

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Prior to its formation as a separate district of Haryana State on July 15, 1997, the area pertaining to Jhajjar district was a part of Rohtak district.

During the British period, prior to the enactment of the Indian Councils Act in 1861, the general public was not associated with the function of law making. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 had a great significance in the legislative history of India, since it provided the association of Indians with the making of the law of land. The Act empowered the Governor-General to nominate not less than six and not more than twelve additional members of whom at least one-half should be non-officials. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 was passed in order to provide for the share in the administration of public affairs for Indians.

In 1909, the Indian Council Act was passed which sought to associate Indians, in a real and effective manner, not only with the work of legislation but also with the day-to-day administration of the country. It increased the strength of the councils and gave them the right of interpretations and of moving resolutions. It also introduced a system of elections according to which the people elected the members of bodies, the so elected members of the bodies used to elect the members of the provincial legislature. The members of the Imperial legislature were then elected by the members of the provincial legislature.

The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced representative Government into India and paved way for establishing bicameral Central Legislature and Legislative Councils in the provinces. Under the Act, the franchise was restricted with no adult suffrage and no voting powers for women. It was based on special personal qualifications such as specific titles, past or present membership of University Senate or legislature, etc., and on high property

qualifications. Persons having either an annual income of ₹10,000 to ₹20,000 or paying land revenue of ₹750 to ₹5,000 were entitled to vote for the legislative councils of provinces. The franchise of Legislative Assembly was also based on property qualification and varied from province to province. The payment of municipal taxes amounting to not less than ₹15 to ₹20 per annum or occupation or ownership of a house which could yield an annual rent of ₹180 or assessment to income tax on an annual income of not less than ₹2,000 to ₹5,000 or assessment to land revenue for ₹50 to ₹150 per annum varying from province to province could entitle a person to be a voter for the Assembly. The Government of India Act, 1919 did sow the seeds of communal representation in the country by earmarking constituencies for the Muslims, Sikhs, etc. The first General Elections for both the houses under the Act were held in 1920.

Later, the Government of India Act, 1919 was replaced by the Government of India Act, 1935, and bicameral Legislature, with an elected 'Legislative Assembly' having a life of five years and a permanent 'Legislative Council' with one third of its members retiring every third year, was introduced in the Punjab. Under this Act, the right to vote was extended considerably. The women and the depressed classes were also made eligible to become voters. In this way, about 15 per cent of the total population of the province was enfranchised. It is, however, said that the Act not only retained the separate electorates for the Muslims, but also extended them to the Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

Under Acts of 1919 as well as 1935, the franchise was generally based on nationality, residence, community, religion, race, age, sex, property, taxation, etc., and special representation was provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, land-holders, commerce, industry, mining, labour, and the Panjab University. Resultantly, the constituencies were of diverse nature and the qualifications for membership varied accordingly, except with respect to age.

Under the Act of 1935, only two general elections were held. The first election was held in January, 1937. The second election was delayed due to the ongoing World War-II. In September 1945, the Viceroy Sir Archibald Wavell announced that the elections to the provincial and central legislatures

would be held during the coming cold weather and that for “early realisation of full Self-Government in India” an executive council would be formed and a constitution-making body would be convened after the said elections. As such, these elections were important from the viewpoint that the provincial assemblies thus formed were to elect a new Constituent Assembly for an independent India. The elections in Punjab were held in January-February, 1946. Nearly one and a half year later, India got independence on 15th day of August, 1947.

ELECTIONS HELD UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

The people of India adopted its own Constitution on 26 January, 1950 giving a clean sweep to postulate of communal electorates, and substituting in its place, common electorate for all adult citizens of India. Article 326 of the Constitution provides that elections to the House of People (Lok Sabha) and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise. Every citizen of India who is not less than 18 years (earlier 21 years) of age is entitled to vote, if he is not otherwise disqualified. The phenomenal success of elections held during the past seven decades is characterized by smooth progress of voting is the reflection of determination of the masses to adjust them to the democratic way of life. Until March 2015, sixteen general elections have been held in the country, and a brief account of these elections with reference to Jhajjar district is given in succeeding paragraphs.

LOK SABHA GENERAL ELECTIONS

After adoption of the Constitution, First General Election for the Lok Sabha in the area of present day Jhajjar district of Haryana was held in 1951-52. At that time, the area of Jhajjar district was a part of Rohtak district of State of Punjab which became a two-membered constituency during first general elections. Jhajjar tehsil along with a portion of Gurgaon (now Gurugram) district and with a total of 3,82,413 votes formed its Jhajjar-Rewari Constituency, as one part of the two membered constituency of Rohtak district; the other part being Rohtak Constituency. The constituency had within its extent Jhajjar tehsil, Sampla *thana* of Rohtak tehsil, Rai *thana* (excluding Kheora part *zail*) and Rohat part *zail* of Sonapat Sadar *thana* of Sonapat tehsil of Rohtak district; and Rewari tehsil (excluding Pataudi part-*thana* and Mirpur

part *zail* of Jatusana *thana* of Gurgaon district. The people of the area for the first time exercised the right of adult suffrage with fervour and the constituency witnessed 64.36 percent voting with 2,46,224 valid votes polled. The constituency returned the Congress candidate. The position of votes polled in terms of the contesting parties in the Jhajjar-Rewari constituency was as follows:-

Constituency Jhajjar-Rewari	Name of Party	Votes obtained	Percentage of valid votes
Total votes 3,82,413	Indian National Congress	1,02,435	41.6
	Zamindara Party	98,503	40.0
	Socialist Party	28,596	11.6
	Independents	16,690	6.8
Total valid votes		2,46,224	

In second General Elections of 1957, following the merger of PEPSU and Punjab, and the delimitation of the constituency Jhajjar with some change in its extent again became one of the two parliamentary constituencies carved for the erstwhile Rohtak itself. Jhajjar constituency like in the first general election included some part of district Gurgaon. The extent of the constituency was defined to be Jhajjar tehsil, Rai *thana* in Sonapat tehsil, and Sampla Part *thana* in Rohtak Tehsil, of Rohtak district; and Rewari tehsil (excluding Pataudi part - *thana* of Gurgaon district). The constituency witnessed a high of 64 percent voting as against the State Average of 53.56 for Punjab. The constituency returned the candidate of Communist Party of India. The position of votes polled in terms of the contesting parties in the Jhajjar-Rewari constituency was as follows:-

Constituency Jhajjar-Rewari	Name of Party	Votes obtained	Percentage of valid votes
Total votes 4,22,351	Communist Party of India	1,48,979	55.0
	Indian National Congress	1,21,658	44.9
	Bharatiya Jana Sangh	--	--
	All-India Scheduled Castes Federation	--	--
	Independents	--	--
Total valid votes		2,70,637	

In 1961, the Parliament decided for the abolition of two-member parliamentary and assembly constituencies and for the creation of single-member constituencies in their place. The Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961 was enacted. The Act empowered the Election Commission to divide every two-member constituency into two single-member constituencies, and delimit their extent keeping in view the physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience so as to make them geographically compact areas, and further to decide in which of them the seat shall be reserved for the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes, as the case may be. As a result Jhajjar was declared as an independent Parliamentary Constituency in December, 1961 with 7 Assembly Constituencies, namely Rai (37), Bahadurgarh (38), Sampla (39), Jhajjar (44), Salhawas (45), Rewari (53), Jatusana (54)¹. The extent of the seven assembly constituencies under the Jhajjar Parliamentary constituency was as under²: -

Constituency	Extent of Constituency
Rai (37)	Rai <i>thana</i> in Sonapat tehsil; and Rohna <i>zail</i> ; Sampla part- <i>thana</i> in Rohtak tehsil.
Bahadurgarh (38)	Bahadurgarh <i>thana</i> , and Dighal <i>zail</i> in Beri <i>thana</i> in Jhajjar tehsil.
Sampla (39)	Sampla <i>thana</i> in Jhajjar and Rohtak tehsils (excluding Rohna <i>zail</i>).
Jhajjar (44)	Jhajjar <i>thana</i> (excluding Kulana <i>zail</i> and Kasi part- <i>zail</i>), and Beri <i>thana</i> (excluding Digh <i>zail</i>), in Jhajjar tehsil.
Salhawas(SC) (45)	Salhawas <i>thana</i> and Kulana <i>zail</i> and Kasni pai <i>zail</i> in Jhajjar <i>thana</i> in Jhajjar tehsil.
Rewari (53)	Rewari City <i>thana</i> , Rewari Sadar <i>thana</i> (excluding Bhodpur <i>zail</i> and Pithrawas part- <i>zail</i>), and Bawal <i>thana</i> , in Rewari tehsil.
Jatusana (54)	Jatusana and Khol <i>thana(s)</i> , and Bhodpur <i>zail</i> and Pithrawas part- <i>zail</i> in Rewari Sadar <i>thana</i> , in Rewari tehsil.

In third General Elections of 1962, 'the balloting system of voting'

¹ The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, Schedule XI, Part A-Parliamentary Constituencies, p.1

² *ibid*, pp. 6-7

adopted during the last general elections was replaced and the new 'marking system of voting' was adopted. Out of the total 5,05,869 electors, 3,60,204 (71.20 percent) exercised their right of voting, and 3,47,926 valid votes were polled. The Jhajjar Parliamentary Constituency returned the Haryana Lok Samiti candidate. The position of votes polled in terms of the contesting parties in the constituency was as follows¹:-

Constituency Jhajjar	Name of Party	Votes obtained	Percentage of valid votes
Total votes 5,05,869	Haryana Lok Samiti	1,18,667	34.1
	Indian National Congress	1,11,005	31.9
	Republican	20,655	5.9
	Bharatiya Jana Sangh	17,115	4.9
	Bhartiya Pragatisheel	6,929	2.0
	Independents	73,555	21.2
Total valid votes		3,47,926	

The new State of Haryana with unicameral Legislature came into being on 1st November, 1966 by way of the reorganisation of the State of Punjab with the enactment of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 which also provided for the formation of Union territory of Chandigarh and transfer of territory from Punjab to Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh². The Jhajjar Parliamentary Constituency, which was one constituency of Rohtak district and which covered the present day area of the Jhajjar district remained in existence during the 4th and 5th General Elections in 1967, and 1971 with little delimitation.

In fourth General Elections to Lok Sabha in 1967, the extent of the constituency in terms of Assembly constituencies was defined to be Kailana, Sonapat, Rai, Rohat, Hassangarh, Beri, Salhawar, Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh³. Out of the total 5,01,785 electors, 3,67,852 (73.31 percent) exercised their right of voting and polled 3,56,287 valid votes. The constituency returned the Indian National Congress candidate. The position of votes polled in terms of

¹ Rohtak District Gazetteer, 1970, p. 305

² The Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, Sections 3, 4 and 5.

³ Compendium to General Election to Lok Sabha (1969 to 2009) in Haryana State, p. 7-8

the contesting parties in the Jhajjar constituency was as follows:-

Constituency Jhajjar	Name of Party	Votes obtained	Percentage of valid votes
Total votes 5,01,785	Indian National Congress	2,09,492	58.80
	Communist Party of India	27,467	7.71
	Bharatiya Jana Sangh	17,206	4.83
	Sanghata Socialist Party	9,038	2.54
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	8,899	2.50
	Independents	84,185	23.62
Total valid votes		3,56,287	

In fifth General Elections to Lok Sabha in 1971, out of the total 5,51,818 electors, 3,70,363 (67.12 percent) exercised their right of voting polling 3,62,654 valid votes. The Constituency returned the Indian National Congress candidate. The position of votes polled in terms of the contesting parties in the Jhajjar constituency was as follows:-

Constituency Jhajjar	Name of Party	Votes obtained	Percentage of valid votes
Total votes 5,51,818	Indian National Congress	1,89,860	52.35
	Indian National Congress (Organisation)	1,43,245	39.50
	Socialist Unity Centre of India	15,985	4.41
	Republican Party of India (Khobragade)	13,564	3.74
Total valid votes		3,62,654	

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 altered the extent of constituencies present in the Rohtak district by including the area of present day Jhajjar district in the Rohtak Parliamentary Constituency and creating the new Sonapat Parliamentary Constituency. From 6th General Elections, 1977 onwards, for the purpose of elections to Lok Sabha, the area of present day Jhajjar district remained included in the Rohtak Parliamentary Constituency. As such, the results of these elections do not exactly reflect the position of the area specific to district.

The position of candidates returned by the parliamentary constituency from 6th General Elections, 1977 onwards in terms of voters, voter turnout

percentage, and names of the winning candidates/party and valid votes percentage are given in the table below:-

List of winners in Lok Sabha (Rohtak Constituency) Elections from Jhajjar					
Year	Voters in '000	Voter Turnout per cent	Winner candidate	Party	Vote percent
1977	398.63	68.97	Sher Singh	Bharatiya Lok Dal	81.59
1980	430.89	62.45	Inder Vesh	Janta Party (Secular)	52.13
1984	446.88	60.22	Hardwari Lal	Indian National Congress	49.27
1989	619.26	68.14	Devi Lal	Janata Dal	64.21
1991	564.89	61.41	Bhupender Singh	Indian National Congress	44.00
1996	644.48	67.86	Bhupender	Indian National Congress	31.71
1998	667.64	71.10	Bhupinder Singh	Indian National Congress	38.66
1999	634.24	67.55	Inder Singh	Indian National Lok Dal	57.93
2004	662.05	62.72	Bhupinder Singh	Indian National Congress	48.97
2009	835.92	62.17	Deepender Singh	Indian National Congress	69.98
2014	1043.97	67.71	Deepender Singh Hooda	Indian National Congress	65.42
2019	1737.13	70.26	Arvind Kumar Sharma	Bharatiya Janata Party	47.01

As a part of election reforms, Elector's Photo Identity Card (EPIC) was introduced for the first time in 11th General Elections to Lok Sabha in 1996 for the purpose of identification of the electors. Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were introduced for the first time in 13th General Elections to Lok Sabha in 1999 in two Parliamentary Constituencies in Haryana State and 05-Rohtak PC was one of them. Photo Electoral Roll was used in the district like elsewhere in the Haryana State in the elections held in 2009.

Punjab Legislative Council.— So far as the elections to the Punjab Legislative Council pertaining to the area of present day Jhajjar District are concerned, it being a part of the then district Rohtak, are discussed in pretty detail in the Rohtak District Gazetteer, 1970. Tehsil Jhajjar had sent one candidate from village Lowa Kalan by election from the Teacher's Constituency¹ at the time of the 1st General Elections, 1952 to the Legislative Council. The Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966 which carved out the new State of Haryana out of Punjab envisaged no such Council for Haryana.

¹ Compendium to General Election to Lok Sabha (1969 to 2009) in Haryana State, p. 302

VIDHAN SABHA GENERAL ELECTIONS

The Vidhan Sabha constituencies falling in area of present day district Jhajjar has witnessed 16 General Elections for Vidhan Sabha. During the first three General elections, the constituencies being part of Rohtak district of the erstwhile Punjab State returned its candidates for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha. The Punjab Vidhan Sabha has had a long and chequered history. Though, initial efforts were made under the Indian Councils Act, 1861 to establish some representative institution in the form of an Executive Council but, it was only after nearly six decades that a Legislative Council could be set up in Punjab under the Government of India Act, 1919. The Punjab Legislative Assembly with 175 members was constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935. With the partition of India in 1947, the East Punjab Legislative Assembly was formed. On 15th July, 1948, eight princely states of East Punjab grouped together to form a single State called PEPSU (Patiala and the East Punjab States Union) which merged with Punjab on the Reorganisation of States on 1st November, 1956. The Punjab State Legislature in independent India became bicameral for the first time in April 1952. The State of Punjab was reorganised on 1st November, 1966 by carving out from it the State of Haryana and transfer of some areas to Himachal Pradesh.

During the first eight general elections of the State of Haryana held in 1967, 1968, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1991 and 1996, the areas under Assembly Constituencies of Beri, Salhawas, Jhajjar, Badli and Bahadurgarh falling in Jhajjar, in broader outline, were a part of Rohtak district. After the carving out of Jhajjar district in July, 1997 it has witnessed four general elections during years 2000, 2005, 2009 and 2014. All the Vidhan Sabha Elections have been discussed briefly in the forthcoming pages of this chapter.

General Election, 1952 (Punjab Vidhan Sabha).—The area now forming Jhajjar district had two Vidhan Sabha constituencies consisting of three seats viz., Jhajjar (double-member) and Bahadurgarh (single-member). The total number of electors in these constituencies was 1,69,247.

Jhajjar constituency being a double-member constituency had two votes per elector. It witnessed 56.18 percent poll and returned congress candidates

for both the seats. Bahadurgarh seat with 71.01 percent polling returned the Zamindara party candidate. The extent of constituency, number of electors, number of valid votes and poll percentage is given below:-

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of seats	Votes		
			Total	Valid	Percentage
Jhajjar	Salhawas, Nahar, Dujana and Jhajjar <i>thana(s)</i> and Beri <i>thana</i> (excluding Dighal <i>zail</i>) of Jhajjar Tehsil	2	1,10,549	1,24,200 ¹	56.18
Bahadurgarh	Bahadurgarh <i>thana</i> , Dighal <i>zail</i> of Beri <i>thana</i> and Bhapraudah (part) <i>zail</i> of Sampla <i>thana</i> of Jhajjar Tehsil.	1	58,698	41,686 ²	71.01

General Election, 1957.— During this election one seat of the double-member Jhajjar assembly constituency was reserved for member of scheduled castes. It witnessed 59.43 percent polling and returned one Congress and one Communist (reserved seat) candidates³. Bahadurgarh constituency witnessed 66.60 percent polling and returned the Congress candidate. The extent of constituency, number of valid votes and percentage of total valid votes is given below:-

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of seats	Votes		
			Total	Valid	Percentage
Bahadurgarh	Bahadurgarh <i>thana</i> and Dighal <i>zail</i> of Beri <i>thana</i> , in Jhajjar Tehsil.	1	63,299	42,155	66.60
Jhajjar	Jhajjar and Salhawas <i>thana(s)</i> and Beri <i>thana</i> (excluding Dighal <i>zail</i>) in Jhajjar Tehsil	2	2,45,642	1,45,981 ⁴	59.44

General Election, 1962.— The Salhawas reserved constituency was created out

¹ Statistical Report on General Election, 1951 to the Legislative Assembly of Punjab, p. 22

² *ibid*, p. 23

³ Rohtak District Gazetteer, 1970, Appendix Table LII, p. 431

⁴ Statistical Report on General Election, 1957 to the Legislative Assembly of Punjab, p. 139

of Jhajjar constituency following a splitting up of all double member constituencies in the countries by the Election Commission. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 2,27,909 and 1,58,379 valid votes were polled. All the three constituencies returned congress candidates. The extent of constituency, number of electors who voted, and percentage of total valid votes¹ is given below:-

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Votes			
		Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid
Bahadurgarh	Bahadurgarh <i>thana</i> and Dighal <i>zail</i> in Beri <i>thana</i> , in Jhajjar tehsil	77,494	53,765	69.38	51,983
Jhajjar	Jhajjar <i>thana</i> (excluding Kulanah <i>zail</i> and Kasni part- <i>zail</i>) and Beri <i>thana</i> (excluding Dighal <i>zail</i>) in Jhajjar Tehsil.	76,515	59,998	78.41	58,599
Salhawas (SC)	Salhawas <i>thana</i> and Kulanah <i>zail</i> and Kasni part- <i>zail</i> in Jhajjar <i>thana</i> in Jhajjar tehsil.	73,900	49,618	67.14	47,797

By virtue of the Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966, Punjab was reorganized and a new State of Haryana with unicameral legislature came into being on 1st November, 1966. First Haryana Vidhan Sabha was a spin-off from the Punjab Assembly elected in 1962. The house initially had 54 seats, ten reserved for scheduled castes. The first ever poll to Haryana Vidhan Sabha was held in March 1967.

General Election, 1967 (Second Vidhan Sabha of Haryana State).— As a result of recommendation of Delimitation Commission in November 1966, the district Rohtak got divided into 15 assembly constituencies of which four, namely Beri(42), Salhawas (SC)(43), Jhajjar (44) and Bahadurgarh(45) were in the area of later carved out Jhajjar district. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 2,46,820 and 1,71,770 valid votes were polled.

¹ Statistical Report on General Election, 1962 to the Legislative Assembly of Punjab, pp. 48, 54, 55

Congress candidates were returned by Beri, Salhawas and Bahadurgarh. Independent candidate was returned by Jhajjar. The extent of constituency¹, total number of electors, votes polled, percentage and valid votes are given below:-

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Votes			
		Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid
Beri	Beri k.c. and p.c. Matan in Bahadur Garh k.c. in Jhajjar Tehsil	58,403	44,746	76.62	43,004
Salhawas (SC)	P.c.'s Bhakli, Sham Nagar <i>alias</i> Lula Jat, Kosli, Gugod, Guryani, Rattan Thal, Tumbaheeri and Jaitpur in Machchrauli k.c. Subhana k.c. (excluding p.c.'s Talao, Dawla, Surahiti, Kasni, Subana and Dhakla) and Nahar k.c. in Jhajjar tehsil.	64,002	40,061	62.59	37,821
Jhajjar	Jhajjar k.c. and Machchrauli k.c. (excluding p.c.'s Bhakli, Sham Nagar <i>alias</i> Lula Jat, Kosli, Gugod, Guryani, Rattan Thal, Tumbaheeri and Jaitpur), p.c.'s Talao, Dawla, Surahiti, Kasni, Subana and Dhakla in Subana k.c. in Jhajjar Tehsil.	62,906	49,534	78.74	47,454
Bahadurgarh	Bahadurgarh k.c. (excluding p.c. Matan) in Jhajjar tehsil	61,509	44,961	73.10	43,491

Mid-Term Election, 1968 (Third Vidhan Sabha).—The second Vidhan Sabha was dissolved on November 21, 1967 and mid-term elections were held in May 1968. There was no change in the extent of constituencies. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 2,57,950 out of which 1,49,526 (57.98%) exercised their right of vote and 1,46,670 valid votes were polled. Out of four seats, the congress won three seats of Beri, Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh while the seat of Salhawas returned the female candidate of Vishal Haryana

¹ Notification No. S.O.3600, dated 23rd Nov., 1966, Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3 Sub-Section (ii), Table B, Assembly Constituencies p. 1630

Party. Constituency-wise number of electors, votes polled, percentage and valid votes were as follows:-

Name of Constituency	Votes			
	Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid
Beri (42)	60,604	37,365	61.62	36,704
Salhawas (SC) (43)	65,295	29,302	44.88	28,532
Jhajjar (44)	66,671	38,076	57.11	37,375
Bahadurgarh (45)	65,380	44,783	68.50	44,059

Mid-Term Election, 1972 (Fourth Vidhan Sabha).—Haryana Vidhan Sabha was again dissolved and mid-term elections were held in March 1972. Out of the total 2,89,585 voters of the four constituencies, 1,88,633 (65.05 percent) voters exercised their right of vote. Congress secured the Salhawas (reserved) seat, independent candidate was returned at Beri seat, and Indian National Congress (Organisation); the new faction of congress, won the seats of Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh. The assembly constituency-wise details of votes are given below:-

Name of Constituency	Votes				Winning Party	
	Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid	Name	Votes
Beri (42)	68,633	42,089	61.32	41,270	Independent	20,782
Salhawas (SC) (43)	73,777	47,113	63.86	44,886	Indian National Congress	22,455
Jhajjar (44)	72,635	49,174	67.70	47,855	Indian National Congress (Organisation)	24,060
Bahadurgarh (45)	74,540	50,257	67.42	49,235	Indian National Congress (Organisation)	23,495

General Election, 1977 (Fifth Vidhan Sabha).— As per the recommendation of Delimitation Commission of India, in December 1976, the number of constituencies in Haryana State was increased from 81 to 90. The area that now forms Jhajjar district had five assembly constituencies, namely Beri, Salhawas, Jhajjar (SC), Badli and Bahadurgarh. Elections were held on 6th October, 1977. All seats except Badli returned Janata party candidates. Badli seat returned an independent candidate. The extent of the assembly constituencies

and other details are given below:-

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency ¹	Votes ²			
		Total	Polled	Percent	Valid
Beri (33)	Beri K.C. in Jhajjar Tehsil	63,787	42,173	66.12	41,704
Salhawas (34)	Nahar K.C., Subana K.C. (excluding P.Cs 35-Talao, 36-Dawla, 37-Surehti, 38-Kasni, 39-Subana, 40-Dhakla, 43-Khetawas, 44-Bhindawas and 45-Islamgarh) in Jhajjar tehsil.	64,821	36,915	56.95	36,338
Jhajjar (SC) (35)	P.Cs 30-Surah, 31-Ukhal Chana and 32-34-Jhajjar I to III in Jhajjar K.C., Machchrauli K.C. and P.Cs 35-Talao, 36-Dawla, 37-Surehti, 38-Kasni, 39-Subana, 40-Dhakla, 43-Khetawas, 44-Bhindawas and 45-Islamgarh in Subana K.C. in Jhajjar tehsil.	69,442	37,052	53.36	36,698
Badli (36)	P.Cs I-2-Chhara I and II, 3-Bhaproda, 4-Kharar, 7-Matan, 8-Daboda Khurd, 19-Luksar, 20-Gubhana, 21-Bupania, 22-Dulhera, 23-25-Badli I to III, 26-Daryapur, 27-Basra and 28-Munda Khera in Bahadurgarh K.C. in Bahadurgarh tehsil; and Jhajjar K.C. (excluding P.Cs 30-Surah, 31-Ukhal Chana and 32-34-Jhajjar I to III) in Jhajjar tehsil.	61,882	36,776	59.43	36,456
Bahadurgarh(37)	Bahadurgarh K.C. (excluding P.Cs I-2-Chhara I and II, 3-Bhaproda, 4-Kharar, 7-Matan, 8-Daboda Khurd, 19-Luksar, 20-Gubhana, 21-Bupania, 22-Dulhera, 23-25-Badli I to III, 26-Daryapur, 27-Basra and 28-Munda Khera) in Bahadurgarh tehsil.	74,518	45,096	60.52	44,729

¹ Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, Schedule VII Haryana, Part B-Assembly Constituencies, pp. 168,169

² Statistical Report on General Election, 1977 to the Legislative Assembly of Haryana, pp. 44-48

General Election, 1982 (Sixth Vidhan Sabha).— The elections were held in May, 1982. There was no change in the number and extent of constituencies in the district. All seats except Salhawas returned Lok Dal candidates. Salhawas seat returned an independent candidate. The assembly constituency-wise details of votes are given below:-

Name of Constituency	Votes				Winning Party	
	Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid	Name	Votes
Beri (33)	74,933	48,331	64.50	47,691	Lok Dal	27,536
Salhawas (34)	78,322	50,370	64.31	49,328	Independent	15,746
Jhajjar (SC) (35)	81,960	45,773	55.85	45,070	Lok Dal	24,163
Badli (36)	73,178	48,340	66.06	47,800	Lok Dal	30,193
Bahadurgarh(37)	89,633	59,370	66.24	58,571	Lok Dal	29,688

General Election, 1987 (Seventh Vidhan Sabha).— The elections were held in June, 1987. No change was made in the extent and number of constituencies in the district. All seats except Jhajjar returned Lok Dal candidates. Jhajjar seat returned an independent female candidate. The assembly constituency-wise details are given below:-

Name of Constituency	Votes				Winning Party	
	Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid	Name	Votes
Beri (33)	88,169	56,663	64.27	54,432	Lok Dal	24,860
Salhawas (34)	93,289	59,758	64.06	57,509	Lok Dal	33,920
Jhajjar (SC) (35)	97,753	57,348	58.67	54,643	Independent	26,518
Badli (36)	87,227	58,855	67.47	57,104	Lok Dal	35,451
Bahadurgarh (37)	1,07,389	72,251	67.28	71,312	Lok Dal	40,113

General Election, 1991 (Eighth Vidhan Sabha).— No change was made in the extent and number of constituencies in the district for the election of 8th Vidhan Sabha that were held in May, 1991. Janata Party candidates were returned by Salhawas, Jhajjar (SC) and Badli constituencies. Beri and

Bahadurgarh returned the candidates of Indian National Congress. The assembly constituency-wise details of votes are given below:-

Name of Constituency	Votes				Winning Party	
	Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid	Name	Votes
33. Beri	96,473	60,385	62.59	58,489	Indian National Congress	25,077
34. Salhawas	1,01,283	62,523	61.73	59,718	Janata Party	18,448
35. Jhajjar (SC)	1,09,564	61,236	55.89	58,987	Janata Party	22,305
36. Badli	95,223	59,087	62.05	56,836	Janata Party	29,284
37. Bahadurgarh	1,18,691	69,921	58.91	67,819	Indian National Congress	20,956

General Election, 1996 (Ninth Vidhan Sabha).— The elections were held in April/May 1996. There was no change in the extent of the constituencies. Seats of Salhawas and Jhajjar (SC) constituencies returned Haryana Vikas Party (HVP) candidates. Social Action Party (SAP) candidates were returned by Beri, Badli and Bahadurgarh. The assembly constituency wise details of votes are given below:-

Name of Constituency	Votes				Winning Party	
	Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid	Name	Votes
Beri (33)	98,340	70,340	71.53	67,950	Social Action Party	20,522
Salhawas (34)	1,08,978	69,485	63.76	67,026	Haryana Vikas Party	27,840
Jhajjar (SC) (35)	1,15,534	71,581	61.96	67,983	Haryana Vikas Party	22,266
Badli (36)	98,565	68,612	69.61	66,564	Social Action Party	23,305
Bahadurgarh(37)	1,34,002	85,200	63.58	81,572	Social Action Party	27,555

General Election, 2000 (Tenth Vidhan Sabha).— The elections held in February and March, 2000 were first elections in the five constituencies as part of new Jhajjar district carved out of Rohtak district in 1997, though there was no change in the extent of constituencies. Beri and Salhawas returned the Congress candidates, Badli and Bahadurgarh seats returned Indian National Lok Dal candidates, and Jhajjar returned an independent candidate. The assembly

constituency-wise details of votes are given below:-

Name of Constituency	Votes				Winning Party	
	Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid	Name	Votes
Beri (33)	98,394	69,201	70.33	69,188	Indian National Congress	34,504
Salhawas (34)	1,08,055	76,525	70.82	76,520	Indian National Congress	40,893
Jhajjar (SC) (35)	1,15,705	65,077	56.24	65,069	Independent	25,052
Badli (36)	97,336	65,878	67.68	65,875	Indian National Lok Dal	31,694
Bahadurgarh(37)	1,29,919	79,651	61.31	78,555	Indian National Lok Dal	38,582

General Election, 2005 (Eleventh Vidhan Sabha).— There was no change in the extent of assembly constituencies in the district for the general elections held in February, 2005¹. Four seats except Badli returned the Congress candidates. Salhawas seat returned the female candidate for the second time, consecutively. Badli returned an independent candidate. The assembly constituency-wise details of votes are given below:-

Name of Constituency	Votes				Winning Party	
	Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid	Name	Votes
Beri (33)	1,06,166	77,007	72.53	76,913	Indian National Congress	43,133
Salhawas (34)	1,22,521	88,188	71.98	87,984	Indian National Congress	45,755
Jhajjar (SC) (35)	1,30,117	86,070	66.15	85,966	Indian National Congress	43,739
Badli (36)	1,09,750	78,084	71.15	78,053	Independent	28,838
Bahadurgarh (37)	1,60,225	1,02,486	63.96	1,02,446	Indian National Congress	41,313

General Election, 2009 (Twelfth Vidhan Sabha).— The extent and number of constituencies in Jhajjar district was changed under the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008. After delimitation one constituency of Salhawas was abolished thereby reducing the number of constituencies from five to four, namely Bahadurgarh (64), Badli (65), Jhajjar (SC)(66) and Beri (67). The extent of each of these constituencies is

¹ Statistical Report on General Election, 2005 to the Legislative Assembly of Haryana, p. 47

given below:-

Name of the assembly constituency	Extent of Constituency
Bahadurgarh (64)	KC Bahadurgarh-I, PCs Asauda Siwan, Bahamnoli, Kanoda, Kulasi, Kheri Jasaur, Jasaur Kheri & Asauda Todran of Bahadurgarh-II KC & Bahadurgarh (Municipal Council) of Bahadurgarh Tehsil.
Badli (65)	KCs Kasani, Machhrauli & Jhajjar-II of Jhajjar Tehsil & KC Badli of Bahadurgarh Tehsil.
Jhajjar (SC) (66)	KCs Jhajjar-I (Except Mehrana PC), Salhawas, Matanhail & Jhajjar (Municipal Committee) of Jhajjar Tehsil.
Beri (67)	Beri Tehsil; KC Dulhera, PCs Rohad-I & II of Bahadurgarh-II KC of Bahadurgarh Tehsil & PC Mehrana of Jhajjar-I KC of Jhajjar Tehsil.

The Elections were held in October, 2009. All four seats returned congress candidates. The assembly constituency-wise details of total number of electors, electors who voted, poll percentage and votes obtained by winning candidates are given below:-

Name of Constituency	Votes				Winning Party	
	Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid	Name	Votes
Bahadurgarh (64)	1,34,227	89,281	66.51	89,268	Indian National Congress	38,641
Badli (65)	1,37,879	90,348	65.53	90,317	Indian National Congress	33,186
Jhajjar (SC) (66)	1,36,357	81,046	59.44	81,011	Indian National Congress	48,806
Beri (67)	1,38,650	95,650	68.99	95,596	Indian National Congress	37,742

General Election, 2014 (Thirteenth Vidhan Sabha).—There was no change in the extent of assembly constituencies in the district for the general elections held in October, 2014. Bahadurgarh and Badli seats returned the Bharatiya Janata Party candidates. Jhajjar and Beri seats returned the Congress candidates. The

assembly constituency-wise details of votes are given below:-

Name of Constituency	Votes				Winning Party	
	Total	Polled	Percentage	Valid	Name	Votes
Bahadurgarh(64)	1,86,207	1,32,404	71.11	1,32,028	Bharatiya Janata Party	38,341
Badli (65)	1,60,750	1,13,929	70.87	1,13,352	Bharatiya Janata Party	41,549
Jhajjar (SC) (66)	1,58,202	1,07,174	67.75	1,06,601	Indian National Congress	51,697
Beri (67)	1,58,218	1,16,402	73.57	1,15,892	Indian National Congress	36,793

POLITICAL PARTIES

Most of the political parties in the district are units of all India parties. Among national parties, Indian National Congress took part in all elections to Lok Sabha in the district. Erstwhile Bharatiya Jana Sangh now Bharatiya Janata Party also contested in almost all the elections of Lok Sabha and tasted both victories and defeats. Bharatiya Lok Dal won Lok Sabha election in 1977. Janta Party (Secular), a break-away group of Janta Party, won the Lok Sabha elections of 1980¹.

A national front was formed by Lok Dal (B), Lok Dal, Janta Party and Telgu Desam Party and contested Lok Sabha elections held in 1982 under the banner of Janta Dal and tasted defeat as the seat was won by Congress. Among the other parties, Zamindara Party, All India Scheduled Castes Federation, Depressed Classes League, Ram Rajya Parishad, Republican Party, Swantantra Party, Communist Party of India and Communist Party of India (M), Haryana Lok Samiti, Arya Sabha, Bhartiya Kranti Dal, Forward Block, Praja Socialist Party, Doordarshi Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, Samta Party, Jansatta Party, Samajwadi Party, Haryana Vikas Party, Haryana Lok Dal (Rashtriya), Haryana Janhit Congress (BL) and others registered political parties also contested various Lok Sabha elections without any success.

In Vidhan Sabha elections in the district, the Indian National Congress has remained an effective force to reckon with since 1952, and won a number of seats in various elections, barring Vidhan Sabha polls held in 1977 and 1996 when it failed to win any seat. In 2005 and 2009, Indian National

¹ Key Highlights of General Elections, 1980 to the Seventh Lok Sabha, p. 74

Congress swept the poll and won all the four seats. Bharatiya Janta Party also contested almost all the elections to Vidhan Sabha and secured sizeable number of votes, and won two seats, namely Bahadurgarh and Badli, in 2014. Janta Party, Lok Dal (Indian National Lok Dal), Janta Dal, Vishal Haryana Party and Haryana Vikas Party have contested various elections and won one or more seats in various elections but Bahujan Samaj Party could not win any seat in any election to the Assembly so far. Independent candidates have been in the fray since beginning and won one seat each in elections held in 1967 (44-Jhajjar), 1972 (42-Beri), 1977 (36-Badli), 1982 (34-Salhawas), 1987 (35-Jhajjar SC), 2000 (35-Jhajjar SC) and 2005 (36-Badli).

The constituency-wise position of different political parties represented in the Vidhan Sabha, after the creation of district in 1997 to 16th General Elections in 2014, can be seen in Table – LVII of the Appendix.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

To meet the innate humanitarian urge of organizing into voluntary associations for social and cultural upliftment, people associate themselves with the voluntary organizations to undertake different activities of public welfare as an essential part of any community life. As a result of popular awakening after Independence this urge has found greater scope of expression. Voluntary Organisations play a pioneer role in the provision of welfare service to the vulnerable sections of society i.e. women, children, differently abled or disabled persons, etc. These organisations not only undertake programmes with their own resources, but also implement projects sponsored by the State government. The Voluntary Social Service Organizations (VSSOs) usually require some financial support from the Government. Government also assigns importance to the welfare services and helps them by sizeable allotments.

There are a number of such VSSOs in the district engaged in promoting a variety of public welfare activities including recreation, economic welfare, educational welfare, social objectives, offering medical relief and constructive activities based on ideals of prominent leaders and social reformers. Brief description of prominent VSSOs functioning in the district is given in the forthcoming paragraphs.

District Red Cross Society, Jhajjar.— The District Red Cross Society at Jhajjar started its functioning from 1997. It is affiliated to the Haryana Branch of Indian Red Cross Society with its Headquarters at Chandigarh. The Deputy Commissioner, Jhajjar is the ex-officio President of the society, and the Civil Surgeon is the ex-officio Vice-chairman. The rest of the members are nominated and elected as per the constitution of society. The society has 18 life associates members and 1 institutional member. The executive committee of the society comprises of 18 officials and 1 non-official member.

The aims and objectives of the District Red Cross Society Jhajjar include: hospital welfare, community health, sanitation; relief of sick, suffering and wounded persons; maternity and child welfare; to organize family planning programme with particular reference to motivation; education and clinical facilities; to organize youth welfare activities and help to the youth wing of the Red Cross; blood transfusion service; relief of soldiers, sailors, airmen, other military personnel of government of India; disaster and emergency relief of all kinds; assistance to Saint John Ambulance Association and Charitable Institution approved by the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society; and all other objects mentioned in the First Schedule of Act XV of 1920. The District Branch follows all rules and regulations framed (under Indian Red Cross Society) by the Haryana State Red Cross Branch, carries out the directive issued by it from time to time, and extends help to it as and when required.

The subscription from different categories of members is: Patron- ₹25,000; Vice Patron- ₹12,000; Institutional Member- ₹5,000; Life Member- ₹1,000; Life Associate- ₹250; Annual Member- ₹100 and Annual Associate- ₹50.

The activities run by the Red Cross Society, Jhajjar include a physio-therapy centre, a drug de-addiction centre, a family welfare centre, ambulance services, stitching and tailoring centre, relief operations in case of any calamity, financial help, and medical assistance to poor and needy people, organisation of blood donation camps, identification of persons with disabilities and distribution of assist devices to them. In the last five years from 2013-14 to 2017-18, the society organised 334 camps, collected 23,778

units of blood and distributed 1,578 tricycles and wheelchairs, 374 crutches, 927 hearing aids, 177 kits (for mentally retarded), 67 calipers, 13 blind-sticks to persons with disabilities, besides 42 artificial limbs.

Hospital Welfare Section.— This section was established in 1997 as an institute affiliated to the District Red Cross Society. The wife of the Deputy Commissioner is the Chairperson of the Hospital Welfare Section. Its membership is open to both men and women. The membership fee for life member is ₹400 and for annual member is ₹100. Its aims are to undertake hospital welfare activities which include supply of medicines, food, clothing, books, etc., to the needy patients in hospitals and health Centres. It occasionally distributes sweets and fruits to indoor patients. Besides, it arranges ambulance services for poor and deserving patients; organizes health check-up of school children; and organizes immunization camps in the rural areas.

Saint John Ambulance Association, Jhajjar.— This social humanitarian organization, with its main objective to provide relief to sick and injured people irrespective of caste, creed and religion, was established in the district in 1997 to provide training in first-aid and to arrange transport for the patients in hospitals. It has two wings i.e. Association and Brigade, and is governed by Saint John Association, Haryana State Branch. The sources of income of association include fees from first-aid training subscription by the members, besides financial assistance from District Red Cross Society. There were 13 Brigade Divisions comprising 7 Cadet Ambulance Divisions, 4 Ambulance Divisions, and 2 Cadet Nursing Divisions working in the district. The association imparted first-aid training to 22,159 candidates during 2017-18.

District Council for Child Welfare, Jhajjar.— This Council was established with the formation of Jhajjar as an independent district in 1997. It is affiliated to the Haryana State Council for the Child Welfare, Chandigarh. The Deputy Commissioner is the ex-officio President while the wife of the Deputy Commissioner is the Vice-President and Chairperson of the Council. The District Child Welfare Officer is the ex-officio Honorary General Secretary.

The major objectives of the Council include coordination of activities and help in the development of child welfare movement in the district,

promotion of child welfare services in neglected areas, promotion and undertaking welfare services for both normal and handicapped children, aid in the formulation of general child welfare policies and programmes, prevention of drug abuse among children, acting as a liaison among voluntary agencies and the Government agencies for maximum co-operation, education of the public about child welfare programmes and ultimately securing continued improvement in standards of child care.

The Council is running two Bal Bhawans at Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh. Bal Bhawan is an important centre which is promoting mental, physical and education interests of children. Each Bal Bhawan has a library and play grounds for physical and mental development of the children. In these Bal Bhawans, 7,400 children were benefitted during 2017-18.

The council has also established a 'Bal Grih' for orphaned children at Bal Bhawan, Bahadurgarh in which all facilities like boarding, clothing, playing and education are provided by the council, and 25 children were living in a family atmosphere under the supervision of house mothers. The council also runs here a specialised Adoption Agency with the aim to provide care and cater the abandoned children, and to facilitate their adoption by the needy and willing childless couples after fulfilling legal formalities of the adoption programme.

It has started a project of Open Shelter Home for children of street and slum area at Bal Bhawan, Jhajjar with the aim of bringing such backward children in mainstream of society. Under this project, 26 children (11 girls and 15 boys) between the age of 5-14 years were enrolled and getting facilities of free education, visits to historical places, recreation, playful activities, music, etc., along with free mid-day meal worth ₹3.34 per day per child.

The District Council is also running a special school '**Savera**' for mentally retarded children with a capacity of 80 children at Jhajjar, where mentally retarded children between the ages of 6 to 16 years get admission free of cost. All facilities such as medical checkup, transportation, food, dress, speech therapy, physiotherapy, etc., are also provided free of cost. There were 72 students on rolls of the school in March, 2018.

It is running two Craft Centres (sewing) in Bal Bhawan Jhajjar wherein 188 trainees were benefited during 2017-18. The Council also organises hobby classes like dance, painting, music during summer vacations for school going children. Nearly 146 children took part in such classes during the year. It has also been running a 'Family Counselling Centre' since 1997, with the aim of creating awareness about the prevailing law relating to women and children, and to provide counselling services to those who are having marital mal-adjustment and family disputes. Up to March, 2018, the centre received more than 1,000 such cases, which were resolved by providing proper counselling services.

The main sources of the income of the Council include membership fee, donations, subscriptions, and grant-in-aids from Central Social Welfare Board; Indian Council for Child Welfare; Social Justice and Empowerment Department, and Women and Child Development Department, Haryana; and fifty percent share of Child Welfare Fund collected by District Education Officer, Jhajjar. The following statement shows the income and expenditure from 2008-09 to 2017-18: -

(₹ in lakh)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
2008-09	18.90	22.32
2009-10	14.69	14.93
2010-11	28.84	28.77
2011-12	24.73	24.00
2012-13	50.67	54.58
2013-14	72.87	57.50
2014-15	81.70	79.64
2015-16	12.32	35.35
2016-17	10.97	10.30
2017-18	82.71	72.39

Sir Chhotu Ram Yuva Club.— The club with its registered office in village Beri, Jhajjar has been working since 2005 under the objective of 'helping people in any way'. The club organises welfare activities for women and children, youth, handicapped persons. It also organises programmes regarding

development of skill, agriculture and horticulture, environmental trainings, sports, cultural activities.

Channo Devi Foundation.— The foundation was established by Mr Jori Singh, an immigrant in 2003 in Germany, in memory of his mother Channo Devi, who passed away in 1992. The Foundation is aimed to help Mandothi village of the district. This village was particularly chosen because this was where parents of the Founder originally hailed from before migrating to New Delhi in 1940. Channo Devi Foundation is run by four board members and projects are executed with the help of a school teacher in Mandothi and a Project Coordinator in New Delhi. Everyone is rendering honorary services, receiving no monetary benefits of any kind from the Foundation. There is no involvement of any third party or local organizations in the running of the Foundation and the funds received, usually in the form of donation abroad, are dedicatedly utilized in the projects undertaken in the village. The foundation has mainly worked in the field of education for poor children by sponsoring their school/college tuition fee and other expenses like purchase of books, learning materials, uniform, clothing, etc. More than 120 students have been given help since its inception. It has also got water tanks constructed, donated 10 blackboards and 5 ceiling fans for the benefit of students in Government Girls Senior Secondary and Government Senior Secondary Schools situated in the village.

Society for all around Human Development.— This registered society with its head office in Indra Park has been working in the field of de-addiction in Bahadurgarh since 1991. It arranges counselling for addicts of various types of drugs, and also provides free medicines and food for indoor patients.

Baba Ram Das Education and Welfare Society.— This registered society with its office in Subhash Nagar area of Bahadurgarh is working for the welfare of mentally retarded children with an aim to make them able and bring them to mainstream. It is running a school named 'Asha Kiran Special School' at Patel Nagar in Bahadurgarh of where special children aged between 3 to 25 years are getting benefit of education and vocational training. The school was started in 2005 with 25 students. The school also has a hostel in

school for 10 children with free boarding and lodging facility. There were 70 children attending the school in session 2017-18.

Mishri Devi Education and Development Society.— The society is a non-profit voluntary organization registered in December 2005, created with the purpose of helping the cause of mentally challenged, multiply disabled and autistic. The office of the society is situated at 1/441, Vikas Nagar, Bahadurgarh. The society is running a special school for disabled children.

DH Lawrence Memorial Education Society, Jhajjar.— The society located in Jhajjar is engaged in the welfare of children. Since 1979, the society has been running a co-educational School and a College of Education for Women, which are affiliated, respectively, to CBSE and the Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Newspapers and periodicals play a very important role in the life of the people. Reading of newspapers has become a part of daily routine of the people. Newspapers and periodicals not only publish news on the political scene of the country and at international level, but also bring to the reader all kinds of other information on topics such as history, economics, sports, social, religion, etc. These also publish valuable articles contributing to enrichment of knowledge of readers on various topics related to life besides providing means of recreation and entertainment by publishing short stories, biographies, poems, etc. Local newspapers and periodicals keep informed the reader about the important incidents and events happened or happening in his vicinity.

It is stated that one newspaper, called ‘Kohinoor’, was started in 1880 by a resident of Jhajjar¹. Two papers of Rohtak, ‘Jat Gazette’ and ‘Haryana Tilak’, which have, however, played some part in the growth of journalism in the district need special mention. Out of these, Jat Gazette, an Urdu weekly, that was started at Rohtak in 1916 is stated to have been financed by a rich resident of Matanhail village (Jhajjar tehsil) who gave monetary help to this

¹ Rohtak District Gazetteer, 1970 p. 314

paper and for some time it was sent to villagers free of cost. A Hindi weekly 'Jhajjar Times' was registered with the registrar of newspapers in 1957 is still continuing. Many a periodicals voicing a local party or group objectives had a short-lived existence. Some periodicals financed by the rich landlords of the area gave boost to a particular individual, community, or party for political purposes for specific periods, but died their natural death. A list of 23 verified publications from Jhajjar registered with the Registrar of Newspapers is given in the table below:-

Title	Language	Periodicity
Aatam Shudhi Path	Hindi	Quarterly
Amarvir	Hindi	Fortnightly
Bahadurgarh Aaj Tak	Hindi	Monthly
Fareena	English	Half Yearly
Golden Bharat	Hindi	Monthly
Golden Haryana	Hindi	Weekly
Greater Haryana	Bilingual	Weekly
Gyan Garima	Multilingual	Annual
Haryana Education News	Bilingual	Fortnightly
Haryana Heritage	Hindi	Monthly
Hello Bahadurgarh	Bilingual	Weekly
Jhajjar Times	Hindi	Weekly
Kisan Masiha Chotu Ram	Hindi	Monthly
Media Entertainment Features	Hindi	Weekly
Modern Haryana	Bilingual	Monthly
Purvanchal Swar	Hindi	Daily
Rashtriya Prasar	Hindi	Monthly
Ravi Prabhat	Hindi	Fortnightly
Rising Asia	Hindi	Daily
Sach Ka Saathi	Hindi	Monthly
Sakshi Time	Hindi	Weekly
Samachar Nirdesh	Bilingual	Daily
Teejika	Bilingual	Weekly

Besides reading the newspapers published in the district, the people of the district also read national level newspapers and periodicals published from

outside the district. Local edition for Jhajjar is also published by some national newspapers. The newspapers and periodicals published in the adjoining districts of Rohtak, Gurugram, Sonapat, National Capital Territory of Delhi, adjoining districts of State of Uttar Pradesh and other metropolitan cities are also in circulation in Jhajjar. The educated class in both urban and rural areas of the district favours the English dailies. Old people generally depend on Urdu dailies for their news though the younger generation, not knowing Urdu, depends on Hindi dailies, and as such the circulation of Urdu newspaper and periodicals is limited. The major newspapers in circulation in the district are Jhajjar Times, The Hindu, The Tribune, Times of India, Indian Express, Nav Bharat Times, Dainik Hindustan, Dainik Bhaskar, Dainik Jagran, Dainik Tribune, Jansatta, Veer Arjun, Jagat Kranti, Punjab Kesri, Prabhat, New Bright Star, Hari Bhoomi, Amar Ujala, Hindustan Times, Haryana Heritage, City Special, Sach Kahoon, Aaj Samaj, Bahadurgarh Aaj Tak, Sach ka Sathi, Bahadurgarh Patrika, Employment News, etc.

No magazine is published in the district. Amongst the magazines in circulation in the district, Grihshobha, Grihalakshmi, Meri Saheli, Sakhi, Sarita, Famina, etc., are popular amongst women; India Today, Stardust, Overdrive, Top Gear, Saras Salil, etc., are popular amongst men; and Champak, Pratiyogita Darpan, Pratiyogita Kiran, etc., are equally popular amongst lads and lasses.
