

Chapter X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Gurgaon district¹, as a basic administrative unit, consists of five tahsils namely; Gurgaon, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Firozpur Jhirka and Nuh and two sub-tahsils, viz. Hathin (of Nuh) and Pataudi (of Gurgaon). A manageable number of villages is included within the compass of a tahsil boundary. The number of towns, villages², police stations, and police posts in each tahsil is as follows :—

Tahsil	Towns	Villages			Police stations	Police posts
		Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gurgaon	3(Gurgaon, Farrukhnagar, Sohna)	214	15	229	4(Sadar Gurgaon, City Gurgaon, Farrukhnagar, Sohna)	—
Pataudi (sub-tahsil of Gurgaon)	2(Pataudi, Hailey Mandi)	55	7	62	1(Pataudi)	Hailey Mandi

1. The Gurgaon district has been bifurcated on August 15, 1979, and the new district of Faridabad comprising the tahsils of Ballabgarh and Palwal has been carved out of it. Its details have been included in Chapter I 'General' under the sub-heading 'History of the District as an Administrative Unit'.

2. A village refers to an area for which a separate record of rights is maintained, or which has been separately assessed to land tax, or would have been so assessed if the land tax had not been realised or compounded or redeemed, or which the State Government had otherwise declared as an 'estate'. This definition of village is identical with that of *mauza* under section 3 (1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. The definition applies to a demarcated area of land and not a residential site.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ballahgarh	3(Ballabgarh, Faridabad Township, Faridabad)	206	35	241	4(Ballabgarh, Central Faridabad, Faridabad, Chhainsa)	—
Firozpur Jhirka	1(Firozpur Jhirka)	229	13	242	2(Firozpur Jhirka, Punahana)	—
Palwal	2(Palwal, Hodal)	154	9	163	2(Palwal, Hasanpur)	Hodal (attached with Hasanpur)
Nuh	1(Nuh)	192	31	223	2(Nuh, Taoru)	—
Hathin (sub-tahsil of Nuh)		64	2	66	1(Hathin)	—
Total :	12	1,114	112	1,226 ¹	16	2

On the principle of decentralisation of authority in the administrative set-up, the district is divided into five sub-divisions, each coinciding with a tahsil area. The object is to promote efficiency in administration and to ensure better supervision over public affairs through decentralisation. The Sub-Divisional Officer can deal with many matters expeditiously on the spot. Before 1947, there was only one sub-division in the district, namely, Palwal which had been created in 1911. The remaining four sub-divisions functioning now, besides Rewari which has been made part of the Mahendragarh district, were created in the post-Independence period; Nuh (and Rewari) in 1955, Ballabgarh and Firozpur Jhirka in 1964 and Gurgaon in 1965. In March 1967, Gurgaon and Firozpur Jhirka sub-divisions were abolished and merged with Rewari and Nuh sub-divisions respectively, but were again created in March 1968.

1. As mentioned in Chapter III 'People' the, 1971 Census recorded 1,586 villages (1,471 inhabited and 115 uninhabited) in the pre-organised district.

The strength of sub-division and tahsil officers, to assist the Deputy Commissioner in the administration, is as follows :—

Tahsil	Officers	Strength
Gurgaon	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1
Pataudi (sub-tahsil of Gurgaon)	Naib Tahsildar	1
Ballabgarh	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1
Firozpur Jhirka	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1
Nuh	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1
Hathin (sub-tahsil of Nuh)	Naib Tahsildar	1
Palwal	Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1
	Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar	1
	Naib Tahsildar Accounts	1

In addition, attached to the office of the Deputy Commissioner, there are 3 Naib Tahsildars—one for Low and Middle Income Groups Housing Loans and two for Agrarian Reforms work. These three officials are entrusted with work extending all over the district.

DISTRICT AUTHORITIES

Deputy Commissioner.—The general administration of the district is vested in the Deputy Commissioner, who is normally a member of the Indian

Administrative Service. For administrative purposes, he is under the Commissioner, Hisar Division, Hisar. In other words, the State Government's general authority descends through the Divisional Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner. For a fairly long period after Independence, the Deputy Commissioner was assisted by an Additional District Magistrate, other Magistrates, Treasury Officer, Revenue Assistant and the Divisional Officer. With the separation of the judiciary from the executive, he ceased to exercise control and supervision over the Additional District Magistrate and the Magistrates. The control over treasuries and sub-treasuries having gone over to the Finance Department, he lost supervision over this field also. The Treasury Officer was no longer an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner. With the creation of more sub-divisions, and appointment of Sub-Divisional Officers with revenue powers, the post of Revenue Assistant was abolished and an Extra Assistant Commissioner designated as General Assistant began to supervise the Revenue Branch in the office of the Deputy Commissioner. Another Extra Assistant Commissioner, designated as the District Development and Panchayat Officer (DDPO) was appointed to look after the work relating to Community Development, Municipal and Market Committees and the Panchayats. That post has also been abolished and replaced by that of Additional General Assistant. The Sub-Divisional Officers, General Assistant and Tahsildars are Executive Magistrates and decide security cases for prevention of breach of peace and good behaviour under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Deputy Commissioner is the executive head of the district with multifarious duties and responsibilities including coordinating the activities of the various departments, executing developmental schemes and looking after all kinds of emergent situations such as floods, locust attacks, epidemics, etc. There is hardly any aspect of district administration with the general supervision of which he is not concerned in one way or another. He has a special role to play in Panchayati Raj. In addition to keeping an eye on the working of Panchayati Raj institutions, he guides the panchayats and Panchayat Samitis and also helps them to overcome their difficulties and problems. Similarly, he supervises the functioning of Municipal Committees and Market Committees. As the seniormost officer in the district, he is expected to maintain contact with the elected representatives of the people in order to keep himself well-informed about the functioning of the machinery for which he is responsible.

As District Magistrate, he is entrusted with the maintenance of law and order in the district for which purpose he, in principle, heads the police organisation. However, in the actual discharge of this responsibility, he is

assisted by the Senior Superintendent of Police who administratively controls the entire police force in the district. The District Magistrate orders preventive detentions under various laws and also exercises the powers of an Executive Magistrate.

Prior to April 1974, the District Magistrate also headed the Prosecution Agency responsible for the prosecution of police cases, which was actually under the administrative control of the Superintendent of police. A Prosecuting Inspector, a non-gazetted officer was posted at the district headquarters and was assisted by a number of Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, who guided the investigation of police cases and also conducted these cases in the various courts in the district. Since the enforcement of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, on April 1, 1974, the entire Police Prosecution Agency has been placed under the District Attorney.

As Collector, the Deputy Commissioner is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district and is responsible for collection of revenue and all dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. If a party does not pay a tax in time, the tax-collecting authority sends a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner, who has powers to recover the amount in the same way as he does in respect of land revenue. A host of functionaries, viz. Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Kanungos and Patwaris assist him in this sphere.

He supervises the maintenance of land records and agricultural statistics besides the management of Government lands and estates under Court of Wards. He is also entrusted with the implementation of land reforms and distribution of other loans to agriculturists. The supervision of acquisition of land and administering relief measures in case of droughts, epidemics and other natural calamities are some of his other duties. He acts as the District Elections Officer and the Registrar for registration work.

The list of his miscellaneous duties for which he can be said to be responsible is not a short one. Some of the more important ones relate to civil defence, jails, reformatories and poor houses, liaison with military authorities and welfare of the members of the armed forces, collection of loans, donations and subscriptions; and collection and supply of all sorts of information about the district.

The co-ordination work of the Deputy Commissioner to which a brief

reference has been made forms a very important part of his overall responsibilities. While co-ordinating departmental activities whenever necessary, he takes care not to interfere in their internal administration, and the procedures, methods and policies of their parent departments. He holds periodical meetings of all the district-level officers with a view to reviewing the progress of work done by the several departments and co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts. He has to possess a clear picture of the objectives of all the departments so as to evolve an integrated approach to various developmental activities. In this way he promotes development schemes of all the departments. To make him more effective in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioner has been authorised to inspect the offices of all the departments in the district and he may call for any reports and other information regarding those offices and their working. He is, in short, the head of the district administration, a co-ordinating officer among various departments and a connecting link between the public and the Government in so far as he executes the policies, administers the rules and regulations framed by the Government from time to time, and also looks after the welfare, needs and requirements of the people. He has to keep his finger on the pulse of the people and refer such of their grievances to Government as he himself cannot redress. In fact he has become an essential instrument in the building of Welfare State.

Sub-Divisional Officer.—The Sub-Divisional Officer is the general' nation of the chief civil officer of a sub-division. In fact, he is a minia Deputy Commissioner of his sub-division though he exercises his powers in consultation with and without detriment to the authority of the Deputy Commissioner. The decentralisation has been effected in order to enable the Deputy Commissioner to devote more time for general development work. The Sub-Divisional Officer exercises direct control over the Tahsildar and his staff. He is competent to correspond direct with the Government and departments on routine matters. His main duties, like those of the Deputy Commissioner, include revenue, executive and judicial. His executive duties pertain to the maintenance of law and order, development, control over local bodies, motor taxation, issuing of passports, renewal of arms licences, control and supervision over the sub-divisional establishment, etc. As Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he exercises judicial powers under certain preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. An appeal from the orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in such cases lies with the District and Sessions Judge.

Tahsildar (Mahal)/Naib Tahsildar (Mahal).—The Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar are the key officers in the revenue administration and exercise the

powers of Assistant Collectors II Grade. While deciding partition cases, the Tahsildar assumes powers of Assistant Collector I Grade and for registration work he acts as Sub-Registrar.

Their main task being revenue collection, the tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar have to tour extensively in their areas. They are principally responsible for the maintenance of revenue records and crops statistics. In the discharge of their miscellaneous duties, they assist the development staff in the execution of development plans, construction of roads, drains, embankments, soil conservation and reclamation, pavement of streets, filling of depressions and disposing of work connected with rural reconstruction. They also help the Block Development and Panchayat Officers in enlisting the maximum co-operation of the people in rural areas in making the Panchayati Raj a success. They have to exert a lot to cope with any emergent situation that may arise.

The Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in the district are assisted by the following revenue staff :—

Staff	Strength
Office Kanungos	5
Field Kanungos	17 (excluding 3 under Half A Million Job Scheme)
Patwaris	311 (excluding 10 under Half A Million Job Scheme)
Assistant Patwaris	4

Since the actual preparation of village records and revenue statistics rests with the Patwaris, the district is divided into 311 *patwar* circles, each circle being looked after by a Patwari who works under the immediate supervision of the Kanungo concerned.

The Lambardar (a non-official) is quite an important functionary in the administration. He collects and deposits the land holdings tax. These deposits were previously made in the Government treasury under the charge of the tahsil officers. The deposits are now made in the branches of State Bank at Gurgaon, Nuh, Firozpur Jhirka, Palwal and Ballabgarh. In addition

to his duties of collection of land holding tax, he looks after the law and order in his area and any breach thereof is reported by him to the nearest police station and to the Deputy Commissioner's agency. He is assisted in his work by the village Chowkidar. The total number of Lambardars and Chowkidars in the district as on March 31, 1977 was 3,050 and 1,080 respectively.

Prior to the enforcement of the Land Holdings Tax Act, 1973, the Lambardar was paid *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Since various levies have been consolidated into land holdings tax,¹ the rate of *pachotra* has been fixed at 3 per cent of the new tax. The Lambardar also collects dues pertaining to the Minor Irrigation and Tubewell Corporation, consolidation fee and *abiana* and is paid commission at the rate of 1, 5 and 3 per cent respectively.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT FOR DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS

Besides the sub-division, tahsil and sub-tahsil staff, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by the General Assistant and Additional General Assistant. At times, Additional Assistant Commissioners/ Extra Assistant Commissioners are temporarily appointed with varying degrees of powers—magisterial (executive) and revenue, for training as also to perform special functions. These officers relieve the Deputy Commissioner of detailed and routine activities of his office and enable him to concentrate upon the general managerial duties of co-ordination, direction, superintendence and control in all spheres of district administrative functions.

General Assistant.—He is the first principal administrative officer at the district headquarters, directly under the Deputy Commissioner and assists him in all executive and administrative functions. Not required to tour in the district, he stays at the headquarters to supervise the working of the office. He is competent to correspond direct with Government and other departments on routine matters. Papers concerning all the branches² except the Development, Panchayat, Low and Middle Income Groups Housing, Inquiry and Complaints, Judicial Record Room and Copying and Registration Branches in the Deputy Commissioner's office are routed through him. He is also required to function as the District Electoral Officer.

1. For details, see Chapter on 'Revenue Administration'.

2. Allocation of the branches varies from time to time under the order of the Deputy Commissioner.

In addition, the General Assistant attends to a lot of miscellaneous work as detailed below :

- (1) Urban and rural rehabilitation work
- (2) Work of occasional nature, e.g. arrangements in connection with the celebration of Independence Day, Republic Day, Vana Mahotsava, visits of V.I.P.s, collection for District Relief Fund, etc.
- (3) Work of semi-official and non-official bodies, such as Zila Sainik Board, Boy Scouts, District Sports Association, Home Guards, etc.

Additional General Assistant.—He is the second principal officer at the district headquarters who helps the Deputy Commissioner to carry on the community development and welfare programmes. He deals with the following subjects :—

- (1) Work relating to development, Five-Year Plans and local development works and Family Planning
- (2) Low and Middle Income Groups Housing Schemes
- (3) Work relating to locust attacks
- (4) Panchayat Samitis and panchayats
- (5) Judicial Record Room and Copying Branch
- (6) Registration Branch
- (7) Small Savings Branch

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

A number of committees have been constituted at the district level to help in the disposal of work in specified fields and in devising concrete measures to improve the administration. These committees, which meet once a month, are detailed below :

Committee 1	Purpose 2
Public Relations and Grievances	To create confidence in the mind of the public and take every possible measure to redress public grievances relating to the working of the Government Departments

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District Agricultural Production	To review the progress of agricultural production and to devise ways and means to step it up
Revenue Officers	To review the recovery of revenue dues and discuss other revenue matters
Flood/Drought	To review flood/drought situation in the district
Food and Supplies	To review food situation in the district
Family Planning	To review the progress in achieving the targets of family planning
Municipal Affairs	To review municipal affairs regarding water-supply, sewerage, etc.

OTHER STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Other State and Central Government Officers working within the district are listed below. They are administratively under the control of their respective heads of department but the Deputy Commissioner has been invested with the powers to co-ordinate their activities and to exercise general control over them. The list given below emphasises the multifarious fields requiring the attention of the Deputy Commissioner :

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

1. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Public Health Circle), Faridabad
2. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Project Public Health Division), Faridabad
3. _____, Public Works Department (Construction Public Health Division), Faridabad
4. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Drainage Public Health Division), Faridabad
5. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Industrial Area Public Health Division), Faridabad

6. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Public Health Division), Gurgaon
7. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Sub-urban Public Health Division), Faridabad
8. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Gurgaon
9. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (National Highway Circle), Faridabad
10. Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Gurgaon
11. Executive Engineer, Mechanical, Gurgaon
12. Executive Engineer, Electrical, Gurgaon
13. Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Faridabad
14. Executive Engineer, Horticulture, Faridabad
15. Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Nuh
16. Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Faridabad
17. Executive Engineer, National Highway, Faridabad
18. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Faridabad Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad
19. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Gurgaon Drainage Division, Gurgaon
20. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Gaunchi Division, Gurgaon Canal, Faridabad
21. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Faridabad Operation Circle, Faridabad
22. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Ballabgarh Operation Division, Faridabad
23. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Faridabad Operation Division, Faridabad
24. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Palwal Operation Division, Palwal

25. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Gurgaon Operation Division, Gurgaon
26. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Construction Division I, Gurgaon
27. Executive Engineer, Haryana State Electricity Board, Construction Division No. II, Gurgaon
28. Assistant Registrar (General Line), Co-operative Societies, Gurgaon
29. Assistant Registrar (General Line), Co-operative Societies, Palwal
30. Assistant Registrar (General Line), Co-operative Societies, Nuh
31. Assistant Registrar (Milk Supply), Co-operative Societies, Gurgaon
32. Assistant Registrar (Milk), Intensive Cattle Development Project, Co-operative Societies, Gurgaon
33. Assistant Registrar (Industrial), Co-operative Societies, Gurgaon
34. Treasury Officer, Gurgaon
35. Treasury Officer, Faridabad
36. Assistant Treasury Officer, Nuh
37. Assistant Treasury Officer, Firozpur Jhirka
38. Assistant Treasury Officer, Hathin
Officer, Ballabgarh
40. Assistant Treasury Officer, Palwal
41. Assistant Treasury Officer, Hodal
42. District Food and Supplies Controller, Gurgaon
43. District Public Relations Officer, Gurgaon
44. District Welfare Officer for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Gurgaon
45. Chief Administrator, Faridabad Complex Administration, Faridabad
46. Administrator, Urban Estate, Faridabad
47. Chief Executive Officer, S.F.D.A., Gurgaon

48. Chief Medical Officer, Gurgaon
49. Executive Engineer, Housing Board, Haryana, Faridabad Division, Faridabad
50. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Gurgaon
51. General Manager, Haryana Roadways, Gurgaon
52. Divisional Town Planner, Gurgaon
53. Divisional Town Planner, Faridabad
54. District Education Officer, Gurgaon
55. Divisional Forest Officer, Gurgaon
56. Deputy Director, I.C.D.P., Gurgaon
57. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Gurgaon
58. Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Gurgaon
59. Additional Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Faridabad
60. Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Gurgaon
61. District Horticulture Officer, Palwal
62. District Industries Officer, Faridabad
- + District Industries Officer, Gurgaon
- + Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Faridabad
65. Labour Conciliation Officer, Gurgaon
66. Labour Conciliation Officer, Faridabad
- Seed Development Officer, Palwal
- Sub Regional Employment Officer, Faridabad
- District Probation Officer, Gurgaon
- District Sports Officer, Gurgaon
- District Employment Officer, Gurgaon
72. District Statistical Officer, Gurgaon
73. Fisheries Development Officer, Gurgaon

74. Superintendent, District Jail, Gurgaon
75. Executive Engineer, Gurgaon Tubewell Division (M.I.T.C.), Gurgaon
76. Executive Engineer, Tubewell Construction Division (M.I.T.C.), Faridabad
77. Consolidation Officer, Gurgaon
78. District Commandant, Home Guards, Gurgaon

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

(excluding Military Officers)

79. Superintendent, Central Excise, Gurgaon
80. Superintendent, Central Excise, Faridabad
81. Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Gurgaon Division, Gurgaon
82. Income Tax Officer, Gurgaon
83. District Savings Officer, Gurgaon
84. District Savings Officer, Faridabad

DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

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the Independence came the programme of Community Extension Service through a series of community development blocks in the district were instituted in 1952. By the close of 1956 their number rose to 8 and to 14 by 1961.

After the re-organisation of the district in December 1972, Rewari, Bawal and Khol blocks of the Rewari tahsil were transferred to the Mahendragarh district. The remaining 11 blocks are : Gurgaon, Pataudi, Sohna (tahsil Gurgaon), Nuh, Hathin (tahsil Nuh), Firozpur Jhirka, Punahana (tahsil Firozpur Jhirka), Ballabgarh, Faridabad (tahsil Ballabgarh), Palwal and Hodal (tahsil Palwal). Each block comprises a consolidated unit of about 45 to 125 villages.

The block was previously under the charges of a Block Development Officer but with the merger of the Panchayat Department with the Develop-

ment Department on October 31, 1959, the Block Development Officer has been redesignated as the Block Development and Panchayat Officer and has been vested with powers of Panchayat Officer under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj in 1961, the development of the block is looked after by an elected body known as the Panchayat Samiti. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer function under the administrative control of the Panchayat Samiti and also functions as its ex-officio Executive Officer.

A block has been provided with Extension Officers by the Development, Industries, Agriculture, Cooperative and Panchayat Departments who function under the control of the Block Development and Panchayat Officer. This procedure helps in the co-ordination of several development activities in the block.

The Zila Parishad has since been abolished. The existing Panchayati Raj institutions function under the overall supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.

It is not easy to assess the peoples contribution in developmental activities because it is mostly in the shape of manual labour and voluntary contribution which is difficult to evaluate. The achievements of these blocks cannot be assessed in exact terms. Hence only a description of their activities is given below:

Improved seeds, implements, green-manure and manure are supplied to the cultivators at subsidised rates. They are encouraged to preserve dung in pits and help in reclaiming lands and in laying out model farms. Financial assistance is given for constructing percolation wells and installing pumping sets and tubewells.

Cow and buffalo bulls of good breed are supplied to villagers. Artificial insemination centres have been opened. Each centre has a few sub-centres attached to it and has pedigree bulls.

Health and sanitation activities cover opening of new hospitals, rural health centres, rural dispensaries, child welfare and maternity centres, construction of drains, dry latrines and smokeless *chullahs*, pavement of streets, installation of hand pumps and construction of wells for drinking water.

Educational activities cover opening of new schools, upgrading of old schools, conservation of schools into basic type and construction and repairing of school buildings.

In adult literacy centres, men and women are encouraged to learn the 3 R's. Libraries and reading rooms are started and young villagers are encouraged to organise youth clubs. *Mahila Samitis* are organised for the welfare of women-folk. Children parks and *balwadis* (nurseries) are started for the benefit of the children. Panchayat Ghars, Community Centres and listening radio sets are provided for the benefit of the community at large.

People are encouraged to construct *kachcha* roads, to repair old paths and to macadamise *kachcha* roads. The villagers are also encouraged to organise themselves into cooperative credit societies, industrial societies, farming societies and service societies of various kinds.

Village and small-scale industries are encouraged by setting up demonstration-cum-training centres where villagers are trained in various arts and crafts. The block development authorities have also tried to set up model villages to serve as examples for other villages.

POLICE

The police administration in the district is under the Senior Superintendent of Police, who, next to the Deputy Commissioner, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The Senior Superintendent of Police is assisted by one Additional Superintendent of Police and four Deputy Superintendents posted at Gurgaon, Faridabad, Nuh and Palwal. He, however, functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Ambala Range, Ambala Cantt.

There are 16 police stations and 2 police posts in the district as detailed at pages 403-04.¹

JUDICIARY

The organisation of civil and criminal justice in the district is headed by the District and Sessions Judge, Gurgaon, who is assisted by one Additional District and Sessions Judge. The civil justice is administered by the Senior Sub-Judge and two Sub-Judges at Gurgaon, and two Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates Ist Class—one each at Ballabgarh and Palwal. The criminal justice is administered by the Chief Judicial Magistrate² and three Judicial Magistrates at Gurgaon and one Judicial Magistrate each at Palwal and Ballabgarh. The

1. For details about the functioning of Police, see Chapter on 'Law and Order and Justice'.

2. Before the separation of the judiciary and the executive, he was known as the Additional District Magistrate.

Collector is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district. Executive Magistrates under him try only security cases.¹

District Attorney.—Prior to 1960, litigation work in civil courts and criminal work in sessions courts on behalf of the State was attended to by advocates employed by the State Government on the basis of a contract renewable every year. The advocates conducting civil cases were appointed as Government Pleaders under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and payment to them was made for each case taking into account its nature and the volume of work involved. The advocates handling criminal cases were appointed as Public Prosecutors under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and they were paid a fixed monthly salary.

In 1960, a regular service, known as the Punjab District Attorneys Service, comprising the District Attorneys and the Assistant District Attorneys, Grade I (redesignated as Deputy District Attorneys)/Assistant District Attorneys, Grade II (redesignated as Assistant District Attorneys), was created to conduct all cases in civil courts and criminal cases in the sessions courts. After the re-organisation of the State of Punjab on November 1, 1966, this service came to be known as Haryana District Attorneys Service. With the into force coming of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the police officers have been normally rendered ineligible for conducting criminal cases. Now all civil cases in a district are conducted by the District Attorney under the guidance of the Legal Remembrancer to Government, Haryana, and criminal cases under the guidance of the Director of Prosecution, Haryana, who is also the supervisory and administrative head of the District Attorneys and others. The District Attorneys are not allowed any private practice. They are required to give legal advice to district level officers. No fee is charged. If, however, a Central Government office at the district level seeks legal opinion, the prescribed fee is realised and credited into Government account. The District Attorney, Gurgaon, is assisted by two Deputy District Attorneys and eight Assistant District Attorneys.

Official Receiver.—An Official Receiver has been appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the District and Sessions Judge. He is in charge of insolvency estates. In case a person applies for insolvency, his property is put under his charge and he dispose it of according to the orders of the Insolvency Court, keeping $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the sale proceeds as his remuneration. He also acts as Court Auctioneer and gets 4 per cent com-

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

mission on the auction proceeds. He is an Oath Commissioner as also Local Commissioner for recording evidence.

Oath Commissioner.—There are 14 Oath Commissioners, 6 at Gurgaon including the Official Receiver who is an ex officio Oath Commissioner, 3 at Palwal, 2 each at Ballabgarh and Firozpur Jhirka and one at Nuh. They charge Re. 1 as attestation fee for each affidavit attested.

Registration.—The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar responsible for registration work in the district. The Tahsildar and the Naib Tahsildars act as Sub-Registrars.

Notary Public.—There is one Notary Public in the district, whose main functions are preparation and attestation of affidavits, certification, etc., of documents, administration of oath, etc. The fee for attestation of affidavits is Rs. 2.50 and for certifying or authenticating the documents as original Rs. 5

Local Commissioner.—There are two Local Commissioners—one each at Gurgaon and Palwal, for recording evidence and statements of witness under the orders of a court. They are paid fees according to the quantum of work fixed by it.