

Chapter XIV

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HISTORY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A progressive account of the development of local government in the district makes interesting reading in so far as it reflects the growing importance of certain areas from time to time. The first step towards the introduction of local government was the constitution of municipalities (Class III) at Farrukhnagar, Firozpur Jhirka and Palwal in 1864. In 1879, local Government institutions were set up at Sohna (Class III municipal committee), Nuh (notified area) and Hodal (small town committee). According to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, there were then five municipalities (Farrukhnagar, Palwal, Firozpur Jhirka, Sohna and Hodal) and four notified areas (Hadayatpur Chhaoni, Nuh, Punahana and Hathin), although by the Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 674 and 679, dated the 17th November, 1908, the Farrukhnagar and Sohna municipalities had already been reduced to the status of notified areas¹. Punahana notified area was abolished sometime after 1912. The Municipal committees of Ballabgarh² and Faridabad³ (now Faridabad Old) were included in the district with the merger of the Ballabgarh tahsil in 1912, thus raising the number of municipal committees again to 5, while the number of notified areas stood at 5. During the next two decades, Hadayatpur Chhaoni, Farrukhnagar, Sohna and Hathin notified areas were abolished⁴ thus leaving only one notified area, viz. Nuh. In 1934, Farrukhnagar was made a small town committee. Hailey Mandi was constituted as a notified area in 1941.

1. But according to Table XLV of Statistical Tables appended to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, both Nuh and Hodal were Class III municipal committees. This appears to be correct in view of the position stated in the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 222.

2. Ballabgarh had been constituted Class II municipal committee in 1889.

3. Faridabad (now Faridabad Old) had been constituted Class II municipal committee in 1878.

4. It is shown in the *Census of India*, 1951, *Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, (pp. 9-10) that in 1951, Sohna and Hadayatpur Chhaoni had town committees and Hathin a notified area committee. It appears that Hadayatpur Chhaoni and Hathin local authorities had also been revived in the thirties and ceased to exist in between 1951 and 1955.

Nuh was converted into a small town committee in 1950,¹ and in the same year a municipal committee (Class II) was set up at Gurgaon. Pataudi was constituted as a Class III municipal committee in 1951. Hailey Mandi was converted into a small town committee in 1953.

The Punjab Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1954, repealed the Punjab Small Town Act, 1921, and converted all small town committees into class III municipal committees. Consequently, the three small town committees of Farrukhnagar, Hailey Mandi and Nuh were converted into Class III municipal committees in 1955. Sohna was also made a Class III municipal committee the same year. Again in 1960, Faridabad Township was declared a notified area raising the total number of local institutions in the district to twelve. The notified area Faridabad Township was converted into Class II municipal committee in 1965 and Class I in 1967. Gurgaon was converted into Class I municipal committee in 1969. The net result of these developments was that of the twelve local body institutions in the district, two, viz. Gurgaon and Faridabad Township, belonged to Class I category, four, viz. Ballabgarh, Faridabad (Old), Palwal and Firozpur Jhirka to Class II category and six, viz. Sohna, Farrukhnagar, Hodal, Pataudi, Hailey Mandi and Nuh, to Class III category.

On January 15, 1972, the entire area comprising the municipal limits of Faridabad Township, Faridabad (Old), and Ballabgarh was withdrawn from the operation of the Punjab Municipal Act vide Haryana Government (Local Government Department) Notification No. 9688-3GD-71/1139, dated the 10th January, 1972. These areas along with 17 villages constituted the Faridabad Complex under a Chief Administrator.

A new notified area committee was constituted at Hasanpur on March 21, 1973.

The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, has been replaced by the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, since July 20, 1973. The new Act does not provide for Class III municipal committees. A fresh classification of municipal committees has been made on the basis of income and population. Gurgaon has retained its status as Class I municipal committee and Palwal as Class II municipal committee whereas Firozpur Jhirka, Sohna, Farrukhnagar, Hodal, Pataudi, Hailey Mandi and Nuh have been made notified area committees.

FARIDABAD COMPLEX

The Faridabad Complex came into existence on January 15, 1972, as a

1: According to the *Census of India, 1951, Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, p. 10, Nuh had a notified area committee in 1951.

consequence of the Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Act, 1971. It comprised the areas of erstwhile municipalities of Ballabgarh¹, Faridabad Old², Faridabad Township³ and 17 villages, namely Lakharpur, Itmadpur, Anangpur (Aurangpur), Palla, Sarai Khawaja, Wazirpur, Mevla Maharajpur, Fatehpur Chandila, Budina, Daultabad, Ajraunda, Saran, Kujesar, Ranhera, Unchagaon, Jharsainthli and Sihi.

The Faridabad Complex, whose term under the Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Act, 1971, had been fixed for 10 years, was formed with the main aim of planned development of the entire area included in it. For provision of better civic amenities like construction and maintenance of roads, water-supply, street lighting, drainage, sewerage, public buildings, horticulture, landscaping and other public utility services, the complex has been treated as Class I municipality in the Act.

In addition to discharging normal functions of a civic body under the Haryana Municipal Act, the Faridabad Complex Administration is also empowered to discharge the functions of an Improvement Trust under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922.

All functions of the Faridabad Complex are carried out through the Chief Administrator appointed by the State Government. The entire area of the Complex was originally divided into three zones. But since July 22, 1974, it has been divided into four zones, viz. two zones of Faridabad Township, one zone of Faridabad Old and another of Ballabgarh. These four zones have been placed under the charge of three Administrators, one for the two zones of

1. Ballabgarh municipal committee was formed in 1869 as Class II municipality and continued as such up to January 15, 1972, when it was merged with Faridabad Complex. It covered an area of 2.59 square kilometres and served a population of 17,411 according to 1971 Census.

2. Faridabad(Old) municipal committee was established in 1878 and was upgraded as Class II municipal committee the same year. It was superseded on March 2, 1968, and its affairs were looked after by an Administrator appointed by the Government till it was included in Faridabad Complex on January 15, 1972. It covered an area of 10.36 square kilometres and served a population of 19,644 according to 1971 Census.

3. It was constituted as a notified area committee in September 1960 and was converted into Class II municipal committee in 1965 and Class I in 1967. It covered an area of 12.89 square kilometres and served a population of 85,765 according to 1971 Census. (Prior to its constitution as a notified area committee, there was a Board known as Faridabad Development Board which functioned under the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India. One of the important functions of this Board was to attend to the work of rehabilitation of displaced persons.)

Faridabad Township and one each for the Faridabad Old zone and Ballabgarh zone. These Administrators look after the routine administrative work of the zones and the normal municipal functions in addition to being responsible for collection of various taxes, in which they are assisted by Zonal and Taxation Officers. The Complex covers an area of 164.44 square kilometres and serves a population of 1,78,641 according to 1971 Census.

The Chief Administrator has a control office under the charge of an Establishment Officer who assists him in administrative work. The accounts work has been centralised under the control of the Financial Adviser and Accounts Officer.

Two Administration Engineers of the rank of Executive Engineer, assist the Chief Administrator in the execution of all kinds of development works. They attend to construction work, repairs and maintenance of roads and buildings and work relating to water-supply, sewerage and street lighting.

For regulating the town planning work, the Chief Administrator is assisted by the Senior Town Planner. He performs such functions as are assigned to him by the Chief Administrator under the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Area Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963.

Sanitation and health work is looked after by a Medical Officer of Health. He is assisted by an Entomologist, 2 Entomological Assistants, an Assistant Malaria Inspector, 4 Insect Supervisors, 16 Sanitary Supervisors, 117 Field Workers, One Vaccination Superintendent, 8 Vaccinators, 3 Senior Sanitary Inspectors, One Sanitary Inspector, 16 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, 45 Sanitary Jamadars and 785 Sweepers.

Most of the areas comprising the Complex were earlier served by surface drains. A sewerage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 lakh was taken in hand in 1964. By March 31, 1977, Rs. 63.9 lakh was spent on the scheme and 5,700 sewerage connections were given.

The complex maintains 36 tubewells for piped water-supply in the Complex area. The per capita water-supply in the Complex comes to 42 gallons a day. There were 10,773 private water connections and 285 public standposts in 1976-77.

The Complex maintains 35 parks. A mini stadium and a community hall-cum-library (Gandhi Bhawan) at Ballabgarh and an auditorium at Faridabad Township are under construction. Complex also runs three libraries.

located in Ballabgarh, Faridabad Old and Faridabad Township and one dispensary in Faridabad Old.

The Complex maintains two Fire Stations : one in Nehru Group Faridabad Township, and the other in Sector 15. The former is manned by one Fire Station Officer, 2 Assistant Fire Station Officers, 4 Leading Firemen Drivers and 15 Firemen, and the latter by One Fire Station Officer, 3 leading Firemen, 7 Drivers and 15 Firemen. Each has a fire tanker and trailer and fire engine fitted on a jeep.

The development plan of Faridabad provides for new urbanisable areas in the form of sectors. The development of these areas prior to formation of HUDA (Haryana Urban Development Authority) in 1977, was done by Urban Estate Department. The Urban Estate Department by March 31, 1977, had allotted 25,000 residential and 1,000 industrial plots in various sectors. Haryana Housing Board has also constructed 2,500 houses of various categories in different sectors. After the development by the Urban Estate Department/Haryana Housing Board, such areas/sectors are taken over by the Complex Administration for maintenance. By March 1977, the Complex Administration had taken over sectors 4, 6, 7, 24 and the Housing Board Colony of Sector 22.

The main sources of Complex income include octroi, house-tax, toll, tax and licence fee.

On January 15, 1972, closing balances in the jurisdiction of Complex were repositied in the accounts of the Faridabad Complex Administration. The consolidated income and expenditure of the Complex since then have been as under :

Year	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
From 15-1-1972 to 31-3-1972	6,49,043	38,31,623	25,25,964
1972-73	19,54,702	1,35,48,643	1,01,27,402
1973-74	53,75,943	1,53,62,108	1,09,00,351
1974-75	98,37,700	1,54,87,189	2,04,43,156
1975-76	48,81,733	1,96,09,365	1,77,69,829
1976-77	67,21,270	2,12,36,375	2,10,40,846

GURGAON MUNICIPALITY

Gurgaon started with a notified area committee for the Hidayatpur Chhaoni estate in 1899-1900 which was, however, abolished in the twenties. It was only in 1950 that a Class II municipal committee was set up at Gurgaon and two years later, the areas comprising Civil Lines, Police Lines, New Colony, Mudhuts, Model Town and 4-Marla Colony were also included within its jurisdiction. It was converted into Class I municipal committee in 1969. The committee was superseded on September 15, 1966, and since then the affairs of the municipality have been looked after by an Administrator, appointed by the Government. The municipality covers an area of 15.33 square kilometres and serves a population of 57,151 persons (1971)¹ as against 37,817 in 1961 and 18,613 in 1951.

According to the earlier gazetteers, Gurgaon was well-known for the excellence of its spring water. No spring is now extant round Gurgaon. However, the sources of water-supply in the town, in addition to the partial piped water-supply, are percolation wells and hand-pumps. A piped water-supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 10,34,435 was adopted in 1960. It envisaged to provide drinking water from two tubewells to part of the areas comprising Jacobpura, Roshanpura, Civil Lines, Barafkhana, Holi Ground and Ram Lila Ground. The scheme was completed in 1967. 677 private connections and 63 public standposts were provided. Arjun Nagar Camp, 8-Marla Colony, 4-Marla Colony and Railway Road Camp receive water-supply from five wells fitted with electric motors. No private connections have been given in this area. Only 52 standposts have been set up.

In 1969, another scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore was drawn up to augment the water-supply. About one eighth of this scheme has since been completed and commissioned. An overhead reservoir of 50,000 gallons capacity has also been constructed. Drinking water is at present being supplied at the rate of 35 gallons per head per day. The number of private connections has risen to 4,100 and of the standposts to 109. Rs. 14 lakh has been spent on the scheme.

The town is mostly served by surface drains. A sewerage scheme was formulated in 1959 with an estimated cost of Rs. 9,57,483. Underground sewerage was laid in some parts of Jacobpura, Partap Nagar, Civil Lines and along the Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon. This scheme was completed in 1968. Surface drains have been provided in the newly developed localities and drainage has

1. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p. 166.*

been linked to the sewerage system. A new scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore was drawn up in 1969 and is under execution. Rs. 23 lakh has already been spent. The areas mentioned above have been fully covered.

Prior to the introduction of electric street lighting in March 1950, kerosene oil lamps were installed to light up the streets and roads. Now 502 fluorescent tubes, 37 fancy lights (in parks), 22 mercury bulbs (on roundabouts) and 409 electric bulbs light up the town's streets and lanes. It covers almost 75 per cent area of the town.

The municipality has made great progress in providing open air facilities to the people. It maintains eight parks, viz. Kamla Nehru Park (Roshanpura), Municipal Office Park, Bhim Nagar Park, three parks in New Colony, one park opposite Punjab National Bank and one park near Government Higher Secondary School. These parks have been provided with benches. The Kamla Nehru Park has an open air theatre and a swimming pool.

The conservancy and public health are under the supervision of the Municipal Medical Officer of Health. The sanitary staff consists of 1 Sanitary Inspector, 5 Sanitary Jamadars and 258 Safai Karamcharis.

The nightsoil of the town is removed by three tractors and 4 sullage carts and is dumped at the Municipal Compost Depot. The manure prepared is sold to the cultivators.

The municipality has a fire fighting unit comprising a fire tanker and a trailer pump and a fire engine fitted on a jeep. The staff consists of a Fire Officer, 8 Firemen and three Drivers.

The municipality maintains 12 kilometres of metalled and 18 kilometres of unmetalled roads.

The chief sources of income of the municipality include octroi, house tax, rent and *tehbazari*, water rate, licences fees, show tax and cycle tax. The income and expenditure figures during 1960-61 to 1976-77, as given below, show that balanced budgets keep expenditure within the income and there is a desire to augment the resources and to work on an increased budget :

Year 1	Income 2	Expenditure 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	4,60,285	4,77,109
1965-66	5,03,282	6,19,304

1	2	3
1970-71	16,23,696	16,20,082
1971-72	20,45,581	19,97,330
1972-73	26,31,769	26,13,748
1973-74	31,26,421	27,83,400
1974-75	29,91,067	28,44,831
1975-76	37,15,040	35,99,454
1976-77	39,39,687	38,74,417

PALWAL MUNICIPALITY

The municipal committee, Palwal, was first constituted in 1864 as a Class III municipal committee. It consisted of 8 members appointed by the Government on the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner. The town had a population of about 12,000 persons. In 1885, the committee was converted into Class II municipal committee and it had 9 members, 3 nominated and 5 elected with the Tahsildar as ex officio President. In 1952, the limit of the committee was extended to the New Township built after the Partition of the country to accommodate the displaced persons from Pakistan, and the Jawahar Nagar (Refugee Camp). Again in 1970, the municipal limit was extended so as to cover the railway boundary and the Sanatan Dharma College. With the enforcement of the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, the old committee was dissolved on July 20, 1973, and the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) was appointed its Administrator. An Official Administrator took over charge from September 12, 1975. The municipality covers an area of 5.52 square kilometres and serves a population of 36,207 persons (1971)¹ as against 27,860 persons in 1961 and 22,337 in 1951.

The piped water-supply was first made available in the town in 1958. As the water of the town wells was brackish and not fit for human consumption, six tubewells installed in the New Colony where sweet water was struck, are the source of water-supply for the whole town. One more tubewell was installed in the New Colony and piped water-supply was made available to Jawahar Nagar (Refugee Camp) area on August 15, 1972. A new water-supply scheme estimated to cost of Rs. 40 lakh was then drawn up. Under that scheme, two

1. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p.200.*

more tubewells have been installed. An underground reservoir of 5 lakh-gallon capacity has also been constructed. Rs. 18.25 lakh was spent towards the scheme till March 1977. About 2,300 private connections have been given and standposts provided.

The streets are paved and surface drains have been provided in almost all the localities. The sewerage system exists only in a part of the New Colony. The sullage water of the town is taken to the disposal works. An underground sewerage scheme estimated to cost of Rs. 84.45 lakh has since been approved but work on it has yet to start.

The town was electrified in 1954 when 61 bulbs were provided in various parts of the town. The number of light points had increased to 624 by March 1971, to 814 including 160 fluorescent tubes, by March 1977, thus covering the whole town including Jawahar Nagar and New Township.

The sanitation of the town is looked after by a part-time Municipal Medical Officer of Health. The municipality has employed 1 Vaccinator, 1 Sanitary Inspector, 1 Sanitary Daroga, 3 Mates, 69 Sweepers, 2 Trench Coolies, 4 Bhisties and 6 Refuse Cart Drivers. A tractor was purchased by the municipality on February 1, 1972, for which a tractor driver was also appointed. Consequently, the posts of Refuse Cart Drivers were converted into Tractor Coolies. The filth is removed and deposited in pits. The compost so prepared is sold to agriculturists.

The committee maintains 3.4 kilometres of metalled and 6.2 kilometres of unmetalled roads. It has been running a bus stand in the town since October 2, 1972.

The sources of the municipality's income include octroi, house tax, water rate, toll, *tehbazari*, licence fee on dangerous and offensive trades, copying fee, etc. The following figures of income and expenditure during 1960-61 to 1976-77 show a definite tendency to augment the resources and function on a bigger budget :—

Year 1	Income 2	Expenditure 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	2,54,604	2,59,346
1965-66	4,79,796	4,53,685

1	2	3
1970-71	6,11,472	6,57,253
1971-72	7,20,372	7,39,569
1972-73	7,90,758	7,87,483
1973-74	9,77,185	8,49,395
1974-75	10,88,022	11,11,294
1975-76	14,78,755	14,47,532
1976-77	15,90,869	14,75,777

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, HODAL

It was first formed as a small town committee in 1879¹. In 1885, it was constituted as a Class II municipal committee with 9 nominated members including the Tahsildar and Hospital Assistant as ex officio members. The committee was superseded and made a notified area committee on July 20, 1973. At first, the Tahsildar, Palwal; thereafter the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Palwal and then the Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Hodal have been successively its President without their being any other member. The committee covers an area of about 2.59 square kilometres and serves a population of 14,144 persons (1971)² as against 10,558 in 1961 and 8,313 in 1951.

The committee maintains about 4.5 kilometres of metalled and 4.24 kilometres of unmetalled roads. The town has been provided with surface drains. The sanitary staff consisting of one Sanitary Inspector, 2 Jamadars, 3 Bhisties, one Tractor Driver and 28 Sweepers look after the sanitation and cleanliness of the town. The refuse is removed in a tractor trolley and deposited into pits outside the town. The compost so prepared is sold to the farmers.

Previously, the people used to bring drinking water from wells situated outside the populated area. To remove this difficulty the committee made

1. But according to Table XLV of the Statistical Tables appended to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, it was a Class III municipal committee.

2. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, 1973, p.202.

satisfactory arrangements for piped water-supply in the town in 1960-61. It installed 3 wells and later added 2 tubewells for the purpose. It also constructed an underground reservoir and a booster pump therein. By March 31, 1977, 662 private water connections were given and there were 8 standposts.

Prior to the introduction of electricity in the town, oil lamps were used for street lighting. These were replaced with electric bulbs in July 1956. By March 1971, the committee had installed 306 electric bulbs and 14 fluorescent tubes for street lighting. In 1972, 20 bulbs were replaced with fluorescent tubes, raising the number of the tube lights to 34. In March 1977, there were 320 electric points including 34 tube lights.

The committee maintains a park and a library. The library is situated in a separate building which consists of one big hall with three-side verandahs and a good compound.

The sources of income of the committee include octroi, toll, house tax, water rate, cycle tax, *tehbazari*, licence fees for various trades, etc.

The income and expenditure figures from 1960-61 to 1976-77 as given below, show that the committee functions on an even budget :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	2,95,944	2,89,494
1965-66	1,59,408	1,60,157
1970-71	2,41,472	2,09,730
1971-72	3,51,410	2,90,730
1972-73	3,88,115	4,75,560
1973-74	4,82,958	4,85,409
1974-75	3,98,525	3,97,166
1975-76	5,90,950	5,48,341
1976-77	5,43,233	5,41,167

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, FARRUKHNAGAR

In the first instance, it was formed as Class III municipal committee in 1864. It was reduced to the status of a notified area committee in 1908. In the

twenties of the present century, the notified area was also abolished. It was however, made a small town committee in 1934. In 1955, it was again converted into Class III municipal committee. Since July 20, 1973, it has been functioning as a notified area committee under an official President with no other member. It covers an area of 2.91 square kilometres and serves a population of 5,487 (1971)' as against 4,948 in 1961 and 4,947 in 1951.

The committee maintains 2.5 kilometres of metalled roads. For the cleanliness of the town, 13 Sweepers have been engaged. Nightsoil is removed in wheel-barrows and is converted into manure which is sold by open auction.

Originally, the drinking water-supply was from a few wells and a large octagonal *baoli* with stone staircases made during the occupancy of the town by the Jats. The water of the wells was brackish. A water-supply scheme estimated at Rs. 6.06 lakh was approved in 1970. Under this Scheme, two tubewells were commissioned in 1971. An overhead tank with 50,000 gallons capacity has also been completed and commissioned into service on September 1, 1975. 325 private connections have been given and 24 standposts provided for the benefit of the general public.

Electric supply was made available to the town in 1965. Prior to it, 70 oil lamps were used for street lighting. By March 1971, there were 124 electric bulbs which lighted up different parts of the town. The number street light points has since been increased to 118. 50 electric bulbs have been replaced by fluorescent tube lights.

The sources of income of the committee include water rates, profession tax, octroi and toll, and house tax and *tehbazari*. The following figures show the income and expenditure of the committee since 1965-66 :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1965-66	20,967	21,952
1970-71	38,365	16,679
1971-72	1,79,869	1,55,218
1972-73	2,27,194	1,72,709
1973-74	97,500	89,604
1974-75	1,99,209	1,95,718
1975-76	1,62,400	1,55,177
1976-77	1,79,400	76,200

1. Census of India 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p.166,

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, PATAUDI

In 1925, the privilege of local government was granted to the town by the then Nawab. In 1950, the St te was merged with the district and in 1951 the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, were extended to the town declaring it as a Class III municipal committee. It was made a notified area committee on July 20, 1973 and the General Assistant to Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, was appointed its President with no other member. On January 1975, the sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Gurgaon, was appointed its President and since July 4, 1976, the Naib Tahsildar, Pataudi has been working as its President. It covers an area of 5.18 square kilometres and serves a population of 6,045 persons (1971)¹ as against 3,771 in 1961 and 2,892 in 1951.

Previously, a well in the town was the only source of drinking water. Two water tanks were constructed by the committee in 1968. However, a water-supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 5 lakh was started by the Public Works Department (Public Health) in 1970. One tubewell was completed and commissioned on January 26, 1972. The second tubewell was commissioned in June 1975. The overhead reservoir is yet to be constructed. A sum of Rs. 4 lakh had been spent on the scheme till March 31, 1977.

There exist 22 standposts in the streets of the town for the use of public besides 232 private water connections.

The committee maintains a small library and a reading room for the benefit of the residents.

Though electricity was introduced in the town in 1958, the facility of street lighting was provided only in 1965. The committee installed 100 lights in different parts of the town. 50 bulbs were replaced by fluorescent lights on March 1, 1974. Tube lights have also been provided to light up Pataudi-Gurgaon, Pataudi-Hailey Mandi, Pataudi-Taoru and Pataudi-Bari Roads. The number of bulbs has since been increased to 83.

The sanitary staff consists of 11 Sweepers including one Cartman. Surface drains have been provided along all streets. The streets in the Pataudi Basti have been paved.

The sources of income of the committee include octroi, toll, professional tax, slaughter house fee, building application fee, cycle tax and tax of municipal shops.

1864. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p.152.*

The income and expenditure figures of the committee from 1960-61 to 1976-77 are given below :

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1960-61	15,206	17,339
1965-66	26,550	27,021
1970-71	2,63,808	1,67,087
1971-72	2,07,449	2,70,401
1972-73	1,22,579	1,08,622
1973-74	1,74,285	...
1974-75	1,06,824	1,41,679
1975-76	1,79,416	1,85,369
1976-77	1,96,605	1,79,648

A number of factors have contributed towards the gradual increase in the income of the committee since 1965-66. The linking of the town by road with Gurgaon in 1958 and Rewari in 1960 made it a central place of the district. Many people have opened shops dealing in wholesale business in agricultural commodities. The imposition of professional tax in 1966, house tax in 1970 and surcharge of 50 per cent on octroi schedule from October 1971, also increased the income of the committee. From July 1975 the surcharge was increased to 75 per cent and it has been further increased to 100 per cent with effect from August 30, 1975.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, HAILEY MANDI

Hailey Mandi was first constituted as a notified area committee within the erstwhile Patiala State. After the merger of the Patiala with Punjab in 1950, the notified area committee was converted into a town committee in 1953. Thereafter, it was raised to a Class I committee in 1955.

It was again converted into a notified area committee on July 1, 1975. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Patiala, is working as the President of this one-man committee. The committee covers an area of 1,000 acres.

2.59 square kilometres and serves a population of 2,252 persons (1971)¹ as against 1,728 in 1961 and 1,346 in 1951.

Percolation wells and hand pumps meet the water requirement of the people. The committee has provided hand pumps in every street for the benefit of the general public. The work to execute piped water-supply scheme has been partially completed and water-supply connections have been given to 125 individuals. Besides, the committee has installed 8 standposts in different parts of the town.

The streets are well paved. The total length of roads (unmetalled) maintained by the committee is 4 kilometres. The town has also been provided with surface drains. The first phase of sewerage scheme has been completed and the committee has already sanctioned 21 sewerage connections.

On the introduction of electricity in the town in 1961, the oil lamps, previously used for street lighting, were replaced by electric lamps. There are 110 fluorescent tubes and 3 electric bulbs for street lighting.

The committee has provided a public park near the Pataudi Road and a library in the heart of the Mandi. The library contains 2,000 books.

A. The main sources of income of the committee are octroi, toll, and *bazari*.

The following figures show income and expenditure of the committee since 1960-61. The increased budget since 1970-71 is noticeable :—

Ti	Year	Income	Expenditure
street		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
as in	1960-61	37,849	32,832
light	1965-66	57,304	61,979
Patau	1970-71	2,72,715	3,27,951
wari Roa	1971-72	2,26,721	89,386
the sai	1972-73	1,72,581	1,81,175
surface drain	1973-74	6,72,369	4,70,544
ijan Basti	1974-75	1,60,556	2,24,890
The sou	1975-76	2,86,511	4,36,776
Normal to	1976-77	2,55,428	4,22,177
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The general increase in income since 1970-71, was due to the imposition of increased rate of surcharge on octroi from 50 per cent to 100 per cent, while the appreciable increase in 1973-74 included the recovery of balance amounts of the sale of municipal plots. The implementation of development works in the town account for the increased expenditure.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, SOHNA

It was formed as Class III municipal committee in 1879. The committee was reduced to the status of a notified area committee in 1908. In the twenties of the present century, the notified area was also abolished. In 1951, it was, however, a Small Town Committee. It was again made a Class III municipal committee in 1955. The committee covers an area of 3.24 square kilometre and serves a population of 8,775 persons (1971)¹ as against 6,889 in 1951. The committee was superseded on May 13, 1969, and the civic affairs were attended to by General Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner as Administrator, appointed by the Government. It has been reconstituted as a notified area committee since July 20, 1973, with the Sub-Division Officer (Civil), Gurgaon, as its President. There is no other member.

Oil lamps were used for street lighting before the introduction of electric lights in the fifties of the present century. By March 1971, the committee had provided 190 electric points in different localities and bazaars of the town, installing 92 bulbs and 98 fluorescent tubes. By March 31, 1977, 219 fluorescent tubes and 50 electric bulbs had been provided in the town.

The conservancy staff consists of one Jamadar, 3 Watermen and 31 Sweepers. The filth is removed from the town by means of hand-driven and buffalo-driven carts. It is deposited in manure pits and the manure, when ready, is sold to the agriculturists.

An underground sewerage scheme was completed in 1962, covering 70 per cent of the town, at a cost of Rs. 2.80 lakh. 185 sewerage connections had been given by March 31, 1977.

A water-supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 6.86 lakh was approved in 1969. It included construction of one tubewell and one overhead reservoir. The tubewell was completed towards the end of 1972, the reservoir in 1974. Underground pipe lines are being laid. A sum of Rs. 4.84 lakh had been spent on this scheme till March 1977. 260 private connections have been given. 13 standposts have also been installed.

1. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p.*

The committee maintains 0.5 kilometre of metalled, 1 kilometre of unmetalled and 5 kilometres of brick-paved roads in the town. The streets are paved and have surface drains on both sides.

The sources of income of the committee include octroi, *tehbazari*, sale of compost, rent of shops/stalls, etc. The income and expenditure figures since 1960-61 as given below, exhibit a desire to augment the resources and to work on an increased budget :

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	1,12,994	1,57,775
1965-66	97,721	1,05,328
1970-71	4,39,893	3,83,613
1971-72	3,60,890	3,27,907
1972-73	5,98,553	5,07,809
1973-74	4,08,296	5,45,508
1974-75	4,82,125	4,45,622
1975-76	5,90,757	5,56,479
1976-77	6,10,900	5,77,680

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, NUH

It was formed in 1879 as a notified area committee.¹ In 1950, it was converted into a small town committee² and in 1955, it was raised to Class III municipal committee. The town was divided into 7 wards and before its supersession in 1968, the committee consisted of nine elected members. It was made a notified area committee on July 20, 1973, with the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Nuh, as its President. There is no other member. The committee covers an area of 5.67 square kilometres and serves a population of 4,730 persons (1971)³ as against 3,772 in 1961 and 2,892 in 1951.

1. But according to Table XLV of Statistical Tables appended to the *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1883-84, it was a Class III municipal committee.

2. According to the *Census of India*, 1951, *Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, p. 10, Nuh had a notified area committee in 1951.

3. *Census of India*, 1971, *Gurgaon District Census Handbook*, 1973, p. 218.

The committee provided the supply of piped water to the whole town in 1962. Piped water is also supplied to the offices which are located outside the limits of the committee. There are 5 public water standposts in different parts of the town while 400 private water connections had been given till March 1977.

The committee has engaged 14 Sweepers to maintain the cleanliness of the town. One Cartman has also been engaged for the removal of the nightsoil, etc. which is stored outside the town but remains unutilised as no arrangements have been made for preparing compost manure.

An underground sewerage scheme covering the whole town was sanctioned in 1972 at a total cost of Rs. 6.82 lakh. It is under progress.

The total length of streets and roads of the town is about 4.20 kilometres (2.97 kilometres *pakka* and 1.23 kilometres *kachcha*). Surface drains have been provided for about 2.21 kilometres. Some cement roads have also been constructed.

Before the introduction of electricity in the town, oil lamps were used for street lighting. These lamps were replaced with electric bulbs in September 1963. By March 31, 1977, 53 electric bulbs and 64 fluorescent tubes had been provided in the town.

A small number of books along with some daily newspapers are kept in the municipal library for the benefit of the people.

The sources of income of the committee include octroi, toll, house tax, professional tax, water tax, cycle tax, *tehbazari* and licence fee. The following figures of income and expenditure since 1960-61 show a desire to augment the resources and to work on an increased budget :—

Year 1	Income 2	Expenditure 3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	33,112	38,090
1965-66	49,251	60,938
1970-71	2,21,069	2,24,251

1	2	3
1971-72	1,92,479	1,90,496
1972-73	1,83,929	1,87,444
1973-74	2,42,604	2,42,522
1974-75	2,16,148	2,11,547
1975-76	2,79,401	2,79,495
1976-77	3,13,907	2,91,318

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, FIROZPUR JHIRKA

It was first constituted in 1864 as Class III municipal committee. In 1885, it was converted into Class II municipal committee under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884. This arrangement continued till July 20, 1973, when it was converted into a notified area committee and placed under the supervision of the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) as an official President. The committee covers an area of 3.42 square kilometres and serves a population of 7,962 persons (1971)¹ as against 5,776 in 1961 and 4,444 in 1951.

Originally, the main source of drinking water-supply was the small perennial stream which issues from a number of fissures in the rocks bordering the road through a pass in the Mewat hills which leads from the town via Tijara to Rewari. It was called *Jhar* or *Jhir*. The scheme to introduce piped water-supply was initiated during 1961. It now covers three fourths of the town. An electric motor was installed on an open well in village Dhund Kalan which is within municipal limits and five standposts were put up at suitable places in the town from where the people received water-supply. In 1963-64, two new wells were dug up nearby and electric motors were installed on them. The number of standposts was gradually increased to 56. Rs. 2.82 lakh was spent on these schemes. In 1972-73, a comprehensive water-supply scheme involving construction of 5 tubewells, one overhead reservoir having a capacity of 60,000 gallons and one underground reservoir capable of holding 90,000 gallons was sanctioned at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 10 lakh. By March 1977, Rs. 2.90 lakh had been spent and two tubewells and the underground reservoir constructed. Besides, the 30 public standposts installed at appropriate places, 447 water connections were provided to private individuals. As more and more private connections are given, the number of standposts gets reduced. There is no difficulty or scarcity of drinking water.

1. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p. 232.*

Prior to the introduction of electricity in the town in 1961, about 60 kerosene oil lamps were used for street lighting. Since then the committee has provided 219 electric points (132 bulbs and 87 fluorescent tubes) in different parts of the town for street lighting.

The committee has engaged 7 Sweepers including two Cartmen, and 19 part-time Sweepers and 1 Bhishti for the cleanliness of the town. There are old surface drains in the town especially where the roads are pakka. The nightsoil is removed in carts and deposited in dumping grounds. The manure thus prepared is disposed of by public auction. Two public urinals were constructed in 1973-74.

The committee maintains a park and a library and reading room. In 1973, it constructed a new Sabzi Mandi with 25 shops and a large open ground.

The sources of the committee's income include octroi, house tax, water rate, cycle tax, rent on municipal properties, etc. The income and expenditure figures of the committee are given in the following table :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1960-61	68,943	57,958
1965-66	89,446	1,00,518
1970-71	1,52,679	1,26,602
1971-72	1,73,130	1,34,097
1972-73	3,37,492	1,69,716
1973-74	2,37,004	4,11,329
1974-75	2,89,271	2,71,987
1975-76	2,89,912	3,32,622
1976-77	3,20,822	3,26,865

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, HASANPUR

Constituted on March 21, 1973, the notified area committee, Hasanpur, started functioning on May 8, 1973. It has seven nominated members including the Chairman. The committee covers an area of 0.75 kilometre and serves a population of 4,424 persons (1971).¹

1. *Census of India, 1971, Gurgaon District Census Handbook, 1973, p. 192.*

A water-supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 6.77 lakh had been approved and the work on it was started in 1976-77.

The town is mostly served by surface drains. The nightsoil of the town is removed through 7 hand-carts. The committee has employed 10 Sweepers.

The committee maintains 0.35 kilometre of unmetalled road.

Street lighting was provided by the committee in November 1976. By March 31, 1977, the committee had installed 60 electric bulbs for street lighting.

The sources of the income of the committee include octroi, toll, stamp duty, cycle tax and house tax.

The income and expenditure figures of the committee from 1973-74 to 1976-77 are given below :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u> (Rs.)	<u>Expenditure</u> (Rs.)
1973-74	29,920	6,576
1974-75	68,880	71,007
1975-76	66,371	72,647
1976-77	1,48,209	1,32,168

TOWN PLANNING

The genesis of town planning lies in the need to eradicate the evils created by land hunger in urban areas resulting in haphazard and ugly growth of towns with their numerous striking slums. Town planning provides for urban development in accordance with recognised standards to create a desire for healthier living.

The concept of town planning in the district was first introduced immediately after the Partition of the country in 1947 when rehabilitation colonies were planned and set up in the form of New Industrial Township at Faridabad and Model Town and Four/Eight-Marla Colonies at Gurgaon and Pakwal for housing the displaced population.

In order to provide for the manifold increase in its projected population, the Delhi Master Plan has recommended, a part of it to be accommodated in the eight ring towns around Delhi which include Gurgaon and Faridabad Complex.

These towns are being developed to accommodate 2.25 and 4.5 lakh of population respectively by the end of the present century. As a result of stringent controls imposed in Delhi after 1956, considerable overspill of haphazard and speculative activity was observed in these towns, especially in the Faridabad Complex.

To check such tendencies on the part of speculators and to regulate development, the area around Faridabad and Ballabgarh, right from the Delhi Border, was declared as controlled area in 1963 under the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963. The development plan was finalised and published in 1966, which provided for the development of 5,500 acres (2,226 hectares) for residential use and 1,500 acres (607 hectares) of land for industrial use, besides the areas under the existing towns.

A major amendment to this Master Plan was made in 1968, whereby an additional area of 3,000 acres (1,214 hectares) of which 600 acres (243 hectares) for industrial use and 2,400 acres (971 hectares) for residential use was added for development. The development plan of the area was again amended in 1974, when land use of the area of about 450 acres (182 hectares) lying beyond Ballabgarh overbridge and bounded by railway line in the east and by the distributary in the west, was changed from rural to industrial purpose. The major role in the execution of the development plan was performed by the Department of Urban Estates, which acquired land and sold plots on 'no profit no loss basis'. Plots were sold on free-hold basis. By March 31, 1977, 22,430 plots were sold in 16 residential and 1,000 plots in 10 industrial sectors. The development is complete in 9 of the 16 residential sectors and in 4 of the 10 industrial sectors.

The municipal schemes in the towns of Ballabgarh, Faridabad Old and Faridabad Township were earlier prepared by the Town Planning Department. But there was no co-ordination in between the schemes of three towns prior to 1972, because municipal affairs of these towns were looked after by the respective municipalities. To facilitate planned development of these areas, Faridabad Complex was formed on January 15, 1972, comprising the areas of the erstwhile municipalities of Ballabgarh, Faridabad Old, Faridabad Township and 17 villages. The Faridabad Complex administration with a full fledged wing of town planning under the supervision of a Senior Town Planner, now prepares various development schemes for the areas comprising the Complex. The Faridabad Complex also functions as an Improvement Trust within its limits and the provisions of the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1923, apply

mutatis mutandis to the Faridabad Complex under section 9 of the Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Act, 1971.

The areas around Gurgaon were declared as controlled on July 3, 1969. A Master Plan for these areas was also drawn up and was published in 1971. But keeping in view the rapid increase in population and demand of land for industrial purposes, the plan is being revised. According to the Master Plan for Gurgaon (under amendment) an area of about 7,920 acres (3,210 hectares) of land is proposed to be developed by A.D. 2001. The area has been sub-divided in 16 residential and 6 industrial sectors. For residential purposes, an area of 484 acres (196 hectares) has been acquired and 3,960 plots of various sizes in three residential sectors, viz. 4, 7 and 14 have been allotted. Another 780 acres (316 hectares) of land has been acquired for industrial purposes and 109 industrial plots of various sizes have been allotted.

The areas around Palwal and Sohna were also declared as controlled on September 17, 1974 and January 4, 1977, respectively. The development plans of these areas are being finalised. Interim Master Plans for Palwal, Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka have been prepared.

With a view to controlling the haphazard growth in the municipal areas of the towns, regulatory town planning schemes are framed under the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 by the municipalities. Out of 14 such schemes of Gurgaon and 5 of Palwal municipalities, 9 schemes of Gurgaon and 3 of Palwal have been sanctioned by the Government.

Development schemes are also undertaken by the Improvement Trusts under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922. An Improvement Trust at Gurgaon was constituted in 1963 but was dissolved in 1967. It was re-constituted in 1969. It has so far framed 19 development schemes for residential and commercial purposes.

Tables LI, and LII of Appendix show respectively the position of plots sold in various sectors of Faridabad and Gurgaon and Table LIII the stage of development in various sectors of Faridabad.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Gurgaon district belongs to that part of Haryana where the ancient village community survived in a much more complete form than elsewhere. The members of the proprietary body were, in almost all cases, united by ties of kinship. The villages were generally divided into main divisions called *pattis* and these again, where the *pattis* were large, were sub-divided into smaller

sections called *thoks* or *thulas*. In most cases, the relationship between the proprietors could be traced through the *thula* or *patti* right to the common ancestor of the village. Among owners the greatest importance was attached to the *patti* or *thula*.

During the British regime, the village panchayats which used to manage the affairs of the *biradari* (brotherhood) ceased to have any official status. However, it was still a patent force among the united village communities. It continued to regulate their private affairs as well as those affecting their common interest. Lambardars appointed by the Government from amongst the leading members, replaced the panchayats. There were usually one or more headmen in each division and sub-division of the village. The average villager gradually became aware that under the regime of Lambardars, the panchayats were completely ignored and so he ceased to pay any regard to their wishes. The headman, hitherto, not so dominant, acquired considerable power and prestige with Government patronage.

This virtual disappearance of panchayats brought about a disintegration of village communities. It was, however, realised that for the routine administration of common affairs of the village some kind of organisation should be created. The Decentralisation Commission (1908) concluded that it was desirable in the interest of decentralisation and of the association of the people with the task of administration that an attempt be made to constitute the village panchayats for the administration of local affairs. Consequently, an attempt to revive the panchayat system was made in 1912, but it did not find a healthy climate to thrive. The Village Panchayat Act, 1907 abolished the panchayats created by the Act of 1912 and provided for the institution of panchayats consisting of elected Panches holding office for The panchayats were given administrative functions and judicial both criminal and civil. The Panchayat Act of 1939 consolidated ended the law relating to panchayats and gave them powers of taxing.

The necessity of establishing village panchayats throughout the country was fully recognised after Independence and this was laid down in the Constitution of India as one of the Directive Principles of State Policy. In pursuance of this, the Gram Panchayat Act of 1952 (Punjab Act IV of 1953) was passed. The civil, administrative and judicial functions of the panchayats were considerably increased in August 1960 by an amendment to the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. This provided for the establishment of a panchayat in every village with a population of not less than 500, and a joint panchayat for a village with lesser population by grouping it with any contiguous village or villages the

combined population of which was not less than 500. Under this enactment the entire rural population of the district was covered by panchayats.

The final step towards the implementation of the Panchayati Raj was the enactment of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. Under this Act, the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads were constituted at the block and district level respectively. In this way, the Panchayati Raj became a three-tier system having panchayat at village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. The institution of Zila Parishad was abolished on June 13, 1973. The structure of rural local government now comprises two-tiers, i.e. a panchayat at the village level and a Panchayat Samiti at the block level.

Gram Panchayats.—The village panchayat is the basic unit of Panchayati Raj. In 1952-53, the number of panchayats in the district was 808 with a total membership of 4,325. In 1960-61, the number rose to 854 with a membership of 4,730. In 1971, the number of panchayats was still the same, but the total membership was 4,772 which included 900 Harijan Panches and 852 woman Panches and Sarpanches. The same position continued till the time of re-organisation of the district. In 1976, the number of panchayats was 707 and the total membership was 4,224 which included 716 Harijan Panches and 706 woman Panches. For details see Table LIV and LV of Appendix.

Every person, male or female, who is entered as a voter on the electoral roll of the State Legislative Assembly is a member of the *gram sabha* and it is these members who elect the Panches and Sarpanches from amongst themselves. The number of Panches per panchayat is not less than 5 or more than 9, the exact number depending on the population of the *sabha* area.

Democratic considerations necessitated that no section of the community should remain unrepresented. If no woman is elected as a Panch of any *sabha* on the strength of her votes, the woman candidate securing the highest number of votes among the women candidates in that election is co-opted by the panchayat as a Panch of that *sabha* and where no such woman candidate is available, the panchayat is required to co-opt as a Panch woman member of the *sabha* who is qualified to be elected as a Panch.

Every panchayat has to have one Panch belonging to the Scheduled Castes if their population is five per cent or more of the total population of the *sabha* area, provided that every panchayat with seven or more Panches has to have two Panches who are members of the Scheduled Castes if the population

of the Scheduled Castes is ten per cent or more of the total population of the *sabha* area. If the required number of Scheduled Castes are not elected as Panches, the Scheduled Caste candidate or candidates, as the case may be, securing the highest number of votes from amongst themselves is or are deemed to have been elected as the last Panch or the last two Panches. In case the requisite number of Scheduled Castes are not elected in the aforesaid manner, then the panchayat itself is required to make up the deficiency by nominating a duly qualified person or persons of such castes. Should, for any reason, the requisite number of Scheduled Castes be not elected or co-opted in the above manner, Government has the authority to make good the deficiency by nomination.

Sources of income.—The panchayats are authorised to levy taxes, duties and fees. Apart from miscellaneous items, the main sources of income are grants from Government, house tax, income from *shamlat* land, voluntary contributions, three per cent of the land holding tax to the panchayat area, fees and fines.

Judicial functions.—Panchayats have been given powers to try certain minor offences like petty thefts, affray, public nuisance, etc., and are also empowered to impose fines. They are not bound by the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and as such lawyers are not permitted to appear in the proceedings before a panchayat.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate at the district headquarters hears appeals from their orders in criminal cases, and is empowered to transfer cases from one panchayat to another. The panchayats have also been given powers for trying civil and revenue judicial cases within certain pecuniary limits. In respect of these cases, they are under the control of the District Judge and the Collector respectively.

The judicial (criminal, civil and revenue) work done by the panchayats in the district during 1966-67 to 1976-77 is shown in Table LVI of Appendix.

Public utility work.—The functions of the panchayats cover all important matters relating to municipal and development works in villages and also encouragement of industry and agriculture for improving the economic condition of the community. The public utility work done by the panchayats in the district during 1966-67 to 1976-77 is given in Table LVII of Appendix.

Panchayat Samitis.—The re-organised district stands divided into 11 blocks, each with a Panchayat Samiti which consists of 19 primary members ;

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Law and Order and Justice'.

16 members elected by Panches and Sarpanches, 2 members elected by cooperative societies, and 1 member elected by market committees. Every M.L.A. representing the constituency of which the block forms a part, works on the Panchayat Samiti as an associate member. Two lady members and four members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise, are co-opted to the Panchayat Samiti. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) and the Block Development and Panchayat Officer work as ex officio members. The ex officio and associate members do not have the right to vote.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti are elected by the primary and co-opted members from amongst themselves for a term of 3 years. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer is the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti.

The Panchayat Samiti is the most important unit in Panchayati Raj. Most of the work relating to the development of villages in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, health and rural sanitation, communications, social education, cooperation and a number of other miscellaneous subjects is entrusted to it. It is an agency of the Government for the formulation and execution of the community development programme and disbursement of loans.

The Panchayat Samiti has a vital role to play in building up a sound financial structure for Panchayati Raj. The 'Samiti Fund' consists of : (1) apportionment made to it by the Government out of the balance of the district fund standing to the credit of the erstwhile District Board, (2) local rate, (3) proceeds of taxes, cesses and fees, (4) funds allotted to Panchayat Samiti and income arising from all sources placed at its disposal, (5) rents and profits accruing from property vested in it or managed by the Panchayat Samiti, (6) all sums contributed to the fund by the Central Government or State Government or any local authority including the panchayat or any private persons (7) all sums received by the Panchayat Samiti in the discharge of functions exercised by it, (8) all sums paid by Government to the Panchayat Samiti to meet expenses for the performance of agency functions, (9) grants made by Government for the implementation of community development programme and (10) proceeds of all sources of income which the Government may place at the disposal of the Panchayat Samiti. In addition, the Panchayat Samiti can impose any tax which the State Legislature has power to impose.

Zila Parishad, Gurgaon.—Prior to 1962, the District Board, Gurgaon, was responsible for the development of the rural areas of the district. The idea

of the District Board can be perceived in the Local Rate Act, 1871, where Lt. Governor was empowered to appoint committees in each district to assist him in determining the manner in which the local rate in rural areas was to be applied. Such committees consisting of official or non-official members were formed in every district with the Deputy Commissioner as President. The non-official members were appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner. By virtue of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, the principle of election was made applicable to District Committees which were then termed as District Boards. The District Board, Gurgaon, was accordingly constituted in 1883. Local boards were also established simultaneously at tahsil headquarters. These local boards, however, proved of little utility and were abolished in 1898.

In 1910, the District Board, Gurgaon, consisted of 45 members of whom 8 were ex officio and 37 nominated. In order that all parts of the district may be fairly represented, 30 circles had been constituted for each of which a member was nominated, while 7 nominations were made irrespective of circles. Up to 1906, the non-official members were elected. It is stated that as the system failed, it was abolished in favour of nomination. The Deputy Commissioner, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools and the Tahsildars of the then five tahsils (excluding Ballabgarh) constituted the 8 ex officio members.¹

In 1924, the number of members of the District Board was raised to 48 (32 elected, 10 nominated and 6 ex officio). In 1931, the number of elected members was increased to 36 while that of the appointed and ex officio members was reduced to 7 and 5 respectively. In 1936, the number of ex officio members was increased from 5 to 6. After the Partition in 1947, 12 Muslim members of the Board vacated their seats and in their place members from amongst the displaced persons were appointed by name. In 1950, there were 37 elected, 7 appointed (nominated) and 6 ex officio members on the Board. With the merger of Pataudi State and Bawal, four members were appointed from these areas.

The chief source of income of the District Board was the local rate which was at first collected pro rata with the land revenue. Owing to prolonged drought, suspension and remission of land revenue, income from local rate also decreased considerably. In 1907, it was therefore ordered that the collection of local rate should not usually be suspended unless the whole land revenue of the area in question was suspended. In 1909, it was also ordered that the income from the local rate should be estimated at the same figure every year and

1. *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, p. 220.

a balance of 20 per cent should be maintained to be spent in bad years to the extent to which the local rate collections fell below the estimate. Thus the income of the Board was steadied. Other important items of receipt were the income from cattle ponds, education fees, income from bunds and civil works and contribution from Provident Funds. The expenditure was mainly on general administration, watch and ward, education, medical, works, etc. Between 1890-91 and 1903-04, the income ranged between Rs. 73,792 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 1,06,522 in 1901-02. The expenditure always far exceeded the income.¹ In 1909-10, the Board had an income of Rs. 1,47,958 which was the maximum in that decade.² Between 1927-28 and 1943-44, it was mostly less than Rs. 2 lakh. In other years, it was about Rs. 2 lakh or so. In 1932-33, it was Rs. 3.41 lakh, in 1939-40, Rs. 4 lakh and in 1940-41, Rs. 2.95 lakh.³ The expenditure was always two or three times more than the income. Obviously, Government grants came to the rescue. The District Board managed all Government bunds, 1 dak bungalow, 19 rest houses, 1 garden at Gurgaon, 20 cattle ponds, 8 ferries, 3 *serais* and 1 Zailghar at Gurgaon.

The Board was re-constituted on the promulgation of the Governor's Ordinance, 1954, subsequently replaced by the Punjab District Boards (Temporary Constitution) Act, 1954, whereby all members of the Board except officials vacated their seats and the administration of the Board passed on to the Deputy Commissioner in his official capacity as its Chairman. The strength of the official members was raised to 14 including the Deputy Commissioner. In October 1956, the post of the Project Executive Officer, Community Project, Faridabad, was abolished and no other officer was appointed in his place, resulting in reduction of membership of the Board to 13.

With the enactment of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, the District Board was replaced by Zila Parishad in August 1962. The Zila Parishad consisted of 2 members elected by each Panchayat Samiti, the Chairman of every Panchayat Samiti, the Deputy Commissioner, every M.P. and M.L.A. from the district and the co-opted members. The Zila Parishad was to have at least 2 woman members and five members belonging to Scheduled Castes, who if not elected otherwise, were to be co-opted.

The Zila Parishad elected its Chairman for a term of three years which was later extended to five years. The Secretary was appointed by the Government.

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The Zila Parishad advised, supervised and co-ordinated the plans prepared by the Panchayat Samitis, examined and approved their budget, advised the Government about village panchayats and Panchayat Samiti, and kept a watch over agricultural production programmes and construction works.

The income of the Zila Parishad accrued from the funds allotted to it by the Union Government or the State Government, grants from all-India bodies and institutions for the development of cottage, village and small-scale industries, local rate, income from endowments and contributions levied on Panchayat Samitis.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Gurgaon Zila Parishad during 1960-61 to 1973-74 :—

Year	Income (including grants for schemes)	Expenditure
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1960-61	8,85,705	11,85,276
1961-62	9,49,294	14,09,668
1962-63	7,94,040	4,90,530
1963-64	10,37,519	6,87,732
1964-65	11,91,294	13,01,247
1965-66	10,28,727	9,94,798
1966-67	5,90,109	8,07,022
1967-68	6,34,036	8,18,534
1968-69	6,60,817	9,38,776
1969-70	7,38,263	8,16,292
1970-71	7,82,474	8,35,775
1971-72	11,33,328	10,83,062
1972-73	9,26,645	11,12,350
1973-74	10,75,663	9,16,490

The Zila Parishad was abolished on June 13, 1973, and the duties of the Parishad entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner.

1. The figures relate to the pre-organised Gurgaon district.