the district has more servants in evidence now.

A domestic servant is paid between Rs. 50 and Rs. 80 per month plus board and lodging. At marriages, or other important festivals or ceremonies, they are paid both in cash and kind. The Indian situation and atmosphere do not usually favour specialised jobs. A single domestic servant engaged in a household may be required to purchase eatables in the market, cook food at home, clean the used dishes and plates, scrub utensils, sweep the house, make the beds and in fact do anything else at the bidding of the master. Some women also work as part-time domestic servants in a number of houses for cleaning utensils, sweeping and helping the house-wives in their daily chores. Such a part-time domestic worker gets about Rs. 15 to 20 per month.

In urban areas, the upper middle class and more well-to-do people often employ domestic servants. If both the partners are in service, a domestic servant is employed to look after their house and children. In rural areas, hardly any family employs a servant for domestic work. Most rural women attend to their domestic work themselves. The *halis* besides attending to agricultural operations, do domestic chores for their masters. These persons, who are generally landless labourers are paid at fixed proportion of the harvest (about 1/5th of the total harvest).

SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

The canvas for work of self-employed persons is wide. It includes *julahas* (weavers), *mochis* (cobblers), sweepers, *thatheras* (utensil makers), shoe makers, potters, bullock-cart drivers, hand-cart pullers, hawkers, *pandas* (priests) and all persons who work for their living by providing their individual services or goods on demand. There are shops of all kinds, *halwai* shops, *pan bidi* shops, shops manufacturing or/and selling aerated water/soft drinks, shops dealing in grocery, vegetables and fruit shops. Bakeries sell their products directly or through agents. Goldsmiths manufacture gold and silver ornaments. Shops dealing in general merchandise, oilmen's stores and consumer goods and novelties also cater to varying needs. Changing concepts and circumstances make scope for new occupations. Take for example, the public eating houses. The growing habit of eating outside has led to the establishment of a large number of tea stalls, snack bars and *dhabas*. Like-wise, a desire to wear standardised clothes has prompted the opening of

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

shops dealing in ready-made garments. There are 25 shops of ready-made garments in the district. The increasing use of bicycles, auto-cycles, cycle-rickshaws, scooters and motor-cars has been responsible for attracting people to take to the business of cycle and auto-repairing. Bicycle repairers are found in every nook and corner of the district. Business is usually brisk for them all the year round. Automobile repairers are confined almost entirely to urban areas. There are 60 such shops in the district.

The time old *julahas* (weavers), *mochis* (cobblers), potters and sweepers are spread throughout the district and serve both the rural and urban community. Most of them in rural areas help families in their agricultural activities and perform their customary professional services on the occasion of marriages and other ceremonies. The *mochi* (cobbler) with equipment hanging by the shoulder in a box, may usually be seen hawking for his services in the streets. Cobblers usually attend to the repair mending and reconditioning of shoes. Others who make new shoes have their own shops. There is a shoe-making factory of Haryana Footwear Corporation making all types of shoes, sandals and *chappals* for women and men. The potters make ordinary vessels mostly for the use of villagers. The earthen pitchers and *surahis*, because of their property to cool water, are sold in large number during the summer season both in the urban and rural areas. The sweepers engaged in cleaning houses in urban areas, get a few rupees per month in addition to one or two chapatis daily or weekly and occasionally small gifts in cash or kind, on festivals and ceremonial occasions. In recent years, owing to better employment facilities and privileges, some sweepers have been shifting over to services in Government offices and private organizations.

Thatheras (utensil makers) and *lohars* (blacksmiths) of Bhiwani and Loharu are reputed for their brass utensils and iron containers. The *tokni* (brass coudron) of Bhiwani is a popular utensil of the area.

The hand-cart pedlars and hawkers go about the towns and villages hawking their goods. The goods which they sell include among other articles of daily use, vegetables, fruit, eatables, general merchandize, crockery, cloth and toys.

A typical class of Hindu priests (*pandas* and *purohits*) is found scattered all over the district. They perform the customary religious practices, for the families to which they are traditionally attached and make living on this.

Except in very small villages, a tea-stall of some kind has made its

appearance. The smaller ones, managed by a single person and serving only tea, are generally shabby. The bigger ones, which also serve other hot and cold beverages and some edibles, are more presentable in appearance and are managed by more than one person.

In towns and big villages there are shops dealing in general merchandise. The goods on sale comprise toilet articles (combs, hair brushes, mirrors, etc.), soaps, oils, tooth-pastes, tooth-brushes, shoe polishes, hosiery articles, readymade garments and sundries of daily use. They have a flourishing business. With the rise in the standard of living, there is an increasing demand for consumer goods and in fact new shops keep cropping up.

Every town and big village of the district has a number of *halwai* shops. In the old days their familiar sweetmeat preparations were *laddus* and *jalebis*. The development of communications, and an increasing contact with the other parts of the country, have introduced some new sweetmeat preparations like *gulab jamans*, *rasgullas*, *barfi* and various kinds of *halwas*. In urban areas, sweetmeats prepared from milk are more popular. These shops are often one-man units but several do employ two or three or even more persons according to requirements. This business provides employment throughout the year.

Pan-bidi stalls in urban areas are tiny booths which are a familiar sight throughout the district. These one-man units in towns, which usually sell cigarettees, also serve as chopals in villages. They become social centres for people who stop to listen to radio broadcasts and recorded film music and talk about current events.

In the last few years bottled soft drinks have become popular and it is fashionable to drink these with a straw put into the bottle. Such drinks are imported from Delhi. In fact soft drinks are freely offered at all big functions and marriage celebrations. A few small local units at Bhiwani/Charkhi Dadri also prepare aerated drinks for local consumption.

A number of grocer shops are to be found in every locality. Although these are one-man establishments, generally a helper is also engaged. Every town has a number of shops selling vegetables and fruit. Enterprising persons with small capital carry vegetables and fruit on their *reharis* (hand carts) and sell these to customers at their doors.

It is not unusual to come across a bakery even in a small town. These have gained popularity owing to the demand for their ready-made products.

Such establishments are mostly one-man units. The proprietor may engage one or two persons for preparing products as bread, cakes, biscuits, pastries, etc. The bakery units sell their products in wholesale as well as in retail. Usually the grocer and hawkers buy these products wholesale and retail these to their customers along with other articles.

The ordinary goldsmith cannot afford to purchase or stock precious metals like gold and silver. These precious metals are, therefore, supplied by the customer who places orders for ornaments. However, richer goldsmiths have their own stock and they prepare ornaments even without taking the metal in advance from customers. This business gets a boost when the marriages are about.

Chapter IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The living pattern of the people must depend on their occupational set-up, following from the stage of socio-economic development and resource mobilization/exploitation, in Indian circumstances particularly, on the advance of agriculture and the state of industry.

The economy and life pattern of the people of the district are predominantly agro based. More than 86 per cent of the population lives in the rural areas, which is higher than the percentage for the State (82.3 per cent). Of the 27.20 per cent of its active population engaged in gainful economic pursuits, agriculture and allied activities account for 20.3 per cent.

Of the total population of 7,61,953 persons in the Bhiwani district, according to the 1971 Census, 2,07,235 were engaged in some kind of economic activity. The number of non-workers was 5,54,718. The ratio of workers to non-workers was 27.20 : 72.80, as against the corresponding ratio of 26.44 : 73.56 for the entire State. The district ranked fourth as regards the labour participation rate.

On the basis of economic activities pursued, the working population in the district has been classified into nine categories as shown below :

Industrial Category

Number of workers

	Urban						Rural			Total		Percentage to total workers
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
1. As cultivators	2,299	142	2,441	1,11,250	10,888	1,22,138	1,13,549	11,030	1,24,579	60.11		
2. As Agricultural labourers	801	46	847	19,812	3,334	23,146	20,613	3,380	23,993	11.58		
3. In mining quarrying live stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities	374	13	387	4,642	1,009	5,651	5,016	1,022	6,038	2.91		
4. At household industry	300	28	328	4,143	248	4,391	4,443	276	4,719	2.28		
5. In manufacturing other than household industry	9,067	154	9,221	3,050	186	3,236	12,117	340	12,457	6.01		
6. In construction	1,031	31	1,062	1,677	152	1,829	2,708	183	2,891	1.40		
7. In trade and commerce	5,974	31	6,005	3,358	49	3,407	9,332	80	9,412	4.54		
8. In transport, storage and communication	1,458	14	1,472	987	4	991	2,445	18	2,463	1.19		
9. In other services	4,907	495	5,402	14,785	496	15,281	19,692	991	20,683	9.98		
Total :	26,211 (96.5%)	954 (3.5%)	27,165 (100%)	1,63,704 (90.9%)	16,366 (9.1%)	1,80,070 (100%)	1,89,915 (91.6%)	17,320 (8.4%)	2,07,235 (100%)	100		

ECONOMIC TRENDS

In the working population, males (91.6 per cent) predominate over the females (8.4 per cent). However, the female workers' participation (9.1 per cent) is much higher in the rural areas than the female workers' participation (3.5 per cent) in the urban areas. As against 65.29 per cent in the whole of the State, 71.69 per cent of the working population in the district is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The main concentration of such workers is in the rural areas and their number in the urban areas is negligible. All the remaining categories of workers account for 28.31 per cent only. After agriculture, other pursuits like mining, quarrying, live stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities engage the rural population. Household industrial workers are spread almost cent per cent in the rural areas.

In urban areas the working population is primarily engaged in manufacturing (other than household industry), trade and commerce. The remaining categories in which the urban workers are generally found are construction, transport and other services. Out of the total working population in the district, the urban workers account for 13.11 per cent as against 86.89 per cent in the rural areas.

It is evident from these statistics that agricultural pursuits preponderate in the rural areas where cultivation of land is the prime economic activity. Thus the pressure of population on land is proportionately high. As industrial activity has not caught up in a big way, there is still no significant change in the livelihood pattern of the people.

There was considerable underdevelopment in agriculture as well as the industrial sector of the economy. The first need of this area was to increase irrigation facilities as agriculture was hitherto dependent on rainfall. The five-year plans marked an important stage towards self-reliance and self-sustaining growth. The agriculture sector was given preference. Extension of irrigation facilities to the chronically drought affected areas of the district received special attention after the formation of Haryana.¹

As far as the industrial sector is concerned, there were only a few need-based industries in the district in the beginning of the present century. Salt-based industries in the district in the beginning of the present century. Salt-petre, *kankar* or argillaceous limestone, turnery, threadmaking (*sut*), oil press, ing, pottery work and a distillery were in existence in the Dadri tahsil. In Loharu, making of coarse cloth, rough blankets of camels' hair and embroidery work of woollen *chadars* were quite popular. Extraction of *shora*, brass

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

and bell metal work and embroidery work were common in the Bhiwani tahsil. Besides, four spinning and weaving mills were also in existence in Bhiwani in 1940.

At the time India achieved independence in 1947, Dadri was famous for stone carving, Loharu for the manufacture of locks, bangles and iron pans, and there were three large-scale industrial units, i.e. two textile mills at Bhiwani and one cement factory at Charkhi Dadri. The Muslim artisans left this country consequent upon Partition and the industrial art of stone carving and bangle making received a serious set-back.

While the livelihood pattern remains agro-based, a diversification of pursuits is visible, though at a slow pace. After the formation of the new State of Haryana, the infrastructure for the development of industries in this area has been created. Various incentives have been given to the promising entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units. The result is that large industrial activity is now possible and a number of new units are fast coming up. Now the Bhiwani district enjoys a dominating position in the textile and stone crushing industries. During November 1, 1966 to March 31, 1977, the number of small-scale units increased from 118 to 518 and the number of large-scale units increased from 4 to 8.

Changes are visible in the entire structure of the economy and in the near future the livelihood pattern of the working people is likely to undergo rapid diversity with the result that the pressure of population on land may well decrease.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

The economy of Haryana is predominantly agricultural, with 82.3 per cent of the population (according to 1971 census) living in rural areas. A level of full employment can be achieved only after a total green revolution and a complete net-work of industrial structure, which in turn will enable the diversion of surplus labour force from agriculture to industry. In the Bhiwani district, the rural population is more than 86 per cent of the total population. Out of the total population of 7,61,953, only 2,07,235 (27.20 per cent) formed the work force, of which 1,48,572 (19.5 per cent) were engaged in the conventional sector and the remaining 58,663 (7.7 per cent) were engaged in other pursuits. In the absence of data regarding unemployment, the assessment of employment situation can only be gathered from the working of employment exchanges in the district.

Employment Exchanges.—The State Directorate of Employment runs

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employment exchanges in the districts, which register the names and qualifications of unemployed persons seeking work.

A Sub-Employment Exchange was established at Bhiwani on November 8, 1960. It was upgraded to the level of a District Employment Exchange in July 1969. In December 1971, one Rural Manpower Unit was opened at Tosham under the Bhiwani Exchange. With the formation of Bhiwani as a separate district, two more offices, Sub Office Employment Exchange, Charkhi Dadri and Rural Manpower Unit, Badhara under the Bhiwani Exchange were started in February 1961 and January 1972 respectively. The Sub Office at Charkhi Dadri was raised to the status of Town Employment Exchange on July 4, 1974 and the Rural Manpower Unit was shifted to Loharu in June 1975. Thus the total number of employment exchanges in the district is four.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1952, came into force in June 1960. It prescribes a statutory obligation on the part of all establishments in public as well as in the private sector to notify all vacancies. In the private sector, provisions of the Act apply only to those establishments which employ more than 25 or more persons. The following table shows working of the Employment Exchanges in the Bhiwani district during 1969-76 :—

Year	Em- ploy- ment ex- changes at the end of the year	Regis- trations during the year	Vacan- cies notified	Appli- cants placed in employ- ment during the year	Appli- cants on the live register	Monthly number of em- ployers using the ex- change	Vacan- cies carried over at the end of the year
December 1969	1	4,871	5,213	1,334	1,481	10	—
December 1970	1	6,075	7,208	1,604	6,072	12	—
December 1971	2	6,623	7,636	1,752	5,754	19	—
December 1972	2	7,815	6,057	1,736	6,389	21	—
December 1973	4	15,076	4,307	2,353	8,316	32	—
December 1974	4	12,547	2,563	1,306	14,549	28	—
December 1975	4	12,651	2,227	1,555	14,087	37	—
December 1976	4	11,410	4,800	2,085	12,688	49	—

The problem of the unemployed in the district is complex. Generally, there is non-availability of experienced skilled work force in adequate number to meet demand. On the other hand, there is a glut of new applicants having no work experience. On December 31, 1976, there were 12,688 applicants on the live register of Employment Exchanges of the district, whereas the number of skilled applicants seeking employment assistance was only 2,884. The rest included 8,146 non-matriculates, 2,882 matriculates, 648 under graduates, 952 graduates and 60 post graduates.

However, the functioning of employment exchanges in the district has improved the quality of services in the collection of employment market information and vocational guidance facilities. As a part of the programme of collection of employment market information, quarterly employer's returns are obtained from establishments in the public sector and from employers employing 10 or more persons in the private sector. These returns contain information *inter-alia* regarding vacancies which remain unfilled at the end of a quarter due to non-availability of suitable applicants. At the same time it provides information about the strength of establishments/concerns. On March 31, 1977, there were 279 public and 59 private establishments on the record of the Employment Exchanges.

There is one Vocational Guidance Unit at Bhiwani, where career pamphlets, books and other useful information are provided for the benefit of students/applicants. Invitational group talks are given to students and applicants by the Employment Counsellor. Career talks are given by the Vocational Guidance Counsellors to students in the schools to guide them about better careers. Individual and group counselling work is also carried out in the Employment Exchanges.¹

PRICES

The major factor which affects the distributive pattern of incomes and which also determines the tempo and nature of economic development is the fluctuation in prices. Prices regulate the production and consumption economy of a region. Change in prices in the first instance affects the real income and thereafter it creates divergence between incomes of different groups. Abrupt changes in prices hamper the steady growth of the economy. The role of prices is not merely passive, of showing indices reflecting only the changes in

1. The occupational research and analysis and also the publication of career books and pamphlets are done by the Department of Employment at State headquarters at Chandigarh and the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Government of India, New Delhi.

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the price levels, but also active, and may cause expansion or recession in economy.

Prior to World War I (1914-18), prices were generally dependent on agricultural yield.¹ Since the areas, now comprising the district of Bhiwani have remained agro-based, the prices in the region have been co-related with agricultural production and the imports of goods necessary for the requirements of this area. The outbreak of the war in 1914, caused a sudden rise in prices owing to imports being in short supply and agricultural production having been affected by poor monsoons and the bad harvests of 1915-16. In 1917 commenced a period of distress and hardship in which prices rose too rapidly to allow the economic system to adjust itself. The strain on the railways resulting from the war caused dislocation of communications so that goods from an area of plenty could not be transported to areas of scarcity. The situation worsened further by the disastrous harvest of 1918 closely followed by an unparalleled loss of life caused by the influenza epidemic in the latter part of 1918. These hardships brought matters to a climax and even good harvests in 1920 proved insufficient to contain the upward trend of prices.

The general depression of thirties brought a big slump in the market accompanied by unemployment. The resulting downward trend in the prices of agricultural produce created misery for the farmer.

World War II broke out in September 1939. It created widespread scarcity conditions in respect of many articles of daily need. The situation was further aggravated by damage to crops by natural calamities. The Bhiwani area was famine stricken. So its farmers could not derive any benefit from the high prices of agricultural produce. There was a slight recession in prices in 1944 and 1945, but after 1945 the general scarcity of foodgrains and inflationary factors were responsible for the price level to rise enormously. The price index of cloth registered a much higher rise than that of food articles. The Government enacted special laws for the procurement of foodgrains and to regulate the distribution of articles in short supply at controlled rates.

On the Independence in 1947 and consequent partition of the country,

1. It is difficult to give precisely the prices prevailing in the Bhiwani district as a whole in the past. Since this district has been formed by combining some areas which had in the past remained parts of different administrative units, some idea about the retail prices prevailing in some parts of this district may be had from Tables XXXII and XXXIII of the Appendix. The former table shows the retail prices prevailing in the Hisar (Hissar) district on the first January each year in seers and chhatranks per rupee from 1861 to 1932 while the latter table gives similar information about Loharu up to 1911.

economic activities suffered to a very great extent due to dislocation of the working population. A proper working force could not be developed for a long time and this affected very badly the general economic condition. There was a further rise in the price level. Price control was imposed by the Government of India in many sectors to stabilize the general price level all over the country. The measures taken proved fairly effective and there was a reasonable decline in prices.

After Independence, the introduction of planning opened a new era of progress and development particularly in the field of agriculture, irrigation industry and employment. As a result of the First Five-Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56), agricultural production increased considerably and prices of food products fell in 1953-54. The price control on foodgrains was lifted. But the upward trend in prices started again immediately thereafter. The general scarcity of foodgrains due to harvest failures and taking up of developmental activities, with long gestation periods, gave birth to various inflationary factors to boost the price level during the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61). In the Third Five-Year Plan period (1961-62 to 1965-66), the prices of wheat, barley, rice, *bajra*, maize, *gur*, tobacco, etc., increased almost hundred per cent.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74), the wholesale prices registered an unprecedented upward trend. In Bhiwani, the price of wheat was Rs. 35.00 to Rs. 68.00 and Rs. 135.00 per quintal in the years 1960, 1966 and 1974 respectively. Similar upward trend in the price of gram has also been observed during the last 15 years. Prices were generally stable during 1975. The year 1976 witnessed all round decline in prices except *Jowar* and *bajra*.

The average wholesale harvest prices in certain selected *mandis* of the Bhiwani district are discussed individually to bring out clearly the fluctuations in prices in different parts of the district :

Bhiwani

The market at Bhiwani has been famous for its trade in foodgrains. It is much bigger than other *mandis* of the district. The following table shows the average wholesale harvest prices of various agricultural commodities in this *mandi* during 1960 to 1976 :—

Commodity]	(Rupees per quintal)										
	1960	1966	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976		
Wheat	35.00	68.00	87.00	83.00	91.00	91.00	135.00	138.35	107.60		
Gram	38.00	68.00	89.00	74.00	106.00	146.00	197.00	190.40	96.6		
Maize	31.50	80.50	45.00	52.50	73.00	75.00	..	84.70	80.50		
Barley	33.50	58.80	54.50	48.50	65.00	100.50	109.50	98.40	62.60		
Jowar	36.00	50.00	40.00	51.00	79.00	86.00	155.00	86.84	120.00		
Bajra	30.50	69.50	51.50	56.50	93.50	88.50	100.00	82.85	85.85		
Gur	37.00	57.60	65.00	76.00	135.60	130.65	135.00	142.45	108.68		
Cotton (Desi)	80.00	105.66	..	157.50	156.60	180.00	211.00	263.00	198.85		

It shows that the prices of agricultural commodities continuously rose from 1960 and reached a maximum in 1974. In 1970, the harvest prices decreased except in the case of wheat, gram and *gur*. The prices of wheat, barley and gram showed a decline in 1971. During 1972 and 1973, the harvest prices of all the commodities except wheat increased appreciably. In 1974, there was a steep rise in prices of all the commodities. Prices, however, declined in 1976 except those of *bajra* and *jowar*.

Charkhi Dadri

Except barley and cotton, the average wholesale harvest prices in the *mandi* of Charkhi Dadri showed a continuous rising trend since 1960 right up to 1974. The price of barley declined in 1971 but recorded a steep increase thereafter. The price of cotton also fell from Rs. 340 (per quintal) in 1971 to Rs. 294 in 1972. The details of average wholesale harvest prices in Charkhi Dadri are given in the following table :—

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Commodity	(Rupees per quintal)										
	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976		
Wheat	42.20	57.00	79.50	77.75	91.50	98.50	131.00	151.10	106.6		
Gram	35.80	48.25	91.50	78.00	101.00	147.50	198.00	189.80	98.75		
Barley	31.05	53.50	62.50	53.00	70.50	111.50	122.50	107.00	66.10		
Jowar	11.62	62.50	47.50	47.50	94.00	85.00	140.00	83.75	..		
Bajra	14.55	52.75	54.00	55.00	70.50	92.50	190.00	84.66	87.25		
Gur	22.92	57.83	67.00	74.35	152.00	152.33	145.00	138.35	112.00		
Cotton (Desi)	67.50	217.00	320.00	340.00	294.00	360.00	420.00	..	..		

Loharu

The data regarding prices of various commodities prevailing at Loharu is available from 1965. At this *mandi*, the harvest prices of all commodities, for which the figures are available, presented an increasing trend except in the case of *barley* and *bajra*, which declined in 1971, as shown below :

(Rupees per quintal)

Commodity	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	55.00	86.50	83.00	86.00	..	140.00	132.50	104.00
Gram	55.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	146.00	200.00	187.00	98.55
Barley	48.50	60.25	44.50	66.50	102.00	117.00	106.45	58.70
Bajra	56.50	58.50	55.00	91.50	86.00	150.00	83.25	89.55
Gur	37.00	73.00	73.50	134.67	150.00	150.00	154.75	118.20

From the above analysis it is obvious that the trend of prices has remained more or less similar in all the three *mandis* of the district. However, wheat has been cheaper in Loharu and Charkhi Dadri than in Bhiwani while gram has remained costlier at Loharu. Barley and *gur* prices have also been at lower level in Bhiwani than in Charkhi Dadri and Loharu. The trend of wholesale prices in the *mandis* has almost been the same as in the State as a whole.

The study of retail prices is even more important as the fluctuations in the retail prices affect the consumers' expenditure and consumption pattern. However, in old times there was a time lag between the movement of wholesale and retail prices because the market information regarding the movement of prices used to flow down to the retailer comparatively at a slow pace. But this phenomenon has undergone a complete change with the advent of quick means of communication and the publicity media through radio and, therefore, the time lag though not completely vanished, has been considerably reduced. The following table shows the average annual retail prices of important commodities that prevailed at Bhiwani during 1960 to 1976 :—

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(Rupees per kilogram)

Commodity	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	0.42	0.63	0.92	0.89	0.96	0.96	1.50	1.55	1.18
Gram	0.50	0.59	1.00	0.88	1.16	1.71	2.35	1.99	1.28
Rice	0.57	0.58	1.06	1.11	1.20	1.65	2.20	2.32	1.74
Bajra	0.45	0.56	0.73	0.53	0.83	1.18	1.40	..	..
Gur	0.46	0.72	0.84	1.09	1.81	1.78	1.90	1.93	1.88
Tabacco	..	..	2.75	2.94	3.26	3.37	3.50	..	..
Milk	0.59	0.96	1.48	1.52	1.54	1.83	2.50	2.42	2.34
Ghee	2.64	3.69	6.58	6.42	6.50	8.62	12.65	..	..
Mustard Oil	2.00	3.71	5.01	4.86	5.44	6.63	9.70	..	..
Kerosene Oil (per litre)	0.35	0.52	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.74	1.04	1.20	1.36

It will be observed that the average retail prices like wholesale prices also rose considerably. The retail price of wheat increased from 42 paise per kilogram in 1960 to 63 paise in 1966, 92 paise in 1970 and Rs. 1.55 in 1975 which was more than three times the price prevailing in 1960. In 1976, the retail price of wheat declined to Rs. 1.18 per kilogram. The prices of other commodities also moved up in a similar way and then declined in 1976 except kerosene oil.

The Economic and Statistical Organization started compiling monthly consumers' price index numbers for working classes for 1956-57 in respect of important industrial towns in the State. Bhiwani has been one of them. The relevant data regarding consumers' price index numbers are available in two series. The first set is of the old series from 1956-57 to 1966-67 with the base year 1950-51=100 and the second set is of the new series started from 1967 to 1975 with the base year 1966=100. The index number of old series is as under :

Year 1	(Base 1950-51=100)	
	Food 2	General 3
1956-57	101	105
1957-58	100	107

1	2	3
1958-59	111	119
1959-60	114	122
1960-61	109	123
1961-62	112	126
1962-63	113	128
1963-64	126	139
1964-65	148	153
1965-66	152	163
1966-67	199	199

These index numbers are based upon the weekly retail prices that prevailed in Bhiwani town in respect of 101 commodities/services, which were mostly consumed by the working class. The above table indicates that the price level during 1956-57 and 1957-58 was more or less the same. From 1958-59 the prices rose continuously till 1966-67. In 1958-59, the rise was over 11 per cent but it was moderate in 1959-60 to 1962-63. Again in 1963-64, the prices rose by 8.6 per cent, in 1964-65 by 10 per cent and in 1965-66 by 7 per cent. The price rise was, however, tremendous in 1966-67, when in a single year the prices rose by 22 per cent beating the previous ten-year record. During the period 1950-51 to 1966-67, the price level had increased by 99 per cent in Bhiwani alone. During the same period, in other parts of the State, the prices had risen by 114 per cent in Rewari¹ (Mahendragarh district), 100 per cent in Ambala Cantt. (Ambala district) and 81 per cent in Panipat (Karnal district). The position in the country as a whole was almost similar. The all-India working class consumers' price index number was 191 in 1966-67 with 1949 as the base year.

The economy of the areas now comprising the Bhiwani district is an open economy and the price movement and the price policy in the country have, therefore, affected the price level in the district. The factors which caused increase in prices are : (i) expansion in the money supply, (ii) heavy investments on projects with a long gestation period, (iii) population explosion and consequent substantial increase in demand for consumer goods compared to their supply, (iv) Chinese aggression of 1962 followed by Indo-Pak conflict in 1965 and

1. Then in the Gurgaon district.

thereafter the prevalence of drought conditions and industrial recession, (v) devaluation, (vi) hoarding and (vii) existence of blackmoney and conspicuous consumption.

The old series was discontinued and a new series of consumers' price index for working class was introduced from 1967 with 1966 as the base year. The following table depicts the movements of consumers' price index of working class from 1967 onwards :—

(Base year 1966=100)		
Year	Food	General
1967 ¹	131	122
1968	125	120
1969	116	123
1970	130	129
1971	129	133
1972	140	141
1973	161	158
1974	208	200
1975 ²	216	212

The figures reveal that price increase in 1967 was substantial and there was a slight decline in 1968 but in 1970 it rose by 5 per cent, in 1972 by 6 per cent and in 1973 by 12 per cent over the previous years respectively. Again the price increase was tremendous in 1974 when in a single year the rise was about 27 per cent. During the short span of eight years from 1966 to 1974, the price level increased by 100 per cent. During the same period in other parts of the State the prices had risen by 106 per cent in Faridabad (Gurgaon district), 101 per cent in Sonapat, and 107 per cent in Surajpur (Ambala district). The 1966 series was replaced in July 1975 by the latest new series of consumer price index of working class with July 1972 — June 1973 as base year. This series reflects the consumption pattern of industrial workers during 1972-73. The following table gives the consumer price index from July 1975 onwards :—

1. Average from June to December 1967.
2. Average from January to June 1975.

Year	(Base year 1972-73=100)	
	Food	General
1975 ¹	136	135
1976	125	129
1977 ²	136	140

The price index, in 1975, touched 135 level thereby recording an increase of 35 per cent over the new base year 1972-73. There was a temporary decline of 4 per cent in 1976 over the previous year. The price level again increased in 1977.

The main factors which contributed to an overall increase in prices are : (i) recession of 1967-68 accompanied by drought conditions, (ii) Indo-Pak conflict of 1971 and the influx of refugees from Bangla Desh, (iii) power crisis, (iv) tremendous increase in oil prices in the world market, (v) rise in population and (vi) general hoarding and black marketing.

WAGES³

The workers in the district can be divided into three categories, viz. (i) whole time workers (ii) part-time workers and (iii) workers on daily wages. Again, there are different types of workers receiving different amounts of remuneration. In 1977-78, the wage rates of selected occupations in the district of Bhiwani were as under :

Particulars of labour	Wages per mensem		Daily wages
	Whole time	Part-time	
1	2	3	4
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Casual Labour	160.00	80.00	7.00
Porter	160.00	80.00	7.00

1. Average from July to December 1975.

2. Average from January to June 1977.

3. It is difficult to give precisely the wages prevailing in the Bhiwani district as a whole in the past. Since this district has been formed by combining some areas which had in the past remained parts of different administrative units, some idea about the wages of labour prevailing in some parts of this district may be had from Tables XXXIV and XXXV of the Appendix. The former table shows the wages of labour in the Hisar district from 1870-71 to 1932, while the latter table gives similar information about Loharu from 1900-01 to 1910-11.

1	2	3	4
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Chowkidar	210.00	100.00	7.00
Gardener	180.00	90.00	7.50
Herdsmen	210.00	—	7.00
Carpenter	—	—	12.00
Cobbler	250.00	—	9.00
Blacksmith	—	—	10.00
Motor Driver	210.00	110.00	8.00
Tailor	250.00	—	11.00
Washerman	180.00	—	7.50
Barber	180.00	80.00	7.00
Scavenger	200.00	180.00	7.50

The wage rate for a whole time worker ranges from Rs. 160 to Rs. 250, for a part-time worker from Rs. 80 to Rs. 180 and for a daily wage worker from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

In normal conditions, wages for agricultural labourers are generally determined by the customary practice prevalent in the area and are easily regulated by the law of supply and demand due to their immobile character. At the peak of the season, labour being more in demand the wages are high, while during the slack season, labour can be hired at lower wages. The wages for various occupations in the rural as well as in the urban areas are paid either in cash, kind or both. In addition to cash payment, break-fast and daily meals are also provided to casual labourers doing weeding, reaping, ploughing, etc. The normal working hours are from sun rise to sun set with a break of one or two hours. For grazing cattle a herdsman gets one to three rupees per head per month. The rate is different for buffaloes which are charged higher than cows. Skilled labourers like carpenters, blacksmiths and masons are employed on daily wages. The main choice of mode of payment and the periodicity of payment of wages is in the hands of the employer as he holds the best bargaining power. The labourers who are redundant in supply can only dictate their choice to some extent in the peak season. Even in the peak season they are generally dependent on the employer as they want to get work in the off season also. The wages in different agricultural

operations in the Bhiwani district¹ have been as follows :—

Year	Plough- ing	Sowing	Weeding	Har- vest- ing	Picking of cotton	Other agri- cul- tural opera- tions	Black- smith	Car- pen- ter
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1963	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.80	3.50	5.00	5.00
1964	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	1.50	3.50	5.00	5.00
1965	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.00	4.00	5.50	5.00
1966	4.40	3.00	3.00	..	..	2.45	5.84	5.33
1967	4.77	4.63	3.39	5.00	1.93	3.82	6.21	6.42
1968	6.35	6.35	4.25	4.66	3.12	5.09	7.17	7.17
1969	5.65	5.65	5.30	4.58	3.40	4.58	8.83	8.83
1970	6.27	6.17	5.70	5.93	3.80	6.00	9.40	9.40
1971	6.80	7.96	7.16	9.40	5.09	7.63	10.88	10.97
1972	7.10	7.17	6.25	6.93	5.56	7.10	10.43	10.43
1973	6.63	6.64	6.43	7.15	3.67	6.63	10.86	10.86
1974	7.11	7.27	7.14	7.50	4.00	7.09	11.93	12.01
1975	6.71	6.14	6.38	6.00	..	5.83	11.83	11.67
1976	9.00	7.33	6.75	6.25	..	7.00	11.83	11.83

(i) The wages are the average of 12 months.

(ii) The wage rates are for a normal working day of eight to nine hours.

1. The wages paid for different agricultural operations in the selected villages are taken to represent the whole district. The data given here relate to Mangli village in tahsil Hisar of the Hisar district. This village continued to be the representative village for the Bhiwani district also up to 1974. After that village Chang in tahsil Bhiwani is the representative village for the Bhiwani district.

(iii) The wages include payment in cash and cash equivalent of commodities paid in kind.

The above figures reveal that with minor deviations the trend of wages remained upward from 1963 onwards in respect of all agricultural operations. The wages were almost double in 1973 as compared to 1963 in respect of the bulk of agricultural operations including those requiring skilled workers like blacksmiths and carpenters.

Both prices and wages on the whole have been rising in the recent years. As usual, the rate at which prices have gone up has outrun the rate at which wages have increased. In other words, the relative position of prices and wages has not remained constant. The slower rate of increase in wages than prices has resulted in the decline of the real income of the workers adversely affecting their standard of living.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme was launched in the country on October 2, 1952. It aimed at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population. It was a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. People's participation and contribution in this programme is of prime importance. Community thinking and collective action is encouraged through people's institutions like panchayats, cooperative societies, schools, etc. It is not easy to assess the factor of people's participation because it is mostly in the shape of devoted manual labour which is difficult to evaluate.

Initially when a particular area was selected for development work, it was taken up as a National Extension Service Block. During the first phase or the pre-extension phase, the work was confined to preliminary surveys and planning and building up a proper set-up for the introduction of extension methods and technical advice. The second phase was the intensive stage when the National Extension Service Block was converted into a Community Development Block. There was no particular period set apart for initial preparation. It was usually completed within a period of one to three years. Each National Extension Service Block was given a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs and when it was converted into a Community Development Block, a sum of rupees twelve lakhs was earmarked to be spent on various development activities in the first stage of five years. During stage II, every block was given Rs. 5

lakhs for 5 years to continue the intensive development programme of the first stage. During these two stages, a major portion of the funds were shared by the Government of India. In Post-Stage II, the entire burden was borne by the State Government and local bodies for the proper functioning of the various schemes which had been started. The main activities of these blocks pertain to development of agriculture, rural health and sanitation, animal husbandry, social education, communications, rural arts and crafts and co-operation.

In December 1972, when Bhiwani was formed into a separate district, it had 6 Community Development Blocks, viz. Bhiwani, Tosham, Loharu, Dadri-I, Dadri-II and Badhara, besides 12 villages of Hansi-I, and 20 villages of Mahendragarh block. A new block with its headquarters at Bawani Khera was created in December 1973. This block includes 49 villages of Hansi-I, Hansi-II and Hansi-III blocks. The 22 villages of Mahendragarh block have been included in the Badhara block. Thus the district in 1975 comprised 7 blocks. The details regarding the stage of each block, date of its inception, area and population, etc., are shown below :

Block	Stage	Date of inception	Villages	Panchayats	Area	Population
			(Number)	(Number)	(Hectares)	(Number)
1. Bhiwani	Post Stage II	1.4.1963	67	70	80,610	1,85,328
2. Tosham	Do	1.4.1959	66	70	1,01,150	92,434
3. Loharu	Do	1.4.1955	85	55	75,017	73,921
4. Bawani Khera	Do	19.12.1973	49	51	73,042	1,20,475
5. Dadri-I	Do	1.4.1957	59	54	49,577	96,454
6. Dadri-II	Do	1.4.1958	58	47	46,969	98,411
7. Badhara	Do	1.10.1962	87	66	58,215	88,907

All the seven blocks are in the Post-Stage II phase of development. Community Development Programme in this district has embraced multifarious fields. The achievements of the blocks can only be described, as follows, in a general way :—

Improved seeds, implements, green manure and fertilizers are supplied to the cultivators at subsidised prices. They are encouraged to make compost in dung pits. The development authorities help the farmer in reclaiming land and laying out model farms. Financial assistance is given for constructing percolation wells and installing pumping sets and tubewells. The development authorities help the farmers in reclaiming land and bringing the area under dry farming and afforestation.

Cow and buffalo bulls of good breed are supplied and artificial insemination centres have been opened at various places in the district. Each centre has a few key-villages attached to it and maintains pedigree bulls.

Health and sanitation activities cover hospitals, rural health centres, rural dispensaries, child welfare and maternity centres, construction of drains, dry latrines and smokeless *chulhas*, pavement of streets, installation of hand-pumps and sinking of wells for drinking water.

Educational activities cover new schools, upgrading of old schools, conversion of schools into basic type and construction and repairing of school buildings. In adult literacy centres, men and women are encouraged to learn the 3 R.s ; this experiment has however, yet to prove its efficacy. Libraries and reading rooms are started and young villagers are encouraged to organize youth clubs. Mahila Samitis are organized for the welfare of women folks. Children's parks and *balwadis* (nurseries) are started for the children. *Panchayat-ghars*, community centres and community listening radio sets are provided for the benefit of the community.

People are encouraged to construct kachcha roads, to repair old paths, and macadamize kachcha roads. They are helped in organizing themselves into cooperative credit societies of various kinds.

Village and small-scale industries are encouraged by setting up demonstration-cum-training centres in various crafts. The block authorities have tried also to set up model villages to serve as examples for the other villages.

During 1966-67 to 1976-77, 24,287 quintals of improved seed and 3,57,624 quintals of chemical fertilizer were distributed among the farmers and 2,615 hectares of land was reclaimed. About 3.4 lakh square metres of village lanes were paved. The number of animals inoculated/vaccinated exceeded 8 lakhs. For adult education, 101 centres were started and 1,290 men and 1,700 women were made literate. The details of achievements under the Community Development Programme are given in Table XXXVI of the Appendix.

The Community Development programmes have brought about a tremendous change and the rural people have become conscious of their age old disabilities and miseries. They now readily come forward to seek the help and guidance of the various development agencies. The villagers have started using modern techniques in agriculture, improved varieties of seed, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides besides adopting improved cropping pattern and land levelling methods. They now unreservedly take advantage of the facilities provided by the development institutions and are participating in the cooperative movement, family planning, small savings, health and sanitation, cattle development and similar other activities,

With such a varied and all embracing programme, the level of improvement and change varies greatly even from village to village. A general assessment is therefore not a practical proposition.

Chapter X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The Bhiwani district consists of four tahsils, Bhiwani, Bawani Khera, Dadri and Loharu. The number of towns and villages¹ in each tahsil of the district as on March 31, 1977 are given in Table A and the police stations and police posts in Table B below :

TABLE A

Tahsil	Towns		Villages (Number)		
	Number	Names	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
Bhiwani	2	Bhiwani, Tosham	124	1	125
Bawani Khera	2	Bawani Khera, Siwani	57	1	58
Dadri	1	Charkhi Dadri	169	3	172
Loharu	1	Loharu	119	—	119
Total :	6		469	5	474

1. A village refers to an area for which a separate record of rights is maintained, or which has been separately assessed to land holding tax, or would have been so assessed if the land holding tax had not been realised or compounded or redeemed, or which the state Government had otherwise declared as an 'estate'. This definition of village is identical with that of *mauza* under section 3(1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. The definition applies to a demarcated area of land and not a residential site.

TABLE B

Tahsil	Police Stations		Police posts attached to each police station	
	Number	Names	Number	Names
Bhiwani	3	Bhiwani City	3	Dinod Gate Tigrana Gate Patram Gate
		Bhiwani Sadar	—	—
		Tosham	1	Kairu
Bawani Khera	2	Bawani Khera Siwani	1	Dhanana
Dadri	2	Charkhi Dadri	1	Baund Kalan
		Badhara	—	—
Loharu	2	Loharu	1	Bahl ¹
		Satnali	1	Chahr Kalan ²
Total :	9		8	

On the principle of decentralisation of authority in the administrative set-up, the district is divided into three sub-divisions, Bhiwani, Dadri and Loharu. The Bhiwani sub-division was created on September 3, 1954. It comprises two tahsils, Bhiwani and Bawani Khera. The Dadri sub-division which was created on September 4, 1968, coincides with the tahsil area of Dadri. The Loharu sub-division, co-terminous with Loharu tahsil, was constituted on November 10, 1976. The object of a sub-division is to promote efficiency on the administration and to ensure better supervision over public affairs through decentralisation. The Sub-Divisional Officer has power to deal with many matters expeditiously on the spot.

1. The police post of Bahl having been up-graded as police station on April 1, 1977, there are now 3 police stations and 1 police post in the Loharu tahsil. Thus the total number of police stations in the district has increased to 10 while that of the police posts decreased to 7.

2. Since April 1, 1977, Chahr Kalan has been attached to the newly up-graded Bahl Police Station.

The strength of sub-division and tahsil officers, who assist the Deputy Commissioner, is as follows :—

Tahsil	Officers	Strength
Bhiwani	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildars	2
	Naib Tahsildars	2
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1
	Naib Tahsildar Agrarian ¹	1
Dadri	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1
	Naib Tahsildar Agrarian ²	1
Loharu	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
Bawani-Khera	Tahsildar	1

DISTRICT AUTHORITIES

Deputy Commissioner.—The general administration of the district is vested in the Deputy Commissioner, who is normally a member of the Indian Administrative Service. For administrative purposes, he is under the Commissioner, Hisar Division, Hisar (Hissar). In other words, the State Government's general authority descends through the Divisional Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner. With the advent of democratic set-up and increased tempo of development activity, the duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Commissioner have increased enormously. He still performs the triple functions of British times being at once the Deputy Commissioner, the District Magistrate and the Collector, but his responsibilities, particularly as Deputy Commissioner, the executive on the spot, have greatly increased.

1. His jurisdiction extends to the Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils.
2. His jurisdiction extends to the Dadri and Loharu tahsils.

As Deputy Commissioner, he is the executive head of the district with multifarious responsibilities. There is hardly any aspect of district administration with the general supervision of which he is not concerned in one way or another. He has a special role to play in the Panchayati Raj. In addition to keeping an eye on the working of Panchayati Raj institutions, he guides the Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Municipal Committees, Market Committees and Improvement Trusts and helps them to overcome difficulties and problems. As the seniormost officer in the district, he is expected to maintain contact with the elected representatives of the people in order to keep himself well informed about the functioning of the machinery for which he is responsible.

As District Magistrate, he is entrusted with the maintenance of law and order in the district for which purpose he heads the police and the prosecuting agency. In the discharge of this responsibility he is assisted by the Superintendent of Police. After the separation of the judiciary from the executive, control over judicial work was withdrawn from the District Magistrate. The result is that he is now concerned only with regulation of prosecutions, binding down of bad characters or suspects for good behaviour and ordering preventive detentions. Here, he is assisted by 3 Executive Magistrates. Previously, the District Magistrate like the Additional District and Sessions Judge, had the concurrent powers of hearing appeals against the orders of an Executive Magistrate. After the introduction of the new Code of Criminal Procedure on April 1, 1974, he has ceased to exercise such powers.

As Collector, he is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district and is responsible for collection of land holding tax and all dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. If a party does not pay a tax in time, the tax-collecting authority sends a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner, who has powers to recover the amount in the same way as he does in respect of land revenue. A host of functionaries, viz. Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Kanungos and Patwaris, assist him in this sphere.

He supervises the maintenance of land records and agricultural statistics besides the management of Government lands and estates. He is also entrusted with the implementation of land reforms and distribution of *taccavi* and other loans to agriculturists. The supervision of acquisition and requisition of land and administering relief measures in case of drought, flood and other natural calamities are some of his other duties. He acts as the District Elections Officer and the Registrar for registration.

The list of his miscellaneous duties for which he can be said to be responsible is not a short one. Some of the more important ones relate to civil defence, jails, reformatories and poor houses; liaison with military authorities and welfare of the members of the armed forces; collection of loans, donations and subscriptions; and collection and supply of all sorts of information about the district.

The co-ordination work of the Deputy Commissioner to which a brief reference has been made, forms a pivotal part of his overall responsibilities. While co-ordinating the activities of various departments in the district, whenever necessary, he takes care not to interfere in their internal administration, and the procedures, methods and policies of their parent departments. He holds periodical meetings of all the district level officers with a view to reviewing the progress of work done by the several departments and co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts. He has to possess a clear picture of the objectives of all the departments so as to evolve an integrated approach to development. The Deputy Commissioner has been authorised to inspect the offices of all the departments in the district and he may call for any report and other information regarding those offices and their working. He is, in short, the head of the district administration, a co-ordinating officer for the various departments and a connecting link between the public and the Government so far as he executes the policies, administers the rules and regulations framed by the Government from time to time and also looks after the welfare, needs and requirements of the people. In fact he has become an essential instrument in the building of a Welfare State.

Sub-Divisional Officer.—The Sub-Divisional Officer is the Chief Civil Officer of a sub-division. In fact, he is a miniature Deputy Commissioner in his sub-division. He exercises direct control over the Tahsildars and their staff. He is, however, competent to correspond direct with the Government and departments on routine matters. His main duties, like those of the Deputy Commissioner, include revenue, executive and judicial work. His executive duties pertain to the maintenance of law and order, development, local bodies, motor taxation, report about passports, renewal of arms licences, sub-divisional establishment, etc. As Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he exercises judicial powers under certain sections of the preventive chapters of the Code of Criminal Procedure. An appeal from the orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in such cases lies to the District and Sessions Judge.

Tahsildar (Mahal)/Naib Tahsildar (Mahal).—The Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar are the key-officers in the revenue administration and exercise the powers of the Assistant Collector II Grade. While deciding partition cases,

the Tahsildar assumes powers of Assistant Collector I Grade and for registration work he acts as Sub-Registrar.

Their main task being revenue collection and supervision, the Tahsildar and the Naib Tahsildar have to tour extensively. They are principally responsible for the maintenance of revenue records and crops statistics. In the discharge of their miscellaneous duties, they assist the development staff in their various activities in the execution of plans, construction of roads, drains, embankments, soil conservation and reclamation, pavement of streets, filling of depressions and disposing of work connected with rural reconstruction. They also help the Block Development and Panchayat Officers in enlisting the maximum co-operation of the people in rural areas in making the Panchayati Raj a success.

The Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in the district are assisted by the following revenue staff :—

Staff	Strength	In the "Half a Million Job Programme"
Sadar Kanungo ¹	1	—
Naib Sadar Kanungo	1	—
Office Kanungos	4	—
Field Kanungos	14	14
Patwaris	237	125

Since the actual preparation of village records and revenue statistics rests with the Patwaris, the district is divided into 237 *patwar* circles, each circle being looked after by a Patwari who works under the immediate supervision of the Kanungo concerned.

The Lambardar (a non-official) is quite an important functionary in the administration. He collects and deposits the land holding tax. These deposits were previously made in the Government treasury under the charge of the tahsil officers. The deposits are now made in the Branches of the State Bank of India. In addition to his duties of collection of land holding tax, he keeps an eye on law and order in his area and any breach or adverse circumstance is reported by him to the nearest police station and to the Deputy Commissioner's agency. He is assisted in his work by the village chowkidar.

1. He is in charge of the district headquarters revenue record-room and exercises general supervision over the maintenance of revenue record in all offices in the district.

Prior to the enforcement of the Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, the Lambardar was paid *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Since various levies have been consolidated into land holding tax,¹ the rate of *pachotra* has been fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax. The Lambardar also collects dues pertaining to the Minor Irrigation and Tubewell Corporation, consolidation fee and *abiana* and is paid commission at the rate of 1, 5 and 3 per cent respectively.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT FOR DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS

In addition to sub-division, tahsil and block staff, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by the General Assistant and the Additional General Assistant. Assistant Commissioners/Extra Assistant Commissioners are also sometimes temporarily appointed in the district with varying degrees of powers, magisterial (executive) and revenue. These officers relieve the Deputy Commissioner of the detailed and routine activities of his office and thus enable him to concentrate upon the general managerial duties of co-ordination, direction, superintendence and control in all spheres of the district administrative functions.

General Assistant.—He is the principle administrative officer under the Deputy Commissioner and assists him in all executive and administrative functions. He mostly stays at the headquarters to supervise the working of the office. He is competent to correspond direct with Government and other departments on routine matters. The work in the Deputy Commissioner's Office is divided between General Assistant and Additional General Assistant.

In addition to the above, the General Assistant attends to a lot of miscellaneous work, such as—

- (i) Urban and rural rehabilitation work.
- (ii) Work of occasional nature, e.g. arrangements in connection with the celebration of Independence Day, Republic Day, Vana Mahotsava, visits of V.I.Ps., District Relief Fund, etc.
- (iii) Miscellaneous work, e.g. work of semi-official and non-official bodies, such as Zila Sainik Board, Boy Scouts, District Sports Association, Home Guards, etc.
- (iv) Locust control work.

1. For details, the Chapter on 'Revenue Administration' may be referred to,

Additional General Assistant to Deputy Commissioner.—He is the principal officer who helps the Deputy Commissioner to carry on the community development and welfare programme. He deals with the following subjects :—

- (1) Work relating to development, five year plans and local development works.
- (2) Panchayat Samitis, Local Bodies and Panchayats.
- (3) Complaints and enquiries received from public and Government.
- (4) Low and Middle-Income Group Housing Schemes.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

A number of committees have been constituted at the district level to help in specified fields, to keep in touch with the public and to devise concrete measures to improve the administration. These are enumerated below :

Committee	Chairman	Secretary
1. District Coordination and Grievances Committee	Minister	Deputy Commissioner
2. District Agricultural Production and Development Committee	Minister	Deputy Director Agriculture
3. District Dairy Development and Coordination Committee	Deputy Commissioner	District Animal Husbandry Officer
4. Health, Sanitation and Food Committee	Deputy Commissioner	Additional General Assistant to Deputy Commissioner
5. Revenue Officers' Board	Deputy Commissioner	General Assistant to Deputy Commissioner
6. District Administration and Officers Board	Deputy Commissioner	General Assistant to Deputy Commissioner

The meetings of all the committees are held once a month. Another committee of the officers of the principal law enforcement agencies at the

district level, i.e. judiciary including the magistracy, the police and the Correctional Officer of the Borstal Jail including District Probation Officer, was constituted in December 1973. This committee was to meet once in a quarter and its first meeting was held on January 30, 1974. The membership of the committee comprises the District Magistrate as Chairman and the Superintendent of Police, Chief Judicial Magistrate, the Superintendent of Borstal Jail¹ and the District Probation Officer as members. This Committee aims to lay stress on the need of the change of emphasis in the working of the criminal justice system from repression to prevention of crime and to discuss inter-related problems of the principal law enforcement agencies at the district level for coordination and improvement.

OTHER STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Other State and Central Government Officers in the district are listed below. They are administratively under the control of their respective heads of department but the Deputy Commissioner has been invested with the powers to co-ordinate their activities and exercise general supervision over them.

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

1. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) Circle, Bhiwani
2. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Provincial Division, Bhiwani
3. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Construction Division No. I, Bhiwani
4. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Construction Division No. II, Bhiwani
5. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) Construction Division, Tosham
6. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Provincial Division, Charkhi Dadri

1. Since there is no Borstal Jail at Bhiwani, the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Bhiwani and Dadri, being the part-time Superintendent of the respective sub-jails at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri have been nominated as members of this Committee.

7. Executive Engineer Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Electrical Division, Bhiwani
8. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Bhiwani Irrigation Circle, Bhiwani
9. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Jui Canal System, Bhiwani
10. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bhiwani Irrigation Division, Bhiwani
11. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Siwani Development Division, Tosham
12. Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Tubewell Corporation, Bhiwani
13. Executive Engineer, Betterment, Bhiwani
14. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Public Health), Bhiwani
15. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Public Health Division I, Bhiwani
16. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Public Health Division II, Bhiwani
17. Chief Executive Officer, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency, Bhiwani
18. Executive Engineer (Operation), Haryana State Electricity Board, Bhiwani
19. Executive Engineer (Operation), Haryana State Electricity Board, Charkhi Dadri
20. Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Haryana State Electricity Board, Bhiwani
21. Treasury Officer, Bhiwani
22. Chief Medical Officer, Bhiwani
23. Divisional Town Planner, Bhiwani
24. District Statistical Officer, Bhiwani

25. District Employment Officer, Bhiwani
26. District Industries Officer, Bhiwani
27. Mining Officer, Bhiwani
28. District Welfare Officer, Bhiwani
29. District Excise and Taxation Officer, Bhiwani
30. Fisheries Development Officer, Bhiwani
31. Divisional Forest Officer, Bhiwani
32. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Bhiwani
33. District Food and Supplies Controller, Bhiwani
34. General Manager, Haryana Roadways, Bhiwani
35. District Sports Officer, Bhiwani
36. District Education Officer, Bhiwani
37. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bhiwani
38. Agriculture Officer, Bhiwani
39. Agriculture Officer, Charkhi Dadri
40. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (General Line), Bhiwani
41. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Milk Supply), Bhiwani
42. Crop Production Officer, Charkhi Dadri
43. Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Bhiwani
44. Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani
45. District Public Relations Officer, Bhiwani
46. District Probation Officer, Bhiwani
47. Deputy Director Wool Grading, Loharu
48. Inspector, Weights and Measures, Bhiwani

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

(excluding Military Officers)

1. Engineering Supervisor, Telephones, Bhiwani
2. Assistant Engineer, Northern Railway, BG Link Bhiwani-Rohtak, Bhiwani
3. Station Master, Northern Railway, Bhiwani
4. Post Master, Post Offices, Bhiwani
5. Inspector, Tele-communication, Bhiwani
6. Inspector, Central Excise (two), Bhiwani
7. Inspector, Central Excise, Charkhi Dadri
8. Income Tax Officer, Bhiwani
9. District Savings Officer, Bhiwani

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

To administer schemes of development, the district has been divided into 7 blocks. The block was previously under the charge of a Block Development Officer but with the merger of the Panchayat Department with the Development Department on October 31, 1959, the Block Development Officer has been re-designated as the Block Development and Panchayat Officer and has been vested with powers of Panchayat Officer under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj in 1961, the development of the block is looked after by an elected body known as the Panchayat Samiti. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer functions under the administrative control of the Panchayat Samiti and also functions as its *ex-officio* Executive Officer.

Each block has been provided with Extension Officers from the Development, Industries, Agriculture, Cooperative and Panchayat Departments who function under the control of the Block Development and Panchayat Officer. This procedure helps in the co-ordination of several development activities in the block.

For the implementation of programmes relating to the uplift of rural women in the blocks, the Block Development and Panchayat Officer is assisted by Mukhya Sewikas and Gram Sewikas who are under the administrative

control of the Lady Circle Supervisor, Narnaul (Mahendragarh district).¹ The various programmes undertaken by them include Kitchen Gardens, Arts and Crafts Centres, Balwadis, Home Decoration, Poultry Farming, etc.

Panchayats have been constituted at the village level. *Chulha* tax and lease money of *shamlat* lands are the main sources of their revenue. These mainly look after the development works. Their other functions include criminal, civil and revenue (judicial) work as prescribed.

Panchayati Raj institutions function under the overall supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.

POLICE

The police administration in the district is under the Senior Superintendent of Police, who, next to the Deputy Commissioner, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The Superintendent of Police is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents posted respectively at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. He functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Hisar Range, Hisar.

There are 9 police stations and 8 police posts in the district.²

JUDICIARY

The organization of civil and criminal justice in the district is headed by the District and Sessions Judge, Bhiwani. Civil justice is administered by the Senior Sub-Judge, Bhiwani and the criminal justice by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhiwani. They have under them Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrates one each at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. Executive Magistrates try only security cases.³

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Previously criminal and civil business on behalf of the Government in the district was done by the Public Prosecutor and the Government Advocates respectively. In 1960, a regular service known as the Punjab District Attorneys Service was constituted. The work of litigation on behalf of the Government is being done in the district by an Assistant District Attorney (Grade I).

1. The Lady Circle Supervisor functions under the overall control of the Director, Women Programme, Development Department, Haryana, Chandigarh.
2. For details about the functioning of police, see Chapter on 'Law and Order and Justice'.
3. For details about judiciary see Chapter on 'Law and Order and Justice'.

All civil cases in the district are conducted by the District Attorney under the guidance of the Legal Remembrancer and criminal cases under the guidance of the Director of Prosecution who is also the administrative and supervisory head of District Attorneys. The District Attorney, Bhiwani, is assisted by 4 Assistant District Attorneys (Grade II).

OATH COMMISSIONER

There are 5 Oath Commissioners, out of which, three are functioning at Bhiwani and two at Charkhi Dadri. They charge Re. 1 as attestation fee for each affidavit attested.

REGISTRATION

The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar responsible for registration work in the district. The Tahsildars and the Naib Tahsildars perform the functions of Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars respectively.

NOTARY PUBLIC

There is one Notary Public in the district. The main functions of the Notary Public are preparation and attestation of an affidavits, administration of oath, etc. The fee for an attestation of affidavit is Rs. 2.50 and for certifying or authenticating a document as original Rs. 5.

LOCAL COMMISSIONER

The Local Commissioners are appointed for recording evidence and statements of witnesses under the orders of a court, as and when occasion arises. They are paid fee according to the quantum of work fixed by it.

Chapter XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

HISTORY OF THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Even after the diversification of taxes, land tax provides a large amount of the revenue to States. Land tax is a sensitive subject as it intimately concerns the biggest class of citizens, depending on agriculture. Their welfare is, therefore, intimately related to the settlement of land revenue, and with connected problems such as the record of rights and the whole ambit of revenue administration.

As the areas now comprising the Bhiwani district remained under different types of administration, viz. (i) the Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils under British rule and (ii) the Dadri and Loharu tahsils under princely states, these have different revenue histories.

Bhiwani tahsil.—The fiscal history of the main part of the tahsil prior to 1890 is given in Part II of Anderson's Assessment Report of Bhiwani. There were four assessment circles, viz. (i) Eastern Haryana (ii) Western Haryana (iii) Amrain Bagar and (iv) Bahal Siwani Bagar. The first settlement of the tract was made by W. Fraser in A.D. 1815 for ten years. It was followed by a period of short settlements. But the earliest figures with which comparison may usefully be made are those of Brown's Settlement in A.D. 1840. He settled all the tahsils save the then Eastern Haryana Circle. He found that the area recorded as cultivated in 1825 was greatly in excess of that of 1840 and that the collection of the demand as then fixed had become the exception, and its remission the rule. Accordingly, he reduced the demand of the tahsil from Rs. 1,38,494 to Rs. 79,463.

As regards the Eastern Haryana Circle, fourteen of the villages in it were settled by Mills in 1840, when it was a part of the Rohtak district. He reduced the demand in them from Rs. 17,465 to Rs. 9,991. The remaining eight villages of the circle were confiscated in 1857 from the Nawab of Jhajjar and given a summary settlement of Rs. 11,175 with an incidence per cultivated acre which varied in 1863 from Rs. 1-2-4¹ to Re. 0-8-3.

The assessment of the tahsil in 1858, the easiest date at which the whole of it was under British rule, was Rs. 1,00,629.

1. Figures appearing as such in this Chapter denote rupees, annas, pies.

Apparently the Settlement of 1840 worked very well, and in a period of 23 years less than Rs. 10,000 was remitted in 25 villages, mainly in the western part of Haryana.

In 1863, Amin Chand was entrusted with the revision of the assessment of the whole of the tahsil, save the Eastern Haryana Circle. The Government demand in the meanwhile had been reduced from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the net assets. Hence, although cultivation had largely increased since 1840, in the Bahal Siwani Bagar, he reduced the demand from 24,398 to Rs. 20,748; in Amrain from Rs. 41,135 to Rs. 36,225 and in Western Haryana from Rs. 13,930 to Rs. 11,800. An enquiry was made into the circumstances of the Eastern Haryana villages in 1870 and the demand in them was reduced by Rs. 1,631.

The settlements made in 1863 and 1870 worked well. Up to 1890, some portion of the revenue had been suspended only in 8 harvests and most of this was subsequently recovered, a sum of only Rs. 8,446 in all being remitted.

During 1886—89, Anderson revised the revenue of the tahsil. He based his proposals almost entirely on cash rents, merely using a produce estimate to check them.

In Eastern Haryana he found rents and cultivation had both risen. His half net assets estimate gave an increase of 74 per cent on the expiring demand; but this was considered too much to take in a Rajput circle, and eventually an increase of 50 per cent on the expiring demand was taken: an assessment of Rs. 29,325 being imposed, which was estimated to take 85 per cent of half the net assets.

In Western Haryana also cultivation and rents had risen. Anderson regarded his half net assets as very moderate; these gave an increase on the expiring demand of 37 per cent. The circle was assessed slightly above this, at Rs. 16,625, an increase of 41 per cent being imposed.

In Amrain Bagar, Anderson found cultivation had decreased. Rents, however, had risen; and the half net assets estimate of Rs. 37,479 showed an increase of 4 per cent on the expiring demand. The whole of this was taken contrary to Anderson's proposals; he suggesting the old demand to be maintained; and the circle was assessed to Rs. 37,550.

In the Bahal Siwani Bagar, the increase in cultivation justified an increase of 27 per cent on the expiring assessment. A total increase, however,

of only 14 per cent was sanctioned, mainly because of the indebtedness of the Rajput population around Siwani. The circle was assessed to Rs. 23,650 or 90 per cent of half the net assets.

The new assessments were sanctioned for 20 years from *Kharif* 1890. The demand in each circle was :

	Rs.
Eastern Haryana	29,249
Western Haryana	16,625
Amrain Bagar	37,550
Bahal Siwani Bagar	23,650
Total :	1,07,074

The total cultivated area, the total assessment of each circle for the first three settlements and the incidence of demand per cultivated acre, are given in the following table :—

Year	Total cultivated area	Total assessment	Incidence of demand per cultivated acre		
1	2	3	4		
	(Acres)	(Rs.)	Re.	Annas	Pies
Eastern Haryana					
1857	52,164	21,166	0	6	6
1870	55,607	19,535	0	5	7
1890	55,680	29,325	0	8	5
1908	59,844	29,249	0	7	10
Western Haryana					
1840	33,435	13,930	0	6	8
1863	40,505	11,800	0	4	8
1890	44,456	16,625	0	6	0
1908	50,607	16,625	0	5	3

1	2	3	4		
	(Acres)	(Rs.)	Rs.	Annas	Pies
Amrain Bagar					
1840	1,24,018	41,135	0	5	4
1863	1,66,835	36,225	0	3	6
1890	1,57,540	37,550	0	3	10
1908	1,76,204	37,550	0	3	5
Bahal Siwani Bagar					
1840	76,697	24,398	0	5	1
1863	97,857	20,748	0	3	5
1890	1,11,139	23,650	0	3	5
1908	1,01,731	23,650	0	3	9

The whole tract was resettled during 1906—10 by C.A.H. Townsend. According to him, Bhiwani was a very poor tahsil in which the collections of the demand imposed by Anderson fell short by no less than 15 per cent of the full amount. With a scanty and precarious rainfall, and little canal irrigation, it was probably one of the poorest tahils in the then Punjab. *Rabi* cropping was but little practised, especially in the Bagar, and cash rents were all important, while produce rents were practically unknown. And it was on cash rents that the assessment proposals were built up. In this tahsil, the assessment circles framed at the previous settlement were maintained unchanged. No separate assessment was imposed on waste land.

Bahal Siwani Bagar was a wretched circle. Cultivation had fallen off by 7 per cent since 1890, population by 15 per cent, and cattle and camels by 32 per cent. No less than 57 per cent of the crop that was sown failed to mature. There was no irrigation. Wells were deep and often bitter. Everything pointed to a reduction in the existing demand being imperatively called for; and this was done. The demand imposed by Anderson of Rs. 23,650 was reduced to Rs. 19,255, which involved a rate of 3 annas per cultivated acre.

Amrain Bagar also was a poor circle though not so miserable as that just described. Still population had since 1890 decreased by 9 per cent, cattle and camels by 7 per cent and ploughs by 7 per cent. The cultivated area

showed an increase compared with 1890, but no less than 49 per cent of the crop sown in each year failed to mature on the average of years. The assessment announced, Rs. 37,535, was practically the same as that imposed by Anderson, *i.e.* Rs. 37,550. This involved a rate of 3 annas 4 pies per cultivated acre.

In Western Haryana, the character of the land changed; the sand-hills of the Bagar circles became intermingled with level stretches of better land. Rents were higher than in the Bagar circles, and the quality of the cropping better. The expiring assessment was Rs. 16,625. This was raised to Rs. 20,875, a rate of 6 annas on each cultivated acre.

In Eastern Haryana, the soil was stiffish loam: very few of the sand-hills of Bagar were to be found there. There was also some irrigation from the tail of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal. Rents were far higher than in the rest of the then Bhiwani tahsil. The weak point was that Rajputs, then an eminently weak cultivating community, owned no less than 61 per cent of the land in the circle. Cultivation had increased by 6 per cent since 1890, but cattle and ploughs had both decreased. It was, however, impossible in view of the increase in rents, not to enhance the assessment considerably, and the expiring assessment of Rs. 29,249 was raised to Rs. 42,505 of which amount, however, only Rs. 39,319 was payable till 1915. After that year the full amount was payable. The assessment imposed involved a rate of Re. 0—11—6 per *barani* acre, and Rs. 1—2—0 per recorded *nahri* acre. The *nahri parta* in this circle was annas 8 per acre.

The changes effected in 1910 over the previous settlement (1890) of Anderson may be seen at a glance :

Circle	1890		1910	
	Total assessment	Incidence of demand per cultivated acre	Total assessment	Incidence of demand per cultivated acre
	(Rs.)	Re. a. p.	(Rs.)	Re. a. p.
Eastern Haryana	29,249	0—7—10	42,505	0—11—6
Western Haryana	16,625	0—5—3	20,875	0—6—0
Amrain Bagar	37,550	0—3—5	37,535	0—3—0
Bahal Siwani Bagar	23,650	0—3—9	19,255	0—3—0

1. Besides, Rs. 1-2-0 was imposed on *nahri* acre and Re. 0-8-0 on *nahri parta* acre.

The revenue demand, collection and percentage on demand of collection from 1908-1909 to 1931-32, in the Bhiwani tahsil were as under¹ :

	Year	Demand	Collection	Percentage of demand of collection
	1908-09	1,05,647	1,05,472	
	1909-10	1,05,647	1,05,647	100
	1910-11	1,15,559	1,15,502	100
Average	1910-11 to 1914-15	1,14,984	1,09,624	95
Average	1915-16 to 1919-20	1,18,008	1,15,186	97
	1920-21	1,17,817	54,381	46
	1921-22	1,17,784	92,613	79
	1922-23	1,17,809	1,13,907	97
	1923-24	1,17,883	1,12,759	96
	1924-25	1,17,989	1,16,427	99
	1925-26	1,18,074	1,07,233	91
	1926-27	1,18,062	1,16,017	98
	1927-28	1,18,062	1,14,428	97
	1928-29	1,17,968	75,055	64
	1929-30	1,17,463	27,486	23
	1930-31	1,17,513	1,06,505	91
	1931-32	1,17,496	1,01,165	85

Dadri tahsil.—After the uprising of 1857, the Dadri tahsil was transferred to Jind State in recognition of the services of that State to the British. The first settlement of tahsil Dadri was a regular one and was effected by Samand

1. (i) *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables (Hisar District)*, 1912, Table 39.
- (ii) *Hisar District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 39.

Singh between A.D. 1862 and 1871. The villages were found to number 158, and the whole area was 3,73,805 acres, of which 3,03,600 was cultivated and 43,204 uncultivated. The land revenue assessed was Rs. 2,33,279—8—1. The second settlement of tahsil Dadri was made by Hardwari Lal between A.D. 1874 and 1883. It was followed by the third settlement made by Mir Nazaf Ali between March 1887 and 1902. The number of villages increased from 179 to 184. The area measured in this settlement was 3,524 acres more than in the former, but the revenue assessed was decreased by Rs. 30,624. This reduction was made by the Raja for the welfare of the people. The details of area and revenue assessed at the second and third settlement are shown below¹ :

Details	Cultivated area (Acres)	Uncultivated area (Acres)	Total area (Acres)	Jama (Rs.)
Second Settlement	3,31,658	43,170	3,74,828	2,37,656
Third Settlement	3,39,985	38,367	3,78,352	2,07,032
Increase(+)/ Decrease(—)	+8,327	—4,803	+3,524	—30,624

The land revenue demand and collections during 1903-04 to 1931-32² were as follows :—

Year	Demand	Collection	Percentage on Demand of Collection
1	2	3	4
1903-04	2,06,905	2,04,174	98.68
1904-05	2,06,910	2,04,659	98.91
1905-06	2,06,901	1,79,907	87.32

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 321.
2. (i) *Phulkian States Gazetteer, Statistical Tables (Jind State)*, 1913, Table 39.
(ii) *Jind State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1933, Table 39.

	1	2	3	4
	1906-07	2,05,903	2,01,711	97.49
	1907-08	2,05,921	1,98,276	95.82
	1908-09	1,97,140	1,95,083	98.95
	1909-10	2,05,928	2,07,637	100.34
	1910-11	2,06,928	2,07,824	100.43
Average	1910-11 to 1914-15	2,06,976	2,08,005	100.50
Average	1915-16 to 1919-20	2,07,385	2,07,363	99.99
	1920-21	2,09,647	2,09,637	100
	1921-22	2,59,771	2,59,771	100
	1922-23	2,59,831	2,59,831	100
	1923-24	2,59,850	2,59,850	100
	1924-25	2,59,859	2,59,859	100
	1925-26	2,59,888	2,59,888	100
	1926-27	2,59,917	2,59,917	100
	1927-28	2,59,964	2,59,964	100
	1928-29	2,59,995	2,59,995	100
	1929-30	2,60,001	2,59,448	99.8
	1930-31	2,60,014	2,60,014	100
	1931-32	2,60,032	2,47,891	95.33

Loharu tahsil.—The material for the revenue history of the old State of Loharu is scanty as a fire in Darbar office destroyed most of the records previous to 1883. It is recorded, however, that in 1828 the net revenue was Rs. 58,092 and in 1866 the demand was Rs. 59,635. In 1886, Anderson, then Deputy Commissioner of Hisar (Hissar), assisted the State in the settlement of its land revenue. He found that the Nawab's rent-roll was based on—

- (i) a rate of Re 0—2—4 per *bigha* (the Loharu *bigha* was a square of 35 yards) for all cultivated and culturable land ;
- (ii) a cess of Rs. 2—8—0 per cent on (i) ;
- (iii) Special rates of Rs. 22 and 32 per well, according to depth and locality ; and
- (iv) a rate of Rs. 28—8—0 per village, known as 'Bhet' or 'Nazrana'.

The total demand amounted to Rs. 73,546. Net collections, however, never reached that amount, the average for the preceding 12 years having stood at Rs. 60,569.

Anderson, while regarding the rates as somewhat high as compared with those in force in British districts, did not think it necessary to reduce them materially. His assessment was Rs. 66,077 for the State, based on a two anna rate for all culturable and cultivated land, a cess of 5 per cent on this rate, and the old rate of wells. He left the total demand very much as it had been before, and the changes made were chiefly in the direction of equalization of the burden of the demand among the villagers. The settlement was for ten years. In 1896, the assessment was renewed on the same terms for a further decennial period.

In the settlement of 1911, for 24 years, the land revenue demand including all cases was fixed at Rs. 73,000.

This assessment was based on :

- (a) a rate of Rs. 20 per '*lao*' of irrigation wells only in the ten villages around Rohtak.
- (b) a rate of annas 2 and pies 5 per *bigha* on the whole culturable area of the State except *bani* (grazing ground).

(c) a rate of 2 pice or 6 pies per *bigha* on *bani* (grazing ground).

The demand of land revenue, from 1922-23 to 1931-32, remained Rs. 90,450 against which the collection was cent per cent.

After the expiry of the settlements of Bhiwani, Dadri and Loharu in 1931-32, no fresh settlements were undertaken and the old ones continued to be extended. Subsequently on account of World War II (1939-45), followed by development activities after Independence in 1947, the prices of agricultural commodities rose considerably. The charges of land revenue, fixed at the time of previous settlements under the conditions then prevailing, had lost their relationship with income from land. Government expenditure had also vastly increased, particularly since Independence, on account of the expansion of Government activity and assistance. To meet this ever-growing demand, the Government tapped different sources of revenue. As regards land revenue, in addition to the assessed demand of land revenue of the previous settlement, Special Assessment, Surcharge, Special Charge and Additional Charge were levied in accordance with the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1956, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958, and the Punjab Land Revenue (Additional Charges) Act, 1960. All these and various other enactments proved inadequate in the light of changed circumstances and ultimately to put the record straight, Government passed the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973. A brief description of these acts is given below :

Special Assessment on Land Put to Non-agricultural use.—In the case of agricultural land, the return to the State is fixed under the land revenue settlements, having regard to factors such as soil, yields, prices, rainfall, rental statistics and economic conditions of the area. But when land is put to non-agricultural uses like constructing a residential building or erecting an industrial plant, the owner of the land gets an unearned increment particularly if the land is situated within or in the vicinity of growing towns and cities. This increment in land values can generally be attributed to the expenditure incurred out of public revenues in constructing roads and railways and general development of the area. The land-owners are not fully entitled to this increment in values and it is only fair that this increment should be shared with the Government. It was with this object that the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1887 was amended by the Punjab Act XIII of 1952 which provided for special assessment of land "put to use different from that for which an assessment is in force or when the land has been put to use for non-agricultural purposes such as brick-

kilns, factories, houses, landing grounds and other similar purposes". The work of special assessment of non-agricultural lands was started in July 1955.

The Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954.—The Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, had been enacted for the levy of a surcharge from the *rabi* harvest of the agricultural year 1953-54. Under the Act, every land-owner who paid revenue in excess of ten rupees was liable to pay a surcharge thereon to the extent of one quarter of land revenue if the amount payable by him as land revenue did not exceed 30 rupees, and two-fifth of the land revenue if it exceeded 30 rupees.

Adhoc Special Assessment under Punjab Land Revenue Act, No. 6 of 1956.—Since a very elaborate procedure was provided for carrying out the special assessment operations which were to take a number of years, it was decided to levy special assessment on ad hoc basis as a multiple of the existing land revenue with effect from *kharif* 1955.

The Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958.—As the surcharge levied from 1955 proved to be inadequate to meet heavy financial obligations created by various development schemes, it became necessary to augment the State Revenue in every possible manner and hence a special charge was levied under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charge) Act, 1958, from the *rabi* harvest of agricultural year 1957-58. The rate of special charge was based on the income-tax pattern with different slabs for different categories of land-owners. The slab rates were such that the incidence of special charge mainly fell on those who could afford to pay it. While the land-holders paying revenue ('land revenue' plus surcharge) up to Rs. 50 had been exempted from the provisions of the Act, those paying more than Rs. 1,000 were subjected to 300 per cent increase in land revenue.

Punjab Land Revenue Act XIX of 1958.—While the work of special assessment was in progress, a defect was observed in the Punjab Act XIII of 1952 in as much as it did not permit the levy of special assessment on land put to non-agricultural use if it was not already assessed to land revenue. In other words, the town sites escaped assessment. Accordingly, the Punjab Act XIX of 1958 was passed to provide assessment of lands except village *abadi deh* (inhabited site of village) whether or not already assessed to land revenue. Certain exemptions were also provided.

Section 48 of the Act XIX of 1958 provides that pitch of special assessment on a category and class of sites of land put to non-agricultural use in an assessment circle or part thereof shall not exceed 1/4th of the average net letting

value; or exceed 2—4 per cent of the average market value; and in the case of sites lying vacant and out of use, exceed 1 per cent of the average market value.

The net letting value is derived after making the following deductions from the present annual rent of such sites :—

- (i) fair remuneration at 6 per cent for the capital invested on building or machinery or both after deducting the depreciation on their value ;
- (ii) house tax ;
- (iii) property tax ; and
- (iv) maintenance charges not exceeding one month's gross rent.

On publication of the preliminary assessment reports, a number of representations were made to Government against the harshness of the levy. Government, therefore, took the following decisions on April 4, 1961 :—

- (i) The rate of levy at present should not be up to the maximum limit of 25 per cent prescribed in the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1958 ; it should not exceed $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the estimated average net letting value. Where, however, this levy has to be made according to the market value, as provided in the Act, it should be modified also in the same proportion, as above.
- (ii) Exemption should be given to the following cases :—
 - (a) All hilly areas notified as such by Government.
 - (b) Sites on which new factories are built, for a period of 10 years (i.e. each factory will be exempted for 10 years from the start of working of the factory).
- (iii) Substantial relief should be given in the following cases :—
 - (a) Compound and courtyard areas surrounding the building and used for purposes such as flower-beds, kitchen garden, grass lawns, fruit plants, etc.
 - (b) The owner-occupied residential houses and bungalows.

To give effect to the decision No. (iii), the following proposals were formulated and approved :—

- (i) The rate of levy on owner-occupied houses and bungalows shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the rate otherwise leviable, i.e. if the building was rented.

- (ii) The rate of levy on compound and courtyard areas shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the rate charged on the building itself.

Since the general rate of levy had already been reduced from 25 per cent to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the net letting value, the rate of owner-occupied houses and bungalows would come to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the original rate, and in the case of compound and courtyard areas of owner-occupied houses/bungalows, it would come to $\frac{1}{64}$ th of the original rate.

In addition to exempting hill areas which term included sub-montane areas and factories (for a limited period of 10 years), the following exemptions were also provided :—

- (i) Use of land for purposes of a garden ;
- (ii) Use of land for purposes of an orchard ;
- (iii) Use of houses occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture ;
- (iv) Use of land for small-scale cottage industries ;
- (v) Use of land for public , charitable or religious purposes ; and
- (vi) residential houses/bungalows in occupation of owners with an annual rental value not exceeding Rs. 300.

The work of special assessment in areas outside *lal lakir* (line to demarcate the inhabited site of a village, not assessed to land revenue), which had been started in 1955, was suspended after its completion, the amount having been realised until *kharif* 1964 when for various reasons it was suspended.

On the enforcement of the Haryana Land-Holdings Tax Act, 1973 the above system of assessment stands repealed and the new system of assessment as defined in the new Act has come into force since June 16, 1973.

OTHER ENACTMENTS

A cess on commercial crops namely, cotton, sugarcane and chillies, at the rate of Rs. 4 per acre in the case of land which was irrigated by canal water and Rs. 2 per acre in the case of other land, had been levied from *kharif* 1963 under the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1963. Areas under commercial crops,

sown solely for domestic use up to one *kanal* in the case of chillies and 2 *kanals* in the case of sugarcane or cotton were exempt from this levy.

An additional surcharge on the land revenue at the rate of 50 per cent was levied for the development of Kurukshetra University/town vide the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Ordinance No. 2 of 1967. Initially, this had been levied for one year, i.e. for *kharif* 1967 and *rabi* 1968, but it was extended for *kharif* and *rabi* harvests of the agricultural year 1968-69 according to the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1969. The levy of surcharge was further extended up to 1973-74 vide the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Amendment Act, 1970, but it could only be collected up to 1972-73 on account of the enforcement of the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973.

Haryana Land-Holdings Tax Act, 1973.—The Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, came into force on June 16, 1973. This Act has consolidated various levies into a single tax known as Land-Holding Tax. The levies consolidated are :

- (i) Surcharge, under the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954;
- (ii) Special Charge, under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958 ;
- (iii) Cess on Commercial Crops, under the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act, 1963 ; and
- (iv) Additional Surcharge, under the Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1969.

The State Government took the view that the collection of these levies had become cumbersome not only for the revenue agency but also for the cultivators. To meet this situation the Haryana Land-Holdings Tax Act, 1973, consolidated the above 4 levies into a single tax known as the Land-Holding Tax. However, the Land-Holding Tax shall not be levied and charged on land which is liable to special assessment under section 59 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, or the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1955. Further, during the period the above tax is levied and charged, the land shall not be liable to payment of land revenue by way of general assessment under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, or the payment of local rate under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. The Act brings out a concept of holding on the basis of a family rather than the individual as a unit for the purposes of imposition of tax and provides for graded taxation on the basis

of holding size. The present rates of land tax are as under:

Class of land (specified in Schedule I) comprising the land holding	Rate of tax
I	(a) Seventy paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare ; (b) One rupee per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and (c) One rupee and thirty-five paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.
II	(a) Sixty paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare ; (b) Ninety paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares ; and (c) One rupee and twenty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.
III	(a) Forty paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare ; (b) Fifty paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares ; and (c) Sixty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.
IV	(a) Twenty-five paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare ; (b) Forty paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares; and (c) Fifty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.
V	(a) Ten Paise per 0.05 hectare for the first one hectare ; (b) Fifteen paise per 0.05 hectare for the next four hectares ; and (c) Twenty paise per 0.05 hectare for the remaining land.

The Bhiwani district, which was formed on December 22, 1972, comprises the following assessment circles :—

1. Eastern Haryana, 2. Western Haryana, 3. Amrain Bagar 4. Bahl Siwani Bagar, 5. Tal Awal, 6. Tal Doem, 7. Chak Nehri, 8. Chak Barani 9. Chak Bagar, 10. Loharu Bagar and 11. Chak Pasikoh

The tahsilwise classification of lands in different assessment circles is¹ :

Tahsil	Classes and kinds of land					
	Assessment Circle	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhiwani	1. Eastern Haryana	(i) Nehri (ii) Chahi Nehri	(i) Chahi (ii) Abi	unirrigated	—	Banjar, Kallar, Thur and Sem
	2. Western Haryana	—	(i) Chahi (ii) Nehri (iii) Chahi Nehri	—	unirrigated	Banjar, Kallar, Thur & Sem
	3. Amrain Bagar	—	Do	—	—	Unirrigated, Banjar, Kallar, Thur & Sem
	4. Tal Awal	—	Do	(i) Dakar Barani (ii) Rosli Barani	—	Bhud, Banjar, Kallar, Thur & Sem
	5. Tal Doyam	—	(i) Chahi (ii) Nehri (iii) Chahi Nehri (iv) Abi	Do	—	Do
Bawani Khera	1. Western Haryana	—	(i) Nehri (ii) Chahi	—	unirrigated	Banjar, Kallar, Thur & Sem
	2. Bahl Siwani Bagar	—	(i) Chahi (ii) Nehri (iii) Chahi Nehri	—	—	unirrigated (Tal, Tibba), Banjar, Kallar, Thur & Sem

1. Source : Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani. (The classification of land given here is different from that given in the Haryana Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973. Amendment to this effect has been proposed to the Government by the district authorities.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3. Barani (From Hansi tahsil)	Nehri	(i) Nehri (ii) Chahi (iii) Chahi Nehri	—	unirrigated (Tal, Tibba)	Banjar, Kallar, Thur & Sem
	4. Nehri (from Hansi tahsil)	Do	Do	—	Do	Do
	5. Nehri (From Hansi tahsil)	Do	(i) Nehri (ii) Chahi	unirrigated (Tal)	unirrigated (Sailab)	unirrigated (Tibba), Banjar Kallar, Thur & Sem
	6. Barani (From Hisar tahsil)	Do	Do	—	unirrigated (Tal & Sailab)	Do
	7. Bagar	Do	Do	—	Do	Do
Dadri	1. Tal Awal	—	(i) Chahi (ii) Nehri (iii) Chahi Nehri	(i) Dakar (ii) Rousli	—	Bhud, Banjar, Kallar, Thur and Sem
	2. Tal Doem	—	Do	Do	—	Do
	3. Chak Tibba	—	Do	Barani	—	Do
	4. Tahsil Khas	—	(i) Chahi I (ii) Chahi II	—	Rousli I Rousli II	Bhud, Banjar, Kallar, Thur and Sem
	5. Pasikoh	—	—	Chahi I Chahi II	Do	Do
Loharu	1. Loharu Bagar	—	(i) Nehri	—	—	unirrigated (Tal, Tibba), Banjar Kallar, Thur and Sem

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2. Amrain Bagar	—	Do	—	—	Do
	3. Bahl Siwani Bagar	—	Do	—	—	Do
	4. Pasikoh	—	—	Chahi I Chahi II	Rousli I Rousli II	Bhud, Banjar, Kallar, Thur and Sem

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE

When parts of the district (except the Loharu and Dadri areas) came under the direct control of the British in the beginning of the 19th century, the assessment and collection of revenue was not in a good order. During the early settlements, which were very rough and ready proceedings, Sadar Malguzars were engaged for a *patti* or an estate and they were made responsible for the payment of cash assessment. Sadar Malguzars, in turn were allowed to make such arrangements as they could for collection for their co-parceners. The most drastic process known to the Revenue Code for this area of the North-Western Provinces was constantly and indiscriminately applied when villages fell into arrears, and the abuses of the sale law became a scandal for the administration. If the Sadar Mulguzar was in default, the whole *patti* or estate for which he was engaged was put to auction, and all private rights of ownership annulled in favour of the purchaser who was very frequently the Tahsildar or one of his underlings. The rule applicable to cases of sale for arrears of revenue appears to have been extended not only to the sales of estate under decrees of court for private debts, but even to the private transfers of the Sadar Malguzars. The powerful machinery of Government was thus rapidly breaking up communities which had even survived the crushing exactions of the petty rulers which the British had replaced. The extent of the evil may be gauged by the extraordinary nature of the remedy applied with very partial success in 1821. In that year the Rolt Mechanizee Commission was appointed with power to annul, where equity required it, any public or private transfer of land which had taken place before September 13, 1810. The Regulation of 1822, based on the proposals of the Commission, swept away the worst feature of the sale law.

Under the first regular settlement, Lambardars were required to collect land revenue from concerned communities of land-owners. There were Lambardars, one to every 50 land-owners, when the revised settlement was taken up

by Fanshawe. All the Lambardars wherever possible, were appointed headmen to compose the claims of rural claimants in the regular settlement. Thuladars, who were appointed representatives chosen by the people in their own councils as distinct from the Lambardars who were only appointed by the Government, got themselves recorded as Lambardars and so obtained hereditary status and some remuneration.

The Zaildari system was introduced in the Settlement of 1879 to assist Lambardars, in the realization of revenue arrears. The Ala Lambardars who were also appointed in 1879 proved to be a failure and in 1909 it was decided to do away with them gradually, and with the beginning of the third settlement vacancies were not filled. In their place, it was decided to create *sufedposhwans*. The Zaildars and Sufedposhes supervised the collection of land revenue. They were paid from a portion, usually one per cent of the land revenue, which was set aside for the purpose. The agencies of *zaildari* and *sufedposhi* were abolished in 1948, revived in 1950, but again abolished in 1952.

Now only Lambardars are responsible for the revenue collection on charged at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. In case the Lambardar is unable to collect the land revenue, he makes a written petition to the Tahsildar who helps him in effecting recovery. The Total number of Lambardars in the district on March 31, 1975 was 1,603 (tahsil Bhiwani 309, tahsil Bawani Khera 161, tahsil Dadri 828 and tahsil Loharu 305).

The system of collection of land revenue in Loharu areas remained different. The State used to appoint for each village an Ijaradar or Contractor who undertook to pay the stipulated amount as revenue. The agreement was made solely with Ijaradar who distributed the demand over the different holdings in the village. The Ijaradar was really the headman of the village, his post was hereditary and he belonged to the oldest and most influential family in it. The *kharif* harvest only was assessed to revenue. The demand was collected in three instalments payable at Dussehra, Diwali and Holi. The third instalment was only for arrears from defaulters, and generally the whole demand was realised between October and December.¹

Nothing is known about the system of collection of land revenue that prevailed in the past in the Dadri area. It has been stated in the *Phulkian States Gazetteer*, 1904², that the Dadri territory, containing 124 villages with

1. (i) *Loharu State Gazetteer*, 1904, p 15.
(ii) *Ibid*, p. 15.
2. *Ibid*, p. 315.

a revenue of Rs. 1,03,000 per annum, was conferred upon the Raja (Sarup Singh of Jind) by the British Government in 1860. Nineteen villages in the Dadri tahsil adjacent to the *ilaga* of Badhwana were purchased by the Raja for Rs. 4,20,000 yielding a revenue of Rs. 21,000 per annum.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND LAND RECORDS

The unit of revenue administration is an estate which is usually identical with the village. Each of them is separately assessed to land revenue and has a separate record of rights and register of fiscal and agricultural statistics. All its proprietors are by law jointly responsible for the payment of land revenue, and in their dealings with the Government they are represented by one or more Lambardars. Estates are grouped into *patwar* circles each of which is under the charge of a Patwari. About 15 to 20 of these circles form a charge of a Kanungo whose duty is to supervise the work of Patwaris.

The district has been sub-divided into tahsils, Kanungo circles, Patwar circles and revenue estates as follows :—

Tahsil	Number and names of Kanungo circles	Number of patwar circles in each Kanungo circle	Number of revenue estates in each Kanungo circle
1	2	3	4
Bhiwani	1. Bhiwani	13	23
	2. Chang	14	19
	3. Kairu	18	32
	4. Tosham	15	30
	5. Jui Kalan	11	21
	Total :	71	125
Dadri	1. Dadri	19	49
	2. Sanwar	19	41
	3. Jhoju Kalan	17	44
	4. Badhara	15	38
	Total :	70	172

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

1	2	3	4
Loharu	1. Loharu	21	77
	2. Bahl	20	42
	Total :	41	119
Bawani Khera	1. Bawani Khera	19	21
	2. Mundhal Khurd	18	16
	3. Siwani	18	21
	Total :	55	58
Total (for the district)	14	237	474

The following staff in the tahsils attend to revenue work :—

Tahsil	Number of Tahsil-dars	Number of Naib-Tahsil dars	Number of office Kanungos	Number of Kanungos	Number of Patwaris	Number of Assistant Patwaris
Bhiwani	1	2	1	5	71	—
Dadri	1	2	1	4	70	—
Loharu	1	1	1	2	41	—
Bawani Khera	1	—	1	3	55	—
	4	5	4	14	237	—

The head of the revenue administration is, of course, the Collector (Deputy Commissioner). He is a steward of the State and is bound to respect and preserve from encroachment every private right in the soil which has been created or confirmed by the State. Where the revenue has been fixed for a term only, he is not only to collect it but also to look forward to a time when it will be revised and hence he is to record, in a systematic manner, statistical

information which will facilitate its equitable re-assessment. He must ensure and assist in the measures to prevent damage to crops from causes which are in any degree controllable by man. He must encourage and assist in every effort made by a right-holder for the development of his estate. As a measure of decentralising the revenue work, the powers of Collector have been delegated to the Sub-Divisional Officers.

The Tahsildar is an important functionary and is in charge of the tahsil for revenue work including revenue judicial work. He has to control the patwar and kanungo agency, he has to collect revenue punctually, to point out promptly to the Collector any failure of crops or seasonal calamity which renders suspension or remission necessary and to carry out within his own sphere other duties connected with land revenue administration. He is a touring officer and thus provides opportunities to deal, on the spot, with partition cases and other matters connected with the appointment of Lambardars, lapses of land revenue assignments, etc.

The Patwari is an inheritance from the village system of old days.¹ He is appointed for a circle consisting of one or more villages. Besides the proper maintenance of records, the Patwari is required to report to the Tahsildar any calamity affecting land, crops, cattle or the agricultural classes and to bring to his notice alluvial and diluvial action of rivers, encroachments on Government lands, the death of revenue assignees and pensioners, progress of works made under the agricultural loans and similar laws, and the emigration or immigration of cultivators. He undertakes surveys and field inspections, aids in other Government activities like distribution of relief, etc., prepares the *bachh* (distribution of revenue over holdings) papers showing the demand due from each land-owner to the village *jama* (land revenue demand). When revenue collections are in progress, he must furnish all information that may be required to facilitate the collections. He himself is not permitted to take any part in the collection of the revenue except when any Lambardar refuses to accept the *dhal bachh* (total demand from each land-owner) and no immediate alternate arrangement can be made.

The Patwari is under the immediate supervision of a circle supervisor known as Kanungo who has been functioning since medieval times. The Kanungo is responsible for the conduct and work of Patwaris. He constantly moves about his circle, supervising the work of Patwaris, except in the month

1. Under section 3 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, he was 'Village Officer' and was paid from the village officers' cess, but in 1906 (vide Punjab Government, Department of Revenue and Agriculture/Revenue notification Nos. 268 and 269, dated November 22, 1906) the liability of the land-owner for the payment to Patwaris was abolished.

of September when he stays at tahsil headquarters to check *jama bandis* received from Patwaris.

The office Kanungo is the Tahsildar's revenue clerk. His chief work is the maintenance of the statistical revenue records. He has also the charge of the forms and stationery required by Patwaris, keeps the account of mutation fees, records the rainfall and maintains the register of assignees of land revenue and other miscellaneous revenue registers. He is the custodian of all the records received from the Patwaris and a well ordered Kanungo's office is an important efficiency factor in the revenue management of a tahsil.

At district headquarters, there is a District or Sadar Kanungo assisted by a Naib Sadar Kanungo. The Sadar Kanungo is responsible for the efficiency of Kanungos and should be in camp inspecting their work for at least 15 days in every month from October to April. He is the keeper of all records received from Kanungos and Patwaris. He maintains with the help of his assistants, copies of the prescribed statistical registers for each assessment circle, tahsil and the whole district. The responsibility of Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildars for the inspection and correctness of the work of Kanungos and Patwaris is, however, not affected by the duties of the Sadar Kanungo.

LAND REVENUE AND SPECIAL CASSES

Land Revenue/Land-Holding Tax

The details of income from land revenue/land tax and suspensions during 1972-73 to 1976-77 as shown below indicate that land revenue continued to be suspended on account of drought to provide relief to the farmers :

Year	Demand			Recovery	Suspension	Balance
	Previous	Current	Total			
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	1,37,058	5,02,776	6,39,834	1,52,621	4,36,290	50,923
1973-74	4,87,213	1,43,773	6,30,986	4,79,040	73,779	78,167
1974-75	1,48,643	4,52,431	6,01,074	2,24,953	2,70,397	1,05,724
1975-76	3,76,121	16,045	3,92,166	3,14,810	1,869	75,487
1976-77	77,356	2,11,771	2,89,133	2,06,571	—	82,562

Special Cesses

The following cesses are imposed on land-owners :—

Village Officers' Cess.—This cess used to include Patwari cess also. In the earlier settlements, a normal rate for the Patwari cess was considered to be 6 pies per rupee of land revenue, equivalent to a surcharge of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent being taken on account of Patwari's stationery. Later on it was found impossible to meet the expenditure with so light a cess, and the rate was increased, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent being commonly charged. The Patwari cess was remitted in 1906 and the village officers' cess was reduced to 5 per cent on the land revenue; 1 per cent in addition was charged for the chief headman, if there was one. At present only *pachotra*¹, 3 per cent of the land holding tax, is charged as the village officers' cess.

Local Rate.—This has grown from small beginnings. It was usual in early settlements to levy a road cess at 1 per cent of the land revenue. Subsequently, an education cess amounting to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was added. But by the Punjab Local Rates (XX) Act of 1871, a local rate amounting to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on land revenue was imposed. This local rate was raised by the Punjab Local Rates (V) Act, 1878 from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for providing relief to the famine stricken people. With the passing of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, the road, education and postal cesses were merged into the local rate, and the legal limit of the rate was raised to $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the land revenue and owners' rate. The rate was reduced to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on April 2, 1906², as a result of the abolition of the famine cess.

In 1919, the local rate was raised to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the land revenue. This was further increased to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in January 1945, $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in June 1945, and $31\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in 1950. In 1954, the Punjab Government raised the local rate to 50 per cent of the land revenue and owners' rate³. The following table shows the amount of local rate collections during 1973 to 1977 :—

Year ended <i>Rabi</i>	Local rate collection
	(Rs.)
1973	3,88,573
1974	6,26,953
1975	6,05,784
1976	—
1977	—

1. Prior to the enforcement of the Land-Holdings Tax Act, 1973, the *Lambardar* was paid *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Since various levies have been consolidated into land-holdings tax, the rate of *pachotra* has been fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax.

2. Vide Notification No. 87, dated April 2, 1906.

3. Vide Punjab Local Government Department Notification No. 3605-LB-54/18,638, dated August 16, 1954.

Water Rates.—Water rates (occupier rates) are levied on the area irrigated during each crop under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873. The rates were revised a number of times and final revision took place from *'rabi* 1949. The rates were slightly reduced on wheat and grain crops in 1953-54. The income from the water rates during 1972-73 to 1976-77 has been as follows :—

Year	Income
	(Rs.)
1972-73	10,37,558
1973-74	17,90,796
1974-75	18,04,388
1975-76	68,89,521
1976-77	53,74,005

Betterment Charges.—Betterment charges are levied under the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Act, 1952. This is levied on the areas served by irrigation projects covered under the Act. The levy is to cover the cost of the unproductive portion of these irrigation projects. The income from the levy during 1972-73 to 1976-77 has been as follows :—

Year	Income
	(Rs.)
1972-73	10,43,925
1973-74	15,47,289
1974-75	17,72,942
1975-76	1,99,087
1976-77	55,174

LAND REFORMS

The land system in the State reveals that there were 3 parties who shared rights in land, viz. the State, the proprietor and the tenant. The long standing interest of the State lay in its claim to a share of the produce of the land from its cultivators.

In the past, as the area was famine stricken, the land had little value. In scarcely any case did the history of right in land go back further than to the social upheaval which was caused by *san chalisa* (Sambat 1840) famine. The study of the growth of landed rights in the case of the four southern tahsils of the then Hisar (Hissar) district, of which the present Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils were a part, is given in the *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, as under :

"Their ordinary course of development in a typical *bhayachara* village would be much as follows. Previous to the epoch of the *san chalisa*, village communities were very sparsely scattered over the area of the four southern tahsils at long distances from each other. The inhabitants of any one village would be mostly, if not entirely, of the same tribe and clan, and their principal occupation would be pasture. Each separate household or family would break up and cultivate what little land was required for its sustenance without interference from any other inhabitant, the cultivation being in scattered patches round the inhabited site. The demand of the State, which was of an extremely fluctuating character, was distributed over land or over cattle, or partly over one and partly over the other. Where the demand was taken in kind at a fixed share, each cultivator paid such share of his produce. As often as not the State was forestalled in realizing its demand by a band of marauding Pachhadas or Ranghars or Patiala Sikhs.

"The burdens attaching to the possession of land were under such circumstances more apparent and obvious than the advantages, and the land had, in consequence of this and also of the unlimited area available, no market value, and sales or alienations were of course unknown.

"Cultivators were constantly throwing up their holdings in seasons of scarcity and moving off to places where conditions were more favourable and marauders less plentiful. The difficulty under such circumstances was of course to get sufficient land cultivated to pay the constantly fluctuating demands of of the State and of the wandering freebooters. Up to this period nothing of the nature of landed rights as between individuals had come into existence though their germ was to be found in the more or less hazily recognised right of the corporate community to the lands adjacent to the homestead, which, owing to the great distances between village and village, were in no way defined or demarcated.

"Such was the state of things probably when the *san chalisa* famine broke up the district. Its immediate and direct effect was to overwhelm and scatter all but the strongest and oldest village communities, and these were of course

much reduced by the emigration of individuals. The inhabitants of the smaller villages in many cases took refuge in the larger villages, more with a view to escape the raids marauders than to escape the famine. The ultimate effect of the famine was to reduce the four southern tahsils of the district to a practically uninhabited waste, the battle ground of contending tribes of freebooters.

"In this state the district continued for several years, but shortly before the first *de facto* establishing of British authority in 1810, the deserted waste began to be very slowly recolonized. In many cases the old inhabitants returned to their old sites and repossessed themselves of their corporate lands, and other new villages were settled, or old sites occupied by entirely new immigrants mostly from the west. All these communities were for the most part self-cultivating, and there was, as before, little or no idea of individual rights in land as opposed to the corporate rights of the village community generally. Each man cultivated what land he needed without reference to any one else, and the common expenses of the village, including the regular or irregular demand of the immediately ruling power, were distributed over the brotherhood, either according to land cultivated or number of cattle or any other method thought applicable. As yet individual rights in land had not appeared, and the corporate rights of the community had not taken any definite shape.

"Such was the state of affairs when British power appeared on the scene. A revenue assessment, whatever form it may have taken, was the primary agent in inducing that process of effervescence and evaporation out of which have crystallized the rights with which we are now familiar ; and the process was of course aided by the greater security consequent on established rule.

"The first, and perhaps immediate result of the advent of a settled Government was the founding of numbers of new villages. Considerable areas were leased by Government to individuals in which to found villages and settle cultivators, and many old village sites, which had lain waste and deserted since the *chalisa*, were treated in a similar manner. Many villages were farmed to individual members of the commercial classes for arrears which accrued in the payment of the very heavy assessments which were imposed in the early years of our rule ; and a not inconsiderable number of villages were transferred by sale or alienation by the original cultivators themselves to individuals.

"The persons who thus obtained a position of authority and influence in these villages came gradually to be treated as the proprietors of the soil, and of course realised profits in the shape of rent from the actual cultivators, either settled by themselves, or who had been in cultivating possession at the time

of the farm or transfer and had been sunk to the level of their tenants or, as they were called, *boladars*. The development of tenant right will be noticed below.

"The farmers, lessees, etc., of such villages having thus acquired the position of proprietors were so recorded for the first time in the settlement of 1840-41, and the tenures of the estates owned by them were, and at present generally are, of the type known as *zamindari*, communal or simple, and *pattidari*, in the latter of which each proprietor's interest in the common income and assets of the villages is measured by ancestral shares. The fact that a large number of the present *zamindari* tenures originated in farms given by Government on account of the accrual of arrears is shown by the fact that even at the present time this class of tenure is described in the common speech of the countryside as the *kaddar* or farm.

"In addition to the above a large number of old and deserted villages were resettled by the original holders whom the advent of settled Government induced to return to their ancient abodes, and in these together with those which had never been entirely deserted by the former holders, numbering about 150, a development of rights, both corporal and individual, commenced on lines analogous to those noticed above. In such villages the corporate rights of the cultivating brotherhood, as opposed to the individual rights of a sole farmer or lessee, were the first to come to the surface. Land was plentiful, and each household in the village could appropriate and cultivate as much as it needed without pressure on the other members of the community, but no idea of individual proprietary right in a specific plot, carrying with it the power of alienation or transfer as against the other members of the brotherhood, had yet sprung into existence. So far as any idea of proprietary right existed, such a right was vested in the brotherhood generally, and each member, or rather each separate household or family, paid a share of the Government demand proportional to the area of the village lands actually cultivated by it from year to year.

"Such was the origin of the tenure which is now classed as *bhayacharah*, in which each proprietor has an interest in the village or sub-division of the village proportional to the area of land held by him in separate proprietary right.

"In connection with the early stages of the development of the *bhayacharah* tenure it will be useful to notice the system known as *chaubacha*. It was a method formerly in vogue for the distribution of the Government demand, and its special feature was that it aimed at including in the distribution, not only the actual cultivators of land, but also the non-cultivating members of the community, such as the Bania and the village menials,

"In order to effect this object, the land (*dharti*) was not made the sole basis of distribution but a rate was also levied upon every head of cattle (*ang-hoof*), upon every house (*kudi*), and upon every male head of the population (*pagri tagri*—the cotton thread worn round the waist by boys.) It was in fact a combination of four rates. Given the total Government demand for the year, it was divided, according to the exigencies of the season, into four parts, each of which was raised by its own rate, one by a rate upon land actually cultivated in the year, another by a rate on cattle, another by a rate upon the houses, and the fourth by poll rate. The object to be gained by this arrangement was that no one might escape altogether from contributing to the revenue, and yet that the greater share of the burden should fall upon the land. Thus, while the village shop-keeper and the village artisan fell under the two latter rates, only the owner of land fell under all four. This method was introduced into the Hissar District during the currency of the first ten year's settlement (1816-1825) by Mr. Fraser, the Collector, in order, as he thought, to facilitate the collection of the revenue. There was, however, no fixed rule for regulating the proportion of the several rates; but each year, according as the season was good or bad, the amount to be levied by rate upon the land was increased or diminished according as the village authorities might determine, the other rates decreasing or increasing in proportion. This naturally gave rise to much injustice and oppression towards the weaker members of the community. The subsequent development of the *chaubacha* system will be noticed below.

"To turn again to the development of landed rights in the brotherhood or *bhayacharah* villages. In process of time, as the cultivating brotherhood became more attached to their village lands and less ready to leave them in season of difficulty, they called in and settled cultivators of different tribes from the surrounding States, especially those of Rajputana, which offered then an almost inexhaustible field for such recruitment. The object of the step was to increase the area under cultivation, and thereby to lessen the burden of the State demand on each individual member or household of the community. Such new recruits were gladly welcomed and as *bhumbhai* (earth brothers) practically admitted to all privileges enjoyed by the original members of the cultivating brotherhood, and they contributed to the village *bach* or revenue distribution on the same as the latter. But the difference in origin appears not to have been lost sight of. In many cases village menials such as Khatis, Kumhars and Chamars were admitted to the same status as these immigrants.

"In addition to the above there were in the brotherhood villages certain cultivators not included among the original inhabitants of the village nor among subsequent immigrants admitted to the brotherhood, who, while they generally

contributed to the village *bach* on the same terms as other cultivators, were not regarded as members of the brotherhood, but cultivated as *boladars* or tenants of the latter, in its corporate capacity. Here then we find the idea of the corporate right of the community emerging in distinct shape, to which the first definite recognition was given by the definition and demarcation of village boundaries at the revenue survey of Haryana which commenced in 1837.

"Meanwhile, however, landed rights as between individual household or families of the cultivating brotherhood were slowly springing into existence. Each distinct household or family of the community would confine its annual cultivation to more or less the same portion of the village lands or extend it around some particular spot, and its claim to cultivate there as against other members of the community would gradually come to be recognized by the other members and perhaps enforced in the village council (panchayat) : but to this right there would be attached no idea of a power of alienation outside the brotherhood. If any cultivating family threw up its lands they would revert to the brotherhood generally. Such were the somewhat indefinite ideas as to proprietary right prevailing prior to the first Regular Settlement of 1840-41.

"The settlement crystallized these ideas, perhaps prematurely into a definite legal shape and turned their development into a definite channel.

"In the case of the descendants of the original settlers or of immigrants who had been, as described above, subsequently admitted to the brotherhood, the Settlement Officer as a general rule conferred full and separate proprietary rights on each distinct family or household in so much of the village lands as each such family or household held in separate cultivating possession, while this area also measured the interest of each in the common waste land of the village. The descendants of the original settlers, or the member of their household who were termed *biswahdars*, and also those of the immigrants subsequently admitted to the brotherhood, who were termed *kadim kirsans*, were thus put on practically an exactly similar footing, and the proprietary right in the village lands was vested in them, a portion in severalty and a portion jointly.

"The *boladars*, who have been mentioned above in connection with *bhayacharah* villages, were given the status of tenants in the Settlement ; they will be noticed in greater detail below. At the Settlement of 1840-41 landed rights had thus developed to the extent that each family or household had a recognized right to cultivate certain portion of the village lands as against other families.

"In many *bhayacharah* villages, however, the development had been marked by a stage intermediate between the corporate right of the community as a whole and the evolution of the rights of the family or household. The original founders of the village were few in number, and the different families descended from one such founder would in many cases be related to each other by closer ties than to the other families of the village. They would occupy the same portion of the village homestead and would cultivate adjacent portions of the village lands, and would, as their numbers increased, in course of time develop into a corporate body inside, and subordinate to the entire body of the village community. Such a division of the village is called a *pana* or *thula*, and is common in all *bhayacharah* villages to the present time. The development of the distinct rights of the family was a stage subsequent to the development of the *panas* or *thulas*. In other cases division into *panas* or *thulas* has been caused by the admission of a body of new arrivals of a tribe or clan, distinct from that of the original settlers, who have on arrival been allowed to settle and cultivate in some portion of the village lands, and a distinct *pana* has thus at once come into existence.

"It has been shown above that many if not most of the villages now held in *pattidari* tenure originated in a lease or farm to certain individuals, but in not a few instances this tenure is found in villages which have been founded in groups of nearly related individuals of agricultural tribes. Some of the older Pachhada villages in the Fatehabad Tahsil are thus held, and the fact that these people are but little addicted to cultivation, and that but little of the area of their villages was till recent years cultivated, probably compelled them to preserve carefully the memory of the original shares of the founders and of the extent to which they were modified by the multiplication of families, as a measure of the interest of each family in the common income and property of the village. As would be expected the idea of the landed rights of individual families did not develop so early in villages of this type as in the villages of *bhayacharah* type.

"In some of the latter such rights had not become distinct enough even at the Settlement of 1840-41 to enable the Settlement Officer to convert them into separate proprietary rights, and the distribution of revenue in these villages continued on the basis of area actually cultivated from year to year instead of on the basis of land owned, as became the practice in villages in which proprietary or *biswahdari* rights had come to be recognized.

"Such was the point of development to which proprietary rights in land were brought by the Settlement operations of 1840-41. The subsequent development proceeded on the lines of increasing disintegration of the proprietary

group, combined with increased distinctness in, and a clearer appreciation of, the value of proprietary rights in proportion as these rights themselves became more valuable in consequence of the limitation for the first time of the State demand to a moderate amount and of the increased value of agricultural produce and the increasing development of the district. The curtailment of the right of the *kadim kirsans* will supply a good instance of this.

"Soon after the Settlement of 1840-41 the *biswadars* began to understand the effect on their interest of the grant of equal proprietary rights to *kadim kirsans* and a struggle ensued in which, after special enquiry, Government laid down that the *kirsan kadims* had no claims to participate in a partition of the common lands of a village, and it was subsequently held judicially that they could not claim to participate in the village income arising from grazing fees. Finally in 1860, the Punjab Government ruled that the *kadim kirsans* must be held to be *malikan kabza*, i.e., absolute proprietors of land actually held by them in severalty without any claim to a share in the common land or common income of the village.

"Although at the Settlement of 1840-41 the separate proprietary rights of individual cultivating families were for the first time fully recognized, still many villages continued to be held jointly by the 'brotherhood'. Since then, as noticed above, such proprietary bodies, and the smaller proprietary bodies, such as joint families or households have all been undergoing a process of subdivision, with the result that the number of separate proprietary groups has gradually very largely increased. The process is certainly not yet at an end, and where such a group is still joint, the shares regulating the interests of the different individuals within the group are jealously preserved to such an extent indeed that in many cases where one member cultivates more than his share of the joint land, he pays not only the Government demand on the excess land but also a *malikana* in the shape of rent to the other members. In many villages this practice is in force in the case of the cultivation of the *shumlat* or village common land of the village by a single member or family of the village brotherhood but here again the tendency for what is legally mere cultivating possession to ripen into something of the nature of a right to possession, in the common opinion of the village, is apparent, and areas of common land so cultivated (*hissadari kash*) are, where no *malikana* is paid, regarded as little less than the absolute property of the cultivating brother".¹

In the Jind State, which included the Dadri tahsil, in most villages the landholders had been classified as proprietors (*malikan* or *biswadaran*). In

some villages the cultivators had hereditary cultivating rights, and were called *muzarian-i-maurusi*. They were not deemed to have any proprietary rights, but paid a fixed rent in cash or grain as *malikana* to the owner. The owner had this further advantage, that he obtained possession of the land of his hereditary cultivator in the event of his death without male issue or next of him within three generations, or if he absconded, and had the right to cut trees on his holding for his dwelling house or for agricultural implements, but not for sale. In the villages belonging to the Sardars, who held the position of *biswadars*, the tenants (*muzarian-i-ghairmaurusi*) had no hereditary cultivating rights, and they cultivated at the will of the owners, who could eject them whenever they chose, after a harvest, unless they were admitted to the *maurusi*.¹

The number of villages held on each of the main forms of tenure in the then Dadri tahsil were :²

<i>Zamindari Wahid biswadari</i>	6
<i>Pattidari</i>	1
<i>Bhaichara</i>	177
Total :	184

Prior to the Settlement of 1911, the Loharu State had never acknowledged formally the rights of ownership of the cultivators over their lands, although in practice men were allowed to remain in possession of fields their fathers held. The rights of ownership were conferred by the Durbar and regular records were kept in the tahsil.

No material change had occurred in the system of land holdings during the first half of the 20th century. The tenants were mainly occupancy and tenants-at-will. The position changed after Independence when Government decided to introduce land reforms. The landlords were restive fearing that they would be deprived of the land which had been in their possession for years. They started bringing these lands under direct management. They also began to partition their lands or transfer these in the names of relatives and friends with a view to reducing the areas of their holdings. This resulted in harassment to the tenants whose position became shaky. Their lot was an aim for improvement in pursuance of the Government policy of 'land for the tiller' by coinciding ownership with the actual tiller. To give effect to this policy of

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, pp. 314-15.
2. *Ibid*, p. 314.

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, pp. 195-202.

abolition of intermediaries and regulation of tenancy of agricultural lands, the Government enacted numerous legislation.

Before the formation of the Bhiwani district on December 22, 1972, the areas now comprising the Dadri tahsil were a part of the Mahendragarh district which had earlier been a part of the PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union). Thus the laws enforced in PEPSU were applicable to this part of the district. The remaining areas (i.e. other than the Dadri tahsil) of the Bhiwani district were in the Hisar district which had then been a part of the Punjab. The following two sets of legislation were applicable in these areas of the district :—

Punjab Laws

1. East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, 1949
2. Punjab Abolition of Ala Malikiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1952
3. Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952
4. Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953
5. Punjab Bhudan Yagna Act, 1955

Pepsu Laws

1. Pepsu Abolition of Ala Malikiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1954
2. Pepsu Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1954
3. Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955
4. Pepsu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955

Two more laws, the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957 and Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961, were enacted after the merger of PEPSU with Punjab.

Under the East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, 1949, the Government enforced the utilisation of every inch of available cultivable land for growing more food and other essential crops. A notice to take over the land is served on every land-owner who allows his land to remain uncultivated for 6 or more consecutive harvests and the land thus taken over is leased out to others for a term ranging from 7 to 20 years, priority being given to Harijans. Under the provisions of this Act, however, no land was taken over in this district.

Under the Punjab Abolition of Ala Malikiyat and Talukdari Rights Act,

1952, and the PEPSU Abolition of Ala Malikiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1954, all rights, title and interest of an *ala malik* in the land held under him by an *adna malik* were extinguished and the *adnamalik* was required to pay compensation to become the complete owner. No such class in fact existed in this district.

The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952, and the Pepsu Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1954, declared all the occupancy tenants as the owners of the land.

The main purpose of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, is to (i) provide a 'permissible area' to a land-owner/tenant which he can retain for self-cultivation, (ii) provide security of tenures to tenants by protecting them against ejectment, (iii) ascertain surplus area and secure resettlement of ejected tenants on those areas, (iv) fix the maximum rent payable by tenants, and (v) confer rights on tenants to pre-empt and purchase their tenancy in certain circumstances.

The Act was passed as a measure of agrarian reform. It gave security to the tenants by providing for their settlement on the land declared surplus and also fixed a ceiling on the total holding of a land-owner. It not only reduced the acreage which could be reserved but also specifically prohibited ejectment of tenants from all un-reserved areas, except in case of default in payment of rent or improper cultivation. Section 9-A, enacted vide Act XI of 1955, provided that no tenant liable to ejectment would be dispossessed of his tenancy unless he was accommodated on a surplus area or otherwise on some other land by the State Government. Rent was limited to one-third of the crop or its value or to the customary rent, if that was lower. However, payment for services provided by the landlord was excluded from the computation of rent. The Act further extended an opportunity to tenants to become owners. A tenant of 4 years' standing acquired a right of pre-emption at sales or foreclosures; but more important than that, tenants of 6 years' standing were allowed to buy the un-reserved area from their landlords at three quarters of the 10-years average of prices of similar land. The payment of compensation, however, could be made by the tenant, either in lump sum or in six-monthly instalments not exceeding ten.

Government was further empowered to utilise the surplus area of both land-owners and tenants for the re-settlement of ejected tenants, landless labourers and small land-owners. All areas owned by a local owner above 30 standard acres and by a displaced person above 50 standard acres were assessed as "surplus". A small owner, who had up to 30 standard acres, may not eject a

tenant under the Act from 5 standard acres unless the tenant has been settled by Government on "surplus" area.

In this way, the Act aims at creating what it calls a class of small 'land-owners', i.e. holders of land not exceeding the 'permissible area' (30 standard acres in the case of local owners and 50 standard acres in the case of displaced persons from Pakistan). The utmost emphasis has been laid on self-cultivation which means 'cultivation by a land-owner either personally or through his wife or children, or through such of his relations as may be prescribed, or under his supervision'.

The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955, had also been enacted with similar objectives of providing security to the tenants, their settlement on the land declared surplus, fixing of a ceiling on the total holding of a land-owner, etc., but contained certain distinguishing features. The main ones are discussed below :

(a) Under the Pepsu Act, the permissible area is 30 standard acres in the case of local owners and 40 standard acres in the case of displaced persons from Pakistan, while under the Punjab Act these figures are 30 and 50 standard acres respectively.

(b) Under the Pepsu Act, surplus land is acquired by the Government on payment of compensation whereas under the Punjab Act, it is declared surplus.

(c) Under the Pepsu Act, surplus area acquired by the Government is allotted to tenants liable to ejection and entitled to allotment of alternative land, landowners or tenants owning or holding land not exceeding five standard acres so as to make their holdings equal to five standard acres, and to landless agricultural workers. The Utilisation of Surplus Area Scheme, 1960, framed under Section 32 J of the Pepsu Act, provides as follows for the allotment of surplus land to agricultural workers :—

Landless Scheduled Castes	40 per cent
Landless Backward Classes	10 per cent
Ex-servicemen	10 per cent
Other Landless Agricultural workers	40 per cent

Under the Punjab Act, surplus area is allotted to ejected/ejectable tenants only. There is no provision to allot it to agricultural workers. A tenant is

allotted land up to five standard acres including any other land which he may have held as tenant or owner. The surplus land remains under the ownership of the landowner till the tenant settled on it acquires proprietary rights. A tenant can acquire ownership rights after six years' continuous possession of surplus land.

The following data reveals the position as on March, 31, 1975,¹ in regard to the work of assessment of surplus area and the resettlement of tenants considered eligible for the grant of surplus land in the district¹ :—

	Standard acres	Units
Area declared surplus	7,955	4½
Net area available for allotment	3,531	½
Area utilised	2,262	1½
Area un-utilized	1,218	14¾
Tenants to be resettled (Number)	1,210	
Tenants resettled (Number)	1,200	
Tenants still to be resettled (Number)	10	

Besides, 437 landless Harijans were settled on a surplus area of 625-¾ standard acres.

The State Government gives financial assistance to those tenants and landless agricultural workers who are resettled on the surplus areas for reclamation purposes, and also advances loans for building houses and sinking wells.

As a result of these enactments, feudal practices like *jagirdari* and *biswedari* have been liquidated. Occupancy tenants have acquired proprietorship. Many tenants-at-will have availed of the opportunity afforded by law to become

1. The provisions relating to ceiling on agricultural land-holding under the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955 have been amended by the Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972. Under this Act, a scheme known as 'The Haryana Utilization of Surplus and Other Areas Scheme, 1976' has been framed for distribution of surplus land.

The unutilized surplus area declared under the old Acts and the area which will be declared surplus under the Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972 will not be utilized under this scheme. The area to be declared surplus in the proceedings pending immediately before the commencement of the 1972 Act will also be utilized under the new scheme.

The basis for determining the permissible area of a person or a family have been provided in section 4 of the Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972.

proprietors. At the same time, some landlords were able to circumvent the law by entering into *benami* transactions and mutated their lands in favour of relatives and confidants so as to retain effective ownership. In addition, many landlords whose only interest in land was to realise rent, have taken to cultivation with their own hands to avoid lands passing to tenants. This has, of course, given a drive to mechanised farming and more production, but has also resulted in unemployment for former tenants. Many tenants have been evicted on one pretext or the other. In most cases, the resources at their disposal are meagre and they cannot afford to purchase the land even when the law gives them the opportunity to do so.

The Punjab and Pepsu Bhoodan Yagna Acts of 1955, give statutory recognition to the Bhoodan Movement the object of which is to receive donations of lands and distribute them among landless persons who are capable of cultivating them personally. No land was received in donation under these Acts.

All *jagirs*, *muafis* and *jagir* pensions, except military *jagirs* granted on or after August 4, 1914 ; any pension as defined in clause (17) of Article 366 of the Constitution of India, and any grant made in favour of religious and charitable institutions, were resumed on November 14, 1957, under the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957. Compensation to the extent of 7 times the annual *jagir* was paid to holders in lump sum or in instalments with interest at 2 per cent per annum. There was only one Jagirdar in the Dadri tahsil of this district to whom compensation worth Rs. 22, 793 in lieu of his *jagir* was granted in 1963, and the payment is being made in 20 annual instalments.

The Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972.—The Government of India appointed a Central Land Reforms Committee in 1970. The Committee submitted a report in 1971, following which guidelines were drawn up on the basis of the conclusions of a Chief Ministers' Conference in July 1972. A policy was evolved for removing economic disparities, by making available additional land and securing its more equitable distribution, among landless persons and also for enlarging the scope of employment. This could be done by further reducing the existing permissible area with a land-owner. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955, which contained *inter alia* provisions relating to ceilings on agricultural land-holdings, were in force in different parts of Haryana including the new district of Bhiwani. The flaws which had come to notice in the implementing these Acts, and the changed emphasis also motivated new thinking to amend their provisions. Experience had also shown that under the existing law surplus land could not be transferred expeditiously to eligible tenants and landless persons as was intended. The increase in population had enhanced

unemployment and this also called for making more land available to the landless. The breakthrough in agricultural production, development of high-yielding varieties of seed and availability of other facilities like irrigation, fertilizers, etc., provided opportunity to further limit the individual holding. It was, therefore, decided to amalgamate the two Acts, insofar as the ceiling on agricultural land was concerned. A new Act called the Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972, emerged.¹ This has further reduced the ceiling on land and defined the family, instead of the individual, as a unit for the purpose of assessing the permissible area.

The new Act provides for a permissible ceiling of 7.25 hectares in case of land under assured irrigation, capable of growing at least two crops in a year, and 10.9 hectares in case of land under assured irrigation, capable of growing at least one crop in a year, whereas the ceiling in respect of land of all other types including land under orchards is 21.8 hectares. In the old Acts, the permissible limit was 30/50 standard acres for an individual. The crucial date to determine the permissible area of a person or family consisting of husband, wife and their minor children excluding a married minor daughter has been fixed as January 24, 1971. It has been decided to allot the land declared surplus to eligible persons² at the rate of 2 hectares of *barani* land or land of equivalent value. This ceiling has been fixed keeping in view the fact that with intensive cultivation and modern agricultural practices it should be possible for the allottee to make a comfortable living with the earning from this area which has been assessed an economic holding. For the utilization of surplus area, 'The Haryana Utilization of Surplus and Other Areas Scheme, 1976' has been framed and notified by the State Government on May 28, 1976. In accordance with this scheme, an area of 612 hectares of surplus land has been distributed to 444 eligible persons including 307 Harijans during June, 1976 to March 31, 1977.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

A characteristic feature of peasant land tenure and cultivation over a length of time has been the fragmented holding which usually consisted of small, and often, many strips of land, lying between the fields of other peasants. This

1. The provisions of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955, which are inconsistent with the provisions of Haryana Ceiling on Land-Holdings Act, 1972, stand repealed.

2. Persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, landless persons, agricultural workers, tenants, ex-servicemen, tenants liable to ejectment or persons owning land not exceeding two hectares of land under assured irrigation or land of equivalent value, fall under the category of eligible persons.

applied to both tenants and peasants. The tiller found it difficult and wasteful looking after crops scattered at different places, and it was also cumbersome to maintain long channels and water courses intact. Systematic and large-scale development was not possible when the holdings were small and fields lay scattered.

The process of bringing together small and fragmented pieces of land into a compact block for better and intensive cultivation is known as the consolidation of holdings. Its savings of time and waste are phenomenal. Consolidation assists in using modern agricultural implements and particularly tractor cultivation ; it also helps in reclaiming virgin land, if any is available in the particular village. Occasion is also made to find areas for utilities such as circular and approach roads, and for institutions like Panchayat-Ghars and schools. In fact, consolidation brings about a revolution in both the economic structure of land tilling, and the mobility and social possibilities of the village.

Consolidation of land holdings was being carried out in the Punjab by the Co-operative Department since 1930 but in the absence of compulsion ; it did not make much headway. To make good this deficiency, the State Government enacted the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948, and created a separate Consolidation Department in 1949. The tahsilwise progress of work achieved in each tahsil up to March 31, 1975, is given in Table XXXVII of the Appendix. It is evident that out of the total of 474 villages, consolidation work has been completed in 330, is in progress in 63 while 81 villages are yet to be taken up.

The land reforms considered above are by no means the sole basis of increased agricultural production but have contributed to it. In fact, these reforms have provided the basis and paved the way for increased agricultural production with the help of modern and scientific techniques. The consolidation of holdings has almost done away with the dispersal of operational holdings and this has promoted higher efficiency and supervision. Before the enactment and implementation of the Acts relating to vesting of proprietary rights in occupancy tenants and the security of land tenures, the interest of a tenant was much too precarious for him to invest his available labour and particularly capital so as to raise the maximum quality and quantity of cash crops and other crops. Now, with the implementation of these Acts, we have a bigger body of small land owners who have a comparatively larger and intense stake in the land, and consequently, have greater impetus to invest both labour and capital.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE, STATE AND CENTRAL

STATE SOURCES OF REVENUE

In addition to the land, there are various other sources from which the State derives its revenue. A brief description of these is provided, in regard to taxes which have an impact on the people or administration in the district.

Stamp Duty.—This duty is collected under the Court Fees Act, 1870, and the Indian Stamp Act 1899. The former was enforced on April 1, 1870, and the latter on July 1, 1899. Both these Acts were amended a number of times. The Court Fees Act was last amended by the Court Fees (Haryana Amendment) Act, 1974. The Stamp Duty Act was last amended by the Haryana Act No. 7 of 1967. Both these Acts require the Collector (or Deputy Commissioner), District and Sessions Judge and all the Sub-Judges to ensure that the applications for all suits and other relevant documents are stamped with the value prescribed in a schedule. The collection of stamp duty under these Acts during 1973-74 to 1976-77 has been :

Year	Judicial (under the Court Fees Act)	Non-Judicial (under the Stamp Act)	Total
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	2,42,041	18,31,396	20,73,437
1974-75	3,79,577	21,55,774	25,35,351
1975-76	4,02,564	24,77,988	28,80,553
1976-77	4,15,539	24,30,080	28,45,620

Registration Fee.—The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar in the district. The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars respectively.

Appeals from the orders of the Sub-Registrar are heard by the Registrar. The Inspector General of Registration, Haryana at Chandigarh, exercises general supervision over the registration offices in the State and has power to make rules consistent with the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

The following statement gives the number of registered documents, value of property involved and the receipts :—

Year	Number of registrations		Aggregate value of property	Amount of ordinary fees	Other receipts	Total receipts (column 5 and 6)
	Immov- eable pro- perty	Move- able pro- perty				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	4,467	725	3,02,98,619	2,88,521	8,029	2,96,550
1974-75	5,321	875	3,81,69,737	3,45,667	9,672	3,55,339
1975-76	5,891	—	41,93,429	3,90,632	12,385	4,03,017
1976-77	14,903	—	3,98,53,827	3,55,390	24,664	3,80,054

Excise and Taxation.—For the administration of Excise and Taxation Acts, the district is supervised by the District Excise and Taxation Officer, Bhiwani. He is assisted by one Additional Excise & Taxation Officer and 4 Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers. The District Excise and Taxation Officer, Additional Excise and Taxation Officer and 3 Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers also function as Assessing Authorities under the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. Besides sales tax work, the District Excise and Taxation Officer looks after the work of other Acts being administered by the department while the Additional Excise and Taxation Officer and the Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers do mainly sales tax work. The District Excise and Taxation Officer is authorised to exercise the powers of an Assessing Authority in relation to all dealers, without any limit of gross turnover, within his territorial jurisdiction, whereas the Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers are authorised to exercise such powers in cases where the gross turnover does not exceed rupees five lakhs. The District Excise and Taxation Officer is further assisted by 18 Taxation Inspectors, out of whom 9 are working at the two Sales Tax Check Barriers, 1 is working for Passengers and Goods Tax, and 8 are working on routine taxation work. The 4th Assistant Excise and Taxation Officer is in charge of the enforcement wing of the department in the district. He is also the supervising officer of the Sales Tax Check Barriers and Passengers and Goods Tax Branch.

On the Excise side, the District Excise and Taxation Officer is assisted by 2 Inspectors, both of whom are in charge of Excise Circles, one at Bhiwani and the other at Charkhi Dadri.

The District Excise and Taxation Officer functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner (Headquarters), Haryana, Chandigarh for administrative purposes, whereas the appellate work of this district goes to the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner (Appeals), Rohtak. However, the ultimate responsibility is that of the Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh.

Two Sales Tax Check Barriers have been established at strategic points, one at Loharu on the Loharu-Pilani Road and the other at Jhumpa on the Siwani-Rajgarh Road. The first barrier was established in September 1973 and the second in January 1974. A Sales Tax Check Barrier in this district is manned by four Taxation Inspectors and four peons, under the overall control of the District Excise and Taxation Officer, assisted by the Assistant Excise Officer Enforcement. The primary function of these barriers is to check evasion of sales tax, for which detailed procedure has been provided in the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973, and the rules framed under it, as well as the Central Sales Tax Act 1956. Apart from checking evasion of Sales Tax, the staff posted at the barriers are also entrusted with the work of checking the vehicles under the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952.

The State and Central Acts enforced by the Excise and Taxation Department on the excise side are : (1) The Punjab Excise Act, 1914; (2) The Punjab Local Option Act, 1923 (3) The East Punjab Molasses (Control) Act, 1948, (4) The Opium Act, 1878, (5) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (6) The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948, (7) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

The net excise revenue collected during 1973-74 to 1976-77 was :—

Year	Total collections	Expenditure	Net income
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	68,44,330	45,773	67,98,557
1974-75	79,18,624	68,212	78,50,412
1975-76	97,10,075	73,314	96,36,761
1976-77	117,72,581	79,034	116,73,547

On the taxation side the State and Central Acts administered by the department in the district are : (1) The Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973, (2) The Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940, (3) The

Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952 (4) The Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955, (5) The Punjab Entertainments (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954, (6) The Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939, (7) The Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Act, 1956; and (8) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

Sales Tax.—It is a tax on the sale or purchase of moveable goods. It is levied under the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973 which has replaced the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948, since May 5, 1973. It is a major fiscal statute. The policy of the State Government in charging this tax is to minimise the burden of this tax on people who cannot pay easily and to pass it to those who can afford to pay. With this end in view, some of the commodities which are generally consumed by the poorer class of society have been exempted, whereas luxury goods are taxed at a higher rate. Thus motor vehicles, auto cycles, refrigerators, clocks and watches, iron and steel safes and almirahs, radios and radio-parts, gramophones, tape recorders and imported liquor are some of the items which are taxed at the rate of 10 per cent. Goods exempted from the levy of sales tax are enumerated in Schedule 'B' appended to the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973.

The important goods exempted from the tax are electric energy, agricultural implements, fertilizers, vegetables (except when sold in tins, bottles or cartons), fresh fruit, sugar, textiles and articles ordinarily prepared and 'sold by *halwais* exclusively. The goods sold to the Indian Red Cross Society and St. Johan Ambulance Association, the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), United Nations Technical Assistance Board, Save the Children Fund Association, United Nations International Children and Emergency Fund, World Health Organization and those cooperative societies in whose favour a certificate is issued by the Commission constituted under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, are also exempt.

Special treatment has been given to the following goods as is evident from the rates of tax mentioned against each :—

Wheat flour, including *maida* and *suji*, maize flour, *bajra* flour, barley flour, gram flour, gram *churi* (*wand*), *jowar* flour, *guara* and its flour, *guar giri* or *guar* meal, dried pea and its dal and flour and *chhilka* of all foodgrains, cereals and pulses and vegetable seeds.

Cotton yarn 1 per cent

Bullion and its species	4 per cent
Ornaments and jewellery (other than the jewellery containing precious, semi-precious and artificial semi-precious stones)	2 per cent
Pesticides, curd, raw wool and all types of yarn other than cotton yarn and knitting wool	2 per cent
Readymade sewn garments made out of handloom or mill-made cloth excluding fur coats and garments prepared out of pure silk cloth but including umbrella cloth covers and pillow covers except when made out of pure silk cloth of the value not exceeding thirty rupees per piece	2 per cent
Resin	2 per cent
Cotton waste, cotton yarn waste and leather	4 per cent
Declared goods ¹ (iron and steel, coal, cotton, oil seeds, jute, crude oil, cereals and pulses including paddy, raw hides and raw skins, etc.)	4 per cent
Tractors (manufactured in India)	4 per cent
Scientific instruments, geometrical and drawing goods, maps, educational charts, instrument boxes and educational globes and instruments such as instruments used in mechanical drawing, biology, used in schools and colleges and for use by the students, black lead pencils and coloured pencils, edible oils and oil-cakes	6 per cent

Sales to Government Departments against prescribed declaration of all commodities which are leviable to tax at more than 4 per cent are leviable to tax @ 4 per cent.

Sales of scientific equipment and instruments made to Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra and Y.M.C.A. Engineering Institute, Faridabad are leviable to concessional rate of tax of 4 per cent up to June 30, 1978.

Sales of all goods made to the Medical College, Rohtak and the attached Hospital and Primary Health Centres against prescribed declaration, are taxable at the rate of 4 per cent.

1. Goods which are of special importance in inter-State trade have been termed as 'declared goods'.

Similarly the sales made to Haryana State Electricity Board of all commodities, against prescribed declaration, are leviable to concessional rate of 1 per cent.

The Act has four Schedules. Schedule 'A' provides for items taxable at higher rate, Schedule 'B' for exemptions, Schedule 'C' for items leviable to tax on last purchase and Schedule 'D' for the stage of levy of tax on declared goods.

The receipts of the sales tax during 1973-74 to 1976-77 are given below :

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1973-74	91,67,957
1974-75	1,12,19,097
1975-76	1,25,82,492
1976-77	1,15,07,481

Property tax.—This tax was levied under the Punjab Urban Immoveable Property Tax Act, 1940. It is charged at the rate of 10 per cent of the annual rental value of the buildings and lands situated in the rating areas (municipal areas) of Charkhi Dadri and Bhiwani. A surcharge of 50 per cent of tax has been levied from 1967-68. The self-occupied residential units are, however, exempt from the levy of the tax to encourage construction activities in the State with effect from April 1, 1976. Due to the merger of House Tax in the Property Tax, the rate of tax has been enhanced to 20 per cent, whereas rate of surcharge has been reduced to 25 per cent. The rate of property tax on self occupied houses is 10 per cent.

According to Section 7 of the Act, the assessment of the various property units in the rating areas is to be revised after every five years, unless this period is extended or reduced by the State subject to maximum period of three years. Accordingly, reassessment proceedings in the rating areas of Charkhi Dadri and Bhiwani were completed during 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively and according to the latest amendment the list so made shall remain in force until superseded by a new valuation list.

The collections under the Act during 1973-74 to 1976-77 were as under :

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1973-74	3,46,261
1974-75	3,58,625
1975-76	4,14,891
1976-77	6,75,904

The Punjab Urban Immoveable Property Tax Act, 1940 was repealed by the Government with effect from April 1, 1977 through an Ordinance. The Ordinance, has however, lapsed as it was not replaced by an Act within the time prescribed under the Constitution of India. The Act is, therefore, been revived with effect from July 7, 1977.

Passengers and Goods Tax.—The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952 came into force on August 1, 1952. The Act provides that a tax shall be levied on all fares and freights in respect of passengers carried and goods transported in transport vehicles for the public in the State. The rate of tax which was 25 per cent of the fare or freight paid by a passenger was enhanced to 35 per cent on July 21, 1967 and 40 per cent on October 7, 1969. At present it is 50 per cent of the fare and freight. However, in the following cases the levy is charged in lump sum and the rate per annum is payable within 30 days of each quarter :—

(i) Scooter Rickshaw (two seater)	Rs. 272
(ii) Motor Cycle Rickshaw (four seater)	Rs. 340
(iii) Tempo Rickshaw (six seater)	Rs. 1,000
(iv) Taxi Car	Rs. 408
(v) Taxi Station Wagon	Rs. 544
(vi) Public Carrier used for carrying goods in or through the State of Haryana	Rs. 1,250
(vii) Public Carriers registered under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in the State of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, or Uttar	

Pradesh or the Union Territory of Delhi and carrying goods in the State of Haryana—

(a) if operating under a reciprocal agreement under the Western Zone Permit Scheme for goods vehicles covering the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi	Rs. 700
(vii-A) Public Carrier registered under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in the State of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, or West Bengal, or the Union Territory of Chandigarh or Delhi and carrying goods in the State of Haryana if operating under a reciprocal agreement under the Northern Zone Permit Scheme for goods vehicles covering the State of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi	Rs. 700
(viii) Private carriers used for carrying goods in or through the State of Haryana	Rs. 1250
(ix) Omitted	
(x) Tractor with public carrier permit	Rs. 450
(xi) Tempo Rickshaw with public carrier permit (Loading Tempo)	Rs. 610
(xii) Scooter Rickshaw (Loading)	Rs. 272
(xiii) Motor Cycle Rickshaw (Loading)	Rs. 340
(xiv) Public carrier registered under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in any of the State or Union Territory or the Union of India and carrying goods in the State of Haryana and operating under National Permit Scheme	Rs. 700

The collections made under the Act during 1973-74 to 1976-77 were :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1973-74	46,49,116
1974-75	71,69,413
1975-76	83,86,090
1976-77	96,31,870

Entertainment Duty.—The Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936 was repealed by the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955, on November 4, 1955. The rates have varied. On December 12, 1970, these were enhanced to 60 per cent, then to 75 per cent from January 19, 1971, and now from January 15, 1973, these are 100 per cent of the payment of admission to a show. Its incidence falls on the spectator. There are 4 cinema houses in this district, at Bhiwani-3 and Charkhi Dadri-1. Besides, there is a Cinema Projector Unit of Public Relations Department at Bhiwani.

The collections during 1973-74 to 1976-77 under this Act were :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1973-74	12,41,996
1974-75	15,42,286
1975-76	15,99,365
1976-77	17,23,635

Show Tax.—The Punjab Entertainments Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954, came into force on May 4, 1954. The show tax is levied on exhibitors for every show on the number of occupied seats of a cinema house. The rate of tax during 1973-74 at various places in the district was :

Name of place	Rate of tax per 100 seats per show (Rs.)
Bhiwani	5.50
Charkhi Dadri	4.50

} Subject to a
} maximum of
} Rs. 25 per show

A uniform policy was prescribed for the State of Haryana and rates of show tax were changed to 10 per cent of the entertainment duty payable during the year 1974.

The collections of tax under this Act during 1973-74 to 1976-77 were :

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1973-74	60,653
1974-75	1,32,882
1975-76	1,63,963
1976-77	1,76,039

Motor Spirit Tax.—This tax was levied under the Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939. The rate of tax has changed a number of times. In 1970-71, it was 6 paise per litre on petrol and other motor spirit items. However, since July 21, 1967 the stage of levy of tax has been shifted from 'last sale' to 'first sale' within the State. This change has minimised the difficulty experienced earlier by traders. Now all such Motor spirit dealers who purchase motor spirit from within the State of Haryana have been de-registered as the tax is to be paid by the Oil Companies, having their depots in the State as they make the "first sale". There is in fact no depot of any of the oil companies in this district. The petrol pumps sell the motor spirit in retail after purchasing this from the depots of oil companies situated in the State of Haryana.

Professions Tax.—Every person who has been carrying on a trade, either by himself or through an agent or representative, or who has followed a profession or calling or who was in employment either wholly or in part, within the State, was liable to pay for each financial year (or a part thereof) professions tax under the Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Act, 1956. The maximum limit of the tax was Rs. 250 per annum and the minimum Rs. 120. However, no tax was charged from the persons whose annual income was below Rs. 6,000.

The Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers have been functioning as Assessing Authority under the Act.

The table given below shows the net earnings during 1973-74 to 1976-77 :

Year	Number of assesseees	Amount assessed	Net amount recovered
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	1,080	1,61,609	1,55,604
1974-75	2,271	2,34,690	2,34,140
1975-76	2,351	3,10,057	2,84,427
1976-77	..	3,09,887	3,06,787

The Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Taxation Act, 1956 has been repealed since April 1, 1977.

Central Sales Tax.—The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 provides for levy of tax on sales made in the course of inter-State trade and commerce. The States have been authorised to administer this Act on behalf of the Government of India. The entire collections of this tax are appropriated by the States but in case of Union Territories the collection is deposited in the Consolidated Funds of India. This central fiscal enactment has given the States a major source of revenue which is increasing. Under Section 8(5) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, the State Governments have been empowered to reduce the rate of tax on certain classes of goods, or class of dealers, or traders if it is expedient to do so in the interest of the State. Keeping in view the difficulties of oil traders, the State Government reduced the rate of tax on oil and oil-cakes from 3 per cent to 1 per cent on June 1, 1969 and on wheat flour, *maida* and *suji* from 3 per cent to 2 per cent on January 22, 1970. The general rates of tax during 1976-77 were as under :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Inter-State sale to registered dealers | 4 per cent w.e.f. 1-7-75 |
| 2. Inter-State sale to Government departments (Central or States) | 4 per cent w.e.f. 1-7-75 |
| 3. Inter-State sale of declared goods to registered or un-registered dealers | 8 per cent w.e.f. 1-7-75 (4 per cent against 'C' and 'D' forms) |
| 4. Inter-State sale to un-registered dealers | 10 per cent |
| 5. Rate of tax on such goods on which tax is leviable at the rate below 3 per cent under the State Sales Tax Law | The same rate as is applicable under the State Sales Tax Law |

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| (i) Groundnut or resin | 2 per cent purchase tax |
| (ii) Ornaments and jewellery other than the jewellery containing precious stones | 2 per cent |
| (iii) Bullion and specie | $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent |
| (iv) Pesticides, curd, raw wool and all types of yarn other than cotton yarn and knitting wool | 2 per cent |
| (v) Cotton yarn | 1 per cent |
| (vi) Ready-made garments made out of handloom or mill-made cloth excluding furcoats and garments prepared out of silk-made cloth but including umbrella cloth, pillow covers except when made out of silk-made cloth of the value not exceeding Rs. 30 | 2 per cent |
6. Rate of inter-State sale of goods fixed by State Government under Section 8(5) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, are detailed below :
- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Inter-State sales of bicycles (from 1-4-1973 but not including tyres and tubes when sold separately) to any registered dealer subject to the production of 'C' form | 2 per cent |
| (ii) Inter-State sales of oils produced from <i>sarson, toria, til and taramira</i> but not in hydrogenated form and oil cakes produced therefrom, to any registered dealer subject to the production of 'C' form. | 1 per cent |
| (iii) Inter-State sales of scientific goods to educational, hospital and other research institutions subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification | The rate applicable on the sales within the State of Haryana |
| (iv) Inter-State sales of wheat flour <i>maida, suji</i> and its <i>chhlika</i> subject to the production of 'C' form | 2 per cent |

- | | |
|--|---|
| (v) Inter-State sales of sheet circles, commercial sheets and industrial sheets made on non-ferrous metal to any registered dealer subject to the production of 'C' form | 1 per cent |
| (vi) Inter-State sales of woollen carpet yarn to any dealer subject to the production of 'C' form | 1 per cent |
| (vii) Inter-State sales of goods to N.S.D. Industrial Home for Blinds, Bombay | Exempt |
| (viii) Inter-State sales of wire made of non-ferrous metal to any registered dealer subject to the production of 'C' form | 3 per cent |
| (ix) Scientific equipment and instrucomponents and spare parts of such equipment instruments and chemicals thereof, when sold so, among certain other institutions | The rate applicable to the State of Haryana |
| (x) Inter-State sales of stainless steel circles and sheets and non-ferrous and stainless steel utensils to registered dealers against 'C' form | 1 per cent with effect from 16-3-1977 |

(Note :—Where there is no tax on goods on sale within the State or where the rate of tax on sales within the State is less than shown above, the rate chargeable on the sale of inter-State sale would be either nil or such smaller rate as the case may be.)

The collections under this Act during 1973-74 to 1976-77 were as under :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1973-74	30,26,554
1974-75	30,63,434
1975-76	26,46,894
1976-77	41,56,221

CENTRAL SOURCES OF REVENUE

Central Excise Duties.—The central excise is administered by the Central Government. The Bhiwani district falls under the charge of the Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Rohtak. The work in the district is looked after by 3 Inspectors, 2 at Bhiwani and 1 at Charkhi Dadri. Of the two Inspectors at Bhiwani, one looks after the manufactured products and the other tobacco and *khandsari*. The work relating to manufactured products was shifted to Bhiwani from Hisar (Hissar) during August 1974. The Inspector at Charkhi Dadri looks after tobacco work only. The work relating to manufactured products is under the charge of the Inspector posted at Rewari. The Inspectors at Bhiwani function under S.R.P. (Self Removal Procedure), Rohtak. The Inspector at Charkhi Dadri functions under the A.R.S. (Arrear Realisation Squad), Gurgaon, while the Inspector at Rewari is under the S.R.P. (Self Removal Procedure), Gurgaon.

The central excise duties are levied on cotton fabrics, art silk fabrics, cotton yarn, synthetic yarn, yarn N.E.S. (Not Elsewhere Specified), staple and fibre yarn, woollen yarn, P.P. (Prepared and Preserved) food, vegetable products, V.N.E. (Vegetable Non Essential) oil, oxygen gas, metal containers, asbestos cement pipes, S.O. (Synthetic Organic) dyes, paints and varnish (zinc oxide), shoddy yarn and sodium silicate. Besides, compound levy is collected on cotton fabric power looms.

The collection of central excise duties during 1976-67 to 1976-77 are given below :

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Year	Bhiwani, Loharu and Bawani Khara tahsils				Collection of Central Excise Duties				Bhiwani district			
	Tobacco and Khandsari	Manufactured articles	Total	(Rs)	Tobacco and Khandsari	Manufactured articles	Total	(Rs)	Tobacco and Khandsari	Manufactured articles	Total	(Rs)
1966-67	87,809	52,49,545	53,37,354	(Rs)	17,785	61,82,652	62,00,437	(Rs)	1,05,594	1,14,32,197	1,15,37,791	(Rs)
1967-68	67,152	55,56,449	56,23,601	(Rs)	59,745	51,71,501	52,31,246	(Rs)	1,26,897	1,07,27,950	1,08,54,847	(Rs)
1968-69	69,645	55,67,355	56,37,000	(Rs)	43,098	51,10,206	51,53,304	(Rs)	1,12,743	1,06,77,561	1,07,90,304	(Rs)
1969-70	1,11,748	47,23,176	48,34,924	(Rs)	21,153	59,11,076	49,32,229	(Rs)	1,32,901	1,06,34,252	1,07,67,153	(Rs)
1970-71	70,804	6,42,747	7,13,551	(Rs)	1,13,363	69,91,572	71,04,935	(Rs)	1,84,167	76,34,319	78,18,486	(Rs)
1971-72	56,435	80,96,751	81,53,186	(Rs)	47,099	65,90,008	66,37,107	(Rs)	1,03,534	1,46,86,759	1,47,90,293	(Rs)
1972-73	52,925	1,50,35,130	1,50,88,055	(Rs)	43,150	57,59,671	58,02,821	(Rs)	96,075	2,07,94,801	2,08,90,876	(Rs)
1973-74	37,303	1,99,63,361	2,00,00,664	(Rs)	51,150	67,36,732	67,87,882	(Rs)	88,453	2,67,00,093	2,67,88,546	(Rs)
1974-75	16,412	1,38,45,243	1,38,61,655	(Rs)	76,245	32,742	1,08,987	(Rs)	92,657	1,38,77,985	1,39,70,642	(Rs)
1975-76	1,98,783	1,81,87,055	1,83,85,838	(Rs)	64,798	88,24,075	88,88,873	(Rs)	2,63,581	2,70,11,130	2,72,74,711	(Rs)
1976-77	1,53,845	250,838,99	2,52,37,744	(Rs)	50,763	32,28,259	32,79,022	(Rs)	2,04,608	2,83,12,158	2,85,16,766	(Rs)

Income-tax.—The Indian Income-tax Act of 1922 has been replaced by the Income-tax Act of 1961 since April 1, 1962. The collections under this Act for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as follows :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1973-74	24,42,522
1974-75	25,70,522—Income-tax 30,229—Corporation-tax

Estate Duty.—The Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) came into force on October 15, 1953. Proceedings for this levy have to be started within 5 years of death but there is no time limit for completion of the assessment. The collections under this Act for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as under :

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1973-74	6,182
1974-75	14,741

Wealth-tax.—The Wealth-tax Act, 1957, came into force from the assessment year 1957-58. It is leviable in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families and companies. The collections under this Act for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as follows :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1973-74	12,785
1974-75	25,309

Gift-tax.—The Gift-tax Act, 1958, came into force on April 1, 1958. It is leviable subject to certain exemptions on all gifts made after April 1, 1957 if the total value of the gifts (movable and immovable) exceeds Rs. 5,000. The collections under this Act for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as follows :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs.)
1973-74	8,097
1974-75	13,594

Chapter XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The people of Bhiwani have been law abiding and peaceful, though once "highway robberies were fairly common during the famine. The most frequent method employed was for the robber to masquerade as a foot-sore traveller and ask for a lift from the owner of a passing camel. The front seat on a camel is the easiest position and the pseudo traveller was usually given the seat behind, with the result that in a very short time the camel owner was felled from the camel by a stunning blow, and when he came to his senses could find no traces of his camel or the person whom he had helped. A variant of this method is for the robber to pass as a merchant wanting to hire camels; once the camels are obtained and the village left far behind, the modus operandi was similar to that already described. This method requires for its successful execution more than one robber"¹. Gradually the incidence of this crime was reduced so much so that the *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1915, does not even mention it.

An estimate of the crime position obtaining in the district from the year 1910 onwards may be had from the data given below² about the cases of cognizable crimes covered under class I to class V³ of Statement 'A' of the Annual Report of the Police Administration :

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1904, p. 210.

2. *Source* : The Superintendent of Police, Bhiwani.

3. The crimes covered under these classes are—class I : offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ; class II : serious offences against the person ; class III : serious offences against persons and property or against property only ; class IV : minor offences against persons ; and class V : minor offences against property.

Particulars	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Number of cases													
(a) Reported	184	251	403	369	452	340	563	446	487	404	450	462	777
(b) Convicted	81	106	128	132	167	105	203	161	155	135	96	172	200
(c) Acquitted	14	38	65	66	77	101	175	146	172	79	50	130	160
2. Percentage of conviction to cases reported	44	42.2	31.7	35.7	36.9	30.8	36	36.1	31.8	30.4	21.3	37.2	25.7
3. Percentage of conviction to cases tried	85.3	73.6	66.3	66.6	74.5	50.9	46.3	47.5	47.4	66.2	65.7	56.9	55.5

It is apparent that the crime situation has been changing. It is difficult to assign any specific reasons as far back as the beginning of this century. In recent years, however, the change in social values and increase in population may be regarded among major contributory factors. The disturbed conditions prevailing on the eve of the partition of the country in 1947 caused great havoc and the law and order situation at that time became virtually unmanageable. It took a few years for conditions to become normal and the downward trend in the incidence of crime started after 1950. With the increase in communications and transport facilities, education, mass information media, new economic and social values, etc., a tilt towards increasing criminal tendencies is again noticeable, and unless curbed, creates serious law and order problems.

The Excise Act, the Arms Act and the Police Act also add considerably to the normal incidence of crime under local and special laws. To meet the situation and to maintain peace and tranquillity in the district, the police has to be vigilant in detecting cases under these three Acts. The following data showing the number of such cases since 1910, make an assessment of this problem fairly clear :—

Particulars of cases	Cases detected under Excise Act during												
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Reported	1	4	2	16	80	186	563	592	658	810	1156	1120	1157
Convicted	1	4	1	11	64	111	402	437	515	546	61	860	743
Acquitted	—	—	—	1	13	67	157	138	122	108	125	142	80

The above statistics under the Excise Act show a gradual increase. The considerable increase may be attributed to increase in population and sustained efforts of the police to detect and curb this anti-social evil. Increase in the number of liquor vends also contributes to the growing incidence of this crime.

Particulars of cases	Cases detected under Arms Act during												
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Reported	2	6	4	6	206	21	29	19	21	49	61	48	73
Convicted	2	6	4	4	197	15	14	13	12	24	30	27	26
Acquitted	—	—	—	2	9	5	13	4	8	6	2	13	9

An abnormal increase is noticeable around 1950 when, as already stated, the law and order situation had become unmanageable following the partition of the country.

Under the Police Act, which is applicable in the towns and deals with smaller offences relating to peace, regulation of traffic, etc., figures are available only for the period after the formation of the Bhiwani district. As against 130 cases under this Act in 1973, in which a fine of Rs. 1,010 was realized from the defaulters, 210 cases were challaned in 1976 and Rs. 2,405 was realised as fine.

Murder.—Murder figures fluctuate depending upon sudden outbursts of violence. Some of the motives for the offence of murder in this district, as elsewhere, include land disputes, illicit relations, domestic quarrels, blood feuds and the lure of property. The incidence of this type of crime is mainly confined to rural areas and is more known to the Jats and the Rajputs. The incidence of murder in the district since 1910 to 1976 has been as follows :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	2	1	—
1920	2	1	—
1930	6	2	2
1940	6	3	1
1950	11	6	3
1960	5	2	2
1970	6	5	1
1971	7	3	4
1972	8	5	3
1973	10	3	3
1974	10	2	3
1975	7	6	1
1976	18	12	6

The highest number of murders was reported in 1950. Some increase in murders is noticeable from 1971 onwards.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—The crime is committed in an unpremeditated fight or where the offenders in a state of rage, want to inflict injuries only. The motives behind the commission of this crime are almost the same as in the case of murder. The following figures show the incidence of this crime from 1910 to 1976 :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	1	1	—
1920	2	—	1
1930	2	—	2
1940	1	—	1
1950	2	—	1
1960	2	—	2
1970	5	2	3
1971	2	1	1
1972	7	2	5
1973	11	7	2
1974	10	2	5
1975	10	6	3
1976	3	1	1

Dacoity.—The following table shows the incidence of this crime since 1910 :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	—	—	—
1920	4	1	1
1930	8	4	—
1940	11	3	1
1950	11	3	1
1960	1	1	—
1970	2	—	1
1971	1	1	—
1972	1	1	—
1973	—	—	—
1974	1	—	—
1975	1	—	—
1976	—	—	—

This crime has almost become a rarity. This has been due to the liquidation of gangs of notorious dacoits by the specially appointed anti-dacoity police staff, the issue of gun licenses to respectable citizens and measures to recover illicit fire arms have also helped in containing the commission of this heinous crime.

Robbery.—The following table shows the incidence of this crime since 1910 :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	—	—	—
1920	2	1	—
1930	12	5	1
1940	21	6	4
1950	2	—	1
1960	1	—	—
1970	2	1	1
1971	1	—	—
1972	—	—	—
1973	1	—	—
1974	—	—	—
1975	—	—	—
1976	5	1	—

Except for 1930 and 1940, the crime is either non-extant or quite negligible. Patrolling and other preventive measures adopted by the district police have almost eliminated it.

Burglary.—The following table gives the incidence of burglary in the district since 1910 :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	52	15	2
1920	59	15	3
1930	108	20	9
1940	128	33	8
1950	130	38	8
1960	65	10	8
1970	102	29	22
1971	75	34	16
1972	83	31	12
1973	63	33	5
1974	68	25	3
1975	79	41	2
1976	126	38	8

There was sudden increase in the incidence of this crime during 1930, 1940, 1950, 1970 and 1976. The number of cases during 1950, i.e. after the Partition was the highest. The Partition and consequent immigration of people from the West Punjab (Pakistan) presented un-precedented problems. The deteriorated economic situation and unsettled conditions then prevailing adversely affected the morale of the people. Burglary was committed by some of the people who had exhausted their resources and had no means of livelihood. Criminal elements took full advantage of unsettled conditions. The population of towns had more than doubled but the police force had not yet been strengthened to cope with the situation. Despite handicaps, considerable improvement was brought about by vigilant patrolling, rounding up of large number of hitherto untraced criminals, efficient working of the district police and effective action under sections 109 and 110 of Cr. P.C. The incidence of burglary which showed an abnormal increase during 1950 started showing downward trend thereafter. But it was on the high side again in 1970 after which the downward trend started again. There was a sharp increase again in 1976.

Burglars are usually active during summer nights when people sleep outside in the open. The proportion of convictions is no doubt low and this is due to the fact that circumstantial evidence and other possible clues left by the criminals at the time of commission of crime are destroyed unwittingly by the parties concerned through ignorance.

Theft.—The following table gives the incidence of theft in the district since 1910 :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	55	13	6
1920	59	27	5
1930	63	33	3
1940	61	25	8
1950	78	30	7
1960	54	17	5
1970	125	37	23
1971	115	43	19
1972	114	40	19
1973	110	50	5
1974	102	30	11
1975	143	68	25
1976	234	73	21

The incidence of crime under this head though fluctuating, shows an increasing trend during 1970 and then the downward trend is again noticeable. But the year 1976 registered a steep rise with the highest number of reported theft cases. Free registration of cases is also an important factor in the increase of reported cases of theft. A large proportion of theft cases are usually of minor nature involving small amounts of stolen property.

Cattle theft.—The following table gives the incidence of cattle theft in the district since 1910 :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	8	5	1
1920	30	6	1
1930	26	12	1
1940	24	13	3
1950	32	10	6
1960	17	8	4
1970	18	8	3
1971	16	3	4
1972	17	9	6
1973	17	8	1
1974	18	4	2
1975	11	3	—
1976	8	3	—

Like other forms of crime, cattle lifting also increased after the Partition, i.e. 1947. The crime under this head was the highest during 1950 although it was not much less in 1920, 1930 and 1940. The tracing out of gangs of cattle thieves and efforts of the police to liquidate such criminals have checked the high incidence of this crime. Though not eliminated, the number of cases has remained steady during 1960 and 1970 to 1974 whereafter a downward trend followed. The cattle lifted from this district are usually passed on to the adjoining districts of Rajasthan where they fetch attractive prices.

Cheating.—The following table shows the incidence of crime during the past 70 years :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	12	11	—
1920	10	6	2
1930	4	2	1
1940	13	7	4
1950	10	6	1
1960	11	6	1
1970	12	2	3
1971	12	3	3
1972	12	3	2
1973	9	2	2
1974	—	—	—
1975	24	2	1
1976	22	2	—

The offence is not common. The highest number of cases reported under this head was during 1975. The position almost remained the same in 1976. However, during 1974, no case was reported.

Rioting.—Personal enmities and family disputes about possession of land flare-up from momentary provocations and take the shape of riots usually among the rural people. The incidence of this crime since 1910, is given in the following table :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	—	—	—
1920	4	3	1
1930	8	—	2
1940	8	3	2
1950	2	—	2
1960	10	3	4
1970	7	2	3
1971	2	—	2
1972	6	—	3
1973	1	—	1
1974	—	—	—
1975	4	2	—
1976	3	—	—

The number of rioting cases was comparatively higher during 1930, 1940, 1960, 1970 and 1972. It was negligible in 1971 and 1973. No case occurred during 1974.

Abduction and kidnapping.—The incidence of this crime, since 1910, is shown in the table below :

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	—	—	—
1920	12	1	—
1930	7	1	2
1940	7	4	2
1950	9	4	1
1960	3	2	1
1970	4	1	3
1971	2	—	1
1972	4	—	1
1973	3	—	—
1974	6	—	—
1975	4	—	2
1976	6	—	5

The incidence of crime under this head registered an increase during 1920, 1930, 1940 and 1950. The reported cases were isolated in character and not the work of any organized gangs. Generally these cases were the result of love affairs, the abducted women often being consenting parties. Lack of education and persecution of women among some classes are other factors responsible for it.

Sex crime (rape).—The following table shows the incidence of sex crime since 1910 :—

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1	2	3	4
1910	—	—	—
1920	3	1	1
1930	3	1	—
1940	1	—	1

1	2	3	4
1950	2	1	—
1960	8	3	4
1970	17	7	1
1971	1	—	1
1972	6	2	2
1973	7	2	3
1974	4	—	—
1975	—	—	—
1976	5	1	—

Juvenile delinquency. During 1973, only 15 juveniles were involved in different offences. Out of these, 8 were between the age of 10 to 14 years and the remaining 7 between 14 to 21 years. 7 juveniles of the first category were apprehended for committing theft of property and 1 under the Excise Act. There was steep rise in juvenile delinquency in the subsequent years when 231 such cases were reported for each year in 1974 and 1975. In 1976, there was a further spurt in juvenile delinquency and 314 juveniles were reported to be involved in various offences of which 46 were between 12—16 years and the remaining were in the age group of 16—20 years. In the offences against property, the juveniles were responsible for petty thefts.

Criminal tendencies in juvenile offenders may be traced to the loose control of parents and economic stresses. The high index of prices has also been a factor for crime against property. Juveniles who are of immature mind find an easy solution for their needs in resorting to thefts and commit offences under the Excise Act. Illiteracy is another cause. The police officers on their part were given special instructions to handle the juvenile offenders with particular care and not to mal-treat them during interrogation. They were advised not to use third degree methods against young offenders, not to mix them up, while in custody, with the hardened criminals and adult suspects, and to strictly abide by the provision of section 160 Cr. P.C. and interrogate them at their houses wherever possible. These special measures are adopted to check the increase in juvenile crime.

Road traffic and transport.—Apart from the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, road traffic is regulated by various other Acts. During 1973, 1,845 cases

were challaned under the Act and Rs. 44,225 was realised as fine. During 1976, 1,504 cases were challaned and fines realised were Rs. 62,500. This increase is due to the larger number of motor vehicles and other means of transport plying on roads in the district. Another consequence is the increase in the number of motor vehicle accidents. The failure to observe traffic rules is responsible for most of the road accidents :

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	—	—	—
1920	2	2	—
1930	1	1	—
1940	1	1	—
1950	18	15	1
1960	9	2	6
1970	43	27	8
1971	32	12	12
1972	22	13	6
1973	33	15	4
1974	27	5	2
1975	24	5	6
1976	56	26	8

Offences against local and special laws. These offences comprise cases of public nuisance and those covered under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (including illicit distillation), the Opium Act, 1878, the Public Gambling Act, 1867, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1955, and the Defence of India Rules. However, special mention needs to be made about the cases under the Excise Act, Arms Act, Police Act, Gambling Act and smuggling under the Essential Commodities Act.

Cases about the Excise Act, Arms Act and Police Act have already been described while discussing the general crime situation in the district. The background to the offences committed under the Opium Act has been explained with

much detail under the heading 'Prohibition' in the Chapter on 'Other Social Services'. Cases under gambling and smuggling are, however, discussed below :

Gambling.—The table given below shows the incidence of gambling since 1910.

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1910	—	—	—
1920	1	1	—
1930	4	4	—
1940	6	5	1
1950	22	19	14
1960	52	38	41
1970	69	28	31
1971	70	35	31
1972	89	43	42
1973	107	48	47
1974	130	73	20
1975	97	60	10
1976	137	102	3

The gradually increasing trend towards gambling may be attributed on the one hand to the ever increasing population, and on the other hand the sustained efforts of the police to detect and curb the practice.

Smuggling (in foodgrain).—The incidence of this offence is given in the following table since 1910:—

Year	Cases reported	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted
1	2	3	4
1910	—	—	—
1920	—	—	—
1930	—	—	—

1	2	3	4
1940	1	—	—
1950	40	32	7
1960	55	37	14
1970	3	1	1
1971	3	—	—
1972	8	4	3
1973	106	66	6
1974	79	47	—
1975	40	19	8
1976	50	9	3

Statistics under this head mostly include figures of cases detected for smuggling of various kinds of foodgrains punishable under section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1959. The crime under this head was the highest in 1973. The traders smuggle wheat into the adjoining State of Rajasthan as it fetches higher price in this comparatively short supply area.

POLICE

Brief History.—As the areas comprising the Bhiwani district have remained under different administrations in the past, these have had different police arrangements. Although full statistics are not available, an attempted outline is offered here :

Bhiwani and Bawani Khera.—The Bawani Khera tahsil has been formed by combining some villages of the erstwhile Bhiwani, Hansi and Hisar (Hissar) tahsils. As such no separate statistics are available which could be made the basis for a review of the past history of the police set-up in this area. The areas now forming the Bawani Khera tahsil has always remained a part of the Hisar district like the Bhiwani tahsil. The police set-up in Bawani Khera was akin to Bhiwani.

In the Bhiwani tahsil the police force employed was controlled by the District Superintendent of Police, Hisar who was immediately under the District

Magistrate. The *Hisar District, Gazetteer 1883-84*¹, shows the following *thanas* and *chaukis* established in the Bhiwani tahsil :—

Thanas : Bhiwani, Tosham, Kairu and Bahl

Chaukis : Dinod, Bamla, Sugarpur, Bajina and Rodan (Rodhan)

The following details of *thanas* (police stations) and *chaukis* or out-posts were shown in the *Hisar District, Gazetteer 1892*² :—

Thanas : Bhiwani Municipal and Bhiwani District, Tosham, Kairu, Bahl and Siwani

Outposts : Nil

Road Posts : Dinod, Bamla, Rodha (Rodhan), Sugarpur and Bajina

On June 30, 1911³, there were 5 *thanas*, Bhiwani, Bhiwani Municipal Station, Tosham, Siwani and Kairu, in the Bhiwani tahsil. The staff deployed at these police stations comprised 1 Inspector, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Head Constables, 144 Foot Constables, 4 Jamadars and 198 Watchmen.

In December 1932⁴, there were 4 police stations in the Bhiwani tahsil against 5 in June 1911. Kairu was then no longer a police station and the names of the 2 police stations at Bhiwani had also undergone a change by then. The 4 police stations existing in the Bhiwani tahsil on December 21, 1932, were : Tosham, City Bhiwani, Siwani and Sadar Bhiwani. The total strength of the staff at these police stations consisted of 4 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 13 Head Constables, 108 Foot Constables, 6 Jamadars and 132 Watchmen.

In the beginning of the 20th century, there were 12 first class and 7 second class police stations in the Hisar district besides three outposts and six road posts as follows⁵ :—

First Class Police stations 1	Second Class Police stations 2	Road posts 3	Out posts 4
Hisar	Narnaund	Rodhan	Jamal
Hansi	Kairu	Sugarpur	Ellenabad

1. Ibid, p. 60.

2. Ibid, p. 221.

3. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables, (Hisar District), 1912, Table 47.*

4. *Hisar District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables 1935, Table 47.*

5. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District), 1904, pp. 307-08.*

1	2	3	4
Ratiya	Balsamand	Bajina	Chaulala
Fatchabad	Bhiwani (district)	Dinod	
Tohana	Budhlada	Bamla	
Siwani	Barwala	Odhan	
Tosham	Baluma		
Sirsa			
Rori			
Raina			
Dabwali			
Bhiwani (City)			

Out of these police stations/posts, three 1st class police stations, Siwani, Tosham and Bhiwani (city); 2 second class police stations, Kairu, Bhiwani (district) and 5 road posts, Rodhan, Sugarpur, Bajina, Dinod and Bamla were in the Bhiwani tahsil.

In the beginning of the 20th century, the railway police on the Rewari-Bhatinda line were under the Assistant District Superintendent of Railway Police who had his headquarters at Bandikui.¹ There were two railway police stations for investigation of crimes committed on railways in the district. These were :

- (a) Sirsa : for the Rajputana Malwa Railway from Bhatinda to Jatusana
- (b) Hisar : for the Jodhpur-Bikaner railway, Hisar to Jhumpa; the North-Western Railway, Hisar to Jakhal, and Tohana to Mansa

These *thanas* were under the control of the Superintendent Railway Police, Southern District, Punjab with headquarters at Lahore² (Pakistan).

Loharu.—According to the *Loharu State Gazetteer, 1904*³, the head

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District), 1904, pp. 307-8.*

2. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District), 1915 pp. 236-37*

3. Ibid, p. 17.

police station was at Loharu town, and two police outposts were maintained at Sabr and Damkora villages on the borders of the State. The police was a complete force with 17 foot constables and 12 camel *sowars*, under an Inspector at Loharu who was assisted by a Sub-Inspector at Loharu and three head constables, one each at Loharu, Damkora and Sabr. The police were armed with swords and carbines.

In addition to, the police, there were 40 village watchmen in different villages. They were paid from the *malba* (village fund) and had a few non-descript arms, like spears, swords and country-made match-locks.

Besides, there were 19 *naibs*, armed with swords and match-locks, who accompanied the mail runners as guards on the 11 miles (18 kilometres) of road from the Rahimpur to the Jhoupa border.

In 1911, the police strength of the Loharu State consisted of 1 Inspector, 1 Deputy Inspector, 4 Sergeants, 12 Mounted Constables, 50 Foot Constables, 10 Town Watchmen, 3 Dafadars and 7 Chowkidars.¹

By 1915, the police set-up had undergone minor changes. Out of the two out-posts, one at Sabr, was maintained while the second at Damkora was abolished. Similarly the number of camel *sowars* was also reduced from 12 to 6. The number of *naibs* who accompanied the mail runners as guards had also fallen to 6 on the two miles (three kilometres) of road from Rahimpur to Loharu.²

As mentioned in the *Loharu State Statistical Tables*, 1936³, the State Police of Loharu comprised 1 Inspector, 2 Deputy Inspectors, 4 Sergeants, 5 Mounted Camel Sowars, 6 Town Watchmen, 1 Dafadar, 60 Chowkidars and 25 Foot Constables.

Dadri.—The Dadri tahsil of Jind State comprised two *thanas*, Dadri and Badhara. Dadri was then the town and tahsil headquarters and Badhara was a large village in the extreme south-west of the tahsil. There was also an out-post at Baund village in the extreme north of the tahsil.

Under the old system of State administration, the Thanedars, who exercised great powers, used to dispose of the small cases orally; only serious cases were referred to the ruler of the State. The Thanedar was assisted by 9 Jamadars, 8 Barqunadz, 1 Khoji (tracker) and 2 Muharris.

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables (Loharu State)*, 1912, Table 47.

2. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1915, pp. 19-20.

3. *Ibid*, Table 47.

In *Sambat* 1933 (A.D. 1876), Raja Raghbir Singh appointed an Inspector of Police at Dadri and placed him under the control of the Sadar Superintendent at the capital¹ (Jind).

The table given below shows the strength of police and thanas as it stood in 1903 in the Dadri tahsil of the Jind State² :

Thana and Population	Deputy Inspectors	Sergeants	Trackers	Mounted Constables	Foot Constables	Constables Watchmen	Village Watchmen	Total
Dadri including Chauki Baund (74,581)	1	4	2	1	14	24	142	188
Badhara (17,787)	1	2	1	1	12	—	43	60
Total :	2	6	3	2	26	24	185	248

The growth of urban areas, the effect of World War I, the economic and political unrest, the growth of the nationalist movement, etc., posed serious problems to the maintenance of public order and revealed considerable deficiencies in police strength. Consequently the Punjab Provincial Police Committee headed by Lumsden was appointed in November 1925. The committee thoroughly studied the whole situation and submitted its report in 1926. As a result of the recommendations of this Committee, various changes took place in the police set-up.

The independence of the country increased the duties of the police force. Fresh burdens were thrown on the police by expansion in social activities and branches of the public administration. While responsibilities increased, the police force was not systematically strengthened; nor were its salaries and conditions of work in the light of altering economic circumstances comprehensively reviewed. Changes were made on an ad hoc need basis. However, in 1961, the Punjab Government constituted the Punjab Police Commission under the chairmanship of Mehar Chand Mahajan, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to enquire into report on the role of the police in the context of democratic rights consistent with the paramount security of the State; measures for controlling meetings, demonstrations and mobs, police-public cooperation; steps for improving the work of investigation and detection; staff position, emoluments and conditions of service; relations of the police with the magistracy; mutual obligations of the police and panchayats, etc. The recommendations of the police commission were made in May 1962.

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, pp. 326-27.

2. *Phulkian States Gazetteer, Statistical Tables (Jind State)*, 1904, Table 47.

Consequent upon the re-organization of the Punjab State, the Haryana State came into existence as an independent unit of the Indian Union on November 1, 1966. The Bhiwani district was formed as a new district on December 22, 1972. As a result of this development, the office of the Superintendent of Police was set up at Bhiwani, the headquarters town of the district. The post was upgraded to that of the Senior Superintendent of Police on April 22, 1976.

ORGANIZATION OF POLICE

The police administration in the district is under the Senior Superintendent of Police, who next to the Deputy Commissioner, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The Senior Superintendent of Police is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents posted at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. He functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Hisar Range, Hisar.

On March 31, 1977, the police force in the district was as follows :—

	Senior Superin- tendent of Police	Deputy Superin- tendent of Police	Inspec- tor	Sub- Inspec- tors	Assis- tant Sub- Inspec- tors	Head Consta- bles	Consta- bles
1. Executive Police							
(a) Supervisory Staff	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
(b) For investigation at police stations, police posts and C.I.A. Staff	—	—	2	11	23	39	172
(c) Watch and Ward Staff at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri	—	—	—	—	1	12	113
(d) Office Establishment and Communication Room	—	—	—	2	8	24	26
(e) Police Lines Establishment, Bhiwani, including reserves	—	—	—	4	2	15	102
(f) Treasury Guard, Escort Guards, Court Orderly, Traffic duties and other miscellaneous duties and contingencies reserves	—	—	—	—	2	19	161
2. Railway Police	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
3. C.I.D. Bhiwani	—	—	1	3	5	10	10
4. Anti-Smuggling Staff	—	—	—	—	1	5	18
5. Prohibition Squad	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Total :	1	2	4	20	43	125	608

There are 9 *thanas* (police stations) and 8 police posts in the district. Their list has already been included in the Chapter on 'General Administration'.

Civil Police is on duty at the police stations. Each of the stations is controlled by a Station House Officer, assisted by one or more second officers, a Head Constable, a *moharrir* or clerk-constable and a number of Constables depending upon the load of work. The Station House Officer maintains law and order and investigates offences within his jurisdiction.

The District Armed Reserves are located at the Police Lines, Bhiwani, for utilization as and when needed.

However, the Haryana Armed Police¹ contingents are also used for the protection of vulnerable points, viz. Power Houses at Jui, Atela, Charkhi Dadri and Bhiwani.

The railway police is not allotted to any district in particular but it is a part of a separate State organization functioning under the Deputy Inspector General of Government Railway Police, Haryana, Ambala Cantonment. The circles of the railway police are formed according to sections of the railway lines and they are concerned with the prevention, detection and control of crime committed in railway trains and within the railway premises.

There is a Railway Police Out-post located at Bhiwani which functions under the Railway Police Station, Hisar (Hissar). Its jurisdiction extends to the railway within the territorial jurisdiction of the Bhiwani district. The staff consists of 1 Head Constable and 3 Constables. They perform routine duties of maintaining law and order and investigation of cases of a minor nature. The major crimes are, however, handled by the personnel of the Railway Police Station, Hisar or the headquarters.

The crime situation obtaining in the jurisdiction of the Bhiwani police

1. The Haryana Armed Police has an interesting background. In the pre-partitioned Punjab (Prior to 1947), there was a temporary force called the Provincial Additional Police. It was largely manned by the Muslims. At the time of Partition, the East Punjab got a small force. Extensive recruitment had, therefore, to be carried out immediately but it was restricted to ex-army personnel, because men were needed at once and the training of civilian recruits would have taken time. This rapid recruitment had its drawbacks and a number of undesirables also crept into the force. They were, however, gradually weeded out later on. The Provincial Additional Police was rechristened as Provincial Armed Police on December 15, 1964 and thereafter designated as the Punjab Armed Police on April 11, 1966. Since November 1, 1966, it has been called the Haryana Armed Police. Its headquarters are at Madhuban near Karnal.

post is normal as is evidenced from the data given below :

Nature of crime	1973	1974	1975	1976
Theft	3	—	2	—
Excise Act	5	3	1	1
Opium Act	4	2	—	—
Essential Commodities Act	19	5	11	—
Indian Penal Code	1	—	—	1
Abandonment of children	—	—	2	—
Railway Act	—	—	1	—

No major crime has been reported since the formation of the district on December 22, 1972. Most of the cases registered relate to the smuggling of small quantities of foodgrains from Haryana to Rajasthan by passengers. Their prevention receives special attention.

The prosecuting staff, previously under the charge of the Superintendent of Police, has been withdrawn and has been placed under the overall charge of the Director of Prosecution, Haryana, Chandigarh. The District Attorney is now in charge of the Prosecution Branch in the Bhiwani district. The prosecuting staff deals with prosecution of all the criminal cases detected by the local police including security cases in all the courts of Judicial and Executive Magistrates.

After the Partition in 1947, the Crime Branch of the C.I.D. functioned under very difficult and abnormal circumstances. The history sheet and personal files of confirmed criminals were obtained from Lahore (Pakistan) after some time. In the intervening period such criminals as had migrated with the general population, operated freely. However, with sustained and careful action the Crime Branch was able to evolve a suitable measure of control over these criminals.

The existence of a large number of unlicensed weapons in the countryside in 1947 also created a grave law and order problem. The Crime Branch helped the district police appreciably in the recovery of illicit arms.

Police Radio Organization.—For receiving and transmitting messages, wireless sets have been provided at Police Stations Tosham, Loharu, Bahl, Siwani, Bawani Khera, Charkhi Dadri, Badhara and Satnali; Police Posts Kairu, Chehar Kalan, Mundhal and Baund; and at Jhumpa Barrier. These have a direct link with the District Control Room at Bhiwani. A mobile wireless set has been fitted in a jeep for anti-smuggling activities and emergencies in rural areas. Wireless sets have also been fitted in the Staff Car of the Sr. Superintendent of Police, Bhiwani; Jeep of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bhiwani; Jeep of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Charkhi Dadri and pick-up Van of City Police Station, Bhiwani.

HOME GUARDS

With civil emergencies in view and appreciating the need of public cooperation and interest, a voluntary organization known as Punjab Home Guards was started in 1960 in the border districts and in all the important towns of the State. Since the creation of Haryana State, the organization of Punjab Home Guards has been re-christened as Home Guards, Haryana. This organization is governed by the Haryana Home Guards Act, 1976.

The aims of the organization include the boosting of the morale of the people in the State by infusing in them a spirit of self-confidence and self-reliance to overcome different kinds of emergencies, both natural and man-made. The training given by the organization is designed to tone up self-discipline, engender self-sacrifice, enhance national pride and promote a feeling for the dignity of labour among its members.

The overall charge of the district is with the District Commandant, Bhiwani, who also controls the Home Guards in the Mahendragarh district. Both these districts have a combined training institute at Narnaul (district Mahendragarh).

The office of the Home Guards was established at Bhiwani in 1960 when it was a sub-division of the Hisar (Hissar) district. In March 1977, there were 2 urban and 6 rural companies in the district with a strength of 802 volunteers. The Home Guards assist the police in maintaining law and order during normal times as well as in emergency. Apart from imparting training to the urban and rural companies, it also undertook various service oriented trainings such as fire-fighting, first-aid, etc. In this way, the organization is doing good service. The Home Guards rose to the occasion during emergencies in the past, like the Pakistani Aggressions in 1965 and 1971, general elections of the country, and during abnormal situations created by strikes by Indian

Railways, Haryana State Electricity Board Employees, etc. Thus there has been a growing awareness of its role in the national life, in peace and war, and a gradual increase in its employment in civil commotions, maintenance of law and order, internal security situations, civil defence, fires, natural disasters and war emergency including combat operations.

VILLAGE POLICE

For over a century some of the police functions at village level in the areas of the Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils, which were then a part of the Hisar district, were performed by Zaildars, Sufaidposhes, Chowkidars and Inamkhors. The institution of Chowkidars alone survives; all the others were abolished in 1948. The Chowkidars report births and deaths in a *thana* fortnightly, give information of crime, keep surveillance over the bad characters residing in the village and report their movements. Besides attending to watch and ward duties, they generally assist the public officers on tour.

In the remote past the village Chowkidar used to receive, as his remuneration, a share from each cultivator's produce which was reckoned according to the number of hearths. Now the Chowkidars are paid by the Government.

Previously Thikar Chowkidars were selected by lot from among the residents of a village; those unwilling to serve were obliged to pay the cost of a substitute. These Chowkidars were provided only during an epidemic outbreak of crime and emergencies. With the advent of democratic decentralisation, the Chowkidari system, which was a sort of Sharmdan aimed at providing safety to persons and property has now become weak and is not of much help in the field of watch and ward. People generally are averse to Thikri Pehra and no longer enthusiastic. The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, has, however, authorised panchayat to raise their own voluntary force for the purpose.

JAILS

In 1911, in the areas falling in the Hisar district, there was a small police lock-up at the headquarters of every police station and a judicial lock-up at the headquarters of every tahsil.¹ The table below shows the names of the lock-ups with the number of rooms and capacity, in the Bhiwani tahsil.²

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1904, p. 308.
2. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer, (Hisar District), Statistical Tables*, 1912, Table 49.

Name of lock -up	Number of rooms or barracks		Maximum number of prisoners who may be confined in each room or barrack which is never to be exceeded	
	Males	Females		
			Males	Females
1. Siwani	1	1	5	5
2. Bhiwani	1	1	8	8
3. Tosham	1	1	5	3
4. Kairu	1	1	10	9
5. Bhiwani Police Station	1	1	6	6

There was no jail in Dadri. The State jail of Jind, of which Dadri was a tahsil, was at Sangrur.¹

According to the *Loharu State Gazetteer*, 1904,² there was a jail at Loharu under the superintendence of the Nazim with accommodation for 25 prisoners.

Bhiwani district does not have a district jail, juvenile Home, Borstal Institution, or Probation Home. However, there are two sub-jails, one each at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri.

Sub-Jail, Bhiwani.—Located on the Hansi Road, the Sub-Jail, Bhiwani was established on April 1, 1962. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) holds part-time charge as Superintendent. The other staff consists of 1 Assistant Superintendent 1 Head Warder, 10 Warders, 1 Dispenser (Part-time), and 1 Sweeper. The authorised accommodation of the sub-jail is 50. Only under-trials are kept here. Though there is a provision to keep convicts for a period of 3 months in the sub-jail, on conviction they are generally sent to the District Jail, Hisar. There is no special class in this sub-jail and if a court awards a prisoner any special category, he is immediately transferred to the District Jail, Hisar.

There is one juvenile ward in the sub-jail. In the absence of a female ward, women under-trials are not confined here but are transferred to the District Jail, Hisar.

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 328.
2. *Ibid*, p. 17.

The sub-jail is spacious, electrified and kept neat and clean. Ceiling fans have also been fitted in the wards. A newspaper is supplied daily to the prisoners. A 3-acre (1.2-hectare) farm is attached with the sub-jail where vegetables are grown by the prisoners.

Sub-Jail, Charkhi Dadri.—Previously a judicial lock-up, this sub-jail was established on April 1, 1962. It is under the charge of the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Dadri who is part-time Superintendent. However, day to day work of the jail is done by the Assistant Superintendent who has been vested with the powers of a Deputy Superintendent. In addition, there is one Head Warder and 6 Warders.

The authorised accommodation of the sub-jail is 31 persons (29 males and 2 females). There is a separate ward for females, but they are required to be transferred immediately to the District Jail, Rohtak. In 1972, 7 women prisoners were lodged in this sub-jail. Out of these 3 faced trial under sections 55/109 of the Cr. P.C., 2 under sections 302/34 I.P.C., 1 under sections 328/109/380/420 I.P.C. and 1 female had been convicted under sections 61/114 of the Excise Act. There is one juvenile ward in the sub-jail. On an average about 16 prisoners are confined to this sub-jail.

Normally the under-trials are kept here. On conviction they are sent to the District Jail, Rohtak. There is no problem of prisoners escaping from here and no such incident has happened during the last 5 years. There is no arrangement for special class of prisoners. If a Court awards any prisoner a special category, he is transferred to the District Jail, Rohtak.

The sub-jail is spacious, well electrified and kept neat and clean. Ceiling fans have been fitted in the wards and cells. Land of approximately 10 marlas (209 square metres) is attached with the sub-jail where vegetables are grown by the prisoners.

Police, Judicial and Revenue Lock-ups.—An accused person is confined to a police lock-up when in police custody, to a judicial lock-up during trial and to a jail after conviction. Each of the 9 police stations in the district except Bawani Khera is provided with one male and one female police lock-up having a capacity of 2 to 30 persons as shown below:

Name of police station ¹	Lock ups		Capacity	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. City Bhiwani	1	1	6	6
2. Sadar Bhiwani	1	1	30	30
3. Siwani	1	1	7	4
4. Satnali	1	1	10	4
5. Loharu	1	1	10	2
6. Badhara	1	1	4	3
7. Tosham	1	1	10	5
8. Dadri	1	1	10	5
9. Bawani Khera	1	—	6	—

The S.H.O.s (Station House Officers) of the police stations are responsible for their respective lock-ups. There is no judicial lock-up in this district, only sub-jails are functioning. Besides, there are two revenue lock-ups at Bhiwani and Loharu having a capacity of 6 persons each. The Tahsildar is responsible for the lock-up in his tahsil.

JUSTICE

HISTORY

Bhiwani and Bawani Khera Tahsils.—In the beginning of the twentieth century, Hisar (Hissar) district which included the areas now forming the Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils was under the control of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division. The principal officers of the district staff were the Deputy Commissioner, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Judge and two extra Assistant Commissioners who performed the executive and judicial functions besides other work in the district. The District Magistrate exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the first class. Under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, he could try, as a Magistrate, all offences not punishable with death. As District Magistrate, he also heard appeals from the orders of the Magistrates of the second and

¹ Bahl police post, after having been upgraded as police station on April 1, 1977, has been provided with one male and one female lock-up each with a capacity of 5 persons. These lock-ups are temporarily housed in a dharmshala.

third class. The District Judge was the head of the principal civil court in the district. Besides civil powers, he was also invested with the powers of a Magistrate first class and in this capacity he was under the control of the District Magistrate. As a civil court, he was under the control of the Divisional Judge at Ferozpur (Ferozepur). For the purpose of jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases, the district was under the Ferozpur (Ferozepur) Sessions Division. The Divisional and Sessions judge at Ferozpur used to visit Hisar three or four times a year, to hear cases which were committed for trial and to inspect the various civil and criminal courts in the district. In the *mofussil*, all Tahsildars were invested with the powers of Magistrates of the second class and as a rule all Naib Tahsildars were invested with the powers of Magistrates of the third class. There were also two Munsiffs at the headquarters. These officials used to exercise purely civil powers and disposed of the vast majority of petty suits filed on bonds. Besides the official Magistrates, there were a certain number of Honorary Magistrates.¹

The subsequent *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1915,² showed almost the same set-up. The control of the Hisar district shifted from the Commissioner, Delhi Division to the Commissioner, Ambala Division. Besides, the Hisar district was also declared a Sessions Division and the District and Sessions Judge sat at Hisar. He tried criminal cases committed to the sessions court and heard appeals from the orders of the lower criminal and civil courts.

Dadri.—In the beginning of the twentieth century, Jind was one of the three Phulkian States and Dadri a part of it. The *Phulkian States Gazetteer*, (Patiala, Jind and Nabha), 1904,³ has given a detailed account of the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, in the Jind State. The Indian Penal Code (I.P.C.) was enforced in the State with the following modifications :—

1. Sections 497 and 498 of the I.P.C. (Section 98 of the old State Law⁴). The punishment was limited to one year's imprisonment or Rs. 100 fine or both. In case the offender and the woman belonged to different religions, the punishment was awarded according to the Dharam Shastra (*bawistha*)⁵ and the woman was liable to a fourth of the punishment awarded to the man.

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1904, pp. 206—09.

2. *Ibid*, pp. 190-91.

3. *Ibid*, pp. 308—12.

4. The law here mentioned is the Code drawn up by Raja Raghbir Singh in A.D. 1874.

5. The main Dharam Shastra is the *Yagbalak Matakshta*, in accordance with which an opinion (*bawistha*) is expressed by a committee of 3 Pandits as to the nature and duration of punishments.

2. As regards religious offences, in addition to those mentioned in the Indian Penal Code, Section 70 of the Old State Law was still enforced as a special and local law, by which the killing or injuring of a cow, bullock, *nilgai* or peacock was an offence, punishable under the Dharam Shastra. The enquiries in all these cases were made by the Magistrates.

The Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. P.C.) was enforced in its entirety in the State with the following modifications :—

(i) With reference to chapter III of the Cr. P.C., the powers conferred by the State on its courts were as follows :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Tahsildars (3rd class Magistrates) | As allowed by Criminal Procedure Code |
| 2. <i>Nizamat</i> (the court of the District Magistrate) | Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years and fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000 (section 391 of the <i>Hidayatnama</i> , 1903) |
| 3. <i>Adalat Sadr</i> and <i>Munshi Khana</i> (Sessions Courts) | Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years and fine not exceeding Rs. 5,000 (sections 283 and 331 of the <i>Hidayatnama</i> , 1903) |
| 4. <i>Sadr-ala</i> Court (late High Court) | Imprisonment not exceeding 7 years and fine up to Rs. 20,000 (section 228 of the <i>Hidayatnama</i> of 1903) |
| 5. <i>Ijlas-i-khas</i> (Court of the Raja) | Full powers; may pass any sentence authorised by law |

(ii) Cases against 2nd grade Ahlkars (officials) could only be tried by the *Sadr-ala* Court, and cases against 1st grade officials and those of relatives of the Raja by His Highness himself.

(iii) The sentence passed by a *Nazim* imposing a fine up to Rs. 25 was final, but a review (*nazr sani*) in the same court and the revision (*nigrani*) in the *Sadr-ala* or *Ijlas-i-khas* were allowed. The sentences passed by the *Adalati* and *Mir Munshi* (Sessions Courts) of fine up to Rs. 50 were final, but review or revision was allowed as above. Sentences passed by the *Sadr-ala* of three months' imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 100 were final, but review in the same court and revision in the Raja's court were allowed. In the case of a sentence passed by His Highness (in original as well as in appeal cases), a review in the same court was allowed.

(iv) Appeals against the decisions of 3rd Class Magistrates lay to the *Nazim*, and in the Dadri tahsil to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Appeals against the decisions of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dadri and the *Nazims* of Jind and Sangrur lay to the *Adalat Sadr* (Sessions Court), and in case any of the parties were inhabitants of foreign territory (except the States of Patiala, Nabha or Maler Kotla), the appeal lay to the *Munshi Khana* (foreign office) and against the decisions of the *Adalat Sadr* and the Foreign Office, an appeal lay to the *Sadr-ala* and from the *Sadr-ala* to the *Ijlas-i-khas*.

(v) The appellate courts were also courts of original jurisdiction.

(vi) Complaints against the Sardars of Badrukhan could only be heard and determined in the *Ijlas-i-khas*, and although cases against the Sardars of Dialpura could be heard by the lower courts, no sentence against the Sardars could be passed except by the *Ijlas-i-khas*.

Table XXXVIII of Appendix gives details of the 12 criminal courts in the Jind State and the powers enjoyed by each of them.

Both civil and revenue suits were tried by the same courts in the *Nizamats*, but in the *Sadr Courts* civil suits were tried by the *Munsiff Sadr* (who was also the *Adalati*), and revenue suits by the *Diwan* (Revenue Minister). The stamp duty chargeable on appeals in civil and revenue cases was the same as in British territory with some variations in special classes of suits, such as summary or sarsari cases in the Revenue Branch. The Civil Procedure Code was not enforced in the State. The State Local Law was in force. The method of giving effect to mortgages and sales was that on application for sanction, one month's notice was given; if within that period any objection was raised or claim made, due consideration was given by the court, otherwise sanction was awarded. The course of appeal was that the appeal against the decree of a *Nazim* lay in a civil suit to the *Sadr Munsiff*, and in revenue cases to the *Diwan*, and against those of the above two courts to the *Sadr-ala* and thence to the *Ijlas-i-khas*. In civil suits, no appeals were allowed against a decree of Rs. 25 awarded by a *Nazim* or one of Rs. 50 awarded by the *Sadr Munsiff* or one of Rs. 100 by the *Sadr-ala*, but a review in the same court and then a *nigrahani* (revision) in the *Sadr-ala* or *Ijlas-i-khas* were permitted. The revenue cases of the Sardars of Badrukhan and Dialpura were heard and decided by the *Ijlas-i-khas* alone. Table XXXIX of Appendix shows the powers of the civil and revenue courts.

Mortgage cases of lands belonging to Dialpura Sardars were heard and decided by the *Munshi Khana*. Suits regarding sales of land to Brahmans

and *Khatdarshans* (*Sadhus*) were decided by the *Ijlas-i-khas* only, as the alienation of lands to them involved reduction of one-fourth of the land revenue. This was an old religious custom preserved in the State.

Loharu.—Loharu had been an independent State under a Nawab. In the beginning of the twentieth century, the Nawab exercised full sovereign powers over his subjects, but a sentence of death required the confirmation of the Commissioner of Delhi. There were two courts, both possessing civil and criminal powers; the lower was the *Nizamat*, the higher, the *Darbar*. The lower court of which the *Nazim* was presiding officer could impose sentences of five-year imprisonment in criminal cases and heard civil cases of a value not exceeding Rs. 1,500. All other cases were heard by the *Darbar*. The Nawab or his eldest son used to preside in the court of the *Darbar*. The decisions of the son were, however, always open to revision by the Nawab. The Indian Penal Code was also in force in the State. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code were followed so far as they applied to so simple a system of legal machinery.¹

After Independence (1947) and before the creation of the Bhiwani district, the first tract comprising the Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils and the second tract namely the Loharu tahsil were under the District and Sessions Judge, Hisar. The third tract of the Dadri tahsil was first under the District and Sessions Judge, Sangrur and later, on the reorganization of Punjab State and creation of the new State of Haryana on November 1, 1966, it was under the District and Sessions Judge, Gurgaon. On December 22, 1972, Bhiwani was formed into a new district comprising the above areas and it was placed under the control of the District and Sessions Judge, Hisar (Hissar). On November 15, 1974, a new District and Sessions Division was created at Bhiwani exclusively for the Bhiwani civil district.² In April 1975, the Mahendragarh district was also put under the administrative control of the District and Sessions Judge, Bhiwani.

The judiciary was separated from the executive under the Punjab Separation of Judiciary and Executive Functions Act, 1964. The District and Sessions Judge, Bhiwani, holds overall charge of the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, in the district. He functions under the Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh.

COURTS

There are three kinds of courts existing in the district, viz. civil, criminal and revenue.

¹ *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1904, p. 14.

² Haryana Govt. notification No 9262-3JJ-74/34167, dated November 15, 1974.

Civil and Criminal Courts.—On the civil side there are subordinate courts. i.e. a court of Senior Subordinate Judge, two courts of Subordinate Judges of Ist class and a court of subordinate Judge IIIrd class. The courts of the Senior Subordinate Judge and one of the two Subordinate Judges Ist Class are located at Bhiwani. The other court of Subordinate Judge Ist class is at Charkhi Dadri. The court of Subordinate Judge IIIrd class is located at Bhiwani.

On the criminal side also there are four subordinate courts, i.e. a court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate at Bhiwani and three courts of Judicial Magistrates—two at Bhiwani and one at Charkhi Dadri. During 1976, against 2,945 criminal and 8,349 summary cases instituted in the criminal courts of the district, 2,707 and 8,331 cases respectively were disposed of.

In the Bhiwani district, all the courts of subordinate judges have been combined with their counter-part on the criminal side, e.g. the court of Senior Subordinate Judge, Bhiwani with that of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhiwani. Thus the same person presides over both the civil and criminal courts of a particular jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction, functions and powers of the Judges and Magistrates in the district are detailed below :

Name and place of the court 1	Jurisdiction 2	Functions 3	Powers 4
District and Sessions Judge, Bhiwani	Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts	To decide civil and criminal appeals arising out of the judgements passed by the lower courts of the Bhiwani district and administrative control over all the judicial courts in the Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts.	Full powers of District & Sessions Judge.
Senior Subordinate Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhiwani	Bhiwani district	Distribution of work relating to civil suits and the administration of class III and Class IV officials	Enhanced appellate powers to decide small cause cases of Rs. 1,000; unclassified cases of

1	2	3	4
		belonging to the process serving agency	Rs. 500 and land suits of Rs. 250. Powers of Ist Class Magistrate and summary powers under section 260 of Cr. P.C.
Subordinate Judge Ist Class-cum-Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Bhiwani	Bhiwani district	To dispose of civil and criminal cases of I, II and III classes	Full powers on civil side and can award sentence up to 2 years and a fine up to Rs. 2,000
Subordinate Judge Ist Class-cum-Judicial Magistrate Ist class, Charkhi Dadri	Bhiwani district	—do—	—do—
Subordinate Judge IIIrd Class-cum-Judicial Magistrate Ist class, Bhiwani	Bhiwani district	To dispose of civil cases of IIIrd class nature and criminal cases of Ist class nature	Can award sentence up to 2 years and a fine up to Rs. 2,000

After the passing of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, some of the functions of the civil, criminal and revenue courts were made over to the panchayats. Where cases lie in the exclusive jurisdiction of the panchayats, their cognizance by other courts is barred. The Chief Judicial Magistrate is empowered to revise their decisions and he in turn can delegate these powers to the *Illaq* Magistrate. The panchayats being elected bodies, however, do not generally consist of persons with an adequate knowledge of law. The usual formalities of procedure are thus conspicuously absent in the trial of cases by a panchayat.

Revenue Courts.—The Collector is the highest revenue authority in the district and an appeal or revision against his orders lies to the Divisional Commissioner and against the orders of the Divisional Commissioner an

appeal or revision lies to the Financial Commissioner. The Government has invested the Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) in the district with the powers of Collectors. The General Assistant, the Assistant Commissioners/Extra Assistant Commissioners are Assistant Collectors of the first grade. However, the Tahsildars exercise powers of an Assistant Collector of the first grade in partition cases.

DISTRICT BAR ASSOCIATION, BHIWANI

Babu Mukand Lal was the first lawyer who started practice at Bhiwani in 1914-15. He practised alone for some years. Later, Babu Sheo Ram Dass joined Babu Mukand Lal and these two lawyers formed the Bar Association at Bhiwani in 1917-18. By 1947, their number rose to just 15. The strength of the bar remained almost the same, viz. 15, till 1961. Thereafter in about a decade, their number doubled. After Bhiwani became a district, the membership swelled to 102 which included 32 members of the Charkhi Dadri Bar Association.

Any person who has obtained licence from the Bar Council of any High Court in India is eligible for enrolment as a member of the Bar Association on payment of the prescribed fee.

The main function of the Bar Association is to create an atmosphere of harmony and unity among the members of the bar. It is also one of the foremost duties of the bar association to maintain and improve the professional standard of lawyers and to provide essential facilities for the members of the bar. It looks after the interests of the lawyers in general and of the individual members in particular.

Chapter XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

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

(i) PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Public health works in the Bhiwani district are under the charge of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Public Health Circle, Bhiwani¹. He is assisted by 2 Executive Engineers, in charge of Public Health Division No. I and Public Health Division No. II, at Bhiwani. The administrative control at the State level is with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Public Health Branch, Haryana, Chandigarh.

Public Health Division No. I, Bhiwani.—This division which has been functioning since May 24, 1965, is headed by an Executive Engineer, who is assisted by 4 Sub-Divisional Officers: (i) Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division No. I, Bhiwani, (ii) Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division No. II, Bhiwani, (iii) Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division No. III, Bhiwani and (iv) Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division, Hansi (Hisar district). This division is mainly concerned with works relating to the Sewerage Scheme, Bhiwani; Rural Water-Supply Schemes in the Bhiwani and Bawani Khera tahsils; General Hospital, Bhiwani; and the maintenance of Bapora Water Works.

Public Health Division No. II, Bhiwani.—This division was established on October 28, 1970. The Executive Engineer in charge of this division is assisted by 4 Sub-Divisional Engineers, (i) Sub-Divisional Engineer, Project Public Health Sub-Division No. I, Bhiwani, (ii) Sub-Divisional Engineer, Project Public Health Sub-Division No. II, Bhiwani, (iii) Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division, Charkhi Dadri and (iv) Sub-Divisional Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division, Tosham. This division looks after the

¹ of the Superintending Engineer was established on May 1, 1973.

Water-Supply Scheme in Bhiwani town, including the maintenance of the new water-works. The maintenance of the Rural Water-Supply Scheme in the Dadri tahsil and Water-Supply Schemes A-I, A-II and A-III groups of villages and of Tosha n (Notified Area Committee), is also done by this division.

(ii) BUILDINGS AND ROADS

The buildings and roads in the district are under the charge of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Bhiwani. Under him, are five Executive Engineers, each heading a separate division, three at Bhiwani and one each at Tosham and Charkhi Dadri. Besides, there is one Electrical Division at Bhiwani which functions under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Electrical Circle, Karnal. The Mechanical Divisions, Hisar and Rohtak, working under the control of the Mechanical Circle, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Karnal, also operate in the district. The administrative control at the State level is with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Haryana, Chandigarh.

Provincial Division, Bhiwani.—An Executive Engineer holds charge of this division and has under him one horticulture sub-division and four sub-divisions located at Bhiwani, viz. Provincial Sub-Division No. I, Maintenance Sub-Division No. I, Construction Sub-Division No. IV and Construction Sub-Division No. V. This division is responsible for improvements within municipal limits besides the construction of the new jail building, staff quarters attached to the jail, staff quarters for the police and construction of Bal Bhawan at Bhiwani.

Construction Division No. I, Bhiwani.—The Executive Engineer, in charge of this division, has under him five sub-divisions (including the one that handles field/research laboratory) located at Bhiwani, viz. Bhiwani Construction Sub-Division No. I, Bhiwani Construction Sub-Division No. II, Bhiwani Construction Sub-Division No. III, Bhiwani Provincial Sub-Division No. II and Bhiwani Provincial Sub-Division No. III. This division is mainly concerned with the construction of the hospital complex, the Mini-Secretariat, etc.

Construction Division No. II, Bhiwani.—This division has been established on March 1, 1977.

Construction Division, Tosham.—This division is headed by an Executive Engineer who has under him six sub-divisions, viz. Tosham Provincial Sub-Division, Tosham Construction Sub-Division No. I, II and III, Bhiwani Maintenance Sub-Division No. II and Loharu Provincial Sub-Division. This division

is responsible for the construction and maintenance of various roads and buildings of the Loharu and Bawani Khera tahsils and part of the Bhiwani tahsil.

Provincial Division, Charkhi Dadri.—The Executive Engineer, in charge of this division, has under him three sub-divisions located at Charkhi Dadri, viz. Dadri Provincial Sub-Division, Dadri Maintenance Sub-Division and Dadri Construction Sub-Division. This division is concerned with the construction and maintenance of buildings and roads in the Dadri and a part of the Loharu and Bhiwani tahsils.

Electrical Division, Bhiwani.—An Executive Engineer, Electrical, holds charge of this division. He has under him five sub-divisions located at Bhiwani, viz. Electrical Sub-Division No. 1, Electrical Sub-Division No. 2, Electrical Sub-Division No. 3, Electrical Sub-Division No. 4, and Electrical Sub-Division No. 5. The work of electrical installation and maintenance in all public buildings is carried out by this division.

Mechanical Divisions, Hisar and Rohtak.—All operations, maintenance and upkeep of machinery belonging to the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) in the Bhiwani district is looked after by the Mechanical Divisions of the department located at Hisar and Rohtak. Hisar Mechanical Division has under its control two sub-divisions in the district, the Mechanical Sub-Division, Bhiwani and the Mechanical Sub-Division, Tosham. The Mechanical Sub-Division, Tosham, operates a quarry at Khanak where departmental crushers have been installed. The Mechanical Division, Rohtak controls one sub-division in the district, viz. Mechanical Sub-Division, Charkhi Dadri.

This department has contributed to the speedy development of the Bhiwani district. Out of 469 inhabited villages in the district, 466 stand connected with metalled roads.

Three P.W.D. Rest Houses have been constructed at Bhiwani, Loharu and Isharwal. Some additions and alterations have been made in the Rest Houses at Tosham and Kairu. Two Subordinate Rest Houses at Tosham and Kairu have also been constructed. Another big Rest House, consisting of 19 suites with modern amenities and estimated to cost Rs. 21.32 lakhs, adjoining the existing Rest House on Hansi Road, Bhiwani, has been constructed. A subordinate Rest House consisting of 12 suites has also been completed.

Three new police stations with quarters for married staff personnel have been constructed at Bhiwani, Tosham and Charkhi Dadri. Another 100 quarters for Police personnel have also been constructed at Bhiwani besides the

residential accommodation at Baund. Twenty-eight more houses for police personnel are under construction at Bhiwani.

Other completed works include two 24-bed hospitals, one at Loharu and the other at Tosham; Neki Ram Sharma Library, Bhiwani; Bal Bhawan, Bhiwani; Government Primary School for Boys, Tosham; Primary Health Centre, Miran and Roadways Workshop, Bhiwani. Some additions and alterations have been carried out in the General Hospital, Bhiwani.

A new police station with staff quarters for married personnel and the tahsil and the treasury buildings are under construction at Bawani Khera. A new District Jail is under construction at Bhiwani. The jail building has been proposed to be completed in two phases. The work of the 1st phase is nearing completion whereas the construction work of the 2nd phase is in hand.

(iii) IRRIGATION

The boundaries of irrigation circles/divisions do not coincide with the boundaries of the civil district but are determined by the layout of irrigation channels. A brief description of the various offices of the Irrigation Department concerned with the Bhiwani district is given below :

(a) Bhiwani Irrigation Circle, Bhiwani.—This circle was created during March 1974 after having been carved out of the then existing areas of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, West Circle, Rohtak. This circle is under the charge of a Superintending Engineer who functions under the overall control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Haryana, through the Additional Chief Engineer (Canals).

The Bhiwani Irrigation Circle comprises two divisions, the Bhiwani Irrigation Division, Bhiwani and Hisar Division, W.J.C., Hisar.

Bhiwani Irrigation Division, Bhiwani.—Headed by an Executive Engineer, this division controls the three sub-divisions, namely Gujrani at Bhiwani; Sunder at Sorkhi and Dadri at Charkhi Dadri. These sub-divisions were in existence prior to the opening of the Bhiwani Irrigation Circle. Gujrani Sub-Division and Sunder Sub-Division had been attached with the Executive Engineer, Hisar Division, W.J.C., Hisar, whereas Dadri Sub-Division had been attached with Rohtak Division, W.J.C., Rohtak. Most of the channels under the

charge of this division, which serve the Bhiwani district, are detailed below :

Sub-Division	Channels
Gujrani Sub-Division Bhiwani	1. Mitathal Feeder Reach, R.D. 47 to tail (including all its offtaking minors) 2. Gujrani Minor from head to tail (including all its offtaking channels)
Sunder Sub-Division, Sorkhi	1. Sunder Distributary Reach, R.D. 9 to tail (including all its offtaking minors) 2. Mitathal Feeder R.D.O.-47 (including all its offtaking channels)
Dadri Sub-Division, Charkhi Dadri	1. Bhiwani Distributary Reach, R.D. 107-tail (including all the offtaking minors from this channel) 2. Dadri Feeder, head to tail 3. Dadri Distributary head to tail (including all the offtaking minors from this channel)

Hisar Division, W.J.C., Hisar.—The Executive Engineer, in charge of this division, controls three sub-divisions, namely Hansi at Hansi; Hisar at Hisar and Petwar at Hansi. This division was in existence prior to the opening of the Bhiwani Irrigation Circle and had been attached to the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal, West Circle, Rohtak. At that time it consisted of sub-divisions called Sorkhi, Gujrani and Hansi. These sub-divisions were re-organized on the creation of the Bhiwani Circle. Sorkhi and Gujrani Sub-Divisions with their areas in the Bhiwani district were attached to the newly created Bhiwani Irrigation Division and the remaining area was distributed among Hansi Sub-Division, Hansi and 2 new sub-divisions, viz. Hisar Sub-Division, Hisar and Petwar Sub-Division, Hansi.

The Hansi Sub-Division looks after exclusively the channels of the Hisar district. The other 2 sub-divisions are also mostly entrusted with the channels of the Hisar district but in addition have the charge of a few minors which serve the Bhiwani district and are situated on the border of the Hisar and Bhiwani districts. Only 2 minors, viz. Ladwa Minor and Bhagana Minor, which off-take from Petwar Distributary are looked after by the Hisar Sub-Division. Petwar Sub-Division looks after 3 minors serving the Bhiwani district, viz. Alakhpura Minor which offtakes from Sunder Distributary, and Durjanpur and Sewana Minors which offtake from Petwar Distributary.

The Bhiwani Irrigation Circle is mainly a running canal circle.¹ It looks after the maintenance and running of the channels so as to ensure proper and equitable distribution of supplies to the areas under its jurisdiction. Additionally, this circle has been entrusted with the work of construction of new minors and extension of the existing ones. It also makes arrangements for the feeding of a number of water works tanks in the Bhiwani district from where drinking water is supplied to various villages in the district.²

(b) **Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal West Circle, Rohtak.**—This circle is under the charge of a Superintending Engineer who functions under the control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Haryana, Chandigarh, through the Additional Chief Engineer (Canals). Headed by an Executive Engineer, Haryana Division, W.J.C. Rohtak, one of the divisions of this circle, looks after the irrigation being provided to some parts of the Bhiwani district from Dubaldhan Minor and I-R Dubaldhan Minor. Both these minors are under the immediate control of the Jhajjar Sub-Division, W.J.C., Jhajjar, one of the Sub-Divisions of the Haryana Division, W.J.C., Rohtak.

The irrigation from these two minors in the Bhiwani district has increased from 45.32 hectares in 1964-65 to 723.17 hectares in 1974-75. The work of lining of these minors is under way. On its completion irrigation is expected to improve considerably as a result of saving in absorption, seepage losses and proper functioning of the lined channels.

(c) **Hisar Bhakra Canal Circle, Hisar.**—This circle is headed by a Superintending Engineer. The Fatehabad Division, Hisar, of this circle controls the channels which also serve 25 villages of the Bhiwani district³.

(d) **Jui Canal Circle, Rohtak.**—Merged with the Loharu Canal Circle, Rohtak, in November 1972, this circle, under the charge of a Superintending Engineer, had been established in October 1969 for the construction of Jui Canal System⁴. The construction work of the first stage was completed/commissioned during November 1971. The remaining work was completed by October 1972. The Jui Canal Circle was then closed and merged with the Loharu Canal Circle, Rohtak. However, to maintain and run the Jui Canal System, one division with 3 Sub-divisions remained in existence at Bhiwani.

(e) **Loharu Canal Circle, Rohtak.**—Headed by a Superintending Engineer, this circle was established at Rohtak in July 1970 to execute the work

1. For details about irrigation, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

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

3. For details, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

4. Ibid.

called Loharu Canal Lift Irrigation Scheme.¹ To start with, it had 3 divisions (2 Civil and 1 Mechanical) each with 3 to 4 Sub-Divisions. One of the 2 Civil Divisions and the Mechanical Division were located at Charkhi Dadri. Subsequently, two more Civil Divisions were opened, one in August 1971 and the other in August 1972. The Jui Canal Project having been completed, the Jui Canal Circle, Rohtak was merged with this circle in November 1972. One division with its 3 sub-divisions remained in existence at Bhiwani.

A part of the Loharu Canal Lift Irrigation Scheme was completed by June 30, 1971 and water-supply was run in the completed portions of channels between July to October 1971. The scheme was progressively completed by July 1974 and each year additional irrigation facilities were made available in the area by constructing new minors/distributaries. The Mechanical Division was, however, closed on October 31, 1974.

(f) **Siwani Canal Circle No. I and II, Hisar.**—Headed by a Superintending Engineer, this circle is the main construction outfit for the Siwani Lift Irrigation Scheme² which serves the Bhiwani district.

In 1971 when the scheme was inaugurated, two circles were created. Circle No. I constructed the Stage I channels and lined the Petwar Distributary with concrete blocks. After finishing this work in 1972, this circle shifted to Rohtak for execution of the Jhajjar Lift Irrigation Scheme. Circle No. II started the construction of Siwani Feeder, Siwani Canal and Channels of Stages II and III and later on Stage IV.

The Superintending Engineer, in charge of this circle, is responsible to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Haryana. He is assisted by 4 Executive Engineers, viz. Executive Engineer, Siwani Feeder Division, Executive Engineer, Siwani Canal Division, Executive Engineer, Mechanical Division and Executive Engineer, Siwani Development Division. One of these divisions is located at Tosham while the three are located at Hisar. The functions of these divisions are discussed below :

Siwani Feeder and Siwani Canal Divisions, Hisar.—These two divisions are concerned with the construction of all the civil works of the Siwani Canal Project. These works comprise the excavation and lining of the irrigation channels, construction of masonry works including the head-regulators,

1. For details about the Loharu Canal Lift Irrigation Scheme, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

2. For details about the Siwani Lift Irrigation Scheme, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

bridges, syphons, aqueducts, etc. These divisions also construct the civil works of the pump houses in which pumps are located for lifting the water in the channels.

Siwani Mechanical Division, Hisar.—This division has the following functions :—

- (i) arrangements for water-supply for the construction of channels and masonry works. For this purpose an extensive net-work of G.I. pipe-line is laid which has a number of booster pump stations. Many existing and new wells are utilised. The canal water is used wherever available;
- (ii) maintenance of machinery, e.g. compaction, tractors, transportation tractors and trucks, mechanical land graders, bull-dozers, concrete mixers and other miscellaneous machinery.
- (iii) maintenance of the pumps for lifting water to the channels; and
- (iv) other miscellaneous mechanical jobs which are necessarily required for irrigation projects.

Siwani Development Division, Tosham.—This division takes care of the running and maintenance of the irrigation channels and their regulation.

During the six year period since the Siwani Canal Project was started, the following works were executed up to March 31, 1977 :—

Length of irrigated channels, constructed	504 kilometres
Number of pump houses constructed	20
Number of bridges, syphons, aqueducts constructed	268
Number of head regulators and tail structures	48
Total earthwork	11.3 million cubic metres (4,031 lakh cubic feet)
Total tile and concrete lining	3.4 million square metres (363 lakh cubic feet)

Labour strength yearwise :

1971-72	4,800
1972-73	6,120
1973-74	8,020
1974-75	9,020
1975-76	3,350
1976-77	3,700

Total amount spent up to 31-3-1977 13.94 crore rupees

(g) **Jawahar Lal Nehru Circle No. I, Rohtak.**—This circle is under the charge of a Superintending Engineer who functions under the control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Haryana, Chandigarh, through the Additional Chief Engineer (Projects). Headed by an Executive Engineer the Jawahar Lal Nehru Division, Jhajjar, one of the 5 divisions of this circle, is looking after the Jhajjar Lift Irrigation Scheme¹ which provides irrigation to the Rohtak and Bhiwani districts from the Patuwas Distributary System. Out of the 4 sub-divisions of this division, the Kosli Sub-Division, Kosli which is under the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer, looks after irrigation by the Jhajjar Lift Irrigation Scheme.

The area under irrigation covered by this scheme in the Bhiwani district is 1,987 hectares gross area and 1,890 hectares culturable commanded area. The channels are non-perennial and provide irrigation only during monsoon season. The irrigation facilities which were provided from Kharif 1973 are detailed below :

(1) Kharif 1973	166 hectares
(2) Rabi 1973-74	1,608 hectares
Total :	1,774 hectares
(3) Kharif 1974	215 hectares
(4) Rabi 1974-75	319 hectares
Total :	534 hectares

1. For details about the Jhajjar Lift Irrigation Scheme, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

HARYANA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

This board in the Bhiwani district is represented by two operation divisions and one construction division. The former are located at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri while the latter is at Bhiwani. Each division is under the charge of an Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineer OP, Bhiwani, is assisted in his work by four Sub-Divisional Officers, (1) OP Sub-Division, Bhiwani, (2) Suburban Sub-Division, Bhiwani along with one Sub-Office at Bawani Khera, (3) OP Sub-Division Dighawan-Jattan along with a Sub-Office at Loharu and (4) OP Sub-Division, Tosham. The Executive Engineer OP, Charkhi Dadri is assisted in his work by three Sub-Divisional Officers, viz. (1) OP Sub-Division, Charkhi Dadri along with 2 Sub-Offices at Baund Kalan and Badhara, (2) OP Sub-Division, Jhojhu Kalan and (3) Construction Sub-Division, Charkhi Dadri. The Executive Engineer (Construction Division) Bhiwani, assisted by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Construction (Transmission Lines), Bhiwani.

The two electricity divisions, viz. Operation and Construction, located at Bhiwani, are under the charge of the Superintending Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Hisar and Superintending Engineer, T.C.C. Circle, Rohtak, respectively. The electricity division at Charkhi Dadri is under the Superintending Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, 'OP' Circle, Rohtak.

The two operation divisions look after the supply and maintenance of electricity to urban and rural areas under their jurisdiction and also provide new industrial, agricultural and domestic connections. The construction division is concerned with the works relating to the construction of various sub-stations and lines.

In November 1966, when Haryana came into existence, the number of villages electrified in the areas now forming the Bhiwani district was 69. All the villages of this district having *hadbast* numbers were electrified by November 1970 when hundred per cent village electrification in Haryana was completed. In the Bhiwani district, the number of villages thus electrified, rose to 471. However, certain *dhanis* (hamlets), which did not carry any *hadbast* number, were not electrified. These were, however, provided with electricity later on. The total number of electrified villages including these *dhanis* is 529. As regard power-run tubewells, their number was 524 in October 1966 and rose to 4,779 by March 31, 1977. Likewise there has been a big increase in the consumption of electricity in the agriculture, industrial and domestic sectors. The progress achieved may be viewed at a glance ;

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Particulars	Position in November 1966	Position in March 1977
1. Villages electrified	69	529
2. Tubewells energised	524	4,779
3. Units consumed per mensem		
(a) Agricultural Sector	32,392	44,85,061
(b) Industrial Sector	34,48,717	43,14,791
(c) Domestic Sector	79,788	4,99,261
4. Per capita consumption of electricity (in units)	56.6	147.6
5. Grid sub-stations	3	14

Besides providing electricity to the three conventional sectors of irrigation, industry and domestic, the main contribution of the Board in this district has been to make electricity available for the multi-stage lift irrigation projects and the urban and rural drinking water-supply schemes. This has enabled the lifting of water from the low areas thus making it possible to irrigate lands at higher levels, lying parched for centuries.

COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

This department is represented in the district by the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies (General Line) and the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies (Milk Supply), with headquarters at Bhiwani. They function under the supervision of the Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Hisar (Hissar) and under the overall administrative control of the Registrar Cooperative Societies, Haryana, Chandigarh.

In March 1977, the Assistant Registrar (General Line) was assisted by 7 Inspectors and 23 Sub-Inspectors besides ministerial staff. The Assistant Registrar (Milk Supply) was assisted by 5 Inspectors and 16 Sub-Inspectors besides ministerial staff. Three Extension Officers, Cooperative Societies, borne on the strength of the Central Cooperative Bank also assisted in the recovery of loans advanced to the cooperative societies. Two Industrial Inspectors and 7 Sub-Inspectors (Industrial) borne on the strength of the Industrial Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Hisar also assisted the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies (General Line), Bhiwani, in all the work connected with cooperative industrial development.

The Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies (General Line) is responsible for the healthy growth and development of the cooperative movement in the district. He arranges for the agriculturists (through the Central Cooperative Banks, Land Development Banks, Agricultural Credit Societies, etc.,) adequate and timely supply of short, medium and long term credit and agricultural requisites, such as chemical fertilizer, improved seed, insecticide and pesticide. The produce is routed through the marketing cooperatives so as to ensure better remunerative prices to the agriculturists. The consumers' articles of daily use, e.g. sugar, foodgrains, kerosene oil, etc., are also arranged through a net work of village level cooperative societies.

In June 1975, there were 187 cooperative societies (other than agricultural,¹ industrial² and milk) with a membership of 11,159 and working capital amounting to Rs. 35.27 lakh. The figures in June 1977 were 151 societies, 10,966 members and Rs. 44.98 lakh working capital respectively. The number, membership and working capital of all societies for the years 1974-75 and 1976-77 are shown below :

Type of Society	1974-75 (ending June)			1976-77 (ending June)		
	Units	Member-ship	Working Capital	Units	Member-ship	Working Capital
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	(Number)	(Number)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Number)	(Number)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Cooperative Store	1	4,011	13.22	1	4,107	16.14
Labour and Construction	26	1,338	1.71	28	1,487	3.59
Irrigation	1	11	0.10	1	11	0.14
House Building	4	315	0.23	4	409	3.05
Poultry	8	115	0.28	4	71	0.08
Transport	13	505	6.43	12	494	6.85
Primary Stores	8	463	1.30	7	453	0.66

1. For details about the agricultural cooperatives, see Chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

2. For details about the industrial cooperatives, see Chapter on 'Industries'.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non-Agricultural	6	155	0.12	5	145]	0.31
Non-Credit Non-Agricultural Credit	60	2,564	4.86	38	2,264	5.69
Women	10	223	0.10	9	194	0.68
District Cooperative Union	1	24	0.11	1	24	0.11
Labour Cooperative Union	—	—	—	1	13	0.11
Others	49	1,435	6.81	40	1,294	8.17
	187	11,159	35.27	151	10,966	44.98

The following data show the work done in the general line during the year 1976-77 (July 1976 to June 1977) :—

- (i) Number of societies registered 24
- (ii) Short term and medium term loans advanced Rs. 326.84 lakh
- (iii) Members enrolled 15,331
- (iv) Long term loans (advanced by the Primary Land Development Banks) 93.10 lakhs
- (v) Sale of fertilizers 261 tonnes
- (vi) Labour and construction work executed
 - (i) Number 102
 - (ii) Amount Rs. 12.98 lakh

The Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies (Milk Supply) advances loans to the cooperative societies (milk) for the purchase of buffaloes and makes arrangements for the collection of milk and its supply to the Milk Plant, Bhiwani. These loans are generally advanced to small farmers and marginal farmers. The following data as obtaining on June 30, 1977, shows the

working of these societies in the district :—

(i) Number of societies and unions (milk supply)	168
(ii) Membership	15,134
(iii) Supply of milk to the Milk Plant, Bhiwani, during 1976-77 (ending June)	24.85 lakh litres

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

This department is represented by the District Welfare Officer for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, who is assisted by four Tahsil Welfare Officers, one in each tahsil, and the Male and Lady Social Workers with Lady Attendants working in the community centres in the district. The administrative control at the State level is with the Director, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The main functions of the District Welfare Officer for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes include creating public opinion against untouchability and to adopt measures for the welfare and uplift of Scheduled Castes, Vimukt Jatis and Other Backward Classes.¹ He also guards the interests of these classes against victimisation, untouchability, ejectment, etc.,

The male social workers hold adult classes and deliver lectures against the evil practice of untouchability and also work for the uplift of Harijans. This work is intensively carried through the Welfare Community Centres located at Bawani Khera, Mundhal (tahsil Bawani Khera), Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri.

The Lady Social Workers hold Sewing and Balwadi Classes and arrange *sat sang* at the Welfare Community Centres. They deliver lectures to Harijan women on the care of babies and general cleanliness. Besides, they visit Harijan *bastis* and create public opinion among the residents to spread the idea of equality.

The Lady Attendants are trained Dais and provide maternity aid.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The District Treasury is under the control of a Treasury Officer, assisted by two Assistant Treasury Officers (one each for the Sub-Treasuries at

Charkhi Dadri and Loharu). The administrative control at the State level rests with the Finance Department.

The District Treasury Officer's functions are : (a) receipt of revenue including sale of stamps on behalf of the Central and State Governments ; (b) disbursement of bills of pay and allowances of Government employees, bills of contingencies, grants-in-aid, scholarships and pensions including military pensions; and (c) maintenance of accounts pertaining to (a) and (b).

The cash transactions of Bhiwani Treasury are conducted at the State Bank of India, Bhiwani and of Charkhi Dadri Sub-Treasury at the State Bank of Patiala, Charkhi Dadri while Loharu is a non-banking sub-treasury.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

This department is represented by the District Public Relations Officer, who is assisted by 2 Assistant Public Relations Officers, (one each at Charkhi Dadri, and Loharu), 4 Field Publicity Assistants (three at Bhiwani and one at Charkhi Dadri), 2 Cinema Operators (one each at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri), 2 Bhajan Parties (one each at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri), 1 Drama Party, 5 Block Level Publicity Workers, and 3 Radio Mechanics (one each at Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri and Loharu). He maintains 2 Information Centres, one each at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. The administrative control of this office at the State level is with the Director of Public Relations, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The District Public Relations Officer maintains constant liaison with the press and the public in general for putting across the Government point of view. He undertakes publicity drives through meetings, cinema shows, drama performances and personal contacts with a view to inform and educate the people about various programmes and policies formulated by the Government and the development made in different fields. He also keeps the Government informed of public reactions to its plans and policies and conveys public grievances to the District and State authorities. He is in charge of the Community Listening Scheme under which radio sets have been allotted to Panchayats, cooperatives and schools.

FIRE FIGHTING DEPARTMENT

Although there is a Fire Officer stationed at Chandigarh for the State as a whole, no such department exists at the district level. The administrative control of the fire stations rests with the municipal committees concerned.

1. For details about schemes for their welfare and uplift, see chapter on 'Other Social Services'.

Technical guidance and advice in respect of fire fighting equipment in regard to procurement, purchase, maintenance and utilisation and protection/prevention from fire and all other cases relating to the fire service, are imparted by the Fire Unit of the Local Government Department, Haryana, Chandigarh.

In the Bhiwani district, there is only one fire station at Bhiwani run by the Municipal Committee since 1968. It is manned by 1 Leading Fireman, 2 Driver Operators and 6 Firemen. Besides a motor fire engine with a large trailer pump, the fire station has been provided with all the necessary fire fighting equipment. The motor fire engine was provided to the Municipal Committee, Bhiwani in 1968 and thereafter a new building for the fire station was constructed in 1971. This fire station covers fire risk of the whole of the Bhiwani district and its surrounding areas with its available meagre staff and equipment. One more motor fire engine is expected to be provided to this station in the beginning of 1977-78. Another fire station at Charkhi Dadri is likely to be established shortly by the Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board.

FOOD AND SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

This department is represented by the District Food and Supplies Controller who is assisted by one District Food and Supplies Officer, 4 Assistant Food and Supplies Officers, 17 Inspectors and 20 Sub-Inspectors besides other ministerial establishment. He functions under the administrative control of the Director, Food and Supplies, Haryana and is responsible for the procurement of foodgrains and their despatch to other States and deficit areas in the State. He also looks after the proper storage of the stocks of foodgrains kept in the provincial reserve and arranges for their distribution and the distribution of sugar, kerosene oil, cement, coal/coke, vegetable ghee, etc., at reasonable/controlled price. The distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities is regulated through a network of fair price shops in the district. These activities are regulated through various control/licensing orders issued by the Food and Supplies Department mainly under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Prior to the abolition of Food Zones on April 14, 1970, wheat, rice and sugar were smuggled out of this district into Rajasthan. The higher prices of these commodities in Rajasthan encouraged it. The places notorious for smuggling of food articles were Satnali, Loharu, Jhumpa, Bahl and Gurera. To check this, 5 barriers, one at each of these places, have been established. In addition, seven check posts at Gignau, Delanwas, Pathrwa, Bahl, Gora Road, Lilus, Sehar and Sohansara have been put up by the police.

Bhiwani is not a wheat producing district and there are nominal wheat arrivals in the *mandis*. The details of *mandi* arrival and procurement by the department during Rabi Marketing year 1973-74 to 1976-77 were as under :

(Figures in tonnes)

Rabi marketing year	Wheat arrivals	Procurement	Percentage of procurement
1973-74	1,998	496	25
1974-75	1,317	68	5
1975-76	2,994	12	0.4
1976-77	7,565	4,378	58

Bhiwani being deficit in wheat production, 60 fair price shops have been opened in the urban areas and 393 in the rural areas. The fair price shops also distribute sugar to consumers against distribution cards at the rates fixed by the Government.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The Economic and Statistical Organization, under the administrative control of the Planning Department, Haryana, Chandigarh, is represented in the district by the District Statistical Officer. He collects, compiles, analyses and maintains statistics relating to various socio-economic aspects of the district, checks and scrutinizes periodical progress reports prepared by the Block Development and Panchayat Officers and by various other district officers, and prepares the District Statistical Abstract containing comprehensive data on various socio-economic aspects. He also prepares a Municipal Year Book giving detailed statistical information regarding towns.

He conducts various socio-economic surveys assigned by the Economic and Statistical Adviser to Government, Haryana, Chandigarh from time to time. He also collects data relating to weekly prices of commodities and services for preparing the Consumer Price Index of Bhiwani town. His duties include maintenance of record about the arrival of essential commodities in different *mandis*/markets, their disposal, checking of seasons and crop reports, conducting of annual census of Government employees, etc. The District Statistical Officer co-ordinates the statistical activities of various departments in the district and also renders them technical guidance regarding the collection and compilation of statistics.

The District Statistical Officer has been given additional charge of the District Planning Office. He formulates district development plans under

the guidance and direction of the District Planning Advisory Board, the District Planning Committee and the District Executive Councils which work under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION

The National Savings Organization came into existence during World War II when it was known as the National Savings Central Bureau. Its two-fold object was to foster and promote the habit of thrift among people and to channelise their savings in investment in Small Savings Securities. It was re-organized in 1948, when a Regional Director was appointed in each State, assisted by an Assistant Regional Director, and one or two District Organizers, National Savings (now called District Savings Officers), for each State.

The Bhiwani Branch of the National Savings Organization, which was established on January 18, 1973, is headed by a District Savings Officer. He is under the Assistant Regional Director, National Savings, Rohtak.

The main functions of the District Savings Officer are as under :

- (i) to promote the habit of thrift among the public ;
- (ii) to persuade the public to invest their savings with Government in one of the Small Savings Securities ;
- (iii) to appoint, guide, train and motivate the agents;
- (iv) to form savings-groups and watch the efficient functioning of these groups;
- (v) to work for the promotion of Savings Movement in close relationship with Government Organizations like the Post Offices, Community Projects, Co-operatives, Schools and Colleges, Municipalities and State Government, and to utilise the good offices of the non-official organizations for the purpose.

The National Savings District Committee, with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman and all the district officers as its members, reviews the progress of the Small Savings Scheme every month and devises ways and means for its intensification. The district targets are sub-divided among various trades and professions, educational institutions, industries, bazaars, mandis, offices, etc., and the particular groups are entrusted to the members of the Savings Committee. In order to educate the people regarding the advantages of the scheme, publicity is carried out by means of cinema slides, films, folders, posters, exhibitions, public meetings, door-to-door and shop-to-shop canvassing. The Postal Coordination Committee, constituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani holds discussions with

the Superintendent of Post Offices to remove impediments in the way of providing efficient service to the depositors.

The gross and net collections for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 in the district were as follows :—

Year	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Gross Collections	Net Collections
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	216.99	54.98
1973-74	493.22	247.49
1974-75	326.74	(—) 292.22
1975-76	158.88	(—) 7.26
1976-77	200.18	50.90

A special award of Rs. one lakh was sanctioned by the Government for this district for its collections in 1972-73. This award was utilised towards 24 development schemes in the district.

DEPARTMENTS OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, HARYANA URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AND COLONIZATION

The department of Town and Country Planning is represented in the district by the Divisional Town Planner, Bhiwani. The work under the Haryana Urban Development Authority is looked after by the Estate Officer, Hisar. Colonization work is managed directly from the headquarters at Chandigarh. All the three departments function under the overall charge of one officer with three designations, viz. Director, Town and Country Planning; Chief Administrator, Haryana Urban Development Authority; and Director, Consolidation Department-cum-Special Land Acquisition Collector, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The Divisional Town and Country Planning Unit for the district started functioning at Bhiwani in March 1973. Prior to this, the work was handled by the Divisional Town Planner at Hisar. This department is concerned with the planned and orderly development of the district. It renders technical assistance in the works relating to Municipal Committees, Improvement Trusts, Colonization, Rural Development and other schemes pertaining to the Government departments and in the preparation of Master Plans. There are

1. The difference between deposits and withdrawals made during a particular year is reckoned as 'net collections'.

two Improvement Trusts in the district, one at Bhiwani and the other at Charkhi Dadri.¹ Interim Master Plans for Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri towns were prepared by this department in 1973-74.

This department also prepares schemes on behalf of the Rural Development Board (constituted in February 1971) for the development and provision of public amenities in villages. Accordingly, Khanak village (tahsil Bawani Khera) is being developed as a model village and Jhojhu Kalan (tahsil Dadri) as a focal village in the district.

The Haryana Urban Development Authority looks after the requirements of the people for residential, industrial and commercial plots in urban areas. Prior to the constitution of this authority in January 1977, this work was looked after by an Estate Office of the Urban Estate Department which had been set up at Bhiwani in September 1973. At that time, the Divisional Town Planner, Bhiwani had been given the additional charge of this office. Under the Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas Act, 1975, the Government has placed restrictions on the haphazard sale of plots by private colonizers. To meet the growing need for urbanisation, action for setting up of a residential urban estate at Bhiwani is being taken. The site has been selected and the land is now under acquisition. The estate will be planned and developed on the most modern lines and civic amenities like wide roads, open spaces, parks and community buildings, water-supply, sewerage, drainage and electricity would be provided.

An industrial development colony was set up in 1971 and 155 acres (62 hectares) of land had been developed. Almost all plots in this colony were sold and another 92 acres (39 hectares) of land was acquired in May 1976 for extension of this industrial colony. The Haryana Urban Development Authority has also acquired and allotted about 250 acres (100 hectares) of land for various public institutions, e.g. Mini Secretariat, Bal Bhawan, Panchayat Bhawan, Tourist Complex, etc. Besides, the Authority is in possession of another 60 acres (24.28 hectares) of land for developing a City Centre in Bhiwani as per development plan of the town.

The Department of Colonization was set up for providing modern marketing facilities in the area irrigated by canals. In the Bhiwani

1. These trusts were dissolved in July 1977. The schemes of the Improvement Trust, Bhiwani are continued by the Bhiwani Municipality while the Improvement Trust, Charkhi Dadri has again been constituted since December 1977.

district, the department has established *mandi* townships at Bhiwani, Bawani Khera, Tosham, Satnali and Jhojhu Kalan. Master and detailed lay-out plans have been prepared by the Town and Country Planning Department. The work regarding acquisition of land, auction of plots, etc., is managed directly from the headquarters at Chandigarh. Some plots have since been sold in *mandis* at Bhiwani, Bawani Khera, Tosham and Satnali. Land for *mandi* Jhojhu Kalan is being acquired.

KRISHI GYAN KENDRA, BHIWANI (HARYANA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY)

Shortly after the creation of this district, the Haryana Agricultural University established its Krishi Gyan Kendra (Farm Advisory Service Centre) at Bhiwani on March 1, 1974. This centre aims at providing comprehensive advisory services on various aspects of crop husbandry, animal husbandry, home science and rural development under one roof. These advisory services have been created for farmers, livestock-keepers, rural people and (staff) of the Government department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Development, etc., and other agencies and people connected with these matters.

Provision has been for District Extension Specialists in nine subject matters, viz. Agronomy, Soils, Horticulture and Vegetables, Plant Protection, Farm Management (Economics), Agricultural Engineering, Animal Sciences, Veterinary and Home Science. These Specialists are expected to work in active collaboration with the Government departments in the district. On farmers' fields, they are required to organize whole-farm demonstration centres, result and method demonstrations, varietal and adaptive research trials, fields days, etc. In villages, they also organize meetings of farmers, shows and competitions on crops and livestock, filmshows, exhibitions and training camps of various types. Besides advising the farmers on their farms, they also render advice to visiting farmers and through correspondence.

With the introduction of new irrigation schemes in the Bhiwani district, the pattern of crop and animal husbandry has to change. A preliminary survey of the areas to be covered under the new irrigation schemes was taken up by the Haryana Agricultural University's State Level Subject Matter Extension Specialists in 1973-74. The purpose was to identify the peculiarities and problems of these areas and then design suitable farming systems to suit the changed conditions. This was followed by the training Programme for officers of the departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry

and Cooperation in the Bhiwani district by the Experts of the University from January 9 to 11, 1974. This training was on "Integrated Development of Agriculture, Dairy Farming and Afforestation", which took into account resource limitations. The development strategy was planned accordingly.

From the Kharif season of 1975, the Krishi Gyan Kendra, Bhiwani adopted a group of five villages, viz. Sarsa, Paluwas, Rewari, Chang and Nenani. The purpose of this adoption was to undertake intensive extension work for saturating these villages with improved technology in crop and animal production. These villages are expected to become model villages and act as radiating centres for the neighbouring villages. A detailed survey of these villages as well as of their farm families (on a sample basis) was undertaken for providing sound basis in planning strategy. Maintenance of optimum plant population, gap-filling through separately raised nurseries, border-strip method of irrigation, fertilizer application based on soil test, seed treatment and subsequent plant protection measures, etc., are some of the package practices being emphasized. Oil-seed crops are also popularized. Introduction of horticulture and vegetable crops is another area of emphasis.

The close proximity of the district to Hisar, the headquarters of the University, places the farmers and agro-business community of the Bhiwani district in a specially advantageous position for greater participation and utilisation of its activities.

Chapter XIV

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The development of local government in towns in the district covers a period of more than a century. The first step was the constitution of the Municipal Committee at Bhiwani in 1862 as a Class III Committee. It was reconstituted in 1886 under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884 and its status was raised to Class II.

In the princely areas, local government was introduced in 1937 with the constitution of a class II Municipal Committee at Charkhi Dadri under the Jind State Municipal Act, 1935. Loharu was declared a Notified Area in 1949 and made a Small Town Committee in 1951. During the year 1954, when the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 was amended, the Town Committee was reconstituted as a class III Municipal Committee.

The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 was made applicable to Charkhi Dadri in 1959. A Notified Area Committee was constituted at Tosham in September 1970 and at Siwani in August 1971. In June 1973, another Notified Area Committee was constituted at Bawani Khara, headquarters of a newly carved out tahsil. Bhiwani Municipal Committee was raised to the status of a class I committee in June 1971. In 1973, the Municipal Committee, Loharu was reconverted into a Notified Town Area Committee.

With the enforcement of the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, the Municipal Committees of Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri were superseded in July 1973 and the Government appointed official Administrators to manage their affairs.

Octroi is the main source of income of the committees; the other sources of income include house tax, *tehbazari*, licence fee, building tax, rent of municipal property, sale of compost, etc.

BHIWANI MUNICIPALITY

This was made a Class I Municipal Committee in June 1971. The existing committee was, however, superseded on July 20, 1973 with the enforcement of the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973. Since then the affairs of

the municipality are being looked after by an official Administrator, appointed by the Government.

The municipal waterworks were installed in 1933 at a cost of Rs. five lakh. The original plant had small capacity and could hardly cater to the needs of about 38,000 people, the estimated population at that time. The present water works has been expanded and now it can supply water to a population of about 1 lakh at the rate of 120 litres per head per day.¹ There are 656 public stand posts and 5,131 private water connections in the town.

The municipality has provided underground deep sewerage. The first phase has been completed while the second phase is under execution. In the first phase, almost the whole of the town has been covered by the sewer and the people are being encouraged to instal flush latrines in their houses. 1,331 connections have been given. The municipality has provided 11 sets of 8 latrine seats each, 3 sets of 6 latrine seats each, and 2 sets of 4 latrine seats each in different parts of the town.

Prior to the introduction of electric street lighting in the town in 1939, oil lamps were used for street lighting. Besides 1,733 electric bulbs, 390 fluorescent tubes are in use. It is proposed to replace all the bulbs gradually with fluorescent tubes. The number of private connections for domestic consumption in the town was 5,482 in 1973-74. The committee provided 20 electric road indicators at important points.

The municipality had a big park on the Railway Road. The park included the Local Club as well as play grounds for different games. This park has been taken over by the Improvement Trust for further development. Another modern park at an estimated cost of Rs. 69,000 has been built in Krishna Colony at the back of the General Hospital in 1973.

For sanitation purposes, the municipality has employed 2 Sanitary Inspectors, 8 Sanitary Jamadars and 196 Sweepers. To carry refuse to municipal dumps, wheel barrows are used. A Lady Health Centre with a Health Visitor and 2 Dais is operating.

Night-soil is removed by private sweepers in covered baskets to depots. From there, it is removed in four tractors fitted with trolleys and 8 refuse carts and dumped at the municipal compost depot. The manure so prepared is sold.

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

The municipality has been running a firestation since 1969. The station is equipped with fire fighting arrangements according to the Government model. The staff consists of 10 persons. The station possesses one fire engine with a trailer. It proposes to purchase one more fire engine.

The municipality maintains 3 kilometres of metalled and 9 kilometres of unmetalled roads. The main roads connecting highways, measuring about 13 kilometres have been transferred to the P.W.D. (B&R) for maintenance. The Committee has provided a picturesque round-about on the roads crossing astride Bapaura Gate. Two more round-about have been constructed, one at Hansi Gate with a modern fountain and another at Rohtak Gate with a grass lawn. The one round-about outside Hansi Gate was commissioned on August 15, 1975. Cycle-rickshaw stands and tempo stands have also been provided.

Prior to the provincialisation of schools in 1957, the municipality had been running 14 primary schools. Six schools had their own buildings while eight were housed in rented buildings. After provincialisation, the committee contributed Rs. 74,676 annually towards their maintenance which was, however, stopped in 1962-63. Now the municipality incurs Rs. 25,000 annually for repairs of Government primary schools.

A library with about 8,000 books, earlier run by the municipality has been transferred to the newly constructed Pandit Neki Ram Sharma District Library. Now it runs a reading room located in Bichla Bazaar.

The municipality has framed a number of bye laws (Table XL of Appendix).

The municipality derives income from sources such as octroi, house tax, water tax, water rate and the sullage farm. The income and expenditure of the committee during 1960-61 to 1976-77 given below, show that there is a desire to augment resources and to work on an increased budget :

Year 1	Income 2 (Rs.)	Expenditure 3 (Rs.)
1960-61	6,26,161	6,51,486
1961-62	6,18,144	5,78,452
1962-63	6,59,127	6,94,849
1963-64	6,90,127	6,96,624

1	2	3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1964-65	8,05,836	8,00,410
1965-66	8,49,675	8,46,257
1966-67	8,12,196	8,10,815
1967-68	11,39,356	11,21,177
1968-69	12,34,578	12,41,488
1969-70	12,86,677	12,33,295
1970-71	14,15,085	14,26,283
1971-72	16,91,017	17,06,293
1972-73	19,06,994	19,77,826
1973-74	24,98,342	24,58,674
1974-75	28,04,000	27,59,000
1975-76	58,83,551	40,96,788
1976-77	48,71,840	63,43,143

CHARKHI DADRI MUNICIPALITY

The Municipal Committee, Charkhi Dadri was formed on April 1, 1937, but the first elections were held in October 1950 under the Pepsu Municipal Election Rules, 2006 B.K. (A.D. 1948). Elections were held again on January 22, 1961, in 1965 and finally on March 14, 1968. No elections were held thereafter and the committee was superseded on July 20, 1973 with the enforcement of the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973. Since then the affairs of the municipality have been looked after by an official Administrator, appointed by the Government. It is a class II municipality.

For providing drinking water, the municipality constructed a waterworks during 1959-62 which gave a limited supply of about 45.3 litres per head.¹ There are three tubewells also. There are 178 public stand posts and 1,268 private water connections (including 55 commercial connections) in the town.

The town is mostly served by surface drains. Underground sewerage has, however, been laid in the outer areas of the town and about Rs. 7.62 lakh has been spent on it. Sixty-seven connections have been given. For the

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

present, the municipality has arranged a temporary disposal scheme and the sullage water is used for irrigating agricultural land.

Before the introduction of electricity in the town in 1956-57 by the Punjab State Electricity Board, kerosene oil lamps were used for street lighting. Now about 251 electric bulbs and 423 fluorescent tubes are used. There were 2,474 domestic connections in March 1977.

The municipality has constructed a Rose Park in 7 acres (2.4 hectares) of land on the Dadri-Loharu Road. Triangular parks on the crossings of the Dadri-Delhi and Dadri-Narnaul Roads are also being developed. On the road from the old bus stand, opposite the Gandhi Market, there were a number of stalls which gave a slum like appearance. These stalls have been removed and a fountain has been constructed in May 1975 at a cost of Rs. 41,660.

The conservancy staff consists of 1 Sanitary Inspector, 2 Sanitary Jamar-dars, 1 Vaccinator and 82 Safai Karamcharis. The whole of the rubbish is collected in rubbish depots and from there carried by a tractor in a covered trolley to dumping grounds where compost is prepared. Private sweepers carry night-soil in covered receptacles to the depots constructed by the municipality outside the town.

The municipality maintains 8.58 kilometres of metalled road and 2.20 kilometres of unmetalled roads. No road in this town has been taken over by the Public Works Department (B&R) so far.

Before provincialisation of schools in 1957, the municipality used to maintain one girls primary school.

It is now maintaining one library-cum-reading room with a whole time librarian in the old town near Hira Chowk.

The municipality has framed a number of bye-laws (Table XLI of Appendix).

The chief sources of income of the municipality include octroi, house tax, rent and *tahbazari*, licence fee, show tax, cycle tax, and toll tax.

The income and expenditure of the municipality from 1960-61 to 1976-77 indicate a steady rise in the annual budget and reflect its expanding activities :

Year 1	Income 2	Expenditure 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	2,05,802	2,63,522

BHIWANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER

1	2	3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961-62	2,32,939	2,02,843
1962-63	1,69,877	3,44,191
1963-64	1 94,660	2,25,956
1964-65	2,35,745	4,53,730
1965-66	3,15,971	4,62 204
1966-67	3,28,532	3,52,939
1967-68	4,47,367	3,75,497
1968-69	6,88,598	7,64,632
1969-70	7,98,527	7,98,681
1970-71	7,33,677	7,72,554
1971-72	6,08,676	14,49,497
1972-73	6,37,314	8,32,015
1973-74	9,49,334	9,56,768
1974-75	11,09,369	10,58,917
1975-76	16,81,840	19,54,691
1976-77	17,23,942	27,83,385

As revenue earning schemes, the committee had originally constructed 20 shops for displaced persons in 1952. In 1972-73, it constructed 12 shops at the old bus stand site incurring an expenditure of Rs. 50,000. It is also going to establish a market there in which there will be 23 shop-cum-flats, 102 booths and one restaurant. Funds have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department (Public Health) and Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) for sewerage and water-supply lines as also roads. It has constructed its own office on the Dadri-Loharu Road at a cost of Rs. 47,000. The office shifted to the new building on May 18, 1973. The Shyamesar tank in the old town, which had been dry for the last so many years, has been filled with water since 1974. A tempo stand has been constructed outside the courts at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, LOHARU

Loharu was declared a Notified Area in 1949. In 1951, it was constituted into a Small Town Committee. During 1954, when the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 was amended, it was re-constituted as a Municipal Committee of Class III. This committee was superseded in 1969 and the Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhiwani was appointed its Administrator. The committee was reconverted as a single member Notified Area Committee in 1973. The Tahsildar has been working as its nominated President since then.

A piped water-supply scheme is being managed through two open wells fitted with motors. It came into existence in 1962. There are 92 public stand posts and 250 private water connections. Surface drains for waste water have been constructed throughout the town.

The committee has provided 70 fluorescent tubes and 122 electric bulbs in different parts of the town for street lighting.

The sanitation staff consists of one jamadar, one cartman and 8 sweepers. The night-soil and refuse is carried out by a *Jhota* cart and arrangement has been made for the preparation and sale of compost.

Before the provincialisation of schools in 1957, one middle school for girls and one primary school for boys were being maintained by the committee.

The committee maintains a park and a library. It also proposes to construct a playing ground and a rose park; 5 acres (2 hectares) of land is being acquired for this purpose. It also maintains about 4 kilometres of metalled roads.

The committee has framed many bye-laws including those relating to buildings, water-supply, business, flour mills, slaughter houses and country carts and rickshaws.

The main sources of income include octroi, toll tax, house tax, water tax, and rent and *tehbazari*.

The income (including loans and grants) and expenditure of the committee from 1960-61 to 1976-77 were :

Year 1	Income 2	Expenditure 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	91,536	38,903
1961-62	61,460	66,235
1962-63	73,812	75,020

1	2	3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1963-64	1,08,888	80,566
1964-65	84,196	81,332
1965-66	90,178	1,12,646
1966-67	93,125	1,03,212
1967-68	1,01,601	1,01,595
1968-69	89,776	90,499
1969-70	1,05,618	1,03,672
1970-71	2,78,108	1,89,163
1971-72	2,88,478	1,23,216
1972-73	1,73,661	2,96,755
1973-74	1,60,907	1,95,537
1974-75	3,17,887	2,99,870
1975-76	4,32,407	3,03,199
1976-77	2,82,909	3,26,430

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, TOSHAM

The Haryana Government constituted a Notified Area Committee for Tosham in September 1970¹. Prior to that a Panchayat had been working there. The committee has 9 nominated members, one of whom is its Chairman.

For providing drinking water, the committee has completed a supply scheme at a cost of over Rs. 10 lakh with the help of loans from various agencies. It started providing private water connections from April 1974. There are 15 public stand posts and the number of private connections is 250. The town is served by open surface drains.

Electric street lighting was introduced in 1970. There are 60 electric bulbs and 100 fluorescent tubes for street lighting. About 850 private domestic connections have been given.

The committee maintains 0.5 kilometre of metalled roads. It also maintains a library and reading room, housed in the committee's office.

1. Notified Area Committee now stands dissolved vide Haryana Government Notification No. 12748-2C-77/23195, dated July 28, 1977.

The committee has engaged 9 Safai Karamcharis and 2 Cartmen for sanitation. For removal of night-soil, it has provided wheel-barrow and all the rubbish is collected in pits.

The bye-laws framed by the committee include octroi, house tax and stamp duty. Its income includes octroi, *tehbazari*, hill compensation, licence fee, rent of shops and lease money from committee lands. The house tax has been levied since April 1, 1975.

The income (including loans and grants) and expenditure of the committee from 1970-71 to 1976-77 were :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1970-71	38,620	21,780
1971-72	2,49,850	2,42,623
1972-73	3,63,872	3,65,043
1973-74	2,16,525	2,12,727
1974-75	7,50,345	6,68,641
1975-76	3,61,859	3,53,952
1976-77	2,97,024	3,16,773

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, SIWANI

The Notified Area Committee, Siwani was constituted in August 1971¹ with 9 members, all of whom were nominated, including 2 belonging to the Scheduled Castes. From July 3, 1975, the number of Scheduled Castes has been increased from 2 to 3, while the total number of members remains 9.

The committee has installed an electric motor on a well for supply of water. Another water-supply scheme has been sanctioned, but the work has not started due to the precarious financial position. There is also a rural water-supply scheme under which about 16 stand posts have been provided. The com-

1. Notified Area Committee now stands dissolved vide Haryana Government Notification No. 12749-2C-77/23197, dated July 28, 1977.

mittee has also provided one stand post. It has constructed some surface drains in the main streets of the town.

Electricity became available in 1969; 100 electric bulbs have been provided for street lighting. The number of domestic electric connections is 600.

The committee has engaged 10 sweepers for sanitation. They have been provided with covered wheel-barrows to carry night-soil. Private sweepers have also been supplied with covered wheel-barrows.

The committee maintains 1/2 kilometre of metalled and 5 kilometres of unmetalled roads.

The committee has framed bye-laws which include business, house tax, cycle, encroachment, hand cart and *thell*.

Income comes from octroi, *chulha* tax, *tehbazari*, licence fee and rent. House tax has also been levied since April 1, 1975.

The income (including loans and grants) and expenditure figures of the committee from 1971-72 to 1976-77 given below show that expenditure has risen significantly over the period, which indicates increasing activities :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1971-72	37,987	5,979
1972-73	50,550	41,491
1973-74	55,235	78,394
1974-75	1,40,856	82,063
1975-76	1,07,194	1,04,506
1976-77	1,70,422	1,69,375

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, BAWANI KHERA

The Bawani Khera Notified Area Committee was constituted in June 1973. It had no elected member; 9 members were nominated by the Government and one of them was its chairman. The nominated committee

was dissolved on July 5, 1976 and the Tahsildar, Bawani Khera appointed as Administrator of the committee.

A water-supply scheme has been introduced with an open well fitted with a motor. About 10 taps have been provided for public use. There is a rural water-supply scheme also under which two stand-posts have been provided. There are 65 fluorescent tubes and 110 electric bulbs for street lighting. The number of domestic connections in March 1977 was 530.

The committee has constructed some surface drains. Six Sweepers and 2 Cartmen have been engaged for sanitation and provided with wheel barrows to carry night-soil.

The committee has framed Octroi bye-law. Sources of income are octroi, license fee and *tehbazari*. House tax has been levied since October 1, 1975.

The income (including loans and grants) and expenditure of the committee from 1973-74 to 1976-77 were :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	93,803	83,754
1974-75	1,83,069	1,18,882
1975-76	1,50,550	1,59,499
1976-77	2,05,898	1,44,624

RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT—PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Punjab Gram Panchayats Act, 1952, with its subsequent amendments and the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, are the legal base for rural local government, popularly called Panchayati Raj. The structure had three tiers, a Panchayat at the village, a Panchayat Samiti at the block and a Zila Parishad at the district level. These institutions were linked with each other by means of indirect elections. They did not, however, constitute a hierarchy one subordinate to the other. They had defined spheres of activity and independent sources of revenue. The institution of Zila Parishad was abolished on June 13, 1973. The structure of rural local government

now comprises two tiers, i.e. a Panchayat at the village level and a Panchayat Samiti at the block level.

PANCHAYATS

When the district was formed there were 413 panchayats for its 471 villages. Generally, there is one panchayat for each village, but in a few cases of small villages there is a joint panchayat for more than one. Every panchayat has a minimum of five members and maximum of nine. There is at least one Scheduled Caste Panch and one Mahila Panch. The total membership of the panchayats was 2,688 which included 444 Harijan Panches and 362 women Panches and Sarpanches. The total number of panchayats rose to 418 in 1976-77. The total membership of panchayats during 1976-77 was 3,239 which included 497 Harijan Panches and 417 women Panches and Sarpanches.

Panchayat and development.—The main emphasis of panchayat responsibility has been on general rural development, with particular reference to increase in agricultural production. The sphere of work of the panchayats in development has been comprehensively laid out in the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 and its amendments. It includes Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Health and Sanitation, Forests, Industries, Education and Social Education, Social Welfare, Village Public Works and Sports and Recreation. The panchayat thus has full authority to work in almost all spheres which concern the betterment of the village.

The details of the public utility work done by the panchayats in the district are given in Table XLII of Appendix.

The panchayat of village Bhageshwari in the Dadri tahsil has provided a television set for the villagers.

The *shamlat* (village common) lands vesting in the panchayats of the district are 77,878 acres (31,526.12 hectares) in area, of which 9,828 acres (3,977.25 hectares) culturable land is leased out. The income from such lands from 1972-73 to 1976-77 was :

Year	Income
	(Rs.)
1972-73	6,08,823
1973-74	8,89,024
1974-75	10,91,303
1975-76	10,19,504
1976-77	10,56,321

The panchayats are unable to make suitable arrangements for the utilization of waste *shamlat* lands with them. Hence a scheme has been chalked out to utilise such lands for pasture/forest purposes through the Forest Department.

During 1973-74 Rs. 12,600 was advanced to Panchayats Paluwas and Dhigawa Jattan as an interest free loan under the Revenue Earning Scheme for installation of a tube-well on *shamlat* land and the construction of shops respectively. During 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 10,000 each was advanced to Panchayats Badhara, Dudhwa, Mitathal and Dulheri for installation of pumping sets and construction of staff quarters and shops. In 1976-77, Rs. 10,000 was advanced to Panchayat Jhoju kalan for installation of wells/pumping sets.

Criminal judicial powers.—The criminal judicial powers of the panchayats have been confined to cases such as minor thefts, trespasses, encroachments on public property, public nuisance, causing hurt, singing obscene songs, and mischief by damages to property of value not exceeding Rs. 250. The panchayats have also been empowered to try cases under various sections of the I.P.C. They may impose fines. They are not bound by the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and as such lawyers are not permitted in the proceedings before them. The Chief Judicial Magistrate hears appeals against the orders of the panchayats. He is empowered to transfer cases from one panchayat to another.

Civil and revenue judicial work.—Jurisdiction of panchayat to try civil and revenue cases is :

- Suits for the recovery of moveable property or the value of such property.
- Suits for money or goods due on contracts or the price thereof.
- Suits for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring moveable property.
- Suits mentioned in clauses (j) (k) (i) and (n) of sub-section 3 of section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

The judicial work done by the panchayats is given in Table XLIII of Appendix.

In respect of revenue and civil cases, the panchayats are under the control of the District Judge and the Collector respectively who are the appellate

authorities. The pecuniary limits in such cases are :

	Panchayat with ordinary powers	Panchayat with enhanced powers
Criminal cases	Rs. 100	Rs. 200
Civil & Revenue cases	Rs. 200 in respect of suits falling under clauses (a), (b) and (c) and Rs. 100 in respect of suits falling under clause (d)	Rs. 500 in respect of suits falling under clauses (a), (b) and (c) and Rs. 200 in respect of suits falling under clause (d)

Technical guidance and financial assistance from Panchayat Samitis and their officers.—Under the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, it has been made incumbent on Panchayat Samitis to render such technical and financial assistance as may be required by the panchayats for implementing development schemes which are beyond their power. The panchayat are also entitled to technical help and guidance from extension officers of the blocks.

Source of income.—The panchayats are authorised to levy taxes, duties and fees. Apart from miscellaneous items, the main sources of income are : grants from government, house tax, income from *shamlat* land, voluntary contributions, three per cent of the land holding tax of the panchayat area, fees and fines. The income and expenditure figures of the panchayats of district are given in Table XLIV of Appendix.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

The entire district has been divided into 7 blocks. Each of these has a Panchayat Samiti. Every Panchayat Samiti normally has (i) 16 members elected out of Panches and Sarpanches (ii) two from cooperative societies; and (iii) one from the producer members of the Market Committees of the area. If this membership does not include four persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and two women the balance is made up by co-option. Besides, all the M.L.A.s of the area are associate members. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) and the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti (Block Development and Panchayat Officer of the block) are ex-officio members. These two have no right to vote though they can take part in discussions.

The details of the various categories of members in the seven Panchayat

Samitis as on March 31, 1977, are given below :

Name of Panchayat Samiti	Primary members	Co-opted members	Associate members	Ex-officio members
Bhiwani	19	5	1	2
Badhara	21	8	1	2
Bawani Khara	—	—	—	—
Dadri-I	18	6	1	2
Dadri-II	18	6	1	2
Loharu	18	6	1	2
Tosham	19	6	1	2
Total :	113	37	6	12

Chairman and Vice-Chairman.—The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti are elected by the primary and co-opted members from amongst themselves for a term of 3 years. The Chairman presides over the meetings of the Panchayat Samiti and Standing Committee No. 1, namely, the Committee for Finance and Taxation. He is regarded as the leader of the team and area. He ensures that all the decision of the Samiti are implemented. Previously the Samiti could delegate any of its functions to the Chairman but this power has been withdrawn.

Meetings of Panchayat Samiti.—Panchayat Samitis meet generally once in two months. In these meetings, grants are sanctioned to the Panchayats and other business is transacted. All the decisions of the Samitis are made by majority vote and in the form of resolutions. The proceedings are recorded and a copy sent to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner has the power to suspend any resolution of the Samiti.

Standing Committees.—There are three standing committees for each Samiti: (1) for Finance and Taxation, (2) for Agriculture and Communications, and (3) for Health and Rural Sanitation, Education, Social Education and Industries. The meetings of standing committee are held once a month.

Duties of the Panchayat Samitis.—Subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Government may, by general or special order, impose, it is the duty of a Panchayat Samiti to provide for and make arrangements for carrying out the requirements of the area under its jurisdiction. Thus inter-village

roads, fairs, ferris, cooperatives, distribution of fertilizers and other common service items figure prominently on their duty chart.

Finances—The Government assigns to a Panchayat Samiti every year a portion of the land-holding tax realized within the area of the Panchayat Samiti. In addition, the Panchayat Samitis have been authorized to impose taxes with prior permission of the Government. The Government also provides funds to the Panchayat Samitis whenever they transfer any subject to their control. A portion out of the cattle fair income is also transferred to Panchayat Samitis for the promotion of health and improvement of breeds.

The taxes levied by the Samitis are: cycle token tax, oil engine fee, cart fee, tonga tax and rickshaw tax. The income and expenditure figures of the Panchayat Samitis are given in Table XLV of Appendix.

Execution of work.—The Panchayat Samitis generally work through the panchayats under the supervision of the Executive Officer and its staff.

In the district administration, Panchayat Samitis have become a significant factor. The Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti is a member of all the important advisory committees, e.g. District Agricultural Production and Development Committee and District Coordination and Grievances Committee. He is consulted in all important matters connected with welfare. The resolutions of the Panchayat Samitis are duly considered and accepted as guidelines. The Deputy Commissioner is inclined to work through Panchayat Samitis in matters like relief measures, distribution of grants and the like.

The formation of the Panchayat Samitis has resulted in the emergence of a second line of leadership. Members are interested more in development activities than in politics. They have to win the confidence of at least two to three panchayats in order to get elected to the Samiti. Thus they have to be sensitive to the needs of almost every village and for this purpose a fair share of development grants is given to every panchayat. But there are inevitably party and group loyalties. Sometimes grants are distributed not according to need but on these basis.

ZILA PARISHAD

No Zila Parishad functioned in the district as this institution was abolished on June 13, 1973, and the duties of the Parishad entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner.

Chapter XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Though historical evidence about educational institutions in the district during the Hindu period is lacking, yet from the inscriptions¹ engraved on the hill in Tosham, we may infer that some system of education was prevalent as a rock edict would otherwise hardly exist. Nor is definite information available about educational and cultural institutions in the areas now comprising the district, during the Muslim period. There is also no record of the existence of any large educational institution before the introduction of the modern system of the nineteenth century. The only places where some sort of education was imparted appears to have been the religious schools in temples and mosques especially at places where the population of a particular community was comparatively concentrated.

These institutions did not conform to any common syllabus. Female education was neglected, there were no indigenous institutions exclusively for girls. Female education was confined to religious instruction. Hindu girls learnt Deva-nagari script to enable them to read their religious books while the Muhammadan girls learnt passages from the Quran, usually at home where a few gathered for the purpose. There was a private girls school at Kaliana to which Muhammadan girls went to learn religious books.

The beginning of western education may be traced to first district school established at Bhiwani in 1864. It taught Lande and Mahajani as well as the ordinary Urdu course. In 1883-84, the number of schools in the then Bhiwani tahsil rose to 5 including 4 vernacular primary and 1 middle school². The middle school was at Bhiwani and the primary schools were at Tosham, Kairu, Tigrana and Bhiwani. The Bhiwani District School soon after became an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. It was provided with a boarding house. It was maintained from municipal funds. Female education remained virtually neglected during this period. Except for a Baptist Mission Girls School at Bhiwani,³ there was no other institution in the tahsil exclusively for girls.

1. These inscriptions date back to 4th or 5th century A.D.
2. *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, p. 61.
3. *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1892, p. 225.

Two Zamindari schools were opened during the period 1881-91 by the District Board. They were intended to supply sons of Zamindars and Kamins with really needful rudimentary education, such as simple reading, counting and accounts. These schools used to remain closed during harvesting.

The pace of education was even slower in the areas under princely states. Until 1890, indigenous education was imparted in a school maintained by the Jind State at Charkhi Dadri. It was not till 1889 that the Charkhi Dadri institution became a vernacular middle school. In 1891, three primary schools¹ were opened at Kaliaha, Ranila and Dadri and the vernacular middle school at Charkhi Dadri was converted to an anglo-vernacular school. Female education was still confined to religious instruction only.

Loharu tahsil, formerly a State, had no recognised educational institution till 1935². It had only an Islamiya Maktab which imparted religious instruction to Muslims, and a Hindu Pathshala in which, besides reading and writing some arithmetic was taught to shopkeepers' sons. But these institutions were deserted during harvest time³. In 1934, it had only 5 unrecognised educational institutions for males, with only 160 scholars on their rolls.

Writing about education, P.J. Fagan observed as follows in the *Hissar District Gazetteer*, 1915 :—

"As a general rule, however, the majority of the children taught in all these schools are either the sons of officials or of people of the shopkeeper class. The value of education is as yet, as the figures of literacy show, not understood by the great mass of the agricultural population"⁴.

While there was an expansion of education after 1915, it was not of any great proportions, and was substantially confined to the well-to-do classes. A great impetus, however, came after Independence and even female education started expanding rapidly.

The following figures show the vast expansion of education during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Institution/year 1	Number of institutions			Number of students		
	Govt. 2	Private 3	Total 4	Boys 5	Girls 6	Total 7
Colleges						
1972-73	1	5	6	3,241	469	3,710

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Panjvala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 329.

2. *Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1936, Table 31.

3. *Hissar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu Side)*, 1915, p. 20.

4. *Ibid*, p. 241.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	2	5	7	4,073	601	4,674
1974-75	2	6	8	5,156	790	5,946
1975-76	2	6	8	4,021	826	4,847
1976-77	2	6	8	4,122	862	4,984
Higher Secondary Schools						
1972-73	7	2	9	5,767	2,546	8,313
1973-74	7	2	9	5,820	2,748	8,568
1974-75	7	2	9	6,349	2,930	9,279
1975-76	7	2	9	6,352	3,004	9,356
1976-77	7	2	9	5,894	2,701	8,595
High Schools						
1972-73	88	6	94	39,691	7,325	47,016
1973-74	88	6	94	41,597	7,546	49,143
1974-75	90	6	96	40,787	7,461	48,248
1975-76	90	8	98	42,948	8,806	51,754
1976-77	90	8	98	40,374	8,763	49,137
Middle Schools						
1972-73	73	1	74	14,966	3,926	18,892
1973-74	74	1	75	14,698	3,998	18,696
1974-75	74	1	75	14,481	4,448	18,929
1975-76	74	1	75	15,488	4,921	20,409
1976-77	74	1	75	16,469	5,499	21,968
Primary Schools						
1972-73	490	8	408	31,594	10,197	41,791
1973-74	413	8	421	31,569	10,841	42,410
1974-75	418	9	427	32,456	11,462	43,918
1975-76	415	9	424	33,354	13,185	46,539
1976-77	415	9	424	32,492	13,211	45,703

EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Till recently women education had lagged well behind that of men. It was only during the last decade of the nineteenth century that a non-aided girls school was started at Bhiwani by the Baptist Mission. In 1915, it had only 30 pupils. The first Municipal Board Primary School for Girls had been opened at Bhiwani in about 1900. Deva-nagari was taught as the pupils were nearly all Hindus. There were no arrangements for higher education for girls. Even in 1947, there was no high school for girls in a town like Bhiwani.

In the Dadri area, in 1904, there was one private girls school at Kaliana where Muslim girls were imparted instruction in Arabic religious books.

Female education was entirely neglected in Loharu State where there was no school.

Women education thus improved only after Independence, when voluntary organizations like the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, the Arya Samaj and others opened a number of schools for girls. In 1976-77, the district was well advanced in women's education and there were 41 primary, 10 middle, 14 high and higher secondary schools exclusively for girls. Most other schools, particularly in the rural areas, are co-educational. Presently there are two degree colleges for women, one at Bhiwani (Adarsh Mahila Mahavidyalaya) and the other at Charkhi Dadri (Saraswati College for Women). Co-education is practised in most of the other degree colleges in the district.

The following table shows the number of institutions exclusively for girl students at primary, middle, high/higher secondary and college level in the district during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Type of institution	Number of institutions				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Primary	35	41	41	41	41
Middle	8	10	10	10	10
High/Higher Secondary	11	12	12	14	14
Colleges	1	1	2	2	2

After the formation of the district, a special programme was drawn up for the promotion of girls' education. A composite hostel under this scheme was constructed by the Public Works Department for the Government Girls High School, Tosham, and it started functioning from March 1975.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

Before Independence, no particular effort was made in education for the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. They remained educationally the most backward section of society. After 1947, however, Government vigorously directed policy towards the eradication of illiteracy among them.

The students belonging to these classes are provided with various facilities by way of reserved seats in professional and technical institutions, exemption from payment of tuition fees, the reimbursing of examination fees and also by direct financial assistance in the form of stipends. School books are supplied to them free of cost in the classes IX to XI. Free college education is also given to students of these Classes. Despite these concessions literacy among these Classes is still low, as they prefer to employ their children on odd jobs to supplement the family income, and are not yet alive to the benefits of education.

The following table shows the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes students in different institutions in the district during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Institution/year 1	Number of students		
	Boys 2	Girls 3	Total 4
Primary Schools			
1972-73	4,424	799	5,223
1973-74	4,389	863	5,252
1974-75	4,399	770	5,169
1975-76	4,559	999	5,558
1976-77	5,231	1,181	6,412
Middle Schools			
1972-73	1,838	362	2,200

1	2	3	4
1973-74	1,885	310	2,195
1974-75	1,761	386	2,147
1975-76	2,183	366	2,549
1976-77	2,061	462	2,523
High/Higher Secondary Schools			
1972-73	5,447	493	5,940
1973-74	5,702	436	6,138
1974-75	5,624	477	6,101
1975-76	8,021	937	8,958
1976-77	5,327	529	5,856
Colleges			
1972-73	262	4	266
1973-74	197	—	197
1974-75	300	7	307
1975-76	243	1	244
1976-77	305	12	317

LITERACY

According to the 1911 Census¹, there were 6,411 (27 per cent) literates in areas now comprising the Bhiwani district (excluding Bawani Khera tahsil). Literacy among males was 4.9 per cent while it was 08 per cent in the case of females. Literacy among females was particularly low in the Dadri tahsil where only .03 per cent were literate. In 1931, the percentage of total literates declined to 2.2 per cent and that of males to 4.2 per cent, but the percentage of literacy among females showed a marginal increase to 0.4 per cent.

With the expansion of educational facilities after Independence, literacy

1. Figures have been compiled from the number of literate persons in 1911, separately for Bhiwani, Loharu and Dadri tahsils but do not include the number of literate persons in the Bawani Khera tahsil.

took a significant upward trend. According to the 1961 Census, the percentage of total literates in the present district areas worked out to 17.2 per cent, and that of males and females respectively to 27.5 per cent and 5.4 per cent.

The table¹ below gives the extent of literacy in rural and urban areas of the present district as revealed by the census of 1971 :—

	Total population			Literate and educated			Literacy ratio		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Urban	1,03,188	56,123	47,065	43,584	29,346	14,238	42.24	52.29	30.25
Rural	6,54,829	3,46,933	3,07,896	1,41,006	1,18,062	21,944	21.53	34.54	7.13
Total:	7,58,017	4,03,056	3,54,961	1,84,590	1,48,408	36,182	24.4	36.8	102

In 1971, 42.24 per cent of the urban population (52.29 per cent of males and 30.25 per cent of females) and 21.53 per cent of the rural population (34.54 per cent of males and 7.13 per cent of females) were literate as against the literacy ratio of 51 per cent for the urban population (59.12 per cent of males and 41.48 per cent of females) and 21.27 per cent for the rural population (32.57 per cent of males and 9.24 per cent of females) for the State as a whole.

EDUCATIONAL SET-UP

The District Education Officer is responsible for the administration and control of all primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools. He is directly under the administrative control of the Director, Public Instruction, Haryana, Chandigarh. The District Education Officer is assisted by One Deputy District Education Officer and three Sub-Divisional Education Officers². For rural areas he is helped by 10 Block Education Officers, 2 of whom are females. The area of operation of each B.E.O. is normally coterminous with the development block. Though there are seven development blocks, the Education Department has divided the district into 10 blocks.³ An Assistant Education Officer looks after the promotion of physical education in primary and middle schools.

Pre-primary schools.—A systematic pre-primary education is of recent origin. The district lags behind in this field. But for few nursery schools run by

1. Source : (i) *Census of India 1971, District Census Handbook, Hisar District, 1974.*
(ii) *Census of India 1971, District Census Handbook, Mahendragarh District, 1973.*

(iii) *Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1973-74.*

2. Though there are two Civil Sub-Divisions, the Education Department has divided the district into three Sub-Divisions, viz. Bhiwani, Dadri and Loharu.

3. Bhiwani I, Bhiwani II, Dadri I, Dadri II, Badhara, Bawani Khera, Tosham, Bahl, Satnali and Loharu.

private bodies there is no pre-primary or nursery school run by the Government.

Primary and basic schools.—These cover five years. Since April 1, 1961, primary education has been made compulsory and free. By March 31, 1977, there were 424 primary schools and thus almost every village had one.

Middle schools.—The introduction of compulsory primary education is having impact on the enrolment at the middle stage. The pupil teacher ratio of 30:1 has been adopted for this stage and education is free in all Government institutions. On March 31, 1977, there were 75 middle schools in the district.

Secondary schools.—For a majority of students, secondary education is of a terminal character; a limited number only can pursue higher education. This postulates that secondary schools should offer a variety of courses calculated to meet the requirements of those who wish to earn a livelihood after completing secondary education, besides providing a broad base for admission to higher courses of study. With this objective some high schools were converted into higher secondary pattern. Since the conversion involves complex problems like funds for additional buildings and equipment and adequate trained personnel, progress has been slow. There were 7 Government and 2 privately managed higher secondary schools and 92 Government and 6 privately managed high schools in the district on March 31, 1977.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The medium of instruction in the district is Hindi. According to the policy adopted by the State Government in April 1967, the teaching of Hindi as the first compulsory language and as medium of instruction begins from class 1. English is taught from the 6th class as a second compulsory language. Sanskrit, Urdu or Telugu is taught as a third compulsory language in classes 7 and 8. Safeguards have also been provided for linguistic minorities. The teaching of Urdu/Panjabi as an additional subject from the 1st primary class is provided if there are 10 students in a class or 40 in a primary school or primary department of middle/high/higher secondary schools, desirous to study this language. But the medium of instruction and the first language even for these schools remains Hindi.

INCENTIVES

In order to encourage the education of boys and girls belonging to poor families, a reduced scale of fee is charged from them. The education is free

for all whose family income is less than Rs. 1,000 per annum in the case of boys and less than Rs. 3,000 per annum in the case of girls. Boys whose family income is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 are charged fee at half rates. Boys whose family income exceeds Rs. 3,000 per annum are charged fee at full rates whereas the girls in this category are charged fee at half rates.

The students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, who are studying in 9th, 10th and 11th classes, are given stipends at the rate of Rs. 8 per mensem under the State Harijan Welfare Scheme, provided the income of their parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 1,800 per annum. They are also allowed refund of examination fees. Scheduled Castes are exempt from the payment of tuition fee, but the students belonging to Other Backward Classes are allowed this concession subject to the above income condition.

Scheduled Castes are also given assistance under the Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. This includes refund of examination fee, tuition fee and other compulsory charges. The rate of assistance varies from Rs. 27 to Rs. 75 according to different income slabs.

No tuition fee is charged from the children of serving defence personnel or of defence personnel who have been killed or disabled during national emergency.

COLLEGES (INCLUDING TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL)

The origin of college education in the district can be traced back to 1944 when Vaish College was established at Bhiwani and that of technical education to 1943 when the Technological Institute of Textiles was founded. The next decade saw the birth of only one college, the K.M. Teachers' Training College imparting instruction for B.Ed. Course. At present there are nine colleges; 2 of these are run by the Government and 7 by privately managed bodies. All these colleges are affiliated to the Kurukshetra University.¹

Government College, Bhiwani.—The scheme for the construction of buildings for a Government College at a cost of Rs. 64.96 lakh was approved in two phases during December 1971 and February 1973. The institution came into existence in July 1971, as Government College, Bhiwani, at first located in the hostel of the I.T.I. on the Hansi

1. All these institutions were previously affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh but from the academic session 1973-74, these have been affiliated to the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

Road. The foundation stone of the new collage was laid on July 22, 1972. It was inaugurated on January 17, 1975. Initially providing instruction for a 3-year Degree Course in humanities only, it has developed into a multi-faculty college, functioning in two shifts and having post graduate classes as well. It has its own library containing 13,673 books. It also brings out annually a magazine named PINAKI.

In 1976-77, the college had on its rolls 1,273 students (1,224 boys and 49 girls) including 80 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 108 to Backward Classes (all boys). It had 75 members on its teaching staff. It had one N.S.S. Unit and two N.C.C. Companies.

Its campus covering about 52 acres (21 hectares) of land provides blocks for Arts, Science and Commerce groups, a commodious library, extensive playgrounds, hostel accomodation for students and residential accomodation for the staff. There is also provision for an auditorium, a swimming pool, and additional hostel and staff quarters.

Vaish College, Bhiwani.—It is one of the oldest educational institutions of the State. Pioneers of education in Bhiwani formed a Vaish Sabha to promote education. A pathshala was established for teaching of Hindi on Magha 5, 1966 B. K. (A.D. 1908). With constant cooperation and guidance from late Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, prominent freedom fighter of Haryana and donations from philanthropists, the pathshala was turned into a middle school and soon raised to a high school. In the forties of the 20th century, the Vaish Mahavidyalaya Trust was formed. Land was donated by Seth Kirori Mal. The Vaish College came into being in 1944 on the Railway Road. Beacuse of financial difficulties, the Kirori Mal Charity Trust took over the college in 1953. Though named after a particular community, the college has always served all the communities.

Initially providing instruction up to degree course in humanities only, it has developed into a multifaculty college. Now it offers courses in humanities, science and commerce up to the degree level. It also offers honours courses in Hindi, English and Mathematics. An honours course in Psychology was started from 1974-75. The college started M.A. classes in Hindi from 1975-76.

In 1976-77, the college had on its rolls 1,580 students (1,493 boys and 87 girls) including 76 students (74 boys and 2 girls) and 118 students (all boys) belonging respectively to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. It had 52 members on its teaching staff. It also had N.S.S. and N.C.C. Units.

The college library contains 27,160 books. It is housed in a new building built in 1969 on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the college. It subscribed to more than hundred periodicals, Indian as well as foreign. A book-bank, with a grant of Rs. 20,000 from the University Grant Commission, has been set up in the library to help deserving and needy students.

The College has vast playgrounds and equipment for games and sports. It publishes a magazine annually.

Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.—Established in 1943. it is a unique institution with a large composite textile mill attached to it for providing practical training and research under actual industrial conditions. It is situated on the Tosham Road.

The institute offers both under-graduate and post-graduate courses to 308 Indian and foreign students (1976-77).

To begin with, the institute started Artisan and Certificate Courses and later introduced a Three-Year Diploma Course in Spinning/Weaving Technology. It was then affiliated to the Department of Industries. It was upgraded to the degree level in 1952, and was affiliated to the Panjab University for the B.Sc. Textile Degree Course. To keep pace with the developments in the man-made fibres and fabric processing techniques, a parallel degree course in Textile Chemistry and a post-graduate course in Textile Technology was started from 1971.

Apart from the mill, a new workshop of ultra-modern design was constructed in 1962 at a cost of Rs. 14 lakh to provide additional facilities for training and research for students.

The institute possesses a Textile Testing House, well equipped with modern precision instruments, both mechanical and electronic, for physical, mechanical and chemical testing of fibres, yarn and fabrics, natural and man-made. Apart from training students, this Testing House undertakes testing, investigations and research projects. It provides technical and consultative service to the industry and to other agencies.

Its spacious library contains over 6,000 books and 3,100 bound periodicals. In addition, the library subscribes to 40 technical journals and magazines from India and abroad. The library has almost all the available books on textile subjects as well as many rare and out of print volumes.

It is a residential institute. The newly constructed open air theatre provides excellent facilities for cultural programmes. The institute has got its own 35 mm double projector to exhibit feature films to students. It has extensive playgrounds. Participation in sports is compulsory for all the students.

Till December 1976, 1,073 technologists had graduated from the institute in addition to 185 diploma holders.

Kirori Mal Collge of Education, Bhiwani.—This college was established in 1955 and is one of the oldest institutions in Haryana imparting instruction for B.Ed. Course. It is co-educational and has two hostels—one for boys and the other for girls. In 1976-77, it had 245 students on its rolls (130 boys and 115 girls) including 3 students (all boys) belonging to Scheduled Castes and 15 (all boys) to Backward Classes. The college had 12 members on its teaching staff.

The college is housed in an imposing building on an 8-acre (3.2-hectare) campus on Hansi Road. It has a good playground and a library which has about 9,046 volumes in it. There is a book-bank attached to the library and it caters to the needs of poor and needy students. A college magazine named the New Educator is brought out annually. During 22 years of its existence, this institution has trained 4,345 teachers.

Adarsh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhiwani.—Founded in 1970, it was the first women's college in the district. It offers courses in humanities up to the degree level. In 1977, the college had on its rolls 400 girl students, and 19 members on its teaching staff. It had also one N.C.C. platoon consisting of 100 cadets. It publishes an annual magazine named ANUPMA.

The college has its own library containing 4,500 books, and playgrounds for volleyball and badminton. To promote literary activities among students, the college has a Music Society and Hindi-Literary Society.

Government College of Education, Bhiwani.—This college was established on July 28, 1973. It is a co-educational institution in which students are admitted for B.Ed. course. It has 200 seats, i.e. 100 for boys and 100 for girls. Fifty per cent seats are reserved for Science and fifty per cent for Arts students.

In 1976-77, the college had 200 students on its rolls. It had also one unit of N.S.S. During the session 1976-77, two units of O.T. (Sanskrit) class were also added.

The college is housed in the hostel of I.T.I. building located on Hansi Road. It possesses extensive playgrounds. The college has a library with 725 books.

Janta Vidya Mandir Ganpat Rai Rasiwasia College, Charkhi Dadri.—The foundation stone of this college was laid on June 26, 1962. It started functioning in July 1965. The Dadri tahsil did not have a college till then. It imparts instruction in humanities up to the honours level and science and commerce up to the degree. Starting with a feeble strength of 150 students in 1965-66, it had 1,040 students on its rolls in 1976-77 including 68 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 60 to Backward Classes. The strength of the teaching staff was 67. It had one company of N.C.C. for boys and one unit of N.S.S.

It has a well stocked library containing 16,901 books. It also subscribes to 12 dailies and 29 periodicals.

Housed in a magnificent building, it has spacious lecture rooms and well-equipped laboratories. The hostel accomodates 60 boarders in 24 cubicles and 4 dormitories.

The college has a spacious gymnasium hall and extensive playgrounds. It has arrangement for providing medical facilities to the students. The college is co-educational. It brings out an annual magazine called SHYAMSAR.

Saraswati College for Women, Charkhi Dadri.—Located on Delhi-Mahendragarh Road, this institution came into existence in July 1974. It offers courses in humanities up to degree level. This is now the second college in the district exclusively for girls. The foundation stone of the College building was laid on July 30, 1972. It was inaugurated on August 1, 1974.

In 1976-77, the colllege had on its rolls 100 students. It had 9 members on its teaching staff.

The college library contains nearly 800 books and subscribes to 10 periodicals. A separate building for the library and hostel costing Rs. 2 lakh is under construction. The college possesses playgrounds for volleyball and badminton.

Saraswati College of Education, Charkhi Dadri.—This institution came into being in July 1975. It is a co-educational institution in which students are admitted for B.Ed. course.

In 1976-77, the college had 100 students on its rolls (51 boys and 49 girls). The college had 6 members on its teaching staff.

The college is presently housed in the premises of the Janta Vidya Mandir G.R.R. College. Its library has nearly 850 books and subscribes to 18 periodicals.

A separate building for the college is to be constructed shortly for which land has been purchased.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Apart from apprenticeship training from a father to son, formal organized facilities for technical education were practically non-existent in the different areas of the Bhiwani district. An Industrial Training Institute was opened at Bhiwani in 1963. Later, Government Industrial Schools for Girls were started at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. After the creation of the district, one such school was started at Tosham. All of these function under the administrative control of the Director, Industrial Training, Haryana, Chandigarh.

Industrial Training Institute, Bhiwani.—It imparts training to both males and females in engineering and non-engineering trades, viz. Electrician, Fitter, Machinist, Radio and T.V. Mechanic and Turner—two years; and Carpenter, Moulder, Welder, Hand Compositor and Proof Reader, Printing Machine Operator, Cutting and Tailoring, Embroidery and Needle Work, Hand Weaving of Fancy Fabrics and Stenography (Hindi)—one year. The number of seats sanctioned in various trades during the year 1976-77 were :

Serial number	Name of trade	Sanctioned seats
1	2	3
1.	Electrician	32
2.	Fitter	32
3.	Machinist	24
4.	Radio and T.V. Mechanic	32
5.	Turner	48
6.	Carpenter	16
7.	Moulder	16

1	2	3
8.	Welder	12
9.	Hand Compositor and Proof Reader	16
10.	Printing Machine Operator	16
11.	Cutting and Tailoring	16
12.	Embroidery and Needle Work	16
13.	Stenography (Hindi)	32
14.	Hand Weaving of Fancy Fabrics	16
Total :		324

Twenty per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 2 per cent for Backward Classes and 10 per cent for Backward Areas. Cutting and Tailoring, and Embroidery and Needle Work trades are reserved for girls only. They can join other trades also.

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. Stipends are paid at the rate of Rs. 45 per mensem to members of the Scheduled Castes, Rs. 100 to ex-servicemen and Rs. 40 to their dependents. All trainees are provided free medical aid, workshop clothing, and hostel accommodation.

The institute has a library of technical books. Facilities also exist for indoor and outdoor games. It has a well-equipped workshop, 9 theory rooms, an administrative block and a hostel for trainees.

During 1976-77, there were 347 trainees on the rolls (305 boys and 42 girls) out of which 46 boys and 2 girls belonged to the Scheduled Castes and 35 boys to the Backward Classes. The strength of the staff was 30. During 14 years of its existence, this institution has trained 1,565 personnel.

Government Industrial School for Girls, Bhiwani.—This School was started in 1963 for a two-year diploma course. In 1966, this course was replaced by a one-year certificate course. Training in two trades, viz. Cutting and Tailoring, and Embroidery and Needle Work, is imparted.

A stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem is awarded to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

In 1976-77, the school had 67 students on its rolls. The teaching staff consisted of five teachers including the Headmistress.

Government Industrial School for Girls, Charkhi Dadri.—This school was established in 1965 and is still in a rented building. Students in the age group of 15—25 are admitted. The upper age limit is relaxable in the case of widows, divorcees and separated wives. The candidates having passed middle or above are eligible for admission. The school imparts training for one-year certificate courses in (a) Cutting and Tailoring (b) Embroidery and Needle Work.

There are 48 seats in the school altogether. Twenty per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 2 per cent for Backward Classes and 1 per cent for brilliant women. A stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem is awarded to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Rs. 40 per mensem to the wards of ex-servicemen.

Library and facilities for indoor games exist.

In 1976-77, the school had 65 students on its rolls including 2 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The teaching staff comprised 1 Headmistress, 3 Junior Mistresses and 1 Drawing Master.

Government Industrial School for Girls, Tosham.—This institution was opened on August 1, 1974, to impart practical and theoretical training in the trades of Cutting, Tailoring and Embroidery to the girls of this area. A stipend of Rs. 40 and Rs. 45 is awarded respectively to the wards of ex-servicemen and Scheduled Castes students. In 1976-77, the school had 69 students on its rolls.

ORIENTAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

There are only three institutions for the teaching of Sanskrit in the district, Shri S. D. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Bhiwani, Shri Haryana Sheikhawati Brahmacharya Ashram, Bhiwani and Arya Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Charkhi Dadri. Shri S. D. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya was started in 1900 by the Sanatan Dharam Sabha. Shri Haryana Sheikhawati Brahmcharya Ashram is the second oldest institution of the district established in 1911.

These institutions are now affiliated to the Kurukshetra University for Shastri, Pragna and Visharad examinations.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HEALTH

The physical education and health of the students are looked after by trained diploma holders in physical education generally called P.T.I.s. Some middle schools too have a P.T.I. on their staff. Regular games and athletics are held under the supervision of these instructors. Normally games are held after college/school hours.

In middle, high and higher secondary schools, a small amount of money is collected as Health Fund which is spent on looking after the health of the students. In colleges and certain high/higher secondary schools in towns, a part-time doctor is employed and a small dispensary is maintained from where medicines are dispensed.

ADULT LITERACY AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

There are 60 Adult Education Centres and 100 Non-Formal Education Centres in the district in which education is given to adults on a part-time basis. During 1976-77, 1,120 persons benefited through Adult Education Centres and 1,913 through Non-Formal Education Centres. Adult Education Centres provide education to the age group 25—50, while Non-Formal Education Centres to the age group 15—25. All these centres are run by the Government. Private effort in this direction is lacking.

Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas working in each block disseminate information on aspects of village uplift.

EDUCATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

There is no official or voluntary educational institution working exclusively for the education of the physically handicapped persons in the district.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.) scheme was introduced as part of 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 under-graduate boy students at college level. The N.C.C. training is imparted regularly during academic sessions and through outdoor camps. From 1968, two other programmes, namely the National Service Scheme and the National Sports Organisation have been introduced as an alternative to the N.C.C which is no longer compulsory.

N.C.C. is organized in the district through N.C.C. Group headquarters, Rohtak. It has under its jurisdiction 11 Haryana Boys Battalion N.C.C. and Haryana Girls Battalion N.C.C. covering cadets of senior division in colleges and junior division in schools.

SPORTS

(i) **Tournaments.**—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 is the responsibility respectively of the Panchayat Samitis and the Additional General Assistant under the overall control of the Deputy Commissioner. Representative teams from different panchayats take part in block tournaments and then block teams compete in the District Panchayat Tournament.

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

Various associations also organize open tournaments for different games. Coaching camps for games are organized for young players where they are taught the fundamentals and skills of the games and are provided opportunities for practice under expert guidance.

(ii) **Promotion of Sports.**—For the promotion of sports in the district, the State Government has appointed a District Sports Officer at Bhiwani. He is assisted by 4 Coaches.

Five sports centres have been set up for providing daily scientific training in various games to persons of both sexes. In these centres free coaching is provided in football, volley-ball, wrestling and cricket by Coaches trained from the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. One-week coaching camps are also organized in the villages.

(iii) **Stadia.**—At present, there is only one stadium in the district which is in the J.V.M.G.R.R. College at Charkhi Dadri. For giving a real boost to games and sports, a stadium of international standards is under construction at Bhiwani. It is estimated to cost Rs. 30 lakh. A players hostel and a swimming pool will be its main attractions.

LIBRARIES

In pre-Independence days only schools and colleges had libraries which were meant for to the students and teachers of those institutions. The library movement gained momentum after Independence. Village libraries were introduced in 1950 when some panchayats collected subscriptions and opened libraries and reading rooms.

By 1976-77, there were 307 libraries and reading rooms in the district. Of these, 195 libraries were owned by colleges and schools for use of their students and staff; 105 were under panchayats, and the remaining 7 libraries and reading rooms were maintained by local bodies and private organizations. Some of the more important are described here.

Neki Ram Sharma District Library, Bhiwani.—Located in the Municipal Park, its new building has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 14 lakh. An additional sum of Rs. 5 lakh has been spent on furniture and books. It contains about 16,000 books on all subjects and subscribes to 70 periodicals and newspapers. The library has a separate children section, reference section and four research cabins. An auditorium with a seating capacity of 150 is also attached to the library.

Kirori Mal Temple Library and Reading Room, Bhiwani.—It is located in the premises of Kirori Mal Temple and has got a few hundred religious books only.

Kishan Lal Sewa-Sadan Library and Reading Room, Bhiwani.—It also contains a few hundred books on religion and some other subjects.

Municipal Committee Library, Charkhi Dadri.—It is located in the old town near Hira Cowk. The library has about 2,500 books in stock in different languages.

Municipal Committee Library, Loharu.—A library and a reading room is being maintained by the notified area committee, which is located in the heart of the town. It contains about 700 books.

EDUCATION IN FINE ARTS

At present, there is no institution exclusively providing facilities for cultivation of fine arts, music, painting and dancing in the district. These subjects are, however, taught in the Women's Colleges, and facilities for teaching are also available in the two teacher training colleges.

Chapter XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

While knowledge of the period is scanty, before the advent of the British, apparently two systems of medicine flourished. Hindus patronised the Ayurvedic system and Muslims favoured the Unani. In surgery, barbers gave simple incisions for removing infection. Medical facilities in rural areas were almost unknown. People even believed in and got themselves treated from persons known for practising magic and witchcraft and dispensing charms. The allopathic system of medicine was introduced during the British rule. It gradually carried conviction. While the British did open hospitals and dispensaries to provide medical facilities, these were at no time adequate to meet needs. According to the *Hisar District Gazetteer, 1892*¹, there was a dispensary at Bhiwani which had been opened in 1865.² It was situated just inside Dinaud Gate. It contained accommodation for 21 male and 10 female indoor patients and had four wards. The staff consisted of an Assistant Surgeon, a Compounder, a Dresser, an Apprentice and menials. It was attended annually by some 12,000 patients, of whom some 300 were indoor patients. The dispensary was supported entirely by the municipal committee. Almost the same staff position has been recorded in the subsequent *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteers* (Hisar District) of 1904³ and 1915.⁴ However, in 1915, the Bhiwani dispensary though maintained by the municipality, was also aided by contribution from the district funds. The two Gazetteers speak very highly about the work done. It was freely resorted to by poorer classes and to a larger extent by the well-to-do middle classes. Operations performed were mainly for stone and cataract and the people (except in outlying villages) realized the benefits of European methods of treatment for these diseases. Other operations such as removal of tumours, amputations for necrosis, etc., were also performed with good results.

1. Ibid, p. 226.

2. Amin Chand, *Tawarikh-i-zila Hisar*, 1866, p. 58. According to him, this dispensary was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,419.

3. Ibid, p. 313.

4. Ibid, p. 242.

The *Gazetteer of Phulkian States (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904¹, mentions that there was one dispensary at Charkhi Dadri established by Raja Raghubir Singh of Jind who ruled from 1864 to 1887. It was under a Hospital Assistant with one Compounder and two menials. Formerly medical aid was only afforded to the people by the *hakims* and *vaid*s located at the tahsils and big villages.

There was also a dispensary at Loharu which was built in 1900.² It was under the charge, first of all, of a Hospital Assistant and thereafter of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. It had accommodation for 4 inpatients, which was increased to 8.³ It was well supplied with instruments and medicines; a Unani *hakim* or physician was also employed in it. There was also a *vaid* paid by private subscription.

By 1947, in the areas under the British Rule, rural allopathic dispensaries were functioning at Chang, Bawani Khera, Siwani, Tosham and Bahl, in addition to the Ayurvedic dispensaries at Jhumpa, Mandholi and Bamla. A female hospital had been established at Bhiwani in 1929. Another women's hospital was started in 1930⁴ and named the Lady Hailey Hospital, after the wife of Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of Punjab. It was constructed by Sir Chhajju Ram of village Alakhpura in the Bhiwani district. In the erstwhile Loharu State, besides the State dispensary, there were 2 so called hospitals manned by unqualified allopathic practitioners. In the Dadri tahsil, where the former rulers patronised the Ayurvedic system of medicine, Ayurvedic dispensaries were functioning in Charkhi Dadri, Satnali, Badhara and Baund.

In this difficult terrain, with scanty means of communication, these few inadequately equipped rural dispensaries, of either of the systems of medicine, did not play any significant role to promote public health or to ameliorate suffering. The district suffered from various diseases which appeared off and on in an epidemic form and took a heavy toll of human life. The medical in the district remained at a primitive stage. The people had to under-standship even in availing of these services and often there was no to face death. The old ladies generally provided maternity and nes.

¹ *ru State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1904, p. 18. The sub-
mentions that the dispensary at Loharu was built in 1910.

Gazetteer (Loharu State), 1915, p.20.

Tables, 1935, Table 53.

However, the state of medical care in the Bhiwani town was slightly better. This place had in the course of years, become famous for good medical facilities. A large number of patients also came from the neighbouring Rajasthan area. The Civil Hospital, Lady Hailey Women Hospital and the Farrer Mission Hospital¹ had gained much popularity. These hospitals provided allopathic treatment. A few Ayurvedic dispensaries had also been opened by the philanthropists of the area. The Kishan Lal Jalan Free Eye Hospital, Bhiwani, attained country-wide fame for its efficient service and high proficiency.

After Independence, the national Government was much concerned about extending medical and health services to the people. Medical institutions on modern lines were opened and provided with the necessary equipment and other facilities. Many new programmes to control and eradicate diseases were undertaken. However, not much progress was made in this backward area. At the time of creation of the new State of Haryana in 1966, there were 43 allopathic and Ayurvedic institutions within the bounds of the present district. It was only after May 1968 that this area started receiving appropriate attention. On December 31, 1976, the number of allopathic and Ayurvedic institutions stood at 118 which provided medical coverage for the entire area. Further, a mobile dispensary has also been set up to cater to the medical needs of the more distant villages. With the increasing medical aid and the availability of life-saving allopathic drugs, most of the fatal diseases now no longer remain a source of fear. Consequently, mortality has decreased considerably.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The medical and health services in the district are controlled and looked after by the Chief Medical Officer. At district level, he is assisted by a Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health), Malaria Officer, and District Family Planning and Maternity Child Health Officer. He functions directly under the Director, Health Services, Haryana, Chandigarh. In urban areas, the General Hospital, Bhiwani, and the two E.S.I. Dispensaries at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri, function directly under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer; while the Civil Hospital, Charkhi Dadri is under the charge of its own Medical Superintendent-cum-Senior Medical Officer. The Civil Hospitals, Tosham and Loharu have their own Medical Officers. At block level, the Block Medical Officer is in charge of the primary health centres and supervises various health schemes,

1. This hospital was closed some years ago. It is reported that it was started during 1898 for maternal and child services with a provision of 100 beds and it was managed by the Baptist Mission Trust. The first Lady Doctor was Miss Farrer.

family planning work, and programmes for the control and eradication of malaria, smallpox, tuberculosis, trachoma, etc. Primary health sub-centres, rural dispensaries and Government Ayurvedic dispensaries at village level, also function under him.

Medical service is essentially a hospital organization for rendering medical relief to the public. This organization embraces all allopathic and Ayurvedic institutions, which on December 31, 1976, numbered 118, viz., 12 allopathic hospitals (including 2 T.B. clinics), 7 urban dispensaries (including one mobile dispensary), 15 rural dispensaries, 7 primary health centres, 51 primary health sub-centres, 1 Ayurvedic circle hospital and 25 Ayurvedic dispensaries (2 urban and 23 rural) in the district. The details of these institutions are given in Table XLVI of Appendix and the more important ones are described here.

General Hospital, Bhiwani.—This hospital is situated on the Railway Road. Previously known as the Civil Hospital with male and female wings and managed by the local Municipal Committee, it was raised to provincial status on April 1, 1953. Lady Chhajju Ram Women Hospital¹ was merged with it during 1969-70 and it was re-christened General Hospital. Initially the bed strength of the Civil Hospital was 63 whereas the Lady Chhajju Ram Women Hospital was provided with 56 beds. Now the bed strength of the General Hospital is 200 beds (100 each for male and female patients).

It is under the charge of the Chief Medical Officer who is also the Medical Superintendent for this hospital. He is assisted by 17 Medical Officers. All the facilities of a general hospital like outpatients and indoor treatment, X-ray, maternity services, laboratory tests, blood transfusion, family planning, dental, eye and ear, nose and throat treatment are available. Specialist services are available in surgery, medicine, eye and ear, nose and throat treatment, paediatrics, gynaecology and obstetrics, child-diseases, pathology, radiology, anaesthesia and dentistry. The Emergency Department, which offers round the clock service, has been provided with 3 Casualty Medical Officers. The services of Specialists are made available to them as and when needed.

A Nursing Training School was attached to the hospital in 1952 with a provision for 20 trainees. The number of trainees was increased to 40 and now it is proposed to be further increased to 90. A matron (Principal Nursing Tutor) is in charge of the school and is assisted by 2 General Tutors and 2 Public Health Tutors. This school is affiliated to the Haryana State Nursing

Council and offers a 3-year training course. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 115, Rs. 125 and Rs. 135 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year respectively and are provided practical training in the General Hospital as also at the primary health centres in the district.

The figures of patients, as shown below, who attended the General Hospital for treatment during 1966 to 1976, highlight its rapidly increasing popularity:

Year	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients
1966	32,827	5,534
1967	34,838	5,464
1968	58,464	5,451
1969	50,992	7,239
1970	76,480	7,676
1971	86,661	7,783
1972	1,16,229	9,053
1973	1,40,136	10,583
1974	1,91,633	11,366
1975	1,06,392	12,014
1976	1,07,884	12,290

A well designed and equipped outpatient block was added to the General Hospital in 1971. It has separate male and female wings. Besides the usual departmental facilities, the special characteristics of this block are the day-light cinema shows on various ailments/medical subjects, Health Education Cell for the general education of the patients on health and family planning problems, and the inter-communication system in the whole building. This block will become a part of the new hospital complex described hereafter.

The General Hospital is spread over an area of 10 acres (4 hectares). Most of the buildings in this complex were old and therefore deteriorating and crumbling. The requirements of the tract are expanding. Consequently, a new and modern hospital with a capacity for 500 beds¹ is under construction

1. It has now been decided to restrict the bed strength to 250.

1. Originally started as Lady Hatley Women Hospital in 1930, it was provincialised on April 1, 1948, and re-named as Lady Chhajju Ram Women Hospital in 1968.

in the campus of the General Hospital. It is estimated to cost Rs. 6 crore. This new hospital has been designed keeping "service to the patients" as the main theme. It is a five-storey structure. This will have separate male and female wings for indoor patients, but will have a common central services department. There will be 8 operation theatres and 44 special wards.

The outpatient department which will encompass the outdoor block added in 1971, will be able to cater to about 800 to 1,000 patients daily. It will have an X-ray department and a laboratory of its own, so that diagnostic facilities are quickly made available to the patients. A casualty department with latest equipment will render service to emergency patients. This department will have an intensive therapy unit for serious patients.

The hospital will be provided with specialised clinics like cardio-thoracic, cardiac, neuro-surgery, E.N.T., paediatric surgery, paediatric medicine, skin, general medicine and general surgery, and orthopaedics. It is likely to have a radio-therapy department where a cobalt plant will be installed for the treatment of patients suffering from cancer. In addition, it will have a Central Sterilization Department.

The accommodation for the indoor patients has been so designed that efficient service, i.e. nursing and medical care, can be provided to the patients without any difficulty or delay. Arrangements have been made for reception of the relatives of the patients.

The hospital will have a mechanized kitchen and mechanized laundry of its own. It will also have a modern workshop for repairing all types of hospital instruments and equipment. Horizontal ducts have been laid so that the whole building can be centrally air-conditioned.

Civil Hospital, Tosham.—In place of an old type rural dispensary Tosham now has a well-equipped hospital. It is situated just outside the town on the Hisar Road but within the limits of the notified area committee. It is under the charge of a Medical Officer who is assisted by one Doctor and one Dental Surgeon besides other technical and ministerial staff. There are 25 beds for indoor patients, i.e. 13 for male and 12 for female patients. In addition to the general medical, surgical and family planning facilities, special facilities like laboratory, X-ray and dental treatment are available. The number of outdoor and indoor patients attending this hospital for treatment shows

its popularity :

Year	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients
1972 (Since June 25)	19,964	857
1973	23,366	1,244
1974	37,517	1,491
1975	17,074	555
1976	16,749	728

Civil Hospital, Charkhi Dadri.—Started on July 31, 1954, this hospital is situated opposite the Government Higher Secondary School for Boys, Charkhi Dadri. It is under the charge of a Senior Medical Officer who is assisted by 6 Doctors including one Lady Medical Officer, and one Assistant Dental Surgeon besides other technical and ministerial staff. In addition to the general medical, surgical and family planning facilities, special activities like laboratory, X-ray and dental treatment are available. There are 50 beds for indoor patients, i.e. 25 each for male and female patients. The following figures show attendance of outdoor and indoor patients during 1966 to 1976 :

Year	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients
1966	29,274	1,567
1967	28,436	1,656
1968	25,526	1,788
1969	31,725	1,992
1970	32,644	2,079
1971	26,597	1,605
1972	30,228	1,803
1973	30,527	983
1974	55,326	11,366
1975	33,940	2,127
1976	31,181	2,444

Civil Hospital, Loharu.— Situated to the south of Loharu town, this hospital was started in July 1972. It is under the charge of a Medical Officer who is assisted by a Lady Doctor and a Dental Surgeon besides other technical and ministerial staff. In addition to the usual facilities provided at a general hospital, laboratory, X-ray and dental treatment are available. A Tuberculosis Unit was started in October 1975. The hospital has been provided with 25 beds for indoor patients, i.e. 13 for male and 12 for female patients. The outdoor and indoor patients, as shown below, attended the hospital for treatment since its inception in 1972 :

Year	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients
1972 (Since July)	12,191	393
1973	14,515	402
1974	12,512	292
1975	19,456	213
1976	19,316	362

Shri Sohan Lal Civil Hospital, Deorala. Situated in Village Deorala on Bhiwani-Jhumpa Road, about 38 kilometres from Bhiwani, this hospital was constructed by a resident of the same village and was named after him. It was started in 1959. Before its take over by the State Government on July 1, 1973, the hospital was run by the Zila Parishad.

It is a small hospital with two doctors, a minor operation theatre and accommodation only for 8 indoor patients (4 males and 4 females). The following figures show attendance of outdoor and indoor patients during 1966 to 1976 :—

Year	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients
1	2	3
1966	2,781	2
1967	2,398	12
1968	2,439	17
1969	3,917	56

1	2	3
1970	2,912	69
1971	4,891	70
1972	5,536	45
1973	5,385	32
1974	8,044	62
1975	4,435	66
1976	4,947	90

Ganpat Rai Matri Seva Sadan, Bhiwani.—Started in 1956, this hospital is situated on the Circular Road, Bhiwani. It is run by the Ganpat Rai Luhariwala Charity Trust, 7-A, Clive Row, Calcutta.

This hospital specializes in maternity cases and also offers general treatment facilities to women and children. The hospital staff consists of 3 Lady Doctors (2 Physicians and 1 Surgeon), 1 Nursing Superintendent, 1 Lady Health Visitor, 1 Public Health Nurse, 6 Staff Nurses and 1 Dispenser, besides the ministerial staff. There are 66 beds for indoor patients, i.e. 60 for female patients and 6 for children. The following figures show the outdoor and indoor patients who attended the hospital for treatment during 1966 to 1976 :—

Year	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients
1966	20,406	1,482
1967	17,111	1,163
1968	32,045	2,145
1969	24,66	1,583
1970	28,085	20,92
1971	29,593	2,132
1972	23,321	1,901
1973	18,195	1,604
1974	21,232	1,963
1975	11,959	1,941
1976	13,739	2,520

Kishan Lal Jalan Free Eye Hospital, Bhiwani. This hospital was founded by the late Seth Kishan Lal Jalan, a philanthropist of Bhiwani and a business magnate of Bombay. It is situated inside Maham Gate, Bhiwani, and is now run by the Seth Kishan Lal Jalan Charity Trust, Bombay. Jalan was the first philanthropist to realize the acute need for opening an eye hospital in this part of the country where heat, dryness and dust caused numerous eye diseases. The general public specially among the rural population being extremely poor, illiterate and backward, suffered much from these diseases. It was in 1931 that Jalan selected Dr. P.D. Giridhar, an enthusiastic young man of 25 years, for his proposed hospital and got him trained under Dr. D.S. Sardesai, a prominent Eye Surgeon of Bombay. After the completion of training of Dr. Giridhar, this hospital was started in 1933¹ in a small building comprising 3-4 rooms with only 6 beds.

The hospital soon became very popular and a new ward was added to it in 1936. Further extensions of the hospital building continued to be made vertically because there was no scope for expansion horizontally. All the wards are now double-storeyed but there is need for further expansion. A big plot of land has been purchased for constructing a new modern building for the hospital and residential quarters for the staff. It is also intended to equip the hospital with a photocoagulator.²

The hospital staff, besides Dr. P.D. Giridhar, consists of 2 Surgeons, 10 Dispensers and Dressers, 2 Opticians and other ministerial staff. There are 500 permanent beds. During rush season, the number of indoor patients on an average increases to 700 a day and beds are arranged for them temporarily under *shamianas* and tents.

It is worth mentioning that Dr. P.D. Giridhar has been with this hospital since its beginning, i.e. for over 44 years, and has been serving the patients with sincere missionary zeal. It was the result of his hard work and efficiency that this hospital gained country-wide fame and the name of Bhiwani became synonymous with the treatment of eye diseases. The number of eye operations performed by Dr. P.D. Giridhar in the very first year (1933) was 576 which rose to 13,904 in 1966. Similarly, the number of indoor patients admitted in the hospital which was 526 in 1933 rose to 11,722 in 1966. As time passed Dr. Giridhar became very proficient at eye operations. He performed 12 operations

1. The opening ceremony of the hospital was performed on January 30, 1933 by Dr. Miss E.M. Farrer, the then in charge of the Farrer Mission Hospital, Bhiwani. Dr. Farrer truly was a noble soul who devoted the whole of her life in serving the poor and suffering humanity.

2. A costly apparatus costing more than one lakh rupees.

in a day in 1936. This figure went on increasing every year and in 1966, he performed 296 operations in a day.¹ Similarly, the maximum number of indoor patients which was about 50 in a day in 1933, gradually went up to 853 per day in 1968. The Surgeons have to work on 6 tables simultaneously to cope with the high number of operations. The figures of surgical work done in the hospital are the highest compared to any other eye hospital in the country. This is testified by the Indian Year Book of Ophthalmology and other reports.

All types of eye operations are performed in this hospital. Squint patients are accurately corrected with surgery. The number of eye operations performed in this hospital now varies between 10,000 and 15,000 per year and the number of indoor patients between 10,000 and 12,000. The hospital is well equipped with modern instruments and an air-conditioned operation theatre. It receives grant-in-aid for equipment and for extension of the building from the Government of India. It is the biggest eye treatment centre in Haryana and one of the biggest in the country.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients as shown below, attending this hospital for treatment, highlights its ever increasing popularity :

Year	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Eye operations performed
1933	26,963	526	576
1935	31,074	1,019	1,306
1946	74,460	8,455	9,756
1950	67,761	7,833	9,158
1955	95,669	10,295	12,455
1960	53,694	8,980	10,144
1965	53,246	10,583	12,373
1966	55,124	11,722	13,904
1967	50,057	10,739	12,845
1968	51,045	11,295	13,808
1969	51,768	10,353	12,368
1970	50,699	10,354	12,290
1971	56,420	10,471	12,315
1972	49,670	9,662	11,292
1973	49,437	9,554	10,847
1974	51,743	9,013	10,071
1975	25,110	8,642	9,656
1976	25,381	8,535	9,296

1. Every year Dr. Giridhar is invited by the Nagarik Swastha Sangh, Calcutta, to hold eye camps, where he performs more than 1,000 eye operations in 2 days. This he has been doing for the last 16 years. It is noteworthy that Dr. Giridhar performed record number of operations (708) in one day (on August 24, 1970) and more than 1,300 in two days at one of his Calcutta Camps.

Kanhi Ram Free Eye Hospital, Bhiwani.—This hospital is situated in Birwan Pana, Halu Bazaar, Bhiwani. It was started by Late Gagan Mal Aggarwal, a businessman by profession, and named after his father, Kanhi Ram Aggarwal. Gagan Mal donated all his property for this hospital which is now run by the Gagan Mal Charitable Trust.

The hospital is under the charge of a Medical Superintendent who is assisted by an Eye Specialist and other Technical and ministerial staff. Primarily it renders ophthalmic cover to the eye patients from all over India. It has been provided with 500 beds for indoor patients, i.e. 300 for male patients and 200 for female patients. It also provides general medical and surgical treatment to local outdoor patients. A maternity wing with a provision of 50 beds for indoor patients including facilities for obstetrical operations is proposed to be added soon. The hospital is properly equipped with instruments required for diagnosis, treatment and eye operations of cataract, glaucoma, squint surgery, measurement of the error of refraction, prescription and preparation of spectacles. The following figures show attendance of outdoor and indoor patients during 1966 to 1976 :—

Year	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Eye operations performed
1966	21,631	5,847	7,315
1967	21,945	6,062	7,594
1968	24,967	7,146	8,897
1969	22,354	6,379	5,623
1970	19,735	4,704	5,413
1971	13,690	2,665	2,927
1972	12,380	2,295	2,035
1973	12,292	2,493	2,209
1974	11,943	2,097	2,247
1975	13,126	2,056	2,271
1976	12,383	1,457	2,647

Adarsh Eye Hospital, Bhiwani.—Started in 1970, this hospital is located on the Circular Road, Bhiwani. It is a private enterprise and is run by Dr. M.M.Gupta. The other staff of the hospital consists of 6 Dispensers, 2 Nurses, 1 Optician and ministerial staff. The hospital provides free medical and surgical treatment to patients suffering from eye diseases. Like the other two charitable eye hospitals in the town, viz. Kishan Lal Jalan Free Eye Hospital and Kanhi Ram Free Eye Hospital, an admission fee of Rs. 11 is charged from the indoor patients. However, there are 12 private wards also where a rental of Rs. 10 per day is charged. In all, the hospital has 150 beds and arrangements also exist for providing 200 temporary beds to cope with the rush of patients. The following figures show attendance of outdoor and indoor patients since its inception in 1970 :—

Year	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Eye operations performed
1970	4,109	1,336	1,407
1971	26,030	6,447	6,935
1972	18,001	5,305	5,312
1973	17,941	5,596	5,926
1974	16,050	5,292	5,684
1975	14,713	4,461	5,410
1976	14,308	3,898	5,386

Seth Shree Mulchand Seva Sadan Free General & Eye Hospital, Birhi Kalan (Tahsil Dadri).—This hospital is situated in village Birhi Kalan, 12 kilometres away from Charkhi Dadri, on Dadri-Loharu Road. It was started in 1939 and is run by Seth Shree Mulchand Seva Sadan Free General and Eye Hospital Society. It also receives grant-in-aid from the State Government.

This hospital is under the charge of a Medical Officer. All the general hospital facilities are available for outdoor and indoor patients. However, patients requiring specialized treatment are referred to the General Hospital, Bhiwani. The hospital has been provided with 25 beds for indoor patients, 15 for male patients and 10 for female patients. The following figures show the outdoor and indoor patients who attended the hospital for treatment during

1966 to 1976 :—

Year	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients
1966	33,040	911
1967	30,083	847
1968	30,216	962
1969	32,639	1,289
1970	31,440	1,476
1971	34,972	1,559
1972	36,846	1,608
1973	34,610	1,451
1974	36,423	1,802
1975	44,487	2,109
1976	48,647	1,682

Tuberculosis Clinic, Bhiwani.—Changing concepts in the treatment of tuberculosis (T.B.) have brought clinic/domiciliary service to the forefront. Accordingly, one T.B. clinic with 10 beds was started in the premises of the Civil Hospital, Bhiwani in about 1967. It was originally run by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Bhiwani, with financial assistance from the Red Cross Society, Municipal Committee and the State Government. It was provincialised on April 1, 1974. The work of this clinic is supervised by one of the Medical Officers of the General Hospital, Bhiwani. The Laboratory Technician-cum-Dispenser of the clinic also works as a Radiographer. The beds are meant for cases in advanced stages of T.B. Free medicines and diet are given to poor indoor patients besides free X-ray and screening facilities. The number of indoor and outdoor patients who attended this clinic during 1974 was 418 and 100 respectively. Over the past years, the clinic has provided the following nature of services to the community :—

Year	Total T.B. cases	Infective	Non-infective	Sputum	X-ray	Screening
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1967	491	86	405	189	74	170
1968	588	109	479	80	196	612

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1969	610	355	255	210	186	276
1970	394	231	164	105	77	421
1971	371	141	230	100	100	167
1972	251	131	150	120	32	266
1973	404	179	225	100	87	254
1974	492	404	88	492	—	492
1975	774	702	72	774	—	774
1976	1,516	1,024	492	1,516	—	1,516

This clinic has been upgraded into a District Tuberculosis Centre during 1975-76 with 25 beds and the following staff was provided according to the Government of India norm :—

1. District T.B. Officer	1
2. Medical Officer	1
3. T.B. Health Visitors	2
4. Laboratory Technicians	2
5. X-ray Technician	1
6. Statistical Assistant	1
7. Clerks	2
8. Driver	1
9. Ward Servants	2
10. Sweeper	1

BCG TEAM

1. Team Leader	1
2. B.C.G. Technicians	6
3. Driver	1
4. Peon	1

As Bhiwani district does not have a District T.B. Centre of its own at present, it is being covered by the staff of the District T.B. Centre, Hisar.

Tuberculosis Clinic, Loharu. A separate Tuberculosis Clinic was set up at Loharu in 1974-75. It is provided with 8 beds for indoor patients. The staff of the clinic includes : Medical Officer 1, T.B. Health Visitor 1, Statistical Clerk 1, Laboratory Technician 1, Clerk 1, and Class IV employees 2.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT

The common diseases which occur now in the Bhiwani district are the typhoid group of fevers, tuberculosis, chest infections (other than tuberculosis), Gastro-enteric diseases and trachoma. Epidemic diseases, viz. cholera, plague and smallpox are the three notified diseases under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. Of these three, plague is not endemic whereas the other two are endemic but the incidence of these diseases is also dependent largely on the chance of importation of infection and laxity of preventive measures to check them.

Plague has become non-existent. Gastro-enteric diseases, cholera and smallpox have been effectively contained. Incidence of malaria has increased, but the challenge is being met. Facilities for treating tuberculosis and trachoma are being expanded. Leprosy is completely alien to this area. Medical care is more than adequate to take care of all other ailments and more and more sophisticated institutions are being set up. Indeed the picture is far different from what it was even a few years ago.

Cholera. - Cholera used to occur in an epidemic form before 1947 and there was always high rate of mortality. It was occasionally imported from outside the district especially after the dispersal of gatherings at fairs and festivals of all-India fame, viz. the periodical Kumbh Mela at Hardwar (U.P.), solar and lunar eclipse fairs at Kurukshetra and similar gatherings at other places. But generally, cholera epidemic cropped up by infection from water. There has remained chronic scarcity of water. Human beings and cattle used to drink in most cases from the same village pond, and both bathed in it promiscuously. Although some of the better villages reserved one tank or partitioned off a part of the tank for drinking and bathing purposes and no cattle were allowed to enter it or drink from it, the water used to get contaminated and consequently spread the disease.

The number of cholera cases has not been large in recent years because of the strict prophylactic and other anti-cholera measures like medical ins-

pection posts and mass inoculation in hospitals and dispensaries. But the most important measure necessary to obviate the incidence of these diseases was arranging the supply of safe and secure potable water. To this, special attention has been paid lately. Effective steps have been taken to make arrangements for the supply of piped water-supply for both urban and rural areas. This has been one of the most outstanding recent achievements of the State Government. Of the 471 villages in the district, piped water-supply has been made available to 240 villages and 45 *dhanis* by March 31, 1977. More schemes are underway to cover the remaining villages of the district.

The result of these measures has been beneficial and the disease is now under complete control. It would appear from the fact that although during 1972 and 1973, 2 and 3 deaths respectively due to cholera were reported, there was no death in 1974.

Plague.—The *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer* (Hisar District), 1915¹, mentions that plague first appeared in the district in 1903 and thereafter it showed itself with greater or less severity every year. This epidemic was the most feared and always resulted in a loss of a big number of human lives. Between October 1904 and May 1905, the epidemic was particularly violent and carried off no less than 16,762 persons. In 1910, another severe epidemic visited Hisar district, killing 11,018 persons. Most of the people killed were at reproductive ages. There was recurrence of plague again in 1925 and also in 1926. Thereafter, it has completely subsided. Fortunately, this horrible disease has now become an occurrence of the past. The factors determining its disappearance have been the spraying of houses with insecticides to kill rat fleas and systematic de-ratting measures.

Smallpox.—One of the most contagious and killer diseases of mankind, smallpox, in this area frequently occurred in an epidemic form and many people became disfigured, lost their eyes or other organs or died of it. In the beginning of the 20th century, vaccination was not compulsory. According to the *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer* (Hisar District)², the optional system was in vogue. The people were averse to it, though its good effects had been repeatedly explained to them. They resorted to many subterfuges to avoid it, in some cases even leaving their homes till the tour of the Vaccinator was over. The work was done under difficulty and only with great exertion on the

1. Ibid, p. 51.

2. Ibid, (i) 1904, p. 313.
(ii) 1915, p. 243.

part of the local authorities, *zaildars* and *lamhardars*. Notwithstanding this, the work was carried on. Animal lymph was used and the people did not object to its use. The season's work was begun with glycerinated lymph obtained from the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner about the end of September, and vaccination was carried on throughout the winter till about the first April following.

Since successful primary vaccination and re-vaccination in a scientific and systematic manner is the only solution to meet the challenge, vaccination teams of trained vaccinators have been formed. The Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health) under the guidance of the Chief Medical Officer (Health) supervises the Smallpox Eradication Programme which is a Government of India sponsored and aided programme. He is assisted by an Assistant Unit Officer who actually organizes this programme. In the rural areas, Smallpox Supervisors and Vaccinators carry out the vaccination work under direct supervision of the Block Medical Officer. Health staff workers like Sanitary Inspectors, Lady Health Visitors and A.N.M.s (Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives) also assist in this work. In the urban areas, the municipalities engage requisite staff for vaccination work.

The following figures show the work done under the Smallpox Eradication Programme during 1973 to 1976 :—

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Primary vaccinations	31,472	39,056	40,132	1,11,977
Re-vaccinations	62,606	96,465	32,754	74,738

Special care is taken to vaccinate all the new born children. As a result of mass vaccination and re-vaccination, this disease has been brought under control. No smallpox case was reported in the district in 1973. However, in 1974, a few cases occurred in the following two villages as a result of infection imported from outside the district :—

Tahsil	Village	Cases	Deaths
Dadri	Sanwar	1	—
	Charkhi	15	4

No smallpox case has been reported in the district since 1975. Apart from the Bhiwani district, Haryana State, India or Asia, the whole world has become free of *variola major*, the most severe form of smallpox. The last recorded case, according to the World Health Organization was that of the six-year old Rahima Banu of Kauralia village in Bangladesh on October 16, 1975. *Variola minor*, a less virulent type, is now the only form of smallpox that is known to exist. The campaign to wipe it out is receiving attention of the World Health Organization. We can thus look forward to complete global interruption of smallpox transmission, in any form, at an early date. This would indeed be an unprecedented achievement.

Malaria.—In the past, Malaria was responsible for a very heavy toll of life. It was not unknown then although it was generally classified under "fever". It is recorded in the *Hisar District Gazetteer*, 1915 (p. 52), that the use of quinine as a cure for the malady was becoming more understood by the people, though they did not till then properly appreciate its prophylactic qualities. To control this disease which was a major health menace from the point of view of sickness, vitality and mortality, the Government of India initiated a centrally sponsored and aided National Malaria Control Programme in 1953. This programme was redesigned as the National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958. The object originally was to curb the malaria menace to such an extent that it may not cause any set-back in economic and social development of the country. The insecticidal spray on mass basis in the first phase, known as the attack phase, gave encouraging results and the incidence was controlled to the desired level. In 1958, the scope of the campaign was enlarged to ensure eradication of the disease from the community. All the areas, both urban and rural, were covered under this programme. Besides the insecticidal spray in each and every house, every fever case or every case having a history of fever was also screened by Basic Health Workers during house to house visits fortnightly. The blood slides so collected were examined microscopically for detection of malaria parasites and the persons found positive for malaria were given radical treatment for five days. Other remedial measures were also taken under the supervision of senior supervisory staff. As a result of these intensive activities, malaria was effectively controlled and curbed by 1963. It was followed by a maintenance phase in which surveillance alone was kept.

Of late, however, the mosquitoes responsible for transmission of malaria have developed resistance against insecticides, D.D.T. and B.H.C. and as a result, there has been a recurrence of malaria cases. The influx of labour on a mass scale from the other States where surveillance had not been properly

kept has also caused increase in malaria incidence. A tendency among people to treat malaria as ordinary fever cases and thus avoid prompt action has also led to its increase. As malaria cases increased, steps had to be intensified against this disease as in the past.

A separate malaria unit for the Bhiwani district was started in July 1973. The Malaria Officer under the Chief Medical Officer implements the Malaria Eradication Programme. In 1976, he was assisted by the following staff : Assistant Unit Officer 1, Senior Malaria Inspectors 2, Malaria Inspectors 2, Health/Surveillance Inspectors 20, Basic Health Workers 87, Senior Laboratory Technician 1, Laboratory Technicians 3, Laboratory Assistants 6 and Swasth Sahayaks 6.

All the areas of the district were taken up for D.D.T. spraying during the transmission season. The details of the work done during 1973 to 1976 are given below :

Year	Houses sprayed	Villages covered	Number of rounds
1973	2,54,295	471 (All the villages of the district)	Two
1974	68,624	234	Only selective spray
1975	58,606	222	-do-
1976	52,364	169	-do-

The following details show the work done in the district under surveillance during 1973 to 1976 :—

Year	Fever cases detected	Slides of fever cases obtained	Slides of fever cases examined	Slides of fever cases found positive	4-Amino-quinoline tablets administered	8-Amino-quinoline tablets administered
1973	72,889	72,889	72,889	2,267	72,889	1,994
1974	1,01,887	1,01,887	1,01,887	9,529	1,01,887	8,334
1975	1,69,090	1,69,090	1,69,090	26,272	4,89,563	2,97,460
1976	2,05,039	2,05,039	2,05,039	48,004	7,52,732	3,76,366

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The block-wise¹ position of malaria positive cases for the years 1973 to 1976 is also shown below :

Block	Tahsil	1973	1974	1975	1976
Bhiwani	Bhiwani	354	1,387	2,330	5,979
Tosham	Bhiwani	522	1,451	4,224	6,258
Dadri	Dadri	266	660	3,200	6,027
Baund	Dadri	185	1,215	2,893	6,587
Badhara	Dadri	238	985	1,672	3,076
Loharu	Loharu	209	736	4,513	6,027
Bawani Khera	Bawani khera	218	1,400	3,655	5,692
Bhiwani town	Bhiwani	225	1,606	3,479	6,942
Dadri	Dadri	50	89	306	1,416

Tuberculosis.—This is common in the district and poses a major public health problem. It has been persisting because of the spread of infection and less resistance among the people. Since the cure of T.B. (tuberculosis) requires a sufficiently long time domiciliary treatment is being carried out in the district. After diagnosis, medicines are prescribed and necessary precautions are explained to the patients so that they could continue their treatment while staying at home. Previously the stress had been on treatment of cases both at sanatoria and in the hospitals but now treatment is given to make the cases non-infectious and thereafter the patients are advised to continue treatment at home. This new arrangement has improved the situation.

The National T.B. Control Programme was already under way when the new district of Bhiwani was formed on December 22, 1972. Institutional services are provided at every level in the district. At village level, sub-centres and rural dispensaries give simple treatment to the patients. At block level, besides medicines, facilities have been provided at each primary health centre for sputum test. However, all the requisite facilities have been made available at all civil hospitals. These include diagnosis, sputum test, screening, X-ray and medicines. The patients are treated in the outpatient department and no arrangement exists for indoor patients. The functioning of the T.B. Clinic at the district level has already been described. Indoor patients are treated only in that clinic.

1. These blocks are not co-terminus with community blocks.

Trachoma. —To eradicate this common disease of the area, Trachoma Eradication Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme, stands launched in the Bhiwani Sub-Division. Children below the age of 10 years are given application with antibiotic eye-ointment twice a day for 5 days in a week extending over a period of 6 months. The work is supervised by three Trachoma Supervisors stationed at the Primary Health Centres of Kairu, Tosham and Naqipur. 9,457 Resticycline Eye Ointment tubes were distributed to trachoma cases during October 10, 1974—May 1975. Other trachoma cases are attended to in primary health centres and civil hospitals.

Leprosy. Judging from the number of cases brought on record, the incidence of leprosy is not a problem in this district. Only two cases were reported for treatment in 1974, and these too had come from outside the district.

GASTRO-ENTERIC DISEASES

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

VITAL STATISTICS

The statistics about births and deaths are the most important for the planning and working of the health programmes. In towns, the municipal committees keep the record and in the villages this duty is carried out by chowkidars who report the day to day statistics at the police station of their area. After compilation, the statistics are passed on by the Station House Officer to the Chief Medical Officer. There was a time when deaths and births in various parts of the present district almost vied with each other. This is evident from the following table in which the available data regarding deaths and births in Bhiwani town for the period 1891 to 1932 and of Charkhi Dadri town for the period 1901 to 1911,¹ have been exhibited :—

1. (i) *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables* (Hisar District), 1912, Table 34.
- (ii) *Hisar District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 13.
- (iii) *Phulkian States Gazetteer, Statistical Tables* (Jind State), 1913, Table 13.

Year	Bhiwani		Charkhi Dadri	
	Births 2	Deaths 3	Births 4	Deaths 5
1				
1891—195 (Average)	1255	1438		
1896—1900 (Average)	1070	2132		
1901	1071	1319	38	100
1902	1537	1573	80	87
1903	1249	3279	71	89
1904	1301	2610	96	93
1905	1426	2124	214	51
1906	1118	2542	78	110
1907	1098	1865	108	37
1908	1298	1703	32	234
1909	1274	1045	69	66
1910	1306	1379	125	172
1911	1433	1281	112	100
1911—15 (Average)	1508	1248		
1916—20 (Average)	1442	1720		
1921	1032	1306		
1922	1337	990		
1923	1493	1273		
1914	1435	1341		
1925	1361	1516		
1926	1340	2179		
1927	1404	1293		

1	2	3	4	5
1928	1424	1249		
1929	1445	1435		
1930	1371	1355		
1931	1619	1182		
1932	1708	1163		

Similarly, the table below shows the births and deaths per annum per thousand from 1897 to 1931 for the erstwhile Loharu State¹ :

Year 1	Births 2	Deaths 3
1897	11.3	16.5
1898	7.8	8.0
1899	3.6	9.7
1900	3.1	55.1
		(There was a serious out - break of cholera in this year)
1901	6.7	12.4
1902	15.8	10.0
1903	10.0	8.3
1904	9.0	7.4
1905	10.7	9.6
1906	10.9	8.3
1907	15.4	12.1
1908	6.8	13.1

1. (i) *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables* (Loharu State), 1912, Table 11.
(ii) *Loharu State Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1936, Table 11.

1	2	3
1909	12.5	7.9
1910	18.0	13.8
		(There was an out-break of plague in this year)
1911	14.3	5.04
1911—15 (Average)	9.1	5.2
1916—20 (Average)	8.3	8.3
1921	..	..
1922	10.1	4.2
1923	5.9	9.3
1924	6.9	2.7
1925	8.1	3.1
1926	9.2	9.0
1927	6.7	4.5
1928	8.1	2.2
1929	9.6	2.5
1930	8.7	3.3
1931	7.9	4.9

The overall figures of Hisar district were no better as will be observed from the following table¹ :—

Year 1	Births 2	Deaths 3
1886—1890 (Average)	35.0	26.7
1891—1995 (Average)	40.2	30.3
1896—1900 (Average)	39.2	46.3

1. *Hisar District Gazetteer, Statistical Tables*, 1935, Table 11.

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1	2	3
1901—1905 (Average)	40.6	41.2
1906—1910 (Average)	44.6	40.3
1911—1915 (Average)	49.4	29.8
1916—1920 (Average)	44.5	43.5
1921	38.4	33.9
1922	35.1	22.7
1923	42.8	33.6
1924	40.4	32.7
1925	43.2	36.7
1926	40.4	44.2
1927	43.0	29.0
1928	47.8	25.6
1929	53.7	27.4
1930	43.6	27.9
1931	39.9	24.51
1932	38.9	25.19

The following table indicates births and deaths per thousand of population for the areas comprising the Bhiwani district during the last 76 years :—

Year	Births	Deaths
1	2	3
1901	41.2	40.5
1911	41.7	40.3
1921	41.8	40.1
1931	41.2	39.7

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1	2	3
1941	40.9	35.4
1951	40.1	26.6
1961	38.5	14.7
1971	36.4	11.4
1972	35.8	10.9
1973	34.5	10.2
1974	33.2	9.5
1975	29.06	8.08
1976	28.28	8.56

The following table gives the infant mortality (under 1 year of age) per thousand live births for the same period :—

Year	Infant mortality (under 1 year of age)
1901-06	237
1906-11	242
1911-16	246
1916-21	253
1921-26	232
1926-31	232
1931-36	211
1936-41	198
1941-46	185
1946-51	147
1951-60	123
1971	92
1972	89
1973	82
1974	34
1975	55.78
1976	49.67

The total number of deaths and the causes thereof are given in the table below :

Year	Deaths due to						Total
	Cholera	Smallpox	Plague	Malaria/ Filariæ	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	Others	
1910	200	315	150	70	360	451	1,546
1920	190	415	130	55	310	440	1,540
1930	135	265	270	50	290	410	1,420
1940	115	115	—	40	240	350	860
1950	90	118	—	35	150	210	603
1960	70	55	—	—	15	115	255
1970	50	36	—	—	10	290	386
1971	3	2	—	—	8	245	258
1972	2	2	—	—	7	340	351
1973	3	—	—	—	66	4,808	4,877
1974	—	—	—	—	61	3,911	3,972
1975	—	—	—	—	65	6,630	6,695
1976	—	—	—	—	59	7,177	7,236

The satisfactory results achieved by the Health Department are reflected in the reduced incidence of diseases, lower mortality—both infant and adult, longer expectation of life and all round better health. The population has increased. The variation in population during the last 76 years is shown in the following table :—

Year	Total population (in lakhs)	Variation	Males (in lakhs)	Variation	Females (in lakhs)	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	2.76		1.49		1.27	
1911	3.04	+ .28	1.65	+ .16	1.39	+ .12
1921	3.10	+ .06	1.72	+ .07	1.38	+ .10
1931	3.78	+ .68	2.11	+ .07	1.67	+ .29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1941	4.02	+ .24	2.18	+ .07	1.84	+ .17
1951	4.92	+ .90	2.68	+ .50	2.24	+ .40
1961	5.96	+1.04	3.32	+ .64	2.64	+ .40
1971	7.56	+1.60	3.98	+ .66	3.68	+ .94
1972	7.80	+0.24	4.20	+ .22	3.60	+ .02
1973	7.90	+0.10	4.21	+ .01	3.69	+ .09
1974	8.09	+0.19	4.31	+ .10	3.78	+ .09
1975	8.28	+0.19	4.42	+ .11	3.86	+ .08
1976	8.46	+0.18	4.51	+ .09	3.95	+ .09

GENERAL STANDARD OF HEALTH

Looking at the dreary physical appearance of the areas within the confines of the district ; keeping in view the hopeless inadequacy of medical care facilities in the not too distant past as described earlier and the inability of rural people even to avail of those facilities due to the absence of means of communications, it was but natural that mortality in this area was so high till the thirties of the 20th century. The depth of water level was well over 100 feet 30.5 metres and the water frequently bitter and brackish. It lacked rain and sources of sweet water. A capricious and scanty rainfall was the only source of water for human beings and animals. If there was no rain, there was no crop—not even a blade of grass, and tanks and wells also dried up. The village pond which was the only water supply in most villages was used as bugfalo wallow and a vat to steep hemp, and the water in it was used to the last drop. People usually suffered from water-borne diseases. When rains failed, there were mass migrations to areas where water for human beings and fodder for cattle were available. In the course of these migrations, many died and thousands of cows and buffaloes perished. The main diet of the people consisted of *bajra* and *jowar*. It was a poor and unbalanced diet. The health of the masses was just average. They easily succumbed to diseases and death. Things began to improve somewhat after the achievement of Independence. The pace of development accelerated after the formation of Haryana in 1956 and more particularly after the creation of the separate district of Bhiwani in December 1972. All the villages of the district have since been supplied with electricity and linked with roads. The villagers are shaking of old inertia as

a result of the communications thus established and their contact with the outside world. Preventive and prophylactic measures against diseases and rapidly expanding medical care facilities have saved them from hazards. With advancement in agriculture, trade and industry, their economic condition has improved and their living standards have markedly changed for the better. Next to good food, safe drinking water is of the greatest importance for communal health and the bulk of villages have already been provided with this and the remainder are being covered. All this has been instrumental in a big way in changing the outlook of the masses and in improving health.

The decrease in the death rate clearly shows that there is positive improvement in health, noticeable due to the launching of various public health programmes¹ and better medical care. The general standard of health of inhabitants of the district is now much better. The people are generally tall and possess a good physique.

From a layman's point of view, the people of the district may be taking sufficient protein in the form of *lassi* and fat in the form of *ghi*. But a closer analysis would show that the diet of the common man, although rich in carbohydrates, is deficient in protein and to some extent in fats and vitamins. There is more mal-nutrition than under-nutrition. By and large, people are vegetarian and usually consume *chapatis* or rice with *dals*; a few take vegetables. Only a small section of them takes body building proteins (meat, eggs, fish and milk) and other protective foods (green leafy vegetables, salad, fresh fruit, etc.); but even they do not seem to be regular in their food habits and are rarely conscious about the need for a balanced and nutritive diet. The large-sized families, especially among the poorer classes, suffer both from under-nourishment and malnutrition. The family planning services have still to make an effective impact on family budgets and nutrition.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO PROMOTE PUBLIC HEALTH

The modern conception of good health lays greater emphasis on prevention of disease. This necessitates various kinds of measures. The younger generation at school 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-emphasized. Health education is equally necessary for older persons. Like-wise, family

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Smallpox Eradication Programme, Trachoma Eradication Programme, School Health Programme, Population Explosion Control Programme (Family Planning), Community Development Programme, etc.

planning and maternity welfare require the greatest 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, promote desirable knowledge and the practice of nutritive articles of food, make supply of clean and safe drinking water possible for even those living in rural areas and to take other such steps as will improve environmental hygiene.

School health services.—Since 1973, the school health services have been made an integral part of all hospitals, primary health centres and rural dispensaries. Previously, the system was not well regulated. Under this scheme, school children studying in Classes I, VI and IX are thoroughly checked up and arrangements are made for the treatment of those found suffering from any disease.

Health education.—In the present concept of community health, health education has come to play a significant role. Its aim is to provide integrated curative and preventive service for better health of the citizens. Therefore, proper health education is the main pre-requisite for the success of all health programmes.

Health education has been made an integral responsibility of all medical and para-medical personnel in the district. It is mainly carried out through the staff of the health centres. The knowledge of the subject is provided through mass and group education. Besides the departmental efforts of various wings of Government, like Social Welfare, Education, Development, Revenue, etc., local leadership (political, social and religious) is also involved to create favourable attitudes and health consciousness among the younger as also the older members of the community. Much attention is paid in imparting health education to children in schools.

Family planning.—The family planning programme which has acquired a big and crucial significance for the future of India, was of no importance in this area in the past. The masses in general were illiterate, orthodox and backward. As everywhere else, they believed that children were the gift of God; so the result was large families both in rural and urban areas. On close analysis, large families would seem to be the need of those times. This area has had to pass through a dark period of history when there were famines and droughts resulting in large number of deaths due to dreadful epidemics. Not to speak of families, even whole villages were decimated. Society had to provide itself with maximum births for survival. The birth rate of this area in the beginning of the present century was about 42 per thousand per annum while the death rate was also about the same. But now the expectation of

life has risen to 56 years which is more than double the pre-Independence figure of 26 years. The death rate which has come down to 8.56 per thousand, is a natural corollary to health education, prevention of diseases and medical relief. In the process, population has been increasing and a stage has reached when this has rendered desperate need for controlling the birth rate.

The family planning programme in this area was started in the late fifties through clinical approach with the help of Red Cross centres. The first clinic was opened at Loharu in 1961. Though mass camps were also organized by this voluntary body, the movement was not sufficient to arrest the unwanted population growth. The target of the programme now is to reduce the birth rate to 25 per thousand per annum in the shortest possible time. Scientific educational methods are employed so that the people adopt the planning of their families as a way of life. This is being done with the cooperation and coordination of official and non-official agencies including the local leadership. The strategy of work employed is bio-social and bio-medical. On the bio-social side, the object is to motivate the people for family planning. This is done through family planning education by which knowledge of the people is increased in regard to all aspects of the population problem and also of the need to adopt family planning. An attempt is made to change their attitude so that they come out of traditional grooves of orthodoxy and prejudice and appreciate and adopt family planning practices. On the bio-medical side, it is intended to achieve reduction in the growth rate of the population which can be done by reduction in fertility rate, decrease in average family size and increase in average spacing of children.

For successful implementing of the family planning programme, a three dimensional approach of education has been formulated, viz. the mass approach, the group approach and the individual approach. The mass approach implies creating awareness among the public and building opinion against the population explosion and in favour of small family. For this, all available modern mass communication media are employed. Teams from district headquarters, State headquarters, Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (Government of India) and other departmental district agencies like Public Relations, Agriculture, Education, etc., engage themselves in a number of activities. These include film shows (even in daylight), exhibitions, dramas, *bhajan* parties, *kirtan mandalis*, puppet shows, indigenous media of drum beating, visual publicity through wall paintings, bus boards, hoardings, cinema slides, banners, kiosks and pasting of posters, mass meetings attended by ministers, V.I.P.s and local leaders, printed educational material, press (local and national), radio and television and mike publicity.

The group approach, which is considered the best tool for community education, is carried out in a number of ways, viz. group meetings by peripheral workers, debates, question-answer programmes, group lectures, seminars, and also through organized social groups in the society like Youth Forums, Mahila Mandals, Farmers' Groups, Cooperative Societies, Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis.

It is the individual approach which ultimately leads to motivation of cases. The general awareness created and the group education imparted can only meet the needs of this target oriented programme if proper motivational activities are carried to the homes through visits by the workers. Thus a lot of stress is laid on efforts in this direction. The whole area is surveyed to find out the attitude of people. Couples in the child bearing age-group are selected and those with similar opinion for small family norm and the number of children in a family are grouped together. They are then paid follow-up visits to motivate them to adopt suitable methods of conception control depending upon the need and the status of the family. In the Bhiwani district, there are 1,18,435 such couples and the success of this programmed depends upon the way these couples practise family planning. The efforts of local leaders, social workers and the users of family planning methods are utilized in motivating people.

Policies and decisions for successful implementing of the programme are discussed in the District Family Planning Action Sub-Committee at the district level under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. These are also discussed at block level and village level health committees so that a co-ordinated effort is made to successfully carry out the programmes.

All activities of family planning programmes in the district are carried out under the guidance and supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. Under him, the District Family Planning and Maternity and Child Health Officer is actually responsible for this programme and heads the District Family Planning Bureau. At block level, a Rural Family Planning Unit is attached with each primary health centre and is under the charge of a Medical Officer. He is assisted by an Extension Educator, Family Planning Field Workers, Lady Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and trained Dais. At each health centre usually there are 4 Male Workers and 8 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives under the Lady Health Visitor and the Family Planning Extension Educator. At village level, services are rendered by sub-centres, Field Workers and rural dispensaries.

For urban area, there is an Urban Family Planning Unit at the General Hospital, Bhiwani; and in Charkhi Dadri the work is carried out through a

unit of the Red Cross Society. The industrial areas are served by the Employees State Insurance Dispensaries at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. The Ganpat Rai Matri Sewa Sadan, Bhiwani, has also been doing exceptional work in this field.

The family planning practices cover methods for limitation of families as also for spacing of children. The former include sterilization of males and females and the insertion of Copper T and I.U.C.D. (Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device, popularly known as the "loop"). The latter include the insertion of I.U.C.D. Copper T, use of condom (Nirodh), passary, diaphragm, jelly, foam tablets, oral pills, etc. The oral pills are used both for spacing and limitation but these have not been introduced on mass scale except in the Pilot Project at the General Hospital, Bhiwani. The conventional contraceptives such as, condoms, foam tablets, jellies, diaphragms, etc., are distributed through contraceptive depots/centres including rural post offices. The following figures show year-wise distribution of conventional contraceptives in the district during 1966-67 to 1976-77 : -

Year	Conventional contraceptives distributed (pieces)
1966-67	5,172
1967-68	31,983
1968-69	15,400
1969-70	69,637
1970-71	1,82,251
1971-72	2,54,498
1972-73	2,45,799
1973-74	8,05,501
1974-75	11,27,540
1975-76	24,34,612
1976-77	24,45,080

Among the methods of contraception, Nirodh is most widely accepted. In 1976-77, 24,45,080 Nirodh pieces were distributed through 119 Nirodh depots¹ spread over the district.

1. These depots are the private agencies which include shops, local leaders, etc.

Besides free medical and surgical services, transport and diet are arranged for sterilization cases. Cash incentives are also offered. Three categories of the acceptors of sterilization, persons having 2 or less living children, 3 living children and 4 or more living children, are paid differently. A vasectomy/tubectomy case is given Rs. 120, Rs. 70 and Rs. 40 respectively. An I.U.C.D. case is given Rs. 4 as incentive money.

A Government employee is granted 6 days' special leave in case of vasectomy and 14 days in case of tubectomy. One week's special leave is given to an employee whose wife undergoes tubectomy. Some of the industrial concerns like Technological Institute of Textiles and Birla Textile Mill at Bhiwani and the Cement Factory at Charkhi Dadri allow paid leave and also award cash incentives even up to Rs. 100 in each case.

The family planning services are provided through a number of institutions details of which are given in Table XLVII of Appendix. The progress of family planning work in the district during 1966-67 to 1976-77 is known below :

Year	Sterilizations	Intra Utrine Contraceptive Device	Conventional Contraceptive Users
1966-67	516	1,141	72
1967-68	1,245	1,974	444
1968-69	706	1,454	214
1969-70	1,046	1,247	967
1970-71	1,367	578	2,531
1971-72	1,964	1,801	3,535
1972-73	3,450	877	3,414
1973-74	1,345	1,733	11,187
1974-75	3,634	3,171	15,648
1975-76	3,401	3,206	13,600
1976-77	11,722	10,116	33,814

The following data show the population covered per thousand by different methods of family planning up to March 1977 :—

	Total cases	Coverage per 1,000
Sterilizations	30,396	40.1
Intra Utrine Contraceptive Device	27,298	36.2
Conventional Contraceptive Users	85,425	112.0

Over the years, the family planning programme has gained momentum. Its message of spacing and limitation has reached every nook and corner of the district. The masses in general now approve of this policy of population control and even the orthodox among them not only appreciate the efforts of Government but also advocate it. But the problem of population explosion is still acute and requires constant vigil and efforts. It is expected that the recent development of roads and electrification of villages will further boost the propaganda of this programme.

The following year-wise expenditure has been incurred on this programme during 1973-74 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1973-74	2.89
1974-75	6.84
1975-76	7.91
1976-77	13.35

Maternity and child health.—A considerable number of women used to die as a consequence of child-birth; many more who survived suffered from lasting ill-health. The work for attending to maternity services had, therefore, to be taken in hand on priority basis.

Considerable progress has been made in the expansion of maternal and child services. It has been made an integral part of the family planning programme. When the idea of the small family is advocated, it is obligatory on the part of the Government to provide due coverage to maternal and child health. The care and service in this regard start as soon as a woman conceives.

Special trained staff and necessary strategy is employed for pre-natal, post-natal infant and toddler care through domiciliary and clinic visits. The required medicines and immunization of mothers and children against various diseases are aimed at. The maternity and child health work in rural areas is carried by Lady Health Visitors, A.N.M.s (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives) and trained Dais. Arrangements are made to train the Dais who already practise in villages. These services in urban areas are provided by all the health and medical institutions including urban family planning units and E.S.I. dispensaries.

Primary health centres.—The modern concept of health promotion lays basic stress on prevention of disease through measures of health education and community involvement. So far as the rural area is concerned, these activities, besides medical care and family planning programme, are carried out by the trained and skilled staff of the primary health centres. All available resources of these centres are mobilized against the particular infection prevalent in a specific area. There are 7 primary health centres in the district. These are located at Miran, Kairu, Naqipur, Gopi, Satnali, Jhoju Kalan and Baund Kalan. Each primary health centre is manned by 3 Medical Officers one of whom is also the Block Medical Officer, 1 Family Planning Extension Educator, 4 Family Planning Field Workers, 1 Lady Health Visitor, 1 Staff Nurse, 8 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, 4 Family Planning Attendants, 1 Sanitary Inspector, 3 Vaccinators, 1 Smallpox Supervisor, 1 Health Inspector and 4 Basic Health Workers besides ministerial staff. One Trachoma Supervisor each has been provided at three of the 7 primary health centres at Kairu, Naqipur and Tosham while one T.B. Multi-Purpose Worker has been provided at each of the other 4 Health Centres, Viz. Baund, Jhojhu, Satnali and Gopi.

Thus these centres take care of preventive and curative programmes. These include treatment of outdoor and indoor cases, maternity and child health, family planning, environmental sanitation, nutrition, school and industrial health services, immunization programmes and control of communicable diseases.

Prevention of adulteration in food stuffs.—Adulteration in food stuffs is checked under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Besides the five Food Inspectors in the district, specially appointed and authorized under the provisions of the Act, all the Medical Officers have been invested with the powers of a Food Inspector.

Samples of food stuffs are seized in routine as well as through specially

organized raids. The following table shows the work done during 1973 to 1976:

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Samples seized (number)	204	228	287	248
Samples found adulterated (number)	75	54	55	66
Prosecutions launched (number)	61	54	55	66
Fines realized (Rs.)	17,025	44,650	31,950	36,250
Persons sent to jail (number)	22	33	11	14

The Drug Inspector, Hisar (Hissar) looked after the work relating to drug adulteration in the Bhiwani district prior to the appointment of an independent Drug Inspector at Bhiwani in 1974-75.

Nutrition.—The primary health centres/sub-centres deal with oral nutrition, particularly at maternity and child welfare centres by organizing milk feeding programme, providing vitamin A and D capsules, iron and multi-vitamin tablets/B-complex tablets received by them from the UNICEF. They also help in arranging nutrients and medicines under school health services to the needy school children with the cooperation of the Education Department and the Red Cross Society. With the assistance of the Government of India and UNICEF, the Applied Nutrition Programme is being carried out in Tosham and Bawani Khera blocks. It aims at educating people in taking a balanced and nutritive diet from among the available food items.

Environmental hygiene.—After personal hygiene and domestic cleanliness, environmental hygiene is equally important. The sanitation of town and village streets and lanes, the disposal of kitchen wastes and human excreta are some of the other health problems.

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, pakka drainage and clean water-supply by providing hand pumps, tube-wells and clean wells. It is advised that the cattle excreta be deposited in dung pits located outside the villages; that sullage water is disposed of either in ponds or drained off in open fields. The checking of food adulteration, 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 in the rural areas. The villagers themselves are required to pay attention to environmental sanitation. Legal action can also be taken against defaulters. However, the staff of primary health centres/sub-centres carried out environmental sanitation activities in their areas. The co-operation of village panchayats is also sought to keep habitations clean and tidy. The Block Medical Officer, the Sanitary Inspectors and other health workers guide the people. The villagers are advised to maintain manure pits and use public or individual laterines. But on the whole the position cannot be called satisfactory and there remains much to be done. The position is a bit better in the urban areas. Sullage water is disposed of in fields and the cattle and human excreta is deposited in pits away from the residential areas where it is converted into compost and sold to agriculturists. These arrangements are looked after by the municipalities with the help of health and scavenging staff.

The description of programmes, functions and activities shows undoubtedly that a great deal has been done, a great deal more is planned, and objectives and methods have been defined. It would be wrong, however, to conclude that all is well. The fact is that the aim of good health has to become part of the social and environmental habit of the individual, and particularly the family. The practice of meticulous work in health and medicine has to become the habit of the individual employee. A great deal of ground has to be covered to make these habits part of the air we breathe in Bhiwani—or indeed, elsewhere.

UNICEF work and other preventive programme.—UNICEF is aiding promotion of public health in the district 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 equipment including microscopes and refrigerators. All the primary health centres in the district are getting UNICEF assistance.¹

The programmes being aided by UNICEF include malaria, trachoma, nutrition, school health clinics, milk distribution, maternal and child health and B.C.G.

WATER-SUPPLY (RURAL)

Village ponds, percolation wells and *kunds* provided the only source of water in this district in the past. The rain water used to be

1. To qualify for such 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.

collected in exposed ponds which were used both by human beings and animals. The percolation wells were located mostly by the side of ponds so that water could find its way into these wells through seepage. The *kunds* were small pakka covered storage tanks where rain water could be collected. These were too expensive to become the general practice.

During continuous drought conditions, water in these ponds, wells and *kunds* used to get exhausted. Human beings and cattle were exposed to great hardship and many resorted to temporary emigration. Some were forced to sell their animals. This resulted in complete dislocation of village activities. Famine relief measures carried out by the Government cost money almost every second or third year. All such measures were too inadequate to take care of the plight of human beings and cattle. It created most insanitary conditions within the villages. The health of the inhabitants was adversely affected and they invariably became a victim to water-borne diseases and death.

In order to ameliorate the miserable plight of the people, the Government decided to provide drinking water facilities to these famine-prone areas. This was taken up under the National Water-Supply and Sanitation Programme. The problem of finding a source of good water was formidable. The northern zones of the district are served with partial irrigation facilities with the tail distributaries and minors of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal and Bhakra Canals systems. For a start, these tail ends were tapped to draw raw water to be treated for further supply. The water in these courses runs for 7 days followed by long closure periods of 27 days. For successful operation of the schemes, 27-day storage has to be kept at each waterworks resulting in high cost of construction. The treatment consists of filtration through slow sand filters and disinfection. The villages which have benefited from these schemes, have been grouped together, details of which are :

	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Water-supply for 'B' group of 59 villages with Head Works at Bapora	115.00
2. Water-supply for A/I group of 41 villages with Head Works at Sharwa	60.05
3. Water-supply for A/3 group of 17 villages with Head Works at Tosham	25.86

	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
4. Water-supply for A/2 group of 12 villages with Head Works at Talwandi Ruka	18.45
5. Water-supply for Mandholi group of 24 villages with Head Works at Ghikara (2 villages of Mahendragarh district have not been included)	64.95
6. Water-supply for a group of 7 villages with Head Works at Biran	21.25
7. Water-supply for a group of 6 villages with Head Works at Tigrana	18.72
8. Water-supply for a group of 3 villages with Head Works at Chang	12.00
9. Water-supply for a group of 5 villages with Head Works at Bamla	9.16
10. Water-supply for a group of 2 villages with Head Works at Paposa	7.63
11. Water-supply for a group of 5 villages with Head Works at Kaunt	8.73
12. Manheru group of 7 villages with waterworks at Manheru	22.03

The Bapora Waterworks is the biggest water-supply project in rural India. This project serves a population of about 80,000 in 59 villages and 15 *dhanis*. By March 31, 1977, work on 41 water-supply schemes covering 240 villages and 45 *dhanis* had been completed at a cost of about Rs. 5 crore. Work on 7 water-supply schemes covering 32 villages and estimated to cost Rs. 105.84 lakh was in progress. Schemes for the remaining villages were being processed.

As water is still in short supply, domestic and individual connections have not been given, only public taps have been erected at focal points. Bevyies of young, gleeful girls in their traditional outfits cluster around these taps to take water home. The diminished incidence of water-borne diseases has resulted in decrease in other diseases. The working capacity of the labour classes has increased; innumerable man-hours previously wasted by people in finding water for their day to day needs, have been saved.

WATER-SUPPLY (URBAN)

Bhiwani.—After a *mandi* was established at Bhiwani in 1817, its rise to importance as a trade centre was rapid; so much so that it became necessary in 1878 to throw back its old enclosing wall for a considerable distance so as to allow room for extension. In the next 3 or 4 years, a new wall was constructed with 12 main gateways. Its streets, though metalled with kankar, had open festering drains on both sides. The situation of the town being lower than the surrounding country, great difficulty was experienced in organizing a drainage system. Most of the drainage found its way into tanks or *johars*, both inside and outside the town. These also formed almost the sole supply for drinking water. The greater part of them were merely irregular pits out of which the soil had been removed for making bricks. The water-supply position otherwise was also deplorably bad. The wells were 60 feet deep and the water in them was brackish and undrinkable. Of the 82 wells inside and outside the town, only 26 were fit for use; and in some of these also, the water became offensive and undrinkable in the hot weather, or ran dry altogether. The tanks were 9 within and 17 outside the town.

The extension of the Delhi Branch of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal near the town at the close of the 19th century, gave some relief in drinking water. Even then, it was by no means good or adequate. In the Gazetteers of Hisar District of 1904 and 1915, it is mentioned that a system of waterworks was badly needed. The trade of the town was, however, by then declining and it was regarded as doubtful whether the finances of the municipal committee would be able to bear the heavy initial expense.

Ultimately, the first phase of waterworks was constructed in 1933 with a meagre capacity of 9 lakh litres a day, just enough to cater to a population of 34,000 persons at the rate of 27 litres per head per day. (According to the present norms of the P.W.D. Public Health Department, the per head requirement in a town having a population of 20,000 to 50,000 is 136 litres per day.) The population of Bhiwani in 1931 was 35,866.

Minor improvements were carried out from time to time and by 1958, when the population was nearing 58,000, the waterworks had developed a capacity of 36 lakh litres per day, i.e. 62 litres per head per day. The present norm for a town having a population exceeding 50,000 is however, 182 litres per head per day. By 1968, the capacity had been increased to 45 lakh litres per day but the population was also now nearly 69,000 and per head supply came just to 65 litres per day. From 1968 onwards, effective measures were taken

to overcome the shortage under the following schemes :—

Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Extension Water-supply Scheme, Phase 1st to 3rd	20.37
2. Extension Water-supply Scheme, Phase 4th	3.75
3. Extension Water-supply Scheme, Phase 5th	47.33

The first two schemes have been completed and commissioned whereas 75 per cent of the third scheme has been carried out. Extra capacity has also been increased against the following schemes :—

1. Water-supply to Industrial Area (Estimated cost : Rs. 19.22 lakh)
2. Water-supply to Mandi Area (Estimated cost : Rs. 9.00 lakh)
3. Water-supply to individual Government institutions

The waterworks at present can safely supply about 108 lakh litres of water per day. After the Extension Water-supply Scheme 5th phase is completed, the capacity will increase to 135 lakh litres per day for the population of 73,086 persons (1971 Census), which will roughly conform to the accepted norm. The present head works of the water-supply schemes now consist of :

	Total capacity (in lakhs)	
	(Litres)	(Gallons)
(a) Old Waterworks :		
4 storage tanks	2,073.00	456.00
10 filter beds	76.37 (per day)	16.80 (per day)
1 high level tank	4.55	1.00
2 clear water tanks	17.50	3.85
1 over head reservoir	2.27	0.50

(b) New Waterworks :

2 storage tanks	1,710.00	380.00
5 filter beds	85.24	18.75
	(per day)	(per day)
1 high level tank	6.14	1.35
3 Clear water tanks	24.54	5.40
1 rapid sand filter with pumping machinery	34.10	7.50
	(per day)	(per day)

(c) Inside the town :

2 over head reservoirs	(i)	4.55	1.00
	(ii)	1.37	0.30

Charkhi Dadri.—A water-supply scheme executed at a cost of Rs. 11.83 lakh for Charkhi Dadri town was commissioned in 1962. The population of the town was 11,000 persons and the scheme was based on 25 gallons (114 litres) per head per day, but due to limitation of funds the head works units were constructed for supplying 12½ gallons (57 litres) per head per day considering the 15-day canal closure period. Due to the fast development of the town, the water-supply had become meagre. Therefore, since 1973, a new augmentation scheme is being implemented which is estimated to cost Rs. 33 lakh.

Tosham.—This town was declared a Notified Area Committee in 1970. A water-supply scheme which had cost Rs. 9.60 lakh was commissioned in April 1974. The town is being supplied water at the rate of 20 gallons (91 litres) per head per day.

Loharu.—A skelton water-supply scheme was commissioned during the time of the British by installing motors on two wells. Water was stored in steel tanks and supplied through a battery of stand posts. After the creation of Haryana State, estimates for a regular water-supply scheme costing Rs. 7.98 lakh were prepared in June 1971. Work to the extent of 25 per cent has been completed. Presently water is being supplied through an over head reservoir into the partial distribution system which has been laid.

Notified Area Committee, Bawani Khera.—A village in 1971 Census, it was upgraded to Notified Area Committee in 1973. A water-supply scheme on rural pattern estimated to cost Rs. 9.69 lakh has been partly executed. On its becoming Notified Area Committee, a scheme for providing 20 gallons

(91 litres) per head per day and estimated to cost Rs. 20.23 lakh, is under consideration.

Notified Area Committee, Siwani.—A village at the time of 1971 Census, it was a Notified Area Committee in 1973. The water-supply scheme, based on rural pattern, is in existence and supplies daily allowance of 15 litres of water per head. The village is included in A-II group of 12 villages with waterworks at Talwandi Ruka.

SEWERAGE (URBAN AND RURAL)

No sewerage facility existed in the district prior to 1968. Since then, two schemes have been taken up in Bhiwani and one in Charkhi Dadri. In Bhiwani, sewerage scheme costing Rs. 28.35 lakh was completed in October 1971, while a major part of an extension sewerage scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 46.79 lakhs, has also been completed. The sullage water is utilized for land irrigation and this has become a revenue earning item for the municipality, which earned from its auction Rs. 7.6 lakh during 1974-75. In Charkhi Dadri, the first phase of a sewerage scheme costing Rs. 5.5 lakh was completed in January 1973 while the second phase, estimated to cost Rs. 12.78 lakh, has been taken in hand during 1976-77. For Tosham, Bawani Khera, Siwani and Loharu, master sewerage schemes costing Rs. 5.02 lakh, Rs. 21.68 lakh, Rs. 12.94 lakh and Rs. 12.17 lakh respectively, have been prepared.

In the rural area, a regular sewerage scheme estimated to cost Rs. 4 lakh was taken up only in one village, i.e. Bapora, during December 1971. This included surface drainage in streets, sewer along the periphery of the village and the disposal system. A part of internal work, sewer and the disposal system were completed and commissioned in August 1973.

In the rest of the villages, surface drainage is provided and looked after by the panchayats and the block authorities.

Chapter XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

GENERAL

Labour is now highly protected by law. 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 recognized. The future is secured through employees' state insurance scheme and subsidized 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 improving the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. They are given loans to purchase land or build houses, and are no longer entirely at the mercy of money-lenders. Stipends are given to their children for education and preference in industrial training. Untouchability which was a cancer in the social set-up has been legally abolished.

Steps have also been taken to propagate prohibition.

LABOUR WELFARE

Prior to Independence, there was no regular Government organization to watch and ensure the welfare of industrial workers and to settle industrial disputes and other connected labour problems. A separate Labour Department in the Composite Punjab State was established in 1949. Till the creation of the new State of Haryana (November 1, 1966), all labour matters relating to the areas now comprising the Bhiwani district were looked after by the Labour Officer, Rohtak, and Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani. Shortly thereafter these two offices were combined and a Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer was posted at Bhiwani. His jurisdiction extends to the Hisar (Hissar), Bhiwani and Sirsa districts and he works under the overall charge of the Labour Commissioner, Haryana at Chandigarh.

The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani, looks after the proper and effective implementing of various labour laws in the three districts, and is assisted by three Labour Inspectors, one each at Bhiwani, Hisar (Hissar) and Sirsa. As Conciliation Officer, he initiates proceedings for the settlement

of industrial disputes as provided by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and tries to settle them by mediation and by joint discussion with the parties. If he fails to do so, he submits his report to Government and after scrutiny the demands are either rejected or referred to the Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal by Government for adjudication.¹

Labour Legislation. - Labour legislation is necessary to tackle economic and social problems, as civil laws in general do not particularly deal with labour problems. The labour laws are motivated by a humanitarian approach as propounded by the International Labour Organization 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. Thus the State Government has also enacted certain labour legislation to suit local needs. The more important labour laws in force and their main provisions are detailed in Table XLVIII of Appendix. However, the Factories Act, 1948, is the most important of all the labour legislation. Since this is the primary duty of the State Government to look after the health of the workers, it has appointed a whole-time certifying surgeon for the whole State with headquarters at Faridabad who has been provided with a mobile laboratory van fitted with X-ray plant. His duties are to visit the factories having hazardous operations, check on the health of workers and take remedial measures to forestall any deterioration.

The factory wing of the Labour Department has been strengthened by appointing more Factory Inspectors to enable the State Government to conform to the All-India norm of inspections. The Factory Inspector with headquarters at Hisar (Hissar), inspects the factories of the Bhiwani, Sirsa and Mahendragarh districts. There is a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and an Additional Chief Inspector of Factories to assist the Chief Inspector of Factories and Labour Commissioner, Haryana, Chandigarh, for the administration of the Factories Act.

To look after the general welfare of its employees, a Labour Welfare Officer has been employed by each of the following factories :—

- (a) Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani
- (b) Bhiwani Textile Mills, Bhiwani
- (c) Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd. Charkhi Dadri

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 employees and employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Labour Officer-cum-Conciliation Officer, Bhiwani, is responsible for enforcing it in the district. His efforts are directed towards fostering amicable relations between management and workers, by removing, as far as possible, the causes of friction by prompt intervention 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 adjudication. The Industrial Relations Committee consisting of the representatives of the Labour Department, employers and employees has also been set up to maintain harmonious industrial relations in the district.

The functions of the Conciliation Officer are persuasive and he has no direct power to make or vary awards. During the period from January 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977, 45 disputes (exclusively for this district) were handled by the Conciliation Officer. Of these, 15 were settled through his intervention, 2 were referred to adjudication/arbitration, 12 were withdrawn and 16 were rejected/filed by the Government.

Works Committees. - To promote harmonious relations between employers and workmen, to consider matters of mutual interest and to solve day to day problems, there is a provision in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for setting up of Works Committee in industrial establishments employing 100 or more workers. Such Committees consisting of equal number of (representatives of the management and workmen exist in (i) Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani, (ii) Bhiwani Textile Mills, Bhiwani and (iii) Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Charkhi Dadri.

Strikes. - Despite the best efforts to resolve difficulties, to promote good relations and harmony between the employers and workmen, strikes do occur. Since the formation of the district in 1972, there occurred only one strike in M/S Keeran Vegetable Products Ltd.¹, Bhiwani, from February 16, 1974 to February 19, 1974 as a result of which 92 workers were affected. 360 mandays were lost. The loss on the side of production was worth Rs. 5,80,944. Generally, the management labour relations in the industrial sector are normal.

Trade Unions. - The trade union movement in the district has gained momentum which is reflected in the number of registered trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. On March 31, 1977, the number of registered

1. This unit was closed in January 1976.

trade unions was 21 as detailed below :

1. Municipal Karamchari Sangh, Bhiwani
2. Khetihar Mazdoor Kissan Sangh, Bhiwani
3. T.I.T. Karamchari Sangh, Lohar Bazaar, Bhiwani
4. Textile Mazdoor Sangh, Bhiwani
5. Mazdoor Sabha, Bhiwani
6. Vastar Udyog Mazdoor Sangh, 116, Labour Colony, Bhiwani
7. Kapra Mill Mazdoor Sangh, 116, Labour Colony, Bhiwani
8. B.T.M. Staff Union, 116, Labour Colony, Bhiwani
9. Textile Karamchari Sangh, Bhiwani
10. Industrial Workers Union, Lohar Bazaar, Bhiwani
11. Store & Commercial Employees Union, Lohar Bazaar, Bhiwani
12. Rickshaw Chalak Union, Bhiwani
13. Bhiwani Thela Mazdoor Sangh, Bhiwani
14. Municipal Employees Union, INTUC, 3217, Charkhi Dadri
15. Haryana Govt. P.W.D. Mechanical Workers Union, Charkhi Dadri
16. Khan Mazdoor Sangh, V. Khativas, P.O. Charkhi Dadri
17. Dalmia Dadri Cement Factory-Men Union, Charkhi Dadri
18. Cement Factory Workers Union, Charkhi Dadri
19. Cement Udyog Kamgar Sangh C/O Pt. Vaidya Pushkar Dutt., Charkhi Dadri
20. Halwai Workers Union, Charkhi Dadri
21. Sweepers Union, Charkhi Dadri

Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.—The Government of India initiated the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme in September 1952. Under this scheme, the two establishments, (i) Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani and (ii) Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Charkhi Dadri, have provided

residential houses to their workers. Government have also constructed 126 quarters on Bhiwani Textile Mills Road in Bhiwani and rented these to workers.

Government Labour Welfare Centre, Bhiwani.—Educational and recreational facilities to workers and their families are provided at the centre. Women are imparted training in tailoring and embroidery. Indoor and outdoor games are organized at the centre, and radio sets and musical instruments have been provided for recreation and cultural activities of the workers. Variety programmes are also organized occasionally.

Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.—The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme framed by the Government of India under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, was designed to provide security to workers. The scheme was introduced on November 1, 1952.

Starting with 6 industries, the Act covered 107 industries in 1966, 124 industries in 1970, 129 industries in 1975 and 150 industries as on March 31, 1977. Previously, it was applicable to factories/establishments employing 50 or more persons, but the limit was lowered from December 31, 1960, and factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons are covered under the scheme. Only 17 factories/establishments in the Bhiwani district were covered under this scheme by March 31, 1977.

The provident fund contribution is deducted at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from the monthly wages of the employees subscribing to the fund and an equal amount is contributed by the employers. The rate of contribution was enhanced from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 8 per cent in January 1963 in respect of certain industries/classes of establishments employing 50 or more persons. By March 31, 1977, it was made applicable to 94 industries/classes of establishments.

The entire amount is deposited with the State Bank of India in the Employees' Provident Funds Account. The administrative charges at a fixed rate are contributed additionally by the employers. The fund rests with the Central Board of Trustees having nominees of the Central Government, State Government and representatives of employers and employees. The Central Provident Fund Commissioner at New Delhi is the Chief Executive Officer. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Chandigarh is responsible for implementing the scheme in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

The subscribers can withdraw money from their provident fund for

certain approved purposes, such as (i) payment of premia on life insurance policies, (ii) meeting expenses in case of serious illness of any member of their family (iii) purchase of a dwelling house, (iv) dwelling site or construction of a house (v) daughter's marriage and (vi) post-matriculation studies of their children. In the event of calamities of an exceptional nature, such as floods, earthquakes and cut on electricity in the factories, the subscribers are entitled to draw an advance. In the case of factories/establishments having been continuously closed down or locked up for more than six months, the advance can be taken subject to certain conditions.

To afford financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of the deceased subscriber, Death Relief Fund was set up in 1964. A minimum of Rs. 750 is assured by way of relief. A non-refundable advance is also granted in case of individual retrenchment in order to mitigate immediate hardship.

A subscriber is allowed to withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the fund under such circumstances as (i) on completing 15 years of membership, (ii) on attaining the age of 55 years, (iii) after retirement from service, (iv) retirement on account of permanent and total incapacity for work, (v) migration from India for permanent settlement abroad and (vi) termination of service in the case of mass as well as individual retrenchment.

Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme, 1971. This scheme was introduced by the Government of India by amending the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and was enforced on March 1, 1971. It provides family pension to the heirs of the members of the fund who die prematurely while in service. Employees who were subscribing to the fund on February 28, 1971, were given the choice to opt for this scheme which has been made compulsory since March 1, 1971, for all those subscribing to the fund.

Although no additional liability on the members is levied under the scheme, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of his wages are transferred to the Family Pension Fund out of the amount of the subscriber as well as employer's contributions payable under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.

The members who join the Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme at the age of 25 years or less and retire after attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for retirement benefits under this scheme to the tune of Rs. 4,000. Similarly those leaving service for reasons other than death are also allowed withdrawal benefits at certain rates. For those who join this scheme after 25 years of age, a percentage reduction in benefits has been proscribed.

The benefits are admissible only if the member has contributed for 2

years; otherwise his own share of contribution to Family Pension Fund along with interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is refundable to him.

Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976. Notified by the Government of India, this scheme came into force on August 1, 1976. The scheme applies to the employees of the factories/establishments which are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. An employer is required to pay 0.5 per cent of the aggregate of basic wages, dearness allowance (including the cash value of food concession) after retaining allowance, if any, payable to the employees and 0.1 per cent of the aggregate of basic wages for meeting the expenses in connection with the administration of the insurance scheme.

On the death of an employee who is a member of the fund, the person entitled to receive the provident fund accumulations of the deceased, shall, in addition to such accumulations, be paid an amount, equal to the average balance in the account of the deceased in the fund during the preceding three years, not exceeding rupees ten thousand provided that the average balance in the account of the deceased member is not below the sum of Rs. 1,000 at any time during the preceding 3 years.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme. This is designed to provide security to industrial workers against sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to employment injury, in the form of cash benefits. Periodical payments of cash are made to an insured person in case of sickness, suffering from disablement, confinement, miscarriage, and to dependents if the person dies as a result of an employment injury. Artificial limbs, artificial dentures, spectacles and hearing aids are also supplied to the insured persons. Wherever applicable, the scheme is compulsory. The workers drawing wages up to rupees one thousand or less per mensem working in the factories employing 10 or more persons and using power in the manufacturing process are covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. This scheme is not applicable to the mines covered by the Mines Act, 1952 and workers working in railway running sheds, tea plantations, defence concerns and the seasonal factories or factories which are employing less than 20 employees and not using power as defined in the Act.

An employer is to pay twice the employees' contribution from the day the benefit provisions of the Act are 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 the 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. 7/8 of the expenditure incurred on medical care is contributed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the remaining 1/8 of the total expenditure is borne by the State Government. The expenditure on other cash benefits is to be met entirely by the Corporation out of the Employees' State Insurance Fund.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was implemented in Bhiwani on May 17, 1953 and full medical care was extended to families of the insured persons on September 24, 1976. Up to March 31, 1976, the scheme covered 7,600 employees working in 12 factories/establishments.

Free medical treatment to the insured persons and their family members is administered through the E.S.I. Dispensary, Bhiwani, which is run by the State Government. The E.S.I. patients of this district suffering from chest diseases are treated in the E.S.I. Hospital, Panipat, where 15 beds have specifically been reserved for such patients.

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

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

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

SOCIAL WELFARE

Old Age Pension.—The protective umbrella of social security in the form of old age pension was provided to old, destitute and disabled persons in 1964 for the first time. The pension amount was fixed at Rs. 15 per month. Old, destitute or disabled persons who were in the age group of 65 years or above in the case of men and 60 years or above in the case of women, and who

were without subsistence or support, were made eligible for the pension. The scheme was scrapped in 1967 but was revived in April 1969 and the pension amount enhanced to Rs. 25 per month.¹ Since the inception of the scheme, 249 persons have been allowed the pension benefit under the scheme till March 31, 1977.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jatis and Other Backward Classes² residing in the district are :

Scheduled Castes 1	Vimukat Jatis 2	Other Backward Classes 3
1. Bauria or Bawaria	1. Bauria	1. Aheria, Aheri, Heri, Naik, Thori or Turi
2. Bazigar	2. Sansi	
3. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi		2. Bharbhunja, Bharbhujia
4. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Regar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi		3. Bhat, Bhatra, Darpi, Ramiya
5. Dhanak		4. Bhuhalia, Lohar
6. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom		5. Chimba, Chhipi, Chimpa, Darzi, Tank
		6. Dhobis
7. Kabirpanthi or Julaha		7. Dakaut
8. Khatik		
9. Kor, Koli		8. Gwaria, Gauria or Gwar
		9. Garhi Loharo
10. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh		10. Hajjam, Nai
11. Sikligar		11. Jhangra Bhahman
		12. Jogi Nath
		13. Kahar, Jhinwar or Bhinar
12. Sirkiband		14. Kumhars (including Parajapats)

1. It has further been enhanced to Rs. 50 per month from April 1, 1977.

2. 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 Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, recognized as such by the State Government on social and/or economic basis. Scheduled Castes professing a religion other than Hinduism are deemed to be 'Other Backward Classes'.

1	2	3
		15. Khati
		16. Lakhera, Manihar
		17. Lohar
		18. Mirasi
		19. Pinja, Penja
		20. Rai Sikhs
		21. Sighikant, Singhiwal
		22. Thathora, Tampora
		23. Teli
		24. Vanzara
		25. Weaver (Julaha)

Removal of untouchability.—Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolished untouchability and forbade its practice in any form. The practice of untouchability has also been declared an offence under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, now known as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Despite these constitutional guarantees, it is practised in one form or another especially in the rural areas. A special programme is, therefore, necessary and is carried on through community centres known as Sanskar Kendras and Balwadis. These are started at places where there are large concentrations of members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. These centres are open to all classes without 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 crafts by a Lady Social Worker, while children are taught cleanliness, games, good behaviour and cultivation of correct habits. The charges on cloth, sewing machines and books are met by the Government. The Male Social Worker attached to the centre holds adult literacy classes, teaches techniques of cottage industries, organizes sports, games and cultural programmes besides propagating against untouchability.

Four community centres are functioning at Bawani Khera, Mudhal (tahsil Bawani Khera), Bhiwani (tahsil Bhiwani) and Charkhi Dadri. 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 panchayat which also provides 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 female social worker and one Lady Attendant preferably a trained Dai.

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

Subsidy for construction of new houses.—To provide shelter to the homeless members of the Scheduled Castes and 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 and thereafter the house becomes the property of the beneficiary. The latter, of course, has free use of the house during this period. From 1974-75, the amount of the subsidy has increased to Rs. 2,000. During the period 1959-60 to 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 4,25,100 was disbursed to 377 beneficiaries.

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. The scheme was introduced during 1955-56 and a sum of Rs. 2,37,877 was disbursed during the period 1959-60 to 1976-77 for the following projects :—

	Number	Amount (Rs.)
Sinking of new wells	82	1,76,807
Installation of hand-pumps	—	—
Repair of old wells	126	59,870
Construction of diggies	3	1,200

Facilities for industrial training.—To improve the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukhat Jatis, their young men are trained as skilled workers by giving them training on an apprenticeship basis in various trades in different institutions. Twenty per cent of the seats stand reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Vimukhat 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. 60 is granted to a candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes or from the Vimukhat Jatis. No stipend under

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.

this scheme is admissible to a candidate of Other Backward Classes. This particular scheme is calculated to improve the status not only of the individual concerned but also of the families to which they belong.

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

The scheme was introduced in 1958-59 and during 1959-60 to 1976-77, Rs. 1,62,800 was advanced to 265 persons of this district.

Subsidy loan for purchase of agricultural lands.—Members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukats are most often dependent on land for their livelihood, but the majority of them have no land of their own. To help the deserving landless members of these communities to acquire land, the scheme as it existed before 1969-70, provided a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 to a member, who in turn had to contribute the remaining amount from his own resources to acquire not less than 5 acres of land costing not less than Rs. 900 per acre. A person so settled was given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for constructing a house or a well on the land purchased. Subsidy to meet the expenses on stamp duty for registration of such land was also provided.

With effect from 1969-70, the subsidy oriented land purchase scheme has been remodelled into a loan scheme. Under it, a loan of Rs. 4,500 is granted for the purchase of 3 acres of land. The loan bears 3 per cent interest and is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments commencing after 4 years from the date of disbursement. After the land is bought, a subsidy of Rs. 300 is paid to the loanee for the purchase of agricultural implements. Besides, a person so settled is given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for the construction of a house or a well if one does not exist. This subsidy of Rs. 500 is also given to others who have their own land but no well or house.

During the period 1969-70 to 1972-73, loans of Rs. 1,45,200 were disbursed to 40 persons and in addition, subsidy amounting to Rs. 25,000 was given to 50 persons for the construction of houses/wells. During the same

period Rs. 14,400 was given as subsidy for the purchase of agricultural implements to 40 persons.

Subsidy for the purchase of agricultural land has been stopped and under the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972, the members of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes are now entitled to the surplus area declared under the law.

Legal assistance.—To protect them against the tyranny of landlords or other exploiting classes, the members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukats are provided with legal assistance to defend cases involving ejectment from land and the like. The implementing of this scheme is under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. This scheme came into force in 1958-59. During the period 1959-60 to 1973-74, legal assistance amounting to Rs. 200 was granted in 7 cases. No legal assistance was advanced during the period 1974-75 to 1976-77.

Subsidy for the purchase of pigs/poultry birds.—The deserving and needy members of Scheduled Castes are given a subsidy of Rs. 800 each for the purchase of four pigs of imported or desi breed. The subsidy is given in kind, and the purchase is effected from the Government Piggery Farm, Hissar (Hissar). A sum of Rs. 99,250 was paid to 54 beneficiaries during the period 1959-60 to 1976-77. No subsidy for poultry has so far been given.

Advance of loans (miscellaneous).—An interest-free loan to the tune of Rs. 200 (Rs. 150 prior to 1969-70) to each post-matric and Rs. 400 to each post-graduate Scheduled Castes student is advanced for the purchase of books and stationery. This loan is recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments, and the recovery commences after four years of its disbursement. The scheme was introduced in 1967-68, and up to 1976-77, Rs. 99,250 was paid as loan to 591 persons.

The Scheduled Castes were advanced loan out of the Harijan Kalyan Fund for setting up different trades and professions. The maximum amount of loan was Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 5,000 in the case of certain specified trades) and the rate of interest was 3 per cent. It was recoverable in 20 half-yearly instalments and the recovery commenced after four years of its disbursement. The scheme was introduced in 1967-68, and was discontinued in 1971-72. During this period Rs. 5,93,800 was advanced to 576 persons in the district.

Under another scheme which was operative only for the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 44,000 was advanced as loan to 44 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes for the purchase of residential plots. The loan is recoverable in 20

half-yearly instalments with 3 per cent interest to commence four years after disbursement.

Subsidy for construction/repair of chopals.— Scheduled Castes have no place of their own where they can celebrate the festivals or the marriages of their children. In order to remove this difficulty Government introduced a scheme in 1970-71 under which Rs. 5,000 is given as subsidy for the construction of a new *chopal* and Rs. 2,000 for the repair of an old one. Up to March 31, 1977, Rs. 6,58,100 was sanctioned for 202 *chopals* in the district.

Pre-Examination Training Centre.— There is a Pre-Examination Training Centre at Bhiwani for the Scheduled Castes students who are in search of jobs in Government offices and want to learn Hindi/English type-writing and shorthand. This centre also helps the students in appearing in other competitions such as selections for Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks, Assistants, etc. The students are given guidance in the subjects of English and General-Knowledge only. During the period 1971-72 to 1976-77, 360 students enrolled with the Pre-Examination Training Centre, Bhiwani, each of whom was given a monthly stipend of Rs. 75 to meet the expenses of board and lodging.

HARYANA HARIJAN KALYAN NIGAM LIMITED

In 1962, the Punjab Government enacted the Temporary Taxation Act to raise additional funds to be utilized on schemes intended to ameliorate the social and economic conditions of Harijans. Under the law Rs. 3.86 crore was collected and placed in a separate fund known as 'Harijan Kalyan Fund'. Out of this fund loans were advanced to Harijans under various schemes and after re-organization of the Punjab (1-11-1966), the balance of Rs. 1.09 crore was apportioned between the two States of Punjab and Haryana.

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

In the Bhiwani district the Nigam has appointed a Field Officer who

helps the Harijans in applying for loans. Loans advanced by Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam to the members of Scheduled Castes of the Bhiwani district for various trades/professions during 1971-72 to 1976-77 are given below :

Trade/profession	(Figures in rupees)					
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Dairy Farming	1,88,000	45,100	22,500	30,000	22,250	19,500
Sheep and goats	48,000	3,000	24,000	23,500	11,000	5,000
Leather	8,500	3,000	14,000	6,500	2,000	5,000
Piggery	1,000	—	2,000	6,000	4,000	2,000
Poultry	—	—	2,000	4,500	—	—
Flour mill	—	6,000	10,000	—	—	—
Legal	—	4,000	—	—	—	—
Taxi	18,000	—	—	—	—	—
Higher studies	—	—	750	—	—	750
Agricultural land	—	—	—	—	10,000	16,000
Miscellaneous	35,000	7,500	25,200	32,890	10,000	46,500
Total :	2,98,500	68,600	1,00,450	1,03,390	59,250	94,750

PROHIBITION

The Rohtak district was singled out for an experiment in prohibition (on October 2, 1948) by the first post-Independent Government of the erstwhile East Punjab on the ground that its majority of vegetarian inhabitants would respond to the idea. This experiment proved a failure notwithstanding the police and the law. During the period of about 19 years (1948 to 1967), alcoholic consumption from illicit sources increased. The programme

of prohibition was, therefore, scrapped in the new State of Haryana from April 1, 1967. The Government then decided to go slow, and devised a policy of limiting consumption of liquor and at the same time extracting the maximum practical revenue. It was intended to avoid interfering with habitual liquor consumers, and it was hoped that increased levies would discourage drinking by the masses. A programme of partial prohibition, observing two dry days, i.e. Monday and Tuesday, in a week besides three closed days (i.e. Independence day—15th August, Acharya Vinoba Bhave's birthday—11th September and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday—2nd October), was also introduced on April 1, 1969, in the areas which now comprise the Bhiwani District. The intention was to increase the number of dry days gradually in each successive year and thus achieve complete prohibition within three or four years.

Consequent upon the implementing of this policy of partial prohibition, the Bhiwani district suffered a loss in revenue collection. The loss apart, the policy of dry days in a week did not bring about the desired result. The people had either been stocking liquor for consumption during the dry days or purchased their requirements from bootleggers. It encouraged illicit distillation. The licensees also sometimes indulged in the practice of selling liquor on prohibited days. The whole situation was, therefore, reviewed in March 1970, and with effect from April 1, 1970, it was decided to enforce only the policy of observing three closed days in a year. However, since April 1, 1973, every 7th day of a month is observed as a closed day also. This has been done to deter the labour class from purchasing liquor on the day when they normally get their pay packets.

No liquor shop may be opened within a distance of 100 metres from an educational institution or bus stand or bus stop or a place of public worship or public entertainment and within 150 metres of a school for a college for women. The maximum limit of keeping only one bottle of country spirit in an individual's possession introduced on April 1, 1969, was continued.

Prohibition was again enforced with effect from April 1, 1971, in the Mahendragarh district in Haryana and remained so for two years. Dadri Sub-Division of the Bhiwani District, which then formed a part of the Mahendragarh District, was a prohibited area for these two years. Thereafter the entire Bhiwani district has remained a dry area. In 1973-74, there were 27 retail and 44 retail vendors of country liquor and 8 wholesale vendors of Indian and Foreign Spirit. Their number in 1976-77 was 35, 44 and 3 respectively. There were 3, retail country liquor vendors, 55, wholesale vendors of Indian Made Foreign

Liquor 1, retail vendors of Indian Made Foreign Liquor 22. There is also a bar licensee with the Haryana Tourism Corporation.

The consumption of exciseable articles during 1973-74 to 1976-77 was :

Year	COUNTRY spirit	Indian made foreign spirit	Foreign liquor	Beer and wine
(Rs.)	(L.P. litres)	(L.P. litres)	(L.P. litres)	(Bulk litres)
1973-74	2,70,400	17,258	3,375	43,135
1974-75	2,90,440	36,056	—	43,860
1975-76	3,02,900	36,494	—	51,413

The oral consumption of opium was prohibited on April 1, 1959, and there was no sale of opium after April 1, 1965, due to total prohibition of its oral consumption. In the district there are no registered opium addicts.

The increase in the consumption of country liquor was due to increased paying capacity of the consumers (particularly the people inhabiting rural areas) which is partially a consequence of the development schemes launched by the State Government.

The increase in the consumption of Indian Made Foreign Liquor from 17,258 L.P. litres in 1973-74 to 36,056 L.P. litres in 1976-77 is due to its availability and also the paying capacity of the consumers.

The number of cases detected under Excise and Opium Act during 1973-74 to 1976-77 were :

Year	Excise Act	Opium Act
(Rs.)	(Number)	(Number)
1973-74	1,024	161
1974-75	1,160	172
1975-76	1,154	209
1976-77	1,014	241

The following were the collections made under the Punjab Excise Act in this district during 1973-74 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Collections under the Punjab Excise Act
	(Rs.)
1973-74	68,54,319
1974-75	79,18,624
1975-76	97,10,075
1976-77	1,17,72,581

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

Charitable organizations have flourished in this district, and particularly at Bhiwani. Many educational institutions, hospitals, *ashrams*, temples, *gaushalas*, dispensaries, libraries, dharmshalas and other similar institutions are run by them. Some of the important charitable organizations are described below :

Rai Bahadur Bissessur Lal Moti Lal Halwasiya Trust.—Established in March 1925 with the sole aim of helping the sick, the poor, educational institutions, temples, etc., it is perhaps the biggest trust in Haryana. After the death of his only younger brother, Rai Bahadur Bissessur Lal Halwasiya made a will on January 16, 1925, for the creation of a trust of his estate, cash, articles and houses worth about Rs. 30 lakh. It now runs into crores of rupees.

According to the provisions of the scheme, the trust has to spend a major portion of its income on charitable institutions other than those maintained by it. Hence the major portion of its income of more than Rs. 5 lakh is spent on general charities every year. A sum of Rs. 75,86,619 detailed below, has been spent and donated by the trust for various charitable purposes during 1943-44 to 1974-75 :

Purpose	Amount spent
	(Rs.)
(i) Education	32,93,011
(ii) Medical	16,15,287
(iii) Religious	15,30,616
(iv) Others	11,47,705
Total :	75,86,619

The trust has been running a free *chikitsalaya* in Halu Bazaar, Bhiwani, in its own building for the last 41 years. A large number of patients receive treatment daily in both allopathic and *ayurvedic* sections of the *chikitsalaya*. The trust has also been running Halwasiya Bal Mandir Ucha Vidyalaya, Bhiwani and maintains a modern style children's park named Halwasiya Bal Vihar.

The sources of income of the trust include rent of trust property, interest from cash deposits and income from other investments. A gross annual income of about Rs. 9 lakh accrues from the landed property mostly at Calcutta and from interest on investments.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the trust for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 :

Year	Gross income	Expenditure excluding charity	Expenditure on charity
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	9,75,932	3,54,601	6,15,949
1974-75	10,18,854	3,52,415	6,62,005

Shri Haryana Shikhwati Brahmachary Ashram, Bhiwani Sahayak Fund.—It was registered in Calcutta on December 12, 1925. Its aim is to help the Haryana Shikhwati Brahmacharya Ashram, Bhiwani, out of the interest on the deposits of the trust. Trust fund, which was Rs. 31,000 in the beginning, has increased to Rs. 81,000. It stands invested in fixed deposit, shares and debentures.

Kishan Lal Jalan Chairity Trust.—It was established at Bombay by Rai Sahib Seth Kishan Lal Jalan in his life time in 1926. In the subsequent years some additions to its funds were made and, therefore, it was re-registered in 1939. It was again registered in 1959 when some more money and property were added to it. The trust is running the Kishan Lal Jalan Free Eye Hospital, Bhiwani. The other institutions run by it are in other States.

Vaish Mahavidyalya Trust, Bhiwani.—It was established in 1943 by the Vaish Sabha, Bhiwani. The properties, funds, moneys belonging to the Sabha and estimated to be worth over Rs. 50 lakh were vested in the trust.

1. For details about this hospital, Chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services' may be seen.

The aims and objects of the trust are to encourage education, both general and technical, by opening schools and colleges, writing books, etc., to organize conferences and to promote social and economic uplift of the Vaish community.

Vaish Higher Secondary School, Bhiwani, Vaish Aided Primary School, Bhiwani and Vaish Kanya Prathmik Pathshala, Bhiwani are the three educational institutions run by the trust.

Seth Kirorimal Charity Trust. It was established in May 1946 at Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh with the sole motive of public welfare. Seth Kirorimal, the founder of the trust, was born in Bhiwani. At the age of 14, he shifted to Calcutta and started business on a small scale. Through his initiative, hard work and sharp intelligence, he became a leading businessman and earned a great fortune. At the end of his life, he donated large sums and created this trust for taking up works of public welfare. It covers a very wide range of activities and runs a number of educational, religious and social institutions in the whole of India. Some of the institutions run by the trust at Bhiwani are : Vaish College, Kirorimal College of Education, Kirorimal High School, Kirorimal Library, two hostels for students, Kirorimal Dharamshala, Anna Kshetra and Gauri Shankar Temple.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the trust in the Bhiwani district during 1960-61 to 1974-75 :

Year	Gross income	Expenditure excluding charity	Expenditure on charity	Out of column 4, the amount spent in respect of the Bhiwani district
1	2 (Rs.)	3 (Rs.)	4 (Rs.)	5 (Rs.)
1960-61	4,76,111	4,88,640	34,273	12,010
1961-62	4,41,127	6,12,486	61,499	12,104
1962-63	4,96,476	3,85,532	73,488	14,388
1963-64	1,70,758	2,25,372	29,124	5,619
1964-65	4,63,801	13,24,860	9,83,365	11,521
1965-66	4,51,773	4,91,825	1,41,547	29,141
1966-67	3,99,889	3,26,735	43,898	12,442

1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	4,54,630	3,98,187	1,24,412	98,911
1968-69	3,63,428	5,40,169	48,069	12,184
1969-70	4,94,058	4,98,812	55,708	13,246
1970-71	6,12,865	5,08,517	42,170	15,633
1971-72	3,60,903	4,14,858	67,514	17,683
1972-73	4,89,381	4,70,562	51,680	14,145
1973-74	5,49,798	5,21,441	36,914	14,922
1974-75	5,24,025	5,65,202	85,766	13,676

Ganpatrai Luhariwala Charity Trust.—It was established in 1949 by Seth Umrao Singh, Hari Ram and Dhiraj Mal to commemorate the memory of their father, Ganpat Rai.

The list of institutions run by the trust in the Bhiwani district consists of Ganpat Rai Luhari Wala Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, Luhari Bazaar, Bhiwani, Ganpat Rai Matri Seva Sadan (Maternity Home), Bhiwani, and Ganpat Rai Luhari Wala Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, Luhari village (the birth place of the Seth).

The following figures show the income and expenditure of the trust during 1960-61 to 1974-75 :—

Year	Gross income	Expenditure excluding charity	Expenditure on charity	Out of column 4, the amount spent in respect of Bhiwani district
1	2 (Rs.)	3 (Rs.)	4 (Rs.)	5 (Rs.)
1960-61	49,629	1,110	56,481	52,019
1961-62	76,219	9,149	78,021	47,314
1962-63	76,615	3,834	71,231	51,564
1963-64	85,165	20,856	57,160	44,386

1. For details about this hospital, Chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services' may be seen.

1	2	3	4	5
1964-65	85,386	10,672	63,057	53,896
1965-66	87,430	10,554	69,213	49,139
1966-67	47,634	4,408	49,545	47,029
1967-68	93,292	29,115	63,754	59,761
1968-69	1,27,486	26,704	69,821	58,540
1969-70	1,24,782	38,297	83,848	68,155
1970-71	1,25,426	24,115	98,204	78,710
1971-72	1,27,195	11,026	1,18,018	67,303
1972-73	1,39,520	15,536	1,19,369	94,715
1973-74	1,69,306	31,954	1,10,201	88,066
1974-75	1,61,876	18,837	1,28,089	1,03,992

Smt. Uttami Bai Vidya Prachar Trust, Bhiwani.—It was created by Smt. Uttami Bai with the sole aim of propagating education through the establishment of new institutions and to help the already functioning educational institutions. Its uppermost obligation is to run and maintain Smt. Uttami Bai Arya Girls High School, Bhiwani, and Uttami Bai Arya Kanya Vidyalaya (Primary school), Bhiwani.

The trust owns movable and immovable property worth more than Rs. 3 lakh. It has an annual income of about Rs. 10,000 from the interest on its deposits of more than Rs. 1,00,000 in the banks and with the firms. The whole of its income is spent on the above two schools.

Seth Gagan Mal Charitable Trust, Bhiwani.—Established in 1958, the main aim of the trust is to render free medical service to the eye-patients of India irrespective of caste, religion and status. It has been running a free eye hospital¹ at Bhiwani in the name of Kanhi Ram father of Seth Gagan Mal, the founder of the trust. The sources of income are the interest and other income from trust property. Its income is spent in meeting the financial deficit of the free eye hospital which has some income comprising donations from the patients and admission, operation and ward rent charges from private ward patients.

1. For details about this hospital, Chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services' may be seen.

The following figures show the total income and expenditure since 1960-61 onwards :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1960-61	35,292	46,259
1961-62	42,353	39,822
1962-63	45,954	65,583
1963-64	61,991	67,212
1964-65	1,18,197	76,666
1965-66	70,721	74,055
1966-67	71,806	73,391
1967-68	91,055	96,980
1968-69	10,183	1,06,931
1969-70	1,28,423	1,33,365
1970-71	1,44,676	1,60,545
1971-72	1,56,594	75,899
1972-73	47,292	1,62,097
1973-74	59,703	1,04,365
1974-75	81,981	99,588
1975-76	1,21,636	1,27,078
1976-77	1,37,518	1,35,777

Uttam Chand Jagdish Chand Charity Trust, Bhiwani.—It was registered in Bhiwani in 1959. The property of the trust is worth rupees ten lakh in the form of buildings and cash invested in banks and firms.

The list of the institutions run and maintained by the trust comprises S.D. Jagdish Primary School, Krishna Colony, Bhiwani; S.D. Jagdish Girls High School, Bhiwani; S.D. Jagdish Nursery School, Bhiwani and Swargashram for public utility. A local managing committee manages the affairs of these institutions.

The year-wise income and expenditure of the trust since 1960-61 is shown in the following table :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	58,353	34,204
1961-62	6,899	11,766
1962-63	22,245	9,216
1963-64	14,407	36,407
1964-65	18,099	14,598
1965-66	18,940	17,816
1966-67	30,882	26,360
1967-68	39,114	50,767
1968-69	82,025	83,475
1969-70	42,012	45,975
1970-71	1,39,171	1,86,931
1971-72	83,164	60,821
1972-73	1,32,653	1,69,868
1973-74	98,575	1,04,698
1974-75	1,18,109	1,19,871
1975-76	1,64,132	1,38,942
1976-77	2,06,877	1,71,269

Vedic Shiksha Pracharak Trust, Bhiwani.— This trust was created in 1958 by Dadoo Ram son of Jagan Nath and Des Datt adopted son of Mai Dhan, Aggarwals of Bhiwani. Its chief aim is the propagation of Vedic thought and education through the establishment of religious and other institutions. The trust has a compounded plot of land of 8 *bighas* (0.8 hectare) with a temple in the centre. It is situated in the heart of the town of Bhiwani. The trust property is worth more than Rs. 5 lakh. It has been running Arya Middle School, Bhiwani. There is a scheme to raise it to the level of a high school

and later to college standard. A building for the high school is under construction. It is likely to cost Rs. 4 lakh.

The following data show year-wise income and expenditure of the trust since its creation :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1958-65	1,05,949	9,234
		(The income of the trust being very small in the beginning, accounts for the period 1958-65 were maintained in one lot.)
1965-66	3,127	4,159
1966-67	1,620	1,441
1967-68	1,100	1,047
1968-69	6,945	7,001
1969-70	21,692	20,446
1970-71	5,293	6,976
1971-72	7,874	7,494
1972-73	13,222	11,305
1973-74	10,194	12,321
1974-75	2,27,827	2,27,005
1975-76	39,925	47,806
1976-77	78,404	63,350

Chapter XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE UNION AND STATE LEGISLATURES

So far six General Elections to the Lok Sabha and five General Elections¹ and a Mid-Term Election (held in May 1968) to the Vidhan Sabha have been conducted in the areas now forming the Bhiwani district. A brief account of each is given below :

LOK SABHA (HOUSE OF PEOPLE)

The areas comprising the Bhiwani district substantially formed part of two Parliamentary Constituencies, Mahendragarh and Hisar (Hissar). The area of the Dadri sub-division formed part of the Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency whereas the Bhiwani sub-division had been included in Hisar (Hissar). Now during the Sixth General Elections, held in March 1977, the Bhiwani district has formed an independent Parliamentary Constituency. The following description shows the trend of the General Elections held from time to time in these constituencies :—

FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952

(a) **Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency.**—The areas of Satnali-Badhara and Dadri Assembly Constituencies formed part of this constituency. There were 7 contestants for this seat. A candidate of the Indian National Congress was returned. Due to his death, a bye-election was conducted in August 1955. This time again a candidate of the Indian National Congress was returned after defeating 3 rivals.

(b) **Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency.**—The Bhiwani (double-member) Assembly Constituency was a part of this constituency. The Indian National Congress candidate was returned after defeating 7 opponents.

SECOND GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957

(a) **Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency.**—This time, the Badhara-

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

Satnali Assembly Constituency was abolished and the entire Dadri (double-member) Constituency formed a part of Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency. A candidate of the Indian National Congress captured the seat defeating 3 opponents. The number of contestants, and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	1	82,930	34.72
Jan Sangh	1		39,539	16.55
Communist	1		45,759	19.15
Independents	1		70,615	29.58
Total :	4	1	2,38,843	100.00

(b) **Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency.** The single-member Bhiwani and Tosham Assembly Constituencies formed part of this constituency. An Indian National Congress candidate won after defeating 4 opponents. The number of contestants for this seat and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	1	2,34,599	68.57
Praja Socialist	1		20,818	6.08
Socialist	1		41,815	12.22
Independents	2		44,907	13.13
Total :	5	1	3,42,139	100.00

THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962

(a) **Mahendragarh Constituency.**— This time there was no change in its delimitation but the seat was won by a candidate from Jan Sangh defeating 8 opponents. The number of contestants, and the number and percentage of valid

votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	—	93,768	33.83
Jan Sangh	1	1	1,05,027	38.14
Socialist	1	—	16,076	5.78
Independents	6	—	61,233	22.25
Total :	9	1	2,76,104	100.00

(b) **Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency.**— There was no change in its limits and the Bhiwani and Tosham Assembly Constituencies remained a part of Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency. The seat was won by a Socialist candidate. The number of contestants for this seat and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	—	1,25,136	36.43
Socialist	1	1	1,52,360	44.36
Jan Sangh	1	—	24,307	7.07
Independents	3	—	41,649	12.14
Total :	6	1	3,43,452	100.00

FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1967

(a) **Mahendragarh Constituency.**— During the General Elections, 1967 and onwards, the Badhara Assembly Constituency went to the Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency while Dadri Assembly Constituency came to Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency. The Indian National Congress recaptured the seat after defeating 11 opponents. The number of contestants, and

the number and percentage of votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	1	93,903	29.93
Socialist	1	—	19,695	6.27
Republican	1	—	19,142	6.09
Jan Sangh	1	—	47,165	15.01
Independents	8	—	1,34,093	42.70
Total :	12	1	3,13,998	100.00

(b) Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency.— The limits of this constituency having been varied, the Dadri, Bhiwani, Tosham, Loharu, Mundhal Khurd and Bawani Khera Assembly Constituencies of Bhiwani sub-division now formed its part. A candidate of the Indian National Congress recaptured this seat defeating 6 other contestants. The number of contestants, and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	1	1,15,963	36.10
Samyukta Socialist	1	—	1,08,784	33.86
Jan Sangh	1	—	54,635	17.00
Independents	4	—	41,898	13.04
Total :	7	1	3,21,280	100.00

FIFTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1971

(a) Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency.— The seat was won by a candidate of the newly created Vishal Haryana Party. The number of contestants, and the number and percentage of the valid votes polled by each party

were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1	—	1,57,226	46.25
Vishal Haryana Party	1	1	1,59,125	46.80
Proutist Block of India	1	—	3,108	0.90
Independents	3	—	20,572	6.05
Total :	6	1	3,40,031	100.00

(b) Hisar (Hissar) Parliamentary Constituency.— The seat was retained by the Indian National Congress (Ruling). The number of contestants, and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress (R)	1	1	1,70,204	53.98
Indian National Congress (O)	1	—	43,948	13.93
Samyukta Socialist	1	—	86,510	27.44
Proutist Block of India	1	—	1,436	0.46
Independents	4	—	13,213	4.19
Total :	8	1	3,15,311	100.00

SIXTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1977

Bhiwani Parliamentary Constituency.— This time the Bhiwani district formed an independent parliamentary constituency. The seat was won by a candidate of the newly created Janata Party.¹ The number of contestants, and

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

the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seat won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Janata Party	1	1	2,89,135	67.62
Indian National Congress	1	—	1,27,893	29.91
Independent	1	—	10,556	2.47
Total :	3	1	4,27,584	100.00

RAJYA SABHA (COUNCIL OF STATES)

For the first time, one person from the areas now forming the Bhiwani district became a Member of the Rajya Sabha from 1960 to 1965. At present there are two persons in the Rajya Sabha from this district, one having joined in 1975 and the other in 1976.

VIDHAN SABHA (LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952

During 1952, some area of this district was a part of the Pepsu (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) and was included in Badhara-Satnali (single-member) Constituency and Dadri (double-member) Constituency. The remaining area of the district was a part of the Hisar (Hissar) district forming Bhiwani Assembly Constituency.

Six candidates contested for the Badhara-Satnali (single-member) Constituency. An independent candidate was returned after defeating 5 opponents. Both the general and the reserved seats of the Dadri (double-member) Constituency were captured by the Indian National Congress after defeating 5 other contestants in the field. The Bhiwani (double-member) Assembly Constituency which formed a part of the Hisar (Hissar) district returned both the candidates of the Indian National Congress.

The Pepsu ministry under the leadership of Col. Raghbir Singh remained in power for a short period and thereafter the leadership came to Gian Singh Rarewala who continued till 1953. The ministry was then dissolved and Pepsu was put under President's rule. P.S. Rao remained as an Adviser to the Raj Parmukh up to February 1954 when Mid-Term Elections were held.

The Indian National Congress won all the three seats of Badhara-Satnali Constituency and the Dadri (double-member) Assembly Constituency.

SECOND GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957

PEPSU was merged with the Punjab State under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1956. Consequently, the entire area of the Bhiwani district became a part of the Punjab. During the General Elections, 1957, the delimitation of the constituencies was revised. Badhara-Satnali Constituency was abolished and its area was included in the Dadri (double-member) Assembly Constituency. The Bhiwani (double-member) Constituency was split into Bhiwani and Tosham as the two single-member constituencies. Of the 4 seats, 2 of the Dadri (double-member) Constituency were won by Jan Sangh, one of the Tosham Constituency by an independent candidate and 1 of the Bhiwani constituency by the Indian National Congress. The party-wise number of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Jan Sangh	3	2	54,593	27.63
Indian National Congress	4	1	64,970	32.88
Socialist	2	—	3,869	1.97
Independents	8	1	74,144	37.52
Total :	17	4	1,97,576	100.00

THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962

During the General Elections of 1962 the limits of Dadri (double-member) Constituency were varied and it was converted into a single-member constituency (general) by excluding some of its area and including it in the Kanina Constituency. The Bhiwani and Tosham Assembly Constituencies remained intact. In this way the number of seats from this district was reduced from 4 to 3. The two seats of Dadri and Bhiwani Constituencies were captured by the Indian National Congress while the Tosham seat was won by an Independent. The party-wise position of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled

and their percentage were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	3	2	41,995	33.98
Communist	1	—	14,722	11.91
Swatantra	2	—	5,830	4.72
Jan Sangh	2	—	9,018	7.29
Socialist	1	—	4,537	3.67
Independents	15	1	47,487	38.43
Total :	24	3	1,23,589	100.00

FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1967

Before the Fourth General Elections of 1967 were held, the new State of Haryana with a unicameral legislature had come into existence on November 1, 1966, by virtue of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. Thereafter, elections from this district were held to Haryana Vidhan Sabha instead of Punjab Vidhan Sabha. The number of constituencies was increased from 3 to 7, i.e. Dadri, Badhara, Bhiwani, Tosham and Loharu complete constituencies and Mundhal Khurd and Bawani Khera had 9 and 39 villages respectively of the Bhiwani district. Out of these 7 constituencies, 4 seats, viz. Tosham, Loharu, Dadri and Bawani Khera were captured by the Indian National Congress. One seat of the Bhiwani Constituency was won by Jan Sangh and two seats of Badhara and Mundhal Khurd went to Independents. The party-wise number of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	7	4	91,755	38.56
Communist	2	—	4,769	2.00
Republican	4	—	4,891	2.06
Samyukta Socialist	6	—	39,237	16.48
Jan Sangh	3	1	24,012	10.09
C.P.I. (Communist Party of India)	1	—	2,147	0.90
Independents	36	2	71,172	29.91
Total :	59	7	2,37,983	100.00

MID-TERM ELECTIONS, 1968

Haryana Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and President's rule was enforced on November 21, 1967. The Mid-Term Elections were held during May 1968. No change was made in the limits of the Assembly Constituencies. Out of the seven seats, the Indian National Congress captured 6 seats of Bhiwani, Tosham, Loharu, Mundhal Khurd, Bawani Khera and Dadri, while one seat of Badhara was gained by the newly created Vishal Haryana Party. The party-wise contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage were :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress	7	6	77,673	39.43
Vishal Haryana	2	1	15,694	7.98
Samyukta Socialist	2	—	14,768	7.57
Swatantra	4	—	25,815	13.12
Jan Sangh	3	—	19,702	0.02
Communist	1	—	1,837	0.93
Republican	1	—	148	10.07
Independents	22	—	41,081	20.88
Total :	42	7	1,96,718	100.00

FIFTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1972

During 1970, the Congress party split into two groups, namely the Indian National Congress (Ruling) and Indian National Congress (Organisation).

Haryana Vidhan Sabha was again dissolved and elections were held in March 1972. No change was made in the limits and number of constituencies of the district which remained seven. Out of the 7 seats, 5 of Bhiwani, Tosham, Loharu, Mundhal Khurd and Badhara were captured by the Indian National Congress (Ruling), 1 seat of Dadri by Indian National Congress (Organisation) and 1 seat of Bawani Khera by Vishal Haryana Party. The party-wise number

of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage were¹ :

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Indian National Congress (Ruling)	6	5	1,19,149	39.13
Indian National Congress (Organisation)	3	1	48,549	15.94
Bhartiya Karanti Dal	1	—	1,486	.49
Socialist	1	—	2,805	.92
Jan Sangh	1	—	11,868	3.90
Vishal Haryana	2	1	35,352	11.61
Independents	21	—	85,296	28.01
Total :	35	7	3,04,505	100.00

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

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 Congress has been the most important party in the district in the years under review.

While on the subject of political parties, it may be noted that Independents have been steadily fighting with varying degrees of success in all the

1. Sixth General Elections, 1977

General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha were held in June 1977. Out of the seven seats in the district, six were won by the Janata Party, i.e. Budhara, Dadri, Mundhal Khurd, Bhiwani, Loharu and Biwani Khera, while the seat of Tosham was captured by an Independent candidate. The party-wise number of contestants, seats won, valid votes polled and their percentage were :

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Janata	7	—	—	—
Indian National Congress (R)	6	6	1,27,139	42.89
Vishal Haryana	—	—	36,419	12.28
Socialist Unity Centre	1	—	4,100	1.13
Communist (M)	2	—	881	0.29
Independents	1	—	6,876	2.53
Total :	45	1	2,96,628	100.00
	62	7	2,96,628	100.00

elections to the Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha. As the name indicates the Independents do not belong to any party nor do they have any programme completely in common. Some candidates who are not serious from the beginning, realizing their slender chances of success at once withdraw from the elections at the slightest persuasion rather than face the prospects of forfeiting their securities.

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 political parties. The results of the elections to Vidhan Sabha held so far reveal that one seat was captured each time by this group of candidates during 1952, 1957 and 1962; and two in 1967. The data given below shows at a glance the degree of their popularity which is reflected in the percentage of votes secured by them at different elections:

Year of elections	Percentage of votes secured by Independents		
	Vidhan Sabha (All constituen- cies collectively)	Lok Sabha Mahendragarh constituency	Hisar constituency
1952	..	..	..
1957	37.52	29.58	13.13
1962	38.43	22.25	12.14
1967	29.91	42.70	13.04
1968 (Mid-Term Vidhan Sabha)	20.88		
1971 (Lok Sabha)		6.05	4.19
1972 (Vidhan Sabha)	28.01		
		Bhiwani constituency :	
1977 (Lok Sabha) ¹		2.47	

The position of different political parties represented in the legislative

1. During the Sixth General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha held in June 1977, the Independent candidates secured 40.88 per cent of the valid votes in the district.

bodies can be seen at a glance from the table given below :

Year of elections	Name of political party	Number of members elected	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Lok Sabha				
1952	Congress	2	..	..
1957	Congress	2	82,930	34.72
			2,34,599	68.57
1962	Jan Sangh	1	1,05,027	38.14
	Socialist	1	1,52,360	44.36
1967	Congress	2	93,903	29.93
			1,15,963	36.09
1971	Congress	1	1,70,204	53.98
	Vishal Haryana	1	1,57,226	46.25
1977	Janata	1	2,89,135	67.62
Vidhan Sabha				
1952	Congress	3	..	..
	Independents	1	..	..
1957	Congress	1	64,970	32.88
	Jan Sangh	2	54,593	27.63
	Independents	1	74,144	37.52
1962	Congress	2	41,995	33.98
	Independents	1	47,487	38.43
1967	Congress	4	91,755	38.56
	Jan Sangh	1	24,012	10.09
	Independents	2	71,172	29.91

1	2	3	4	5
1968 (Mid-Term)	Congress	6	77,673	39.43
	Vishal Haryana	1	15,694	7.98
1972	Congress (Ruling)	5	1,19,149	39.13
	Congress (Organisation)	1	48,549	15.94
	Vishal Haryana	1	35,352	11.61
1977	Janata	6	1,27,139	42.89
	Independents	1	1,21,269	40.88

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Before Independence, a weekly newspaper 'Swadesh' published by a veteran Congress leader, Neki Ram, and two weeklies published by another Congress leader, K. A. Desai, were in circulation in the district. These papers were a source of great mass awakening in preparing the people to take part in the freedom struggle. These papers also advocated against social evils.

No daily newspaper is published from the Bhiwani district. The periodicals being published are detailed below¹:

Serial number	Name	Year of establishment	Place of publication	Circulation	Classification
1	2	3	4	5	6
Weeklies					
Hindi					
1.	Bhiwani-Ki-Awaz	1973	Bhiwani	1,500	News and current affairs
2.	Chetna	1957	Do	2,350	Do
3.	Jagrit Samaj	1965	Do	200	Do

1. (i) *Press In India, Part II*, 1972, pp. 97-112.
- (ii) District Public Relations Officer, Bhiwani.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Mast Badal		1971	Bhiwani	200	News and current affairs
5. Parishrami Sansar		1972	Do	500	Do
6. Purbi Punjab		1960	Do	3,500	Do
7. Vishva Kalyan		1974	Do	500	Do

Fortnightlies

Hindi

8. Bhiwani Darpan		1974	Do	200	Do
9. Bhiwani Patrika		1970	Do	500	Do
10. Ham-Do-Ki-Awaz		1971	Do	200	Do
11. Khula Sandesh		1971	Do	500	Do
12. Parhit		1974	Do	200	Do

A peculiar feature of the weekly and fortnightly periodicals is that many of these are brought out by persons who have not received any formal education. Their publication is irregular; they do not seem to serve any real cause of journalism and do not follow any set principle or policy. Many a periodical voicing a local party or group objectives has a short lived existence. However, Bhiwani-Ki-Awaz, Chetna, Parishrami Sansar, Purbi Punjab and Vishva Kalyan are weeklies which appear regularly.

There is no local paper which provides a sort of public forum for the free and unbiased expression of views or which undertakes to impart political education to its readers by discussing local current socio-economic and political issues facing them. The periodicals which are sponsored by caste groups and other vested interests only present news and views from their own angle. The intelligentsia have, therefore, to 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, depend 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.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

There are several social service organizations, which function on a voluntary basis with or without the support of Government. They perform various activities of a public nature through which they enhance welfare. A brief account of those engaged in public welfare in the Bhiwani district is given below :

District Relief Fund Committee, Bhiwani.—The committee was constituted in 1972. Its aim is to raise funds on a voluntary basis from within the district and render service to other institutions engaged in the service of humanity and also to deserving needy individuals. The assistance given to individuals varies from Rs. 100 to 200 according to need and emergency. The main sources of income are collections from the public, sale of tickets and aid from the Government. The following figures show income and expenditure of the committee for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	10,000	3
1973-74	11,554	693
1974-75	17,113	3,936
1975-76	13,592	41,237
1976-77	31,197	22,600

District Council for Child Welfare, Bhiwani.—A pioneering agency in the field of child welfare, the District Council for Child Welfare was established at Bhiwani in April 1973. It is a branch of the Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, Chandigarh. Its executive, consisting of 13 members, is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani, as Chairman. The District Child Welfare Officer is responsible for the proper implementation of all the programmes of the council in the district. The council endeavours to co-ordinate education, health, nutrition and welfare services in an integrated form. It works as a liaison institution between voluntary organizations, Government institutions and other departments.

The council runs Mobile Day-Care Centre Creches for the children of lower income groups, especially casual labourers in agriculture and building construction. Run by the grant given by the Government, these are located at Khanik, Barwa, Bamla and Barsana. Nutrition, pre-school education and health of the children are taken care of.

Balwadi-cum-Nutrition programme provides the essential components

of good child care, viz. health, nutrition and education. It has proved a great success in the villages of Bamla, Biran, Jhojhu Kalan, Barwa and Khanik.

The council arranges extra classes for the school students at Khanik, Bapora, Barwa and Tigrana. These classes, except at Tigrana, have also been provided with small libraries. Recreational and playing activities are also encouraged under this scheme.

The council is also running six play centres in the rural areas, viz. Khanik, Barwa, Tigrana, Bapora, Barsana and Bamla. The children are guided on the importance of cleanliness, environmental knowledge and colour recognition. Facilities of sports are also provided in play centres in the rural areas.

Immunization against communicable diseases continues to be a regular feature of most of the programmes undertaken by the council. In addition, vitamin 'A' and folic acid are supplied to the *balwadis* by the department of Health Services, Haryana. The World Health Day is celebrated on the 7th April every year by organizing community programme on cleanliness and immunization. Children's day is celebrated on November 14 every year. On the spot painting competition is organized and prizes to winners are awarded and sweets distributed to all the children. Similarly, a Children Fortnight is celebrated every year by screening children-films. The council is a member of the Children Films Society. Besides, Rural Development Week is celebrated from the 2nd to 8th October every year. Special emphasis is laid on the necessity of cleanliness in villages. In order to provide recreational and cultural activities, a scheme approved by the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund has been started with the following activities :—

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (i) Creative Art, i.e. | Painting, drawing and clay modelling |
| (ii) Music, i.e. | Vocal and instrumental, classical and folk dances |

In 1976, the council participated in the cultural programme organized by the Haryana Government. Its children bagged the first prize in group dance.

In the field of education, an English medium school for nursery classes has been started with the hope of bringing it up to the level of a high school gradually.

The sources of income of the council include grants from the Government, Child Welfare Fund, fees from children and collections from children

film shows. The figures of income and expenditure for the years 1973-74 to 1976-77 are given below :

Years	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1973-74	64,572	25,086
1974-75	43,545	61,757
1975-76	38,206	66,898
1976-77	32,114	74,565

District Red Cross Society, Bhiwani. —Unity, humanity, impartiality, neutrality, universality, independence and volunteer-service are the seven principles that serve as guidelines to the Red Cross Societies all over the world and it is worth repeating these principles. Its activities are directed mainly towards the improvement of health, prevention of diseases and mitigation of suffering. These include an extended sphere of social service like hospital welfare, community health and sanitation, relief to defence personnel, maternity and child welfare, emergency relief of all kinds, training of doctors, lady health visitors, midwives, nurses, etc. It also assists St. John Ambulance Association and other charitable institutions approved by the Haryana Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

The District Red Cross Society at Bhiwani was established in 1973. It is affiliated to the Haryana State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Its executive committee consists of 10 members (6 officials and 4 non-officials) with the Deputy Commissioner as President. The subscription varies for different categories of members : Honorary 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 Rs. 1 to Rs. 11. The society in 1973 had 73,017 members which included 2 Patrons, 7 Vice Patrons, 2 Life Members, 73,000 Annual Members and 6 Institutional Members. The membership increased to 1,62,565 in 1976.

The figures of income and expenditure for the years 1973 to 1976 were :

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1973	1,35,602	36,558
1974	4,05,293	1,96,589
1975	10,73,160	6,98,573
1976	6,47,170	6,00,038

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BHIWANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER

The society is running three M.M.W.E.P. (Mahila Mandal Welfare Extension Project) (OP) Centres at Jhojhu Kalan, Rawaldhi and Baund Kalan (tahsil Dadri); one Family Planning Centre at Charkhi Dadri and two Trained Dai Centres at Mitathal (tahsil Bhiwani) and Barwa (tahsil Bawani Khera). Every year it spends some money on the supply of medicines for poor patients in different hospitals. It also renders assistance to the needy during calamities like floods, fire and epidemics. It holds seminars and camps to publicise its aims and objects and to mobilize public support. Five new first-aid posts have also been established in rural areas at Mitathal (tahsil Bhiwani); Rawaldhi, Baund Kalan and Jhoju Kalan (tahsil Dadri); and Barwa (tahsil Bawani Khera). It also gives grants to institutions engaged in the work of ameliorating human suffering. The financial assistance given by the society during 1973-74 was as follows :—

Recipient of the financial assistance	Amount disbursed			
	1973-74 (Rs.)	1974-75 (Rs.)	1975-76 (Rs.)	1976-77 (Rs.)
(i) District Council for Child Welfare, Bhiwani	19,000	—	30,000	—
(ii) Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic, Bhiwani	1,000	—	1,599	—
(iii) Sarvodaya Ashram, Daya	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
(iv) Handicapped persons	2,170	14,941	3,170	23,868
(v) Polio Vaccine to General Hospital, Bhiwani	300	—	1,500	1,019
(vi) Haryana Saket Council, Chandigarh	4,000	3,000	4,000	—
(vii) Financial assistance to other institutions	17,967	2,82,500	19,000	4,07,038
(viii) Family Planning Campaign	53,523	30,153	60,000	45,000
(ix) Children Film Society, Chandigarh	50,000	50,000	50,000	53,000
(x) Junior Red Cross Camps	2,023	800	2,500	—

Hospital Welfare Section, Bhiwani.—The Hospital Welfare Section was established in 1973 as an institution affiliated to the District Red Cross Society. Its membership is open to both men and women. At present this section has 5 members. It undertakes hospital welfare work which includes supply of medicines, food, clothing, magazines, books, etc., to the needy patients in hospitals, health centres and T.B. clinics. It distributes fruit and sweets to indoor patients on Independence Day and Republic Day. Besides, it arranges artificial limbs for handicapped persons. It also arranges blood donors for the Blood Bank of the General Hospital, Bhiwani. The section re-imburses the cost of medicines to deserving patients. It arranges ambulance conveyance for the poor and deserving patients on the recommendations of the Senior Medical Officer. Sometimes woollen and cotton garments are donated for the newly born. There is a proposal to open a canteen on 'no profit and no loss' basis in the vicinity of the General Hospital, Bhiwani, for the benefit of the patients and their attendants. A dharmshala near the hospital is planned for the attendants of the patients.

The sources of income of the section are membership fee, assistance from the District Red Cross Society, share from the District Relief Fund, income from variety shows, etc. The following figures show income and expenditure of the section during the years 1973 to 1976 :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1973	7,647	686
1974	9,198	1,551
1975	1,851	752
1976	47,280	22,608

St. John Ambulance Association, Bhiwani.—The association was formed in April 1973. It is a branch of the All-India St. John Ambulance Association with its headquarters at Delhi. The association has provided an ambulance car to the General Hospital, Bhiwani, for carrying serious patients to the hospital and from one hospital to another. It also arranges classes for training first-aid and child welfare. Besides, it organizes first-aid training classes. The number of persons trained during 1974, 1975 and 1976 was 2,200, 1,034 and 1,925 respectively. These included school boys, school teachers, drivers, conductors and factory workers.

The sources of income of the association are collections from the members, income from the ambulance car and fee from first-aid training besides the financial assistance given by the District Red Cross Society and the All-India St. John Ambulance Association. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the association during 1973 to 1976 :

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1973	12,035	6,508
1974	21,563	18,818
1975	16,385	15,007
1976	26,212	40,766

Zila Sainik Board, Bhiwani.—The board previously known as District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board¹, was constituted on August 19, 1974 and has 34 members (20 officials and 14 non-officials). The Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani, is the ex-officio President of the board.

The main aim of the board is to look after the interests of the soldiers, ex-servicemen and their families. It helps them in numerous ways, e.g. settlement of arrears of pay, securing awards and stars, home postings, land consolidation, pensions, Jangi Inams, relief grants, loss of discharge certificates, medical treatment and final settlement of their accounts. The families of soldiers, ex-servicemen and deceased soldiers are assisted in obtaining scholarships, war jagirs and admission into King George Schools (located at Ajmer, Belgaum, Bangalore, Chail and Dholpur) and Queen Mary Technical School, Kirkee (Pune). It also makes suggestions regarding the improvement of service conditions of soldiers.

There are two Sainik Rest Houses in the Bhiwani district for the use of serving/ex-servicemen (i.e. Officers, JCOs and ORs), which are located at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri. It is proposed to construct a Sainik Rest House at Loharu for which the required plot of land has been purchased.

The main sources of income of the board include grants from the State

1. The name of District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's board was changed to Zila Sainik Board vide Government of India Letter No. 27(I)-X-M/Item IV/75/ISSAB, dated November 26, 1975.

Government, Record Offices and Army Headquarters. The details of expenditure incurred during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below :

Purpose	Year		
	1974-75 (Rs.)	1975-76 (Rs.)	1976-77 (Rs.)
(a) Scholarships	—	3,85,203	1,53,433
(b) T.B. Grants	—	800	1,000
(c) Re-Union	—	3,672	3,000
(d) Flag Day Fund	—	5,469	5,470
(e) Buffaloes	—	7,328	35,430
(f) Grants of family pensions to widows	—	—	76,713
(g) Gallantry Awards	—	8,300	8,700
(h) Ex-gratia Grant	—	44,050	6,550
(i) Children Education Allowance	—	15,477	33,444
(j) Financial Assistance	11,598	10,560	28,393

District Olympic Association, Bhiwani.—It was established in 1973 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. The aims and objects of the association are to organize, promote, control, popularise and standardize sports according to the norms of the olympic games. It also coordinates sports activities of various district associations, e.g. those formed for hockey, wrestling, basketball, volleyball and football. It lays down the policy for guiding sports institutions affiliated to it and also provides financial assistance to them. It holds district championships tournaments and exhibition matches for games directly managed by it. The table below portrays its participation in volleyball and athletics competitions :

Name of competition	Venue	Year	Position obtained
1	2	3	4
Volleyball			
1. All India Civil Services Volleyball Championship	Chandigarh	1974-1975	First
2. Haryana State Volleyball Championship (Senior)	Rohtak	1974	Second

1	2	3	4
3. Panjab University Volleyball Championship	Chandigarh	1974	First
4. All-India Volleyball Tournament	Navalgarh (Rajasthan)	1974	First
5. Haryana State Volleyball Championship (Senior)	Gurgaon	1975	First
6. Haryana State Volleyball Championship (Junior)	Gurgaon	1975	First
7. Kurukshetra University Volleyball Championship	Kurukshetra	1975	First
8. All-India War Heroes Memorial Tournament	Gohana	1975	First
9. All India Hukam Singh Brar Memorial Tournament,	Patiala (Punjab)	1975	Second
Athletics			
10. Haryana State Athletic Championship (boys under 18 years)	Ambala	1974	First
11. Haryana State Athletic Championship (boys under 16 years)	Ambala	1974	First
12. Haryana State Athletic Championship (boys under 14 years)	Ambala	1974	First

Bharat Scouts and Guides, Bhiwani.—Initially known as Sudharak Vya-yam Shala, this institution was established in 1924. It was merged with Hindustan Scouts under the Chief Scout Commissioner in 1930. After Independence (1947), it was re-christened as Bharat Scouts and Guides. It is a semi-government social service organization and has its units in various middle, high and higher secondary schools of the district. It is now affiliated to the Haryana State Bharat Scouts and Guides, Chandigarh, whose patron is the Governor.

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

promotes physical, mental and spiritual development of its members and volunteers.

At the time of the Partition of India in 1947, it helped the refugees in providing free medical aid and in their resettlement. In 1960, when the Railways and the Post and Telegraph Departments went on strike, it helped the Government in maintaining services to the public. It has always extended free medical help to the people of flood affected areas in the adjoining districts of Rohtak and Hisar (Hissar). The services of its volunteers are utilized during various religious festivals, fairs, etc. In 1972, a group of its volunteers went to Panchmarhi (M.P.) where they made arrangements for the continuous supply of water. In 1974, a small group of 15 volunteers went to Hardwar on Kumbh fair and made arrangements for medical relief. Between 2,500 to 3,000 persons were given free medical aid.

This institution purchased a building of its own at Bhiwani in 1971 in which a scout reading room has been started. It is also proposed to open a free medical dispensary for the poor and destitute. Contributions from members, donations from the public and grants from the Government constitute the main sources of its income. The figures of income and expenditure of this institution for the period 1971-72 to 1976-77 are given below :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1971-72	26,660	26,052
1972-73	3,056	3,734
1973-74	3,566	3,442
1974-75	4,365	4,147
1975-76	4,755	4,147
1976-77	4,674	3,302

Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Bhiwani. This institution was established on May 26, 1897. The aims and objects of the Sabha are to propagate the principles of Hindu religion as laid down in Shruti, Smriti and Puranas. It holds spiritual and religious meetings, manages and controls temples, *maths*, *dharmshalas*, *devaityas*, and other religious places. It opens schools and dispensaries and helps widows and orphans in all possible ways.

The Sabha has its own large building. The Sanatan Dharam Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Bhiwani, is housed in it. Besides the temple of god Shankar

where regular prayers are offered daily, it has a congregation hall with a capacity of about two thousand people, where daily *satsang*, religious discourses and conferences are held from time to time for the promotion of Sanatan Dharm. There are about 20 rooms on the ground floor which are used as a lodging and boarding house. The 1st floor has two big separate sections, one accommodates the residence of the principal of the college and the other is used for distinguished guests. It has also a play-ground and a small garden.

The figures of income and expenditure of the Sabha for the period 1964-65 to 1976-77 were :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	(Rs.)
1964-65	6,693	4,563
1965-66	6,546	7,905
1966-67	7,075	6,341
1967-68	5,340	5,765
1968-69	5,094	6,803
1969-70	11,086	8,900
1970-71	12,144	18,684
1971-72	10,005	11,071
1972-73	12,676	14,170
1973-74	10,160	11,633
1974-75	21,476	18,614
1975-76	22,742	15,495
1976-77	20,984	13,504

Arya Samaj, Bhiwani.—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 Bhiwani district.

The Arya Samaj does not believe in old established religious practices of the orthodox Hindus. It aims at reforming the Hindu society by the propagation and revival of Vedic learning. Religious discourses are delivered

in the Samaj temples where *yajnas* are also performed strictly in accordance with Vedic rites. Special discourses by religious scholars are also arranged at the time of annual functions and other celebrations. Uplift of Harijans, widow marriage, eradication of illogical and orthodox beliefs, promotion of education, protection of cows and propagation of Hindi are some of the activities of the Arya Samaj.

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

The figures of income and expenditure from 1965-66 to 1976-77 are given below :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1965-66	2,108	1,741
1966-67	2,528	2,424
1967-68	2,089	2,032
1968-69	2,832	2,310
1969-70	6,214	5,088
1970-71	8,123	7,328
1971-72	7,920	7,464
1972-73	4,084	3,317
1973-74	4,532	4,237
1974-75	7,286	6,824
1975-76	5,556	8,004
1976-77	7,392	5,293

Chapter XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

BAWANI KHERA (TAHSIL BAWANI KHERA)

Headquarters of a newly carved out tahsil of the same name, it lies at 28° 57' north latitude and 76° 2' east longitude. It is located 19 kilometres from Bhiwani, to the north-east, on Bhiwani-Hansi Road. In 1971, it had a population of 8,824.¹ It is a railway station on the Hisar-Rewari section (metre gauge) of Northern Railway. The village was raised to the status of a notified area committee in June 1973.

Located on a mound, the town has now extended towards the south. Most of the streets and houses are pakka but there is no proper arrangement for drainage. Though headquarters of a tahsil, the town presents a depressing appearance. A *mandi* is being developed by the Town and Country Planning Department.

Bawani Khera is said to be nearly 700 years old. But availability of large-size bricks measuring 31x22x5 cms., belonging to Kushan-Gupta age, lead some credence to the fact that the present site was inhabited even before that. In the absence of any corroborative evidence, no specific conclusion can be drawn.

The places of antiquity and of interest include Nathon-Ka-Dera, Dadu Panthion-Ka-Dera and Shri Gauri Shankar Temple.

Located near the old village tank the Dera of Nath sect is said to be the oldest place in the town. One Mahant Bali Nath is believed to have founded this Dera several hundreds years ago, and people believe that it existed even before the present town was inhabited. There is also a Shiva Temple, a structure of sub-recent date inside the Dera. Shri Gauri Shankar Temple, located near the tank is about three centuries old. God Shiva is the main deity of the temple.

The places of public services include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a Public Works Department Rest House, four dharmshalas, a

1. *Census of India 1971, District Census Handbook, Hisar District, 1974, p. 176.*

veterinary hospital, a bus stand, a Government Higher Secondary School for boys and a Government High School for girls.

BHIWANI (TAHSIL BHIWANI)

Bhiwani, the headquarters of the district of this name¹, lies at 20° 48' north latitude and 76° 9' east longitude. It is located 123 kilometres west of Delhi and 253 kilometres south-west of Chandigarh. With a population of 73,086² in 1971, it is an important railway station on the Rewari-Bhatinda section (metre gauge) of Northern Railway, and is now being connected with Rohtak by broad gauge.

The town was formerly surrounded by an old wall, now in complete decay. This had 12 gates, all of which are now decayed. Of these were the Bapora Gate to the north-west, Rohtak Gate to the east, and Dadri Gate to the south-east. The old town is congested. The streets are narrow. It is dotted with old ornate buildings with orient domes or Rajput style pavilions. The doorways are carved in wood and almost as big as castle gates. The architecture and masonry of these buildings seems to indicate that the workmen and artists had attained a degree of high sophistication.

The town is no longer confined within the old walls; habitation has spread outside. Many new dwellings have sprung up to the north-west, north-east, east and west of the town. The houses in the old town are built of brick and lime and in most cases are several storey high. New houses of modern design constructed with brick, cement and steel have come up in the recently developed areas.

Bhiwani seems to be a corruption of the word 'Bhani'. From Bhani it changed to Bhiani and then Bhiwani. One Neem, a Jatu Rajput, is said to have founded the village in honour of his wife Bahni, who had saved his life from treachery, and called it by her name.³ The local population still prefers to say 'Bhiani', not Bhiwani.

In 1803, Bhiwani was annexed by the British. In 1817, William Frazer, the Political Resident in Delhi, selected this place for the site of a *mandi*. The town rose to importance. Before the advent of the railways in this part of the country, Bhiwani was popularly known as the 'Gate-way' of Rajputana. It

1. It is also the headquarters of the sub-division and tahsil of the same name.
2. *Census of India 1971, District Census Handbook, Hisar District*, 1974, p. 190.
3. For legend, see chapter on 'General'.

was the main centre through which all the trade from Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jaipur and other States of Rajputana used to come into British India.¹ It was a famous trading centre of Punjab even before the Partition of the country. Next to Amritsar, it was the biggest market for textiles. Bhiwani is also known as a town of charitable trusts², created by prosperous business men, who migrated to Calcutta, Bombay and other big cities of India for business. A number of hospitals, schools and colleges are even today maintained by these trusts.

This town is often called the 'Little Kashi' of India. There are nearly 300 small and big temples in it. Some of the more important ones are described here.

Gauri Shankar Mandir. Situated in the heart of the town, this beautiful temple was built by Seth Kirori Mal of village Luhari in 1951 at a cost of Rs. 15 lakh. It is one of the premier temples of this region. The entrance gate is an imposing structure facing the bazaar. A specimen of Hindu architecture of modern times, inside this big temple is made of marble. There is a clock tower over it. There are three main shrines in the temple. The shrine of Gauri and Shankar (Parvati and Shiva) is in the middle, those of Laxmi and Narayan, and Radha and Krishna on the right and left respectively. The shrines contain life like marble statues of these deities. In the centre of the temple there is a pillar square with entablatures joining the ceiling. Carvings of various scenes from Hindu mythology are configured on the walls, pillars and entablatures. Text of the *Bhagvad-Gita*, the Song Celestial, and couplets and sayings of various saints and poets are engraved or painted on the entablatures of the colonnades.

A fair is held every year at this temple from Shrawan Shukla Purnima to Janamasthmi when attractive religious *jhankis* (tableaux) are exhibited.

Khaki-Baba Ka Mandir. Built over a 100 years ago is a temple of the Vaishnav sect. The main deity is Lord Rama. There are also Shiva temple and Hanuman temple in the premises. It was originally a small temple, but in Vikrami Samvat 1963 (A.D. 1906), Khaki-Baba, a devotee of Lord Rama, came to this place on a pilgrimage and chose to live here and the temple became associated with him.

Shri Rang Nath Mandir. Situated in Bichla Bazaar, this is a famous temple of the Vaishnav sect. It was built in Samvat 1907 (A.D. 1840) by Shri Ramanuja Acharya.

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Hisar District)*, 1915, p. 252.
2. For details about some important trusts, see Chapter on 'Other Social Services'.

Hanuman Mandir.—Situated outside the Hanuman Gate, this temple is said to be one of the oldest of Bhiwani, built over 300 years ago. On every Tuesday people visit in large numbers to offer prayers to god Hanuman and distribute *rashad*.

Hira Puri Mandir.—Situated at the bank of Dohi, the old pond of the town, it is said to be the oldest temple. The main deity is Shiva. Legend has it that one Mahatma Hirapuri came from village Luhani and started living here. Bhiwani was then a Rajput village occupied by two distinct groups, viz. Lohadh and Halu. There were frequent clashes between them over the water of the village well, located near the present site of the temple. Once the Rajputs of both sides assembled to fight with each other at this spot. Mahatma Hira Puri could not tolerate this quarrel between inhabitants of the same village and he laid himself alive in *samadhi* in order to restore peace. Later a Shiva Temple was erected on the site.

Samadhi of Todar Singh.—It is located near the Bichhawa Tank. It is believed that Emperor Humayun came to Charkhi Dadri for Shikar and married a Rajput girl. Her brother Bhani Singh with the help of Mughal troops raided Baliali (a village near Bhiwani). Rajputs of Bhiwani could not brook this insult, and under the leadership of Todar Singh fought Bhani Singh, who was killed in battle. The Emperor sentenced Todar Singh to death. A *samadhi* was built in his memory.

Modern Bhiwani has a city water-supply scheme, one of the largest of its kind. The new District Administrative-cum-Judicial Complex built in red stone, revives the traditional Rajasthani architecture blended with the modern. A Bal Bhawan, a multi-storey District Public Library, a new multi-storey P.W.D. rest house have also come up in recent years. A stadium of inter-national standards is under construction.

Industrially the town is taking new shape. A milk plant was set up in 1972 by the Haryana Dairy Development Corporation, at a cost of Rs. 60 lakh. 'Hafed Bakeries', the first cooperative bakery in the country was established at a cost of Rs. 12 lakh. There are two large-scale textile units, guar gum factory, vegetable ghee factory, dental chair units, and a number of small textile units.

Other places of interest for public service include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a general hospital, a T.B. clinic, an Employees State Insurance Dispensary, Ganpat Rai Matri Seva Sadan Hospital, Kishan Lal Jalan Free Eye Hospital, Adarsh Eye Hospital, Kanhi Ram Free Eye Hospital, a veterinary hospital, an industrial training institute, a

Government industrial school for girls, Technological Institute of Textiles, Vaish College, Adarsh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Government College, K.M. College of Education, a Government college of education, 6 privately managed high/higher secondary schools for boys and girls, 2 Government high/higher secondary schools for boys and girls, a District library, Kirori Mal Library, Kishan Lal Seva Sadan Library, a municipal park, three cinema houses, a new bus stand, a canal rest house, a P.W.D. rest house, a H.S.E.B. rest house, a milk plant rest house and a number of dharmshalas.

CHARKHI DADRI (TAHSIL DADRI)

Headquarters of the tahsil and Sub-Division named Dadri, it lies at 28° 36' north latitude and 76° 17' east longitude. It is located 30 kilometres from Bhiwani to the south-east. In 1971, it had a population of 19,484.¹ It is a railway station on the Firozpur-Rewari section (metre gauge) of Northern Railway.

The old town which was surrounded by a stone wall with four gates (Rail Darwaja, Delhi Gate, Budwana Gate and Charkhi Gate) and two small entrances, has extended itself outside the old wall towards the railway station and new bus stand. The old compound wall with the gates was built by the Maharaja of erstwhile Jind State in 1917 Samvat (A.D. 1860). The old houses are mostly built of stone and lime; some present an imposing appearance. New modern houses are coming up. The town is a big mandi. A Master Plan has been prepared for development and is being put through.

Prior to settlement of the present town there was said to be a lake that abounded in frogs. The Sanskrit word for frog is *dadur*, and hence the name Dadri. To distinguish this frog town from other similar place names in the adjoining areas, and even in the adjoining States, the name Charkhi (of a nearby village) was added to precede it.

One Bihlan, a Rajput, who came from Ajmer Shariff, Rajasthan, is said to have founded the town, nearly 600 years ago. In A.D. 1806, the then British Government of India gave this area to the Nawab Ismail Khan of Jhajjar. But the Nawab opposed the British during 1857 Uprising. The area was taken back as a punishment and was given to Maharaja Sarup Singh of Jind, as a reward for his services. It remained a part of erstwhile Jind State till the formation of PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) in 1948. Later, after the merger of PEPSU and Punjab in 1956, the town became a part of the Mahendragarh district, and was included in the Bhiwani district in December 1972.

1. Census of India 1971, District Census Hand Book, Mahendragarh District, 1973, p. 75.

The principal antiquities and places of interest in the town are :

Shyamesar Tank. The big Shyamesar Tank with stone quays (*ghats*) and a number of temples around is a place of grandeur gone by. It is said to have been built by one Lala Sita Ram around A.D. 1687, at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh. According to *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904¹, he was the treasurer of Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi. But according to another legend, he was the treasurer of Shah Jahan, the Mughal Emperor of India.

The municipality has made arrangements for supply of canal water to the tank, and is also taking steps to clear it up as a tourist attraction.

Mandir and Samadhi of Baba Shami Dayal. Located on the bank of the Shyamesar Tank, it is said to be the oldest temple of the town. Legend has it that when Bihlan founded this town, there was a Samadhi of a saint known as Shami Dayal. Bihlan saw in a dream that the saint wished him to build a temple, which would lead to the prosperity of his caste and the area. Bihlan constructed the temple named after the saint. This is a place of veneration for Jats of Phogat *got* (clan). Every year a *mela* is held on the eight day of *Bhadra-pad* (Samvat), and is attended by Phogat Jats in large numbers.

There are scores of other Hindu temples, a Jain temple and a Sikh *gurdwara* in the town.

The old fort (built nearly 200 years ago by the Nawab of Jhajjar) now houses a number of Government offices.

The town is also known for the Dalmia Cement Factory. Established in 1938, it employs nearly 1,000 workers. Its production capacity is 750 tonnes per day.²

Places of public service include a police station, a post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, a 50-bed civil hospital, an Employees State Insurance Dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a recently constructed bus stand, a cinema house, a municipal library, a municipal rose garden, Mathura Parsad Trust Library and Reading Room, Janta Vidya Mandir, Ganpat Rai Rasivasia College, Sarswati College for women, Saraswati College of Education, a Government industrial school for girls, a Government higher secondary school for boys, a Government higher secondary school for girls, two privately managed high/higher secondary schools for boys and girls, a canal rest house, a Sainik rest house, a P.W.D. rest house (known as Dorothy Villa) and a number of dharmshalas.

1. *Ibid*, p. 333.

2. For details, see Chapter on 'Industries'.

KALIANA (TAHSIL DADRI)

Located at the foot of a hillock, about 40 kilometres to the south of Bhiwani and 10 kilometres to the west of Charkhi Dadri, it had a population of 2,214 in 1971¹. The hillock is bare.

This is said to have been the capital of Raja Kalia after whom the town is named. It has sunk to the level of a village, but remains in its vicinity testify to its having been a large and populous place. In A.D. 1326 or Hijri 725, Raja Kalia rebelled against Alaf Khan, King of Delhi, son of Ghayas-ud-din Tughlaq. The Imperial army under Saiyad Hidayat Ullah (or Mubarriz Khan) attacked Raja Kalia, and in the struggle both were killed. The town was placed under Mir Bayak an official of Alaf Khan.²

The Kalia hillocks are famous for sang-i-larz (flexible sand stone). Also called Ital-Columite, this stone is found at a height of 400 metres above sea level. According to geologists, there are only two such flexible stone rocks in the world—one is at Kalia and the other in Brazil (South America).

LOHARU (TAHSIL LOHARU)

Loharu lies at 28° 26' north latitude and 75° 49' east longitude, about 60 kilometres to the south-west of Bhiwani on the Bhiwani-Jaipur Road. It is the headquarters of the tahsil of its name. It had a population of 5,579, in 1971.³ It is a railway station on the Rewari Rajgarh section (metre gauge) of Northern Railway and a junction for Jaipur. It is an isolated town in the vicinity of the Rajasthan border. It has a Notified Area Committee.

The houses in the town are scattered. These are generally built of stone and lime in the old style. Houses made of brick, cement and steel with modern design are also coming up. The streets are mostly pakka.

Legend has it that the site of the town was originally inhabited by Lohars (blacksmiths), from whom the town has derived its name. The town used to be the seat of the Nawab of Loharu till 1950, when it was merged with the Hisar (Hissar) district, and included in the Bhiwani district on its formation in December 1972.

Of the ancient history of Loharu, little is known. It once formed part of Jaipur State, but towards the middle of the 18th century some adventurous Thakurs, after the fashion of the day, shook off the Jaipur authority and form-

1. *Census of India 1971, District Census Handbook, Mahendragarh District*, 1973, p. 68.

2. *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 335.

3. *Census of India 1971, District Census Handbook, Hisar District*, 1974, p. 202.

ed an independent State. The Raja of Khetri, Bhopal Singh, a satellite of the Jaipur *raj*, attempted to subdue them but was slain in battle at Loharu. The place was, however, re-annexed to Jaipur for a time, but it soon regained independence. Subsequently it acknowledged British suzerainty, and the government ceded it to the Maharaja of Alwar, who had loyally aided them during the Maratha Campaign.¹ Nawab Ahmed Bakhsh Khan², who served the Maharaja of Alwar, was given this area in recognition of his services. Thus he was the virtual founder of the family which ruled over the area for seven generations.

The principal places of antiquity and of interest in the town are :

Loharu Fort.—Loharu fort is the chief monument. It is said to have been built in A.D. 1570 by Arjan Singh. The Nawab's palace was built inside the fort in 1811. The building of the palace is a mixture of oriental and western styles. It stands on a raised terrace, with a fountain and a tank in its centre. The palace has been purchased by Haryana Government and the tahsil office and treasury are now housed in it.

Mosque.—Situated in the middle of the town is a mosque built in Persian style with a dome, minarets, and a fountain at the centre of the court. It was built in A.D. 1861 by one Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg.

Shikharband Mandir.—Located inside it, is the town's oldest Hindu temple in the town. It is said to have been built in 1710 Samvat (A.D. 1653) and traces its origin to the days of Sheikhawati rule. Principal deity of the temple is lord Rama.

Shri Satya Narayan Temple.—Located near the Amin Mandi, the temple was built in Samvat 2000 (A.D. 1943) at a cost of Rs. 1.25 lakh. The land for the temple was donated by the then Nawab of Loharu. It is an attractive temple with god Satya Narayan as the main deity.

Tomb of Raja Khetri.—The old tomb is now in complete decay. However, pakka platform was raised in A.D. 1894 by the then Maharaja of Khetri. According to a stone inscription in Hindi and English, one Bhopal Singh, Raia of Khetri was killed at this spot whilst storming the fort of Loharu on Bhadra-

1. *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1904, p. 2.
2. Nawab Ahmed Bakhsh Khan was the son of Mirza Arif Jan Beg, a Bukhari Mughal, who came to India in the middle of the 18th century and took service under Emperor Ahmad Shah of Delhi.

pad Krishna 10, B.S. 1828 (September 5, 1771).¹ In this battle both the rulers were killed.

Grave of the dog of Bakhtawar, a slave, and a dome known as Sati-ki-Mandi, where the wife of Bakhtawar is believed to have immolated herself, after her husband's death, are now in complete decay, only ruins can be seen. According to the *Hisar District and Loharu State Gazetteer (Loharu State)*, 1915², the dog of Bakhtawar is said to have helped in killing nearly 28 persons in a battle between Thakur Madan Singh and Alf Khan, Governor of Hisar (Hissar), in Samvat 1728 (A.D. 1671).

Towards the west of the town there is a tank paved with stone which was built by the then Nawab of Loharu in 1902 at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

Another big pakka tank located near the present residence of the Nawab of Loharu was built by Seth Har Narayan Ishwar Dutt of Kajrewala in Samvat 1972 (A.D. 1915). Nawab Amar-ud-din donated 1,100 bighas of land for grazing. This land is now managed by the Gaushala Loharu.

The Amin Mandi with 228 shops was constructed by the Nawab of Loharu nearly seven decades ago. The plan and lay out of the mandi is excellent, but it now has a deserted appearance. Loharu used to be a flourishing market during the Nawab's time. The merger of the State with the Hisar district, and removal of all restrictions on inter-State movement resulted in dwindling trade, and consequently a large number of traders migrated to other towns.

A number of places of public utility have come up during the last few years which include a 24-bed civil hospital, a T.B. clinic, a bus stand and a P.W.D. rest house. Other places of public service include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a veterinary hospital, a municipal library and reading room, a Government high school for boys, a Government high school for girls and three big dharmshalas.

MITATHAL (TAHSIL BHIWANI)

Situated at a distance of 11 kilometres to the north-east of Bhiwani, it lies at 28° 53' north Latitude and 76° 11' east longitude. In 1971, it had a popu-

1. The stone inscription reads thus : "This is sacred to the memory of Raja Bhopal Singh Ji of Khetri who was killed here in a battle whilst storming the fort of Loharu in Bhadrapad Krishna 10, B.S. 1728 (5th September A.D. 1671) and was put up by his great grand-son Raja Ajit Singh Ji Bahadur of Khetri in A.D. 1899".

2. *Ibid*, pp. 21-22.

lation of 4,238¹. The village is approached by a link road from Tigrana on the Bhiwani-Jind Road.

The results of archaeological excavation supervised in 1968 have thrown welcome light on the Copper-Bronze age culture-complex of the Indo-Gangetic divide of the 3rd-2nd millennia B.C. It provides a continuous cultural sequence from pre-Harappan to late-Harappan times.

The site came to light for the first time in 1913 when a horde of coins of Samudra Gupta, one of the most illustrious kings of the Gupta dynasty, was found. During 1965 to 1967, beads and curious copper implements were discovered at the site, giving it the honour of yielding proto-historic material. This was followed by excavations in 1968.

There are two low mounds of modest size. The smaller mound, measuring 150 x 300 metres and rising to a height of 5 metres, lies on the west, and the bigger one, on the east, is about 300 x 75 metres in expanse and nearly 3 metres in height. The excavator believes that the site once lay on the bank of river Yamuna which has since gradually moved away.²

The site has yielded a variety of antiquities such as beads, bangles and terracotta, stone, shell, copper, ivory and bone objects.³

Mitathal may be said to be the most classical town site hitherto discovered in northern India. It reveals a continuous habitation from pre-Indus to post-Indus times, covering a period of ten hundred years. It has also added new dimensions to the antiquity of the district.

Places of public service include a post office, a veterinary hospital, a Government high school and a Government middle school for girls.

SIWANI (Tahsil Bawani Khera)

Close to the Rajasthan border, Siwani lies at 28° 55' north latitude and 75° 37' east longitude. It is located 60 kilometres to the north-west of Bhiwani. In 1971, it had a population of 7,540.⁴ It is a railway station on the Hisar-Rajgarh section (metre gauge) of Northern Railway. The village Siwani was raised to the status of a Notified Area Committee⁵ in August 1971.

1. *Census of India 1971, District Census Handbook, Hisar District, 1974, p. 184.*
2. Suraj Bhan : Excavations at Mitathal 1968, *Journal of Haryana Studies, 1969, Volume I, No. 1, pp. 1-2.*
3. *Ibid, p.3.*
4. *Census of India 1971, District Census Handbook, Hisar District, 1974, p. 29.*
5. Later dissolved in 1977, vide Haryana Government Notification No. 12749-2CII-77/23127, dated 28-7-1977.

The old village situated on a mound has extended towards the west after Independence (1947). It is a big *mandi* for *bajra* and *moong*. Most of the old houses are made of mud but new houses of brick, cement and steel are coming up. Streets are mostly pakka. The place is known for its good quality drinking water. It is said that before Independence, the Bikaner State had made arrangements to procure drinking water from Siwani for the patients of the State Hospital at Bikaner.

Nothing much is known about the history of the town but it is estimated at 1,100 years old. But for a few Hindu temples, which are of recent origin, there is no place of interest worth mentioning.

The places of public service include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a Government dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a Government high school for boys, a Government middle school for girls, a Haryana State Electricity Board rest house, and a police rest house.

TOSHAM (Tahsil Bhiwani)

Headquarters of a Development Block, it lies at 28° 52' north latitude and 75° 37' east longitude. It is 23 kilometres to the north-west of Bhiwani. In 1971, it had a population of 5,039.¹ It is dominated by the 800 feet (244 metres) high hump of Tosham hill. The hill rises characteristically out of the desert sand, almost like the hump of a camel. Curiously enough, as one approaches Tosham by road from Bhiwani side, the hill gives an impression of a sleeping camel.

On the top of the hill, there is an irregular plateau covered with jungle growth. There are platforms and ponds, some of which contain a little water. These water ponds mostly lie along the eastern brow of the rock, and carry names like Pandutirtha, Surya Kund, Vyasa Kund, and Kukara Sarovar. A fair is held on Somvati Amavas at these tanks.

The very name Tosham is suggestive of its derivation from a chaste Sanskrit word. It is said to be one of the ancient towns of Haryana. People also seem to associate it with the legendary Pandavas and claim that there was a Tapobhumi where the sages, in olden times, observed penance. It also remained part of the Delhi kingdom of Prithviraja Chahamana (Chauhan).²

1. *Census of India 1971, District Census Handbook, Hisar District, 1974, p. 195.*
2. In A.D. 1190-91, Muhammad Ghuri invaded India but was defeated by Prithviraja Chahamana (Chauhan) of Sakambhari in the battlefield of Tirawari (Taraori), situated between Thanesar and Karnal. In order to avenge himself of the defeat, the Sultan again attacked India in 1192 and defeated Prithviraja at Tirawari (Taraori) and the latter was taken a prisoner or killed in the neighbourhood of river Saraswati. (*Karnal District Gazetteer, 1975, p. 21.*)

During the Mughal period, one Turssam Khan, a Pathan invaded this town.

Places of antiquity and historical importance in the town are :

Rock Inscriptions.—The inscriptions found engraved on the precipice of the hill are the oldest and surest relic of the ancient past in Tosham. These were first brought to notice by General Cunningham in 1875. They may be seen about half way up the hill, on two separate large blocks, of which, the larger one, nearly two and a half metres high and two metres broad, contain three records, including the longest and most important one, and the other contain two small epigraphs. Though the language of these inscriptions is Sanskrit the script is Pali. These inscriptions date back to the 4th-5th century A.D. These epigraphs, though short, throw a good deal of light on the contemporary religious history of this part of India.

Samadhi of Mungipa.—Climbing up the hill from east lies the Samadhi of Sidha Mungipa of the Nath Sect, who is believed to have immolated himself alive for killing a cow. It is said that the saint was in meditation when a cow disturbed him, he just raised his hand to ward her off. The cow, out of fear, tried to run away but rolled down the hill and died.

People come here in large numbers to offer foodgrains and oils at the Samadhi over which stands a domed structure.

Little above this, there is a waterpool in a cavern, beside which there is a Shiva temple.

Pancha Tirtha.—It is an ancient temple situated on the Tosham hill. People visit this temple on *Kartika Purnima* and have a dip in the tank here.

Archaeologically, the other significant finds are the large bricks measuring 31x25x5 cm, belonging to the Kushan-Gupta age, which may still be seen in the construction of the fort wall, the ruins of which can be seen on the hill.

Prithvi Raj Ki Katchery or Baradari.—There stands a small stone hillock to the north of the Tosham hill; it is crowned by a building, variously called Baradari or Prithvi Raj Ki Katchery, made on a cross-wise plan, each wing being 5 metres high and projecting over 3 metres from the central square building which is surmounted by a low dome. Architecturally, it may fall in the early Sultanate period. The whole

structure has sixteen arched openings, although apparently there appear twelve openings which probably lend it the name Baradari. It is made of rubble-stone joined by and plastered over with lime mortar.

Many new buildings and places of public service built recently include a 24-bed Civil Hospital, a bus stand and new waterworks built at a cost of Rs. 9 lakh. Other places of public service include a police station, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a veterinary hospital, a Government industrial school for girls, a Government high school for girls, a Government high school for boys, a P.W.D. rest house and two dharmshalas.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

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BHIWANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE
Normals and Extremes

Station	Number of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Bhiwani	50 a	15.0	12.2	9.4	4.8	10.2	42.9	115.6	104.9
	b	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.1	3.0	6.1	5.8
Siwani	17 a	17.3	12.9	7.6	3.8	5.6	36.6	84.3	64.0
	b	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	2.1	4.1	3.4
Loharu	16 a	7.1	6.9	3.9	3.0	7.5	24.1	112.5	104.5
	b	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	4.9	5.6
Charkhi Dadri	10 a	10.0	9.4	12.1	0.3	1.4	27.4	118.0	216.2
	b	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	2.1	5.4	8.6
Bhiwani (district)	a	12.3	10.3	8.3	3.0	6.2	32.7	107.6	122.4
	b	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	2.1	5.1	5.9

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

APPENDIX

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I
of Rainfall

Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as per cent of normal year**	Lowest annual rainfall as per cent of normal year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm)	Date
82.5	8.1	3.3	5.2	414.2	211 (1917)	49 (1929)	205.7	1872, Aug. 9
3.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	24.6				
48.0	0.5	0.8	2.3	283.7	197 (1942)	59 (1939)	111.8	1960, Jul. 12
2.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	15.9				
53.5	14.6	2.1	3.3	343.0	165 (1964)	12 (1965)	116.3	1957, Jul. 23
2.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	19.3				
49.4	36.8	1.9	5.6	488.5	—	—	132.6	1960, Aug. 19
2.8	1.4	0.2	0.4	23.9				
58.3	15.0	2.0	4.1	382.2				
2.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	21.0				

*Based on all available data up to 1975

**Year of occurrence given in brackets

TABLE II

Channels of the Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System

Name of channel	Taking off point and the name of village/ tahsil	Point and the name of village/ tahsil at which it enters the Bhiwani district	Point and the name of village/ tahsil at which it leaves the Bhiwani district	Length within the Bhiwani district (Kilometres)	Number of pump houses on the channel	Number and names of villages benefited	Tahsil in which situated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bhiwani Distributary	R.D.107200-L, Bhiwani Sub Branch, village Behlba/ Rohtak	R.D. 132000, Sarsa	—	19.25	—	1. Sai 2. Chang 3. Rewari 4. Gujrani 5. Bamla 6. Naurangabad 7. Kaluwas 8. Nathuwas 9. Bhiwani-Lohar 10. Paluwas 11. Bhiwani Jonpal	Bhiwani Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
2. Bamla Minor	R.D.118500-L, Bhiwani Distributary (Behlba/ Rohtak)	R.D. 17000, Sarsa	—	14.27	—	1. Sai 2. Rewari 3. Sarsa 4. Phulpura	Do Do Do Do
3. Khark Kalan Minor	R.D.14205-L, Bamla Minor, Village Behlba (Rohtak)	R.D.8000, Sarsa	—	6.54	—	1. Sarsa 2. Phulpura	Do Do

TABLE II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Badesra Minor	R.D.139750-R, Bhiwani Distributary, Village Chang (Bhiwani)	—	—	5.05	—	1. Badesra 2. Chang	Bhiwani Do
5. Chang Minor	R.D.161400-R, Bhiwani Distributary (Badesra/ Bhiwani)	—	—	3.30	—	1. Gujrani 2. Chang 3. Mitathal	Do Do Do
6. Naurangabad Minor	R.D.164750-L, Bhiwani Distributary (Gujrani/ Bhiwani)	—	—	2.12	—	1. Rewari 2. Bamla 3. Naurangabad	Do Do Do
7. Paluwas Minor	R.D.180200-L, Bhiwani Distributary (Gujrani/ Bhiwani)	—	—	2.03	—	1. Paluwas 2. Naurangabad 3. Nathuwas 4. Bhiwani-Lohar 5. Ninan	Do Do Do Do Do
8. Haluwas Minor	R.D.191750-L, Bhiwani Distributary (Bhiwani/ Bhiwani)	—	—	9.55	—	1. Bhiwani-Lohar 2. Paluwas 3. Bhiwani Jonpal 4. Kont 5. Deosar 6. Haluwas 7. Dhana Narsan 8. Nimiriwala Dhirana 9. Pehladgarh	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do

TABLE II (Contd.)

[illegible]

TABLE II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Phul-pura Minor	R.D.21600-R, Dadri Distributary (Bamla/ Bhiwani)	—	—	3.63	—	1. Kayla 2. Badala 3. Phulpura 4. Bamla	Bhiwani Do Do Do
11. Sanga Minor	R.D.31000-R, Dadri Distributary (Kayla/ Bhiwani)	—	—	10.89	—	1. Badala 2. Kayla 3. Sanga 4. Dhareru 5. Nauranga- bad 6. Umravat 7. Bhiwani Jonpal 8. Dhana Ladanpur 9. Kont 10. Dhana Narsan 11. Bamla	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
12. Phogat Minor	R.D.36611-L, Dadri Distributary (Sanwar/ Dadri)	—	—	3.18	—	1. Phogat 2. Sanwar	Dadri Do
13. Manheru Minor	R.D.49650-R, Dadri Distributary (Manheru/ Bhiwani)	—	—	13.63	—	1. Hindol 2. Manheru 3. Nangal 4. Galkata (Ajit pura) 5. Nimriwali 6. Kitlana	Do Bhiwani Do Do Do Do

TABLE II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						7. Goripur	Bhiwani
						8. Madh Madhi	Do
						9. Pantawas Khurd	Dadri
						10. Doki	Do
						11. Patuwas Kalan	Do
						12. Akhitiarpura	Do
						13. Sahuwas	Do
						14. Dhareru	Do
14. Misri Minor	R.D.73600-L, Dadri Distributary (Mirch/Dadri)	—	—	3.62	—	1. Fatebagarh	Do
						2. Ghikara	Do
						3. Mirch	Do
						4. Misri	Do
						5. Kasni	Do
						6. Sonf	Do
						7. Lamba	Do
						8. Kohlawas	Do
						9. Jaitshree	Do
15. Bond Distributary	R.D.42000-T.L., Dadri Feeder (Nimri/Dadri)	—	—	27.88	—	10. Kamod	Do
						1. Baund Kalan	Do
						2. Achina	Do
						3. Jhinjar	Do
						4. Baund Khurd	Do
						5. Ranila	Do
						6. Bas	Do
						7. Bigowa	Do
						8. Loharwala	Do
						9. Kaliawas	Do
						10. Jaitshree	Do

TABLE II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						11. Khatiwas	Dadri
						12. Kamod	Do
						13. Rawaldhi	Do
						14. Unn	Do
						15. Shamspur	Do
16. Sanjarwas Minor	R.D. 19500-R, Bond Distributary (Baund Kalan/Dadri)	—	—	13.33	—	1. Baund Kalan	Do
						2. Baund Khurd	Do
						3. Ranila	Do
						4. Sanjarwas	Do
						5. Phogat	Do
						6. Bhagesri	Do
						7. Kohlawas	Do
						8. Lamba	Do
						9. Sanwar	Do
						10. Jhinjar	Do
						11. Rankoli	Do
17. Rankoli Minor	R.D. 8500-R, Sanjarwas Minor (Baund Khurd/Dadri)	—	—	2.80	—	1. Baund Khurd	Do
						2. Rankoli	Do
18. Bhagesri Minor	R.D. 48800-R, Bond Distributary (Ranila/Dadri)	—	—	4.42	—	1. Ranila	Do
						2. Bhagesri	Do
19. Bhagvi Minor	R.D. 69500-L, Bond Distributary (Achina/Dadri)	—	—	5.30	—	1. Morewala	Do
						2. Achina	Do
						3. Loharwala	Do
						4. Bhagvi	Do
						5. Shamspur	Do
						6. Birohar	Do
20. Mitathal Feeder	R.D.-121361-L, Sunder S.B. (Puthi/Hansi)	R.D. 13000, Mundhal	—	22.73	—	1. Seman	Bawani Khera
						2. Bhanisurjan	Do
						3. Singhwakhas	Do
						4. Bhani Maharajpur	Do
						5. Mundhal Khurd	Do
						6. Mundhal Kalan	Do

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24. Gujrani Minor	R.D. 88000-L, Mitathal Feeder (Mitathal/Bhiwani)	—	—	27.20	1	1. Mitathal 2. Chang 3. Gurera 4. Gujrani 5. Tigrana 6. Bhiwani-Lohar 7. Nathuwas 8. Grass Breeding Centre 9. Milk Plant 10. Paluwas 11. B.T.M. 12. S.S. Mill 13. T.I.T. 14. Forest Department 15. Bhiwani Jonpal 16. Deosar 17. Dinod 18. Biran 19. Bajina 20. Rewasa 21. Bhiwani 22. Bapora	Bhiwani Do
25. Rajpura Sub Minor	R.D. 32000-R, Gujrani Minor (Tigrana/Bhiwani)	—	—	5.01	—	1. Tigrana 2. Bapora 3. Rajpura Kharkhari	Do Do Do
26. Bapora Minor	R.D. 46600-R, Gujrani Minor (Rajpura/Bhiwani)	—	—	5.94	—	1. Sui 2. Rajpura 3. Prem Nagar 4. Tigrana 5. Bapora	Bawani Khera Bhiwani Do Do Do
27. Kairu Minor	R.D. 81000-L, Gujrani Minor (Dinod/Bhiwani)	—	—	25.75	3	1. Dinod 2. Bajina 3. Kohar 4. Dhani Mahu 5. Hetampura	Do Do Do Do Do

TABLE II (Contd.)

[illegible]

TABLE II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32. Talu Minor	R.D.O. Sunder Distributary (Bandaheri/Hansi)	—	—	18.51	—	1. Mundhal Khurd 2. Mundhal Kalan 3. Talu 4. Dhanana 5. Sawara 6. Pur 7. Mandhana 8. Lohari Jattu	Bawani Khera Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
33. Talu Sub Minor	R.D.O. 27000-L, Talu Minor (Talu/Bawani Khera)	R.D. 1000 (Mundhal Kalan/Bawani Khera)	—	5.99	—	1. Dhanana 2. Mandhana	Do Do
34. Bawani Khera Minor	R.D. 27647-L, Sunder Distributary (Sewana/Bawani Khera)	—	—	12.33	—	1. Pur 2. Bawani Khera 3. Lohari Jatu 4. Sumra Khera 5. Balyali	Do Do Do Do Do
35. Bhurtana Minor	R.D. 53098-L, Sunder Distributary (Bawani Khera/Bawani Khera)	—	—	25.16	1	1. Bawani Khera 2. Balyali 3. Jamalpur 4. Sagwan 5. Bhurtana 6. Kirawar 7. Alakhpura 8. Tosham 9. Khanak 10. Baganwala 11. Jhanwri 12. Kharkhari fSohan 13. Kharkhari Makhwan 14. Dadam 15. Saral	Do Do Do Bhiwani Bawani Khera Do Bhiwani Do Do Do Do Do Do Do

TABLE II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36. Balyali Sub Minor	R.D. 13446-L, Bhurtana Minor (Bawani Khera/Bawani Khera)	—	—	10.61	—	1. Bawani Khera 2. Balyali 3. Dang Kalan 4. Tosham 5. Sagwan	Bawani Khera Do Do Bhiwani Do
37. Umra Minor	R.D. 68815-R, Sunder Distributary (Jamalpur/Bawani Khera)	—	R.D. 16500, Rohanath	5.17	—	1. Jampalpur 2. Hajampur 3. Rohanath 4. Umra 5. Sultanpur 6. Dhandehri	Bawani Khera Do Do Do Do Do
38. Khanak Minor	R.D. 78450-L, Sunder Distributary (Umra/Hansi)	R.D. 2000, Seepar	—	10.28	—	1. Ratera 2. Seepar 3. Bohal 4. Khanak 5. Kirawar 6. Nalwa	Do Do Do Bhiwani Bawani Khera Do
39. Dhamana Minor	R.D. 86815-R, Sunder Distributary (Sultanpur/Hansi)	R.D. 3000, Majhad	—	10.82	—	1. Umra 2. Rohanath 3. Sultanpur 4. Kanwari 5. Gunzar 6. Dhamana 7. Bhojraj 8. Majhadpur	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
40. Nalwa Minor	R.D. 106698, Sunder Distributary (Majhadpur/Bawani Khera)	—	—	1.01	—	1. Balawas 2. Nalwa 3. Kanwari 4. Majhadpur	Do Do Do Do
41. Alakhpur Minor	R.D. 178300-R, Sunder Sub Branch (Bandhaheeri/Hansi)	R.D. 15000& 28000, Kungar Bhaini	R.D. 25000, Khungar	5.00	—	1. Alakhpura 2. Khungar 3. Siwana 4. Barsi	Bhiwani Do Bawani Khera Do
42. Durjanpur Minor	R.D. 86596-L, Petwar Distributary (Dhana/Hansi)	R.D. 17000, Durjanpur Minor, Village Barsi	—	2.43	—	1. Barsi	Do

TABLE II (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43. Tigrana Sub Minor	R.D. 23800-L, Dhang Minor (Prem Nagar/Bhiwani)	—	—	2.85	—	1. Tigrana	Bhiwani
44. Sui Sub Minor	R.D. 7500-R, Bapora Minor (Bapora/Bhiwani)	—	—	4.24	—	1. Sai 2. Bapora	Bawani Khera Bhiwani
45. Siwana Sub minor	R.D. 7600-L, Durjanpur Minor (Dhana/Hansi)	R.D. 8000, Barsi	—	1.57	—	1. Barsi	Bawani Khera

TABLE III

Channels of the Bhakra Canal System

Name of channel	Taking off point and the name of village/ tahsil	Point and the name of village/ tahsil at which it enters the Bhiwani district	Point and the name of village at which it leaves the Bhiwani district	Length within the Bhiwani district (Kilometres)	Number of pump houses on the channel	Number and names of villages benefited	Tahsil in which situated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Daha Sub Minor	20200 Right Harita Minor (Mangali Mohabat/ Hisar)	R.D. 2625 (Daha/ Bawani Khera)	Ends in village Talwandi Badshapur of tahsil Bawani Khera at R.D. 40500	11.65	—	1. Daha 2. Payal 3. Talwandi Badshapur 4. Rawat Khera 5. Talwandi Ruka	Bawani Khera Do Do Do Do
2. Harita Minor	12000 Left Mirka Minor (Mangali Auklan/ Hisar)	R.D. 23395 (Badon Rangran/ Bawani Khera)	Ends in village Sabrwa tahsil Bawani Khera at R.D. 48314	7.60	—	1. Daha 2. Bidon Rangran 3. Bharri 4. Harita 5. Badon Brahmanan 6. Chiraud 7. Prure 8. Sabrwa 9. Debata	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
3. Garanpur Minor	26680 Left Harita Minor (Badon Rangran/ Bawani Khera)	R.D. Zero (Badon Rangran/ Bawani Khera)	Ends in Garanpura/ Bhiwani at R.D. 47500	14.45	1	1. Badon Rangran 2. Badon Brahmana 3. Bharri 4. Dubeta 5. Garopur Khurd 6. Garopur Kalan	Do Do Do Do Do Do

TABLE III (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Talwandi Ruka Minor	4000 Right Harita Minor (Harita/ Bawani Khera)	R.D. Zero (Harita/ Bawani Khera)	Ends in village Talwandi Ruka, tahsil Bawani Khera at R.D. 5700	1.74	—	1. Talwandi Ruka 2. Talwandi Badshapur	Bawani Khera Do
5. Gawar Minor	90370 Right Dewa Distributary (Barwa/ Bhiwani Khera)	R.D. Zero (Barwa/ Bawani Khera)	R.D. 9196 village Barwa, tahsil Bawani Khera	2.80	—	1. Barwa	Do
6. Dewa distributary	69840-Left Balssamand Sub Branch (Satrod Khurd/ Hisar)	R.D. 87270 (Barwa/ Bawani Khera)	Ends in village Siwani, tahsil Bawani Khera at R.D. 110818	7.18	—	1. Barwa 2. Siwani	Do Do

TABLE IV

Channels of the Jui Lift Irrigation Scheme

Name of channel	Taking off point and the name of village/ tahsil	Point and the name of village/ tahsil at which it enters the Bhiwani district	Point and the name of village/ tahsil at which it leaves the Bhiwani district	Length within the Bhiwani district (Feet)	Number of pump houses on the channel	Number and names of villages benefited/ to be benefited	Tahsil in which situated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Jui Feeder R.D.O. 173400	121361-L, Sunder Sub Branch (Mohala/ Hansi)	R. D. 121361-L, Sunder Sub Branch village Mohala	Channels remain within Bhiwani district	1,73,400		1. Bhiwani 2. Deosar 3. Malawas 4. Lohani 5. Rajgarh	Bhiwani Do Do Do Do
2. Jui Canal R.D.O. 89404	173400, Jui Feeder (Lohani/ Bhiwani)	R.D. 173400, Jui Feeder, village Lohani	Do	89,404	6	1. Lohani 2. Chainpura 3. Bhakra 4. Dhani Brahman 5. Hetam Pura 6. Lalbena Majra 7. Nakta 8. Legha Banan 9. Dhanger 10. Rajgarh 11. Kusambi 12. Jui Kalan 13. Jui Khurd 14. Kairu 15. Dhab Dhani 16. Jhandawas 17. Chandawas 18. Babarwas 19. Indiwali 20. Bejlana	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do

TABLE IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Kehar-pura Minor O-11000	12200-R, Jui Canal (Lohani/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 12200-R, J/C Village Lohani	Channel remains within Bhiwani district	11,000		1. Kuhar 2. Titani 3. Malawas Kohar 4. Lohani 5. Kusambi	Bhiwani Do Do Do Do
4. Titani Minor O-23400	18610-R, Jui Canal (Lohani/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 18610-R, J/C Village Lohani	Do	23,400	—	1. Kuhar 2. Titani 3. Lohani 4. Hetampura 5. Legha Hetman	Do Do Do Do Do
5. I-R Titani minor tail O-8530	17410-R, Titani minor, Keharpura (Kohar/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 17410-R, Titani minor, village Keharpura (Kohar)	Do	8,580	—	1. Titani 2. Malawas 3. Kohar 4. Kusambi	Do Do Do Do
6. Nakta minor tail O-14150	39335-R, J/C (Nakta/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 39335-R, J/C Village Nakta	Do	14,150	—	1. Nakta 2. Golagarh	Do Do
7. Legha minor tail O-30210	4550-R, J/C (Legha/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 4550-R, J/C Village Legha	Do	30,210	—	1. Legha Banan 2. Legha Hetman 3. Jeewanbas 4. Dhanger	Do Do Do Do
8. Simliwas minor tail O-8200	14628-L, Legha minor (Legha/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 14628-L, Legha minor, village Legha	Do	8,200	—	1. Legha Bhanan 2. Jetwanbas 3. Legha Hetman 4. Simbliwas	Do Do Do Do
9. Kharia-was minor tail O-45550	58000-R, J/C (Chandawas/ Bhiwani)	58000-R, J/C village Chanda-was	Do	45,550	—	1. Kairu 2. Chandawas 3. Khaparwas 4. Babarwas 5. Dharwanwas 6. Khariawas 7. Mansanbas	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do

TABLE IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. I-L-Sub Minor O-9500	14520-L, J/C (Lohani/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 14520-L, J/C Village Lohani	Channel remains within Bhiwani district	9,500		1. Lohani 2. Chempura	Bhiwani Do
11. Chain- pura Minor O-16500	31160-L, J/C (Dhani- Brahman/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 31160-L, Jui Canal, village Dhani Brahman	Do	16,500		1. Dubey 2. Asadwas 3. Goolpura 4. Bhokra 5. Mehra 6. Haripura 7. Dham Brahman	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
12. Jui Minor O-8950	50700-L, Jui Canal, (Dhanger/ Bhiwani)	50760-L, Jui Canal, village Dhanger	Do	8,950		1. Nakta 2. Legha Banan 3. Jui Khurd	Do Do Do Do
13. Pather- wali Minor O-57400	67750-L, Jui Canal (Dhab Dhani/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 67750-L, Jui Canal, village Dhab Dhani	Do	57,400		1. Patherwali 2. Nakta 3. Golagarh 4. Azad Nagar 5. Jui Kalan 6. Jui Khurd 7. Lalawas 8. Dhab Dhani 9. Jhandawas 10. Pokharwas 11. Nangla	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
14. Lalawas Minor O-31200	5000-L, Patherwali minor (Lalawas/ Bhiwani)	5000-L, Patherwali Minor, village Lalawas	Do	31,200		1. Nakta 2. Golagarh 3. Jui Kalan 4. Lalawas	Do Do Do Do
15. Bahl distri- butary O-89500	89404-R, Jui Canal (Bardupu- ran/Loharu)	R. D. 89404-R, Jui canal, village Bardu- puran	Do	89,500	1	1. Bairon 2. Bardu Mugal 3. Bardu Chena 4. Bardupuran 5. Bardujogi 6. Bardu Dhiraj 7. Bidhnoi	Loharu Do Do Do Do Do Do

TABLE IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						8. Seral 9. Saheryarpur 10. Morkha 11. Ladawas	Loharu Do Do Do
16. Obra minor O-18200	590-R, Bahl dis- tributary (Bardupu- ran/Loharu)	R. D. 500-R, Bahl distribu- tary village Bardu- puran	Channel remains within Bhiwani District	18,200		1. Devralla 2. Obra 3. Bardu Mugal 4. Bardupuran 5. Bardu Dhiraj 6. Alleudinipura	Bhiwani Loharu Do Do Do Do
17. Bijna Minor O-16500	3316-R, Obra minor (Bardupu- ran/Loharu)	R. D. 3316, Obra Minor	Do	16,500		1. Devralla 2. Ladianwali 3. Inaiwali 4. Bejlana	Bhiwani Do Do Do
18. Gokal- pura O-26500	38587-R, Bahl dis- tributary (Bidhnoi/ Loharu)	R. D. 38587-R, Bahl distribu- tary, village Bidhnoi	Do	26,500		1. Bidhnoi 2. Seral 3. Kasni Kalan 4. Kasni Khurd 5. Gokalpura	Loharu Do Do Do Do
19. Kasni minor O-12500	6463-R, Gokalpura minor (Seral/ Loharu)	R. D. 6463, Gokal- pura minor, village Seral	Do	12,500		1. Bidhnoi 2. Hariawas 3. Kasni Kalan 4. Kasni Khurd 5. Seral	Do Do Do Do Do
20. Dhi- rana minor O-29171	O-L, Jui Canal (Lohani/ Bhiwani)	R.D.O.-L, Jui Canal, village Lohani	Do	29,171		1. Lohani 2. Rajgarh 3. Nawa Gaon 4. Dhirana 5. Haluwas	Bhiwani Do Do Do Do
21. Deosar sub minor O-26600	15599-L, Dhirana minor (Deosar/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 15599-L, Dhirana minor, village Deosar	Do	26,600		1. Dhirana 2. Deosar 3. Dinod	Do Do Do

TABLE IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22. Dhab Dhani sub Minor O-9000	4855-R, Patherwali minor (Lalawas/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 4855-R, Pather- wali minor, village, Lalawas	Channel remains within Bhiwani district	9,000	-	1. Pokhrwas 2. Lalawas 3. Dhab Dhani 4. Dhani Shivran (Majra of Kural)	Bhiwani Do Do Do
23. Dhan- ger minor R.D.O.- 16000	56200-R, Jui Canal (Dhanger/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 56200-R, Jui Canal, village Dhanger	Do	16,000	-	1. Dhanger 2. Kairu	Do Do
24. 2-R Sub minor O-5500	28320-R, Jui Canal (Dhanawas/ Bhiwani)	R. D. 28320-R, Jui Canal, Village Dhanawas	Do	5,500	-	1. Kairu	Do
25. Bardu sub minor O-10500	2930-R, Bijna sub minor (Bardu Dhirana/ Loharu)	2930-R, Bijna sub minor	Do	10,500	-	1. Ladianwali 2. Bardu Dhiraj	Do Loharu
26. Deora sub minor O- 10750	11450-R, Obra minor (Bardu Mughal/ Loharu)	R. D. 11450-R, Obra minor, village Bardu Mughal	Do	10,750	-	1. Devralla 2. Kairu 3. Bejlana 4. Bardu Mughal 5. Bardu Dhiraj 6. Indiwali	Bhiwani Do Do Loharu Do Do
27. Bidhnoi sub minor O-22500	1650-L, Gokalpura minor (Seral/ Loharu)	R. D. 1650-L, Gokal- pura minor, village Seral	Do	22,500	-	1. Obra 2. Noonsar 3. Bidhnoi 4. Seral 5. Hariawas	Do Do Do Do Do
28. 3-R sub minor	13850-R, Gokalpura minor	13850-R, Gokal- pura	Do	13,000	-	1. Kasni Kalan 2. Kasni Khurd	Do Do

TABLE IV (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
O-13000	(Gokalpura/ Loharu)	minor, village Gokal- pura					
29. Surpura sub minor R.D.O.- 10000	68750-R, Bahl dis- tributary (Surpura Khurd/ Loharu)	R.D. 68750-R, Bahl distri- butary, village Surpura Khurd	Channel remains within Bhiwani district	10,000		1. Surpura Khurd 2. Surpura Kalan	Loharu Do
30. Girwa minor O-2750	84700-L, Bahl distributary (Girwa/ Loharu)	R. D. 84700-L, Bahl distrib- utary, village Girwa	Do	2,750		1. Gurwa 2. Patwan	Do Do
				8,46,415	7		
				or	258 Kilometres		

TABLE V

Channels of the Loharu Lift Irrigation Scheme

Name of channel	Taking off point and the name of village/ tahsil	Point and the name of village/ tahsil at which it enters the Bhiwani district	Point and the name of village at which it leaves the Bhiwani district	Length within the Bhiwani district (Feet)	Number of pump houses on the channel	Number and names of villages to be benefited	Tahsil in which situated
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1. Loharu Feeder R.D.O.- 97000	213000-R of Drain No. 8 (Bhakra/ Jhajjar)	213000-R of drain No. 8, village Bhakra	Channel remains within Bhiwani district	97,000			
2. Loharu Canal R.D.O.- 115500	97000-Loharu Canal (Dadri/ Dadri)	97000-Loharu Feeder, village Dadri	Do	1,15,500	8	1. Rawalcha 2. Sahuwas 3. Charkhi 4. Kheribura 5. Kheri Batter 6. Pondwan 7. Birhi Kalan 8. Birhi Khurd 9. Mehra 10. Barsana 11. Dadri 12. Ghikahera 13. Tiwala 14. Atela Kalan 15. Bilawal 16. Bindrahan 17. Rehroda Khurd 18. Rehroda Kalan 19. Pichopa Khurd 20. Mandi Harya 21. Berla 22. Neemnar 23. Mandi Khar 24. Mandi Pirana 25. Pichopa Kalan	Dadri Do

TABLE V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Mehra Distri- butary R.D.O.- 30500	46950-L, Loharu Canal (Barsana/ Dadri)	46950-L, Loharu Canal, within village Barsana	Channel remains within Bhiwani district	30,500	3	1. Barsana 2. Tiwala 3. Mehra 4. Kheri Batter 5. Kheribura	Dadri Do Do Do Do
4. Badh- wana distri- butary R.D.O.- 102500	42000-R, Loharu Feeder (Kidara/ Dadri)	42000-R, Loharu Feeder, village Kidara	Do	1,02,500	4	1. Dhani Phogat 2. Dadri 3. Kapuri 4. Ram Nagar 5. Ghasola 6. Kalyana 7. Mandola 8. Mandoli 9. Abidpura 10. Balali 11. Kalali 12. Tikan Khurd	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
5. Dudhwa Minor R.D.O.- 27700	102500-L, Badhwana distributary (Balali/ Dadri)	102500-L, Badh- wana Distri- butary, village Balali	Do	27,700	1	1. Abidpura 2. Changrod 3. Badhwana 4. Dudhwa 5. Chiriyia 6. Datoli 7. Makrana	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
6. Gothra minor R.D.O.- 39700	88250-L, Badhwana distributary (Mandola/ Dadri)	88250, Badhwana distribu- tary, village Mandola	Do	39,700	2	1. Mandola 2. Balkera 3. Mori 4. Santokhpura 5. Gothara 6. Mehrana 7. Tikan Khurd	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
7. Makrana Sub- minor R.D.O.- 7750	18830-R, Gothra minor (Balkera/ Dadri)	18830-L, Gothra Minor, village Balkera	Do	7,750	—	1. Balkera 2. Makrani 3. Makrana	Do Do Do
8. L.R. Minor R.D.O.- 9500	74076-R, Badhwana distributary (Kalyana/ Dadri)	74076-R, Badhwana distributary, village Kalyana	Do	9,500	—	1. Balkera 2. Makrani 3. Makrana	Do Do Do

TABLE V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Gothra sub Minor R.D.O.- 5750	29830-Gothra Minor (Gothra/Dadri)	29830-L-Gothra Minor, village Gothra	Channel remains within Bhiwani district	5,750		1. Mandola 2. Balkera 3. Mori 4. Santokhpura 5. Gothra 6. Mehrana 7. Tikan Khurd	Dadri Do Do Do Do Do Do
10. Kheri Sanwal Minor R.D.O. 11429	63175-L-Budhwana distributary, (Ghasola/Dadri)	63175-L-Budhwana distributary, village Ghasola	Do	11,429		1. Ghasola 2. Ram Nagar 3. Kapuri 4. Tikan Kalan 5. Kheri Sanwal	Do Do Do Do Do
11. Kheribura Minor R.D.O. 28000	62000-R-Budhwana distributary (Ghasola/Dadri)	62000-R-Budhwana distributary, village Ghasola	Do	28,000		1. Ghasola 2. Dadri 3. Kheribura 4. Bharwin 5. Charkhi	Do Do Do Do Do
12. Dadri sub Minor R.D.O.- 8694	5755-R-Kheri bura Minor (Dadri/Dadri)	5755-R-Kheribura Minor, village Dadri	Do	8,694		1. Ghasola 2. Dadri 3. Bharwin	Do Do Do
13. I-R Dadri sub Minor O-10000	48000-R-Dadri Minor (Dadri/Dadri)	48000-R-Dadri Minor, village Dadri	Do	10,000		1. Charkhi Dadri	Do
14. Gokal Distributary R.D.O.- 38500	97050-L, I.G. Canal (Berla/Dadri)	97050-L, Loharu Canal, village Berla	Do	38,500		1. Berla 2. Todi 3. Rambas 4. Rudrol 5. Chandini 6. Main Khurd 7. Main Kalan 8. Ramalwas 9. Gokal	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
15. Bijna Minor R.D.O.	38500-T, Gokal Distributary	38500-T.F., Gokal Distributary,	Do	14,000		1. Chandani 2. Main Khurd 3. Rudrol	Do Do Do

TABLE V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14000	(Ramalwas/Dadri)	village Ramalwas				4. Khudana 5. Bijna 6. Jawa 7. Khudana	Dadri Do Do Do
16. Jhojhu Minor R.D.O. 14250	38500-Tail Right, Gokal Distributary (Ramalwas/Dadri)	38500-TR, Gokal remains Distributary, Bhiwani district	Channel within	14,250		1. Ramalwas 2. Jhojhu Kalan 3. Balali Kalali 4. Abiopur 5. Jhojhu Khurd	Do Do Do Do Do
17. Gudana minor R.D.O. 21000	24200-L, Gokal Distributary (Ramalwas/Dadri)	24200-L, Gokal Distributary, village Ramalwas	Do	21,000		1. Rambas 2. Gudana	Do Do
18. Pichopa Minor R.D.O. 13600	9300-L, Gokal Distributary (Berla/Dadri)	9300-L, Gokal Distributary, village Berla	Do	13,600		1. Pichopa Khurd 2. Mandi Harya 3. Bindraban 4. Pichopa Kalan 5. Todi 6. Kubja Nagar	Do Do Do Do Do Do
19. Pichopa Kalan Distributary R.D.O.- 13500	62050-L, Loharu Canal, (Bilawal/Dadri)	62050-L, Loharu Canal, Bilawal	Do	13,500		1. Bilawal 2. Pichopa 3. Bindraban 4. Todi 5. Pichopa Khura	Do Do Do Do Do
20. Todi Minor R.D.O. 18000	3000-R, Pichopa Kalan Distributary (Bilawal/Dadri)	3000-R, Pichopa Kalan Distributary, village Bilawal	Do	18,000		1. Bilawal 2. Pichopa Kalan 3. Bindraban 4. Todi 5. Pichopa Khurd	Do Do Do Do Do
21. Unn Minor R.D.O.- 25000	115500-L, Loharu Canal (Kiskandha/Dadri)	115500-L, Loharu Canal, village Kiskandha	Do	25,000		1. Kanera 2. Dhansari 3. Dagroli	Do Do Do

TABLE V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22. Dagroli Distri- butary R.D.O.- 30425	10600-R, Loharu Canal (Neemar/ Dadri)	19690-L, Loharu Canal, village Neemar	Channel remains within Bhiwani district	50,425		1. Dogroli 2. Kamhera 3. Neemar 4. Kudrol 5. Un	Dadri Do Do Do Do
23. Kitlana Distri- butary R.D.O.- 58500	7050-R, Loharu Canal (Charkhi/ Dadri)	7060-R, Loharu Canal, village Charkhi	Do	58,500		1. Charkhi 2. Pantawas 3. Mankawas 4. Akhtar-pura 5. Rasiwas 6. Dohki 7. Narshingwas 8. Nandgaon 9. Neemriwali	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Bhiwani Do
24. Goripur Minor R.D.O.- 11750	47000-R, Kitlana Distributary (Rasiwas/ Dadri)	47000-R, Kitlana Distri- butary, village Rasiwas	Do	11,750		1. Rasiwas 2. Dohki 3. Kitlana 4. Galkata	Dadri Do Bhiwani Dadri
25. Pehlad- garh Minor R.D.O.- 10500	4500-L, Goripur Minor (Rasiwas/ Dadri)	4500-L, Goripur Minor, village Rasiwas	Do	10,500		1. Neemriwali 2. Pehladgarh 3. Kitlana	Bhiwani Do Do
26. Roop- garh Minor R.D.O.- 12000	47000-L, Kitlana Distributary (Rasiwas/ Dadri)	47000-L, Kitlana Distribu- tary, village Rasiwas	Do	12,000		1. Nandgaon 2. Roopgarh 3. Rasiwas	Do Do Dadri
27. Pant- was Minor R.D.O.- 9250	22050-L, Kitlana Distributary (Akhtar- pura/ Dadri)	22050-R, Kitlana Distri- butary, village Akhtar- pura	Do	9,250		1. Akhtar-pura 2. Pantawas 3. Pantawas 4. Dohki 5. Kitlana	Do Do Do Do Bhiwani
28. Kural Distri-	54300-R, Loharu	54300-R, Loharu	Channel remains	74,500		1. Atela Khurd	Dadri

TABLE V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
butary R.D.O.- 74500	Canal (Atela Kalan/ Dadri)	Canal, village Atela Kalan	within Bhiwani district			2. Atela Kalan 3. Dohka Moji 4. Rehrodi 5. Umarwas 6. Jeetpura 7. Bhariwas 8. Kakroli Sardara 9. Kakroli Hukmi 10. Ladawas 11. Diwarka 12. Kural	Dadri Do Do Do Bhiwani Dadri Do Do Do Do Loharu
29. Umar- was Minor R.D.O.- 14500	37950-R, Kural Distributary (Jeetpura/ Dadri)	37950-R, Kural Distri- butary, village Jeetpura	Do	14,500		1. Umarwas 2. Jeetpura (Majra)	Dadri Bhiwani
30. Khair- pura Minor R.D.O.- 6000	9740-L, Umarwas Minor (Jeetpura/ Dadri)	9740-L, Umarwas, village Jeetpura	Do	6,000		1. Keharpur 2. Bamniwali 3. Nangla	Do Do Do
31. Nangla Minor R.D.O.- 19600	25250-R, Kural Distributary (Umarwas/ Dadri)	25250-R, Kural Distri- butary, village Umarwas	Do	19,600		1. Dudiwala 2. Kishanpura 3. Kaluwala	Do Do Do
32. Nangla Sub Minor R.D.O.- 5000	8300-R, Nangla Minor (Dhoka Dina/ Dadri)	8300-R, Nangla Minor, village Dohka Dina	Do	5,000		1. Dudiwala 2. Kishanpura 3. Kaluwala	Do Do Do
33. Kalu- wala Minor R.D.O.- 13500	9900-R, Kural Distributary (Atela Khurd/ Dadri)	9900-R, Kural Distri- butary, village Atela Khurd	Do	13,500		1. Atela Khurd 2. Dohka 3. Kaluwala	Do Do Do

TABLE V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34. Ladawas	88365-R,	88365-R,	Channel 1,37,500			1. Mandi	Dadri
Distri-	Loharu	Loharu	remains			Purana	
butary	Canal	Canal,	within			2. Mandi Harya	Do
R.D.O.-	(Mandi)	village	Bhiwani			3. Hars	Do
137500	Harya/	Mandi	district			4. Dalawa	Do
	Dadri)	Harya				5. Bur Dohwan	Do
						6. Gopi	Do
						7. Ladawa	Do
						8. Kakroh	Do
						Hukam	
						9. Jagram bas	Do
						10. Dandma	Do
						11. Dwarka	Do
						12. Shyam Kalyan	Do
						13. Kuralbas	Loharu
						14. Kural	Do
						15. Dhingwa	Do
						Shimian	
						16. Bardu Dhiraj	Do
						17. Bardu	Do
						Puran	
						18. Bardu	Do
						Mughal	
						19. Bardu Chana	Do
						20. Budhara	Dadri
						21. Bhopli	Do
						22. Amirwas	Loharu
						23. Allaudinpur	Do
						24. Budhera	Do
						25. Bithan	Do
						26. Bidhnoi	Do
						27. Chehar	Do
						Kalan	
						28. Seral	Do
						29. Gokalpura	Do
						30. Bahl	Do
35. Bardu	84140-R,	84140-R,	Channel 19,500			1. Bardu	Do
Chain	Ladawas	Ladawas	remains			Chaina	
Minor	Distributary	Distrib-	within			2. Bardu Puran	Do
R.D.O.	(Alaudin-	butary,	Bhiwani			3. Kural	Do
19500	pura/Dadri)	village	district			4. Kuralbas	Do
		Alaudin-					
		pura					

TABLE V (Contd.)

[illegible]

TABLE V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						25. Naqipur	Loharu
						26. Chahr Khurd	Do
						27. Sarsi	Do
						28. Bahl	Do
						29. Patwan	Do
						30. Budheri	Do
						31. Sodiwas	Do
39. Chehar	120050-R,	120050-R, Channel	12,900	—		1. Chehar	Do
Khurd	Sorra	Sorra remains				Khurd	
Minor	Distributary	Distributary, within				2. Chehar	Do
R.D.O.	(Sarsi/	butary, Bhiwani				Kalan	
12900	Loharu)	village district				3. Sarsi	Do
		Sarsi				4. Naqipur	Do
						Pahari	
40. Sarsi	5800-L,	5800-L, Do	4,000	—		1. Chehar	Do
Sub	Chehar	Chehar				Khurd	
Minor	Khurd	Khurd				2. Chehar	Kalan Do
R.D.O.	Minor	Minor,				3. Sarsi	Do
4000	(Sarsi/	village				4. Naqipur	Do
	Loharu)	Sarsi				5. Pahari	Do
41. Neki-	47000-R,	47000-R, Do	54,500	—		1. Adu Kari	Dadri
pura	Sorra	Sorra				2. Kari Tokha	Do
Minor	Distributary	Distributary,				3. Kharkari	Loharu
R.D.O.	(Gobind-	village				4. Dhigawa	Do
54500	pura/Dadri)	Gobindpura				5. Shamina	Do
						6. Dhigawa	Do
						Jatan	
						7. Dhani	Do
						Lachman	
						8. Allaudinpur	Do
						9. Badhara	Do
						10. Amirwas	Do
						11. Mohmud	Do
						Nagar	
						12. Chehar	Kalan Do
						13. Naqipur	Do
						14. Singhani	Do
						15. Khorra	Dadri
						16. Kari Dharni	Do
42. Badhara	24200-R,	24200-R, Channel	21,600	—		1. Badhara	Do
Minor	Sorra	Sorra remains				2. Pachgama	Do

TABLE V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
R.D.O.	Distributary	Distributary, within				3. Gopi	Dadri
21600	(Badhara/	village Bhiwani				4. Karimodh	Do
	Dadri)	district				5. Kari Rupp	Do
		Badhara				6. Kari Dharni	Do
43. Jewli	10325-R,	10325-R, Channel	12,000	—		1. Jewli	Do
Minor	Sorra	Sorra remains				2. Berla	Do
R.D.O.	Distributary	Distributary, within				3. Mandi Prana	Do
12000	(Jewli/	village Bhiwani				4. Badhara	Do
	Dadri)	district					
44. Jewli	1700-L,	1700-L, Do	5,000	—		1. Jeoli	Do
Sub	Jewli Minor	Jewli				2. Berla	Do
Minor	(Jewli/	Minor,				3. Mandi	Do
R.D.O.	Dadri)	village				Prana	
5000		Jewli				4. Badhara	Do
45. Loharu	115500-R,	115500-R, Do	1,07,000	—		1. Dhani	Loharu
Distri-	Loharu	Loharu				Dhola	
butary	Canal	Canal,				2. Nai Wali	Do
R.D.O.	(Kishkanda/	village				3. Sohansra	Do
107000	Dadri)	Kishkanda				4. Ahmadwas	Do
						5. Phurtia	Do
						Bhuna	
						6. Alkanan	Do
						7. Phurtia	Do
						Khera	
						8. Gagarwas	Do
						9. Phartia	Do
						10. Loharu	Do
						11. Dhani Mughal	Do
						12. Phartiatal	Do
						13. Dhani	Do
						Mansukh	Do
						14. Gothara	Do
						15. Damkora	Do
46. Dham-	106000-R,	106000-R, Do	1,07,000	—		1. Neemar	Dadri
kora	Loharu	Loharu				2. Kishkanda	Do
Distrib-	Canal	Canal,				3. Chandwas	Do
tary	(Neena/	village				4. Hanswas	Do
R.D.O.	Dadri)	Neena				Khurd	
107000						5. Hansawas	Do
						Kalan	
						6. Ladd	Do

TABLE V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						7. Surajgarh	Dadri
						8. Ahmadwas	Loharu
						9. Bisalwas	Do
						10. Gagarwas	Do
						11. Phurtia Khera	Do
						12. Loharu	Do
						13. Gothera	Do
						14. Kushalपुरा	Do
						15. Damkora	Do
47. Jhanjra	74050-R,	74050-R,	Channel	13,750	—	1. Jhanjra	Do
Minor	Damkora	Damkora	remains			Toda	
R.D.O.	Distributary	Distributary	within			2. Gothera	Dadri
13750	(Gothera/	tary, Bhiwani	district				
	Dadri)	village	Gothera				
48. Jhumpa	106000-R,	106000-R,	Do	1,33,000	—	1. Neemar	Do
Distri-	Loharu	Loharu				2. Chandwas	Do
butary	Canal	Canal,				3. Hanswas	Do
R.D.O.	(Neemar/	village				Khurd	
133000	Dadri)	Neemar				4. Hansawas	Do
						Kalan	
						5. Bhandwa	Do
						6. Ladd	Do
						7. Surajgarh	Do
						8. Barwas	Loharu
						9. Bisalwas	Do
						10. Bashirwas	Do
						11. Jhumpa	Do
						Khurd	
						12. Jhumpa	Do
						Kalan	
						13. Gignow	Do
						14. Jhanjra	Toda
						15. Jhanjra	Do
						Sheoran	
						16. Dhani Ahmad	Do
						17. Berhaloo	Do
						18. Kishkanda	Dadri
						19. Dhanasri	Do
						20. Nandha	Do
						21. Shampurā	Loharu
						22. Ahmadwas	Do
						23. Dhani Dola	Do

TABLE V (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49. Budheri	93200-R,	93200-R,	Channel	21,000	—	1. Dhana Jegi	Loharu
Minor	Jhumpa	Jhumpa	remains			2. Pahari	Do
R.D.O.	Distributary	Distributary	within			3. Paju	Do
21000	(Berhaloo/	tary, Bhiwani	district			4. Budheri	Do
	Loharu)	village	Berhaloo			5. Barhala	Do
						6. Nangal	Do
50. Sighani	49100-R,	49100-R,		18,000		1. Basirwas	Do
Minor	Jhumpa	Jhumpa				2. Jhumpa	Do
R.D.O.	Distributary	Distributary				Kalan	
18000	(Barwas/	tary, village				3. Singhani	Do
	Loharu)	Barwas				4. Khorara	Dadri
						5. Barwas	Loharu
51. Dudi-	52500-R,	52500-R,	Do	32,000	—	1. Atela Kalan	Dadri
wala	Loharu	Loharu				2. Dohka	Do
Distrib-	Canal	Canal,				3. Chhapar	Do
tary	(Atela Kalan/	village				4. Rampura	Do
R.D.O.	Dadri)	Atela				5. Dudhiwala	Do
32000		Kalan				6. Nandkaran	Do
52. Ram-	19000-R,	19000-R,	Do	22,500	—	1. Dohka	Do
pura	Dudiwala	Dudiwala				2. Rampura	Do
Minor	Distributary	Distributary				3. Chhapar	Do
R.D.O.	(Dohka	tary,				4. Sarangpur	Do
22500	Harya/	village					
	Dadri)	Dohka					
		Harya					
53. Atela	48000-R,	48000-R,	Do	31,135	—	1. Barsana	Do
Kalan	Loharu	Loharu				2. Atela Kalan	Do
Distrib-	Canal	Canal,				3. Chhapar	Do
tary	(Barsana/	village				4. Narsingwas	Do
R.D.O.	Dadri)	Barsana				5. Nandgaon	Bhiwani
31135						6. Birhi	Dadri
						7. Pandwan	Do
				18,70,833	20		

TABLE VI

Stages of the Siwani Canal System

Stages	Gross Area (Hectares)	Culturable Commanded Area (Hectares)	Cost* (Rs. in lakhs)	Names of channels	Maximum lift involved in any one direction (Metres)	Number of pump houses
I	17,500	13,000	290	(a) Deosar Feeder ; (b) Minors and sub-minors ; Sewani Minor, Naloi Minor, Naloi sub-minor, Partamal Minor and Gurera Minor.	3.2	2
II & III	61,000	45,000	940	(a) Siwani Feeder ; (b) Siwani Canal ; (c) Distributaries (Names of minors and sub-minors off-taking a distributary are mentioned in parentheses): Talwandi Ruka, Talwandi, Daryapur, Dhani Miran (Dhani Dhirja minor), Gadwa, Miran, Sherpura, (Bhera Minor) Mandhan, Motipura (Gudha Minor, Budhsaheli Minor), Sandawa (Bhariwas Minor, Badaula Minor) Isharwal (Gosainwala Minor, Talwani sub-minor, Dhani Bhakran Minor), Hasan (Salehwala Minor, Salehwala sub-minor), Mithi (Mandholi Minor Gopalwas Minor), Salempur (Salempur Minor Sidhanwa Minor, Dharwanbas Minor).	31.1	
IV	18,500	15,000	350	(a) Nigana Feeder ; (b) Nigana Canal ; (c) Nigana Canal— Siwani Canal Link , (d) Distributaries (Names of minors and sub-minors off-taking a distributary are mentioned in parentheses): Kharkhari, Nigana, Nigana Hill, Dulehri, Jhanwari, Gudha, Saral, Alampur, Dadam (Dadam Hill Minor), Balawas (Baganwala Minor, Khanak sub minor, Balawas Minor and Kuari Minor).	27.0	10
Total :	97,000	73,000	1,580			

*Revised figures.

TABLE VII

Channels of the Siwani Lift Irrigation Scheme

Name of channel	Taking off point and the name of village/ tahsil	Point and the name of village/ tahsil at which it enters the Bhiwani district	Point and the name of village/ tahsil at which it leaves the Bhiwani district	Length within the district (Kilo-metres)	Number of pump houses on the channel	Number and names of villages benefited/ to be benefited	Tahsil in which situated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Stage I							
1. Deosar Feeder	R.D.223000, R.D.O. 135300 (Dabra/ Hissar)	R.D. 69500, Deosar Feeder (Barwa/ Bawani Khera)	Ends within Bhiwani district	19.96	1	1. Barwa 2. Siwani 3. Kikral 4. Dhani Silanwali 5. Lilas	Bawani Khera Do Do Loharu Do
2. Siwani Minor	R.D.69482, R.D.O. 64500 (Barwa/ Bawani Khera)	Starts within the Bhiwani district	Ends within the Bhiwani district	19.66	1	1. Barwa 2. Khera 3. Dhulkot 4. Siwani 5. Talwandi 6. Badshahpur Rupana	Bawani Khera Do Do Do Do Do
3. Naloi Minor	R.D.102884, R.D.O. 25000 (Siwani/ Bawani Khera)	Do	Do	7.62	—	1. Kikral 2. Siwani 3. Naloi 4. Gurera	Do Do Do Loharu
(i) Naloi Sub Minor	R.D.12580, R.D.O. 20500 (Naloi/ Bawani Khera)	Do	Do	6.25	—	1. Naloi 2. Siwani 3. Kikral 4. Gurera	Bawani Khera Do Do Loharu
4. Partamal Minor	R.D.117633, R.D.O. 6000 (Siwani/ Bawani Khera)	Do	Do	1.83	—	1. Siwani (Partamal)	Bawani Khera

TABLE VII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Gurera Minor R.D.O. 14500	R.D.119383, Deosar Feeder (Siwani/Bawani Khera)	Starts within the Bhiwani district	Ends within the Bhiwani district	4.42		1. Siwani 2. Dhani Saitanwali 3. Gurera	Bawani Khera Loharu Do
Stage II—III							
6. Siwani Feeder R.D. 219550-296300	R.D.172376, Petwar Distributary (Dabra/Hisar)	R.D.258, 592 Siwani Feeder, Dabra (Hisar)	Do	11.49		Carrier Channel	
7. Siwani Canal R.D.O. 75600	R.D.296 300, Siwani Feeder (Saharwa/Bawani Khera)	Starts within Bhiwani district	Do	23.07	5	Carrier Channel	
8. Talwandi Ruka Distributary R.D.O. 24570	R.D. 181, Siwani Canal (Saharwa/Bawani Khera)	Do	Do	7.3	1	1. Talwandi Ruka 2. Talwandi Badshahpur 3. Saharwa	Bawani Khera Do Do
9. Talwandi distributary R.D.O. 18620	R.D.6890, Siwani Canal (Chanana/Bhiwani)	Do	Do	5.3		1. Chanana 2. Talwandi Badshahpur 3. Saharwa	Bhiwani Bawani Khera Do
10. Daryapur distributary R.D.O. 10000	R.D.10610, Siwani Canal (Chanana/Bhiwani)	Do	Do	3.05		1. Saharwa 2. Chanana 3. Daryapur	Do Bhiwani Do
11. Dhani Miran distributary R.D.O. 17500	R.D.18150, Siwani Canal (Miran/Bhiwani)	Do	Do	5.33		1. Miran 2. Bhera 3. Gadawa	Do Do Do

TABLE VII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Dhani Dhirjan R.D.O. 13840	R.D.6948, Dhani Miran distributary (Miran/Bhiwani)	Starts within Bhiwani district	Ends within Bhiwani district	4.22	—	1. Miran 2. Chanana 3. Dhani Ruhnat	Bhiwani Do Bawani Khera
13. Gadawa distributary R.D.O. 45000	R.D.26210, Siwani Canal (Miran/Bhiwani)	Do	Do	12.72	—	1. Miran 2. Sidhan 3. Gadawa 4. Kharkhari	Bhiwani Do Do Do
14. Miran distributary R.D.O. 27500	R.D.37185, Siwani Canal (Sidhan/Bhiwani)	Do	Do	7.39	—	1. Sidhan 2. Jhulli 3. Miran 4. Daryapur	Do Do Do Do
15. Sherpura distributary R.D.O. 45500	R.D.38750, Siwani Canal (Sidhan/Bhiwani)	Do	Do	13.88	—	1. Sidhan 2. Bhera 3. Kalaud 4. Mohla 5. Gandawas	Do Do Do Do Do
(i) Bhera Minor R.D.O. 12500	R.D.5000, Sherpura distributary (Miran/Bhiwani)	Do	Do	8.39	—	1. Miran 2. Bhera	Do Do
16. Midhan distributary R.D.O. 3630	R.D.46890, Siwani Canal (Midhan/Bhiwani)	Do	Do	1.13	—	1. Mandhan	Do
17. Moti-pura distributary R.D.O. 95000	R.D.47000, Siwani Canal (Mandhan/Bhiwani)	Do	Do	28.98	1	1. Mandhan 2. Dewawas 3. Kalaud 4. Gudha 5. Bidhawan 6. Dhani Bhakran 7. Jhumpa Kalan 8. Jhumpa Khurd	Do Loharu Do Do Do Do Do Do

TABLE VII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						9. Sainiwas 10. Lilas	Bhiwani Do
(i) Gudha Minor R.D.O. 29000	R.D.15760, Motipura tributary (Dewawas/ Loharu)	Starts within Bhiwani district	Ends within Bhiwani district	8.85	—	1. Dewawas 2. Kalaud 3. Gudha 4. Mohla 5. Gangala	Loharu Do Do Do Do
(ii) Budh- saheli Minor R.D.O. 17500	R.D.62312, Motipura tributary (Jhumpa/ Loharu)	Do	Do	5.33	—	1. Jhumpa Kalan 2. Gangala 3. Budhsaheli	Do Do Do
18. Sandawa distri- butary R.D.O. 28000	R.D.55700, Siwani Canal (Isherwal/ Loharu)	Do	Do	8.53	—	1. Isherwal 2. Katwar 3. Rodha 4. Salewala 5. Sandawa	Do Do Bhiwani Do Do
(i) Bheri- was Minor R.D.O. 27500	R.D.12700, Sandawa tributary (Katwar/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	8.39	—	1. Katwar 2. Khawa 3. Madhan	Do Do Do
(ii) Badaula Minor R.D.O. 29500	R.D.22000, Sandawa tributary (Bhushan/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	9.02	—	1. Bhushan 2. Patodi 3. Badalwala 4. Badaula	Do Do Do Do
19. Isherwal Distri- butary R.D.O. 67350	R.D.63000, Siwani Canal (Isherwal/ Loharu)	Do	Do	20.53	—	1. Janawas 2. Isharwal 3. Mandholi Kalan 4. Mandholi Khurd 5. Bidhwan 6. Matani 7. Jhumpa Kalan	Loharu Do Do Do Do Do Do

TABLE VII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Gosian- wala Minor R.D.O. 9300	R.D.8800, Isherwal tributary (Isherwal/ Loharu)	Starts within Bhiwani district	Ends within Bhiwani district	2.83	—	1. Isharwal	Loharu
(ii) Talwani sub minor R.D.O. 21675	R.D.6000, Gosianwala Minor (Isherwal/ Loharu)	Do	Do	6.61	—	1. Gosianwala 2. Talwani 3. Kalali 4. Bidhwan 5. Dhani Bhakran	Do Do Do Do Do
(iii) Dhani Bhakran Minor R.D.O. 10500	R.D.50425, Isherwal tributary (Matani/ Loharu)	Do	Do	3.23	—	1. Jhumpa Kalan 2. Matani 3. Isherwal 4. Jhumpa Khurd	Do Do Do Do
20. Hassan distri- butary R.D.O. 34000	R.D.65000, Siwani Canal (Sidhanwala/ Loharu)	Do	Do	10.36	—	1. Hassan 2. Salehwala 3. Rodha 4. Sandawa	Do Do Do Bhiwani
(i) Saleh- wala Minor R.D.O. 14000	R.D.22600, Hassan tributary (Salehwala/ Loharu)	Do	Do	4.27	—	1. Hassan 2. Salehwala 3. Rodha 4. Sandawa	Loharu Do Do Bhiwani
(ii) Saleh- wala sub Minor R.D.O. 4718	R.D.7000, Salehwala Minor (Salehwala/ Loharu)	Do	Do	1.44	—	1. Hassan 2. Salehwala 3. Rodha 4. Sandawa	Loharu Do Do Bhiwani
21. Mithi distri- butary R.D.O. 53000	R.D.75600, Siwani Canal (Gopalwas/ Loharu)	Do	Do	17.68	1	1. Mandauli Kalan 2. Mandauli Khurd 3. Surpura Kalan	Loharu Do Do

TABLE VII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Mandauli Minor R.D.O. 10750	R.D.11000, Mithi distributary (Mandauli/ Loharu)	Starts within Bhiwani district	Ends within Bhiwani district	3.28		4. Surpura Khurd 5. Mithi 6. Morka	Loharu Do Do
(ii) Gopalwas Minor R.D.O. 13500	R.D.22800, Mithi distributary (Mandauli/ Loharu)	Do	Do	4.11	—	7. Siwanch 8. Gopalwas 9. Sidhanwa 10. Haryawas	Do Do Do Do
22. Salempur distributary R.D.O. 40500	R.D.75600, Siwani Canal (Gopalwas/ Loharu)	Do	Do	12.34	1	1. Salempur 2. Sidhanwa 3. Dharwas	Do Do Do
(i) Salempur Minor R.D.O. 6600	R.D.17940, Salempur distributary (Salempur/ Loharu)	Do	Do	2.01	—	4. Devrula 5. Khapurwas	Bhiwani Do
(ii) Sidhanwa Minor R.D.O. 18500	R.D.17940, Salempur distributary (Salempur/ Loharu)	Do	Do	5.64	—		
(iii) Dharwanbas Minor R.D.O. 4900	R.D.24500, Salempur distributary (Devrula/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	1.49	—		
Stage IV							
23. Nigana Feeder R.D.O. 91950	R.D.88000, Jui Feeder (Mitathal/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	28.03	—	Carrier Channel	
24. Nigana Canal R.D.O.	R.D.91950, Nigana Feeder	Do	Do	13.41	2	Carrier channel plus part irrigation 1. Kharkhari	Do

TABLE VII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44000	(Kharkhari Sohan/ Bhiwani)					Sohan 2. Kharkhari 3. Dharan 4. Badaula 5. Badalwala	Bhiwani Do Do Do
25. Kharkhari distributary R.D.O. 6163	R.D.2000, Nigana Canal (Kharkhari Sohan/ Bhiwani)	Starts within Bhiwani district	Ends within Bhiwani district	1.92	—	1. Kharkhari Makhwan	Do
26. Nigana distributary R.D.O. 19500	R.D.3245, Nigana Canal (Kharkhari Sohan/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	5.96	1	1. Kharkhari Makhwan 2. Dharan 3. Nigana Kalan 4. Nigana Khurd	Do Do Do Do
27. Nigana Hill Distributary R.D.O. 21000	R.D.9850, Nigana Canal (Kharkhari Makhwan/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	6.40	2	1. Nigana Khurd 2. Nigana Kalan 3. Dhani Mahu	Do Do Do
28. Mahu distributary R.D.O. 37000	R.D.16500, Nigana Canal (Dulhari/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	11.29	—	1. Nigana Kalan 2. Nigana Khurd 3. Suggarpur 4. Gudha 5. Dhani Mahu 6. Alampur 7. Mansarwas 8. Dhani Baganpura	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
29. Dulheri/ Jhanwari distributary R.D.O. 3500 each	R.D.18200, Nigana Canal (Dulhari/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	2.13	1	1. Dulheri 2. Alampur 3. Kharkhari Makhwan 4. Jhanwari 5. Dhani Lashmanpura	Do Do Do Do Do

TABLE VII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30. Gadha distri- butary R.D.O. 9000	R.D.21200, Nigana Canal (Alampur/ Bhiwani)	Starts within Bhiwani district	Ends within Bhiwani district	2.74	—	1. Dulhatri 2. Alampur 3. Gudha	Bhiwani Do Do
31. Saral Distri- butary R.D.O. 13300	R.D.23700, Nigana Canal (Alampur/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	4.05	1	1. Saral 2. Jhanwari 3. Kharkhari Makhwan	Do Do Do
32. Alampur distri- butary R.D.O. 12000	R.D.39683, Nigana Canal (Thilod/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	3.66	—	1. Thilod 2. Alampur 3. Patodi	Do Do Do
33. Dadam distri- butary R.D.O. 20500	R.D.44000, Nigana Canal (Saral/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	6.25	—	1. Saral 2. Khanak 3. Dadam	Do Bawani Bhiwani
(i) Dadam Hill Minor R.D.O. 7000	R.D.750, Dadam distributary (Saral/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	2.13	1	1. Saral	Do
34. Balawas distri- butary R.D.O. 35500	R.D.44000, Nigana Canal (Saral/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	10.82	—	1. Chhapar Ranghran 2. Chhapar Jogan 3. Saral	Do Do Do
(i) Bagan- wala Minor R.D.O. 15000	R.D.14100, Balawas distributary (Chhapar Ranghran/ Bhiwani)	Do	Do	4.57	1	4. Badaula 5. Dadam 6. Pinjokhra 7. Khanak 8. Nalwa	Do Do Do Bawani Khera Do
(ii) Khanak Sub Minor R.D.O. 7000	R.D.11000, Banganwala Minor	Do	Do	2.13	—	9. Garanpura 10. Dubbeta 11. Badoha Brahman	Do Do Do

TABLE VII (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(iii) Balawas Minor R.D.O. 10000	R.D.35500, Balawas distributary (Nalwa/ Bawani Khera)	Starts within Bhiwani district	Ends within Bhiwani district	3.05	—		
(iv) Kuari Minor R.D.O. 40000	R.D.35500, Balawas distributary (Nalwa/ Bawani Khera)	Do	Do	12.2	1		

TABLE VIII

Pump Houses of the Siwani Lift Irrigation Scheme

Serial number	Name of pump house	R.D. and name of channel on which located	Nearest village/ tahsil
1	2	3	4
Stage I			
1.	Pump House No. 1	R.D. 117,183 Deosar Feeder	Deosar (Bawani khera)
2.	Pump House No. 2	R.D. 23,500 Siwani Minor	Rupana (Bawani Khera)
Stages II & III			
1.	Pump House No. 1	R.D.O. Siwani Canal	Saharwa (Bawani Khera)
2.	Pump House No. 2	R.D. 35,900 Siwani Canal	Sidhan (Bhiwani)
3.	Pump House No. 3	R.D. 44,400 Siwani Canal	Mandhan (Bhiwani)
4.	Pump House No. 4	R.D. 61,500 Siwani Canal	Isherwal (Loharu)
5.	Pump House No. 5	R.D. 73,500 Siwani Canal	Hariawas (Loharu)
6.	Pump House No. 6	R.D. 22,600 Mithi distributary	Mandauli Kalan (Loharu)
7.	Pump House No. 7	R.D. 13,400 Motipura distributary	Devawas (Bhiwani)
8.	Pump House No. 8	R.D. 17,840 Salempur Distributary	Salempur (Loharu)
9.	Pump House No. 9	R.D. 1,480 Talwandi Ruka Distributary	Saharwa (Bawani Khera)
Stage IV			
1.	Pump House No. 1	R.D.O. Nigana Canal	Kharkhari Makhwan (Bhiwani)
2.	Pump House No. 2	R.D. 3,900 Nigana Canal	Kharkhari Makhwan (Bhiwani)
3.	Pump House No. 3	R.D. 7,500 Nigana distributary	Dharan (Bhiwani)

TABLE VIII (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
4.	Pump House No. 4	R.D. 900 Nigana Hill Distributary	Dulehri (Bhiwani)
5.	Pump House No. 5	R.D. 9,600 Nigana Hill Distributary	Dulehri (Bhiwani)
6.	Pump House No. 6	R.D.O. Dulehri/Jhanwri Distributaries	Dulehri (Bhiwani)
7.	Pump House No. 7	R.D. 10,000 Saral Distributary	Saral (Bhiwani)
8.	Pump House No. 8	R.D. 750 Dadam Hill Minor	Saral (Bhiwani)
9.	Pump House No. 9	R.D. 16,000 Kuari Minor	Kauri (Bawani Khera)
10.	Pump House No. 10	R.D. 6,000 Baganwala Minor	Dadam (Bhiwani)

TABLE IX

Water Requirement of Different Crops

Name of crop	Water requirement in inches	Number of irrigations	Duration of the crop (days)	Critical stage of irrigation	Approximate days after seeding
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kharif Crops					
<i>Bajra</i>	15	3—4	90	Heading	55-60 (1st fortnight of September)
<i>Jowar</i> (fodder)	20	4—5	75	All stages	—
<i>Jowar</i> (grain)	25	5—6	110-120	Flowering	80-90 (Middle of September)
Cotton	40	7—8	180	Ist Irrigation	45
				Flowering	90
				Boll formation	115
Groundnut	25	4—5	125-135	Flowering	70 (Last week of August to 1st week of September)
				Pod development	90 (end of September)
<i>Moong</i>	12-15	3	65-80	Flowering	45 (middle August)
Soyabean	20	4—5	110-115	Flowering	55-60 (end of August)
				Pod development	80-85 (end of September)
<i>Arhar</i>	15	3—4	150-160	Flowering	90 (end of September)
<i>Mash (Urd)</i>	15	3—4	90	Pod development	65-70 (middle of September)
Cowpeas (summer fodder)	25	5—6	70-75	All stages	—
Cowpeas (Kharif fodder)	20	4—5	70-75	All Stages	
Cowpeas (Pulses)	5	3—4	70	Pre-flowering	45
				Pod development	55
Sugarcane	60	12—15	300 days	Frequent irrigation up to the end of October	—

TABLE IX (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rabi Crops					
Wheat (Local)	15	3—4	145	Tillering	30 (1st fortnight of December)
				Heading	90 (2nd fortnight of January)
Wheat (Dwarf)	25	6—7	135	Crown root	20-25 (1st fortnight of December)
				Heading	85 (2nd fortnight of January)
				Milk stage	100-105 (1st week of March)
Barley	12-15	3	130	Tillering	30-35 (2nd fortnight of December)
				Earing	75-80 (1st fortnight of February)
Oats fodder	25	6	150	All stages	—
Peas	12-15	3	130	Pre-flowering	75 (middle of January)
Gram	8-10	2	135	Post flowering	105-110 (1st fortnight of February)
Lentil	10	2	130	Pre-flowering	65-70 (middle of January)
<i>Raya</i>	10-12	3	140-150	Flowering	75 (3rd week of January)
Brown/yellow <i>Sarson</i>	8-10	2	135-150	Flowering	72-75 (middle of January)
<i>Toria</i>	8-10	2	110	Flowering	75-80 (middle of November)
<i>Berseem</i> (fodder)	50	12-15	180	All stages	—
Potato	25	6—7	90-100	All stages	—

TABLE X

Scheme-wise achievements of Bhiwani MFAL since inception (June 1971) to March 31, 1977

Name of the scheme	Targets achieved	Financial assistance (Rs. in lakhs)			Number of beneficiaries
		Loans advanced	Subsidies disbursed	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
(A) Minor Irrigation and Land Levelling					
(i) Community deep tubewells	50	19.29	19.29	38.58	1,100
(ii) Pumping sets/jhallas/rahats/pakka channels/land levelling	305	11.94	3.76	15.70	305
(iii) Risk fund	—	—	0.18	0.18	—
(iv) Digging of water courses in the command of Jui Canal under rural works programme	212 Water Courses	—	5.57	5.57	3,747
(B) Agriculture					
(i) Demonstration plots	175	—	0.40	0.40	175
(ii) Subsidy on inputs	3,542 families	—	1.95	1.95	3,542
(iii) Crop loans	1,581 families	29.07	—	29.07	1,581
(C) Animal Husbandry Schemes					
(i) Dairy farming units	5,045	92.71	23.78	116.49	5,045
(ii) Sheep units	448	10.43	3.42	13.85	448
(iii) Poultry units	7	0.14	—	0.14	7
(iv) Risk fund to societies/banks	—	—	3.10	3.10	—
(v) Managerial subsidy	—	—	1.95	1.95	—
(vi) Medicines	—	—	0.05	0.05	—
(D) Rural Works Programme					
(i) Link and approach roads	22	—	6.93	6.93	11,687
(ii) Sand dune fixation	155 acres	—	12.54	12.54	—
(iii) Afforestation	650 R.K.M.	—	2.13	2.13	—
(iv) Desilting	16 works on 7 minors	—	—	—	—

TABLE X (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
(E) Development of Hira Nand Tank at Tosham	—	—	0.88	0.88	—
(F) Filling of Neemriwali Tank, Bhiwani	—	—	1.00	1.00	—
(G) Development of markets (Bhiwani, Tosham, Siwani and Jui @ Rs. 1 lakh for each)	4	—	4.00	4.00	—
(H) Rural Artisans	24 trainees	—	0.19	0.19	24
(I) Bench Mark Survey	—	—	0.01	0.01	—
Total :		163.58	91.13	254.71	27,661

R.K.M. Row Kilometres

TABLE XI

Regional Artificial Insemination Centres and Stockman Centres under the Intensive Cattle Development Project, Bhiwani

Regional Artificial Insemination Centres	Stockman Centres	
	Location	Tahsil
1	2	3
1. Bawani Khera	1. Bapora	Bhiwani
	2. Bamla	Do
	3. Biran	Do
	3. Chang	Do
	5. Chhapar	Do
	6. Dinod	Do
	7. Dhani Mehu	Do
	8. Dulchri	Do
2. Tosham	9. Dang Kalan	Do
	10. Gujrani	Do
	11. Gopi	Do
	12. Haluwas	Do
	13. Jhutti	Do
	14. Kaluwas	Do
	15. Kont	Do
	16. Kharkari Makhwan	Do
	17. Khanak	Do
	18. Lohani	Do
	19. Legha	Do
	20. Lathana	Do
	21. Miran	Do
	22. Nangal	Do
	23. Prem Nagar	Do
	24. Patodi	Do
3. Jui Kalan	25. Pinjokhera	Do
	26. Sai	Do
	27. Sandwa	Do
	28. Tigrana	Do
	29. Balkara	Do
	30. Charkhi	Dadri
4. Charkhi Dadri	31. Kheri Buran	Do
	32. Kitlana	Do
	33. Mandola	Do
	34. Makrana	Do
	35. Pantawas	Do
	36. Sagwar	Do

TABLE XI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
	37. Sameshpur	Dadri
	38. Tikan Kalan	Do
	39. Barsi	Bawani Khera
	40. Balyali	Do
	41. Bhurtana	Do
	42. Dadhiya Rangra	Do
5. Semen, Bank Bhiwani	43. Jamalpur	Do
	44. Kanwari	Do
	45. Mundhal	Do
	46. Mandhana	Do
	47. Paposa	Do
	48. Pureh	Do
	49. Talu	Do
	50. Thalor	Do

TABLE XII

Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries (March, 31, 1977)

Serial number	Location	Tahsil
1	2	3
Veterinary Hospitals		
1.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani
2.	Nimariwali	Dadri
3.	Tosham	Bhiwani
4.	Siwani	Loharu
5.	Kairu	Bhiwani
6.	Lohari Jatu	Bawani Khera
7.	Dhanana	Do
8.	Loharu	Loharu
9.	Bahl	Do
10.	Satnali	Dadri
11.	Charkhi Dadri	Do
12.	Chhapar	Do
13.	Badhara	Do
14.	Imlota	Do
15.	Baund Kalan	Do
16.	Sanwar	Do
17.	Jhojhu Kalan	Do
18.	Paintawas	Do
19.	Badhwana	Do
20.	Mundhal	Bawani Khera
21.	Nalwa	Do
22.	Manheru	Bhiwani
Veterinary Dispensaries		
1.	Mitathal	Bhiwani
2.	Dhani Mahu	Do
3.	Isharwal	Do
4.	Nakipur	Loharu
5.	Bawani Khera	Bawani Khera
6.	Ratera	Do

TABLE XII (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
7.	Ranila	Dadri
8.	Dudhwa	—do—
9.	Pichopa	—do—
10.	Kadma	—do—
11.	Misri	—do—
12.	Achina	—do—
13.	Roopgarh	—Do—
14.	Siharwa	Bawani Khera
Sheep and Wool Extension Centres		
1.	Deosar	Bhiwani
2.	Kairu	Bhiwani
3.	Jhojhu Kalan	Dadri
4.	Satnali	Dadri
5.	Bahl	Loharu
6.	Sohansra	Loharu

TABLE XIII

Droughts occurred and Relief Measures afforded in the Bhiwani Tahsil
(1958-59 to 1976-77)

Year	Nature of calamity	Relief Measures					Approximate damage caused in terms of money
		Land revenue and taccavi suspended/remitted	Taccavi advanced	Grants given for relief works	Fodder subsidy	Percentage of <i>kharaba</i> ¹	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1958-59	Drought	Taccavi suspended	(Rs.) 75,000	(Rs.) ..	(Rs.) ..	5	(Rs.) 1,78,00,000
1960-61	—do—	—do—	6,48,900	..	..	32	10,97,00,000
1963-64	—do—	Land Revenue remitted and taccavi suspended	6,46,000	..	2,37,686	67	19,00,00,000
1964-65	—do—	Taccavi suspended	1,43,325	..	—	15	46,3,00,000
1965-66	—do—	Land Revenue remitted and taccavi suspended	2,35,451	..	1,25,000	74	22,75,00,000
1967-68	—do—	Land revenue and taccavi suspended	—	..	—	24	3,15,00,000
1968-69	—do—	—do—	—	..	—	92	7,91,00,000
1972-73	—do—	Land revenue and taccavi suspended	10,36,830	..	5,29,799	82	8,25,00,000
1973-74	—do—	Taccavi and Land Holding Tax suspended	1,76,512	..	62,009	32	2,77,00,000
1974-75	—do—	—do—	18,93,951	3,25,000	11,11,796	21	1,74,00,000
1975-76	—do—	—	19,42,751	27,400	1,95,766	6	1,18,00,000
1976-77	—do—	—	6,40,395	—	—	7	1,12,00,000

1. Percentage of *kharaba* is worked out on the sown area only. The area was less sown due to drought.

TABLE XIV

Droughts occurred and Relief Measures afforded in the Dadri tahsil
(1938-39 to 1974-75)

Year	Nature of calamity	Relief measures taken					Approximate damage caused in terms of money	Remarks
		Land revenue and taccavi suspended/remitted	Taccavi advanced	Grants given for relief works	Fodder subsidy	Percentage of <i>kharaba</i>		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)		(Rs.)	
1938-39	Severe drought	..	..	..	..	Above 50	7,13,19,900	It is not clear whether drought was declared but
1939-40	—do—	..	..	..	..	50	3,79,14,300	<i>kharaba</i> was due to scarcity of rains
1941-42	—do—	..	..	..	..	50	5,12,53,800	
1948-49	—do—	..	..	..	..	50	1,40,78,300	
1963-64	—do—	Land revenue remitted/ taccavi recovery suspended	10,83,400	..	2,63,718	50	16,16,31,000	
1964-65	—do—	Taccavi suspended	3,00,000	..	8,70,000	Less than 50	9,02,50,000	
1965-66	—do—	Land revenue remitted/ taccavi recovery suspended	—	1,50,000	—	50	98,41,70,000	
1968-69	Severe drought	Recovery of land revenue and taccavi suspended	—	2,51,316	—	Above 50	15,74,45,000	
1972-73	—do—	—do—	4,24,846	..	1,15,000	—do—	22,26,00,000	
1973-74	—do—	—do—	27,426	..	..	—do—	10,33,20,000	
1974-75	—do—	—do—	10,74,000	3,72,500	88,140	—do—	22,30,05,000	

TABLE XV

Droughts occurred and Relief Measures afforded in the Loharu tahsil (1972-73 to 1974-75)

Year	Nature of calamity	Fodder subsidy	Fodder taccavi	Cash taccavi	Grant for relief works	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)			(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972-73	Drought	53,660	2,35,460	..	..	..	..	2,89,120
1974-75	Drought	..	..	8,24,000	..	..	..	8,24,000

TABLE XVI
Cotton Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Factories at Bhiwani in the beginning of the 20th Century

Name	Nature of work carried on	Average daily number of workers employed											
		1916	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931 1932
1. The Bhiwani Weaving Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills		480	350	365	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Shri Venkt-Weaving edwar Cotton Mills		..	..	..	..	370	495	450	513	513	Closed	Closed	575 599
3. Mohru Lal Cotton Ginning		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Shri Kallash- pati Cotton Ginning		44	Closed	50	47	Closed	Closed	50	Closed	47	Closed	..	..
5. Nand Kishore Onkar Mal Cotton Ginning		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	39 43
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Source : Hissar District Statistical Tables, 1935, Table 28.

TABLE XVII
Small-Scale Industrial Units as on November 1, 1966

Classification of industries	Number of units	Source of power	Location of industrial units	Capital of investment workers ment	Average wages of workers	Average Sources of raw material	Salient feature of mfg. process	Marketing of finished goods	Management of industry	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(Rs. in lakhs)										
Textile	10	Electric	Bhiwani	107	3.10	5	Indigenous/Through imported power looms	Haryana & Delhi	Proprietorship/Partnership	
Food-process	6	—do—	Bhiwani	50	6.81	5	Local/ Old Technique of mfg. of surrounding areas Gram dal	Within and outside the State	—do—	
	1	—do—	Tosham	6	1.00	5	—do—	—do—	—do—	
	2	Diesel Engine	Chang Rewari (Seasonal)	100	17.00	4	Local Through power crushers	Local	—do—	
Furniture	6	[Electric	Bhiwani	35	0.91	5	Indigenous Mostly hand work	Local	—do—	
Chemical	14	Electric/ Manual	Bhiwani	56	1.38	5	Indigenous/ imported	Local & outside the State	—do—	
Metal & Engg. Products	17	Electric/ Manual	Bhiwani	76	2.05	5	Indigenous Fabrication work	Local	—do—	
	5	Electric/	Charkhi Dadri	16	2.80	5	—do—	—do—	—do—	
	2	Electric/ Manual	Loharu	2	0.10	5	—do—	—do—	—do—	
Non-Metallic	6	Manual	Bhiwani	15	0.25	6	—do— Mostly hand work	—do—	—do—	

BHIWANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE XVII (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(Rs in lakhs)										
	2	Manual	Charkhi Dadri	6	0.55	6	Indigenous	Mostly hand work	Local	Proprietorship/Partnership
Brass Utensil Industries	36	Manual	Bhiwani	141	2.20	6	—do—	Hand work	—do—	—do—
Mineral Based	3	Electric/ Oil engine	Khanak	600	5.50	3	local	Through machinery	Punjab	—do—
Radio Assembly	1	Manual	Loharu	1	0.10	5	Delhi	Hand work	Local	—do—
Misc-Ind.	7	Electric/ Manual	Bhiwani	—	2.54	5	Indigenous	Through machinery / hand work	Punjab	—do—

TABLE XVIII
Loans Sanctioned and Disbursed by Haryana Financial Corporation

Loans Sanctioned and Disbursed by Indian Financial Corporation (Rs. in lakhs)												
Year	Loans sanctioned						Loans disbursed					
	Small-Scale		Others		Total		Small-Scale		Others		Total	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)	(Number)	(Rs.)
1973-74	18	24.33	—	—	18	24.33	15	11.96	2	1.42	17	13.38
1974-75	11	12.20	1	30.00	12	42.20	16	17.92	—	—	16	17.92
1975-76	16	33.12	3	49.10	19	82.22	11	13.34	2	27.20	13	40.54
1976-77	10	21.64	—	—	10	21.64	8	9.43	1	7.84	9	17.27

TABLE XIX
Grants and Loans Disbursed by Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board

Name of the industry	1973-74			1974-75			1975-76			1976-77		
	Grant	Loan	(Rs.)	Grant	Loan	(Rs.)	Grant	Loan	(Rs.)	Grant	Loan	(Rs.)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Carpentry and Blacksmithy	—	3,000	5,200	7,800	3,000	4,400	1,200	56,100	—	—	—	—
Processing of Cereals and Pulses	—	—	—	4,500	—	4,500	2,500	7,500	—	—	—	—
Gur and Khandasari	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	—	6,200	—	—	—	—
Leather	—	11,000	2,000	4,000	2,500	5,000	6,250	12,650	—	—	—	—
N.E.O. Soap	—	—	—	23,650	—	23,000	750	27,400	—	—	—	—
Gobar Gas Scheme	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime Manufacturing	1,200	—	—	19,300	—	—	—	14,300	—	—	—	—
Total:	1,200	15,000	7,200	79,250	5,500	36,900	10,700	1,24,150	—	—	—	—

TABLE XX

Suggested New Industries

DEMAND BASED

1. Automobile Repair and Reconditioning; 2. Bicycle Accessories, viz. Stand, Carrier, Chain covers, Saddle, etc; 3. Diesel engine parts, viz. connected rods Crank-shaft, Brass bearings; 4. Gates and Grills; 5. Composite jobbing workshop for Textile machinery parts; 6. Mechanical toys; 7. Bicycle tube valves; 8. Tractor Drawn Agricultural Implements; 9. Builders Hardwares (aluminium); 10. Aluminium Utensils; 11. Bolts and Nuts, hot forged; 12. Steel furniture; 13. Tin Containers four gallons capacity; 14. Link Chains; 15. Decorated Light Chains; 16. Tool room with heat treatment; 17. Hypodermic Needles; 18. Bifurcated Rivets; 19. Aluminium Gravity die casting; 20. Screw Drivers and Light Voltage Tester; 21. Tipped tools; 22. Self tapping screws; 23. Hacksaw Blades; 24. Fountain Pen Nibs; 25. Auto leaf Springs; 26. Speedometer Cable; 27. Malleable Casting Pipe Fittings, B.B. Sheets; 28. Aluminium Utensil manufacturing unit from ingots; 29. Electrolytic Condensers; 30. Printed Circuit boards; 31. Transistor Receivers; 32. Loud Speakers; 33. Wire Wound Resistors; 34. Carbon Brushes; 35. Hearing Aid; 36. Domestic Electrical Appliances; 37. Line Testers; 38. Fluorescent Light Fixtures; 39. Bakelite Electrical Accessories; 40. Voltage Regulators; 41. Automobile Batteries Reconditioning; 42. Confectionery; 43. Distilled Water for injections; 44. Pesticides Formulations; 45. Printing Press Offset; 46. V. Belts; 47. Writing Inks; 48. Electroplating of ancillary auto-parts; 49. Zinc Sulphate; 50. Synthetic detergent; 51. Cattle feed; 52. Corrugated and card Board Boxes; 53. Lubricating Grease; 54. Paints and Varnishes; 55. Bleaching and Dyeing of Cotton Cloth; 56. R.C.C. Pipes; 57. Mosaic Tiles; 58. Spectacle Frames; 59. Spectacle lenses and Sun glasses;

RESOURCE/SKILL BASED

60. Bone Meal; 61. Absorbent Cotton; 62. Surgical bandages; 63. Cotton Vests and underwears; 64. Tape, Niwar and Webbing Equipment; 65. Readymade garments.

TABLE XXI
Small-Scale Industrial Units as on March 31, 1977

Classification of industries	Number of units	Number Sources of power supply	Location of industrial units	Number of workers	Capital invest ment (Rs. in lakhs)	Average wages of raw material (Rs.)	Salient features of mfg. process	Marketing of finished products	Management of industries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Textile including Synthetic & Woolen	68	Electric, Manual	Bhiwani, Dadri & Tosham	500	49.00	8	Indigenous/ Imported	Through powerlooms, Auto Plant of monofilament yarn, ginning & machine	Haryana/ Delhi	Proprietor/ Partnership/ Cooperatives
Food Processing	46	—do—	Bhiwani, Tosham Ch. Dadri, Loharu Bawani Khera, Siwani, Chang & Bamla	470	51.50	8	Local	Through machines & power crushers	Local & adjoining areas	—do—
Furniture & Wood products	35	—do—	Bhiwani, Dadri, Loharu	140	8.50	8	—do—	Machine/ Manual	—do—	—do—
Chemical Industries	75	—do—	Bhiwani, Dadri, Tosham	250	21.00	8	Indigenous/ Imported	Manual/ modern process	Within & outside State	Proprietor/ Partnership

TABLE XXI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Metal & Engg. Industries	118	—do—	Bhiwani, Loharu Dadri, Tosham	375	54.00	8	Indigenous	Manual & Imported techniques	Haryana & Delhi	Proprietor/ partnership
Cement Products	18	—do—	Bhiwani, Dadri, Haluwas, Tosham	90	13.00	8	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
Brass Utensils	28	—do—	Bhiwani	120	2.50	8	—do—	Manual work/ machinery	—do—	—do—
Mineral based Industries	24	Electric/ power/ manual	Bhiwani, Dadri, Tosham	2600	40.00	8	Local	Machine & Manual	Within & outside State	—do—
Lime	1	Manual/ fuel	Tosham	3	0.05	8	—do—	Through improved Bhathies	Local	—do—
Optical	8	Electric power/ manual	Ch. Dadri Bhiwani	30	0.80	8	Indigenous/ Imported	Through machines	—do—	—do—
Misc. Industries	97	—do—	Bhiwani, Dadri, Tosham, Loharu	410	33.00	8	Indigenous/ Imported	Through machines	Local & outside	—do—

TABLE XXII
Cottage Industries as on March 31, 1977

Category of Industry	Number of units	Source of power	Location of units	Number of work-ers	Capital investment	Wages	Sources of raw material	Salient features of mfg. process	Marketing of finished products	Management of industries
					(Rs. in lakhs)					
1. Shoe making	520	Manual	Whole of the distt.	550	7.00	8	Local & Delhi	Manual & Sewing	Local	Family members
2. Weaving	2906	—do—	—do—	4052	8.00	10	Local, Delhi & Panipat	Pitloom & Hand loom Weaving	Local & Panipat	Family members & some workers
3. Carpentry	335	—do—	—do—	350	6.75	12	Local	Old Pattern	Local	Family Members
4. Blacksmithy	155	—do—	—do—	170	3.15	9	Local & Outside	—do—	—do—	—do—
5. Pottery	120	—do—	—do—	130	0.60	6	Local	—do—	—do—	—do—
6. Ban Rope & Mudha Making	50	—do—	Some villages in Loharu, Bhiwani & Ch. Dadri	55	0.35	8	—do—	Manual & Hand operated machinery	—do—	—do—
7. Leather Tanning	15	—do—	Dadri & Bhiwani block	18	0.08	9	—do—	Crude process	—do—	—do—
8. Stone Carving	20	—do—	Bhiwani, Dadri & Satnali	25	0.04	9	—do—	Manual	Local & Rajasthan	—do—
9. Rosary Beads (Sandal wood)	10	—do—	Bhiwani block	15	0.01	15	Outside the State	—do—	Local & Delhi	—do—

TABLE XXIII

Industry-wise Registered Working Factories as on March 31, 1977

Industry	Registered working factories	Workers employed
Food products	3	107
Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco products	—	—
Cotton Textile	10	8,706
Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre	2	200
Jute, Hemp & Mesta Textiles	—	—
Textile products	—	—
Wood and Wood products, etc.	—	—
Paper and Paper products	16	80
Leather & Leather products	—	—
Rubber, Plastic and Petroleum products	—	—
Chemicals and Chemical products	—	—
Non-metallic Mineral products	2	104
Basic Metal and Alloys Industries	28	1,045
Metal products and parts	—	—
Machinery & Machine Tools, etc.	—	—
Electrical Machinery Apparatus Appliances	—	—
Transport Equipment and parts	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	—	—
Electricity	2	290
Gas and Steam	—	—
Water works & Supply	—	—
Storage and ware housing	—	—
Repair services	—	—
	63	10,532

TABLE XXIV

Registered Working Factories as on March 31, 1977

Serial number	Place	Tahsil	Name of factory	Nature of production	Number of workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Krishna Textiles & General Industries	Manufacture of Waste Cotton Yarn	40
2.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Jindal Saw Mill	Sawing and Planning of Wood	9
3.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Laxmi Saw Mill	—do—	2
4.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Jagdish Parshad Om Parkash Saw Mill	—do—	1
5.	Ch.Dadri	Ch.Dadri	Universal Spun Pipe Co.	Manufacture of Spun Pipe	18
6.	Haluwas	Bhiwani	Jain Spun Pipe Co.	—do—	50
7.	Ch.Dadri	Ch.Dadri	Ved Parkash, Vijay Kumar Saw Mill	Sawing and planning of wood	2
8.	Rewari Khara	Bhiwani	Ganna Crusher	Manufacture of Gur & Khand-sari	35
9.	Tosham	Bhiwani	Ganesh Stone crushing Co.	Stone crushing	9
10.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Vikas General & Ginning Factory	Cotton ginning	20
11.	Ch.Dadri	Ch.Dadri	Kamal Spinning Mill	Spinning of waste cotton yarn	50
12.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Aggarwal Trading Corp.	Sawing and planning of wood	7
13.	Ch.Dadri	Ch.Dadri	Hazari Lal Saw Mill	Sawing and planning of wood	2

TABLE XXIV(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Ch.Dadri	Ch.Dadri	Om Industries Saw Mill	—do—	4
15.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Durga Saw Mill	—do—	2
16.	Ch.Dadri	Ch.Dadri	Raj Kumar Satparkash Saw Mill	—do—	3
17.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Bharat Agriculture Industries	Manufacture of light Agricultural Implements	40
18.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Banwari Lal Saw Mills	Sawing of Wood	2
19.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Niranjan Saw Mill	—do—	9
20.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Mohita Electro Steel Ltd.	Manufacture of C.R.Steel strips	250
21.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Shree Saraswati Spinning Mill	Cotton spinning	300
22.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	B.K.Textiles Tosham Road	Manufacture of cotton textiles etc.	20
23.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	T.I.T.Birla Colony	—do—	4,200 (composite units)
24.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd.	Manufacture of Guar Gum	100
25.	Loharu	Loharu	Phool Chand Om Parkash, Saw Mill	Sawing of wood	9
26.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Raj Kumar Singal Saw Mill,	—do—	2
27.	Ch.Dadri	Ch.Dadri	Chiryan Saw Mill	Sawing of wood	5

BHIWANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER

APPENDIX

TABLE XXIV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Ch.Dadri	Ch.Dadri	Krishana Saw Mill	—do—	9
29.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Krishana Bobbin Factory	Manufacture of wooden bobbins	12
30.	Khanak	Bawani Khera	Janta Stone Crusher	Crushing of Stone	9
31.	Khanak	Bawani Khera	National Stone Crusher	—do—	10
32.	Khanak	Bawani Khera	Vikas Stone Crusher	—do—	20
33.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	G.K.Makhria Birla Colony	Manufacture of cotton textiles etc.	20
34.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Haryana Textiles	Manufacture of Shoddy yarn	150
35.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Kejriwas Industrial Corp.	Monofilament yarn	50
36.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Bhiwani Textile, Mills	Cotton textiles etc.	4000 (composit unit)
37.	Khanak	Bawani Khera	Bharat Stone Crusher	Crushing of stone	8
38.	Khanak	Bawani Khera	Vishal Stone Crusher	—do—	7
39.	Khanak	Bawani Khera	Shiv Stone Crusher	—do—	6
40.	Khanak	Bawani Khera	Sundawas Stone Crusher	—do—	4
41.	Haluwas	Bhiwani	Bikram Stone Crusher	—do—	5
42.	Kalyana	Ch.Dadri	Girdhari Stone Crusher	—do—	4
43.	Kalyana	Ch.Dadri	Shankar Stone Crusher	—do—	4
44.	Kalyana	Ch.Dadri	Chinarya Stone Crusher	—do—	4
45.	Kalyana	Ch.Dadri	Jaising Choudhry, Stone Crusher	—do—	3
46.	Kheri	Ch.Dadri	Aggarwal Stone Crusher	Crushing of Stone	4

TABLE XXIV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Kheri	Ch.Dadri	Manakwas Stone Crusher	—do—	4
48.	Garhi	Ch.Dadri	Shankar Stone Crusher	—do—	4
49.	Kalali	Ch.Dadri	Mathura Das Stone Crusher	—do—	3
50.	Tosham	Bhiwani	Laxmi Stone Crusher	—do—	8
51.	Tosham	Bhiwani	Vishawkarma Stone Crusher	—do—	8
52.	Tosham	Bhiwani	Haryana Stone Crusher	—do—	10
53.	Tosham	Bhiwani	Mahabir Stone Crusher	Crushing of stone	12
54.	Tosham	Bhiwani	Sudhir Stone Crusher	—do—	11
55.	Khanak	Bawani Khera	Govt. Stone Crusher (P.W.D. & R.)	—do—	4
56.	Khanak	Bawani Khera	Govt. Stone Crusher (XEN Mech.)	—do—	4
57.	Khanak	Bawani Khera	Govt. Stone Crusher	—do—	4
58.	Ch.Dadri	Ch.Dadri	Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.	Manufacture of Cement	808
59.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Haryana Dairy Development Corporation (Milk Plant)	Dairy Development	33
60.	Chang	Bhiwani	Chang Sugar Factory	Manufacture of Gur & Khandasari	39
61.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Shree Textile Mills	Manufacture of Cotton Cloth	16
62.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Punjab Dyes & Chemicals Mfg. Association	Dyes & Chemicals	4
63.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Nav Bharat Udyog	Manufacture of cotton textiles etc.	40

TABLE XXV

Arrivals of Important Agricultural Commodities in the Regulated Markets during 1971-72 to 1974-75

Tahsil	Market Committee	Year	Wheat	Gram	Maize	Bajra	Paddy	Cotton	Rape & Mustard	Ground-nut	Gowara	Moong
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Loharu	Loharu	1971-72	6,487	47,104	—	9,901	—	58	1,568	—	6,799	5,764
		1972-73	17,219	17,839	—	21,583	—	96	421	—	11,956	2,044
		1973-74	9,643	1,66,799	—	17,420	—	66	760	—	4,371	15,024
		1974-75	163	10,265	—	3,340	—	54	200	10	2,286	1,990
	Bahl	1971-72	2,014	15,781	—	2,102	—	—	142	—	1,284	1,977
		1972-73	8,851	9,373	—	7,880	—	26	47	—	1,083	377
		1973-74	5,377	9,175	—	3,692	—	142	37	—	324	2,013
		1974-75	290	3,580	—	2,192	—	98	7	—	280	442
Bhiwani	Bhiwani	1971-72	64,955	82,236	299	24,922	—	2,925	4,193	1,544	47,729	930
		1972-73	98,207	95,018	592	16,127	—	5,004	2,284	749	24,940	71
		1973-74	36,340	63,008	487	24,402	—	2,454	7,087	1,079	74,901	1,291
		1974-75	45,510	65,386	320	21,623	—	1,799	3,290	1,179	21,460	828
	Tosham	1971-72	4,970	1,393	14	1,443	31	321	92	—	—	259
		1972-73	9,978	9,556	—	4,435	100	57	23	—	550	2
		1973-74	1,794	1,572	—	1,077	100	23	339	—	168	433
		1974-75	8,769	1,143	108	928	—	34	51	—	308	77

TABLE XXV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bawani Khera	Siwani	1971-72	4,507	76,102	—	2,510	—	—	3,503	37	4,643	1,616
		1972-73	7,990	26,591	—	4,037	—	—	516	1	1,197	183
		1973-74	5,407	52,073	—	2,438	—	—	167	—	654	331
		1974-75	1,593	14,497	—	2,148	—	—	80	—	966	136
Dadri	Charkhi Dadri	1971-72	30,746	1,59,887	—	16,855	—	—	19,530	460	7,375	331
		1972-73	34,298	1,56,324	—	12,874	—	—	19,463	2,245	8,716	43
		1973-74	17,765	1,59,363	—	29,208	—	—	36,656	516	12,097	323
		1974-75	33,750	98,949	—	32,419	—	—	4,960	599	11,906	653

TABLE XXVI
Achievements and Progress of Cooperative Consumers' Store, Bhiwani

Year ended June	Sales	Profit		Share capital		Owned funds		Working capital		Member ship		Employees		Construction progress	
		Gross	Net	To-date										Item of expenditure	Amount spent (pro-gressive total)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1964	2.54	+0.06	+0.06	+0.06	0.74	0.74	2.11	1868	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
1965	10.03	+0.26	+0.04	+0.10	0.86	0.89	2.73	3062	8	19	—	—	—	—	—
1966	16.47	+0.36	-0.01	+0.09	0.89	0.94	3.62	3238	8	19	—	—	—	—	—
1967	18.69	+0.63	+0.15	+0.24	0.90	0.98	4.46	3307	9	21	—	—	—	—	—
1968	14.01	+0.82	-0.16	-0.16	0.91	1.09	3.61	3384	10	25	Purchase of land	0.32	—	—	—
1969	9.71	+0.36	-0.23	-0.39	0.91	1.48	3.96	3437	7	21	—do—	0.56	—	—	—
1970	22.24	+0.62	-0.13	-0.52	0.91	1.28	4.05	3466	8	20	Construction of 9 godowns	1.00	—	—	—
1971	45.21	+0.79	+0.01	-0.51	0.91	1.36	4.02	3484	7	20	—	1.02	—	—	—
1972	20.86	+0.73	+0.02	-0.49	0.91	1.38	4.50	3492	7	19	—	1.02	—	—	—
1973	47.32	+1.53	+0.24	-0.25	2.92	3.50	11.20	3515	7	30	Construction of bank portion	2.71	—	—	—
1974	85.88	+2.17	+0.57	+0.57	2.94	3.33	10.46	3747	13	39	Construction of Super Bazar portion	3.53	—	—	—
1975	101.96	+4.32	+1.34	+1.72	3.15	4.45	12.57	4011	20	55	—	3.53	—	—	—
1976	79.20	+3.70	+0.20	+1.14	4.26	7.55	14.39	4066	22	60	—	3.53	—	—	—
1977	76.40	+3.69	+0.30	+1.17	4.26	7.94	16.14	4107	19	57	—	3.53	—	—	—

TABLE XXVII

Roads maintained by Public Works Department (March 31, 1977)

Serial number	Name of road	Length within the district (Km)		
		Total	Metalled	Unmetalled
1	2	3	4	5
I. State Highways				
1.	Karnal-Assandh-Jind-Hansi-Tosham-Sodiwas Road (S.H. 12)	64.70	64.70	—
2.	Panipat-Safidon-Jind-Bhiwani-Loharu Road (S.H.14)	90.275	89.435	0.84
3.	Panipat-Gohana-Rohtak-Bhiwani Road (S.H. 16)	14.62	14.62	—
4.	Gohana-Lakhan Majra-Meham-Chang-Bhiwani Road (S.H. 16 A)	16.40	16.40	—
5.	Nizampur-Narnaul-Mahendragarh-Dadri-Bhiwani-Hansi-Barwala-Tohana-Monak Road (S.H. 17)	86.76	86.76	—
6.	Barwala-Hissar-Siwani-Singhani Road (S.H. 19)	57.80	57.80	—
7.	Siwani-Jhumpa-Rajgarh Road (S.H. 19A)	20.00	20.00	—
8.	Murthal-Sonipat-Khurkhoda-Sampla-Jhajjar-Jahajgarh-Chhuchhakwas-Dadri-Loharu Road (S.H.20)	72.03	72.03	—
9.	Rewari-Dahina-Kanina-Mahendragarh-Satnali-Loharu Road (S.H.24)	29.40	29.40	—
		451.985	451.145	0.84
II. Major District Roads				
1.	Hisar-Tosham Road (D.M.R.108)	49.46	49.46	—
2.	Jhanwari-Miran-Siwani Road (D.M.R.109)	30.20	30.20	—
3.	Jhumpa Kalan-Bahl-Obra-Kairu-Lohani Road (D.M.R.110)	57.70	57.70	—
4.	Baund Kalan-Dadri-Chirya-Bhogot-Kanina Ateli Road (D.M.R.124)	42.85	42.85	—
5.	Satnali-Badhara-Jui-Kairu-Tosham Road (D.M.R.125)	60.18	60.18	—
6.	Dadri-Jhojju Kalan-Kadma-Satnali Road (D.M.R.126)	32.17	32.17	—
		272.56	272.56	—

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
III. Other District Roads				
1.	Viash College to Punjab Mill	1.24	1.24	—
2.	Circular Road at Bhiwani	5.80	5.80	—
3.	Meham Gate to Mitathal Minor	0.51	0.51	—
4.	Bhiwani Link Road	1.28	1.28	—
5.	Hansi-Bawani Khera-Bhiwani Road	0.49	0.49	—
6.	Punjab Mill Road to Hansi-Bawani Khera-Bhiwani Road at Bhiwani	0.39	0.39	—
7.	Bhiwani to Jitu Wala Johar	0.43	0.43	—
8.	Patram Gate to Shamshan Ghat	0.81	0.81	—
9.	Hansi Gate to Shamshan Ghat	0.51	0.51	—
10.	Bawani Khera-Tosham Road	14.00	14.00	—
11.	Khanak Pinjokhera Road	3.91	3.91	—
12.	Pinjokhera Garanpura Road	4.00	4.00	—
13.	Garanpur Daryapura Road	4.65	4.65	—
14.	Sharwa Miran to Village Daryapur	1.97	1.97	—
15.	Hisar Sharwa Miran Road	19.13	19.13	—
16.	Isherwal Miran Road	10.25	10.25	—
17.	Isherwal Jhumpa Road	17.00	17.00	—
18.	Patodi Siwani Road	20.20	15.20	5.00
19.	Sagwan Dhani Mahu Road	11.00	11.00	—
20.	Bapora Dhani Mahu Road	14.25	14.25	—
21.	Dinod Deosar Road	5.93	5.93	—
22.	Bhiwani-Loharu to Deosar Road			
23.	Tigrana Mitathal Road	5.79	5.79	—
24.	Kaluwas Mitathal Road	5.70	5.70	—
25.	Bhiwani to Dhana Ladanpur	3.45	3.45	—
26.	Dhana Ladanpur to Pahaladgarh	4.02	4.02	—
27.	Simli Mansarwas Road	8.82	8.82	—
28.	Sungarpur Mansurwas Road			

BHIWANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
29. Deorala Sungarpur Road		10.00	10.00	—
30. Deorala Pohkarwas Road		12.15	12.15	—
31. Chhapar Jogian Thilore Road		7.20	7.20	—
32. Siwani Kikral Naloi Gurera Road		13.23	13.23	—
33. Manphera Dhigawa Road		4.50	4.50	—
34. Kont Manheru Road		8.62	8.62	—
35. Bhiwani Kont Road		3.10	3.10	—
36. Approach Road to Rasiwas		6.70	6.70	—
37. Achina Sanjarwas Road		10.19	10.19	—
38. Atela Chhapar Road		5.00	5.00	—
39. Sanjarwas to Sanga Road		11.20	11.20	—
40. Badhara Berla Road		8.10	3.20	4.90
41. Khundana to Kadma Road		12.20	7.00	5.20
42. Jhojhu Berla Road		12.00	12.00	—
43. Kakrauli Hukmi to Sham Kalan with a link to Dandma		11.10	11.10	—
44. Badhara Singhani Road up to Kari Tokka		10.00	10.00	—
45. Dadri Loharu to Dudiwala		9.00	9.00	—
46. Corner of Municipal Committee Park to the junction of road from H.B.B. Road to Punjab Mill Road		0.33	—	0.33
47. H.B.B. Road to B.T.M. Road along with Bhiwani Distributory		0.72	0.72	—
Total :		320.435	305.005	15.43
IV. Village Roads				
1. Dahima link Road		1.28	1.28	—
2. Thilore Alampur Road		2.10	2.10	—
3. Katwar Bhushan Road		0.87	0.87	—
4. Lilas to Dhani Salhewali		3.40	—	3.40
5. Nigana Kalan to Nigana Khurd		0.50	0.50	—
6. Garanpura to Khurd Road		1.10	1.10	—

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
7. Talwandi Ruka to Badshapur Road		2.30	2.30	—
8. Hisar Miran to Bada Rangran Road		2.16	2.16	—
9. Hisar Miran to Dubeta via Bura		3.30	3.30	—
10. Charanaund to Bada Brahamana via Harita		5.50	5.50	—
11. Saral School Approach Road		0.11	0.11	—
12. Madhan Approach Road		0.84	0.84	—
13. Madhan Jainawas Road		2.40	2.40	—
14. Madhan Kahwa Road		2.57	2.57	—
15. Dadam Approach Road		1.86	1.86	—
16. Gungola Siwanch Road Section Bidhwan to Siwanch		9.70	4.10	5.60
17. Bahl Sora Road		9.77	9.77	—
18. Mithi Approach Road		1.30	1.30	—
19. Dhani Katwar Approach Road		1.20	1.20	—
20. Obra Bahl Road to Kasni Kalan to Khurd		1.20	1.20	—
21. Dhani Dhirjanwali Road		1.40	1.40	—
22. Siwanch Mandauli Road		1.50	1.50	—
23. Serla Approach Road		1.60	1.60	—
24. Nakipur Nangla Road		8.00	8.00	—
25. Lalhana to Nakta Road		2.26	2.26	—
26. Lalhana Asalwas Road		2.00	2.00	—
27. Loharu Pilani Road to Nawab Ka Billa		0.52	0.52	—
28. Phartia Tal Approach Road		2.90	2.90	—
29. Asalwas Dubia to Chainpura Road		3.09	—	3.09
30. Siwani Singhani to Bardu Chaina Road		0.75	0.75	—
31. Manphera Chahar Kalan to Sarsi Road		5.10	5.10	—
32. Dhani Jogi to Garanpur Road		1.80	1.80	—
33. Gingow Brahu Road to Damkora Road		2.00	2.00	—
34. Gignow Brahu to Hassanpura Road		2.30	2.30	—
35. Gignow to Potia Road		4.08	4.08	—
36. Bhiwani Loharu Road to Jhumpa Khurd		3.45	3.45	—

BHIWANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Dadri Loharu Road to village Basirwas	2.00	2.00	—
38.	Dadri Loharu Road to Barwas	1.55	1.55	—
39.	Satnali Loharu Road to Phartia Kahar Road	0.67	0.67	—
40.	Satnali Loharu to Dhani Dhola	2.65	2.65	—
41.	Dadri Loharu Road to Ahmadwas Road	1.70	1.70	—
42.	Satnali Loharu to Azampur Road	3.30	3.30	—
43.	Loharu to village Rahimpura Road	3.05	3.05	—
44.	Loharu Pilani to Dhani Shama Road	0.85	0.85	—
45.	Bhiwani Loharu to Dhani Mansukh Road	1.30	1.30	—
46.	Approach Road to 24 Bedded Hospital at Loharu	0.23	0.23	—
47.	Dadri Loharu Road to Village Gagarwas	0.65	0.65	—
48.	Leghan Hetampur on Jhumpa Kalan-Bahl Kairu Bhiwani Loharu Road to Dhanger	5.50	2.10	3.40
49.	K.M.4/0 Manphera Dhigawa to Allaudinapura	3.33	3.33	—
50.	Golagarh Keharpura Road	1.53	1.53	—
51.	Bhiwani Loharu to village Dhirana Road	1.56	1.56	—
52.	Bapora Bye Pass	2.30	2.30	—
53.	Dhang Kalan to Dhang Khurd	1.80	1.80	—
54.	KM 1/880 of Hansi-Bawani Khera Bhiwani Road to Rajpura Kharkhari Road	2.30	2.30	—
55.	KM 1/400 Bhiwani Loharu to village Haluwas	1.30	1.30	—
56.	Dhana Ladanpur Link Road	0.38	0.38	—
57.	Hansi Tosham to village Paposa Road	2.01	2.01	—
58.	Sorkhi Kungar Road	5.30	5.30	—
59.	Bhiwani Jind Road to village Jatai	1.56	1.56	—
60.	Brahamchari ki Samadhi at Dhanana	1.10	1.10	—
61.	Hansi Bawani Khera -Bhiwani Road to village Barsi	3.18	3.18	—
62.	Bawani Khera to village Pur	5.60	5.60	—
63.	Hansi-Bawani Khera-Bhiwani road to village Sui(Sec.Sui Railway Station)	1.96	1.96	—

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
64.	Bawani Khera to Balyali Road	3.92	3.92	—
65.	Prem Nagar Approach Road	1.47	1.47	—
66.	Bawani Khera Tosham to Sumera Khera Road	2.10	2.10	—
67.	Mundhal to Talu Road	5.40	5.40	—
68.	Hansi Tosham to Aurang Nagar Road	1.60	1.60	—
69.	Kungar to Siwara Road	4.32	4.32	—
70.	Hansi Tosham Road Bahl via Sipper	2.75	2.75	—
71.	Bhiwani Tosham to Sui Road	4.00	4.00	—
72.	Obera Bahl Road to village Bithan	5.00	5.00	—
73.	Umera Ratera to village Muzadpur	1.50	1.50	—
74.	Tosham Baganwala Road	3.06	3.06	—
75.	Rawat Khera Sharwa Road	9.60	9.60	—
76.	Charnaund to Talwaundi Rukka Road	1.70	1.70	—
77.	Hisar Rajgarh to Budhseli Gangwa Road	3.80	3.80	—
78.	Sidhanwa Gopalwas Mandhauri Road	4.60	4.60	—
79.	Patwan Approach Road	1.40	1.40	—
80.	Morka Approach Road	1.40	1.40	—
81.	Mohilla Approach Road	0.27	0.27	—
82.	Hisar Rajgarh to village Lilas	3.66	3.66	—
83.	Girwa Approach Road	2.20	2.20	—
84.	Gudha Approach road	0.67	0.67	—
85.	Dulehri Nigana Approach Road	4.00	4.00	—
86.	Patodi Sandwa Road	4.00	4.00	—
87.	Chhapar Jogian to Chhapar Rangrian Road	2.80	2.80	—
88.	Gignow -Brahlu Road	8.25	8.25	—
89.	Manphera Chahar Kalan Road	8.00	8.00	—
90.	Nakipur Brahlu Road	11.075	6.50	4.575
91.	Asalwas Merhta to Asalwas Dubia	2.00	2.00	—
92.	Lalhana Golpura Road	5.00	4.00	1.00
93.	Golagarh Patharwali Nangla Road	3.57	3.57	—

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
94.	Jui Barniwal Road	2.26	2.26	—
95.	Jui Dhangar Road	3.10	3.10	—
96.	Dharan Link Road	1.10	1.10	—
97.	Dang Approach Road	2.50	2.50	—
98.	Kohar Approach Road	1.68	1.68	—
99.	Dhirana Rajgarh Road	2.67	2.67	—
100.	Rohtak Bhiwani Road to village Phulpura	0.30	0.30	—
101.	Rohtak Bhiwani Road to village Paluwas	1.20	1.20	—
102.	Rohtak Bhiwani Road to Sirsa	1.20	1.20	—
103.	Ninan Nathuwas	2.04	2.04	—
104.	Bhiwani Chang Road to Paluwas	0.80	0.80	—
105.	Dhani Mahu Sungarpur Road	8.00	—	8.00
106.	Bamla Rewari Road	4.80	4.80	—
107.	Norangabad Approach Road	0.50	0.50	—
108.	Umera Ratera to Nalwa Road	4.00	4.00	—
109.	Hansi Tosham Road to Bhurtana	1.60	1.60	—
110.	Kanwari Umera Sultanpur Road	4.50	4.50	—
111.	Dhani Norangabad Road	0.23	0.23	—
112.	Alakpura to Kheri Daulatpur Road	2.50	2.50	—
113.	Bawani Khera Garhi Road	7.00	7.00	—
114.	Puthi Ruhant Road	2.00	2.00	—
115.	Dhana Badesra Road	1.18	1.18	—
116.	Bahl Jhumpa Road to Jhumpa Khurd and Kalan	4.90	4.90	—
117.	Dhigawa Shamiana Road	0.70	0.70	—
118.	Bushan Salhewala Road with link to Kankar quarry	4.00	4.00	—
119.	Dhani Biran Approach Road	2.30	—	2.30
120.	Khanak Ratera Road	6.50	—	6.50
121.	Mundhal School Approach Road	0.30	0.30	—
122.	Mundhal Bandaheri Road	0.37	0.37	—

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
123.	Mundhal Bye-Pass Road	2.55	2.55	—
124.	Mundhal Sukhpura Road	6.00	1.00	5.00
125.	Dadri Bhiwani Road to village Gobindpura	0.41	0.41	—
126.	Link Road to Primary Health Centre Nakipur	0.50	—	0.50
127.	Katwar Approach Road	0.57	0.57	—
128.	Sungarpur approach Road	0.45	0.45	—
129.	Tosham School Approach Road	0.18	0.18	—
130.	Dulheri Approach Road	0.40	0.40	—
131.	Lachhmanpur Approach Road	0.42	0.42	—
132.	Kaluwas Chirod Approach Road	1.30	1.30	—
133.	Deorala Approach Road	0.80	0.80	—
134.	Hetampur Approach Road	0.21	0.21	—
135.	Jitwanwas Approach Road	0.41	0.41	—
136.	Biran Approach Road	1.60	1.60	—
137.	Kairu Approach Road	0.40	0.40	—
138.	Khaparwas Approach Road	0.70	0.70	—
139.	Approach Road to Rly. Station Bhiwani	0.50	0.50	—
140.	Jhumpa Khurd Approach Road	0.30	0.30	—
141.	Chang Sai Approach Road	3.22	3.22	—
142.	Badi Chang to Chhoti Chang	1.00	1.00	—
143.	Kont Umrawat Road	1.20	1.20	—
144.	Bamla Approach Road	0.40	0.40	—
145.	Dhani Hanuman Road	0.64	0.64	—
146.	Bhiwani Chang to Golagarhi Road	0.40	0.40	—
147.	Hansi Tosham Bhiwani Road to Bapora Bye Pass	1.20	1.20	—
148.	Tosham Siwani Road to village Rupana Road	5.90	5.90	—
149.	Bhiwani Loharu Road to village Malawas, Patti Kuhar Road to link with Kusambi	7.17	7.17	—
150.	Approach road to Mitathal Panchayat Ghar Road	0.40	0.40	—

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
151.	Approach Road to Jhohri Baba Jia Ram Ji Ki	0.45	0.45	—
152.	Lohari Jattan to Mandhana Road	3.50	3.50	—
153.	H.B.B.Road to H.T.B. road via Aurangnagar flag station	2.32	2.32	—
154.	Chirod Rawat Khera Road	3.09	3.09	—
155.	Indiwali to Allaudinpur	8.80	8.80	—
156.	Dudiwala to Golpura Road	2.50	—	2.50
157.	Balawas to Badon Brahmna	6.50	—	6.50
158.	Bamniwala Nangla Road	3.30	—	3.30
159.	Barwa Bye Pass	1.80	—	1.80
160.	Approach Road to Kairu Rest House	0.20	0.20	—
161.	Kairu School Approach Road	0.40	0.40	—
162.	Primary School Tosham approach Road	0.24	0.24	—
163.	Civil Hospital Tosham approach Road	0.10	0.10	—
164.	Mitathal School approach Road	0.27	0.27	—
165.	Budhera to Dhani Lachhman	3.50	—	3.50
166.	Kont Manheru to Puranpura	0.21	0.21	—
167.	Siwani Singhani to Rodhan	0.40	0.40	—
168.	Satnali Loharu to Phartia Bhima	0.70	—	0.70
169.	Azampur to Dhani Ganga Bhishan	0.81	0.81	—
170.	Hisar Rajgarh to Nangla Khurd up to Rajasthan boundary	3.30	1.00	2.30
171.	Patodi Siwani to Bhera	0.37	0.37	—
172.	Link to Primary School, Dharan	0.50	—	0.50
173.	Deorala Sungarpur to Dharanwas	0.50	0.50	—
174.	Chhapar Rangran School Approach Road	0.24	—	0.24
175.	Baganwala to Dadam	4.90	2.00	2.90
176.	Dadam Khanak Road	5.20	1.00	4.20
177.	Sanga to Umrawat	4.82	4.82	—
178.	Nawan to Madiali	2.22	—	2.22
179.	Patherwa to Nangala Dhani	3.00	2.00	1.00

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
180.	Satnali to Brisinghwas	4.16	0.80	3.36
181.	Basri to Dhani Bhalot	0.70	—	0.70
182.	Basri to Jarwa	4.20	0.50	3.70
183.	Shampura to Basri	2.70	0.50	2.20
184.	Surajgarh Approach Road	0.70	0.70	—
185.	Sarupgarh to Santor	0.45	0.45	—
186.	Sarang Rajgarh Road	7.50	—	7.50
187.	Atela Pahari approach Road	0.88	—	0.88
188.	Dhani Khubi approach Road	0.70	0.70	—
189.	Hindol to Manheru Road	6.20	—	6.20
190.	Dadri bye pass	2.00	2.00	—
191.	Ghasola Approach Road	0.95	0.95	—
192.	Khunodana Approach Road	3.20	3.20	—
193.	Chandwas Link Road	3.54	3.54	—
194.	Nimariwari Rupgarh Road	4.02	4.02	—
195.	Dhani to Tikan Kalan	0.50	0.50	—
196.	Samaspur to Kaliawas	3.72	3.72	—
197.	Nawan Dalanwas Approach Road	6.25	6.25	—
198.	Satnali Approach Road	0.63	0.63	—
199.	Ladanpur Dhana to Galkata	4.74	4.74	—
200.	Jhojhu to Ramalwas Road	3.90	3.90	—
201.	Tikan Kalan to Sanswal	1.92	1.92	—
202.	Birhi Kalan to Siswala Road	6.00	6.00	—
203.	Chirya Bahu Road	2.95	2.95	—
204.	Dadri Baund Road to village Ghikara	3.81	3.81	—
205.	Jhojhu Mehra to Assawari Road	1.20	1.20	—
206.	Morwala to Bigowa Road	3.06	3.06	—
207.	Mandola to Dadhi Chillar	1.67	1.67	—
208.	Jhojhu Kalan to village Kalali	0.90	0.90	—
209.	Changror to Notana Road	3.92	3.92	—

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
210.	Loharwala to Jhinjjar Road	3.26	3.26	—
211.	Baund Kalan to Malposvia Neemli	4.00	4.00	—
212.	Baund Kalan to Unn Road	6.12	6.12	—
213.	Hui to Jagarambas	2.00	2.00	—
214.	Dadri Loharu to Mandi Hariya	0.70	0.70	—
215.	Bhariwas to Jitpura	1.40	1.40	—
216.	Bas to Dhana	2.20	2.20	—
217.	Nawan to Badrai	6.00	6.00	—
218.	Chirya Kanina to Noswa	2.01	2.01	—
219.	Surthi Jakhar to Surethi Pilania	3.00	3.00	—
220.	Achina to Bas Road	2.90	2.90	—
221.	Dadri Baund Road to village Jaishiri	1.50	1.50	—
222.	Kaluwala to Sarang Road	6.55	6.55	—
223.	Dadri Loharu to Bindrabai Road	0.64	0.64	—
224.	Satnali to Bas Road	2.34	2.34	—
225.	Sohri to Basri Road	2.76	2.76	—
226.	Jhojhu Berala to village Todi	0.72	0.72	—
227.	Shampur Kaliyawas to village Sarupgarh	6.60	6.60	—
228.	Dadri Baund Road to village Mirch	2.50	2.50	—
229.	Sanwar to Hindol Road	2.25	2.25	—
230.	Morwala to Kanethi Road	2.20	2.20	—
231.	Jhojhu Satnali to village Gokal	0.80	0.80	—
232.	Bijna to Chandani Road	2.60	2.60	—
233.	Jhojhu Berla to Pichopa Khurd	1.80	1.80	—
234.	Bijna to Mai Khurd Road	4.00	4.00	—
235.	Lamba to Kolhawas Road	1.16	1.16	—
236.	Birhi to Pandawn Road	1.57	1.57	—
237.	Nawan Badrai to Birsinghwas Road	0.80	0.80	—
238.	Satnali Loharu to Patherwa Road	0.40	0.40	—
239.	Kadma to Dhanasari Road	3.90	3.90	—

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
240.	Rambas to Rudrol Road	2.15	2.15	—
241.	Abidpura to Dudhwa Road	4.50	—	4.50
242.	Kari Adu Approach Road	0.33	0.33	—
243.	Kari Modh Road	0.40	0.40	—
244.	Behror to Neemli Road	2.85	2.85	—
245.	Ghikara to Ghikara Head Water Works	2.40	—	2.40
246.	Kapoori Approach Road	0.50	0.50	—
247.	Chirya Dudhwa via Datoli	3.00	3.00	—
248.	Rupgarh to Narsinghwas Road	5.55	5.55	—
249.	Puranpura Dhararu Road	6.20	6.20	—
250.	Bhopali Approach Road	2.00	2.00	—
251.	Gobindpura to Khora Road	3.40	3.40	—
252.	Hansawas to Kishkanda Road	3.20	3.20	—
253.	Rehrodi with a link to Rahroda Khurd Road	2.81	—	2.81
254.	Kitlana to Goripur Road	2.60	—	2.60
255.	Chandwas to Neemar Road	1.50	1.50	—
256.	Goripur to Manheru Railway Station	2.00	2.00	—
257.	Madh Madhvi Approach Road	1.40	1.40	—
258.	Kakroli Sardara to Kakroli Hutti	1.26	1.26	—
259.	Ghikara to Fatchgarh via Sahuwas Road	5.50	5.50	—
260.	Kari Tokka Approach Road	0.35	0.35	—
261.	Kari Dharni Approach Road	1.10	1.10	—
262.	Rathiwas to Nangal Mala Road	0.80	0.80	—
263.	Bigowa to Majra Road	2.32	2.32	—
264.	Kalyana Mandholi Road	2.80	2.80	—
265.	Dhani Approach Road	3.02	3.02	—
266.	Budhwana Approach Road	0.22	0.22	—
267.	Neemriwala Approach Road	0.22	0.22	—
268.	Pantawas Khurd Road	0.34	0.34	—
269.	Kheri Bura Approach Road	0.22	0.22	—

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
270.	Mandola Approach Road	0.33	0.33	—
271.	Dadri Chirya to Santokhpura Road	3.22	3.22	—
272.	Changror Approach Road	1.83	1.83	—
273.	Kasni Approach Road	3.55	3.55	—
274.	Mehra Approach Road	2.80	2.80	—
275.	Lad Approach Road	1.55	1.55	—
276.	Jawa Approach Road	1.40	1.40	—
277.	Mandoli Approach Road	0.54	0.54	—
278.	Charkhi Approach Road	0.68	0.68	—
279.	Birhi Kalan Approach Road	0.45	0.45	—
280.	Achina Approach Road	2.93	2.93	—
281.	Dadri City to Gandhi College Road	0.82	0.82	—
282.	Manheru to Manheru Rly. Station	1.50	1.50	—
283.	Kamod Approach Road	1.00	1.00	—
284.	Atela Kalan Approach Road	0.60	0.60	—
285.	Kheri Batter Approach Road	1.10	1.10	—
286.	Mori to Balkara	1.20	1.20	—
287.	Tigrana School Approach Road	0.27	0.27	—
288.	Pahladgarh Approach Road	0.40	0.40	—
289.	Samashpur Approach Road	0.40	0.40	—
290.	Pantawas Kalan Approach Road	0.48	0.48	—
291.	Hui Approach Road	0.30	0.30	—
292.	Jhojhu Kalan to Mehra Approach Road	5.40	5.40	—
293.	Jawa Bajina Approach Road	2.50	2.50	—
294.	Charkhi to Mankawas Road	4.20	4.20	—
295.	Balali Approach Road	1.20	1.20	—
296.	Dadri Mahendragarh Road to Palari	0.94	0.94	—
297.	Santokhpura to Patuwas Road	5.25	5.25	—
298.	Akhitarpur Approach Road	1.80	1.80	—
299.	Mahendragarh Satnali Badhara Jui Road to Kakroli Hukmi Road	0.20	0.20	—

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
300.	Dhani to Pantawas Railway Station Road	3.20	3.20	—
301.	Shamashpur to Kaliwas Road	2.40	2.40	—
302.	Jhojhu Kalan to Badal Road	3.00	3.00	—
303.	Dadri Loharu Road to Pichopa Kalan	4.20	4.20	—
304.	Umarwas Approach Road	2.10	2.10	—
305.	Berla Mandi Approach Road	2.00	2.00	—
306.	Dadri Loharu Road to village Bhandwa Road	1.05	1.05	—
307.	Dadri Loharu to village Barsana	0.60	0.60	—
308.	Bhandwa to Arya Nagar Road	5.00	5.00	—
309.	Lagroli to Kanehra Road	3.00	3.00	—
310.	Nathuwas Kaluwas Road	1.40	—	1.40
311.	Pur Siwara Road	2.60	—	2.60
312.	Ninan Nathuwas Road up to School	0.55	—	0.55
313.	Extension Paluwas Link Road	0.90	—	0.90
314.	Bawani Khera Bye Pass	1.20	—	1.20
315.	Bhaini School Approach Road	0.22	0.22	—
316.	Bhiwani Loharu to Dawarka	3.60	—	3.60
317.	Veterinary Hospital Dinod	1.07	—	1.07
318.	Missing Link to Barsi	1.90	—	1.90
319.	Saher to Dhani Lalpur	2.90	—	2.90
320.	Gokalpura up to Lal Lakir	0.33	0.33	—
321.	Khawa Bhariwas	2.005	—	2.005
322.	Shopping Centre Tosham	0.16	—	0.16
323.	Siwani Balawas	20.90	—	20.90
324.	Kadma Badrai Road	3.50	—	3.50
325.	Missing gap of Ranila Pilana Road	1.63	—	1.63
326.	Bhiwani Manheru Road to Nangal	0.80	0.33	0.47
327.	Garhi Approach Road	0.90	—	0.90
328.	Rupgarh Narsinghwas to Nandgaon	0.70	—	0.70
329.	Extension of Rupgarh Narsinghwas to Chappar Road	3.60	—	3.60
Total :		808.25	645.01	163.24

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
MFAL Roads				
1. Kural Approach Road		0.32	0.32	—
2. Bidhwan Approach Road		0.33	0.33	—
3. Jhumpa Approach Road		1.05	1.05	—
4. Miran Approach Road		0.55	0.55	—
5. Siwani Approach Road		0.52	0.52	—
6. Matani Approach Road		0.35	0.35	—
7. Devawas Approach Road		0.46	0.46	—
8. Hassan Approach Road		0.46	0.46	—
9. Mansarwas Approach Road		0.21	0.21	—
10. Bahl Approach Road		1.62	1.62	—
11. Titani Approach Road		0.18	0.18	—
12. Chhapar Jogian Daryapur Road		3.25	—	3.25
13. Dulheri Alampur Road		5.60	—	5.60
14. Nigana Dhani Mahu Road		2.54	2.54	—
15. Bhiwani Loharu Road to village Golagarh		0.15	0.15	—
Total :		17.59	8.74	8.85

Zila Parishad Roads

1. Noonsar Approach Road		0.87	0.87	—
2. Keharpur Approach Road		1.61	1.61	—
3. Sagwan Link Road		2.00	2.00	—
4. Bamla Gujrani Road		9.45	9.45	—
5. Dinod Approach Road		0.46	0.46	—
6. Biran School Approach Road		0.53	0.53	—
7. Kont Link Road		0.20	0.20	—
8. Alakhpura Approach Road		0.50	0.50	—
9. Kirawar Approach Road		2.10	2.10	—
10. Dhanana Badesra Approach Road		3.22	3.22	—

TABLE XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
11. Shahjanpura Road		0.30	0.30	—
12. Kalod Kalali Road		4.36	4.36	—
Total :		25.60	25.60	—

Municipality Roads at Bhiwani

[taken over by the P.W.D.(B&R)]

1. Dinod Gate to Rohtak Gate		1.750	1.750	—
2. Sabji Mandi to Kamra Gate		0.500	0.500	—
3. Jain Chowk to Dadri Gate		0.650	0.650	—
4. Ram Ganj to K.L.Eye Hospital		0.328	0.328	—
5. Jawahar Chowk to Patran Gate via Halu Chowk		0.850	0.850	—
6. Lohar chowk to Bichla Bazar		0.420	0.420	—
7. Jain chowk to Sarai Chopta		0.825	0.825	—
8. Meham Gate to Hanuman Gate		1.915	1.915	—
9. Dinod Gate to Anaj Mandi		1.115	1.115	—
10. Sarai Chopta to Railway Station via Clock Tower.		1.060	1.060	—
11. Railway Station Road to Krishana Colony Chowk		0.420	0.420	—
12. Circular Road to Krishana Colony Chowk		0.375	0.375	—
13. Dinod Gate to Mal Godown Road		0.725	0.725	—
14. Revidas Mandir to Kamra Gate		0.410	0.410	—
15. Victoria Bhawan to Naya Bazar		0.240	0.240	—
16. Hansi Gate to Naya Bazar		0.435	0.435	—
17. Dinod Gate to Mal Godown Road to Railway crossing including links to Katchi Colony		0.420	0.420	—

TABLE XXVII (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Haluwas Gate to Deosar Gate	0.785	0.785	—
19.	Hanuman Gate to Dhani Chajrann	0.340	0.340	—
20.	Dhani Charkhaian to Haluwas Gate	0.313	0.313	—
21.	Bus Stand to Naya Bazar	0.382	0.385	—
22.	Krishana Colony Chowk to Mal Godown road bifurcating near S.D.Mandir and its links.	0.510	0.510	—
Total :		14.768	14.768	—

TABLE XXVIII

Registration of vehicles (March 31, 1977)

Buses	Motor-cycles/ Scooters	Motor-cycles/ Scooters	Auto-cycles/ Rick-shaws (3 Wheel-ers)	Tem-pos	Cars/ Jeeps	Stat-ion wa gon ⁸	Tract-ors	Truks	Pick-up trucks	Others	Total
59	536	84	6	99	272	6	669	411	22	22	2,186

TABLE XXIX

Rest Houses

Serial number	Name	Accommodation available	Reservation authority
1	2	3	4
1.	Civil Rest House, Bhariwas	2 suites	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Bhiwani
2.	Civil Rest House, Bawani Khera	3 suites	Deputy Commissioner/Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Tosham
3.	P.W.D. Rest House, Bhiwani	3 suites	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, P.W.D.(B&R), Bhiwani
4.	P.W.D. Rest House, Isharwal	2 suites	Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Tosham
5.	P.W.D. Rest House Kairu	2 Suites	—do—
6.	P.W.D. Rest House, Loharu	3 suites	—do—
7.	P.W.D. Rest House, Tosham	3 suites	—do—
8.	P.W.D. Rest House, Charkhi Dadri	4 suites	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, P.W.D. (B&R), Charkhi Dadri
9.	Kisan Rest House, Market Committee, Bhiwani	1 suite	Secretary, Market Committee, Bhiwani
10.	Kisan Rest House, Market Committee, Siwani	2 suites	Secretary, Market Committee, Siwani
11.	Kisan Rest House, Market Committee, Tosham	1 suite	Secretary, Market Committee, Tosham
12.	Kisan Rest House, Market Committee, Loharu	1 suite	Secretary, Market Committee, Loharu
13.	Canal Rest House, Talu	2 sets	Executive Engineer, Bhiwani, Irrigation Division, Bhiwani/ Sub-Divisional Officer, Sunder Sub-Division at Sorkhi
14.	Canal Rest House, Paposa	2 sets	—do—
15.	Canal Rest House, Bhiwani	3 sets	Executive Engineer, Bhiwani Irrigation Division, Bhiwani
16.	Canal Rest House, Kharak	2 sets	Executive Engineer, Bhiwani Irrigation Division, Bhiwani/ Sub-Divisional Officer, Dadri Sub-Division, Charkhi Dadri

TABLE XXIX (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
17. Canal Rest House, Baund	2 sets	—do—	
18. Canal Rest House, Dadri	3 sets	—do—	
19. Police Rest House, Siwani	2 suites	Superintendent, Police, Bhiwani	
20. Rest House Milk Plant, Bhiwani	5 suites	Manager, Milk Plant, Bhiwani	
21. Sainik Rest House, Bhiwani	Officers' Rooms 2, Family quarters 2, other Ranks Rooms 4	Secretary, Zila Sainik Board, Bhiwani	
22. Sainik Rest House, Charkhi Dadri	Officers' Rooms 3, J.C.Os' Rooms 1, other Ranks Rooms 2, Hall 1	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Dadri	
23. Haryana State Electricity Board Rest House, Tosham	2 sets	Sub-Divisional Officer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Operation Sub-Division, Tosham	
24. Haryana State Electricity Board Rest House, Jui	2 sets	Sub-Station Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Jui	
25. Haryana State Electricity Board Rest House, Siwani	3 sets	Graduate Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board/Sub-Office, Siwani	
26. Haryana State Electricity Board Shelter Hut, Bhiwani	2 sets	Sub-Station Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Bhiwani	
27. New P.W.D. Rest House, Bhiwani	19 suites	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division P.W.D. (B&R), Bhiwani	

TABLE XXX

Dharmshalas

Name	Exact location	Accommodation available
1	2	3
1. Dharmshala Seth Chajju Ram, Bhiwani	Gali Khailikan	Three hundred persons
2. Dharmshala Seth Nirbhya Ram Nanu Ram Chaudharia, Bhiwani	..	Three hundred persons
3. Dharmshala Lala Harsukh Rai Bathal, Bhiwani	Near the Railway Station	Four hundred persons
4. Dharmshala Seth Narsing Das Bhuramal Vaidh, Bhiwani	Near the Railway Station	Two hundred persons
5. Dharmshala Seth Jai Ram Das Ram Gopal Halwasiya, Bhiwani	Near the Railway Station	Three hundred persons
6. Dharmshala Seth Kirorimal Lohariwala, Bhiwani	Near Bichla Bazar	Five hundred persons
7. Dharmshala Seth Chajju Ram Shri Ram, Bhiwani	Bichla Bazar	Three hundred persons
8. Dharmshala Kishori Lal Sewa Sadan, Bhiwani	..	Six hundred persons
9. Dharmshala Bhootan, Bhiwani	Lohar Bazar	Six hundred persons
10. Dharmshala Thekdaran, Bhiwani	Jain Chowk near Municipal Committee Office	Four hundred persons
11. Dharmshala Chet Ram Parjapati, Bhiwani	Near Dinod Gate	Two hundred persons
12. Dharmshala Brahman Panchayat, Bhiwani	Near Dinod Police Chauki	One hundred and fifty persons
13. Dharmshala Seth Lachhi Ram Hari Ram, Bhiwani	Near Dinod Police Chauki	Two hundred persons
14. Dharmshala Seth Ram Prasad Bajaj, Bhiwani	Bari Mohalla	Three hundred persons
15. Sunaron Ki Dharmshala, Bhiwani	Railway Road	Five hundred persons
16. Koya Bari, Bhiwani	Near Rohtak Road	One hundred persons

TABLE XXX (Concl.)

1	2	3
17. Gita Bhawan, Bhiwani	Dhobi Talab	Three hundred persons
18. Dharmsala Rasiwasian, Charkhi Dadri	Near Anaj Mandi	One hundred and fifty persons
19. Dharmsala Ram Richpal, Charkhi Dadri	Near Vaish High School	Fifty persons
20. Dharmsala Ram Narain Bhangar, Charkhi Dadri	Near Railway Station	Sixty persons
21. Dharmsala Galipurian, Charkhi Dadri	Near Railway Station	One hundred and fifty persons
22. Dharmsala Fogtan, Charkhi Dadri	Near Railway Gate in Pana Ladhan	Fifty persons
23. Nai Dharmsala, Charkhi Dadri	Near Badwana Gate	Three hundred persons
24. Dharmsala Khatian, Charkhi Dadri	Near Delhi Gate	Thirty persons
25. Dharmsala Sazia, Charkhi Dadri	Near Sewa Samiti Office	Fifty persons
26. Dharmsala Jatnan, Charkhi Dadri	Near Jhajjan Ghati	Fifty persons
27. Dharmsala Vishwakarma, Charkhi Dadri	Near Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School	Fifty persons
28. Dharmasa Balmiki, Charkhi Dadri	Balmiki Basti	Fifty persons
29. Dharmasa Ravi Das, Charkhi Dadri	Ravi Das Mohalla	Fifty persons

TABLE XXXI

Post Offices (March 31, 1977)

Head Office	Sub-Office	Branch Office
1	2	3
Bhiwani		Bajina Biran Deosar Dhani Mahu Dinod Dang Kalan Halwas Hetampur Kont Kuhar Kusambi Lehgan Luhani Palwas Rewasa
	Achina	Ranila
	Badhara	Arya Nagar Berla Chandwas Dalawas Dandman Gopi Harodi Jewli Kadma Kakroli Sardaran Kari Banianwali Kari Dhani Lad Umrawas
	Bapora	
	Barwa	Chaudhriwas Chakpanihar Chirod Gorchi Gawar
	Baund	Malkosh Un

BHIWANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE XXXI (Contd.)

1	2	3
	Bawani Khera	Baliali Lohari Jattu Mandhana Pur Siwara
	Bahl	
	Birhi Kalan	Atela Khurd Chhapar Dohkahariya Nandgaon Rasiwas Roop Garh Shishwala Tiwala
	Birla Colony Bhiwani	
	Bus Stand Bhiwani	
	Chang	Bamla Rewari Khera Sai
	Charkhi Dadri	Bhagvi Bigowa Charkhi Dhani Fogat Dadhi Mandola Ghesala Dadhi Adampur Imlota Kheri Bura Kalyana Loharwara Makrana Mankawas Mauri Misri Pantawas Kalan Nimli Rawaldhi Sarupgarh Shamaspur
	Charkhi Dadri City	
	Charkhi Dadri Factory	

APPENDIX

TABLE XXXI₂ (Contd.)

1	2	3
	Chirya	Bhagot Changror Dudhwa Nautana Pota Sehlong Siana
	Deorala	Noonsar Sidhanwa
	Halu Bazar Bhiwani	
	Jain Chowk Bhiwani	
	Jamalpur	Bhurtana Kirawar Paposa
	Jhojhu	Badhwana Chandeni Gudana Kalan Jawa Palri Pichopa Kalan Rambas Un
	Jui Khurd	Asalwas Marhata Dhab Dhani Dhigwa Jatan Golagarh Golpura Kural Pokharwas
	Kairu	Mansarbas Sungarpur
	Lohar Bazar Bhiwani	
	Loharu	Bardu China Badhera Bisalwas Bharwas Chahar Kalan Dhani Dolan Fartia Bhima Gignau

TABLE XXXI (Contd.)

1	2	3
		Jhangra Sheoran
		Kharkara
		Nagipur
		Parvepur
		Sohansara
		Sehr
		Serla
		Singham
	Manheru	Dhateru
		Fatchg rth Haryana
		Kaila
		Kitlana
		Neemriwali
		Sangha
	Mundhal Khurd	Bhaini Kungar
		Bhatol Jatan
		Garhi
		Kungar
		Madanheri
		Mehnda
		Singhwa
		Siwana
		Sorkhi
		Talu
	Nalwa	Kanwari
		Garanpur Kalan
		Khanak
		Mujadpur
		Ratera
		Seharwa
		Talwandi Rukka
	New Anaj Mandi Bhiwani	—
	Rodhan	Bhariwas
		Behra
		Bhushan
		Isharwal
		Jhully
		Mandhan
		Mandholi
		Sadhanwa
		Surpur Khurd

TABLE XXXI (Concl.)

1	2	3
	Sanwar	Sankror
		Sanjarwas
	Satnali	Badrai
		Barda
		Dalawas
		Digrota
		Jawa
		Madhogarh
		Nangalmala
		Nawan
		Nandha
		Pathorwa
		Shampura
		Surethi Kalan
	Siwani	Bidhwan
		Dhanoti Kalan
		Changala
		Gurera
		Jhumpa Kalan
		Kalaud
		Lilas
		Morkan
		Matani
		Mithi
		Mandholi Khurd
	Tigrana	Badesra
		Dhanana
		Gujrani
		Jatai
		Mitathal
		Prem Nagar
		Sui
	Tosham	Chhapar Rangran
		Dadam
		Kharkhari Makhwan
		Miran
		Sagwan
		Thalaur

BHIWANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE

Year	Retail prices (Per rupee) at									
	Wheat		Barley		Gram		Maize		Jowar	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Average	S	Chh.	S	Chh.	S	Chh.	S	Chh.	S	Chh.
1861—1865	19	13	33	10	30	3	..	..	32	1
1866—1870	14	10	22	12	21	10	..	..	22	13
1871—1875	21	4	32	4	29	4	..	..	32	4
1876—1880	21	5	29	2	27	8	18	10	29	13
1881—1885	19	3	30	10	30	10	17	10	22	13
1886—1890	17	3	27	0	27	10	19	0	28	13
1891—1895	16	6	19	6	28	3	..	..	27	10
1896—1900	13	2	17	11	10	10	..	..	17	10
1901—1905	15	8	27	7	23	14	..	..	26	2
1906—1910	10	10	16	12	15	13	..	..	15	12
1911—1915	10	7	13	14	15	13	..	..	13	6
1916—1920	7	6	10	6	10	4	..	..	5	5
1921	6	6	9	0	7	4	..	..	7	12
1922	4	0	6	4	4	12	..	..	6	4
1923	8	12	14	0	11	0	..	..	12	0
1924	9	0	15	0	15	0	..	..	14	0
1925	7	4	10	4	14	0	..	..	12	0
1926	6	0	9	0	9	0	..	..	..	..
1927	7	8	10	0	10	0	..	..	..	..
1928	6	0	7	8	7	8	..	..	..	..
1929	7	8	9	0	7	4	..	..	9	0
1930	16	0	22	0	13	0	..	..	..	..
1931	13	8	21	0	17	0	..	..	20	0
1932	11	0	13	8	17	0	..	..	16	0

APPENDIX

XXXII

Hisar on the 1st January each year (1861—1932)

Bajra		Firewood		Salt Lohari		Cotton Desi (uncleaned)	
7	8	9	10				
S	Chh.	S	Chh.	S	Chh.	S	Chh.
32	6	145	5	7	7	—	—
21	1	145	5	7	7	—	—
24	8	125	0	4	14	—	—
26	5	120	6	—	—	—	—
27	5	100	0	—	—	—	—
21	14	—	—	12	0	—	—
23	3	112	0	11	4	—	—
15	6	100	0	11	2	—	—
22	10	88	0	11	8	—	—
14	7	70	0	18	13	—	—
12	6	60	0	24	3	—	—
9	2	57	0	14	13	—	—
6	0	50	0	15	12	3	8
5	12	60	0	14	0	3	8
11	8	50	0	13	0	2	6
12	0	40	0	10	0	2	4
11	0	40	0	9	8	3	12
7	0	40	0	9	0	5	0
10	0	45	0	13	0	3	4
6	8	45	0	9	0	3	8
7	8	80	0	13	0	5	0
19	0	70	0	13	0	8	0
20	0	70	0	11	0	4	8
15	0	70	0	11	0	6	0

Note: S stands for seer = 933.10 grams Chh. stands for chhatak = 58.32 grams

Retail Prices (per rupee) at Loharu on the 1st January each year (1871—1911)

=933.10 grams Chh. stands for Chhatak=58.32 grams

TABLE XXXIV

-0.52 pairs)

TABLE XXXV

Wages of Labour (per day) in Loharu (1900-1911)

Year	Labour				Carts		Camels		Donkeys per score	
	Skilled		Unskilled							
	High-est	Low-est	High-est	Low-est	High-est	Low-est	High-est	Low-est	High-est	Low-est
	As.	As.	As.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900—01	8	4	2	1½	1	8	1	6	2½	1½
1905—06	8	4	2½	1½	—	10	1½	8	2½	1½
1910—11	8	4	2½	1½	1	10	1½	8	2½	1½

Note: As. stands for annas (1 anna=6.25 paise)

TABLE XXXVI

Achievements under Community Development Programme

Serial number	Item	Unit	Achievements during 1966-67 to 1976-77
1.	Improved seeds supplied	Quintals	24,287
2.	Chemical fertilizers distributed	—do—	3,57,624
3.	Chemical pesticides distributed	Kilograms	2,16,130
4.	Compost pits filled	Number	57,571
5.	Fruit trees planted	—do—	27,706
6.	Improved animals supplied	—do—	166
7.	Animals castrated	—do—	87,694
8.	Animals artificially inseminated	—do—	36,087
9.	Preventive inoculation/vaccination done to animals	—do—	8,02,453
10.	Tubewells constructed	—do—	832
11.	Diesel pumping sets installed	—do—	243
12.	Area reclaimed	Hectares	2,615
13.	Rural latrines constructed	Number	197
14.	Pucca drains constructed	Metres	49,214
15.	Village lanes paved	Square metres	3,39,606
16.	Smokeless chullas constructed	Number	2,015
17.	Water wells constructed	—do—	273
18.	Hand pumps installed	—do—	107
19.	Literacy centres started	—do—	101
20.	Adults made literate (Men)	—do—	1,290
	(Women)	—do—	1,700
21.	Kachcha roads constructed	Kilometres	362
22.	Culverts constructed	Number	1,139

TABLE XXXVII

Tahsil-wise progress of Consolidation Work (March 31, 1975)

Name of tahsil	Number of villages	Villages consolidated upto March 31, 1975	Villages under consolidation work	Villages in which consolidation work is yet to be taken up
Bhiwani	125	94	24	7
Dadri	172	113	20	39
Loharu	119	69	15	35
Bawani Khera	58	54	4	—
Total:	474	330	63	81

TABLE XXXVIII

Criminal Courts in erstwhile Jind State in the beginning of the 20th Century 1

Name of court	Number	Designation of the officer	Powers	
			Trial of cases	Sentence each can impose
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tahsil	3	Tahsildar	In the trial of cases due consideration is given to Schedule II of the Criminal Procedure Code	Third class magistrate; imprisonment not exceeding one month and fine up to Rs. 50 (section 474 of the Hidayatnama of 1903)
2. <i>Niabat Nizamat Inhar</i>	1	<i>Naib Nazim Inhar</i>	For the trial of offences relating to canals and Act VIII of 1873	Second Class Magistrate, imprisonment not exceeding one month and fine up to Rs.50 (section 453 of the Hidayatnama of 1903)
3. <i>Nizamat Inhar (Canal Agency)</i>	1	<i>Nazim Inhar (Canal agent)</i>	Ditto	Ditto (Section 452 of the Hidayatname of 1903)
4. <i>Adalat Hissar Dadri, Zilla Jind (Sub-Divisional Court)</i>	1		In the trial of cases due consideration is given to Schedule II of the Criminal Procedure Code	Firstclass Magistrate, imprisonment not exceeding two years and fine not exceeding Rs.1,000 (section 425 of the Hidayatnama of 1903)
5. <i>Nizamat Zilla</i>	2	<i>Nazim of Zilla (District magistrate)</i>	Ditto	Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years and fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000 (section 391 of the Hidayatnama of 1903)

1, *Phulkian States Gazetteer (Patiala, Jind and Nabha)*, 1904, p. 340.

TABLE XXXVIII (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
6. <i>Adalat Sadar</i> (sessions court)	1	<i>Adalati Sadar</i>	Ditto	Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years and fine not exceeding Rs. 5,000 (section 331 of the Hidayatnama of 1903)
7. <i>Munshi Khana</i>	1	<i>Mir munshi</i> (Foreign Minister)	Ditto	Ditto (section 283 of Hidayatnama of 1903)
8. <i>Sadr-ala</i> (late High Court)	1	<i>Ahlkar</i>	Ditto	Imprisonment not exceeding 7 years and fine not exceeding Rs. 20,000 (section 228 of Hidayatnama of 1903)
9. <i>Ijlas-i-khas</i>	1	His Highness the Raja	Full powers	Full powers

Note : The sections given in brackets refer to the *Hidayatnama* of March 21, 1903.

TABLE XXXIX

Civil and Revenue Courts in erstwhile Jind State in the beginning of the 20th Century

Name of court	Powers
Civil	
1. <i>Nizamat</i> and Sub-Divisional Magistrate Court	up to Rs. 5,000 (section 398 and 431) ²
2. <i>Sadar Munsiff</i> Court	From Rs. 500 upto Rs. 5,000 (section 336) ¹
3. <i>Sadr-ala</i>	From Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 (section 235) ¹
4. <i>Ijlas-i-khas</i> (His Highness Court)	Full powers
Revenue	
1. Tahsil	Land Revenue Collector. <i>Nambri</i> suits upto decree of Rs. 10. Sarsari (cursory) disputes as to rent, <i>batai</i> , partnership, <i>muamla</i> , etc.
2. <i>Nizamat</i>	Mortgages upto Rs. 20,000 (section 441 & 412) sales alienation <i>brit</i> , gift and <i>pun</i> -up to Rs. 200
3. <i>Diwani</i> (<i>Sadar</i> Revenue Court)	Sales upto Rs. 2,000 (section 303) gift, <i>pun</i> alienation <i>brit</i> , <i>haqiyat</i> proprietary rights up to Rs. 500
4. <i>Sadr-ala</i>	Sales from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 (section 249) gift, <i>pun</i> , <i>brit</i> and alienations from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000.
5. <i>Ijlas-i-khas</i>	Full powers

1. *Phulkian States Gazetteer* (Patiala, Jind and Nabha), 1904, p. 311.

2. The sections in brackets refer to the *Hidayatnama* of March 21, 1903.

TABLE XL

Subjects covered by bye-laws framed by the Bhilwani Municipality

1. Piggery
2. Sale of Ice and Aerated water
3. Bakeries
4. Hawkers
5. Import of meat
6. Carts and *Rehris*
7. Aerated Water, Ice and Ice Cream Factories
8. Betal
9. Bicycles
10. Flour Mills
11. Registration and proper control of Dogs
12. Control of Advertisements
13. Posting of Bills and Posters
14. Dhobi Ghat
15. Job Porters
16. Moveable and Overhanging Structures

TABLE XLI

Subjects covered by bye-laws framed by the Charkhi Dadri Municipality

1. Cycles
2. Slaughter Houses
3. Flour Mills
4. Agents
5. Encroachments
6. Registration and Regulation of Hotels, Serais and Lodging Houses
7. Kite Flying
8. Registration of Nurses
9. Signal
10. Night-soil
11. Sweeper Service Rules
12. Meat
13. Stables
14. Burial and Burning Grounds
15. Sale of Fruits and Vegetables
16. Hand-carts
17. Vehicles
18. Registration and control of Country Carts Plying for Hire
19. Octroi limits vis-a-vis Municipal limits

TABLE XLII

Development and Public Utility Work done by Panchayats

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	1	2	3	4	5
Education					
1. School buildings constructed	85	11	21	15	16
2. School buildings repaired	44	72	37	46	113
3. Number of Panchayats which made arrangements for drinking water for school boys	7	73	35	29	38
4. Libraries started	2	23	91	78	39
5. Reading rooms	1	15	39	81	83
Public Health					
1. Number of Panchayats which have constructed a Panchayat Ghar	36	13	26	29	31
2. Number of public buildings constructed such as <i>janjghar</i> , etc.	6	8	9	12	16
3. Number of Panchayats with street light arrangements	7	11	6	9	12
4. Number of Panchayats with Radio sets	297	232	232	167	170
Public Works					
1. Culverts constructed	15	75	22	92	107
2. Children parks opened	4	2	3	3	1
3. Number of Panchayats which have constructed drains	6	11	30	32	21
4. Length of drains constructed (Square feet)	27,680	50,100	88,800	29,850	85,760
5. Number of Panchayats with water supply arrangements	42	129	145	31	43
6. Number of wells for drinking purposes constructed	46	18	3	23	18
7. Number of wells repaired	49	29	24	20	23
8. Number of Latrines constructed	3	1	—	14	3
9. Number of buildings constructed	8	—	1	11	

TABLE XLII (Concl'd.)

	1	2	3	4	5
10. Number of Panchayats with scavenging arrangements	1	4	5	5	8
11. Number of Sweepers engaged in these panchayats	5	5	6	18	41
Forest					
1. Number of fruit trees planted	638			22,230	1,02,069
2. Number of other trees planted	5,746	10,988	24,497	1,18,864	64,800
Agriculture					
1. Number of manure pits dug	740	4,771	5,202	3,493	2,398
2. Number of manure pits repaired	2,161	431	3,336	4,191	4,153
General					
1. Number of Panchayats which have removed party factions in the villages	66	—	—	131	133
2. Number of drinking wells constructed for Harijans	5	—	4	13	9

TABLE XLIII

Judicial Work done by Panchayats

Year	Number of cases compromised		
	Civil and Revenue	Criminal	Total
1972—73	20	8	28
1973—74	17	12	29
1974—75	18	3	21
1975—76	—	16	16
1976—77	—	12	12

TABLE XLIV

Income and Expenditure of Panchayats

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972—73	16,99,536	15,89,921
1973—74	16,51,813	14,72,726
1974—75	23,60,142	20,61,807
1975—76	26,50,505	27,31,205
1976—77	27,23,193	23,85,397

TABLE XLV
Income and Expenditure of Panchayat Samities

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1972—73	6,95,765	11,05,371
1973—74	12,08,230	14,81,622
1974—75	19,31,895	21,69,805
1975—76	26,50,505	27,31,205
1976—77	27,23,193	23,85,397

TABLE XLVI
Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries (March 31, 1976)

Name of institution 1	Doctors 2	Beds 3
Hospitals (Government)		
1. General Hospital, Bhiwani	18	200
2. Civil Hospital, Tosham	3	25
3. Civil Hospital, Charkhi Dadri	7	50
4. Civil Hospital, Loharu	3	25
5. Shri Sohan Lal Civil Hospital, Dorala	2	8
Hospitals (Private)		
6. Ganpat Rai Matri Sewa Sadan, Bhiwani	3	66
7. Kishan Lal Jalan Free Eye Hospital, Bhiwani	3	500
8. Kanhi Ram Free Eye Hospital, Bhiwani	2	500
9. Adarsh Eye Hospital, Bhiwani	1	150
10. Seth Mul Chand Eye and General Hospital, Birhi Kalan (tahsil Dadri)	1	25
Clinics (Government)		
11. T.B.Clinic, Bhiwani ¹		10
12. T.B.Clinic, Loharu	1	8
Dispensaries (Government-Rural)		
1. Chang	1	2
2. Dhanana	1	4
3. Bawani Khera	1	4
4. Sui	1	4
5. Alakhpura	1	4
6. Biran	1	4
7. Nalwa	1	4
8. Siwani	1	4
9. Dinod	1	4
10. Bahl	1	4
11. Achina	1	—

1. The work of this clinic is supervised by one of the Medical Officers of the Hospital, Bhiwani.

TABLE XLVI (Contd.)

1	2	3
12. Madhogarh	1	10
13. Mahudhani	1	4
14. Manheru	1	4
15. Talwandi Ruka	1	4
16. Mobile Dispensary, Bhiwani	Dispensary (Government-Urban)	
	2	X-ray Plant
17. Haluwasia Dispensary, Bhiwani	Dispensary (Private-Urban)	
	1	—
18. Bhiwani I	Dispensary (E.S.I.)	
19. Bhiwani II		
20. Bhiwani III		
21. Dadri	2	—
Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres (Government)		
Location of centre	Doctors	Beds
1. Baund Kalan	3	8
2. Gopi	3	8
3. Jhojhu Kalan	3	8
4. Kairu	3	8
5. Miran	3	8
6. Nazipur	3	8
7. Satnali	3	8
Location of sub-centres		
1. Misri 2. Mauheru 3. Loharwala 4. Sauwar 5. Kayla 6. Ranila 7. Chandwas 8. Chappar 9. Dadhu 10. Badhara 11. Rudrol 12. Atela Kalan 13. Chang Rod 14. Kaliavo 15. Kitlana 16. Bura Kheri 17. Palri 18. Paintawas 19. Chandawas 20. Jui 21. Kehrpura 22. Lohani 23. Kant 24. Bapora 25. Dersar 26. Tigrana 27. Khanak 28. Bhariwas 29. Chappar 30. Isharwal 31. Barsi 32. Lohari Jattu 33. Paposa 34. Kungar 35. Jandpur 36. Kiuwari 37. Talwandi 38. Numsar 39. Budho 40. Gothio 41. Chehr Kalan 42. Kharkhari 43. Kural 44. Pinjokhra 45. Miran 46. Dulheri 47. Shyanpur 48. Nawav 49. Shordi 50. Sureti 51. Madhogarh		

TABLE XLVI (Concl'd.)

Ayurvedic Hospital (Government)		
Name of institution	Vaids	Beds
1. Government Ayurvedic Circle Hospital, Imlota	1	6
Ayurvedic Dispensaries (Government)		
1. Atela 2. Bamla 3. Barwas 4. Berla 5. Bhandwa 6. Chirya 7. Dhak Dhani 8. Dharwa 9. Doka Haria 10. Dudwa 11. Cerempura 12. Jhumpa Kalan 13. Jitpura 14. Kailma 15. Khadua 16. Legha 17. Mandholi 18. Mundhali 19. Nimriweli 20. Pur 21. Sahdwa 22. Tigrana 23. Tiwala		
Ayurvedic Dispensaries (Private-Urban)		
24. Haluwas Ayurvedic Chikitsalya, Bhiwani 25. Vaish Aushdhalya, Bhiwani		

TABLE XLVII

Institutions engaged in Family Planning Work

Type of institution	Number engaged	Location
(Exclusively for Family Planning work)		
Rural Family Planning Units	7	(All the 7 Primary Health Centres. List given in Table XLVI)
Urban Family Planning Unit	1	Bhiwani
Family Planning and Maternity Child Health Sub-Centres	51	(List given in Table XLVI)
Red Cross Unit	1	Charkhi Dadri
Urban Municipal and Child Health Centre	1	Bhiwani
(Health Institutions doing Family Planning Work)		
Civil Hospitals	5	Bhiwani Tosham Charkhi Dadri Loharu Dorala
Primary Health Centres	7	(List given in Table XLVI)
Rural Dispensaries (Allopathic)	15	
Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries	25	
Government Ayurvedic Circle Hospital	1	
		Imlota
		Dadri

TABLE XLVIII
Important Labour Laws

Subject matter	Name of the Act	Whether Central or State Act	Main provisions
1	2	3	4
Working conditions industrial safety, hygiene and welfare inside the place of work	(1) The Factories Act, 1948	Central Act	Elaborate provisions have been made in the Act regarding the conditions of work inside factories including hours of work, employment of young persons, leave with wages, occupational diseases, safeguard for health, promotion of safety and welfare of workers and special provision for young persons and women. Welfare measures like first-aid appliances, canteens, creches, cool drinking water, etc., near the places of work have also been provided under the Act.
	(2) The Employment of Children Act, 1938	Central Act	The Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 15 years in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mail by railways or connected with a port authority within the limits of any port. It also prohibits employment of children in the workshops connected with <i>bidi</i> -making, carpet, weaving, cement manufacture (including bagging of cement), cloth printing, dyeing and weaving, manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works, mica cutting and splitting, shellac manufacture, soap manufacture, tanning and wool cleaning.
	(3) The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958	State Act	The Act regulates conditions of work and terms of employment of workers engaged in shops and commercial establishments and in those industrial establishments which are not covered under the Factories Act, 1948. It covers hours of work,

TABLE XLVIII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
			holidays, leave, wages, employment of children and their working hours, closing and opening hours, health, safety, maternity benefits and welfare.
Wages	(1) The payment of wages Act, 1936	Central Act	The Act regulates timely payment of wages without any unauthorised deductions. As a result of an amendment in 1975, the coverage of the Act has been extended to persons getting wages upto Rs. 1,000 per mensem.
	(2) The minimum Wages Act, 1948	Central Act	The Act provides for fixation of minimum wages, working hours, weekly rest, etc.
	(3) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	Central Act	The Act provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination on the ground of sex against women.
Industrial relations	(1) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Central Act	The Act provides for settlement of industrial disputes, lay off payment and payments at the time of retrenchment. As a result of an amendment (in 1965) in Section 2-A of the Act, any individual can raise a dispute relating to his dismissal. By another amendment in 1976, the industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers are required to obtain prior permission of the Government in matters of lay-off and retrenchment or workers and closure of their unit(s).
	(2) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	Central Act	The Act requires employers to make standing orders defining terms of employment of workers on specified matters and to get them certified by the certifying officer.

TABLE XLVIII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Trade Unions	The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926	Central Act	The Act makes provision for the registration of trade unions and describes the rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities of registered trade unions.
Social Security	(1) The Workmen's compensation Act, 1923	Central Act	The Act provides for payment of compensation to workmen in the case of injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment. It also provides for payment of compensation for certain occupational diseases. As a result of an amendment in 1976, the coverage of the Act has been extended with retrospective effect to workers getting wages not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per mensem.
	(2) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948	Central Act	The Act provides for five types of benefits to the employees, viz. Sick-ness benefit, maternity benefit, dependents benefit, disablement benefit and medical benefit.
	(3) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952	Central Act	The Act seeks to make a provision for the future of industry worker after he retires or is retrenched or for his dependents in case of his early death
	(4) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	Central Act	The Act provides for payment of cash benefit to women workers for specified periods before and after child birth and for other incidental matters.
	(5) The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965	State Act	All unpaid accumulations of workers have to be paid to the Labour Welfare Board, constituted for the purpose by the State Government, which shall keep a separate account to be utilised by it for defraying the cost of carrying out measures for promoting the welfare of labour and their dependents.

TABLE XLVIII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	(6) The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	Central Act	To provide for a scheme for the payment of gratuity for employees engaged in factories, mines, oil-fields, plantation, ports, railway, companies, shops or other establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years. Gratuity payable under this Act, shall not be liable to attachment in execution of any decree or order of any civil, revenue or criminal court.
Housing	The Punjab Industrial Housing Act, 1956	State Act	The Act provides for the administration, allotment, realisation of rent, etc., in connection with quarters constructed under the subsidised industrial housing scheme.
Bonus	The payment of Bonus Act, 1965	Central Act	Every establishment whether running a profit or loss is required to pay bonus at the rate of 4 per cent or Rs. 40 whichever is greater.
Leave	The Punjab State Industrial Act Establishment (National and Festival Holidays and Casual and Sick leave) Act, 1965	State Act	Every Establishment has to allow to its employees, the following : National Holidays 3 (i.e. 26th January, 15th August and 2nd October) Festival Holidays 5 Casual Leaves 7 Sick Leaves 14

TABLE XLVIII (Concl.)

1	2	3	4
Welfare of transport workers	The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	Central Act	The Act provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and regulates the conditions of their work. It applies to every motor transport undertaking employing five or more workers.
Welfare of contract workers	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	Central Act	The Act regulates the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and provides for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.
Labour	The Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976	Central Act	The bonded labour system does not exist in Haryana State.

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GLOSSARY

Abiana—Water rate

Abadi—Inhabited spot or place

Azan—The call of a Muhammadan in a mosque for prayers

Angan—Front courtyard

Anand Karaj—Marriage ceremony according to Sikh rites

Barahdari—A summer house with several indoors

Barothi or milni—A custom among Hindus observed during the marriage ceremony when the relatives of bridegroom and bride embrace each other

Baraat—A marriage party

Ban—Thick twine made of *munj* (a kind of long reed)

Burfi—Sweetmeat prepared from milk

Balti—A bucket, a pail

Bus Adda—Bus stand, a halting place for buses

Bigha—A land measure which is five-eighth of an acre

Barani—Dependent on rain

Bhang—The dried leaves and small stalks of hemp (*canalis indice*) that cause intoxication

Bhet—An offering, a gift, a present

Chikitsalaya—A dispensary, a hospital

Chauki—A police post, an outpost

Chhilka—Husk

Chulha—Hearth

Chadar—A sheet of cloth

Chakki—A stone handmill, a grinding mill

Charas—A device used for drawing water for irrigation

Chepar—A game like back-gammon which is played with three long dices

Churma—A preparation made of roasted flour mixed with sugar

Charhawa—Offering

Chopal—A village guest house

Digvijaya—World conquest

Deroo—A kind of small drum

Dola—A closed litter

Dwapar—The third of the four Ages

Dopatta—A kind of scarf worn by women to cover head and breasts

Dhani—A hemlet

Dhenkli—An appliance in the form of a see-saw for lifting water

- Dhaba*—Eating house
Dhobi—Washerman
Darbar—A royal court
Got—Caste, family, clan, lineage
Ghagri—A skirt from waist to knee
Gurdwara—A Sikh temple
Grihastha—Married life, a householder
Gaun—A village
Guar (Gwara)—A pulse (cyamopsis psoraloides)
Halwai—Sweetmeat seller
Hundi—Bill of exchange
Halka—Jurisdiction, sphere of action
Havan—A sacrificial fire
Halwa—A kind of sweetmeat, porridge
Ilaqa—Area
Jagirdar—A holder of jagir (place holding)
Jamabandi—Book of record of rights
Jhalars/rahats—An appliance for lifting water (from a well, etc.), a water-wheel
Johar—A pond
Jaimala—The garland which the bride puts around the neck of the bridegroom
Jhanki—A tableaux
Kachari—Court
Khir—A dish made of rice, milk and sugar boiled together
Kazi—A Muhammadan judge or law officer
Kho-Kho—An indigenous game
Khola—Dilapidated structure
Kharif—Autumn harvest
Kankar—Limestone nodules
Khes—A thick cotton sheet, also used as a blanket
Kanal—A measure of land, 500 square yards
Khandsari—Indigenous white sugar
Lambardar—A representative of cultivators who is registered by the Government in order to collect land revenue
Mahal—Estate
Mandi—A market place
Mooraha—A stool (made of reeds or cane and cord)
Maida—Fine flour
Mauza—Village
Mela—Fair
Nizamat—Sub-division
Niwar—About 7cm. wide cotton tape used for stringing bedstead

- Nazrana*—An offering, a gift, a present
Nakka—Entrance to a city, police outpost
Nazim—An officer of an erstwhile princely State
Neota—Invitation, treat
Nai—Barber
Namaz—Muhammadan form of prayer (to God)
Nauratas—The first nine days of the bright half of Asvina or Chaitra
Orhana—A mantlet
Pargana—Group of villages
Pipal—Ficus Religiosa, the big tree sacred to Hindus
Palang—Bedstead
Punar-vivah—Re-marriage
Parcha—A piece of paper, a letter
Pahar—Duration of three hours time
Phera—A part of the marriage ceremony among Hindus in which the bride and the bridegroom go round the sacred fire
Pachotra—Five per cent of the land revenue paid to Lambardar on the total collections made by him. Since various levies have been consolidated into land-holding tax, the rate of pachotra has been fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax (1973)
Puja—Veneration, worship, reverence
Rabi—Spring harvest
Ragi—Village singer
Riti—Custom, ceremony, rite, usage
Ragini—Village folk-song
Sirkar—The subdivision of a suba, a district in pre-British days
Swadeshi—Indigenous, pertaining to one's own country
Satyagraha—Passive resistance
Shivala—Shiva temple
Sharaddhas—Ceremony for the propitiation of the dead, the offering of water, food, etc., to the Brahmans in honour of manes
Sehra—Bridal chaplet
Shora—Nitrate, saltpetre
Sharaff—A banker, a money changer, a jeweller
Suji—Coarse ground flour
Shamlat—Common land
Sovar—A horse man
Tehbazari—Rent charged for the use of municipal land

Thela—Trolly, wheel-barrow

Trunk—A sturdy box or chest for holding or transporting clothes, personal effects, etc.

Tibba—A mound of sand

Taccavi—Agricultural loans granted by Government

Tal—A pond

Vaid—A physician

Zaildar—An influential man in charge of a zail (a sub division of a tahsil during British period)

Zamindar—A land holder

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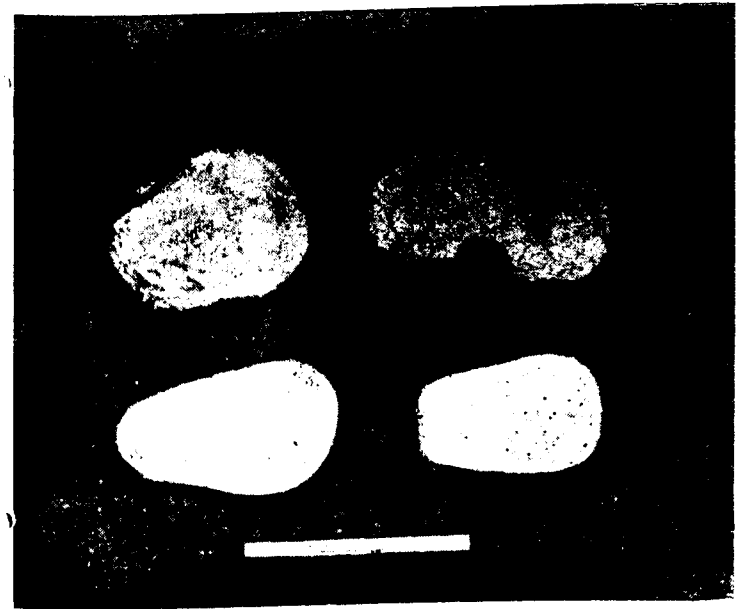
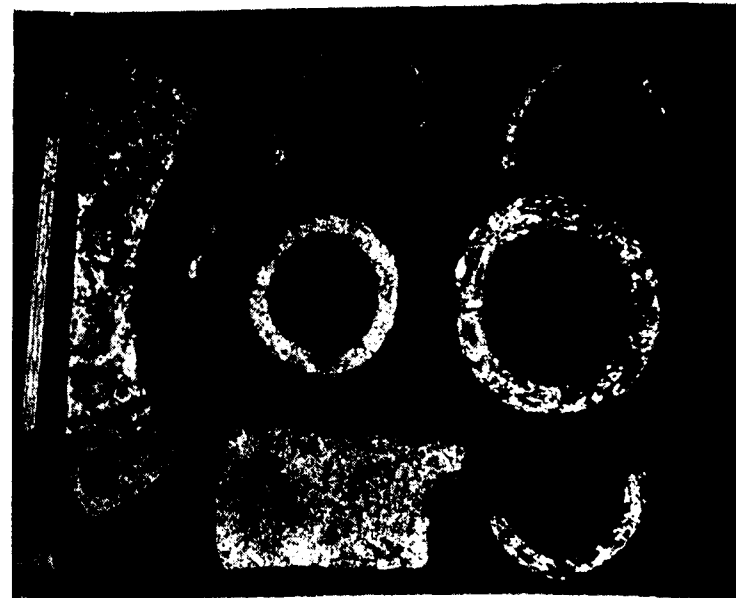
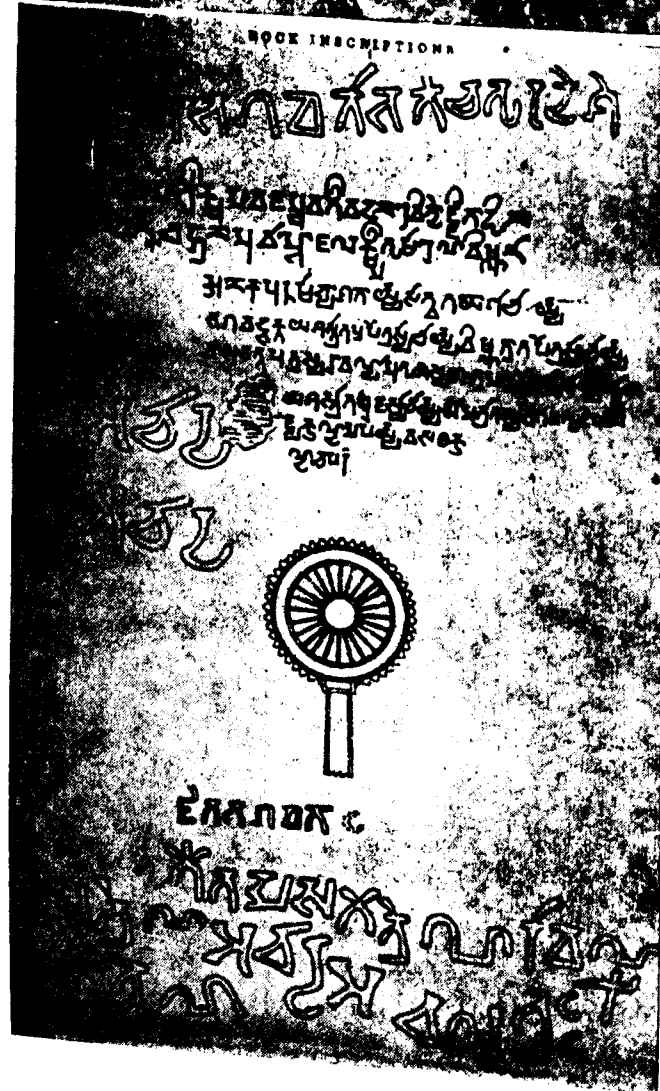


Plate 1 -- Stone Implements : ring stone, hammer stone, etc.,
and

↓ Plate 2 -- Copper objects : rings, celt, parsu found in
excavations at Mitathal - indicative of habitation
at the site during Pre-Harrapan to Late -
Harrapan times





Rock inscription of
4th-5th century
A.D., Tosham Hill

Plate



Rural mela at village Nakta (tahsil Bhiwani)



Beginnings of the gigantic effort to bring water to the thirsty arid lands of the Bhiwani district

732



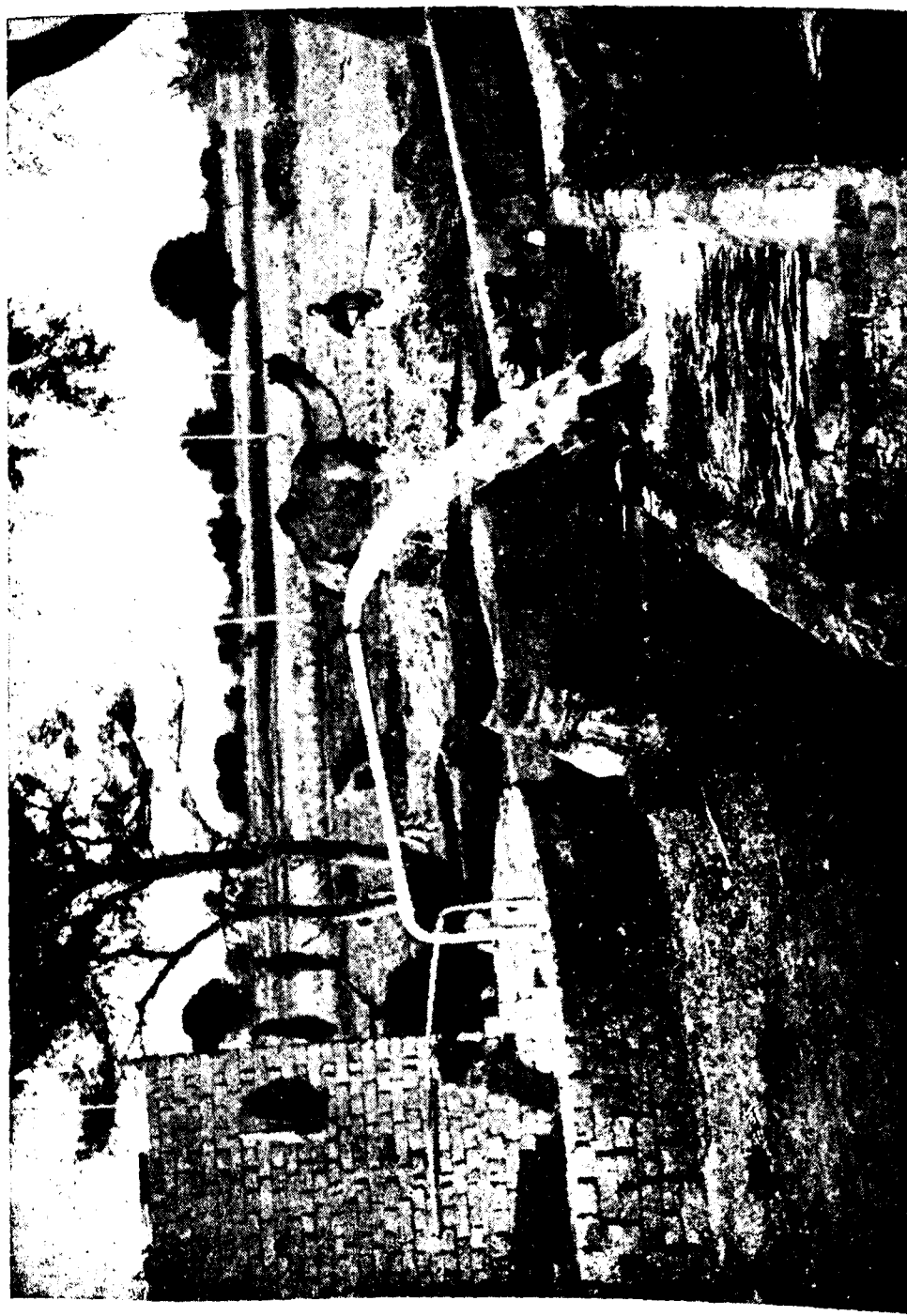
Water flows in one of the newly constructed channels to slake the thirst of the arid land in the Bhiwani district

733



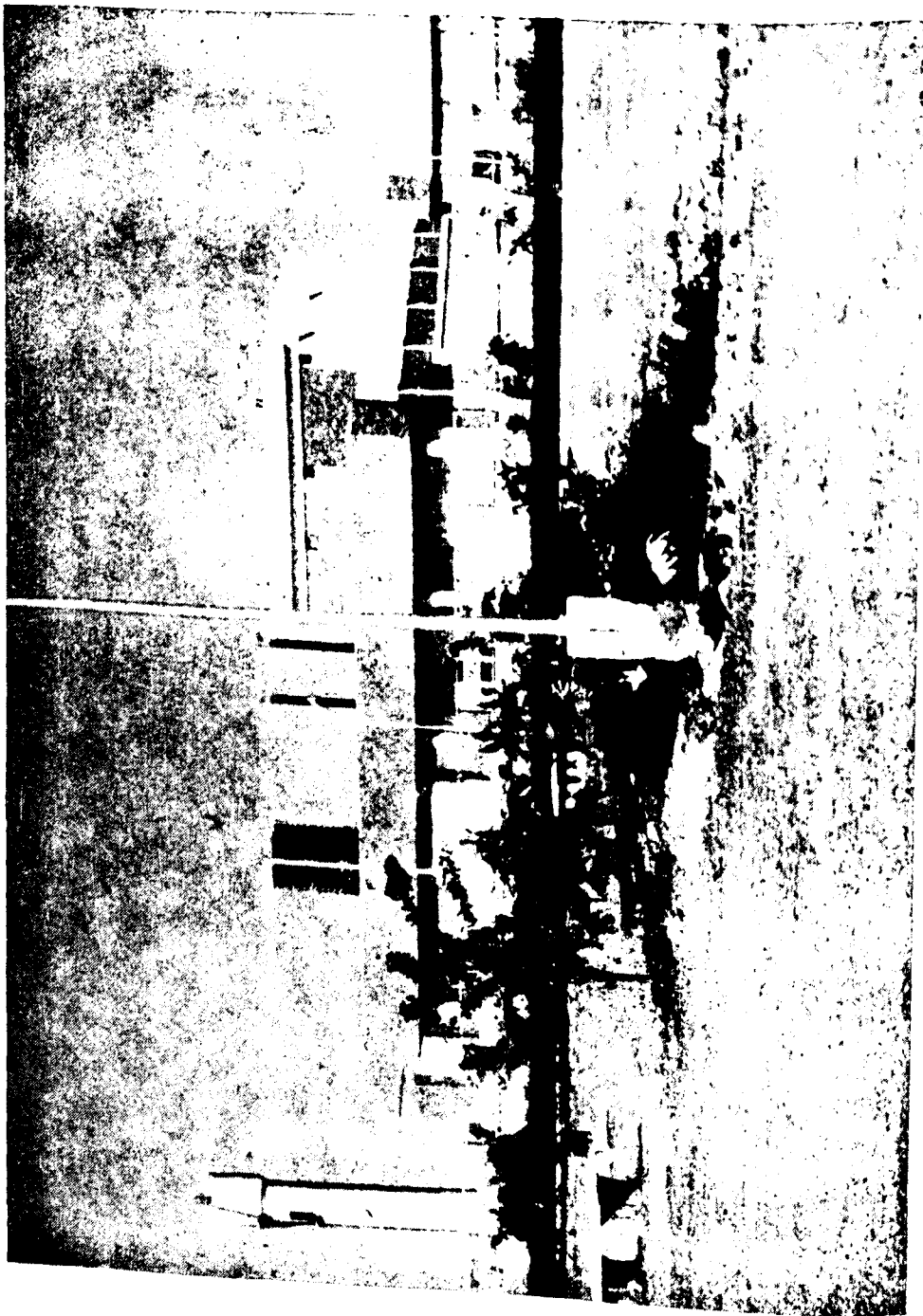
Water being lifted through a pump house -- a special feature of the Lift Irrigation System

734



Energisation of tubewells

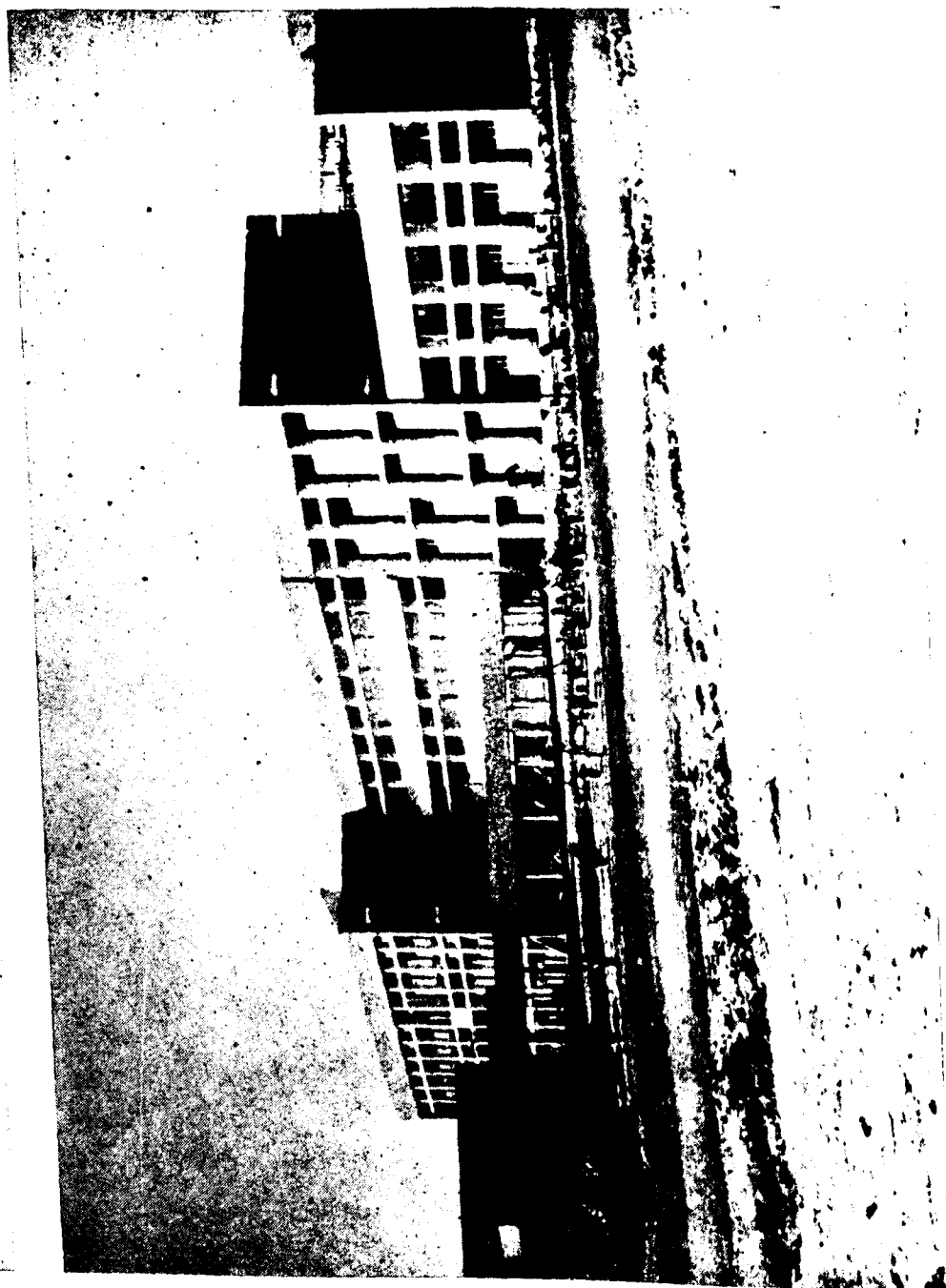
735



Milk Plant, Bhiwani — a symbol of white revolution
736



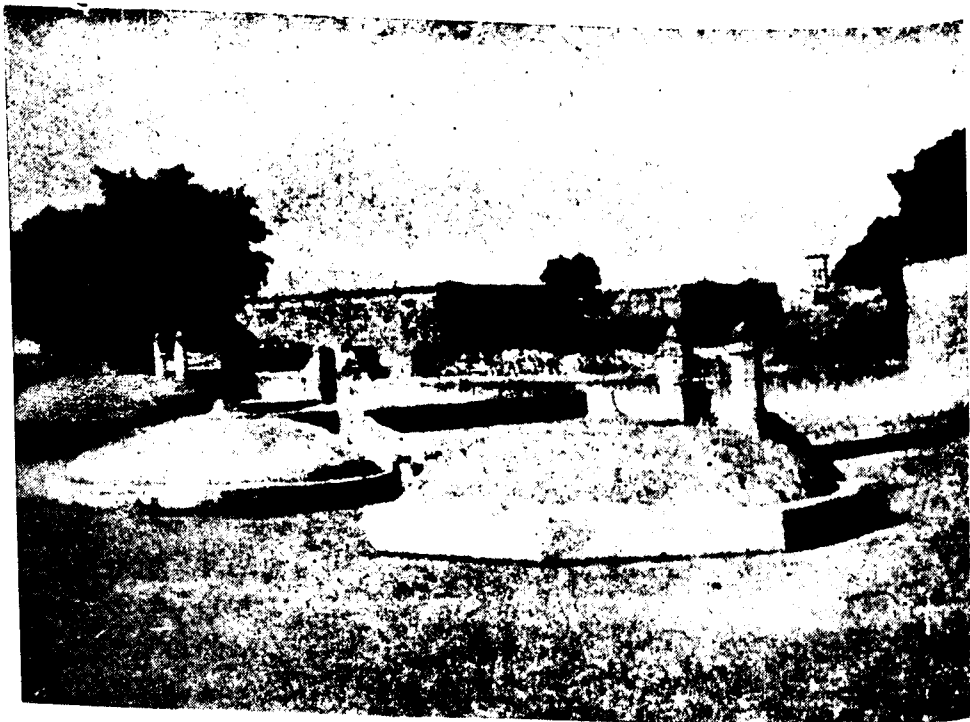
Vaish College, Bhiwani



Government College, Bhiwani
738



Bringing of drinking water from far away places - an essential part of living pattern that existed prior to the establishment of Bapora Water Works in the seventies of the present century



Old pakka tanks with covered storage wells (kunds) for collecting rain water for drinking (village Pokharwas) - now a thing of the past



Bhiwani Water Works — an aerial view



Gauri Shankar Mandir, Bhiwani

744

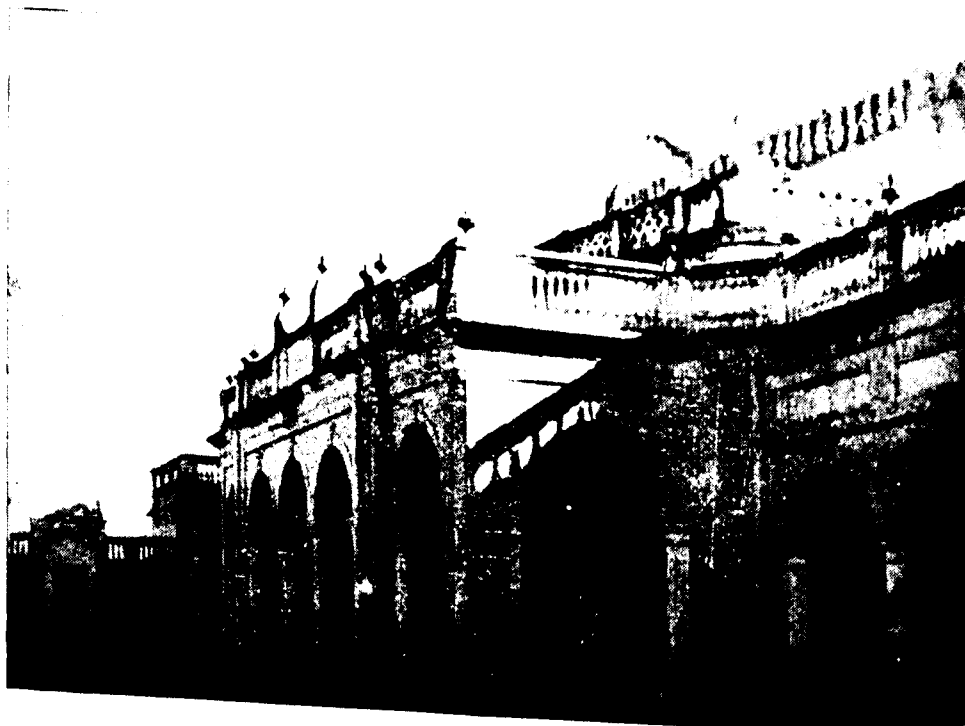


Shyamesar Tank, Charkhi Dadri

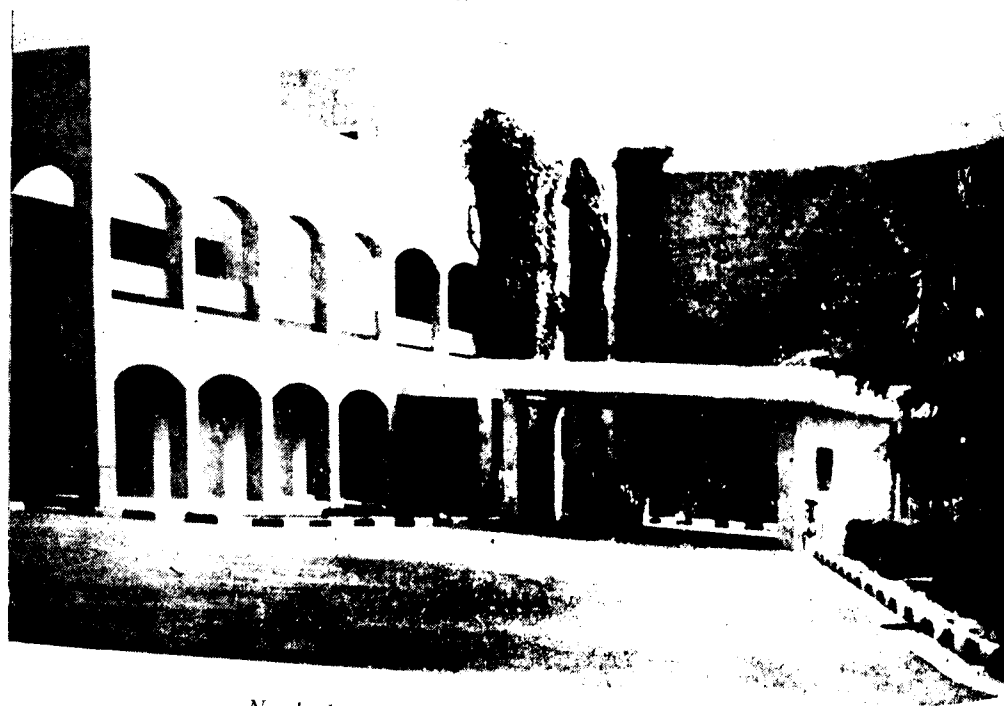


Tosham Hill — resembling a sleeping camel

746



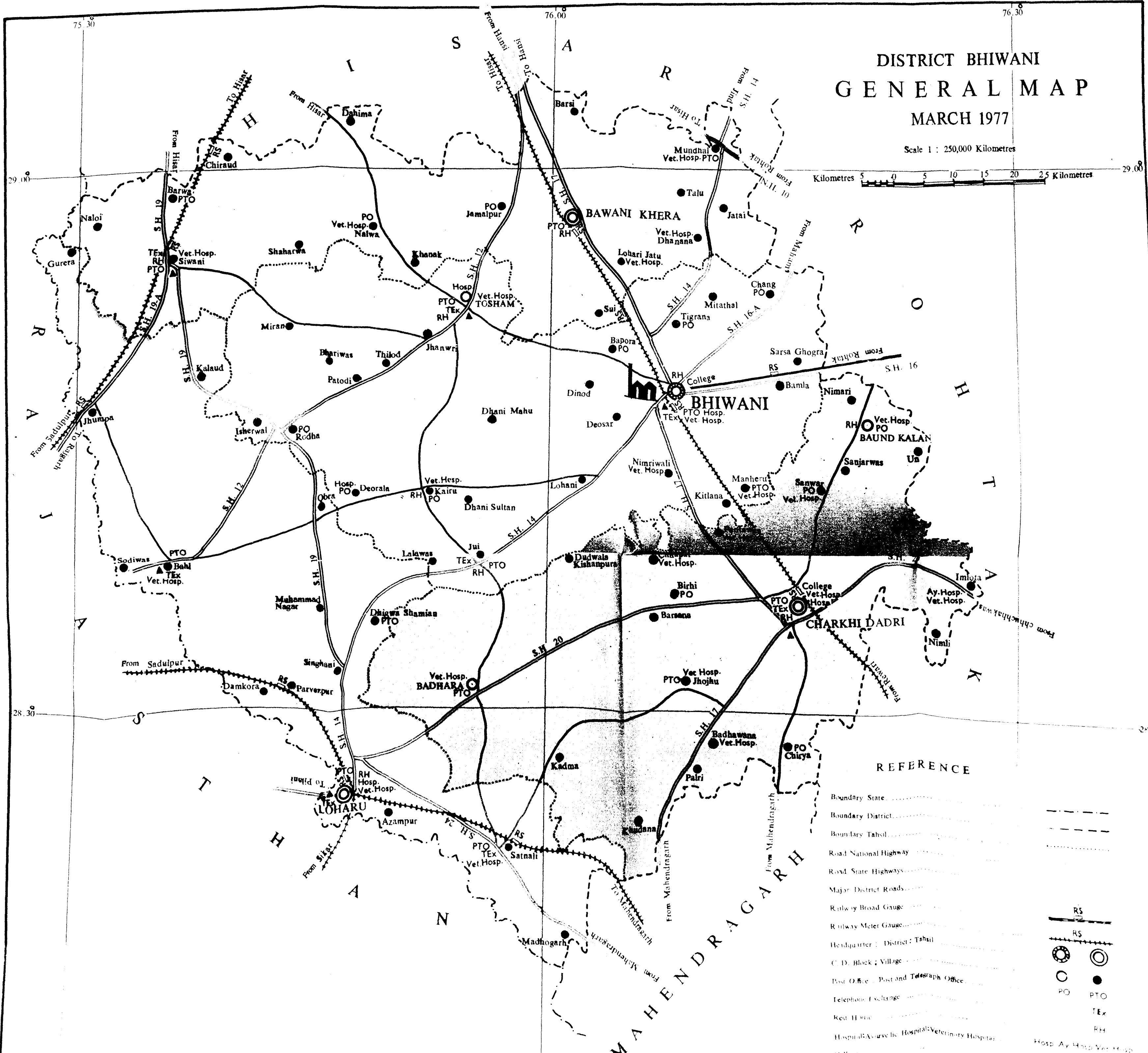
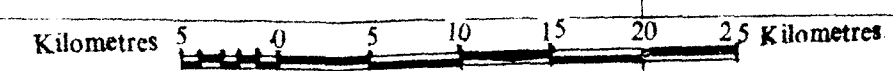
Dorothy Villa at Charkhi Dadri built by the Maharaja of erstwhile princely State of Jind - now PWD rest house



Newly built 19-suite PWD Rest House, Bhiwani

DISTRICT BHIWANI GENERAL MAP MARCH 1977

Scale 1 : 250,000 Kilometres



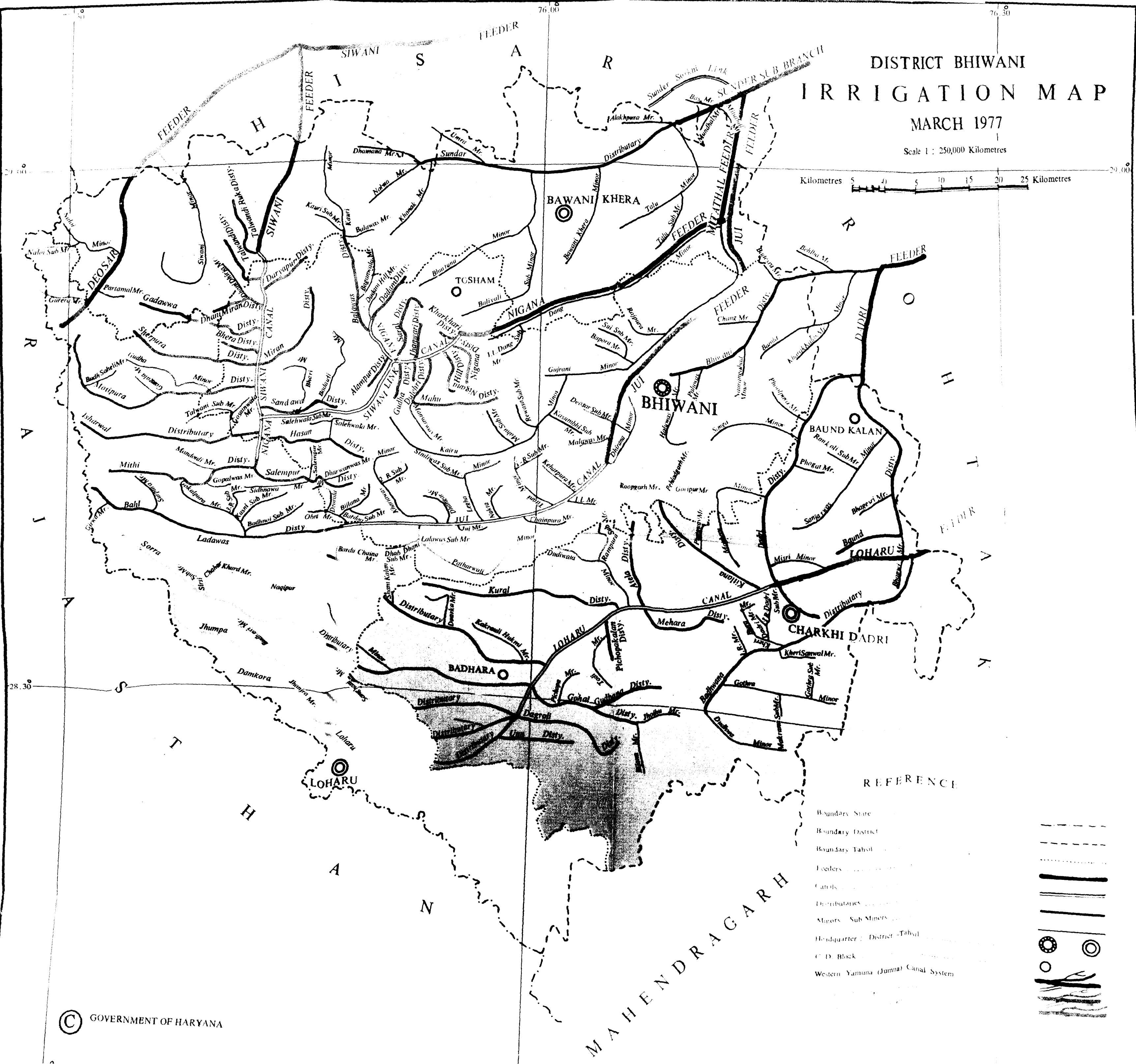
REFERENCE

- Boundary State
- Boundary District
- Boundary Tahsil
- Road National Highway
- Road State Highways
- Major District Roads
- Railway Broad Gauge
- Railway Meter Gauge
- Headquarter : District : Tahsil
- C. D. Block : Village
- Post Office : Post and Telegraph Office
- Telephone Exchange
- Rest House
- Hospital : Ayurvedic Hospital : Veterinary Hospital
- College
- Regulated Market
- Industrial Development Centre

DISTRICT BHIWANI IRRIGATION MAP MARCH 1977

Scale 1 : 250,000 Kilometres

Kilometres 5 10 15 20 25 Kilometres



REFERENCE

- Boundary State
- Boundary District
- Boundary Tahsil
- Feeder
- Canal
- Distributary
- Minor
- Sub Minor
- Headquarter District Tahsil
- C.D. Block
- Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal System

