

## CHAPTER—XIV

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The first step towards the introduction of local government in the Faridabad area was the formation of Palwal municipality (Class-III) in 1864. Faridabad (now Faridabad old) had been constituted Class-II municipal committee in 1878. In 1879, a small town committee was constituted at Hodal. In 1883-84, Hodal was a Class-III municipality. Ballabgarh had been constituted Class-II municipality in 1889. As per *Gurgaon District Gazetteer*, 1910, Palwal and Hodal were the municipalities but Hathin was a notified area. During 1932, Hathin notified area stood abolished. There was no change in the status of all the local institutions in the district till the end of 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The Punjab Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1954, repealed the Punjab Small Town Act, 1921 and converted all Small Town Committees into Class III municipal Committees. In 1960, Faridabad Township was declared a notified area. The notified township was converted into Class-II in 1965 and Class-I in 1967. Besides, Ballabgarh, Faridabad old and Palwal belonged Class-II municipal status whereas Hodal was having a Class-III municipal status in 1969.

On January 15, 1972, the entire area comprising the municipal limits of Faridabad Township, Faridabad (old) and Ballabgarh was withdrawn from the operation of Punjab Municipal Act vide Haryana Government (Local Government Department) Notification No. 9688-3 GD-71/1139, dated the 10th January,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 was constituted at Hassanpur on March 31, 1973.

The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 was replaced by 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 was made on the basis of income and population. Palwal retained its Class-II municipal status. Hodal was converted into notified area.

All the municipal committees in Haryana were superseded in 1973 and the administrative control of the municipalities was entrusted to official administrators appointed by the Government.

The elections to the local bodies in Haryana were held in 1978 and their control was entrusted in the representatives elected through the elections. The latest elections to the local bodies were held in 1991.

The main functions of the local bodies are to arrange for fire fighting, supply of water for drinking and other purposes, control of dangerous or offensive trade, construction of buildings, roads, streets, drains and sewerage and to look after the public health and scavenging of the towns. These local bodies also provide street lights and make arrangements for play-ground, public parks, medical aid, public libraries, etc. The main sources of income of local bodies include octroi, toll tax, rent of municipal property, sale of compost, etc.

As on March 31, 1991, there were 5 municipal bodies in Faridabad district. As per 1991 Census, the population within the municipal limits was 7,13,574. The income and expenditure of all the municipal committees in the district during 1988-89 to 1990-91 were as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1988-89	1,162	1,125
1989-90	1,418	1,174
1990-91	1,542	1,508

#### FARIDABAD COMPLEX

The Faridabad Complex came into existence on January 15, 1972 as a consequence of the Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Act, 1971. It comprised the areas of erstwhile municipalities of Ballabgarh and Faridabad old, Faridabad township and 17 villages, namely; Lakharpur, Itmadpur, Anangpur (Aurangpur), Datta, Sarai Khawaja, Wazirpur, Mewla-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,

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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; as Improvement Trust stands abolished.

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 had been placed under the charge of three Administrators, one for the two zones of Faridabad township and one each for the Faridabad old zone and Ballabgarh zone. These Administrators looked 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 were assisted by Zonal and Taxation Officers.

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

Two Administrative 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, Entomological Assistants, an Assistant Malaria Inspector, Insect Supervisors, Sanitary Supervisors, Field Workers, etc.

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. During 1990-91, the Complex maintained 34 tubewells in the Complex area for piped water supply.

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 public places. 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 Ground, 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- 7 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 pump 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 2,500 residential and 1,000 industrial plots in various sectors. Haryana Housing Board 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 were 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, water tax and licence fee.

On January 15, 1972, closing balances in the jurisdiction of Complex were deposited in the accounts of the Faridabad Complex Administration. The consolidated income and expenditure of the Complex during 1988-89 to 1990-91, are as under :—

(Rs. in 000)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1988-89	10,52,93	10,26,18
1989-90	12,65,23	10,11,97
1990-91	14,03,69	13,73,56

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The population of Faridabad Complex Area during 1990-91 was 6,13,828.

## HATHIN MUNICIPALITY

Before 1981, Hathin was not a town; it was classified as town and included in 1981 Census<sup>1</sup>. Now it is a Class-V town. As per 1991 Census, the Hathin municipality serves a population of 7,863. The income and expenditure of the municipality during 1988-89 to 1990-91 are as under :—

Year	(Rs. in 000)	
	Income	Expenditure
1988-89	7.09	8.02
1989-90	24.29	30.49
1990-91	10.65	8.63

## 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. Now the municipality is controlled administratively by the elected representatives. The municipality served a population of 59,127 as per Census of 1991.

The piped water-supply was first made available to the town in 1958. As the water of wells in the town is brackish and not fit for human consumption, six tubewells installed in the New Colony where

1. District Census Hand Book Faridabad District, 1981, p. 50.

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 Rs. 40 lakh was then drawn up. Under that scheme, two more tubewells were installed. An underground reservoir of 5 lakh-gallon capacity was also constructed and Rs. 18.25 lakh was spent towards the scheme till March, 1977. New the light arrangement for streets are satisfactory.

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 employed Vaccinator, Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary *daroga*, Mates, sweepers, Trench *Coolies* *Bhisties* and 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 into pits. The compost so prepared is sold to agriculturists.

The sources of the municipality's income include octroi, house tax, water rate, toll, *tehbazari*, licence fee on dangerous and offensive trades etc. The following figures of income and expenditure during 1960-61 to 1990-91 show a definite tendency to augment the resources and function on a bigger budget :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3
	(Rs)	(Rs)
1960-61	2,54,604	2,59,346
1965-66	4,79,796	4,53,685
1970-71	6,11,472	6,57,253
1971-72	7,20,372	7,39,569
1988-89	66,81,000	63,04,000
1989-90	91,40,000	91,08,000
1990-91	91,39,000	91,08,000

## HODAL MUNICIPALITY

It was first formed as a small town committee in 1879<sup>1</sup>. 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 had been successively its President without their being any other member. Now the administrative control vests with the elected representatives. The committee served a population of 14,144 as per 1991 Census.

The town has been provided with surface drains. The sanitary staff consisting of one Sanitary Inspector, *Jamadars*, *Bhisties*, one tractor driver and 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 satisfactory arrangements for piped water-supply in the town in 1960-61. It installed pumping sets on 3 wells and later added 2 tubewells for the purpose. The committee has also constructed an underground reservoir and a booster pump has been installed therein.

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. Now the town is well-lighted.

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.

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.

The income and expenditure figures from 1986-87 to 1990-91 are given below :—

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1986-87	20,18,889	18,33,566
1987-88	18,86,089	20,98,537
1988-89	23,52,571	21,43,864
1989-90	27,53,682	28,15,893
1990-91	28,79,472	27,60,489

#### HASANPUR MUNICIPALITY

Constituted on March 21, 1973, the notified area committee, Hasanpur, started functioning on May 8, 1973. It had seven nominated members including the Chairman. The committee served a population of 4,424 in 1991. Now it is administratively controlled by its elected representatives.

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 night-soil of the town is removed through hand-carts by the sweepers who are employed by the municipality.

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

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 1988-89 to 1990-91 are given below :

Year	Income (Rs. in 000)	Expenditure (Rs. in 000)
1988-89	9.41	5.87
1989-90	9.48	12.48
1990-91	7.37	7.37



## 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 Palwal for housing the displaced population.

In order to provide for the manifold increase in its projected population, the Delhi Master Plan 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) which 600 acres (243 hectares) for industrial use and 2,400 acres (1,200 hectares) for residential use was added for development in the then Gurgaon district. The development plan of the area was again amended in 1970 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.

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 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 Palwal were also declared as controlled on September 17, 1974. The development plans of these areas are being finalised. Interim master plans for Palwal have been prepared.

With a view to controlling haphazard growth in the municipal areas of the towns, regulatory town planning schemes are framed under the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 by the municipalities.

#### PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Faridabad 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 potent 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, 1922, abolished the panchayats created by the Act of 1912 and provided for the constitution of panchayats consisting of elected *Panches* holding office for 3 years. The panchayats were given administrative functions and judicial powers both criminal and civil. The Panchayat Act of 1939 consolidated and extended the law relating to panchayats and gave them powers of taxation.

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 for a 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 next 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 but the institution of Zila Parishad was abolished on June 13, 1973. The structure of rural local government then comprised 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. Block-wise position during 1990-91 is as follows :—

Serial number	Name of Block	Number of panchayats	Number of sarpanches	Number of members	Number of Harijan panchches	Number of women panchches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ballabgarh	65	65	393	81	65
2.	Faridabad	41	41	254	42	40
3.	Hathin	66	66	413	53	66
4.	Hodal	66	66	422	84	66
5.	Palwal	98	98	568	116	98

Every person, male or female, who was entered as a voter on the electoral roll of the State Legislative Assembly was a member of the gram sabha and it was these members who elected the Panches and Sarpanches from amongst themselves. The number of Panches per panchayat was 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 was 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 was co-opted by the panchayat as a Panch of that sabha and where no such woman candidate was available, the panchayat was required to co-opt as a Panch woman member of the *sabha* who was qualified to be elected as a Panch.<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> Position of panchayats and panchayat-samiti is before the introduction of New Panchayati Raj Act 1994.

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Scheduled Castes if the population of the Scheduled Castes was ten per cent or more of the total population of the *sabha* area. If the required number of Scheduled Castes were not elected as Panches, the Scheduled Castes candidate or candidates, as the case may be, securing the highest number of votes from amongst themselves was or were deemed to have been elected as the last Panch or the last two Panches. In case the requisite number of Scheduled Castes were not elected in the aforesaid manner, then the panchayat itself was 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, 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.

**Public utility work.**—The functions of the panchayats cover all important matters relating to sanitation and development works in villages and also encouragement of industry and agriculture for improving the economic condition of the people.

**Panchayat Samitis.**—The Panchayat Samiti consisted of 19 primary members; 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, worked on the panchayat Samiti as an associate member. Two lady members and four members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise, were co-opted to Panchayat Samiti. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) and the Block Development and Panchayat

Officer worked as *ex-officio* members. The *ex-officio* and associate members did not have the right to vote. During 1990-91, there were 5 panchayat samitis in the district.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti were elected by the primary and co-opted members from amongst themselves for a term of 3 years. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer was 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 village in the field 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 person, (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 programmes 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.

The Zila Parishad<sup>1</sup> was abolished on June 13, 1973 and the duties of the Zila Parishad were entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner.

1. It was revived in 1994.