

## CHAPTER XIV

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The establishment of modern local government system in the State was initiated with the enactment of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1867. In 1882, Lord Ripon, made the historic statement which has since been acclaimed as the *Magna-Carta* of the local self-government in India. The Punjab Local Boards Act, 1883 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884 greatly enlarged the constitution, powers, responsibilities, and functions of the municipal authorities in the local administration. The first real step towards the introduction of the local government in the areas comprising Jhajjar were taken under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, and the municipalities at Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh were constituted in 1885 followed by the municipality of Beri in 1886. Further development of municipal administration took place under the Municipal Act, 1891 which repealed the Act XIV of 1884 and introduced a system of communal representation in the region besides the introduction of such desirable substantial changes as were revealed by the past experiences on the subjects.

The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, based on the recommendations submitted in 1909 by the Royal Commission, was enacted in order to decentralize the powers and relaxing of the control of Government upon the institutions of self-government. During the period 1911-1937, the British developed a system known as '*diarchy*' with the aim of establishing local government at the level of district administration whereby the people would be free to manage their local affairs effectively, official control was gradually relaxed, and local bodies were made completely elective or nominated as the case may be. In the meantime, the Government of India Act, 1919 prescribed a few schemes of taxes which could be levied by or for the local bodies for the development and welfare of the people. This measure not only enlarged the sphere of taxation, but also enabled the local bodies to feel independent to some

extent. The Punjab Small Town Act, 1922 simplified the machinery for the municipal administration of the small towns having population of less than ten thousand. The Punjab Municipal (Executive Officers) Act, 1931 vested the provincial government with powers to appoint executive officers in the local bodies.

The East Punjab Local Authorities (Restriction of Functions) Act, 1947 (Punjab Act IX of 1947) was passed to cope with the problems created by the influx of immigrants on account of communal disturbances before and after the 'Partition' in 1947 which empowered the State Government to notify certain areas, and to assume functions of any local authority that was not able of performing or did not adequately perform such functions. Expenses for discharging such functions were to be paid by the local authority concerned.

After the Independence, various enactments and amendments were introduced in the statues related to municipalities to provide for entirely elected municipal committees with democratically elected representatives, to frame new election rules for elections on the basis of 'Universal Adult Franchise', and to abandon the system of nominations. The Punjab Municipality Act (Second Amendment) Act, 1954, enacted retrospectively with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1953, converted town committees in the district to Class-III municipal committees, and further brought the governance of all local bodies under a unified scheme of municipal law. By the Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1956, the reservation of seats in local boards/bodies was provided for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Until the creation of Haryana as an independent State in November 1966, the local self-government by and large functioned under the enactments done by the erstwhile Government of Punjab, namely the Punjab Local Authorities Act, 1953, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1954 and the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1956. With the formation of Haryana as a separate State, the Directorate of Local Bodies was set-up in 1966. With the enforcement of Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, all the municipal committees were superseded in the State and administrators were appointed to look

after the affairs of local bodies which were later restored. The Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 has been amended in 1994 and further in 2009 for performance of duties and functions in an efficient and effective manner in administration of municipalities.

In addition, the State Government enacted the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952; the Punjab Panchayat Samiti Act, 1961; and the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 for the development of democratic institutions in rural areas in an effective manner and to ensure full participation of the people, at all levels, in the local affairs of administration under the Panchayati Raj System.

## **MUNICIPALITIES**

Municipalities are constituted with the objective of development of the territories falling within their limits and for the purpose of administration of the urban local affairs. Municipal bodies in Haryana, as per Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1994, have two types of functions namely; obligatory functions and optional functions. Obligatory functions are those functions which every municipal committee shall perform and in the event of non-performance, the State Government may compel for performance of such functions or may supersede or place the Municipal Committee under the charge of its own officer i.e. Administrator. The four types of obligatory functions are: public safety and convenience, medical relief, public works and public health. Activities under obligatory functions include removing of obstructions and projections in public streets, lighting and cleaning of public streets, regulating or preventing the abetting of offensive or dangerous trades, provision for regulation of slaughter houses, maintaining burial and cremation grounds, public latrines, maintenance of a fire brigade and protection of life and property in case of fire, drainage and sewerage, registration of births and deaths, arrangements for public vaccination, survey of buildings and lands, etc. The list of optional functions is exhaustive and includes activities like registration of marriages, organisation, and management of fairs and exhibitions, cultural and physical education, maintenance of public streets,

public parks, gardens, planting and maintenance of roadside trees, establishment and maintenance of libraries, museums, art-galleries, botanical and zoological collections, maintaining dairy farms and breeding studs, etc.

The Part-IX A of the Constitution of India was specifically inserted by 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment in 1992 and added Articles 243P to 243 ZG, and 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule relating to Urban Local Bodies in order to enable uniformity of structure, powers and functions for these local self-government institutions for working effectively and in a balanced manner. The amendment provided for the setting up of three types of municipalities in the districts of the State, namely the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Council, and the Municipal Committee depending upon the population of the urbanities, and certain other factors. As on March 31, 2018 there were three Municipalities in the district at Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar and Beri. The sources of income of the municipalities include house tax, fire tax, motor tax, rent, development charges, stamp duty, *tah-bazzari*, excise duty, lease of land, Central/State Finance schemes, entertainment tax, electricity duty, etc. No town in the district qualified for a municipal corporation. Brief accounts of Municipal Council of Bahadurgarh, and Municipal Committees of Jhajjar and Beri are given under relevant titles in the forthcoming paragraphs.

**Bahadurgarh Municipal Council.**— Bahadurgarh was the first town of the district that was declared as a Class-II Municipal Committee in 1885 under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884. It was converted into a Municipal Council in 1994 by the State Government after declaration of Bahadurgarh as a Class-1 town. It covers an area of 29.50 square kilometres and serves a population of 1,70,767 as per the census of 2011, within its territorial limits. In March, 2018, there were 31 wards comprising 15 general ward and 16 reserved wards. Among reserved wards, 5 wards were reserved for members of Scheduled Castes, 2 wards for members belonging to Backward Classes, and 9 wards for women including those of Scheduled Castes. The Municipal Council Bahadurgarh is responsible for the development of the town, and to provide improved conditions for enhancement in quality of life for its residents within

the framework of Haryana Municipal Act, 1973.

The area under the Municipal Council is provided with regular piped water supply and underground sewerage lines. In the town, the streets are well lighted with the use of sodium/mercury vapour lamps, compact fluorescent lamps, and LED based lamps. Roads are generally metalled and channels run along these for surface water drainage. The work of sanitation in the jurisdiction of the MC is looked after by a Sanitary Inspector, and 43 sweepers besides the 223 pay roll sweepers who attend to the conservancy work. There are two sewerage treatment plants in the line par area of the town. The solid waste disposal facility is provided in nearby 'Naya Gaon' village. Processing of solid dry waste and composting of wet waste in the municipal area is undertaken as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Council is encouraging the use of solar power in its area. It also maintains 3 fire fighting units along with 10 fire vehicles (including motorbikes).

The income and the expenditure of the Municipal Council of Bahadurgarh from 2008-09 to 2017-18 are shown in table below:-

(₹in lakh)		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
2008-09	1397.68	1295.75
2009-10	1257.01	1140.57
2010-11	1311.77	1118.61
2011-12	1507.78	1496.21
2012-13	2058.15	1472.02
2013-14	2265.65	2002.26
2014-15	3811.76	3174.00
2015-16	2137.10	1559.05
2016-17	2849.45	1201.02
2017-18	2447.74	2634.57

**Jhajjar Municipal Committee.**—The Jhajjar Municipal Committee was also constituted in 1885 as a Class-II Municipal Committee, and was divided into 11 wards at that time. In March, 2018, there were 19 wards comprising 8 general ward and 11 reserved wards. Among reserved wards, 3 wards were in

reserved for members of Scheduled Castes, 2 wards for members belonging to Backward Classes, and 6 wards for women including those of Scheduled Castes. It covers an area of 34.61 square kilometres and serves a population of 48,424 as per the census of 2011, within its territorial limits.

The area under the jurisdiction of the Jhajjar Municipal Committee is served with piped water supply. The roads and streets are well lighted by the installation of sodium/mercury vapour lamps, compact fluorescent lamps, and LED based lamps. The Committee has also invested on use of solar based power street lights in its certain areas as per requirement. It has also made mandatory the installation of solar panel based power supply system for government as well as private buildings covering an area of 500 square feet or more. The Committee is maintaining the public parks. The Municipal Committee in its jurisdiction undertakes, as per rules, the works of sanitation, construction and maintenance of roads and drains, street lights, issuing of various licenses, renting of the municipal property, grant of permission for erection and re-erection of buildings, imposing of local taxes, etc. It also maintains a fire fighting unit along with 5 fire vehicles. The income and the expenditure of the Municipal Committee, Jhajjar pertaining to various years are given in the table below:-

(₹in lakh)		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
2008-09	889.26	607.19
2009-10	846.84	566.80
2010-11	676.05	634.25
2012-13	612.77	493.70
2013-14	1590.67	1491.92
2014-15	747.46	554.21
2015-16	448.46	499.38
2016-17	547.34	602.21
2017-18	743.31	674.02

**Beri Municipal Committee.**— The Beri Municipal Committee was constituted

1886 as a Class-II Municipal Committee and was divided into 11 wards. Sh. Salig Ram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was its first Chairman. In March, 2018, there were 13 wards comprising 5 general ward and 8 reserved wards. Among reserved wards, 2 wards were reserved for members of Scheduled Castes, 2 wards for members belonging to Backward Classes, and 4 wards for women including those of Scheduled Castes. As per the census of 2011, it serves a population of 15,934 and has an area of 2.5 square kilometres under its jurisdiction where it looks after the maintenance of the facility of piped water supply and sanitation facility provided by it, besides the construction and maintenance of roads and drains, street lights, issuing of various licenses, grant of permission for erection and re-erection of buildings, imposing of local taxes, etc.

The income and the expenditure of the Municipal Committee of Beri during 2009-10 to 2017-18 are provided in table below:-

(₹in lakh)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
2009-10	36.60	35.55
2010-11	40.05	39.17
2011-12	57.10	56.65
2012-13	80.05	78.80
2013-14	89.90	89.55
2014-15	199.65	108.40
2015-16	104.15	104.12
2016-17	111.95	108.30
2017-18	127.00	124.98

## **PANCHAYATI RAJ**

The village panchayat is one of the oldest and recognized entity since ancient times. The villages were divided into major and minor sub-divisions called *panas* and *tholas* respectively. Each *pana* and *thola* had headmen. A single *pana*, if large, had several headmen or several *tholas*; if small, it was under a single headman. The headmen, and with them *tholadars* formed the village council or panchayat. These were a body of men unrecognised by

Government, but exercising real power over the village. There was generally one representative for each family or a group of families among this body. The council or panchayat settled everything of common interest for the village like the cultivation of any common lands, the rent to be paid for these, the realisation of grazing and hearth fees, the exemption of certain persons from payment, supervising the *thickerdari* watch system, cutting and selling of trees of the common land, cleaning of the village tanks, building and repair of the village rest houses, etc. The village itself constituted the basic unit of social and political life of the people in their own affairs where the social relations and contacts were intimate, personal, and lasting in nature.

The panchayat system in India has a chequered and long history. Under the British period, the organisation of village, which was the main characteristic of the old Indian polity system and was a self-sufficient unit, had been disturbed to some extent and it became one of the reasons of the revolt against the British Government. By the middle period of British rule, under the rising spirit of individualism, the joint family system began to lose its shine and glory which also affected the internal cohesion and unity of the village community to a large extent. The panchayats had lost their power and prestige, and gradually became defunct and obsolete in India which brought about the disintegration of village communities and thereby created a vacuum and loneliness among the common people at the grass root level. Later on, it was realised by the British Government that for local administration of the people an effective organisation or system at the village level should be created under the provisions of law.

Thus, a De-centralisation Commission was constituted which in 1908 concluded in favour of decentralization, and for the participations of the people in their local affairs at the district administration level. Resultantly, an attempt to revive *panchayati* system was made through the enactment of Punjab Panchayats Act, 1912 which failed because only those persons could find a place in *panchayats* who had ingratiated themselves with the authorities and it failed to draw confidence of the common people. The Village Panchayat Act,



1922 replaced the system of *panchayats* created by the Act of 1912, and provided for the constitution of *panchayats* consisting of elected *panches* holding office for tenure of three years. The *panchayats* were given both an administrative functions and judicial powers with respect to certain subjects. The Panchayats Act, 1939 further consolidated and extended the law relating to *panchayats* including powers of taxation. The necessity of establishing village *panchayats* throughout the country was fully recognized after independence. The dream of ‘*Gram Swaraj*’ or ‘village republic’ is enshrined in the Article 40 of the Constitution of India as a ‘Directive Principle of the State Policy’ and lays down that the State shall take steps to organize village *panchayats*, and invest them with such powers and authorities as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. In pursuance of the said directive principle, the Punjab Gram Panchayat Acts of 1952 and 1953 were passed that paved way for establishment of *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* were constituted at the block level, and *Zila Parishads* were constituted at district level. *Zila Parishads* were, however, abolished in 1973 on the recommendations made by the Maru Singh Ad-hoc Committee on Panchayati Raj in 1972. Pursuant to the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment in 1992 mandating uniform three-tier system for *panchayati raj* throughout the country, the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 was enacted which came to force with effect from 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 1994. The Act provided for a *panchayat* in every village having population of not less than 500 persons, and a joint Panchayat for two or more village, or group of villages the population of which exceeds 500 persons collectively, and established uniform three-tier system of the *panchayati raj* institutions, namely *panchayat* at the village level, *panchayat samiti* at the block level and *Zila Parishad* at the district level. These institutions are described briefly in the forthcoming paras of this chapter.

### **GRAM PANCHAYAT**

The number of *panches* of a *gram panchayat*, in view of the size of

population of *gram sabha*, varies from 6 to 20, excluding *sarpanch*. There is a provision of reservation of seats for the members belonging to scheduled castes, women, and backward classes for offices of *panch*, and for the members belonging to scheduled castes, and women for offices of *sarpanch* in view of the provisions of Section-9 (1) to (6) of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994. Further, Section-13 of the Act, imposes an obligatory duty on the *gram panchayat* to meet at least twice a month to conduct business. All the decisions in *gram panchayat* are taken on the basis of majority.

In 2017-18, there were 249 *gram panchayats* in the district headed by elected *sarpanches*. Out of the 167 male *sarpanches*, 32 were from scheduled castes, and 82 women *sarpanches* included 16 scheduled castes women. There were 2,609 elected *panches* in said panchayats. Among 959 women *panches*, 260 were scheduled castes women. Amongst 1,650 male *panches*, 1,178 belonged to general category, 237 to scheduled castes, and 235 to backward classes.

**Powers, duties and functions of Panchayats.**— Subject to the provisions of Constitution of India, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the *panchayats* with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government. Every *gram panchayat* performs two types of functions viz., general functions and specific functions. General functions include due consideration of every resolution adopted in a meeting of the *gram sabha*; preparation of the annual report of *panchayat* containing the decision and action taken by the *gram panchayat*; preparation of annual plans for the development of the Panchayat area; preparation of annual budget and submission thereof to *gram sabha* in its *sawani* (November-December) meeting for consideration; mobilising reliefs in natural calamities; removal of encroachments on public place; organisation of voluntary labour and contribution for community works; maintenance of essential statistics of village, etc.

Besides above, the specific functions of the *gram panchayat* include matters relating to management and development of agriculture, including

agriculture extension; animal husbandry, dairying and poultry; fisheries; social and farm forestry; minor-forest produce; fuel fodder; khadi; village and cottage industries; rural housing; drinking water; buildings; water ways; rural electrification including lighting of public streets and other public places; non-conventional energy sources; poverty alleviation programme; education facilities; adult and non-formal education; village library and reading rooms; social and cultural activities; markets and fairs: regulation of fairs and festivals (excluding cattle fairs and religious festivals); rural sanitation; public health and family welfare; women and child development; social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded; welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular of the scheduled castes; public distribution system; community assets; *dharamshalas* (rest houses); cattle sheds and *gaushalas*; ponds and cart stands; regulation of manure pits; public parks, play grounds, etc. Apart from the general and specific functions, the gram panchayats may perform certain other minor functions as may be entrusted by the Government or any local authority.

The *sarpanch* convenes and presides over the meetings of *gram sabha* and *gram panchayat*, and has the general responsibility for the executive and financial administration of the *gram panchayat*. He exercises administrative supervision and controls over the work of the staff of the *gram panchayat*, and officials whose services may be placed at the disposal of the *gram panchayat* by any other authority. He exercises such other powers, performs functions, and discharges duties as prescribed under the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, or as the *gram panchayat* may by general or special resolution direct, or as the Government may by rules prescribe.

The term 'Gram Sabha' is defined under Article 243(B) of the Constitution of India, and means a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level. Under the provision of Article 243A, it may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the Legislature of a State may by law provide. Under the provisions of the Haryana Panchayati

Raj Act, 1994, the *gram sabha* considers the budget prepared by the Gram Panchayat and the future development programmes and the plans for the sabha area at its *sawani* meeting. The *gram sabha* at its *sadhi* (May-June) meeting is empowered to review the general progress of the development plans; consider the actual income and expenditure of the Panchayat concerning last financial year; consider and scrutinize the existing schemes and all kinds of activities of Panchayat; maintain a complete register for all development works undertaken by *gram panchayat* or by any other government department specifying the costs, date of completion of work and name of assets etc.; scrutinise the completed works and all kinds of activities of the *gram panchayat*; ask questions to the *sarpanch* and *panches* of the *gram panchayat* to clarify any particular activity, income expenditure scheme and other matters, locate the places of schemes and other works; consider audit reports and their compliances; consider the progress report of every kind of *gram panchayat* works, etc.

There is a *Gram Sachiv* (Village Secretary) for every *gram panchayat*, or group of *gram panchayats*. This official, appointed at the level of Director, Panchayat and Development Department, works under the immediate control of the *sarpanch* and overall control of the Director. Duties of the *gram sachiv* include maintenance of accurate and up-to-date entries in accounts record and other properties of the Gram Panchayat under the general supervision of the *sarpanch*; assistance to the *gram panchayat* in the discharge of its duties and functions under the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act or under any other law for the time being in force; assistance in carrying out the resolutions of the *gram panchayats*; etc. He also facilitates recording of the proceedings of the *gram sabha* and the *gram panchayats* in the proceeding books. He prepares the replies of audit notes, and submits the same to the Block Development and Panchayat Officer after approval of the *gram sabha*, within one month of the receipt of such notes; and signs daily balances in the cash books.

Main sources of income of a *gram panchayat* are grants-in-aid from

government, grants-in-aid from local bodies, and 'Gram Fund'. The *gram fund* primarily comprises of all-donations; all taxes, duties, cesses, fines and fees imposed and realized under the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act; the sale proceeds of all dust, dirt, dung, unclaimed animal bodies or litter collected by the servants of the *gram panchayat*; income derived from the trees and other produce; the fisheries and other common lands vested in it. The income of *gram panchayats* in the district during the period 2011-12 to 2017-18 was as follows:-

(₹ in lakh)			
Year	Government grants	House taxes	Total Amount
2011-12	6832.58	7.48	6840.06
2012-13	6712.25	16.89	6729.14
2013-14	1866.13	20.62	1868.19
2014-15	8423.05	27.04	8450.09
2015-16	8499.01	31.74	8530.75
2016-17	8539.61	34.56	8574.17
2017-18	9004.01	37.68	9041.69

The *gram panchayats* in the district are also implementing the Mahatma Ghandi Gramin Basti Yojana which was initiated in 2008-09 as per the guidelines of the Planning Commission for benefiting the poor sections of the society. Under this scheme, the government allots free residential plots to the identified eligible rural families belonging to 'Scheduled Castes', 'Backward Classes (Category-A)' and 'Below Poverty Line' identified by a village level committee. The basic infrastructure and civic facilities like such as pavement of streets, construction of drains on such land, *shamlat* or otherwise acquired for the said purpose are developed by the Haryana Rural Development Authority. Works like supply of the drinking water, drainage, power supply, etc., are done by the respective government departments. The detail of identified families and number of allotment of residential plots (100 square yards) under this scheme as on 31<sup>st</sup>

March, 2018 is given below:-

Category	Identified families	Plots allotted
SCs	13,142	9,560
BC(A)	4,663	3,868
BPL	5,417	3,987
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,222</b>	<b>17,415</b>

### PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

*Panchayat Samitis* at block level constitute second tier of the *Panchayati Raj*. As Jhajjar is divided into five Blocks, it has five *panchayat samitis* at Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Beri, Matanhail and Salhawas. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer is the Executive Officer of the *panchayat samiti*. Chairman and Vice-Chairman of a *panchayat samiti* are elected by the members from amongst themselves for five years. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 in *panchayat samitis* of the district there were 72 male members including 13 of Scheduled Castes, and 41 women members including 9 of Scheduled Castes. Amongst the five chairpersons one was a woman belonging to the Scheduled Caste.

The *panchayat samiti* is an important institution in the Panchayati Raj. Most of the work relating to development of villages is assigned to it. *Panchayat samiti* bears major responsibility in various matters like agriculture, animal husbandry, health and rural sanitation, communications, social education, co-operation, etc. It formulates and executes the community development programme as well as the disbursement of loans under various such programmes. These *samitis* play vital role in building up a sound financial structure for the *panchayati raj*. Every *panchayat samiti* has a 'Samiti Fund' which consists of the appropriation made to it by the Government out of the balance of the district fund; proceeds of all taxes, cesses and fees; rents, profits and income arising from all sources at its disposal; all sums contributed by the Central or State government or any other local authority including the *gram panchayat* or any private person;

proceeds of all sources of income which the Government may place at the disposal of the *panchayat samiti*, etc. Besides, with the permission of the *Zila Parishad*, the *panchayat samiti* can impose any tax which the state legislature has power to impose.

It is the duty of a *panchayat samiti* to provide for and make arrangements for carrying out the requirements of the area under its jurisdiction in respect of the following general matters, namely the consideration and consolidation of the annual plans of all *gram panchayats* in the block and submission of the consolidated plan to the *Zila Parishad*; preparation of annual budget of the block and its submission to the *Zila Parishad*; preparation of the annual plans in respect of the schemes entrusted to it and those assigned to it by government or the *Zila Parishad* and submission thereof to the Chief Executive Officer, within a period of two months of its receipt, for the consideration of the District Planning Committee; arranging and providing relief in case of famines, floods, earthquakes or natural calamities.

Other functions and duties of a *panchayat samiti* include matters relating to development of agriculture including minor irrigation; fisheries; rural and cottage industries; prevention and control of water pollution; implementation of rural sanitation schemes; maintenance of buildings or other property vested in the *samiti*; implementation of poverty alleviation programme; social education through youth clubs and *mahila mandals*; adult literacy; encouragement of physical, cultural activities, games and sports; training of *Anganwari* Workers and Sanitary Squads; regulation of fairs and festivals; maintenance of health services and control of epidemics; promoting family welfare activities; development of women and children; social welfare programmes including welfare of physically handicapped, mentally retarded and destitute; welfare and protection of scheduled castes and weaker sections from social injustice and exploitation; promotion of co-operative movement, industrial, irrigation, farming sectors; arranging credit for agriculture purposes; promotion of libraries and reading rooms, etc.

The income and the expenditure of the *panchayat samitis* of the district during 2010-11 to 2017-18 have been provided in table below:-

(₹in lakh)

YEAR	Jhajjar		Bahadurgarh		Matanhail		Salhawas	
	Income	Expense	Income	Expense	Income	Expense	Income	Expense
2010-11	10.96	78.14	105.93	97.63	24.58	31.48	9.35	12.40
2011-12	97.31	38.96	140.96	126.42	65.54	18.91	48.36	7.26
2012-13	71.67	68.15	287.57	100.75	21.94	28.80	22.87	50.07
2013-14	5.61	9.06	124.37	149.89	18.91	11.25	10.97	20.65
2014-15	54.96	55.03	21.42	29.55	115.56	15.40	3.89	1.88
2015-16	19.65	8.05	56.04	58.41	10.01	4.34	0.66	1.43
2016-17	21.83	28.86	40.68	16.53	25.48	10.57	7.54	8.85
2017-18	7.25	5.75	20.08	5.57	26.19	32.82	8.96	5.18

In fifth block Beri, the income of the *Panchayat Samitis* in 2016-17 and 2017-18 was ₹7.71 lakh and ₹9.23 lakh, and expense was ₹7.70 lakh and ₹9.39 lakh, respectively. The data of Beri Block prior to 2016-17, could not be availed, as it got destroyed in a fire in February, 2016.

### ZILA PARISHAD

Prior to the formation of *Zila Parishads* in the State, their functions and powers were performed by the District Boards, constituted under the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, which were vested with the powers to develop the rural areas of the district concerned. Powers and functions of the district boards were exercised by the Deputy Commissioner concerned. The District Boards were replaced by the *Zila Parishads* in 1964 consequential to the enactment of the Panchayats Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961 which also facilitated the constitution of the *panchayat samitis* at block level in the districts. However in 1973, *Zila Parishads* were abolished on the recommendations of Maru Singh Ad-hoc Committee on Panchayati Raj due to overlapping of functions between the *Zila Parishad* and *panchayat samiti*. Consequentially, the powers and functions of the *Zila Parishads* were again conferred, as earlier, on the Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned.



Later, after a gap of nearly 20 years, with the enactment of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 the institution of *Zila Parishads* got revival as the third tier of the *panchayati raj* system in the State in 1995. *Zila parishad* for Jhajjar, after its carving out from Rohtak, was first constituted in 2000 and subsequently in 2005, 2010 and 2016.

*Zila Parishad* comprises of members directly elected from the wards in the district, and some ex-officio members. The ex-officio members include Chairpersons of all *panchayat samitis* within the district; the member of the Lok-Sabha constituency and members of the Legislative Assembly constituencies jurisdictions of which lie in the district or part thereof. The President and the Vice-President are elected by and from amongst the elected members of the *Zila Parishad*. All ex-officio members have right to vote in the meetings of the *Zila Parishad* except for election and removal of the President or the Vice-President. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 there were 19 members, including the Chairperson, 3 members of Scheduled Castes and 1 of Backward Classes, in the Jhajjar Zila Parishad.

The main functions and duties of the Zila Parishad, Jhajjar include extending of advice to *panchayat samitis* on its own motion or on the requirement of the Government or at the request of a *panchayat samiti*; co-ordination and consolidation of the development plans prepared by *panchayat samitis*; surety of execution of the approved plans, projects, schemes or other works common to two or more *panchayat samitis* in the district; extending of advice to Government on all matters relating to development activities and maintenance of public services in the district, whether undertaken by local authorities or government; the allocation work among *gram panchayats* and *panchayat samitis* and co-ordinate their work; implementation of any statutory or executive order specially referred to it by the Government; and examination of the budget of *panchayat samitis*, and its approval in accordance with rules. It can, under the specific written orders of the government, undertake supervision and control over the performance of all or any of the administrative functions of any *gram panchayat* or *panchayat*

*samiti* within the district or any part thereof.

The income of the *Zila Parishad* comprises of appropriation made to it by the government out of the balance of the district fund; proceeds of all taxes, cesses and fees; rents, profits and income arising from all sources at its disposal; all sums contributed by the Central or State government or any other local authority including the *panchayat samiti* or *gram panchayat*, or any private person; proceeds of all sources of income which the government may place at the disposal of the *Zila Parishad*. The income and the expenditure of the Zila Parishad, Jhajjar from 2008-09 to 2017-18 are given in table below:-

Year	(₹in lakh)	
	Income	Expenditure
2008-09	15.05	0.97
2009-10	22.90	11.95
2010-11	20.56	5.49
2011-12	31.38	3.72
2012-13	43.59	4.61
2013-14	49.61	4.98
2014-15	40.11	122.84
2015-16	13.15	13.00
2016-17	14.06	1.60
2017-18	57.37	2.70

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Department, Haryana is a Government advisory and regulatory agency which is mainly responsible to oversee the urban and rural development in the State of Haryana. It also provides technical advice and services to different departments / corporations / boards like Urban Local Bodies, Haryana Urban Development Authority, HSIIDC, Haryana Housing Board, Haryana Marketing Board, etc., for preparation and implementation of various developmental schemes relating to planning development construction. The planning of the Urban Estates in the

district, by the Town and Country Planning Department, is developed and executed by the Haryana Urban Development Authority. This department also notifies certain area outside the limits of municipal town or any other area, which in its opinion has the potential for building activities, industrial, commercial institutional, recreational estates or activities and uses subservient to the above, to be a 'Controlled Area' under the provisions of the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963.

The District Town Planner, Jhajjar represents the department in the district. The department has prepared the Development Plans 2031 separately for Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar and Beri, and Development Plan 2041 for Arogya Dham, Bahadurgarh keeping in view the futuristic development requirements of the district. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, an area of 928 square kilometres stands declared as controlled area, and 51 licenses were granted for residential/ industrial/ commercial development in the district.

### **HOUSING BOARD**

The Housing Board Haryana came into existence in 1971 in pursuance of the Haryana Housing Board Act, 1971. The main objective of the Board is to provide affordable housing for allotment to the public in general. The Board at State level is headed by a Chairperson, and has a Chief Administrator as its chief executive officer. The Board has construction divisions, design cell, and other necessary paraphernalia for carrying out its various activities. The housing colonies constructed by the board generally have a few hundred houses of different categories properly planned with provision of metalled roads, street lighting, water and sewerage services, storm water drains, open spaces, parks, shopping booths, schools, etc.

In the district, the board has a sub-division at Bahadurgarh under the control of Estate Manager. The Housing Board has constructed 3,027 dwelling units in the district from 2010-11 to 2017-18 out of these 126 units were made for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) at Jhajjar town. From the remaining 2,901 dwelling units constructed in various sectors of Bahadurgarh,

714 were for EWS, 703 were for Lower Income Group (LIG), 309 were for Middle Income Group (MIG), 8 were for High Income Group (HIG) and 1167 were for other categories.

### **DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEE**

A committee is constituted to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. In the said committee, not less than four-fifths of the total number of members are elected, in proportion of rural and urban population, by and from amongst the elected members of the Panchayat and of municipalities in the district. The composition, powers, functions, and the manner in which the seats in this committee are filled, is governed under the provisions of the related laws.

The District Planning Committee, Jhajjar, in preparing the draft development plan, exercises its powers with regard to the matters of common interest between the panchayats and the municipalities like spatial planning; sharing of water and other physical and natural resources; the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation; the extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise; consultation with such institutions and organizations, etc. The District Planning Officer and District Statistical Officer assist the Committee in preparation of the district development plan. The Chairperson of the District Planning Committee forwards the district development plan, as recommended by the committee, for approval of the State Government.

### **SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN**

To realize the dream of a clean India, an intensive national cleanliness campaign has been initiated by the Government of India with a goal of 'Swachh Bharat' by the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi in 2019 beginning from 25<sup>th</sup> September 2014.

The activities which are being carried out in the district under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan by the district administration and its urban local

bodies with the involvement of non-governmental organisations, students, corporate bodies, ward councilors, social workers, volunteers, etc. include; spreading awareness about cleanliness and organisation of pledge taking ceremonies for making India clean, cleaning of roads and streets, open spaces, public toilets and public building, cleanliness of slum areas, immediate disposal of the grievances relating to cleanliness uploaded on portal, awareness creation, maintaining cleanliness in and around residential / work / business / institutional premises, provision for solid waste management, disposal and treatment facilities in urban areas of the district, to make our country clean. The mission guidelines also provide for incentives for the provision of solid waste management projects beside the construction of household, community, and public toilets. Jhajjar has been declared as the 8<sup>th</sup> Open Defecation Free (ODF) District after State Level ODF Verification under the mission.

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