

## CHAPTER XVIII

### PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

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

So far (Up to March 31, 1989), all the general elections to the Lok Sabha were conducted smoothly in the Sonipat area. Similarly, all the general and mid-term elections to the Vidhan Sabha were equally peaceful, free and fair.

**Lok Sabha.**—During the First General Elections, 1952, the area comprising the present Sonipat district substantially formed part of two Parliamentary Constituencies; Rohtak and Jhajjar/Rewari. Both the constituencies returned the Congress candidates. The details of the constituencies are given in the Table XXIV of Appendix.

During the Second General Elections, 1957, the district remained ~~taggori~~ with the two Parliamentary Constituencies, Rohtak and Jhajjar, the ~~former~~ included a part of Jind tahsil while the latter that of Gurgaon district. With the merger of erstwhile Pepsu and Punjab, the area and electorate involved were much larger, while the delimitation of constituencies was effected only a few weeks before the elections leaving the minimum time for the extensive arrangements that were necessary.

The details of the constituencies and the valid votes polled are given in the Table XXV of Appendix. A Congress candidate ~~was~~ elected from Rohtak ~~constituency and a Communist candidate from Jhajjar.~~ Besides Independents, the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation took part in the Second General Elections, 1957.

As in the previous elections, the Sonipat area remained a part of two constituencies, viz., Rohtak and Jhajjar for Lok Sabha during the Third General Elections, 1962. Ganaur, Sonipat and Gohana Assembly Constituencies formed part of the Rohtak Parliamentary Constituency while Rai Assembly Constituency was included in the Jhajjar Parliamentary Constituency.

Besides Independents, the Indian National Congress, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Haryana Lok Samiti, the Republican and Bhartiya Pragatisheel political parties took part in the elections. The Jan Sangh and the Haryana Lok Samiti candidates were returned from Rohtak and Jhajjar constituencies, respectively.

There were as usual two constituencies viz., Rohtak and Jhajjar for the Lok Sabha during the Fourth General Elections, 1967. The extent of these constituencies covered the boundaries of the present district. Baroda and Gohana Assembly Constituencies formed part of Rohtak Parliamentary Constituency while Kailana, Sonipat, Rai and Rohat Assembly Constituencies were included in the Jhajjar Parliamentary Constituency.

Besides Independents, there were candidates of the Indian National Congress, Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Socialist Party, Communist Party, of India and Communist Party of India (Marxist). The Congress candidates were returned from both Constituencies.

**Fifth General Elections, 1971.**—Lok Sabha was dissolved and Fifth General Elections were held in March, 1971, about a year ahead of the normal schedule.

During the fourth General Elections to Lok Sabha, the then district remained part of two Parliamentary constituencies; Rohtak and Jhajjar. During the 5th General Elections, the Sonipat district remained tagged to above two parliamentary constituencies; Rohtak and Jhajjar. Baroda and Gohana Assembly Constituencies formed part of Rohtak Parliamentary Constituency while Kailana, Sonipat, Rai and Rohat Assembly Constituencies were included in the Jhajjar Parliamentary Constituency. The details about the Rohtak Parliamentary Constituency were as follows:—

Name of the constituency	Party affiliations	Votes polled	Percentage
Rohtak Parliamentary Constituency	Jan Sangh	1,43,409	44.46
	Congress	1,38,738	43.01
	Independent	116,550	5.13
	Independent	11,315	3.51
	Independent	5,771	1.79
	Independent	3,692	1.14
	Socialist Party	1,592	0.49
	Independent	1,470	0.46

The Jan Sangh candidate won this seat. Besides the candidates of Indian National Congress and Socialist Party, there were many independents.

The Jhajjar Parliamentary constituency returned the candidate of Congress Party (R). The details about contestants and party affiliations were as under:—

Name of the Constituency	Party affiliations	Votes polled	Percentage
Jhajjar Parliamentary Constituency	Indian National Congress (R)	1,89,860	52.35
	Congress (O)	1,43,245	39.50
	Socialist Unity Centre of India	15,985	4.41
	Republican Party of India	13,564	3.74

**Sixth General Elections, 1977.**—The General Elections were held in March, 1977 after six-year duration instead of 5-year term. The Sonipat Parliamentary Constituency mainly included Sonipat district, 2 Assembly segments of Jind district and one Assembly segment of Rohtak district. The extent of the constituencies delimited during the Fifth General Elections was slightly changed. It comprised Baroda, Gohana, Kailana, Sonipat, Rai and Rohat Assembly Constituencies of Sonipat district; Safidon and Julana Assembly segments of Jind district and Bahadurgarh Assembly segment of Rohtak district.

During the elections, a candidate of newly created Janata Party won the seat with a thumping majority. Party-wise contestants, number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were as follows:—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Janata Party	1	3,46,900	80.95
Indian National Congress	1	66,677	15.56
Independents	3	14,947	03.49
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,28,524</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Mid-term Elections to Lok Sabha, 1980.**—The Lok Sabha was dissolved and mid-term elections were held in January, 1980. No Change was made in the limit and number of constituency of the district. During the elections, a candidate of the Janata (S) party won the seat. The party-wise contestants, number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were as follows:—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Janata(s)	1	2,55,363	54.88
Congress (I)	1	97,572	20.97
Janata Party	1	87,344	18.77
Indian National Congress(U)	1	2,144	0.46
Independents	7	22,849	4.92
<b>Total :</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4,65,269</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Bye Election to Lok Sabha from Sonipat Parliamentary Constituency, 1983 :—**

Due to the resignation of the member elected from Sonipat Parliamentary Constituency, the bye election to fill the seat in the Lok Sabha was held in December, 1983. During this election Congress party won the seat. The party-wise contestants, number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were as follows :—

Party	Contestants	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress (I)	1	1,60,244	40.60
Janata Party	1	1,47,877	37.47
Lok Dal	1	70,133	17.77
Independents	11	16,419	04.19
<b>Total :</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,94,673</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**General Elections to Eighth Lok Sabha, 1984.**—These General Elections were held in December, 1984 after usual five-year term. The Sonipat Constituency extended its extent up to Sonipat district and two Assembly segments of Jind district and one Assembly segment of Rohtak district. The Constituency comprised Baroda, Gohana, Kailana, Sonipat, Rai, Rohat (Sonipat) district, Julana, Safidon (Jind district) and Bahadurgarh Assembly segment of Rohtak district. During these elections the Congress (I) won the seat. The part-wise contestants, number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were as follows :—

Party/Independents	Contestants	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress (I)	1	2,43,491	48.54
Lok Dal	1	2,40,550	47.95
Janata Party	1	3,920	0.78
Independents	14	13,697	2.73
Total :	17	5,01,658	100.00

#### VIDHAN SABHA (LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

**First General Elections, 1952.**—During the First General Elections, 1952, the present Sonipat district was part of Rohtak district. The Sonipat area represented in the elections through the Assembly Constituencies of Rai, Sonipat, Ganaur, all Single-member, while Gohana was a double-member constituency. The extent of constituencies is given in Table XXVI of Appendix. The constituency-wise seats, total number of electors, number of electors who voted and the percentage were as follows :—

Name of Constituency	No. of seats	Total number of electors	No. of electors who voted	Percentage of col. 3 to col. 4
1	2	3	4	5
Rai	1	47,634	35,794	75.12
Sonipat	1	46,968	32,560	69.32
Ganaur	1	54,612	42,693	78.15
Gohana	2	1,06,662	1,33,394	62.53

All the above five seats were won by the candidates of the Indian National Congress. Besides Independents, the other political parties which took part in the electoral contest were the Zamindara Party, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and the Socialist Party.

**Punjab Legislative Council.**—Under section 10 reads with the Third Schedule of the representation of the People Act, 1950, the allocation of 40 seats in the Punjab Legislative Council was made as follows:—

(i) 13 seats to be filled by election by the members of the Legislative Assembly ;—

(ii) 13 seats to be filled by election by the Local Authorities constituencies ;

(iii) 3 seats to be filled by election by the Graduates' constituency ;

(iv) 3 seats to be filled by election by the Teachers' constituency; and

(v) 8 seats to be filled by nomination by the Governor.

One member from Sonipat was nominated to the Council by the Governor.

**Second General Elections, 1957.**—As in the First General Elections, there were 9 Constituencies comprising 11 seats in the then Rohtak district. Out of the nine constituencies, Ganaur, Sonipat and Rai-single-member constituencies and Gohana-double member Constituency fell in the Sonipat area. However, the details covering the total number of seats, percentage and valid votes polled are given in the table below:—

Name of constituency	Total number of seats	No. of electors	Total number of votes	Valid votes polled	Percentage of col. No. 4 and col. No. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganaur	1	59,551	59,551	45,560	76.50
Sonipat	1	50,304	50,304	32,249	64.11
Gohana	2	1,07,030	2,14,060	1,41,609	66.15
Rai	1	53,296	53,296	39,536	74.18

The single member constituencies of Ganaur and Sonipat returned the Congress candidates while the Rai seat was won by the Communist candidate. The two-member constituency of Gohana returned 2 Independents, one of them a Scheduled Caste. The political parties viz. the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh fielded their candidates. There were other candidates without party affiliations.

**Third General Elections, 1962.**—Consequent upon the splitting up of all double-member constituencies in the country by the Election Commission, the double-member constituency of Gohana was also split up. Consequently, Meham<sup>1</sup> Constituency (reserved) was created out of Gohana constituency.

Besides Independents, 6 political parties fielded their candidates. The constituency-wise details in the Sonipat area were as follows:—

Name of constituency	Total No. of electors	No. of voters who voted	Party affiliations	No. of valid votes polled by each candidate	Valid votes polled in the constituency
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganaur	71,803	50,632	Jang Sangh	4,225	48,058
			Independent	27,320	
			Indian National Congress	13,688	
			Independent	1,079	
			Independent	1,746	
Sonipat	63,133	44,325	Jan Sangh	17,986	42,411
			Indian National Congress	15,910	
			Independent	3,616	
			Independent	3,353	
			Independent	960	
			Independent	586	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rai	64,354	46,514	Indian National Congress	17,071	44,824
			Haryana Lok Samiti	7,111	
			Bhartiya Pragatisheel	7,069	
			Independent	5,724	
			Independent	4,208	
			Independent	1,703	
			Independent	1,018	
			Independent	723	
			Independent	197	
Gohana <sup>1</sup>	63,233	46,361	Haryana Lok Samiti	15,029	43,760
			Bhartiya Jan Sangh	13,555	
			Indian National Congress	10,268	
			Swantantra	2,952	
			Independent	840	
			Independent	613	
			Independent	503	

Rai constituency returned the Congress candidate while the Gohana constituency was won by the candidate of the Haryana Lok Samiti. Gohana constituency voted for an Independent candidate and Sonipat seat was won by the Jan Sangh candidate.

1. Baroda *zaj* in Baroda *thana* in Gohana tahsil was included in Meham constituency and Ahufana *zaj* in Baroda *thana* was included in Kalanaur constituency.



**Fourth General Elections, 1967.**—By virtue of the Punjab Re-organization, Act, 1966, the Punjab was re-organized and the new State of Haryana with unicameral legislature was created on November 1, 1966.

Out of 15 constituencies of the then Rohtak district, the Sonipat area had 6 constituencies, i.e. Baroda (S.C.), Gohana, Kailana, Sonipat, Rai and Rohat (S.C.)<sup>1</sup> Their details, e.g. the number of electors who voted, the number of votes polled by the candidates and party affiliations are given below:—

Constituency	No of total electors	Electors who voted	Party affiliations	No of valid votes polled by each candidate	Total No of valid votes polled in the constituency
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda (S.C.)	55,864	38,275	Congress	13,164	36,322
			Bhartiya Jan Sangh	11,637	
			Independent	2,168	
			Independent	1,896	
			Republican	1,700	
			Samyakta-Socialist	1,637	
			Independent	1,584	
			Independent	1,010	
			Independent	779	
			Independent	632	
			Independent	115	
Gohana	51,803	39,831	Congress	19,898	38,785
			Independent	11,901	

1. S.C. means that these seat is for the Scheduled Castes.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Bhartiya Jan Sangh	5,883	
			Independent	370	
			Independent	317	
			Independent	210	
			Independent	109	
			Independent	97	
Kailana	51,395	40,309	Congress	18,847	38,798
			Independent	17,436	
			Independent	1,126	
			Communist	807	
			Independent	463	
			Independent	119	
Sonipat	54,589	40,627	Congress	17,585	38,433
			Bhartiya Jan Sangh	16,777	
			Communist	2,906	
			Republican	1,162	
Rai	44,387	38,659	Congress	20,115	37,568
			Independent	16,206	
			Independent	785	
			Independent	462	
Rohat (S.C.)	48,848	32,749	Independent	13,001	31,069
			Congress	11,220	
			Independent	3,896	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Independent	703	
			Bhartiya Jan Sangh	816	
			Communist	299	
			Independent	296	
			Independent	272	
			Independent	253	
			Samyukta Socialists	185	
			Communist(M)	178	
			Independent	148	

The constituencies of Baroda, Gohana, Kailana, Sonipat and Rai returned the Congress candidates and Rohat voted for an Independent candidate.

**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. There were 6 Assembly Constituencies in the Sonipat area. The constituency-wise details regarding seats won and party affiliations are given below:—

Constituency	No. of elected members	Party affiliations
Baroda (S.C.)	1	Vishal Haryana
Gohana	1	Congress
Kailana	1	Vishal Haryana
Sonipat	1	Jan Sangh
Rai	1	Congress
Rohat (S.C.)	1	Congress

**Fifth General Elections, 1972.**—Haryana Vidhan Sabha was again dissolved in January, 1972 and elections were held in March, 1972. The Sonipat area had 6 Assembly constituencies and their details are as follows:—

Constituency	No. of elected members	Party affiliations
Baroda (S.C.)	1	Congress (R)
Gohana	1	Congress (R)
Kailana	1	Independent
Sonipat	1	Congress (R)
Rai	1	Congress (O)
Rohat (S.C.)	1	Congress (O)

The constituencies of Baroda and Rohat were reserved for the candidates of Scheduled Castes.

**Sixth General Elections, 1977.**—Sixth General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha were held in June, 1977. There were 6 Assembly constituencies in the Sonipat district. The constituencies of Baroda (S.C.), Kailana, Sonipat, Rai and Rohat were caputred by the candidates of the newly created Janata Party while the remaining Gohana seat was won by an Independent. The Congress party fielded six candidates who could not win any seat. Likewise the Vishal Haryana Party also fielded 5 candidates but none could win any seat. The number of contestants, number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were:

Party/Independent	Contestants	Valid Votes polled	Percentage
Janata Party	6	1,22,379	47.09
Congress	6	49,327	18.98
Vishal Haryana Party	5	28,702	11.04
Communist Party of India	2	1,705	0.66
Independents	23	57,773	22.23
<b>Total:</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2,59,886</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Seventh General Elections, 1982.**—There was no change in the number of constituencies in the district. The seats of Baroda (S.C.), Gohana and Rohat were won by the candidates of Lok Dal and the Sonipat seat was captured by the Bhartiya Janata Party. Rai seat was won by the candidate of Congress (I) and Kailana constituency returned an Independent candidate. The number of contestants, number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were as follows :—

Party/Independent	Contestants	Valid votes polled	Percentage
Lok Dal	5	1,14,489	34.07
Congress (I)	6	1,20,564	35.88
Bhartiya Janta Party	1	24,890	7.41
Janata Party	2	1,758	0.52
Communist Party of India	1	1,954	0.58
C.P.I. (M)	1	5,762	1.71
Independents	40	66,638	19.83
Total :	56	3,36,045	100.00

**Eighth General Elections, 1987.**—There was no change in the number of Constituencies in the Sonipat district. The seats of Baroda (S.C.), Gohana, Kailana, Rai and Rohat were won by the candidates of Lok Dal and the Sonipat seat was won by the Bhartiya Janata Party. The Congress (I) party fielded six candidates who could not win any seat. The number of contestants, number and percentage of valid votes polled by each party were as follows :—

Party/Independent	Contestants	Valid votes polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4
Lok Dal	5	1,96,035	48.58
Indian National Congress (I)	6	94,332	23.38
Bhartiya Janata Party	1	34,962	8.67
Lok Dal (A)	4	13,249	3.28
Janata Party	2	4,911	1.21
Congress (J) Bhalla Group	2	402	0.09
Independents	54	59,678	14.79
Total :	74	4,03,569	100.00

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS

There is no political party of significance in the district which may be regarded as purely local in character. The major ones are units of all India parties. The political parties with their success and failures in the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections held from 1952, are described separately.

**Indian National Congress.**—As already described that before creating Sonipat Parliamentary Constituency, this area substantially remained tagged with two Parliamentary Constituencies (Rohtak and Jhajjar).

The party was founded in this region in 1917. It is on the political scene in the area since Independence. It bagged both seats from the Rohtak and Jhajjar Parliamentary Constituencies in the First General Elections, 1952 while in the Second General Elections, 1957, it captured only the seat of Rohtak for Lok Sabha. In the 3rd General Elections, 1962, the Congress party lost both Lok Sabha seats. In the Fourth General Elections, 1967, it again captured both seats for Lok Sabha. Before the fifth General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1971, the Congress Party was split into two parts ; Congress (Ruling) and the Congress (Organisation).

During the Mid-term Elections, 1980 to Lok Sabha, the Congress Party came to be known as Congress (I). During the Sixth General Elections, 1977, it lost Sonipat Parliamentary seat.

It again lost this seat in the Mid-term Elections to Lok Sabha, 1980. The bye-election to Lok Sabha held in 1983 was also won by the Congress (I). The Sonipat Parliamentary seat was again retained by the Congress (I) at the Eighth General Elections held in 1984.

During the First General Elections to Vidhan Sabha in 1952, all the Assembly seats falling in the district were captured by the Congress while in the Second General Elections, 1957, only two constituencies (Ganaur and Sonipat) returned the Congress candidates. During the Third General Elections, 1962, only Rai constituency voted in favour of Congress candidate. But after the formation of Haryana as a separate State, the Congress wrested five Assembly constituencies falling in the Sonipat area during the Fourth General Elections, 1967. In the Mid-term Elections to Vidhan Sabha in 1968, the Congress captured three seats out of six. In the General Elections to Haryana Vidhan Sabha, 1972, three seats were bagged by Congress (Ruling) while Rai and Rohat seats were captured by the candidates of Congress (Organization). It has already been indicated that Congress party was split into two parts. During the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1977, the Congress party fielded six candidates but none won any seat but the Congress (I) maintained its political prestige by winning only one seat (Rai Assembly seat) in the General Elections

of 1982. During the Assembly elections of 1987, the Congress (I) fielded six candidates but none won any seat.

**Bhartiya Janata Party<sup>1</sup>.**—This party was formed in the area in May, 1951. Of the two seats for Lok Sabha for the Third General Elections, 1962 Rohtak seat including Sonipat area was won by a Jan Sangh candidate.

During the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1952 and 1957, this party could not win even a single seat in the Sonipat area but during the Third General Elections, 1962, it won Sonipat Assembly seat. But at the time of Fourth General Elections, it could not win even a single seat, though there were 6 Assembly constituencies in the then Sonipat district. At the time of Mid-Term Elections, 1968 to Haryana Vidhan Sabha, it won Sonipat Assembly seat but no seat was won in the General Elections, 1972.

After its merger with Janata Party, it lost its existence at the time of General Elections 1977. But, at the time of Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1982, Bhartiya Janata Party contested the Elections and Sonipat Assembly seat was won by it. During the General Elections (Assembly) of 1987, Bhartiya Janata Party won the Sonipat seat.

**Janata Party.**—This party came into existence at the time of General Elections, 1977. The constituent parties forming the Janata Party were : Congress (Organisation), Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Bhartiya Lok Dal and Socialist Party.

The Sonipat Parliamentary seat was won by the Janata candidate with thumping majority during the elections of 1977. But it failed to achieve success in elections to Lok Sabha held in 1980, by-election, 1983 and 1984.

During the Haryana Vidhan Sabha elections, 1977, there were six Assembly constituencies in the Sonipat district. The constituencies of Baroda (Reserved), Kailana, Sonipat, Rai and Rohat were captured by the Janata Party. In the Assembly election of 1982 and 1987, it could not get any seat.

**Lok Dal<sup>2</sup>.**—It appeared in the district at the time of Vidhan Sabha (General) Elections held in 1982. The Assembly seat of Baroda (Reserved), Gohana and Rohat were captured by the Lok Dal candidates. The party also unsuccessfully contested the bye-election to Lok Sabha from Sonipat Parliamentary constituency (1983). It again could not catch the seat of Lok Sabha in 1984. But in the Assembly Election of 1987, the Lok Dal won the 5 seats (Baroda, Gohana, Kailana, Rai and Rohat) out of 6 seats.

1. This party was previously known as Bhartiya Jan Sangh which was merged with the Janata Party at the time of General Elections, 1977 but before the Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha, 1980, it came to be known as Bhartiya Janata Party.

2. Lok Dal (A) and Congress (I) Bhalla Group contested the General Elections (Assembly) of 1987 without success.

**Communist Party of India.**—This party was established in the area in 1952. During the Second General Elections, 1957, the party returned 2 candidates, one to the Lok Sabha and another to Vidhan Sabha. Since then, no communist candidate was returned to the Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha in General Elections, upto March 31, 1989.

**Janata (s).**—This party appeared in the Mid-Term Elections to Lok Sabha, 1980 and won the Sonipat Parliamentary seat. After it, no other election was contested by this party upto, March 31, 1989.

From the above analysis it is clear that the major political parties in the district are : Congress (I), Bhartiya Janata Party, Janata Party, Lok Dal, Communist Party of India and Janata (S).

The Haryana Lok Samiti which figured prominently in the General Elections of 1962 but it was completely wiped off from the scene in 1957. The Socialist and Zamindara Parties were not figured after 1952. The Scheduled Castes Federation made a weak appearance only in 1957. The Republican and Bhartiya Pragtisheel Parties which appeared on the scene in 1962, also disappeared. The Swatantra Party entered the arena in 1967 but could make no headway at all.

The position of different political parties represented in the legislative bodies during 1977 to 1987<sup>1</sup> is given in the table below :—

Name of the political Party	No. of members elected	No. of valid votes polled by all contestants	Percentage
<b>Lok Sabha</b>			
Janata Party (1977)	1	3,46,900	80.95
Janata (S) (1980)	1	2,55,363	54.88
Congress (I) (1983)	1	1,60,244	40.60
Congress (I) (1984)	1	2,43,491	48.54
<b>Vidhan Sabha</b>			
Janata Party (1977)	5	1,22,379	47.09
Independent (1977)	1	57,773	22.23
Lok Dal (1982)	3	1,14,489	34.07
Congress (I) (1982)	1	1,20,564	35.88
Bhartiya Janata Party (1982)	1	24,890	07.41
Independent (1982)	1	66,638	19.38
Lok Dal (1987)	5	1,96,035	48.58
Bhartiya Janata Party (1987)	1	34,962	8.67

1. The year of elections has been bracketed.



**Communist Party of India.**—This party was established in the area in 1952. During the Second General Elections, 1957, the party returned 2 candidates, one to the Lok Sabha and another to Vidhan Sabha. Since then, no communist candidate was returned to the Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha in General Elections, upto March 31, 1989.

**Janata (s).**—This party appeared in the Mid-Term Elections to Lok Sabha, 1980 and won the Sonipat Parliamentary seat. After it, no other election was contested by this party upto March 31, 1989.

From the above analysis it is clear that the major political parties in the district are : Congress (I), Bhartiya Janata Party, Janata Party, Lok Dal, Communist Party of India and Janata (S).

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Congress (I) (1982)	1	1,20,564	35.88
Bhartiya Janata Party (1982)	1	24,890	07.41
Independent (1982)	1	66,638	19.38
Lok Dal (1987)	5	1,96,035	48.58
Bhartiya Janata Party (1987)	1	34,962	8.67

1. The year of elections has been bracketed.

The Independent candidates have been contesting all the elections for Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha since 1952. Previously, after winning the elections, they occasionally joined the ruling party or the opposition, but after the passage of Anti-Defection Law, 1985, they can not individually change their party/status so frequently.

#### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Some relevant details about the local publications as on March 31, 1989 are given below :—

Name	Year of establishment	Place of publication	Classification
1. <i>Narkesari</i> (Weekly-Hindi)	1965	Sonipat	News and current affairs
2. <i>Hamara Haryana</i> (Weekly-Hindi)		Sonipat	Ditto
3. <i>Yuva Aman</i> (Hindi-fortnightly)	1988	Sonipat	Ditto
4. <i>Nau Jawan Pragati</i> (Weekly-Hindi)	1976	Sonipat	Ditto
5. <i>Haryana Ka Bhavishya</i> (Weekly-Hindi)	1982	Sonipat	Ditto
6. <i>Haryana Crime Reporter</i> (Weekly-Hindi)	1977	Sonipat	Ditto
7. <i>Nakab Posh</i> (Weekly-Hindi)	1985	Kahni village	Ditto
8. <i>Palgam</i> (Weekly-Urdu)	1945	Sonipat	Ditto
9. <i>Amar Rajniti</i> (Hindi-Daily)	1989	Sonipat	Ditto
10. <i>Devi Shakti</i> (Hindi-monthly)	1988	Sonipat	Ditto

11. <i>Kailash Darshan Times</i> (Hindi-monthly)	1988	Sonipat	News and current affairs
12. <i>Ashok Chakra</i> (Monthly-Hindi)	1964	Sonipat	Literacy and Cultural
13. <i>Samaj Sandesh</i>	1960	Bhainswal Kalan	Ditto
14. <i>Haryana Pirya Desh</i> (Hindi-monthly)	1989	Sonipat	Current affairs news
15. <i>Atlas Pariwar</i> (Quarterly-Hindi-Urdu)	1955	Sonipat	House organ
16. <i>Beta Jamura</i> (Hindi-Weekly)	1987	Gohana	Current affairs news
17. <i>Aik Rastra Aik Paran</i> (Hindi-Weekly)	..	Sonipat	News and Current affairs
18. <i>Pankaj</i>	1959	Sonipat	College magazine

The intelligentsia have to depend upon papers and periodicals published outside the district. The educated class favour 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 ORGANISATIONS

There are several social service organizations, which function on a voluntary basis with the support of Government and public. More important such organizations are discussed here.

**Samaj Kalyan Sabha, Gohana.**—It was founded in May, 1957, with the sole object of promoting the welfare of women and children. The objects of the Sabha are given below :—

- (i) The main object is to run welfare services for women and children ;
- (ii) To arrange for the training of women folk and children for utilizing their spare time in constructive work, i.e. (tailoring, spinning, dyeing, weaving, carpet making, etc. ) ;
- (iii) To encourage development of Khadi and village cottage and small-scale industries ;
- (iv) To arrange and run production units in industrial goods and also to provide work and wage under socio-economic programme to the common folk ; and
- (v) To arrange and manage foundling homes, orphanages, creches and nursery schools for the children of mothers employed as labourers and to build rescue homes and recreational centres for destitute women to encourage them in setting up in life with honest means.

**Achievements.**—This Sabha acquires special significance in as much as it is the only institution for women and children of this area. It is running a craft centre for women, *balwadi*, a primary school, a high school, a library and recreational centre, a child welfare society, a ladies club and a cottage industry centre.

The craft centre imparts training in tailoring, embroidery, knitting, *niwar* making, *durrie*-weaving, etc. The object is to foster a sense of self-respect among women by making them earning members of the family. This centre was recognised by the Government for Teachers Training Course and I.T.I.'s diploma examination on D.G.E.T. pattern.

During 1988-89, 34 girls got training in diploma while 18 ladies attended training in craft casual class.

Women in literacy class were given elementary education to eradicate illiteracy. More than thousand ladies attend regular lectures on different social subjects in weekly Saturday classes (*Satsang*) and are given training for social work and religious side. For the benefit of women, a Training Club was established for staging dramas and holding debates. The trainees are given opportunities to develop a sense of fine arts by practising dance and music.

The Sabha is also running nursery schools (*Balwadis*) at Mahra village (Gohana) and Gohana. There were 25 children in these *balwadi* centres in 1989. The cultural and educational facilities are provided to them at

It has also started a production unit in Handloom under socio-economic programme financed by the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. The unit manufactures curtain cloth, tapestry, bed-sheets, towels, *kheses*, etc. Another match manufacturing unit is also being run at Gohana under its control. Under these schemes, jobs are provided to the needy women and children.

A training centre for rehabilitation of distressed women is also run by the Sabha at Gohana. It is financed by the Ministry of Social Welfare of Government of India. About 40 distressed, destitute and deserted women are getting training in the centre. Training in tailoring, embroidery, knitting and other skills is given free to them so that they can be rehabilitated and be able to stand on their own feet by earning livelihood after training.

The Sabha is also running 27 Special Nutrition Programme Centres supplying food to 3,149 beneficiaries in different villages. This scheme is aided by Social Welfare Department, Haryana.

The following figures show the income and expenditure of the Sabha from 1973-74 to 1988-89 —

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1973-74	59,913	1,02,664
1974-75	85,348	1,30,574
1975-76	1,24,568	1,42,146
1976-77	1,08,880	2,37,095
1977-78	1,27,513	2,00,148
1978-79	1,39,139	1,75,027
1979-80	1,88,505	1,80,261
1980-81	2,66,968	2,86,524
1981-82	2,61,778	3,60,536
1982-83	2,22,258	2,86,166
1983-84	2,40,405	2,90,140
1984-85	3,00,050	3,15,002
1985-86	3,10,125	3,40,150
1986-87	3,15,756	3,75,766
1987-88	4,00,005	4,15,690
1988-89	4,05,125	4,50,423

**Manav Sewa Trust, Sonipat.**—The trust is identified as an organization with its motto "Service To Humanity is 'Service to God.'" It was established in 1981. It is a non-political body.

**Main Objects.**—The following are the main objects of the trust :—

- (i) To contribute towards medical relief by aiding, opening and maintaining homeopathic dispensaries ;
- (ii) To promote and aid education in general including adult education ;
- (iii) To establish, maintain and aid charitable institutions such as dharmshalas, sarais, community halls, gowshalas and child welfare centres ;
- (iv) To uplift, promote and aid the interests of backward classes in general ; and
- (v) To promote social and national interests.

**Achievements.**—Two beautiful children parks were developed in Industrial Workers Colony, Sonipat. A community hall and a cremation ground in rural area were under construction in 1989.

The source of income of this Trust is donation from the public and other institutions.

**Hindu Educational and Charitable Society, Sonipat.**—The Sonipat Hindu Educational and Charitable Society was established in 1979. Previously, it was known as Hindu Educational Society, Sonipat, which was started by S.M. Hindu High School, Sonipat in 1914.

**Objects.**—The objects of the society are as follows :—

- (a) To encourage, promote and propagate education ;
- (b) To organise, maintain and conduct institutions and classes for the advancement and imparting education at various stages ;
- (c) To provide facilities for those who desire to specialise in arts, scientific and technical subjects ; and
- (d) To promote family welfare programmes by setting up hospitals and other institutions.

**Achievements.**—The society is at present running the following seven institutions :—

Name of the Institution	Year of Establishment
1. S.M. Hindu High School, Sonipat	1914
2. Hindu College, Sonipat	1956
3. Hindu Kanya High School, Sonipat	1960
4. Hindu College of Education, Sonipat	1968
5. Hindu College of Pharmacy, Sonipat	1978
6. Hindu Vidya Peeth	1982
7. Hindu Girls College, Sonipat	1982

The sources of income of the society are donations and rent from the immovable property. Its income and expenditure are as follows :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1981-82	8,71,445	6,38,734
1982-83	10,70,771	10,70,671

**Tika Ram Education Society, Sonipat.**—It was started for the expansion of education in the area. Its constitution was amended on October 21, 1979. The following educational institutions are being run under its control :—

- (1) Tika Ram College of Education, Sonipat
- (2) Chhotu Ram Zamindara High School, Sonipat
- (3) Tika Ram Girls High School, Sonipat

(4). Chhotu Ram Arya College, Sonipat.

(5) Tikka Ram Primary School, Sonipat

**Dewan Harnam Dass—Saraswati Trust, Sonipat.**—This trust was set up in 1957 for the amelioration of the pitiable condition of the poor and the needy.

#### **Aims and Objects**

- (i) To give financial and material assistance to the poor and needy in all walks of life ;
- (ii) To provide medical relief to weaker sections of the society;
- (iii) To run charitable institutions ; and
- (iv) To help other charitable institutions devoted to the cause of suffering humanity.

**Activities and Achievements.**—Shri Janki Das Kapur Memorial Hospital was started in June, 1983. There is a provision for 30 beds in the hospital.

The Trust has an ashram at Haridwar for the benefit of the people visiting the holy city on pilgrimage.

The trust has launched a number of schemes to help the weaker sections of society. Clothes, blankets and quilts are distributed among the poor. Financial assistance is given to orphan girls for their marriage. Sweets are distributed among the poor on festivals.

The most remarkable achievement of the trust is in the field of education. Brilliant but poor students are identified and given scholarships to pursue their studies. Free books and other material were given to more than 1,000 poor students.

The trust has started an English-medium public school under the guidance of the Indian Montessori Institute. A research institute is also attached to the school.

The health care programme of the trust provides medical aid to the poor and the weaker sections of society. A charitable hospital named after its founder has also been set up. Equipped with sophisticated instruments and a pathological instruments and a pathological laboratory, the hospital has a surgery unit with an air-conditioned operation theatre. The bed strength of the hospital is proposed to be raised to 100. In the past six years, the trust spent more than Rs. 16 lakh on its projects.



The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Trust :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1972-73	2,82,447	1,94,162
1973-74	3,04,064	1,72,544
1974-75	3,52,137	1,98,896
1975-76	3,80,601	1,99,953
1976-77	4,02,142	3,28,875
1977-78	4,71,254	3,75,550
1978-79	4,95,219	3,50,399
1979-80	4,62,816	4,03,641
1980-81	5,00,535	3,76,753
1981-82	8,04,580	8,04,580
1982-83	13,86,720	13,55,671
1983-84	18,71,060	27,09,343
1984-85	14,98,145	17,50,634
1985-86	14,90,169	25,67,038
1986-87	19,12,108	31,18,220
1987-88	26,18,903	29,02,645
1988-89	27,45,105	35,08,772

Gram Vikas Bal Kalyan Parishad, Ganaur.—The Gram Vikas Bal Kalyan Parishad was established at Ganaur in December, 1976. It was

started with the object to serve the destitute children in the rural areas and to provide honourable livelihood to widows/other women having no means of income. The main aim of the Parishad is to help destitute children (age-group of 6—18 years) by giving them free food, lodging and education. The training facilities in sewing, knitting and other works are given to the destitute women to make them earn their livelihood honourably in the Society. The youth of the rural areas are encouraged to take part in social and developmental activities at national importance.

The number of destitute children during 1976-77 to 1988-89 was as under :—

Year	Number
1976-77	25
1977-78	50
1978-79	55
1979-80	55
1980-81	55
1981-82	55
1982-83	55
1983-84	40
1984-85	35
1985-86	35
1986-87	30
1987-88	33
1988-89	25

During the above period (1976-77 to 1988-89), about 45 widows were helped by providing training in sewing/knitting and embroidery.

The sources of income include donations from individuals, regular contributions from members and grants from Government of India. The following table contains the details of year-wise income and expenditure of the Parishad :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1976-77	37,000	37,000
1977-78	15,000	54,000
1978-79	57,000	65,000
1979-80	54,000	85,000
1980-81	85,000	85,000
1981-82	85,000	85,000
1982-83	22,220	87,000
1983-84	1,98,559	1,98,559
1984-85	61,372	61,372
1985-86	67,550	67,550
1986-87	69,733	69,733
1987-88	84,165	84,165
1988-89	40,500	1,14,028

**District Council for Child Welfare, Sonipat.**—The Council, affiliated to the Punjab and Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, was established at the time when Sonipat became an independent district. The Deputy Commissioner is the ex-officio President while the wife of the Deputy Commissioner is the Vice President and Chairman of the Council. The District Child Welfare Officer is the ex-officio honorary General Secretary.

**Aims and Objects.**—The main objectives of the Council are to promote welfare of children and educate the public about child welfare programmes. Secondly, the Council is to promote and undertake welfare services for both normal and handicapped children.

**Achievements.**—The council runs 8 *balwadis* in different villages. About 40 children in the age-group of 3—6 years are being looked after by the trained Balsevikas. These children are served with mid-day meal amounting to 50 paise per child daily.

It is also running 23 creches for the children in the age group of 0—6 years. Out of these, 18 creches are under the grant-in-aid from Central Social Welfare Advisory Board while 5 creches are under the grant-in-aid from Indian Council for Child Welfare. The children coming to these creches are looked after by the trained Balsevikas and mid-day meal amounting to 65 paise (per day per child) is served to the children. Provision of all-round development is also made with all modern equipment.

It also runs 13 supervised Home Work Classes, 20—25 children are benefitted in every class. An Anganwadi Worker's Training Centre is being run at Sonipat by the Council. In this training centre 50 girls are being trained for a period of 3 months by putting them with the children in the different anganwadis under the Integrated Child Development Scheme of Social Welfare Department.

Special Nutrition Programme under the grant-in-aid of Social Welfare Development, Haryana, was also undertaken by the Council during 1982-83. Under the programme, 30<sup>1</sup> centres functioned for 3 months with 100 beneficiaries (per centre per day) and a total sum of Rs. 72,583 was spent on this scheme.

The council gets grants from Indian Council for Child Welfare; Central Social Welfare Board; Social Welfare Department, Haryana, Education Department and Haryana Rajya Sainik Board. Membership fee is another source of income. Film shows are also arranged to raise funds. Besides, the council is getting 50 percent share of child welfare funds collected by Director, Public Instruction, Haryana.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure during 1973-74 to 1988-89 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	79,432	84,471
1974-75	1,58,870	1,14,701
1975-76	1,81,655	1,69,238
1976-77	84,028	75,862
1977-78	73,468	86,000
1978-79	1,72,829	1,51,866

1, Such centres functioned under this organization upto 1982-83.

I	II	III
1979-80	2,99,045	2,47,450
1980-81	1,75,411	2,03,841
1981-82	2,28,572	2,37,855
1982-83	1,95,622	2,26,362
1983-84	2,75,307	2,49,712
1984-85	1,95,775	2,39,929
1985-86	2,23,750	2,48,104
1986-87	3,96,704	4,14,805
1987-88	4,18,803	4,57,013
1988-89	6,83,774	5,58,862

**The Red Cross Society, Sonipat.**—Red Cross Society is an international organization embodying the ideal of help to the needy and is free from religious, sectarian or political affiliation. Its activities are mainly directed towards the improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering. These include an extensive sphere of social service like hospital welfare, community health and sanitation, relief to the defence personnel, maternity and child welfare, emergency relief of all kinds, blood donation services, free eye-relief camps, immunisation, training of doctors, lady health visitors, mid-wives, nurses, *dais*, etc. It also assists John Ambulance Association and other charitable institutions approved by the Haryana Branch of Indian Red Cross Society.

#### **Achievements :**

**Rehabilitation Centre for Orthopaedically handicapped.**—A Rehabilitation centre for Orthopaedically handicapped having machines/equipment worth Rs. 74,111 has been set up in Civil Hospital, Sonipat. The Centre, besides the free artificial limbs/appliances to handicapped, provides the facility of physiotherapy treatment to such persons. In 1989, about 1,290 patients received the benefit of physiotherapy treatment. On an average 25 patients visit the centre for undergoing physiotherapy treatment daily.

**Working Women Hostel.**—There is a Working Women Hostel in Model Town, Sonipat under the control of Red Cross Society, Sonipat.

It was constructed at the cost of Rs. 17,66,000 in 1982. Those ladies whose income from employment does not exceed Rs. 2,500 per month are entitled to occupy the hostel rooms. Very nominal rent is charged from them.

**Blood Donation Programme.**—In 1989, 739 units of blood were collected during the blood donation camps.

**Ambulance Services.**—Two ambulances each in Civil Hospital, Sonipat and Gohana are being maintained by the St. John Ambulance Association.

**First-Aid/Home Nursing Training.**—During 1988-89, First-Aid and Home Nursing Training was imparted to 15,320 persons.

**Family Planning Services.**—One *Dai* Centre is being run in village Chhatara. During 1988-89, 39 sterilization cases were motivated against the target of 20.

**Sources of Income.**—The following are the main sources of income :—

1. Membership fee
2. Sale proceeds of lotteries
3. Share of relief fund
4. Grants from Haryana State Red Cross Society, Director Social Welfare Department, Haryana and Ministry of Social Welfare, New Delhi
5. Income from charity and film shows
6. Red Cross fairs and fetes

The following table shows the figures of income and expenditure from 1974-75 to 1988-89:—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1974-75	1,54,931	1,69,949
1975-76	2,16,824	95,720
1976-77	5,02,657	4,05,904
1977-78	2,10,272	3,43,867
1978-79	6,52,285	7,13,985
1979-80	2,52,994	1,73,247
1980-81	6,14,020	1,46,211
1981-82	9,75,887	9,89,055
1982-83	9,36,896	1,63,561
1983-84	7,47,208	2,85,855
1984-85	5,61,990	1,84,561
1985-86	3,26,329	2,35,239
1986-87	5,05,243	4,36,821
1987-88	4,13,642	4,03,553
1988-89	4,64,231	6,25,273

**Hospital Welfare Section.**—This Section was established in January, 1973 as an institution affiliated to the district Red Cross Society. Its membership is open to both men and women.

Its aims are to undertake hospital welfare activities which include supply of medicines, food, clothings, magazines, books, etc. to the needy patients in hospitals and health centres. It occasionally distributes sweets and fruits to indoor patients. Besides, it arranges artificial limbs for the handicapped persons and ambulance services for the poor and deserving patients.

The activities of the Section are not confined to urban areas also. Immunization camps are organized in the rural areas. Health-check up of the school children is also conducted by the section. A baby show was organized in village Halalpur where the children were got medically examined and prizes were given to healthy babies.

The figures of income and expenditure are given in the table below :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1974-75	22,186	17,194
1975-76	3,627	4,381
1976-77	25,991	4,264
1977-78	15,829	6,161
1978-79	5,035	4,049
1979-80	1,930	1,406
1980-81	29,365	17,600
1981-82	52,732	46,051
1982-83	8,070	69,677
1983-84	18,152	7,938
1984-85	51,752	27,657
1985-86	40,916	37,274
1986-87	23,135	11,626
1987-88	5,083	20,918
1988-89	20,067	4,036

**St. John Ambulance Association, Sonipat.**—The association was formed on March 8, 1973 to provide training in first-aid and to arrange transport of the sick in hospitals. It is a branch of the All India St. John Ambulance Association with its headquarters at New Delhi. St. John Ambulance Association, Haryana State Branch, Chandigarh governs it in the State.

A large number of poor and needy persons were benefitted with the service of the ambulance-cars since the inception of the Association. By the end of March, 1983, first-aid training was imparted to 18,696 candidates of different categories. In 1988-89, 15,320 persons received first-aid training.

The sources of income of the Association include income from the ambulance, fees from first-aid training and subscription by the members. Besides, it receives financial assistance from the District Red Cross Society. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the Association :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1974	15,809	2,884
1975	11,904	6,910
1976	37,931	550
1977	11,846	1,387
1978	12,537	63,888
1979	20,195	16,478
1980	40,650	26,922
1981	26,801	36,579
1982	20,713	45,959
1983	56,984	54,985
1984	99,802	65,591
1985	1,50,419	93,333
1986	1,51,936	1,03,841
1987	2,64,477	2,45,045
1988	2,54,167	2,38,749



**District Olympic Association, Sonipat.**—It was set-up at Sonipat in 1973 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. District Sports Officer was elected the Honorary Secretary of the Association. It is affiliated to the Haryana Olympic Association. It controls amateur sports in the district and encourages various sport associations by giving recognition to them and supervises their activities in order to promote the standard of sports. It also provides financial help to the teams, selected for participation at State level tournaments.

The sources of income of the Association include subscriptions, membership fee, grant from State Government, etc. The following figures show its income and expenditure from 1973-74 to 1988-89 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	58,033	58,033
1974-75	48,887	48,887
1975-76	33,015	33,015
1976-77	34,532	34,532
1977-78	46,209	46,209
1978-79	37,968	37,968
1979-80	1,05,972	1,05,972
1980-81	53,028	52,028
1981-82	44,118	44,118
1982-83	35,442	35,442
1983-84	46,578	46,578
1984-85	23,892	23,892
1985-86	23,835	23,835
1986-87	33,216	33,216
1987-88	36,103	36,103
1988-89	15,201	15,201

The *Arya Sewa (Jan Jagarti) Mahabhiyan* at Nahri village and Lions Club at Sonipat are also engaged in the service of the people on voluntary basis.

The Rotary Club was established at Ganaur on April, 1984. It is also engaged in social service on voluntary basis.