

History

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The history of development of local government in the State of Haryana, as in other states of India is of two kinds; the Urban Local Government and the Rural Local Government. The major units of the Urban Local Government are the municipal corporations/councils whereas minor ones are Municipal Committee. The major units of the Rural Local Governments are Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis, and Gram Panchayats. These institutes act within the framework set up by a state government and draw their powers from legislative enactments. These are manned and managed by persons drawn from among the public and are aimed to create harmonious coordination in keeping the administration smooth. The main purpose of these self-government institutions is to provide civic amenities to the people of area, and to promote a responsibility or will to participate in matters of local administration. The major step towards the establishment of local government in the area now comprising the Rohtak district was the constitution of Municipal Committee of Rohtak under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1867. The Meham, Kalanaur and Sampla Municipal Committee came into existence .

Municipal government in Haryana has its roots in ancient times. Some form of municipal authority appears to have been well established even during the period of Harappan Civilization. Positive evidence of highly developed urban civilization is provided by the archaeological excavations at Harappa, Montgomery district and Mohanjodaro (Larkana, Sindh), now in Pakistan. The streets were well planned with obvious town planning restrictions on sporadic buildings. Most impressive were the system of drainage. They testify to the vigilance of some regular and effective municipal government. On the other hand the village was the unit of State in ancient India. There was, however, no clear line between a village (Gram) and a town (*Nagra*). *Gramin* was the head of village as well as of the town. Gradually villages developed in to large towns and a city culture was evolved and reached its high watermark during the 'Mauryan' and 'Gupta' period of Indian history. Cities had their councils and also most probably had municipal administrations on the pattern of the metropolitan city of Patliputra as described by Magasthenes, the great ambassador at the court of the Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta. These councils were elected bodies but during the medieval and Mughal periods, there were no regular municipal institutions enjoying powers of self-government. Although, the existence of city councils in ancient India as well as in Haryana region cannot be denied, there is no doubt that the foundation of modern system of

municipal government state was laid by the British particularly after the transfer of power from the East India Company to the Crown.

As in other parts of India already under the British rule, the administration of local services and affairs was entrusted to a bureaucratic district administration in Haryana, after it came under the British rule in the forties of the nineteenth century. Later on, however, it was decided by the British to decentralize the administration gradually and this process of decentralization began to result in the establishment of a new political-administrative organization called municipal bodies, side by side with the existing district administration in a few towns.

The earliest Acts in Haryana dealing with the municipal administration was the Punjab Municipal Act, 1867 which gave a great fillip to the growth of municipal bodies. This Act was repealed by the Punjab Municipal Act, 1873, which aimed at providing conservancy, local improvements and education in towns of the Haryana and for levying taxes therein. In 1882, Lord Ripon, made the historic statement which has since been acclaimed as the *magna-carta* of the local self-government in India. He realized the importance of the local self-government and made every effort to develop it as political and popular instrument of public administration. He advocated for greater fiscal autonomy and control for the local bodies to make them stronger and more capable of taking decisions. The Punjab government agreed with his proposals and issued a resolution in September 1882 in which it was stated that the objective of the reforms introduced by the resolution was to educate the people to manage their own affairs and that the enlightenment policy of Lord Ripon should be given a real and genuine trial. Acts were passed in 1883 and 1884 (Punjab Local Boards Act and the Punjab Municipal Act, respectively), which greatly enlarged the constitution, powers and functions of the municipal authorities. Further development of municipal administrations took place under the Municipal Act, 1891, which repealed the Act XIV of 1884 and introduced such desirable changes as were revealed by the experience. It introduced communal representation. The Act of 1884, however, continued to be the foundation of municipal administration in the State.

In 1909, in order to decentralize the powers of local self-government the Royal Commission recommended that the government control upon the local self-government should be relaxed. The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, which was passed on the recommendation of Royal Commission with certain modifications, is still the basis of Municipal Government in the State. In the period 1911-1937, the British developed a system known as 'diarchy'. Under

these arrangements, official control was gradually relaxed and local bodies were made completely elective. It was desired to establish local government whereby the people would be free to manage their own affairs. Government of India Act, 1919 prescribed a few schemes of taxes which could be levied by or for the local bodies. This measure not only enlarged the sphere of taxation but also enabled the local bodies to feel relatively independent. The Punjab Small Town Act, 1922 simplified the machinery for the municipal administration of the small towns each with a population of less than ten thousand. The Punjab Municipal (Executive Officers) Act, 1931 invested the provincial government with powers to appoint executive officers in the municipalities.

After the independence, the Act was amended to provide for wholly elected municipal committees with democratically elected Chairpersons. Provision was also made for the appointment of official advisers who were entitled to participate in the deliberations of municipal committees but without right to vote. New election rules were framed for elections on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise and the system of nominations was abandoned. Provisions were also made for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes.

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

After independence, till the existence of Haryana as an independent State in November 1966, the local self-government by and large functioned under the enactments done by the erstwhile Government of Punjab, namely; the Punjab Local Authorities Act, 1953, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1954 and the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1956. With the formation as a separate State the Directorate of Local Bodies was set-up in 1966.

With the enforcement of Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, all the municipal committees were superseded in Haryana and administrators were appointed to look after the affairs of local bodies which were later restored. The

Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 has been amended in the year 1994 and further in 2009 for efficiency and integrity in municipal administration.

Some form of Municipal administration was introduced in Rohtak in 1862 under the executive authority of Government. The first real step towards the introduction of Municipal Government was however taken when Rohtak, Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Gohana and Sonapat Municipalities were constituted in 1885 under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884. In the subsequent year Beri and Kharkhauda were also constituted into Municipalities. The Punjab Municipal Act, passed in 1891, provided a simple form of Municipal administration in notified areas where it was inexpedient to constitute regular municipalities. Accordingly, notified area committees were formed at Meham, Sanghi, Kalanaur, Butana, Mundlana, Sampla, Mandothi, Badli and Guryani. Kharkhauda was also converted into a notified area committee under this Act. Amendments of this Act followed in 1896, 1900, 1905 and it was finally replaced by the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911. All notified area committee except that of Meham were abolished in 1912.

A few years later, in 1921, the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921, came into force. Under this Act, Meham was declared a small town committee in 1924 and Gohana in 1953. The Act was repealed by the Punjab Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 and it converted the small town committees of Meham and Gohana into class III municipal committees.

Each Municipal Committee is divided into wards. The members of the committees are elected on the basis of adult franchise.

Rohtak Municipal Corporation

The Rohtak Municipal Committee was first constituted in 1885 under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884. The boundaries, originally fixed at the time of its constitution, were revised subsequently in 1897, 1922 and 1952. In 1952, in addition to the civil station area, police lines, jail, waterworks, the new township, mud-huts and a few villages were included within the municipal limits. Two years later, in 1954, some villages were excluded from the municipal limits. The present area of the town is 139.26 Sq Km. It is divided into 20 wards.

As on March 17, 2010 Municipal Council Rohtak converted into Municipal Corporation Rohtak. The sources of income of the municipalities include house tax, fire tax, motor tax, rent, development charges, stamp duty,

excise duty, lease of land, Central/State Finance schemes, entertainment tax and electricity duty etc. A brief account of Rohtak Municipal Corporation is given At annexure A

FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

As per Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1994, Municipal bodies in Haryana have two types of functions namely; obligatory functions and Discretionary. Obligatory functions are those functions which every Municipal Corporation shall perform and in the event of non-performance of these or non-provision of funds, the State Government is competent not only to compel for performance of such functions, but also to even supersede the Corporation and place the Municipal Corporation under the charge of its own officer i.e. Administrator. Obligatory functions are of four types, viz. public safety and convenience, medical relief, public works and public health. These functions include such activities as regulating or preventing the abetting of offensive or dangerous trades, removing of obstructions and projections in public streets, lighting and cleaning of public streets, provision for regulation of slaughter houses, maintaining burial and cremation grounds, public latrines, maintenance of a fire brigade and protection of life and property in case of fire, drainage and sewerage, registration of births and deaths, arrangements for public vaccination, survey of buildings and lands etc. The list of discretionary functions is comprehensive and include such activities as cultural and physical education, establishment and maintenance of libraries, museums, art-galleries, botanical and zoological collections, registration of marriages, organization and management of fairs and exhibitions, maintenance of public streets, public parks, gardens, planting and maintenance of roadside trees, maintaining dairy farms and breeding studs etc:-

Functions of Corporation to be entrusted by the Government:- Subjects to the provisions of the Constitution, the Government may, by order entrust the Corporation with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable it to function as institution of local Government and such order may contain provisions for the devolution of powers, functions and responsibilities upon the Corporation, preparations of plans for economic development and social justice including the functions in respect of the following matters, namely: -

1. Urban planning including town planning.
2. Regulations of land-used construction of buildings.
3. Planning for economic and social development.
4. Roads and bridges.

5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
6. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
7. Fire services.
8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
9. Safeguarding the interest of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
10. Slum improvement and upgradation.
11. Urban poverty alleviation.
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds.
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
14. Burials and burial grounds, cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
15. Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals.
16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
18. Regulations of slaughter houses and tanneries.

Obligatory functions of Corporations:- It shall be incumbent on the Corporation to make adequate provisions, by any means or measures which it may lawfully use or take, for each of the following matters, namely:-

- a. the construction, maintenance and cleaning of drains and drainage works and of public latrines, urinals and similar conveniences
- b. the construction and maintenance of works and means for providing supply of water for public and private purposes;
- c. the scavenging, removal and disposal of filth, rubbish and other obnoxious or polluted matters;
- d. the reclamation of unhealthy localities, the removal of noxious vegetation and generally the abatement of all nuisances;
- e. the regulation of places for the disposal of the dead and the provision and maintenance of places for the said purpose;
- f. the construction and maintenance of cattle pond;
- g. measures for preventing the checking the spread of dangerous diseases;
- h. the construction and maintenance of municipal markets and the regulation thereof;
- i. the regulation and abatement of offensive or dangerous trades or practices;
- j. the securing or removal of dangerous buildings and places;

- k. the construction, maintenance, alteration and improvements of public streets, bridges, culverts, causeways and the like;
- l. the lighting, watering and cleaning of public streets and other public places;
- m. the removal of obstructions and projections in or upon streets, bridges and other public places;
- n. the naming and numbering of streets and premises;
- o. the maintenance of municipal offices;
- p. the laying out of the maintenance of public parks, gardens or recreation grounds;
- q. the maintenance of a fire-brigade and the protection of life and property in the case of fire;
- r. the maintenance of monuments and memorials vested in a local authority in the Municipal area immediately before the commencement of this Act or which may be vested in the Corporation after such commencement;
- s. the maintenance and development of the value of all properties vested in or entrusted to the management of the Corporation;
- t. the fulfillment of any other obligation imposed by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force;
- u. planting and care of trees on road sides, etc.; and
- v. survey of buildings and lands.

Discretionary functions of the Corporation:- The Corporation may provide either wholly or in part for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- a. the furtherance of education including cultural and physical education;
- b. the establishment and maintenance of, and aid to libraries, museums, art galleries, botanical or zoological collections;
- c. the establishment and maintenance of, and aid to stadia, gymnasias, khairas and places for sports and games;
- d. the registration of marriages;
- e. the taking of a census of population;
- f. the civic reception to persons of distinction;
- g. the providing of music or other entertainments in public places or places of public resort and the establishment of theatres and cinemas;
- h. the organisation and management of fairs and exhibitions;
- i. the construction and maintenance of-
 - I. rest houses;
 - II. poor houses;
 - III. Infirmaries;
 - IV. children's homes;
 - V. houses for the deaf and dumb and for disabled and handicapped children;
 - VI. shelters for destitute and disabled persons;

VII. asylums for persons of unsound mind;

- j. the building or purchase and maintenance of dwelling houses for Corporation officers and other Corporation employees;
- k. any measures for the welfare of the Corporation officers and other Corporation employees or any class of them including the sanctioning of loans to such officers and employees or any class of them for construction of houses and purchases of vehicles;
- l. the organization or management of chemical or bacteriological laboratories for the examination or analysis of water, food and drugs for the detection of diseases or research connected with the public health or medical relief;
- m. the provision for relief to destitute and disabled persons;
- n. public vaccination and inculcation;
- o. the organization, construction, maintenance and management of swimming pools, public wash houses, bathing places and other institution designed for the improvement of public health;
- p. the organization and management of farms and dairies within or outside the Municipal area for the supply, distribution and processing of Milk and milk products for the benefits of the residents of the Municipal area;
- q. the organization and management of cottage industries, handicraft centers and sales emporia;
- r. the construction and maintenance of warehouses and god owns;
- s. the construction and maintenance of garages, sheds and stands for vehicles and cattle biers;
- t. the provisions for unfiltered water supply;
- u. the improvement of the Municipal area in accordance with improvement schemes approved by the Corporation;
- v. the provision of housing accommodation for the inhabitants of any area or for any class of inhabitants;
- w. the establishment and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and maternity and child welfare centers and the carrying out of other measures necessary for public medical relief;
- x. any measures not hereinbefore specifically mentioned, likely to promote public safety, health, convenience or general welfare.

Town Planning

Town planning work has been sponsored in the municipalities of Rohtak, Meham, Kalanaur and sampla. The control of the municipality is primarily of regulatory type and they control layouts and erection of buildings on privately owned lands. Land acquisition, layout and development of new areas is normally envisaged through Municipal Corporation and Town and Country

Planning Department. The State Government on its own, has also laid out model townships at Rohtak and Sonapat and an industrial area at Sonapat.

For the assistance of the local bodies and for other work of town planning, the State Government has established office of the District Town Planner at Rohtak under the Haryana Town Planning Organisation .

Fire Service

The only fire brigade in the district is stationed at Rohtak. It is financed and administered by the Municipal Corporation, Rohtak. The Fire Station Officer, in charge of the brigade, functions under the technical guidance of Fire Officer, Haryana, Chandigarh.

Housing Board

The Housing Board Haryana was set up in August, 1971, under the Haryana Housing Board Act, 1971, with the objective to provide for measures to be taken to deal with and satisfy the need of housing accommodation in the State. The board functions under the general administrative control of the Chief Administrator at the State Headquarter level.

Rohtak at a Glance

Rohtak is a city and the administrative headquarters of the [Rohtak district](#) in the Indian state of Haryana. It lies 70 kilometres (43 mi) north west of [New Delhi](#), just 40–45 km from Delhi Border and 250 kilometres (160 mi) south of the state capital [Chandigarh](#) on [NH 9](#)(old NH 10). Rohtak forms a part of the [National Capital Region](#) (NCR), so it can obtain cheap loans for infrastructure development from the NCR Planning Board.^[3]

Rohtak is the sixth most populous city in Haryana as per the 2011 census with population of 417355 and has literacy rate of 84.08%.

It is believed that the city's name is of [Indo-Aryan](#) origin and is recorded in the [Vedas](#). It was founded by the [Vedic](#) people, and was named Rohtashgarh. Many aryan migrate in this city. The [Jats & Rajputs](#) of Rohtak under the leadership of [Khokhar](#), attacked [Mahmud Gaznavi](#) and also accompanied Khokhar Jats in 1206 AD against Mohmad Gouri. Subsequently, the evolution of the named is traced as "Rohitaka-kula > Rohitaka > Rohtak" and [Michael Witzel](#) notes that this accords with the place existing around 500 BC. The same source also suggests that the name may have derived from the tree [Rohitaka](#) as well, a tree well known in the area for its superb timber.

The ruins of the ancient town at Khokhrakot suggest that perhaps the town is as old as Indus valley Civilization as the [Minar](#) finds at Khokhrakot are typical of Indus Valley sites. It is also identified with Rohitika, a place mentioned in the [Mahabharata](#) It was quite possibly the capital of Bahudhanyaka, the kingdom of [Yaudheyas](#). In the Vinaya of the Mulasarvasti-vadins, Jivaka is represented as taking journey from Taxila in the north west of Bhadramkara, Udumbasa, Rohitaka and Nathura in the Ganga Doab. The ancient highway carried the trade of the ganga valley to Taxila passing through Rohitika to Sakala. The existence of the town during the rule of [Kushan](#) is testified by the recovery of Khushana Pillar Capital decorated with carving of winged lions and riders. An example of a lion capital of the 1st or 2nd century AD, it resembles the lion capital in the British museum at London, well known for its inscriptions. The riders on it are similar to the riders on elephant at Karle cave and figures at Sanchi Gateway. It is a significant example of the sculptural art of Haryana towards the beginning of the Christian era. Clay moulds of coins discovered at Khokhrakot have thrown important light on the process of casting coins in ancient India. The coin moulds of the later Yadhyayas of the 3rd or 4th century AD have been discovered in large number here of the same and subsequent dates are several clay sealings. A Gupta terracotta plaque and a head of later date have also been discovered. The town continued to flourish till the 10th century AD as coins of [Samanta Deva](#), the Hindu King of [Kabul](#) have been found here.^[51]

Rohtak Municipal Corporation



M.D. University, Rohtak

Nickname(s): Heart Of Haryana



Rohtak

Coordinates: 

Location in Haryana, India

28.8909°N 76.5796°E

Country

India

State

Haryana

District

Rohtak

Government Body

Municipal Corporation of Rohtak

• Member of Parliament

Deepender Hooda(INC)

• Member of Legislative Assembly

Manish Grover (BJP)

• Mayor

Renu Dabla

Area •

Total139.26 km²

Area rank

5

Elevation

220 m (720 ft)

Population (2011)^[1] •

Total 417355

• Rank

119

• Density

3,300/km²

Languages • Official

Hindi, Punjabi, English

Time zoneIST

(UTC+5:30)

PIN	124 001 – 124 017
Telephone code	91 1262 XXX XXX
Vehicle registration	HR 12 (Private), HR 46 (Commercial)
Major Highways	NH10 , NH71 , NH71A , NH709 & SH18
Nearest City	Jhajjar , Sonipat , New Delhi
Railways Stations in City	Rohtak Jn, Bohar Jn
Vidhan Sabha constituency	Rohtak
City Planning agency	Municipal Corporation of Rohtak
Civic agency	Municipal Corporation of Rohtak
Climatic regions of India	(Köppen)
Avg. summer temperature	48 °C (118 °F)
Avg. winter temperature	0 °C (32 °F)
Website	mcrohtak.gov.in

Art and culture

A very old and antique heritage has been preserved in Rohtak. *Baba Mast Nath Math*, *Gokaran*, *kiloi* temple, and several more such fine looking buildings erected in traditional Indian and [Mughal](#) styles such as spacious havelis with ornate facade, finely carved wooden door sets and sand stone pillars, mosques that were once lavishly decorated in stucco work, *dharamshalas* with fine looking statues of [Radha and Krishna](#) and temple spires and are few of them. The survey was extended to study a few large village estates such as *Balambha*, *Farmana Khas*, *Lakhan Majra*, *jassia*, *Bhaini Surjan* and *Meham* by Society for Peoples' Advancement, Technology and Heritage (SOPATH). The present Monastery was founded by *Baba Mast Nath* in 1731.



Sai Mandir

- **Medieval Times**

A centuries-old fort was situated at Rohtak, in present Quila Mohlla. That fort was built by shekhs of Yaman under Kazi Sultan Muhammad Surkh during Ghorī Dynasty kings. The then emperor Delhi Mahmud Tughlaq posted two brothers named Malik Idrees and Mubariz Khan at that fort in 1400. The fort of Rohtak was besieged by Sayad Khizer Khan in 1410 which could only succeed after a long siege of six months.^[6]

- **British period (1800-1947)**

Rohtak is among the oldest organised districts of Haryana; the British officers used to reside here since 1810. Those British constructed a Church at Rohtak, which was completed in 1867. It was named as *All Centre Church*. Its central hall was built by Maj. Feindala in the memory of his daughter Athel Nora, while the contribution for woodwork was given by JF Bruster and RF Kalenal. There are some tombstones, having dated inscriptions in the graveyard near mini secretariat building of Rohtak. Previously it was said to be surrounded by a garden, but now only a narrow strip of land is left for this cemetery. It has some 180-year-old historic tombstones, including one identified to be that of DC Moore. This centuries old cemetery is currently in a deserted condition and a thick thorny vegetation growth has covered the tombs stones there.

Geography

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 remains between 30 °C and 40 °C occasionally going up to 48 °C on a few days. Lowest: 2 °C (36 °F) Highest: 45 °C (113 °F)

The climate is almost same as that of [Delhi](#) due to Rohtak being just 70 km far.

Rainfall

Annual rainfall of the district is about 58 cm. The rainfall is unevenly distributed and decreases from south east to south west. The rainy season is from July to September. About 80% of the total rainfall is received during this period. Some rainfall is received from western disturbances during the winter season. Due the low rainfall and its short duration, agricultural activities are mostly dependent upon canal irrigation and tubewells.

Hydrology

The development of the area largely depends over the quality as well as quantity of ground water. As far as Rohtak District is concerned ground water occurs in semi-confined to unconfined aquifers. The unconfined aquifers are tapped by

dugwells. While the semi-confined aquifers are tapped by shallow tubewells which are 22,000 in number.

Economy

Industrial areas and townships

As of 2012, Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) has developed an Industrial Model Township (IMT). MNCs like Maruti Suzuki, Asian Paints, Suzuki Motorcycle, HITech Plast, Coca-Cola Plant, Nippon Carbide, Super Gas, Lotte India Corporation Limited, Shivam Autotech Ltd., Vita Milk Plant, [Amul Dairy](#), and Aisin Automotive launched work on projects.

Maruti research and development plant

Maruti is developing a mega research and development facility at Rohtak. The progress as R C Bhargava, non-executive chairman of [Maruti Suzuki India](#), says *"We will be able to do research and development and testing comparable to anything Japan has. We used to send all our models to Japan for testing; all that can be done here. There will be saving of time and money."* dustries and commercial offices.



View of D-Park, Model Town

The Municipal Corporation has prepared a strategy for future developments that includes new residential areas, healthy environment, and maintained roads.

Healthcare

The city hosts the Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (PGIMS) and Civil Hospital, both of which are operated by the State Government. There are also various privately operated medical facilities. Pt B.D.Sharma, PGIMS, Rohtak is situated at a distance of about 240 km from Chandigarh and about 70 km from Delhi on Delhi-Hissar-Sirsa-Fazilka National Highway (NH-10). It is the only major Institution for Medical Education and Research and a tertiary care centre for provision of specialised health care services not only to the people of the State of Haryana, but also to

those from Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi and western U.P. The Institute was started under the name of Medical College, Rohtak in the year 1960. For the first three years, the students were admitted to Medical College, Patiala which acted as a host Institution. In 1963, the students were shifted to Rohtak. In the subsequent years, multifaceted expansion measures have transformed the Institute into a fully developed centre of Medical Education and research in all the major disciplines of Medicine. In the year 1994, Medical College, Rohtak was renamed as Pt. B.D.Sharma, Medical College, Rohtak and subsequently it was upgraded to a Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences in the year 1995. Today Pt. B.D.Sharma, PGIMS, Rohtak is a famous institution not only for medical education but also for the health care facilities both at the National as well as International level. The Institute complex houses the following buildings:

- Medical College
- Well Equipped Hospital of 1246 beds
- Super-specialty Centre
- Multislice whole body CT Scan building
- De-addiction centre
- Dental College and Hospital
- Pharmacy College
- College of Nursing

The Institute has a remarkably well developed campus spread over an area of 350 acres of land. During the 50 years of its existence, Pt. B.D.Sharma, PGIMS, Rohtak has witnessed a phenomenal growth achieving not only its designated goals but also in expanding its horizons to set newer objectives completely commensurable with the requirements of National goal of “Health for all by 2020”. Some other medical colleges -

- [Gaur Brahman Physiotherapy College](#)
- Shri Baba Mast Nath College of Physiotherapy
- J. R. Kissan Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital

Sport

The [Haryana Urban Development Authority](#) (HUDA) has developed the [Rajiv Gandhi Sports Complex](#). in Sector-6 completed in 2012. The complex includes cricket, hockey and football facilities, tennis courts, an athletics stadium, wrestling hall, swimming pools and other leisure facilities. An athletic pavilion has also been constructed at the sports complex. The pavilion has a height of 100 feet and it has a capacity to accommodate 8000 spectators. A synthetic track has also been constructed in front of the pavilion for warming up of athletes. Apart from this, three earthen mounts have been developed on international standard and these would provide seating capacity for 22,000

spectators. Therefore, in all a total of 30,000 spectators would be able to view the sports activities in this sports complex.

[Chaudhary Bansi Lal Cricket Stadium](#) is a cricket ground in the Lahli, Rohtak(Haryana). The Stadium can accommodate only 8,000 spectators. The ground came into the lime light when [Sachin Tendulkar](#) played his last [Ranji](#) match in October 2013

Tourism

Tilyar Lake

The tourist spot of [Tilyar Lake](#) is near to the city. includes Restaurant, Bar and [Rohtak zoo](#). The lake lies in a 132-acre (0.53 km²) area and forms an integral part of the tourist setup, making it one of the greenest stretches in the adjoining area. The spacious lawns and the scenery on view make this resort a great place to relax, and people visit from as far away as Mumbai. It is also an excellent spot for watching a variety of birds that flock on the little island located in the middle of the lake.

- **Rohtak Zoo**

The lake complex also houses Rohtak Zoo. Along with other heritage sites on the outskirts of city, there are many tourist places in Rohtak. The following animals have been housed in this zoo, Tiger, Leopard, Fox, Hyena, Wolf, Gharial, Mugger, Hippopotamus, Himalayan Black Bear, Jackal, Otter, Pig-tailed monkey, Baboon, Bonnet macaque, Gray langur, Sambhar, Blackbuck, Chinkara, Indian hog deer, Barking deer, Guineafowl, Silver pheasant, Fantail pigeon etc.

Infrastructure

The Haryana Government has asked the Union Government to declare Haryana Sub-Region (HSR) a zone of strategic national interest. HSR consists of 35 urban centres, including Gurgaon, Faridabad, Panipat, Sonapat and Rohtak. The growth rate of urban population in the zone has been above 60 per cent, the highest among all the constituents of National Capital Region. These urban centres face a rapid growth in population as the workforce travels to work from here to the Capital.

Sewerage

In NCR out of 108 towns only 33 towns have sewerage system and even in these 33 towns, the coverage can at best be classified as partial. The network coverage in some of the important cities in NCR includes NCT Delhi, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Noida, Faridabad, Panipat, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonapat and Alwar where Rohtak was completed 65% in 2001 and 90% in 2011 according to an official report.



View of Latest Sign-Board

Roads

Rohtak is connected to seven cities by three national highways [NH 9](#), [NH 709](#), [NH 352](#) (old NH 10, NH71, and NH71A) and two State Highways (SH16 and SH18). National Highway 9 from New Delhi to Rohtak is upgraded to six lanes with 30 km Rohtak City Bypass, so that the vehicles travelling between New Delhi and [Hisar](#) do not have to enter Rohtak city. National Highway 9 from Rohtak to Hissar and several cities of [Punjab](#) is being widened to a four-lane highway.

National highway

Three National Highways, [NH-9](#) (Malaut, [Punjab](#) to [Askot](#) in [Uttarakhand](#)), [NH-709](#) ([Rajgarh](#), Haryana to [Panipat](#), Haryana) and [NH-352](#) (Narwana to [Rewari](#)) pass through the city. Rohtak is connected to [Delhi](#) through NH-9, and currently the road is being widened to six lanes by [NHAI](#), with the plans to develop the entire corridor as an industrial area. NH-352 From Rewari to Rohtak is 4 lanes, and NH-709 from Rohtak to Panipat is 4 lanes.

Railway

Rohtak City is a railway junction with connections to Delhi, [Panipat](#), [Rewari](#), [Bhiwani](#) and [Jind](#) converging on the city. Rohtak is connected to [Bahadurgarh](#) through Delhi line, to [Gohana](#) through Panipat line and [Jhajjar](#) through Rewari line. Delhi and Jind connections are part of the [Delhi-Fazilka line](#), and the line is double tracked from Delhi to [Bhatinda](#), [Punjab](#), [India](#), and is electrified between Delhi and Rohtak. All other lines are single track, and unelectrified.

[Rohtak Junction railway station](#) is served by three [Shatabdi Express](#) services ([New Delhi Moga Shatabdi Express](#), [New Delhi Bathinda Shatabdi](#)

[Express](#) and [New Delhi Ludhiana Shatabdi Express](#)) and [Ajmer Chandigarh Garib Rath Express](#).

The railway track between New Delhi and Rohtak has been electrified. EMU services has been running between the two cities since March,2013.

Air travel

There is currently no commercial airport serving the city. The state govt has shown interests in building a Greenfield Cargos Airport at the [Meham](#) town to serve this city and the [AAI](#) has given consent in principle for this. The nearest International Airport is [Indira Gandhi International Airport](#) at Delhi.

Demographics

As of the provisional [2011 census](#) figures, Rohtak municipality had a population of 417355. The municipality had a [sex ratio](#) of 887 females per 1,000 males and 10.9% of the population was under six years old. Effective literacy was 84.08%; male literacy was 88.94% and female literacy was 78.68%.

Sectors

In Rohtak old sectors are Sector 1, Sector 3, Sector 14, Sector 2, 4 are developed and new sectors 4 ext. 5, 6, 25 are being developed. Model Town, DLF Colony, Sector 1 and 14 are considered to be upmarket areas of the city. Entrance of Sector-14 is opposite to Gate number 2 of Maharshi Dayanand University.

Media and communications

[All India Radio](#) has a local station in Rohtak which transmits various programs of mass interest.

Education

Govt. Institute of Training of Trainer Sector 5 Rohtak

Main article: [List of educational institutes in Rohtak](#)



The President of India Mr. Mukherjee Addressing an Event At MDU



Institute of Engineering and Tech. at Maharishi Dayanand University

Rohtak has 16 national government institutes, making it one of the biggest educational hubs of the country. Rohtak Lok Sabha constituency is the only constituency in India to have AIIMS, IIM and IIT. Current renowned health university named after Haryana's first chief minister, Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma will be upgraded to AIIMS at cost of Rs 200 crore.. [Indian Institute of Management Rohtak](#) is currently being set up with a budget of Rs 1150 crore. IIM Rohtak is amongst the top management institutes in India and is positioned as analytics hub in India. [Indian Institute of Technology Delhi](#) extension campus also being set up with a budget of Rs 50 crore. These institutes along with Haryana's biggest university according to number of students enrolled [Maharishi Dayanand University](#) and numerous other universities of fashion technology, [State Institute of Film and Television](#) make it an educational city. [Pt. B.D. Sharma PGIMS Rohtak](#)

Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences or PGIMS Rohtak is a graduate medical institute in the city of Rohtak, India. The institute offers various courses in major specialties of medicine.

Administration

There is a mini Secretariat in main city near by Court.

Notable individuals

[Rafi Muhammad Chaudhary](#), most prominent nuclear scientist from Indian sub continent AMU Alumni, Rutherford's PhD student and Pakistani scientist

- [Paramvir Singh](#), During his 38 years service as WildLife Inspector set and broke his own records of Wild animal articles' seizure from poachers. Resultantly he was instrumental in wiping out illegal trade of Wild animals and their derivatives from NCT of Delhi. Lt. Governor, Delhi felicitated and commended his efforts vide letter Dt. 26-04-1988.
- [Rao Abdul Hafiz Khan VC](#) was the youngest Indian Victoria Cross holder, he came from Kalanaur village, Rohtak, .
- [Chhotu Ram](#), most prominent pre-partition politicians in Punjab, co-founder of the National Unionist Party
- [Bhupinder Singh Hooda](#), former Chief Minister of Haryana

- [Deepender Singh Hooda](#), MP and politician, son of [Bhupinder Singh Hooda](#)
- [Mahender Chaudhary](#), former Prime Minister of Fiji
- [Captain Abhimanyu Singh Sindhu](#), Cabinet Minister Haryana
- [Manohar Lal Khattar](#), Chief Minister of Haryana
- [Randeep Hooda](#), actor
- [Sakshi Malik](#), wrestler
- [Sangram Singh](#), wrestler
- [Jaideep Ahlawat](#), actor
- [Joginder Sharma](#), cricketer
- [Sharad Kumar](#), [IPS](#) officer, Chief of [National Investigation Agency](#).
- [Mallika Sherawat](#), Bollywood and Hollywood actress.
- [Vikas Uppal](#), Tallest man of India.
- [Ayodhya Prasad](#), an Indo-Fijian farmers' leader and politician.
- [Ghulam Farid Sabri](#), a major qawwali singer.
- [Patrick Dixon](#), an Irish cricketer.
- [Debi Singh Tewatia](#), Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court.

Annexure A

INCOME

Income Report of M.C. Rohtak For The Period 01-04-2017 to 31-03-2018

Sr. No.	Head Of Account	Proposed Budget 2017-18 (In Lacs)	Actual Income up to March, 2018 (in lacs)	Proposed Budget 2018-19 (In Lacs)	Actual Income up to March, 2016
1	Miscellaneous(RTI, Tender Form Fees, Transfer Fees)	100.00	19838980.00	300.00	
2	House Tax Proposed & Arrear	1950.00	215492419.00	3600.00	
3	Commercial Trade License	200.00	3832890.00	200.00	
4	Motor Tax	100.00	961421.00	100.00	
5	Development Charge	600.00	290035733.00	800.00	
6	Coping Fees	23.00	1854779.00	23.00	
7	Rent	200.00	18164949.00	200.00	
8	Service Tax	25.00	4780817.00	45.00	
9	Cess	85.00	12029224.00	85.00	
10	Sale Of Land (Auction of Shops)	200.00	2176755.00	100.00	
11	Garden & Road Side Trees	1.00	0.00	1.00	
12	Tehbazari/Panalty and fines of Temp. encroachment	10.00	334370.00	20.00	
13	Advertisement	150.00	7840478.00	110.00	
14	Electricity Duty (Municipal Tax)@5 paise per unit	800.00	24261454.00	620.00	
15	Slaughter House	2.00	0.00	2.00	
16	Show Tax	1.00	181956.00	1.00	
17	Excise Duty	200.00	159201193.00	200.00	
18	Adv. & Dep. Earnest money & Seccrity etc.	400.00	45371421.00	500.00	
19	Stamp Duty	1700.00	237828249.00	2300.00	
20	Interest Received	700.00	45414332.00	700.00	
21	Fire Tax	84.00	1330254.00	90.00	
22	Contract Of Dead Animal	15.00	1265000.00	12.00	

23	Fire Fighting Scheme/Fire NOC and Renewal Fire NOC	200.00	1294910.00	200.00	
24	Tower Fees & Arrears	400.00	151000.00	400.00	
25	User charges for the year 2018-19	500.00	0.00	880.00	
	Total	8646.00	1093642584.00	11489.00	