Chapter – 3

COMPOSITION
AND
FUNCTION OF
DISTRICT PLANNING
COMMITTEE
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COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEE

The studies and functional experience gained in the country during more than 40 years of planning has demonstrated that merely wishing for decentralized planning would not be enough to be successful, it has to be backed up by sound practices. The capabilities for decentralized planning have to be assiduously build up, the right procedure and suitable structures have to be evolved and necessary technical and administrative changes including attitudinal changes have to be brought about among the bureaucrat and politicians. The preparations for such changes must start with clear thinking. They have to be preserved through time with determination and implemented with care and dedication. The various initiatives and improvements necessary should be introduced cautiously and ‘in steps’ providing adequate time for assimilating them thus paving the way for learning through experiences at every stage and making necessary modifications in the process as we go along.

For long, Planning Commission had been stressing on the state government for establishing proper planning machinery at district level. In September 1969, Planning Commission had issued guidelines to states for formulation of district plans on account of:-

(a) Wide disparities exist between level of development attained by different areas and community groups.
(b) Inter-utilization of already available natural resources.
(c) Uniform approach of development schemes without suitable consideration of local conditions.
(d) Meaningful Assessment of schemes with active participation of local officials.  

The work of formulation of district plan could not get momentum as most of the states expressed their inability on account of non-existence of suitable planning machinery at district level for undertaking this work. It was also intimated that due to paucity of funds, the states are unable to set up suitable staff at district level. The Planning Commission examined the position and came forward with ‘Scheme or strengthening of Planning Machinery at District Level.” This was communicated to all Chief Secretaries by the Commission. The pattern of sharing of expenditure between centre and states was proposed 50 : 50.

The central purpose of the scheme was to provide assistance for establishing a planning cell at the district level. The proposed District Planning Team was composed of a Chief Planning Officer, and Economist and 5 other specialists together with their supporting staff, consisting of 2 Research Assistants on of who was satisfaction, 3 Steno typists and 5 orderlies. These five specialists could be chosen from out of a list of 6 specializations of area and programme specific. The states were given sufficient flexibility in deciding on the specializations in accordance with their own needs and circumstances.

PLANNING PROCESS AT DISTRICT LEVEL:

The need for decentralized planning was felt with the advent of the planned era. The first five year plan recognized the importance of the district plan but practically little was done to concretize the concept. In the 1950s the Community Development Programme and the establishment of the PRIs were perhaps the first, and until now, the most comprehensive

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80 Ibid
attempts at putting the idea of decentralized planning into action.\textsuperscript{82} Even the Third Five Year Plan gave considerable importance to district level planning and also identified activities outlined in the second plan. However, it was in the year 1969, that the Planning Commission firmly recommended district as the unit of planning and implementation and also issued ‘Guidelines for the formulation of District Plan’. The guidelines stressed the need for decentralized planning and suggested the involvement of local self-government bodies and progressive farmers and entrepreneurs in the assessment of available resource and the existing administrative situation and in the fixing of priorities. Some of the states did prepare district plans. But these plans did not mark any effective step towards decentralized planning.

To decentralize the planning process, at the district level, the Government of Haryana decided to constitute District Planning Advisory Boards (DPAB) was chaired by the Deputy Commissioner and it was assisted by the District Planning Committee and the District Executive Committee.

The membership of DPAB consists of (a) all the members of the District Planning Committee, and (b) representatives of the people like MPs, MLAs, Municipal Commissioner and other knowledgeable persons.\textsuperscript{83} The main activity of the DPAB was the advise the district authorities about the programmes to be taken up for systematic socio-economic development for the district and to give due weight age to the aspirations of the people and to bring the people in clear contact the with the plan formulation process and implementation at various levels.\textsuperscript{84}

To carry out a plan formulation, implementation and evaluation, and expand the base for people’s participation the district has been preferred as

\textsuperscript{82} S.N. Mishra, Sweta and Chaitali Pal, Role of Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Decentralized Planning (Experience from Rajasthan), New Delhi, IIPA, 1998, P. 37.
\textsuperscript{83} Tarsem Lal, District Development Planning – A Case Study of Two Districts, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 1986, P.37.
\textsuperscript{84} S.N. Mishra, Sweta and Chaitali, Pal,Op cit, P. 35.
a viable unit in the decentralized planning process. One of the major drawbacks of the CD programme was lack of infrastructural facility and talented manpower. Due to over centralization talented people concentrated at the centre leaving the base devoid of qualified people to direct, organize and enlist involvement of the people. The district is, therefore, supposed to provide infrastructural facility and manpower for effective development planning.

A common strategy for development is irrelevant in the Indian context because of wide disparities in natural and human resources. Local plans are, therefore, imperative. It can be evolved basing on the needs and resources of the area and therefore, more suitable to the requirements of the people. An important reason for formulating unrealistic plans, has been the inadequacy of information and the communication gap. The data and information generated at the local levels do hardly reach the decision-making centre. If the district is made the base for prevention of data and information basing on which programmes could be formulated, planning will be much more realistic. Implementation and evaluation talk will make the district a powerful centre for local level planning. Response of the people will be wider and local resources can be easily mobilized for people will be more interested in working for scheme of their own, the benefits of which will be enjoyed by them exclusively.  

The Prime Minister of India has been from the beginning the Chairman of the Planning Commission and has participated in and given direction to the thinking on all major issue of policy. The Commission has a Deputy Chairman and a number of full time members. The Minister for Planning is usually the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. The members include political and non political persons. From the political side the Union Ministers holding charge of important subjects like finance,

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86 Commission on Centre-State Relations, New Delhi, Government of India, 1988, P. 363.
industry, energy, agriculture, human resources, law and justice are members of the Planning Commission. The non-political persons are usually eminent persons from social and technical fields.87

The Planning Commission has a number of advise who perform a very important role. The advisers help the commission in keeping close touch with progress of planning and its implementation in states. Each adviser (State Plan) has a group of States/UTS. These advisers tour the states from time to time and are an active link between the planning commission and the state governments. These advisers also head the various divisions of the planning commission. At present the work of the commission is organized in 27 Divisions. They are headed by advisers/joint Secretaries / joint advisers. All the divisions viz-a-viz administration divisions, general divisions and subject divisions.88

Planning at the district level has been emphasized by Indian planners since the beginning of the planning era in the country. District plans have been prepared since the time of the Second Five Year Plan. The recent plans have shown serious concern to strong then planning at the district level. Despite this, the present system of district planning in the country has failed to fulfill its objectives. The concept of district planning is still vague. The principal and methodology of district planning are in the evolutionary stage. The sectors and activities that may be planned at this level are not clearly identified. The financial base is also weak and uncertain. The district plans are not well integrated with the state plans and they are not implemented effectively. consequently, planning at the district level in its existing form has created a spatial hiatus in planning set up.89

A district plan being a plan at a particular territorial level in a multi-level planning frame work, it is describe that a hierarchy of activities may

87 Mary Parmer, Development Planning in India, New Delhi, Reliance Publishing House, 1992, P. 36.
be prepared to identify the activities in planning at each level. Such a hierarchy may be prepared on the basis of the range and scope of decisions about them. By the range of a decision problem we mean its implication in a temporal frame i.e. short, medium and long term. The scope of a decision implies it's a real influence which may have two dimensions, sectoral and spatial. In a hierarchy, the activities having more spatial dimension and less sectoral linkages and short and medium temporal frame may be located at lower levels. The other activities having high sectoral linkages and involving long team implications may be placed at higher levels. This hierarchy of activities may then be fitted in to the planning hierarchy.

Further, a district plan should be consistent with the plans at higher levels so that it may be conveniently integrated with these plans. For this purpose, it is necessary that some guidelines and constraints should be issued by higher level planning authorities for certain activities being planned at the district level. Therefore, on the basis of the potentialities of the district, the constraints in planning at this level and the range and scope of decisions, the activities to be planned at implemented at the district level may be classified into three categories. In the first category, the district acts as a Consultation Unit, to provide suggestions for the planning these activities at higher level. In the second category, the activities are planned at the district level but under the constraints and guidelines issued by planning authorities at higher levels. The third category includes the activities that may be solely planned at district level. Such an arrangement is also useful in integrating the district plan with the State Plan.  

District planning is a consciously directed intellectual exercise which envisages various modalities and instrumentalities to be adopted by the State for all-round balanced development of the masses through its sustained efforts commensurate with the public revenue (both Income and Expenditure). Therefore, the DPC should compile the data with greater

\[90\] Ibid, P. 98.
precision and assess requirements in the face of various barriers to the growth such as a social customs, sanctions, norms and taboos based on caster-system, be queathead to the plan should help solve the perennial problems of production distribution of scare resources in the face of unlimited demands.

The DPC should prepare a blue print of the plan highlighting the specific programmes under each sector fearible to implemented at each level (viz., district, block and village) in an integrated manner. The DPC should submit the draft plan document to the District Development Council for approval and obtaining sanction of the state government.91

DPCs should be constituted as per Article 243 ZD in all states except Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and the NCT of Delhi. All states must accordingly enact legislations for constitution of DPCs and issue notifications bringing them into effect. The Expert Group Report of 2006 also carried out a status check on the constitution of DPCs across the states. Things have not changed significantly since then. Their positions of 19 major states, updated to the present, are listed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>States/UT</th>
<th>Status of constitution of DPCs in May 2006</th>
<th>Status in November 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Not yet constituted</td>
<td>Elections to DPC were conducted in July 2007. Government have also nominated four members to each DPC as required under the Act. The elections to DPC in Andhra Pradesh are conduct by State Government but not the state Election Commission. Under the law, it is the ZP Chairpersons who is to chair the DPC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

91 Devendra Thakur, Op cit, 175.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Constituted Status</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Not yet constituted</td>
<td>Constituted in all non-sixth schedule districts. The chairperson of the ZP Chairs the DPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Constituted with president ZP as chairperson</td>
<td>DPC is chaired by Zila Parishad Adhyakshas and the DPC is the member secretary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Constituted with minister as chairperson of DPC. The state government issued guideline under section 11 of the act for district planning.</td>
<td>415th of the members are elected from among the elected representatives of Zila Panchayat and Municipalities. The chairperson of a DPC can be an in charge minister from chhattisgarh and the collector is the member secretary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Not yet constituted</td>
<td>Constituted with the in charge minister as the chairperson and the district panchayat president as vice-chairperson as per the Gujarat District Planning Committee Act, 2008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>Not yet constituted</td>
<td>The Government had constituted district planning committee for each district in Goa. The adhyaksha of the Zila Panchayat is the Ex-office chairman and the Chief executive officer the zila panchayat is the Ex-office member secretary of the district planning committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>Constituted in all districts</td>
<td>The urban development department Haryana had</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
published a notification with regard to constitution of all 21 district planning committees have been got completed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Constituted with Minister as Chairperson of DPC</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Local body election yet to be held. There is a provision under the laws for DPCs. DPCs have not been constituted. Provisions for standing committees in Panchayats for planning and implementation of allotted subject exist under the Act.</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Constituted with President ZP as chairperson.</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Constituted with chairman District Panchayat as chairperson</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Constituted with district incharge minister as chairperson of DPC.</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Not yet constituted</td>
<td>Constituted with district-incharge minister as chairperson of DPC and the district collector as the member secretary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>Not yet constituted</td>
<td>District planning committees have been constituted under</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
section 96 of the Manipur Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 with the Adhayaksha of the zila parishad as the chairperson. However, elections are yet to take place as provided in the Act. The state government of Manipur had undertaken to complete the elections for the elective posts of the district planning committee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Constitution Details</th>
<th>Change Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. Orissa</td>
<td>Constituted in 26 districts with minister as chairperson.</td>
<td>Constituted in all 30 districts with minister as chairperson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Punjab</td>
<td>Not yet constituted</td>
<td>Constituted with ministers as chairperson/vice-chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Rajasthan</td>
<td>Constituted with chairman district panchayat as chairperson.</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Sikkim</td>
<td>Not yet constituted</td>
<td>Constituted DPC is chaired by the elected chairperson of the zila panchaya the district development officer-cum-panchayat officer (Member secretary) all ZP members and members of DPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Constituted with chairman district panchayat as chairperson.</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>Not yet constituted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Not notified though legal provision exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Uttrakhand</td>
<td>Not notified though legal provision exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Constituted with chairman district panchayat as chairperson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**COMPOSITION OF DPCs**

The DPC is generally composed of elected members of the local bodies within the district, both rural and urban, as well as some nominated members. The number of members varies with the population size of the districts. The ration of members from Panchayats and ULBs is based on ratio in which the population of the district is divided between rural and urban areas.

An examination of the composition of the DPCs is vital from two perspectives:
• It reflects the degree of inclusion of marginalized sections in the district planning process.
• It reflects the degree to which the DPC is actually a body independent of state control and interference.

ELECTIONS OF DPCs

Most of the states covered in the study show that elections have been held for the constitution of DPCs. However, whether or not they were actually held is another question altogether. Elections have mostly been supervised by district administration or state government – such elections are highly suspect. In Gujarat, for example, elections were supposed to be held but some of the ‘members’ are not aware of their membership in DPC. Similar is the story in Haryana. In Chhattisgarh, in spite of the existing legislation, elections were not held at all. Yet DPCs were constituted.

Responsible Agencies for Supervising DPC Elections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supervising Agency/officer</th>
<th>States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Collector</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government</td>
<td>Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Megistrate</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Election Commission</td>
<td>Kerala, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>Haryana, Himachal Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary, Rural Develeopment</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Various State Acts/Notifications/PRIA sources

There is no uniformity of agencies supervising DPC elections across states, and this is not desirable if DPCs are to be uniformly elected structures across state. The State Election Commission (SECs) are the most desirable agencies for conducting DPC elections, as they are expected to be
most impartial. In Kerala, if fact, DPC elections are synchronized with local government elections. This is a very systematic approach.

**Composition of elected and nominated members**

The DPCs are to have at least 4/5 elected members as Article 243ZD. Members should be elected by and from amongst, the elected members of the panchayat at the district level and of the municipalities in the district in proportion to the ration between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district. The actual pattern, however, varies across states.

Nominated members usually represent the state and central Government agencies (including line department). A larger proportion of nominated members could imply greater interference and control in DPC functioning by the state and central administration. This is effect erodes the participative nature of the committee, reducing it to just another arm of the state administration. It is therefore not desirable that the proportion of nominated members increase beyond the constitutionally stipulated limit. Last table presents a profile of DPC composition across the districts/state for which information was available through primary as well as secondary sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of Members</th>
<th>Chairperson</th>
<th>Other nominated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Elected</td>
<td>Nominated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>ULBs</td>
<td>MLA</td>
<td>MP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana up to 10 lakh population</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana 10 lakh population (based on relevant signification)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh (based on DPC Ordinance)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>(based on population)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Information collected by the state-level of PRIA and partners take from a study of Mandya and Mysore DPCs by Ashok S.Sanganal.

All states covered in the study, with the exception of Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka, have a ratio of about four-fifth (or 20 percent) nominated members in the DPC this is in keeping with the constitutional provision. In HP the ratio of nominated members is only 8 percent, and in Karnataka it is 15 percent. On the other extreme is Chhattisgarh, where all members to the DPC are nominated. This is in absolute violation of the state’s own DPC law which stipulates for four-fifth elected members to DPCs.

Though nominated members and spatial invitees officers of district administration as well as members of the central and state legislatures find representation in the DPC. Special invitees or permanent invitees generally include local MPs and MLAs, district administration officials also representatives from line agencies like district co-operative Bank/Land development Banks. These invitees do not have voting rights in the DPC but Participate in its deliberations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Permanent/Special Invitees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>MP, MLA and MLC (Where she/he is registered as voter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>MLAs and MPs of the respective constituencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>District Magistrate and the chairperson of the District Co-operative Bank/Land Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>MLA, and MPs from the district (each can be an invitee in only one DPC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>MLAs whose constituencies lie within the district and who are registered as electors in the district and the Deputy Commissioner and the representatives of the Co-operative Bank and Land Development Bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh (Based on Ordinance to Constitute DPCs)</td>
<td>MPs and MLAs whose constituencies lie wholly or partly in the district; President of ZP and Mayor of M. Corporation in District (in case they are not elected to the DPC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>MPs, MLAs, MLCs whose name are registered in the district voter’s list; Deputy Commissioner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:– Information collected at the state-level by PRIA and Partners.

Taken from a study of Mandya and Mysore DPCs by Ashok S. Sanganal.

**LACK OF TIME FOR PARTICIPATIVE PLANNING:**

The planning exercise in most states follows a top-down sequence where, after the determination of the state plan during plan discussions in the Planning Commission, the Department of Finance indicted the size of the likely grant of each scheme on the basis of which departments are to prepare their plans. Based on this allocation, the planning system at the
district level prompts every line department to prepare tentative proposals on the basis of guidelines, while these ten sufficient and incomplete devolution, one step that can be easily taken is to revise the planning cycle in states so as to provide enough time in advance of the state plan discussion, for the Panchayats to contribute to the district planning exercise. In this box gives the time frame for perspective planning, suggested in planning guidelines of the planning commission, date 25/08/2006.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Activity in the year preceding the five year period for which perspective plan is being prepared.</th>
<th>Activity to be completed (period or by the date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>State-level workshop for all chairpersons, vice-chairpersons and member conveners of all DPCs.</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>First meeting of District Planning Committee to discuss the guidelines and constituting sectoral subcommittee for preparation of District Vision and perspective Plan.</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Formulation of District vision</td>
<td>By July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Approval of District vision by DPC and sending the same to all local governments.</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>District level workshops.</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Block level workshops.</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Meeting of local governments to discuss guidelines and constituting working groups.</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Formulation of local bodies vision</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Approval in the general body meeting of local bodies</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Conducting Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha</td>
<td>October-November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Development seminars</td>
<td>November-December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Preparation of final local government five year plan by working groups</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Consolidation of final local government five year plans</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Submission of local government Five Year Plans to District Planning committees.</td>
<td>January</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Discussion with representatives of local governments and approved by district planning committees</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Approved by District Planning Committees</td>
<td>March</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Bringing out the development perspective of the district and local government Five Year Plans and Annual Plans.</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**CONSOLIDATION OF URBAN AND RURAL PLANS**

The Constitution, in Article 243 ZD provides for the ‘Consolidation’ of plans prepared by the panchayats at all levels and municipalities in the district into the draft development plan of the district by the District Planning Committee. However, so far, practice of rural and urban planning has been focused on different objectives and tuned to different purpose. While Panchayat level planning generally follows a socio-economic and sectoral approach, urban master plans focus on spatial planning aspects such as land use and zoning, largely ignoring sectoral or social planning. Each of these approaches is insufficient to fully capture the true meaning of planning, rural plans, by focusing purely on socio-economic development with an emphasis on sectoral planning. Lose the advantage of the spatial planning approach. Therefore, location of facilities is overlooked, thus resulting in inefficient use of resources. Similarly, in urban areas, driven by the sheer density of population and the complexity of providing public services, the focus on spatial planning pushes aside any sectoral or socio-economic planning. An integrated district planning exercise would link plans of local governments and other planning units and would provide a platform for mutual consultation and negotiations between them. It would also provide the frame work for integrating the sectoral and
spatial aspects of urban and rural plans.\textsuperscript{92}

CONSTITUTION OF DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

The case of the district planning committee secretariat can be quickly created by merging the following district offices into the district planning unit (DPU).

a) Department of Planning and Economic Affairs, staffed by the District Planning Officer with planning assistants.

b) Department of Economic and Statistics staffed by the district statistics officer and statistical assistants.

c) Department of Town and Country Planning staffed by the town and Country Planning Officer and town planners.

In addition the district unit of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) headed by the District Informatics Officer should also be come part of the District Planning Unit and DISNIC programme taken up in all district under the District Planning Committee. The Natural Resources Data Management support unit establishment by the department of Science and Technology in some districts may also be made a part of the District Planning Unit.\textsuperscript{93}

The District Planning Committee may technical support groups in the lead sectors identified for the district to assist in developing a vision for the sector plan, identified technical inputs required and areas of research. These groups may comprise sectoral line department heads, experts from reputed technical institutions, universities or NGOs with expertise in area etc. The TSG can assist in developing a vision for the sector plan and identify technical input required and area of research.\textsuperscript{94}

Function of DPC:

\textsuperscript{94} Ibid, P. 27.
In the realization of the district vision, district plans will need to put together resources channelised from all sources including district segments to the State Plan, CSSs, Special Programmes such as Employment Guarantee, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, Rural Health Mission, Grants-in-aid for specific purposes from Finance Commission, Bharat Nirman etc. Therefore consolidation is a task that goes much beyond compilation and connote a degree of value addition through integration of local plans. There are several aspects of integration of plans that have to be considered in the preparation of the draft development plan. The different dimensions of integration have been discussed very succinctly in the planning guidelines for local bodies in Kerala as detailed below and could be adapted for general use:

**SPATIAL INTEGRATION**

This would mean integration of schemes such as roads that run through one or more panchayats. Such kinds of multi panchayat infrastructure projects could be taken up with proportionate contributions from the Panchayats concerned devetailed into the funding available from above and entrusted to one local government for execution.

**SECTORAL INTEGRATION**

This relates to the integration that takes place within a sector. For instance, an integrated approach to agricultural development would require the integration of several schemes relating to agriculture, such as horticulture, drip irrigation, high yielding varieties and integrated pest management.

**CROSS SECTORAL INTEGRATION**

To ensure maximum impact from different interventions, it is necessary to design approaches that draw resources from various schemes. For instance, a good approach to public health would require inputs from water and sanitation allocations and health programme allocations. Again, a typical watershed management programme would comprise of soil conservation, water harvesting, micro irrigation, bio-mass generation,
fisheries, animal husbandry agro processing and micro enterprise components, all properly sequenced.

**VERTICAL INTEGRATION**

This is based on the precept that District and Intermediate Panchayats ought to perform activities which have the advantages of scale and which cannot be done by the lower tiers of local government. This will require that Block Panchayats have a clear idea as to what the draft plans of Village Panchayats will contain. Similarly the District Panchayats would need to consider the approved plans of Village and Block Panchayats before finalizing theirs.

**INTEGRATION OF RESOURCES**

There are several schemes both Centrally sponsored and State sponsored which Panchayats can utilize, integrate into local plans and to which they can contribute additional resources. This would comprise of two aspects, as below.

**INTEGRATION WITH STATE PLANS**

There are several State Plans, which as implemented can be strengthened by increased allocation from Panchayat funds. In some cases a component having a complementary nature could be added to the State Plan Scheme. For instance, the drawing of electric wires to villages could be complemented by the Panchayat taking up the wiring of BPL houses.

**INTEGRATION OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES WITH LOCAL PLANS**

It is important that in the interest of efficient use of resources, there ought to be only one development plan for the local government prepared through a common planning process and not a set of separate plans prepared in accordance with the guidelines of each programme. Thus once priorities and bworks are identified and prioritized through a single planning process,
components pertaining to a particular sector could be taken up through schemes, including CSSs while still keeping within the guidelines of those schemes.

**INTEGRATION WITH LOCAL RESOURCES**

Planning can provide for local investments to be catalysed through local resources or initiatives. For example, village knowledge centers and Rural business Hubs could be catalysed by panchayats. This is also possible by extending the concept of Pura to encompass the concept of rural business hubs. By this, we do not meant that Panchayats ought to run industry locally, but that it catalogs local skills and natural resource endowments and facilitate the development of business linkages.\(^6\)

**RURAL URBAN INTEGRATION**

Integration of urban rural plans, which is particularly important in the light of increasing urbanization, is an area where the District Planning Committee could contribute a great accredited health provides/skilled birth attendants and management and management/treatment of communicable diseases together with supply of essential drugs, up to health sub Center level.

Establish an identifiable and effective nutrition chain for all pregnant women and nursing mothers in rural areas all mal nourished children and for all children studying in schools.

The District Planning Committee shall perform the following functions:

(a) Identification of local needs and objectives within the perspective of national and state goal;

(b) Collection, compilation and updating of statistics of the natural and human resources of the district so that preparation of a decentralized

\(^6\) Ibid
plan on the basis of solid data base and preparing a blueprint of the district and blocks may be helped;

(c) Tabulation and sketch-mapping of the facilities available at village, block and district levels;

(d) Policy-making and fixing of programmes and priorities for rational exploration, use and development of the natural and human resources available in the district;

(e) Preparing blue prints of five year and annual plans for the district, consolidating the plans prepared by the Panchayat and the Municipal Bodies and assigning the same to the state government for inclusion in the state-plan;

(f) Preparing employment scheme for the district;

(g) Estimating financial resources for monetary support to the district plan;

(h) Providing for finance of regional and sub-regional plans under the blue print of the entire district development planning.

(i) Persuasion, evaluation and review of plans of central domain, centre sponsored plan, plan of the state domain and local area development schemes on the legislators account, in the district;

(j) Submission of progress reports of the plans within the district to the state government;

(k) Ensuring cooperation of non-government organisations in the process of all round development of the district;

(l) Identifying institutional finance related plans and programmes and tagging them with the district development plan and providing necessary financial support;

(m) Advising the state government regarding the important plans of the state domain in the process of the overall development of the district;

(n) Other functions assigned by the state government, if any.  

97 Ibid
**DPC IN HARYANA**

To decentralize the planning process at the district level, District Planning Advisory Boards were constituted to give due weightage to the aspirations of the people and to bring the people in closer contact with the plan formulation process and implementation at various levels. District Planning Boards (DPBs) and executive committees were set up in each district December, 1986. The Boards have members of Parliament and legislative assembly, chairman of zila parishads, presidents of municipal committees and other knowledgeable persons of the district. In other words, they were managed by official and non-official members. The Deputy Commissioner served as chairman and the District Planning Officer as Secretary. The functions of the board were to advise the district authorities on the priorities to be adopted and the programmes to be taken up for a systematic socio-economic development of the district with due attention to the backward pockets and potential areas.98

In addition to the District Planning Advisory Boards, District Planning Committees were constituted in all the districts in the State. They had three functions, namely:

(i) to assist in the formulation of long-term district perspective plans
(ii) to help in evolving a short-term strategy (Five year/Annual plan) for a planned development of the district and to indicate programmes/schemes for an effective utilization of resources; and
(iii) to review the progress and ensure the smooth implementation of plan schemes.

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A third organization at the district level is the District Executive Council; it consisted of Deputy Commissioner, District Planning officer and District Statistical officer. The council was responsible for the formulation of the District Development Plans. Thus, it appeared that Haryana had Very viable district planning machinery.99

So far as Haryana is concerned, the DPC was constituted in Haryana by a government gazette dated August 5, 1997 and it had been incorporated in Article 203 – B of Haryana Municipality Act, 197. In 1973 Municipality Act, Article 203 – B, a sub – clause I has been added in 1997 in regard to composition of DPC. The amendment provides that for the whole of the district including panchayats and municipalities there shall be a DPC which shall be responsible for preparing that the consolidated plan of the district. The amendment further provides that the district having 10 lakh population shall have 20 members on the DPC and the district exceeding 10 lakh population shall have 25 members on the committee. However, out of the total membership of the committee 4/5 members will be from the Panchayats and Municipalities will be selected in proportion to the rural and urban population.100

The committees which have 25 members will have 5 members on the committee nominated by the state government. They include divisional commissioner, DC of concerned district, ADC of concerned district on noted economist and one from various professions. The DPC which will have 20 members will nominated by the state government and they divisional commissioner, DC and ADC of concerned district, economist or professional having experience in planning. Apart from them the members of Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Sabha may be invited to the committee as special invitees. But they must belongs to that district or their constituency or part there of falls within the jurisdiction of DPC. The ADC of the district

100 S.N Mishra and Shweta Mishra, “Decentralised Governance:Macro and Micro  Perspective”, Delhi,Shipra Publication,2009, PP.110
shall be ex-officio secretary of the committee and term of members will be con-terminus with membership of the panchayats and municipalities. The nominated members will also have the same term. 101

**HARYANA STATE: A BRIEF**

In the hoary past Haryana has been the land of Rishi’s Muni’s and the warriors and a place where the epic battle of Mahabharata was fought. Lord Krishna delivered his immoral message of Gita at Kurukshetra. The Rigveda mentioned to the fertility of its soil. The fable of this country has been decided many a times in the panipat battles, Tarrai and Kurukshetra all falling in Haryana.102

Haryana state has throughout been an important field in history since times. Mahabharata and historical battle have also been fought in this state. Before independence, Haryana was a part of Punjab state but with in a few years of getting independence, there had been differences in the language of Haryana residents. In the year 1955, Indian Government constituted for reconstruction of the state, the job of which was to fix the area on the basis of language but this committee refused to accept the demand of division of Punjab but the committee constituted for reconstruction of state recommended for including Patiala and East Punjab state in Punjab state and Mahendergarh and Jind in the area of Haryana.103

In 1963, forty-nine legislators from Haryana region cutting across party line met them chief minister of Punjab – Ramkarishan, who announced the formation of a committee known as Haryana development council to redress the grievances of the people of Haryana region. The committee was set-up on March 25, 1965 with Shri Ram Sharma as its chairman, while submitting its report to the government the committee said that the Haryana region was really lagging behind in almost all the fields.

101 Ibid
like services, health, education etc. The committee recommended the formation of a separate state out of the existing Punjab state.\textsuperscript{104}

"Haryana became a state of India November 1, 1966. The present day Haryana is the region where, along the banks of the river Saraswati the Vedic civilization began and natured. It was here that the Vedas were written as the Aryans chanted their sacred mentras. Replete with myths and legendsp, Haryana 5000 year old History is steeped in glory. It was that Lord Krishna preached Bhagwad Gita at the start of the battle of Mahabharata.\textsuperscript{105}

**ORIGIN OF NAME**

The origin of the name Haryana is associated with Hari-Ka-Ana(place where Hari,s the God Vishnu came) or Hariyali (Germeny). There are other interpretations of the word Haryana based on traditions and conjections. The word occurs in the inseripation dated 1327 AD. Which refers to this region as heaven on earth and includes Delhi (Dhillika) founded by the Tomar in it. Here, the word Haryana as Haroiyanka signified a country of Greenery. Its sanskrit counterpart is Bahudharyaka meaning a country yielding beautiful harvest of crops. The name can also be traced to the ancient Rigveda whee Hariana is used as a qualifying adjective with the name of the king viryraju. The king is said to have ruled over this tract and so the region came to the known as Haryana after him\textsuperscript{106}.

**POPULATION**

Total population of the state is 2,53,53,081 out of the population 1,35,05,30 are males and 1,18, 47, 951 are females. According to 2011 census report, population density in the state in 573 people per sq. km. Literacy rate in the state is 76.64 percent. It means 1,22,25,000 people are educated in Haryana.

\textsuperscript{104} S.S. Chahar, "Dynamics of Electoral Politics In Haryana", Vol. 1, New Delhi, Sanjay Parkashan, P.3.
\textsuperscript{106} S.K. Singh, People of India, Volume XXIII, New Delhi, Manohar Publishers and Distributors, 1994, P.1.
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Source: Census of India

Table 3.1
LITERACY RATE BY SEX FOR STATE AND DISTRICTS, 2001 AND 2011

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ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

The state is divided into four divisions for administrative purposes. Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hissar. Within these there are 21 districts, sub – divisions, 67 tehsils, 45 sub tehsils and 116 blocks. Haryana has a total of 81 cities and town and 6,759 village.107

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GEOGRAPHY

Haryana is a land locked state in northern India. It is located between 27°39’ to 30°35’N latitude and 74°36’ E longitude. The latitude of Haryana varies between 700 to 3600 Ft. ( 200 metres to 1200 metres ) above sea level. An area of 1.553 km is covered by forest. Haryana has four main geographical features.

❖ The Yamuna – Ghaggar plain forming the largest part of the state.
❖ The Shivalik Hills to the Northeast.
❖ Semi – desert sandy plain to the Southwest.
❖ The Aravalli range in the south.108

CLIMATE

The climate of Haryana is similar to other states of India lying in the northern plains. It is very hot in summer (up to a high of 50 deg. Celsius) and cold in winters (down to a low of 1 deg. Celsius) the hottest months are

107 Ambala Yellosa, District, Profile State and UTs, Vol. 2, New Delhi, Arise Publisher, 2009, P.8.
108 www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haryana
may and June and coldest being December and January. Rainfall is varied, with the Shivalik Hills region being the wettest and the Aravali Hills region being the driest about 80% of the rainfall occurs in the monsoon season (July – September) and sometimes causes local flooding.\textsuperscript{109}

**CULTURE**

Haryana has a rich cultural heritage that goes back to the Vedic times. Dhosi Hill, the ashram of revered Rishi Chyawyan is an important site where Chyawanprash was formulated for the first time. The last Hindu emperor of India who belonged to Rewari in Haryana. Samrat Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, also called Hemu, taking a cue from Vedic times declared himself a ‘Vikramaditya’ king after defeating Akbar’s forces in Delhi in 1556. It amounted to establishing a Vedic ‘Hindu Raj’ in north India during medieval period after a gap of more than 350 years. The state is rich in folklore with the oldest extant romance of Sorath and Dhaj, Ror Kumar.\textsuperscript{110}

The people of Haryana have their own traditions. The age – old customs of meditation. Yoga and chanting of Vedic Mantras are still observed by the masses. Famous Yoga Guru Swami Ramdev is from Mahendergarh in Haryana.\textsuperscript{111}

The people of Haryana have preserved their old religious and social traditions. The culture of Haryana and the humour is very much similar to that Punjab. They celebrate festivals with great enthusiasm and traditional fervor. Their culture and popular art are saangs, dramas, pallads, and songs. Haryanvi Ragni is very famous in Haryana and it is a part of folk music in Haryana. Punjabi music is also widely popular especially in Northern Haryana and Western Haryana in districts bordering Punjab. Food and cuisines of Haryana are almost same as the ones in Punjab, popular

\textsuperscript{109} www.haryana-online.com


\textsuperscript{111} www.thecoloursofindia.com
Haryanvi dishes include make di roti (grounded dry corn) and Sarso da saag, lassi (Sweet Yogurt) Dahi, Rajma, Choley – Bhature etc.\textsuperscript{112}

**LANGUAGE**

The traditional language of this state is Haryanvi, this is a dominant language, which has been practised by the Haryana's martial people. During the 1947, the Punjabi language was primly practiced by the huge numbers of regional people of Haryana. Majorly the people who belongs to the Sikh and Hindu religion and the people who have been shifted from another nation like Pakistan. Haryana state's second language is Punjabi. The cities and towns of Haryana, English language is gradually adapted by the people. Rajasthan's language is spoken by the people who are located with in the Rewari, Mahendergarh, Gurgaon all these Haryana state's districts. The prime interesting element of the Haryana state is language, because the way the regional people speak Haryanvi language is very interesting.\textsuperscript{113}

**RIVERS OF HARYANA**

Haryana has no perennial rivers. The important rivers are Yamuna, the Saraswati and the Gurgaon. Several small streams flows through the state they are the Markanda, the Sahibi and Indori. Yamuna is the most important river in the state. It has soure in the hills at Kalesar and is the source of irrigation for large tracts in the district of Ambala, Kurukshtera, Karnal, Hissar and Rohtak through the western Yamuna Canals. The river Saraswati begins in the large depression at Kalawar in the north of the Mustafabad Pargana Jagadhri. The Ghaggar rises in the outer Himalayan ranges between the Yamuna and the Satluj.\textsuperscript{114}

\textsuperscript{112} www.en.wikipedia.org, Op cit
\textsuperscript{113} www.traveladda.com
\textsuperscript{114} www.newkerala.com
EDUCATION

Haryana has a network of educational institutions. While a primary school is available within a radius of one kilometer, middle level education facilities are available within a radius of 1.87 kilometers and high schools are available within a radius of 2.1 kilometers. There were 11,013 primary schools, 1,918 middle schools, 3,023 high schools and 1,301 senior secondary schools functioning during 2001-2002 in the state.\textsuperscript{115} Haryana has one central university, ten state universities, twenty eight deemed and private universities, one Regional Centre of IGNOU (a Central University established in 1985 by the parliament) and 622 AICTE- approved technical institutions\textsuperscript{116}.

State Universities

- B.D Sharma University of Health Science (BDSUHS), Rohtak, (2008)
- CCS Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar (1970).
- Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa (2003)
- Kurukshtra University, Kurukshetra (1965)
- L.Alajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Science (2010)
- Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak (1976)

State Technical Universities

- Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology, Murthal (2006)
- Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology (GJUST), Hisar (1995)
- YMCA University of Science and Technology, Faridabad (2009)

\textsuperscript{115} www.Haryana-online.com, Op cit
\textsuperscript{116} www.en.wikipedia.org, Op cit
ECONOMY

The economy of Haryana relies on manufacturing, business process outsourcing, agriculture and retail.

- Yamuna Nagar is the largest industrial town wholly within Haryana. It has Asia's largest paper mill, BILT and Asia's largest sugar mill. Yamuna Nagar has Asia's largest timber industry, an HPGCL thermal power plant, a hydro power plant and India largest railway workshop. It is also famous for its old steel and brass industries.

- Bahadurgarh is an important developing industrial town with glass, steel, tiles manufacturing and biscuits production.

- Faridabad is another big industrial part of Haryana. It is home to hundreds of large scale companies like orient and industries JCB India Limited, Nirigemes, Agri Machinery Group (Escorts Limited), India Yamaha Motor Pvt. Ltd., Whirlpool India Pvt. Ltd. There are thousands of medium and small scale units as well, like Amrit Enterprises and Mcama Industries.

- Panipat is a city of textiles and carpets. It is the biggest center for cheap blankets and carpets in India and has a handloom weaving industry. The people "Pachranga International" is well known. Panipat has heavy industry, including a refinery operated by the Indian Oil Corporation and National Thermal Power Corporation Power Plant.

- Hissar is another developing city and home town of Navin Jindal and Subhash Chandra of zee TV fame Savitri Jindal, Navin Jindal's Mother, has been listed by Forbes as a 3rd richest women in world.

- Ambala is the largest manufacturer of scientific apparatus. It is named 'Science city' of Haryana. Ambala is one of the biggest exporters of education instruments in the country.\textsuperscript{117}

\textsuperscript{117} \url{www.en.wikipedia.org,Op cit}
• Rohtak – largest wholesale cloth market of Asia known as Shori market. It is also emerging as a major industrial hub with the present of many renowned organizations e.g. Research and Development plant of Maruti Suzuki (only one of its kind out of Japan) Suzuki motorcycle, Asian paints, Sabarkantha cooperatives (Amul Subsidiary), High Tech Plastic, Nippon Carbides etc. Minsk Motors state owned company of Belarus is also planning to start an engine manufacturing plant here. An international cargo airport is being set up here.\textsuperscript{118}

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Like in all other states in India, Haryana is governed through a governor a largely ceremonial position who is appointed by the President of India. The Chief Minister is the head of the Haryana state government and in vested with most of the executive and legislative powers. Haryana’s legislature is unicameral, its one house, the Haryana Legislative Assembly, consists of 90 members. Haryana has five seats in Rajya Sabha, the upper house of India’s national parliament and ten in the Lok Sabha, the lower house. The largest political parties in Haryana are the Indian National Lok Dal, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Haryana Janhit Congress, Bhartiya Janata Party, Bahujan Samaj Party and Indian National Congress. Bhupinder Singh Hooda of the Indian National Congress has been the Chief Minister of the state since 2005.\textsuperscript{119}

STUDY UNITS: A BRIEF

SIRSA

Sirsa is a historically, strategically and commercially one of the important towns of North India. It is surrounded by the boundaries of Rajasthan and Punjab states on three sides.
HISTORY - There are a number of legends about the origin of the name of the town. As mentioned earlier, its ancient name was Sairishaka and from that its seems to have been corrupted to Sirsa. According to local tradition, an unknown kind named Saras founded the town on 7th century A.D. and built a fort. The material remains of an ancient fort can still be seen in the South – East of present town. It is about 5 kilometers in circuit. According to another tradition, the name has its origin from the sacred river Saraswati which one flowed near it. During medical period, the town was known as Sarsuti. It has been mentioned as Saraswati by a number of medieval histories. The derivation of name Sirsa is also attributed to the abundance of Siris trees (Albizia lebbock Benth ) in the neighbourhood of Sirsa which seen quite plausible for it finds some corroboration also in Panini and his commentator. In ancient period, Sirsa was also known as Sirsapattan.  

GEOGRAPHY - Sirsa is located 29.53° North and 75.02° East. It has an average elevation of 205 meters (672 feet). It is 255 km from Delhi and 280 km from Chandigarh. Other smaller town are Dabwali, Ellenabad, Kalanwali and Rania. Forming the extreme west corner of Haryana. It is bounded by the districts of Faridkot and Bhatinda of Punjab in the North East, district Hanumangarh of Rajasthan in the West and South and Fatehabad district in the East. Total geographical area of the district is 4.27 lakh hectares which is spread oven in 326 villages.  

DEMOGRAPHICS - According to the 2011 census of India, Sirsa city has a population of 183282, in which male and female are 96806 and 86476 respectively. Sirsa has an average literacy rate of 83.03% and male
literacy is 88.50%, female literacy is 76.98%. sex ration of the city is 893. Bagri a dialect of the Hindi, Saraiki language and Punjabi are spoken and understood by the majority of people. More than half of the Sirsa is Bagri.

CLIMATE - The climate of this district is characterized by its dryness and extremes temperature and scanty rainfall. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from November to March is lasts up to the end of June. The period from July to about the middle of September and from the middle of September to October constitute the South West monsoon and past monsoon season respectively. Records of rainfall in the district are available for Sirsa only for sufficiently long periods. The average annual rainfall in the district is 32 – 53 mm. The rainfall in the district increase generally from West to East. About 72 percent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the short South East monsoon period, July to September, July and August being the rainiest months.

RELIGIOUS PLACES - Tara Baba Kutia is a Hindu temple situated about 5 km from main city on Rania road. It has been built in the memories of Saint Tara Baba Ji. It is very big and beautiful. There is a huge murti of Bhagwan Shiv and a big cave. The Salasar Dham (Hanuman Mandir) is a Hindu temple and it is located near Town Park. Dera Sacha Sauda is a non – profit spiritual organization based in Sirsa, Haryana, India. The Dera Sacha Sauda was established by the ascetic Mastana Balochistani in 1948, as a center of spiritual learning. The organization has achieved Guinness World Records for several blood donation drives and a Tree –
planting initiative. And Baba Bihari Ji ki Samadhi Rania road, Sarsai Nath Dham, Ganesh Mandir, Jain temple etc.\(^{124}\)

**HEALTH FACILITIES** - Sirsa has well satisfactory health facilities. Including the civil hospital and many other private and charitable hospitals such as Apex hospital, Bansal Nursing Home, Khurana Child Specialist, Baba Bihari Eyes hospital and Paras hospital.

**EDUCATION** - There is one university in Sirsa district namely Ch. Devi Lal University. Four academic Colleges are also in Sirsa district, out of which three namely Govt. National College, C.M.K. Girls College, and Shah Satnam Singh Ji College are in Sirsa city. Some professional college are also there in Sirsa district, details of which is a under: -

- **B.ed Colleges** – Ch. Devi Lal Vidya Peeth, Sirsa, M.P. College, Dabwali
- **Engineering Colleges** – Ch. Devi Lal Vidya Peeth, Sirsa, Ch. Devi Lal Memorial Engineering College, Panniwala Mota
- **Dental Colleges** – Ch. Devi Lal Vidya Peeth, Sirsa
- **Pharmacy Colleges** – Ch. Devi Lal Vidya Peeth, Sirsa, Rajendra Institute of Technology & Science, Sirsa, Lord Shiva College of Pharmacy, Sirsa
- **Physiotherapy Colleges** – Ch. Devi Lal Vidya Peeth, Sirsa
- **Polytechnic Colleges** – Govt. Polytechnic College woman, Sirsa, Govt. Polytechnic College, Nathusari Chopta, Ch. Devi Lal Vidya Peeth, Sirsa, Rajendra Polytechnic College, Phulkan, Sirsa

\(^{124}\) www.sirsagov.in

79
Maa Saraswati Polytechni College, Bhavdin, Sirsa
S.B.S. Institute of Polytechnic College, Kalanwali, Sirsa

I.T.I. (Men), Sirsa
I.T.I. (Women), Sirsa

I.T.I., Nathusari Chopta

I.T.I., Chautala

D.I.E.T., Ding

**AGRICULTURE** - The Sirsa people is main occupation is agriculture. The main cropping pattern is two crop system. Paddy, cotton and Bajara crops are grown in Kharif whereas Wheat, Gram, Barley and Rope – Mustard in Rabi season. Cotton and Rabi oilseeds are two main cash crops. Now, some farmer are shifting from their traditional cropping system to Horticulture and flower culture. Area under garden and flower culture is 1400 and 10 hectares respectively. From agriculture point of view district Sirsa comprises of three agriculture sub – divisions namely Sirsa, Dabwali, Ellenabad.

**HISAR**

Hisar is the administrative headquarter of Hisar district in the state of Haryana in North-Western India. It is located 164 kilometers to the west of New Delhi, India’s capital and has been identified as a counter – magnet city for the national capital region to attract migrants and develop as an alternative center of growth to Delhi. As on June 2012, Hisar is India’s...
largest galvanized iron manufacturing city. It is also known as 'The city of steel'.

**HISTORY** - Hisar was founded in 1354 AD, as Hisar-e-Firoza by Firoz Shah Tughlaq, who reigned over the Sultanate of Delhi from 1351 to 1388. Firoz Shah also brought the water of the Yamuna river to the city by means of a canal. The Ghaggar and Drishadvati rivers once followed through the city but they have now changed their course. The city was ruled by several major powers, including the Mauryanas in the 3rd century BC, the Tughlaqs in the 14th century, the Mughals in the 16th century and the British in the 19th century. After India achieved independence, it was unified with the state of Punjab. When the Punjab was divided in 1966, Hisar became part of Haryana.127

**DEMOGRAPHICS** - According to the 2011 census of India, Hisar city has a population of 301249 and 141st most populated city in India, male constitutes 54% of the population and female 46%. Hisar has an average literacy rate of 81.04%, higher than the national average: male literacy is 86.13% and female literacy of 75 %, 11% of the population is under 6 years of age and the child sex ration of girls to boys is 860 per thousand boys. Although Hisar city has population of 301249, its urban population is 306893 of which 166623 are male and 140270 are females.128

**RELIGIONS** - Over 97% of the population belongs to Hinduism, remaining 3% belong to Sikhism and Jainism. Though originally the city had more Muslims that Hindus, most of them shifted to Pakistan during partition of India.

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128 Census 2011 of hisar distrct
It was also a major center of learning from Digmbra and Jain institutions.129 Arya Samaj flourished in the city towards the close of 19th century. The Arya Samaj was established at Hisar in 1889 and Lala Lajpat Rai was moving force in its establishment.

CULTURE - Most of the popular Indian festivals are celebrated in the city, the most important being Diwali, Dussehra, Ram Navmi, Janamasthmi, Shivratri, Gugga Navmi, Holi, Basant Panchmi, Teej and Makar Sakranti. The festivals of Jains, Christians, Sikhs and Muslims are also celebrated.130

Aggarwal community traces its root to the village of Agroha in Hisar.131 The Aggarwals claim decent from the legendary king Aggarsena.132 Agroha mahakumbh is a festival annually held on the Sharad Purnima.133 Other locally famous deities are Gugga Pir and Sheetla Mata.134 Ghoomer is the primary folk dance performed by people during festivals and other occasions and Saang is the folk – Theatre of the region.135 Classical Indian vocalist and Padma Vibhushan, Pandit Jasraj is from Hisar. Poets Vishnu Prabhakar, Uday Bhanu Hans. and Bhai Parmanand also belong to Hisar.136

RELIGIOUS PLACES - St. Thomas Church is a major religious place for Christians living in the city. The church was consecrated is 1865 by Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The church has been declared as a historical monument by Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural heritage. It is named after St. Thomas who visited India in 52 AD. The city also has a

130 Hisar Gazetter, Revenue Department of Haryana
131 www.agrasen.com
132 www.agarwalmerica.com
133 www.hindu-blog.com
134 www.agroha.com
135 Ibid, Hisar Gazetter, Revenue Department of Haryana
136 www.preservearticles.com
Gurudwara named Shri Guru Singh Sabha built in 1925 which is a prominent religious place for Sikhs. A local deity Banbhori is also worshipped by local people.137

EDUCATION - The first university that came into existence in Hisar was Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University in 1971. It is one of Asia’s biggest agricultural University other University’s located in the city are Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology and Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Science. GJUST is the first Indian government run institute providing post graduating in printing technology. Apart form universities there are some noted Colleges providing education in Hisar such as Chajju Ram Memorial, Jat College, Dayand College, Fateh Chand College for women and Govt. Post graduate College, all established in the 1950s and 1960s. A lot of Colleges have spring up in 1990s and 2000s (decade) Maharaja Aggarsain Medical College, situated at Agroha provides medical education. A few agricultural and veterinary research centers are also situated in the city such as National Research Center on Equines, Central Sheep Breeding Farm, National Institute of Pig Breeding and Research, Northern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute and Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes in 1988, the city hosted the 2nd World Buffalo Congress. The important libraries in the city are Nehru Library.138

HEALTH FACILITIES - Hisar has a well developed network of health facilities. People from Punjab and Rajasthan come here for medical treatment including the civil hospital institution such as Sukhda Hospital, Sarvodaya Multispecialty and Cancer Hospital, N.C. Jindal Institute of Medical Sciences, O.P. Jindal Institute of Cancer and Research. Maharaja

137 www.hisarjano.com
138 List of universities and colleges in Hisar
Aggarsain Medical College. Besides, there is also district Red Cross Society for specially able people.  

MEDIA - Doordarshan Kendra was setup in Hisar in 2002 which is the only programme production center in Haryana. Besides, Doordarshan channels, there also a lot of other private channels operating in the city. Nabh Chhor is a local evening newspaper published in the city.  

ECONOMY - The city has a large steel industry due to which it is also known as ‘The city of steel’. As on June 2012, Hisar is India’s largest galvanized iron manufacturing companies are quality foils private limited. Haryana metal industries limited, Haryana Comcast limited, Haryana Tube Manufacturing Private Limited. Hisar has Asia’s largest automobiles repair and spare parts market in terms of radius and area.

Savitri Jindal, Non – executive Chairperson of Jindal Group and a resident of Hisar is the Wealthiest women in India and the 10th wealthiest women in the world.  

SPORTS - The city hosted the 2nd Asian Women’s Boxing championship in 2003, and 51st National Boxing championship in 2004. It is also hosted 22nd Haryana State Women Sports festival in 2008. It has Giri center for sports activities run by sports authority of India at Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agriculture University which has a synthetic track of international standard apart form other facilities. Other major sporting venue in Hisar is Mahabir Stadium for multiple sports which was completed in the year 1972. It is the biggest center for Judo Coaching in India. Eminent sports persons form Hisar who have represented India are Vilkas

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139 List of civil hospital and private hospitals in Hisar
140 Ibid, www.hisarjano.com
141 www.en.wikipedia.org, Op cit
Krishan Yadav in Boxing, Chandgi Ram, Udey Chand, Geetika Jakhar and Nirmala Devi in wrestling. Saina Nehwal in badminton and Krishna Poonia in discus throw. Manvinder Bisla represented Kolkata Knight Riders in the Indian Premier League. In April 2012, 18 years old Ajay Kumar from Hisar Qualified for 2012 summer Olympics.\textsuperscript{142}

**TOURISM** - Main attractions in Hisar are Blue Bird Tourist complex, Bishnoi Mandir, Feroze Shah's Palace and Fort, Gujari Mahal, Lat Ki Masjid and Ashokan Pillar. Nearby are the Shri Hanuman temple situated at Kajla Dhamaprox 15km from the city. Bua Kanwari Dham at Kanwari village 18km away and Agroha Dham 24km away.\textsuperscript{143}

**ROHTAK**

The Rohtak district which forms a part of Haryana is strategically situated in the passage from the north – west through the Delhi gateway to the broad Ganga plain. The route from Peshawar and Multan to Delhi converges here. This area a whole, witnessed some important historical events and movements unlike Kurukshetra which lies to its north and Delhi which lies 40 miles to its south, Rohtak itself has never been the centre of great and determining events. Nevertheless, lying in an area of much political activity it could survive and maintain its identity because its inhabitants were vorile people.

**ROHTAK IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE** - Rohtak is one of the important districts of Haryana state. It has a long history as a district. It derives its name from its head quarters town Rohtak, which is said to be a correction of Rohtashgarh, a name still applied to the ruined sites (also

\textsuperscript{142} Ibid
\textsuperscript{143} www.speed4haryana.com
called Khokharkot) of two older sites, one lying immediately north of the present town and other about 5 kms towards the east. Traditionally, it is name after Raja Rohtash in whose day's city is said to have been built. It is also claimed that the town derives its name from the Roherra (Tacoma undulae) tree called Rohitaka in Sanskrit.\textsuperscript{144} It is said that before the town came into existence, it was the site of a forest of Rohitaka trees and hence its name become Rohtak. Another version also connects Rohtak with Rohitaka, which is mentioned in Mahabharta in connection with campaign of Nakula, the Pandva warrior. But the dominant view or general accepted opinion is that it is correction of Rohtashgarh.

**ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP**

The district has been divided into five blocks for administrative purpose namely Rohtak, Lakhan Majra, Meham, Kalanaur and Sampla. It has 151 Panchayat and 146 villages. The detail of the administrative set-up of Rohtak district is given below:-

**ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF ROHTAK DISTRICT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-division</th>
<th>Tehsil</th>
<th>Sub-tehsil</th>
<th>CD Block</th>
<th>No. of Panchayat</th>
<th>No. of Villages</th>
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<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>Sampla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meham</td>
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<td>Kalanaur</td>
<td>Meham</td>
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<td>Sampla</td>
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<td>Kalanaur</td>
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<td>Majra</td>
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</table>

**AREA** - Area of the state of Haryana is 44,2112 sq.km. It extends from 27°03' to 31°09' North latitude and 74°0.5' to 77°0.6' East longitude.

\textsuperscript{144} R.S. Doon, Jan Suchna Sagar, Rohtak:District Administration, 2006, P.25
LOCATION AND EXTENSION - Rohtak district is located in south – eastern part of Haryana state and constitutes a major part of eastern Haryana plain. It lies between 28°19’ and 29°18’ north latitude and 76°13’ and 77°13’ east longitude.¹⁴⁵

National highway No. 10 leading Delhi to Hisar passes through the district. Rohtak district a part of eastern Haryana plain is bordered by Jind and Sonipat district on the east and Hisar and Bhiwani districts on the west side. To its east the state of Delhi, Gurgaon district lies on its south – east. The attitude of district is about 220 meter from mean sea level. There is a gentle slope from north to south i.e. 19cm per km upto Jhajjar town in the northern part of the district and there is considerable slope west to east. The district head quarter is one of the eight identified priority towns in National capital region. Thus the location plays a vital role for the development of the district, due to proximity to National capital, the development activities are taking place very rapidly.

DEMOGRAPHICS - In 2011, Rohtak had population of 10,61,204 of which male and female were 5,68,479 and 4,92,725 respectively. The municipality had a sex ratio of 887 females per 1,000 male and 10.9% of the population were under six years old. Effective literacy was 84.08% male literacy was 88.94% and female literacy was 78.68%.

GEOGRAPHICAL - Out of total geographical area of the district 83% is under cultivation. The main crops are wheat, gram, sugarcane and bajra. There is no perennial river in the district. Underground water level is relatively high. The district is faced with the problem of brackish water and water logging in many parts of the district the subsoil water depth varies

¹⁴⁵ www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/rohtak
from 4 to 40 feet. Rural area of the district is dominated by jat and city is dominated by Punjabi Khatris (and its subcaste Aroras).146

CLIMATE - Average annual rainfall in Rohtak city is 458.5mm (18.0 inch). Rohtak’s climate shows extreme variation in temperature. It does not usually fall below freezing point in the winter months from November to January. In summer from April to July, the day temperature generally remain between 30°C and 40°C occasionally going to 48°C on a few days.147

HEALTH - The health services are being provided to the people of Rohtak district through a well connect network of government hospitals and dispensaries numbering 156. Besides there are several Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic institutions in the district. The district has the honor of having the first health university in the state named Pt. B.D. Sharma university of health science. Apart from this there are two Ayurvedic Colleges named Baba Mast Nath Institute of Ayurvedic as that Bohar and Gaur Brahman Ayurvedic Colleges Brahmanwas.148

ECONOMY - The economy of the district is primarily agriculture. About 42.19% of the total workers are engaged in agriculture and allied activities 7.68% in cottage and household industries and rest are engaged in other activities. The Japanese township is planned to be set up near Madina village, 15 kilometers from Rohtak city, along NH 10 towards Meham. It will include several big industries and commercial offices.

EDUCATION - Rohtak is the education hub in Haryana. It has Indian institute of management Rohtak. Maharishi Dayanand university in

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146 Ibid
147 Ibid
148 www.rohtak.nic.in
Rohtak city was established in 1976. There are almost 22 colleges within the city offering different courses. Moreover, the city has pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma post graduate institute of medical science, a notable medical instituted in northern India. It is now converted to a full fledged medical university with an independently functioning vice – chancellor. There are four engineering Colleges and two polytechnics for technical education and several educational societies. Rohtak also has many distance learning institute like Haryana technical institute. Recently several education institution offering various technical and engineering courses including B.ed have come up in the district. Rohtak is home to university campus and a variety of private schools and Colleges. Eight graduation Colleges and seven engineering Colleges makes it education city of Haryana.

SPORT AND TOURISM - The Haryana urban development authority (HUDA) has developed the Rajiv Gandhi sports complex in sector – 6. The complex includes cricket, hockey and football facilities, tennis courts, an athletics court, an athletic stadium, wrestling hall, swimming pools and other leisure facilities. The tourist spot of Tilyar lake is near to the city includes restaurant, bar and mini zoo. There are so many tourist places in Rohtak. Along with other heritage sites on the out skirts of city.149

CULTURE AND LANGUAGES - The people of Rohtak have preserved their old religious and social traditions. Their culture and popular art are saangs, dramas, ragini, ballads and songs in which they take great delight. Haryanvi is the most popular language in Rohtak district with standard Hindi being spoken as a second language.

149 www.haryana-online.com
RANIA

Rania is a town and a municipal committee in Sirsa district in the state of Haryana. Rania town is the biggest grain market in Sirsa district. It is located 20 km towards from Sirsa district.

It is situated at the end of Haryana state on Sirsa – jeewan nagar road, Rania is located at 29.53°N 74.83°E. Both Delhi and Chandigarh approximate 270 km, are neared Major airports from here. The nearest cities of home district are Ellenabad(22 km), Mandi Dabwali(55 km) and Kalanwali(40 km) Punjab and Rajasthan borders are respectively appx. 35 and 25 km from Rania. Few other famous village and places near to town are jeewan nagar, kariwala, sant nagar, chautala, balasar farm, ottu dam. It’s a town like village.

Rania has its own history to be named as Rania. Its means queens. Its old name was ‘Bhattian’. Bhatti Raja (King) used to ruled here for a while alongwith the in nearby village and area as well. It is renamed for being sati by Rania (queen) of Bhattian Riasayat’s. King on a rumour of king been killed in nearby village. Rania was an old Muslim town, inhabitant from here left town during Indo – Pak partition, as per significance many buildings could be seen in town like Muslim Mosques and nice old fort which have been used till now as police station building, Rania town was a part of old Punjab region and came into Haryana in 1966.150

Rania town’s population is about 40000. Municipality system runs in town and it is divided into 15 wards. Rania has separate Vidhan Sabha constituency as Rania seat first from 2009 assembly elections. People

150 Municipal Committee Record, Rania
enjoying here every facility same like average cities. Rania have its own shopping areas, tehsil, police station, civil hospital, private nursing homes, govt. & private schools. Good bus system of private limited & roadways buses is available for nearby town & villages. The main forms of employment are in agriculture and retail. Wheat, vegetable, rice, cotton are the main crops in the region. Grain market of Rania is famous for quality rice(Basmati). A lot of people are involved in this business.  

Punjabi, Hindi and Bagri and mostly spoken language in this locality. Basically people believe in Sikh and Hindu religions.

20 government and private school and leading education institutes are providing their services in Rania, few of them are mentioned following here: Jagat Jyoti school, V.N. school, D.A.V. centenary public school, Guru Nanak International Academy (Abholi), B.S. school, Government. Senior School, Govt. Girls School, Green Valley Public school, D.N. center public school, C.M. national school, Genius School of education, Gurukul School, S.D. school of education, Saint Xavier Francis Public School.

ELLENABAD

Ellenabad previously known as Kherial, is a city and municipal committee in the Sirsa district. It is north of the Gaggar – Bhakhra river and serves as a port of entry into Haryana. Ellenabad is a constituency of Haryana Vidhan Sabha.

Ellenabad was founded during the British Raj by Hisar commissioner Robert Hutch. The commissioner’s wife, Madam Ellena gave birth to a child in the town of Kharial. Hutch renamed the town Ellenabad as a gesture of appreciation for the accommodations provided during his wife’s pregnancy.  

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151 Ibid
152 Municipal Committee Record, Ellenabad b-1
Ellenabad had population of 32795. male constitute 54% of the population Ellenabad has an average literacy rate 57% lower than the national average of 59.5% male literacy is 64% and female literacy is 49%, 15% of the population is under 6 years of age. Ellenabad has an evenly distributed Sikhs and Hindu population, with small Muslim and Christian communities.

Ellenabad is located at 29.45°N 74.65°E. It has an average elevation of 189 meters (620 feet). Ellenabad is situated on state highway number 23 and is 42 km from Sirsa.

Ellenabad is connected by rail on the Hanumangarh – Sadulpur Railway route. It is 43 km from Hanumangarh and 136 km from Sadulpur. Indian railway have decided to convert this meter – gauge line into broad gauge. So this route is blocked due to new construction.

The town’s lifeline is agriculture. The town’s grain market provides support to farmers from surrounding village. Saraswati high school is one of the oldest and famous school in the city founded by Late Sh. Balbir Singh Saini. Schools include English primary and secondary school. The most notable is the Satluj Public school. Ch. Harpal Singh convert school, Sarvpalli public school and C.R. D.A.V. school are well known for their English departments. Nearby hospitals include the civil hospital and the Janta hospital.

HANSI

Hansi also called Asigarh, is an ancient town in the Hisar District in the state of Haryana. Its ancient name was mentioned in Ashadhyayi of Pannini in Asika.
Hansi is a city and a municipal council in Hisar district in the Indian state of Haryana. Hansi is the apt location for those who are interested in exploring the history of India. It is located at a distance of 10 miles (26km) east of Hisar on National Highway 10. Hansi has been under the influence of varied culture from Hindu to Islamic to British and hence has a multi-religious influence.\textsuperscript{157}

Its population in 2011 is estimated to be 134368.\textsuperscript{158}

The city of Hansi has five gates of entry. Delhi Gate (East), Hisar Gate (West), Gosain Gate (North – West), Barsi Gate (South) and Umra Gate (South – West). The peculiarity of this town is that its attitude increases after entry from any of the gates. Deserts guard this city towards its west (cities like Tosham, Devsar, Khanak) another prominent feature of this ancient city is its fort expanded in an area of 30 acres (120000m\textsuperscript{2}), it is square in shape and has security posts in all the four corners. The fort is said to be that of Great King Prithivi Raj Chauhan. Later, son of the King Anegbal, Drupad established sword manufacturing factory in this fort, hence it is also called “Asigarh”. Sword from this fort were exported as far away as to Arab countries. As per Talif-e-Tajkara-e Hansi by Gaji Sharif Husain in 1915, around 80 forts across the area were controlled from this center “Asigarh”. During the period of Firoz Shah Tuglak, an underground tunnel was constructed connecting the present Hansi to Hisar.\textsuperscript{159}

It was founded by Asa Ram Jat. It was earlier called Asi which become Hansi. Even today it is known as Asi by the local people. According to Thakur Deshraj, the Asigarh people were inhabitants of Asigarh. One group of them migrated to Europe. Another group moved to Bangladesh. The origin of word Asigarh is from Sanskrit word “Asi”

\textsuperscript{157} www.Indiavideo.org
\textsuperscript{158} Census report of India 2011
\textsuperscript{159} Op cit (www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/hansi

meaning sword. According to Kautilya, the people who depended on “Asi” (sword) for their living were known as Asigarh.160

Hansi is famous for its forts, tombs, mosque and shrines, its architectural and archaeological value across civilization. Punjabi and Hindi are the widely used language in Hansi. It is a semi-arid city. Peda, the famous milk sweet is made and sold at various locations around Hansi. Hansi is a live example of the Harappan civilization. Hansi is known as the home to a number of Saints like Jagannath Puri (Hindu Guru), Baba Farid (Sufi Saint) and Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru of Sikhism. People belonging to different castes like Jains, Brahmins and Sainis have settled here during the Mughal.

The black bird resorts have been constructed and maintained by Haryana Tourism in order to provide the tourists and travelers a location to take a break after long trips.161

Hansi has two Government College, S.D. Girls College and Nehru Memorial College for Co. Education, one Industrial Training Institute. Many private schools primary and secondary level in Hansi. Hansi has well health facilities. Including the civil hospital and many other private and Charitable hospitals such as Kali Devi Hospital, Likha Hospital, Malik Hospital, Saini Hospital and Sanjivani Hospital.

ADAMPUR

Mandi Adampur is a city in tehsil in Hisar district of Haryana state. It belongs to Hisar division. It is located 31 km towards west from district head quarters, Hisar.162 Adampur is situated on Hisar – Rewari railway line and is well connected by road with other towns of Haryana. It is a

161 www.IndiaVideo.org
162 www.onefivenine.com
constituency, farmer Chief Minister of Haryana Bhajan Lal had won his MLA election several times. It is also known by the name “Mandi Adampur”. Currently, it is represented by Renuka Bishnoi.\(^{163}\) its very near to Rajasthan border and famous for the Desi Ghee and Mix culture of Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab. Most of the residents are comes form nearby villages a number of government employees lives here those are filled by Late. Ex. C.M. Chaudhary Bhajan Lal. Its famous for Anaj Mandi in Adampur.\(^{164}\) Adampur total population is 413490.

Government polytechnic, Mandi Adampur (Hisar) is situated at Bhadra Road. Mandi Adampur is the hot seat of politics. It is also a land of entrepreneurs and politicians. Though a small town but has all facilities and amenities of modern Mandi. All offices and facilities of tehsils level such as civil hospital, bus – stand, rest house, tehsil office, treasury office, market committee, police station, fire brigade, hafed office & godown, D.O., telephone exchange, employment exchange, tehsil welfare office, C.D.P.O., post office, bank & shopping market etc. are available. Post graduate gov. college, Polytechnic, J.B.T., I.T.I., govt. senior secondary schools and a few renowned public schools are located at Mandi Adampur.\(^{165}\)

**SAMPLA**

Sempla is a tehsil in Rohtak district of Haryana state, India. It belongs to Rohtak division. It is located 30 km towards East from district head quarters Rohtak. It is a tehsil head quarter. This place is in the border of the Rohtak district and Sonipat district. Sonipat district kharkhoda is East towards this place.\(^{166}\)

Hindi is the local language here, also people speaks Haryanvi. The area of the block is 22658.98 ha covering 24 villages and 25 panchayats. It

\(^{163}\) [www.jatland.com/home/Adampur](http://www.jatland.com/home/Adampur)
\(^{164}\) [www.haryanahighway.com](http://www.haryanahighway.com)
\(^{165}\) [www.techeduhry.nic.in](http://www.techeduhry.nic.in)
has a population of 116881 in which 63536 are males and 53345 females. It has an area of 226.55 sq.km. There are 72237 literate persons (44870 males and 27367 females) with 72.73 percent literacy rate it has 37 primary schools out of which 12 are for boys, 9 for girls and 16 co-educational. Industrial growth is gaining momentum at Sampla, agricultural implements being the main industrial products.

KALANAUR

Kalanaur is a significant town of Rohtak district in state Haryana situated on Delhi – Rohtak – Bhiwani road. It is situated approximately 100 km away from National capital Delhi situated towards the western side of Delhi. It is situated at a distance of 20 km from Rohtak and 28 km form Bhiwani. The town of Bhiwani is towards the western direction, historical town Meham is situated in the northern side and Beri is situated in the southern direction of Kalanaur. The Delhi – Bhiwani broad gauge railway line passes through the town.  

Kalanaur is located 28.83°N 76.4°E. It has an average elevation of 200 meters (656 feet). Kalanaur had a population of 85719 in which 46077 are males and 39642 females. Its area is 287.64 sq.km. and literacy rate is 68.20 percent.

Kalanaur is famous for some festivals. Main festivals are fair of Guga-pir, Dushera and fair of animals. Supply of water and electricity is sufficient in the existing town. At present the existing water works is having a capacity of 100 LiaPCD. The electricity supply in Kalanaur town is provided through 3 Nos. of sub stations (132 KV sub station kalanaur, 33 KV Beri and 33 KV Kalanaur). The water supply in Kalanaur town is canal based.

167 (www.wikipedia.org.)Op cit
168 Municipal committee record of kalanaur
169 Ibid
Kalanaur is developing in the field of education. There are total 38 primary schools in while 12 are co-education, 13 each for boys and girls. The economy of the block is mainly agrarian. The block is served by 9 bank branches. There are some new industrial units and one degree College at Kalanaur. At the administrative level, Kalanaur has one police station established in the year 1880, one community health center, municipal water works, banchayat bhawan, railway station and grain market etc. Kalanaur has all major office i.e. block department & panchayat office, Naib Tehsildar, C.D.P.O, B.A.O. (Agriculture), food and supply and fishery office.  

VILLAGE OF RANIA BLOCK

1. **Ottu** is a village under tehsil Rania in the Sirsa district. The village is situated on Sirsa – Rania. It is the site of the ottu barrage pm Ghagger – Hakra river. Ottu male population is 2864, Female population is 2436 and total population is 5300.  

2. **Abholi** is situated in Rania tehsil. It is one of 46 villages in Rania block along with villages like Ferozabad and Dhanoor. Nearby railway station is abholi is Sirsa. The Guru Nanak International Academy in abholi. The school was established in year 2003. It is a co-education schools offers education in English medium, running under the aegis of global education society abholi (Rania) district Sirsa. Abholi male population is 1724, female population is 1550 and total population is 3274.  

3. **Dhani Satnam Singh** is situated in Rania tehsil and located in Sirsa district. It is one of 46 villages in Rania block along with villages like Rania and Nigrana. Nearby railway station of Dhani Satnam Singh is  

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170 Ibid  
171 www.populationofindia.com  
172 www.publicinfopath.com
Sirsa. It is located 23 km towards west from district head quarters Sirsa. 268 km from state capital Chandigarh. Hindi and Punjabi is the local language here.\textsuperscript{173} Dhani Satnam Singh male population is 383, Female is 358 and total population is 741.

4. **Dhanoor** is a village in Rania tehsil is Sirsa district. It is located 14 km towards west from district head quarters Sirsa. 9 km form Nagrana/Rania. Rania, Sirsa, Ellenabad, Kalanwali are the neary cities to Dhanoor. Hindi, Punjabi and Bagri is the local language in Dhanoor.\textsuperscript{174} The male population in Dhanoor is 1610, Female is 1444 and total population is 3054.

5. **Abutgarh** is a village in Rania tehsil is sirsa district. It is located 23 km towards west from district head quarters Sirsa . Abutgarh pin cold is 125055 and postal head office is Sirsa. Abutgarh is surrounded by Ellenabad tehsil towards west, Sirsa tehsil towards east, Baragudha tehsil towards north, Odhan tehsil towards south. Abutgarh local language is Hindi, Punjabi, Rajasthani, and Bagri\textsuperscript{175}.

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**VILLAGE OF ELLENABAD BLOCK**

1. **Keshupura** is a village in Ellenabad tehsil in Sirsa district. It is located 44 km towards west from district head quarters Sirsa. Keshupura pin code is 125055 and postal head office is Sirsa. Keshupura is surrounded by Rania tehsil towards east. Tibbi tehsil towards west, Nohar tehsil towards south, Rawatsar tehsil towards west. This place is in the border of the Sirsa district and Hanumangarh district. It is near to the Rajasthan state border. Hindi, Punjabi is local language of Keshupura. Its population is near about 2441.\textsuperscript{176}

\textsuperscript{173} www.villagesinindia.com
\textsuperscript{174} Ibid
\textsuperscript{175} www.onefivenine.com, Op cit
\textsuperscript{176} www.village.in, Op cit
2. **Umedpur** is a village in Ellenabad tehsil of Sirsa district. It is situated at approx 24 km. South – west of Sirsa on Sirsa – Ellenabad road. The major gotra in this village ‘KASWAN’ is said to have migrated from Taja Patti village of Punjab in the past. Hindi, Punjabi, Bagri, Rajasthani is popular language in Umedpur village. Its population is near about 2500.

3. **Phorka** is a large village in Ellenabad tehsil. Facilities like electricity, phone, post office, Health care centre are available. Education Facilities are primary level and secondary level here. Tubewell for drinking and agriculture. Its population is 4781.

4. **Partap Nagar** is a village in the tehsil of Ellenabad. There is no other village under the village panchayat of Partap Nagar. It is located 44 km from district head quarters Sirsa. Hindi, Punjabi is local language here.

5. **Kumthal** is a village in Ellenabad tehsil in Sirsa district of Haryana state, India. It belongs to Hisar division. Kumthal pin code is 125102 and postal head office is Ellenabad. Its population is 1541.

**VILLAGE OF HANSI BLOCK**

1. **Anipura** is a small village situated on Hansi tehsil to Rohtak highway after a 12 km. distance from Hansi. This village has a primary school and population is around 2000 people. The post office of this village is Dhana (Village) and for all house hold things this village depends on Hansi city.

2. **Depal** is situated in Hansi tehsil district Hisar. Its population is near 3500, facilities like electricity, phone are also available. Education facilities are primary level, secondary level here. Medical facility are about 5km far. Water sources are well, tap, tubewell, handpump for

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177 www.geolysis.com
178 Ibid
179 onefivenine.com, Op cit
180 Ibid

99
drinking and agriculture. \(^\text{181}\)

3. **Mehnda** is situated in Hansi tehsil district Hisar. Its population is near 3831. Facilities like electricity, phone, post office are also available. Education facilities are primary level, secondary level here. Medical facilities are not satisfactory. \(^\text{182}\)

4. **Kulana** is a mid sized village located in the tehsil Hansi, district Hisar. It has population of about 3537 persons living in around 538 households. This village is far 6km from Hansi. Its have one Government primary and secondary school. One health dispensary, three temples and one animal dispensary facility. Water sources are well, tap, tubewell, handpump, for drinking and agriculture. \(^\text{183}\)

5. **Bir Hansi** is a small village in the tehsil Hansi. It has population about 2310 persons living in around 416 house holds. \(^\text{184}\) This village have education facilities are primary level and medical facilities are not satisfactory. For all house hold things this village depends on Hansi city.

**VILLAGE OF ADAMPUR BLOCK**

1. **Bagla** is a village in the tehsil of adampur the district of Haryana. Its population is near 3281. At first, a man with his family came to settle in this area on his Buggi (Bullock Cart). Gradually more people started to live in this area. But this area or village had no name at this time. It was known as “Buggi Wala” as buggi was new thing for this area. With due course of time “Buggi Wala” changed into Bagla. A present all major castes are living with communal harmony in the village. Main profession of villagers is agriculture, but now new generation is trying to adopt new profession according to their interest. Minda family is a well

\(^{181}\) www.graminvikas.com
\(^{182}\) www.haryanahighway.com, Op cit
\(^{183}\) www.graminvikas.com, Op cit
\(^{184}\) www.geolysis.com, Op cit
known name in the village as this family has started a school, built a
temple of Jwala Mata and a multipurpose hall in the village.185

2. **Ghursal** village in the tehsil of adampur in the Hisar district. It is
located 35 km towards west from district headquarters Hisar,,12 km
from Adampur.its population is 2007. It is wonderful village with
facilities like education,temples,primary health care cente etc.186

3. **Daroli** is situated in Adampur tehsil. Its population is near 2842.187
Daroli is village of Hindus, there are not any person belongs to Muslim.
A primary and senior secondary school in village. A group of volunteers
in village with name Yua club Bhagat Singh Yua club have done many
work for village. Like water and clarity of streets problems in this
village. There are a temple of Lord Shivaji, Hanuman and Krishanji and
also a small temple of Santoshi Mata Ji and Ramdev Ji.188 Maharaja
Aggarsain College of Education in village.

4. **Mahalsara** is a village in Adampur tehsil in Hisar district. It is located
29 Km towards west from district head quarters Hisar, 3 Km from
Adampur.189 Its total population is near about 2000. Its has middle
school, primary health center and water sources are well, tap, tube well,
handpump for drinking and agriculture facilities like electricity, phone
are also available.

5. **Khara Barwala** is a village in Adampur Tehsil. It belongs to Hisar
Division. It is located 42 km towards west from district headquarters
Hisar 10 Km from Adampur190. Its village has one girl primary school,
High School for Girl and boys. Its population is near about 2500.

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185 www.onefivenine.com,Op cit
186 www.wikimapia.org
187 www.indiamap.net
188 www.wikidit.org,Op cit
189 www.onefivenine.com,Op cit
190 Ibid
VILLAGE OF SAMPLA BLOCK

1. Dataur is situated in Sampla Tehsil. Its population is near 3153. Education facilities are primary, secondary level here. Medical facility are untrained staff. Water sources are well, tap, tubewell, handpump for drinking and agriculture. Facilities like electricity, phone, post office are also available. We can reach in the village by transportation facilities like bus etc. with regional road.\footnote{Ibid}

2. Nayabans is a village in sampla Tehsil. It is located 29 km towards east from district head quarters Rohtak 4 km from sampla. It is a very small village which is not heavily populated. Nayabans total population is 2842.\footnote{www.gloreous.com}

3. Atail is situated in Sampla Tehsil. Its population is near 4275, it is located 24 km toward east from district head quarters Rohtak. 8 km from sampla. Education facilities are primary level, secondary level here but medical facility is not well. Water source are well, tap, tubewell, handpump for drinking and agriculture facilities like electricity, phone, post office are also available. The local language of atail is Hindi, Haryanvi.

4. Samchana is situated in Rohtak district state Haryana near cities Rohtak. Its population is near 5940. Like electricity, phone, post office are also available. Education facilities are primary level, secondary level here. Medical facilities and street is not well. We can reach in the village by transportation facilities like bus etc. water source are well, tap, tubewell, handpump for drinking and agriculture.

5. Gijji is a mid sized village located in the district of Rohtak in the state of Haryana in India. Its population is about 3981 persons living in
around 656 households. Nearby railway station of Gijji is sampla. Main profession of villagers is agriculture, but now new generation is trying to adopt new profession according to their interest. A present all major caste are living with communal harmony also avaiable. Education facilities primary and secondary level and health care center also here.\(^\text{193}\)

VILLAGE OF KALANAUR BLOCK

1. **Katesra** is about 6.5 kms from kalanaur bus stand and 8.5 kms from kalanaur kalan railway station. The village is on kalanaur – pillana road. The village is gujjar dominated and gujjars are from hathwala. Mostly people working in army. Though framing is the main business but at present services class is dominating and young generation is more interested in government and private jobs instead of farming which became the last choice. The living standard is medium.\(^\text{194}\) Its population is near 5735.\(^\text{195}\) Education facilities are primary, secondary level in village. One government. hospital in village.

2. **Kherari** is a village in kalanaur tehsil in Rohtak district. The village is about 5 km form kalanaur. Its population is near about 5250. Education facilities are primary, secondary level in village. One primary health center is also available here. Water resources tap, tubewell, handpump for drinking and agriculture. All house hold things village on kalanaur block.

3. **Sampal** is a village in kalanaur tehsil. It is 5 km form kalanaur. Its population is near about 3737.\(^\text{196}\) Facilities like electricity, phone, medical are also available. Education facilities are primary level,

\(^{193}\) Ibid
\(^{194}\) www.wckiedit.org
\(^{195}\) www.populationofindia.com
\(^{196}\) www.population.co.in
secondary level here. Water resources are tap, tubewell, handpump for drinking and agriculture.

4. **Pilana** is a village in kalanaur tehsil. It is 15 km from kalanaur. Its population is near about 5895. Facilities like electricity, phone, post office medical are available. Education facilities are primary level and secondary level here. Tap, tubewell, handpump for drinking and agriculture.

There are two main temple in village. One is built in the memory of great saint “Baba Chhotu Nath” and other is Hindu God “Bhole Nath”.

5. **Ballab** is a village in kalanaur tehsil. It is 13 km from kalanaur. Its population is near about 3081. Facilities like electricity, phone, medical, bank are also available, education facilities are primary level, secondary level here. Water resources are well, tap, tubewell, handpump for drinking and agriculture.

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197 www.wikiedit.org, Op cit