

24  
IN THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH,  
NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 419 OF 2023

RAMPAL

-----APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF HARYANA

-----RESPONDENT

REPLY OF BLOCK DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT OFFICER, TAURU OF BEHALF  
OF RESPONDENT NO.2 AND 4 IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER DATED 19-03-2024.

INDEX

Sr. No	Particulars	Dated	Page
1	Written Statement of Surjeet Singh Block Development and Panchayat officer, Tauru District Nuh respondent no. 2 & 4	17-07-2024	I - 7
2	Annexure R-1	05-05-2000	8-12
3	Annexure R-2		13-21

Place :- Tauru

Dated : 17-07-2024

  
Block Development & Panchayat Officer,  
Tauru. District Nuh Reponsent No. 2 & 4.

BERORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH,  
NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 419/2023

In the matter of

Rampal

.....Applicant

Versus

State of Haryana

.....Respondent

**Reply of Block Development & Panchavat Officer, Tauru on behalf of Respondants No. 2 and 4 in compliance of the Order dated 19-03-2024.**

**Most Respectfully Showeth:**

The answering respondent most respectfully submits as under:

- 1- That Sh. Rampal Son of Sh. Bhimrai, R/o of village Jhamuvas, Tehsil Tauru filed an Original Application No, 419/2023 before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi.
- 2- That there is 37 kanal 11 marla (4 acre 5 kanal 11 marla) Gaucharan land in village Jhamuvas, Tehsil Tauru which is aprox. 2 km away from the habitation of village.
- 3- That the Hon'ble NGT vide its order dated 31.07.2023 constituted a Joint Committee to verify the factual position and to report. The joint committee submitted the joint report before the Hon'ble NGT.
- 4- That in the compliance of the order dated 31 July, 2023 issued by the Hon'ble NGT in above O.A. No. 419/2023, a Joint committee had visited the

land in question which is comprised of Regional officer, HSPCB and District Forest Officer, Nuh and the District Development and Panchayat Officer, Nuh, the District Magistrate, Nuh and the committee submitted its report before the Hon'ble NGT in which joint committee has submitted that there are no trees and bushes standing on the land in question and DFO being the member of the committee had submitted that the forest department has never used the land in question for plantation and as well as this land does not come under PLPA section 4 and 5 i.e protected forest.

- 5- That the joint committee has also submitted that the land in question can be utilized for agricultural purposes as per rule 3 of Haryana Village common land (Regulation) Rules, 1964 by preparing the land use plan of land vested in Gram Panchayat. The relevant section is reproduced as under:-

*“3. The manner in which in which and the purposes for which shamlat deh may be used [Sections 5 and 15(2)(a) of the Act]:-- The Panchayat shall prepare a land utilization plan of the land in Shamlat deh vested in it under the Act. [It shall be the duty of Block Development and Panchayat Officer to assist the Gram Panchayat concerned in the preparation of the said plan]. Such plan shall be subject to approval of-*

- (a) *The Panchayat Samiti* : *Where the area exceeds 100 acres but does not exceed 500 acres.*
- (b) *The Zila Parishad* : *Where the area exceeds 500 acres but does not exceed 1000 acres.*
- (c) *The Government* : *Where the area exceeds 1000 acres*

- (2) *Subject to the approval of competent authority prescribed under the Act of these rules, the Panchayat may [make] use of the land in*

*shamilat deh vested in it under the Act, either itself or through another for any one of more of the following purposes:-*

(i) *Grazing of animals;*

*[i-a) Gaushala;]*

(ii) *Tree plantation or any other purpose related to forestry;*

(iii) *Dyeing and tanning of skins and hides;*

(iv) *Storage of fuel, fodder and/or grain;*

(v) *Cremation or burial ground;*

(vi) *Manure pits;*

(vii) *Public latrines, and/or urinal;*

(vi) *Drains or water channels*

(ix) *Playgrounds;*

(x) *Government School building and its library;*

(xi) *Government Hospital or Dispensary, Maternity or First-aid Centres, Veterinary Hospital or Dispensary;*

(xii) *Vehicle parking related to agriculture and incidental purposes;*

(xiii) *Panchayat ghar or Janghar or Village Chaupal ;*

(xiv) *Ponds and Fisheries;*

(xv) *Wells, Hand-pumps, Water works, or any other Water Lifting device;*

(xvi) *Crop thrashing ground;*

(xvii) *Kohloo;*

(xviii) *Cultivation;*

- (xix) *Model Farm, Seed Farm, Dairy Farm, Nursery, Garden or any other Horticultural purposes;*
- (xx) *Production of food, fiber or fodder crops;*
- (xxi) *Stone Crusher, Brick-kilns, Pottery, extraction of shora sand, stone, kankar, bajri or other minerals defined in the 'Haryana Minor Mineral (Concession) Rules, 1964;*
- (xxii) *Special Economic Zone Projects and Industrial development;*
- (xxii) *Roads, Pathways, Streets, Lanes and Bye-lanes (xxiv) Recreation Parks, Children's Park and Sports Stadium*
- (xxv) *Residential;*
- (xxvi) *Educational and knowledge centres including libraries to be set up by non-governmental institutions individual;*
- (xxvii) *Hospital or Dispensary, Maternity or First-aid Centres, Veterinary Hospital or Dispensary to be set up by non-governmental institution or individual;*
- (xxviii) *Any other kindred common purpose:*

*Provided that the use of land for the purposes mentioned under clauses (xix) to (xxviii) shall be with the prior approval of State Government.]*

*(3) Subject to the approval of Panchayat Samiti, a Panchayat may unite with any other body or bodies being a Gram Panchayat, local authority or an institution or branch of an institution, established for the development of panchayats and recognised by Government in taking up any of the purposes specified in sub-rules (2)."*

The land in question (charand land) can also be used for agricultural purpose. As per Judgement passed by the Honble High court of Punjab and Haryana in CWP NO 13652 of 2009 and in CWP No. 7519 of 2012, the Gram Panchayat is empowered to utilize the charand land as per usage. The relevant portion of judgement in CWP No. 7519 of 2012 is reproduced as under:

*“We have heard counsel for the parties, perused the impugned order and in view of judgment in **Baljinder Singh and others v. The State of Haryana and others (Civil Writ Petition No.13652 of 2009)**, reject the petitioners' contention that the Gram Panchayat cannot change the user of its land whether reserved as “Charand” or otherwise. The only rider, upon the Gram Panchayat's power, as held in **Baljinder Singh's case (supra)**, is that a Gram Panchayat is required to comply with the procedure prescribed by Rule 3 read along with Rule 8 of the 1964 Rules and prepare a land utilisation plan, before it proceeds to change the use of its land. A perusal of the reply filed by the respondents reveals that the Gram Panchayat has prepared a land utilisation plan. The question whether the land utilisation plan is legal and valid and in accordance with Rules 3 and 8 of the 1964 Rules, is a matter for the petitioners to raise by filing a petition under Section 47 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (hereinafter referred to as 'the 1994 Act').”*

It is pertinent to mention here that the Supreme Court of India also dismissed the Appeal (Civil) 1941 of 1997 “Shish Ram & Other Versus State of Haryana & Other” vide Judgement dated 05.05.2000 that “There is no merit in this appeal which is accordingly dismissed but without any order as to costs.” Copy of Judgement dated 05.05.2000 is annexed at **Annexure R/1**.

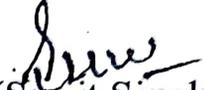
It is also submitted that during the spot inspection by the Joint Committee, BDPO Tauru & Sarpanch Gram Panchayat Jhamuvas were also present and informed the Committee that the gram sabha has already given approval for utilization of the land in question and same has been auctioned for agricultural purposes for the financial year 2023-24. It is also submitted that land in question is surrounded by the lands belong to residents of village and lands adjoining the land in question also used for the agricultural purposes by the residents of the village Jhamuvas.

- 6- That the land in question is not being protected forest and also Joint committee had not found any kind of flora and fauna on the land in question during site inspection. Therefore, the apprehension made by the complainant that there is danger to the flora and fauna and authorities should be instructed to protect the same and preserve the land for forestation/plantation is not justified on the basis of factual report of the joint committee. Gram Sabha resolution and Utilization Plan of gram panchayat are annexed herewith as **Annexure R/2**.
- 7- That it is submitted that there were no trees/Flora/Fauna available on the land in question, hence there is no question of cutting of trees and environmental protection because the land in question was only leased out for agriculture purposes not for industrilisation. It is petinent to mention here that the District Nuh is stray cattle free.
- 8- That the common lands can be used for common purposes as per the provisions of the Village Common Lands Act, 1961. But as per the Land Act, the Gaucharan land can not be used for stadiums/libraries type of permanent structures.
- 9- That the lease of the land in question has been completed in May 2024 and now the land is vacant. It is also submitted that the Gaucharan Land in

village Jhamuvas is only 37 kanal 11 marla (4 acre 5 kanal 11 marla) and very far away from the habitation zone and there is no reality found in the application of Sh. Rampal (Applicant) during the visit of the joint committee, hence the same may please be Dismissed.

Dated: 17.07.2024

Place: Tauru

  
(Surjit Singh)

Block Development & Panchayat Officer  
Tauru on behalf of Respondent No. ~~24~~ 4



Product S.No.1704752948 Licensed to: Executive Officer, Panchayat Samiti  
Rohtak Haryana

This judgement ranked 10 in the hitlist.



Shish Ram v. State of Haryana, (SC) : Law Finder Doc Id # 18919

2000(3) R.C.R.(Civil) 279 : 2000(3) PLR 367 : 2000 AIR (Supreme Court) 2148 :  
2000(3) LJR 524 : 2000(2) CurLJ 126 : 2000(2) PLJ 72 : 2000(6) SCC 84 : 2000(6) JT  
298 : 2000(3) ICC 424 : 2000(4) ICC 627 : 2000(3) SCR 1122 : 2000(4) Supreme 31 :  
2000 AIR (SCW) 2228 : 2000(2) Land.L.R. 233

**SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**

Before:- S. Saghir Ahmad and R.P. Sethi, JJ.

Civil Appeal No. 1941 of 1997. D/d. 5.5.2000.

Shish Ram - Appellants

Versus

State of Haryana - Respondents

For the Appellant :- Mr. B.S. Malik, Senior Advocate with Mr. Shiv Sagar Tiwari,  
Advocate.

For the Respondent :- Mr. Neeraj K. Jain, Ms. Sonal Jain, Mr. Aditya K.  
Choudhary, Mr. U.S. Prasad and Mr. Mahabir Singh, Advocates.

**Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulations) Act, 1961, Section 2(g) -  
Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulations) Rules, 1964, Rule 3(2) -  
Charand - Leasing out of shamilat-deh for the income of the Panchayat -  
Land vested in the Gram Panchayat can be used for any one or more  
purposes specified in Sub- Rule (2) to Rule (3) including leasing out the  
same for cultivation - Shamilat deh include lands described in the revenue  
record as shamilat deh including Charand (in Haryana) excluding abadi  
deh - Proprietors of the village cannot challenge the lease after  
unsuccessfully participating the auction proceedings at different times  
through his family members for years together, on the ground that the**

**Panchayat cannot lease out land reserved for the purpose of charand for its income.**

[Paras 6 and 7]

**Cases Referred :-**

Khushi Puri v. State of Haryana, 1978 Punjab Law Journal 78.

Bhagat Ram & ors. v. State of Punjab & others, 1967(2) SCR 165.

Bishamber Dayal v. State of Haryana & others, 1987 R.R.R. 335 : 1986 PLJ 208.

Salig Ram & Ors. v. Maksudan Singh & others, 1965 CLJ 711.

### JUDGMENT

**R.P. Sethi, J.** - Holding that the land described as "charand" is included within the definition of "Shamilat-deh" as defined under Section 2(g) of the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulations) Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") and relying upon its earlier Division Bench judgment in the case of **Khushi Puri v. State of Haryana, 1978 Punjab Law Journal 78**, the High Court dismissed the writ petition filed by the appellants praying for issuance of directions prohibiting the Gram Panchayat from leasing out the charand land and to keep land measuring 541 kanal and 2 marlas reserved as charand for grazing up cattles. The High Court also did not consider for grazing up cattles. The High Court also did not consider it proper to grant the prayer of the appellants seeking declaration that the land reserved for charand during consolidation could not be used for the income of the Gram Panchayat as it stood allegedly deducted from the lands of the proprietors. Not satisfied with the judgment of the Division Bench of the High Court, the appellants have filed the present appeal with the submission that the reservation of charand land for the income of Gram Panchayat violated Article 31A of the Constitution of India as was the ratio of the this Court in **Bhagat Ram & ors. v. State of Punjab & others, 1967(2) SCR 165**. It is further submitted that without paying any compensation at the market value to the proprietors of the village, the land could not vest in the Gram Panchayat. The reservation of Charand land for the income of Gram Panchayat allegedly in breach of Section 5 of the Act is stated to be illegal. The leasing out has been alleged to be in contravention of the grazing rights of the proprietors and non-proprietors of the village.

2. There is no doubt that the appellants are the inhabitants of village Khajuri, Tehsil Jagadhri, District Yamuna Nagar, Haryana. It is also not disputed that the land, the subject matter of the litigation being shamilat- deh is vested in the

Gram Panchayat. It has also to be noticed that after the vesting of the land in the Gram Panchayat, none of the inhabitants of the village raised any objection regarding its vesting for a period of about 34 years. It is also on record that some land out of shamilat deh land was being leased out to the proprietors of the village since the year 1978 and none of the inhabitants raised any objection. From the counter affidavit filed on behalf of the respondents it appears that many of the family members of the appellants, particularly, the brother of the appellant No. 1 had themselves been taking the land in dispute on lease without raising any objection.

3. Learned counsel appearing for the appellants relying upon a Full Bench judgment of the Punjab & Haryana High Court in *Bishamber Dayal v. State of Haryana & others*, 1987 R.R.R. 335 : 1986 Punjab Law Journal 208 submitted that the Gram Panchayat was not entitled to lease the land or use it in the manner it liked without following the procedure and subject to the restrictions placed on its use by the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulations) Rules, 1964 (hereinafter referred to as "the Rules"). Referring to Rule 3(2), the learned counsel submitted that the Gram Panchayat could use the land in shamilat-deh vested in it under the Act either itself or through another for anyone or more of the purposes specified therein. One of the purposes referred to in clause (vi) is 'grazing of animals'. Learned counsel appearing for the respondents drew our attention to clause (xxv) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 3 which authorised the Gram Panchayat to use the land for the purposes of leasing out for cultivation. He also drew our attention to the Division Bench Judgment of the High Court in Khushi Puri's case (supra) wherein it was held :

"It is provided by rule 3(2) of the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Rules, 1964, that the panchayat could make use of the land in shamilat deh vested in it either itself or through another for the purposes related to forestry. It cannot, therefore, be gainsaid that the plantation of trees was such a purpose for which the land could not be utilised by the panchayat. Whatever rights the panchayat had for the management of the land devolved upon the Administrator and there is, therefore, no basis for this contention made by the learned counsel for the petitioners that the Administrator acted beyond his powers".

4. In *Salig Ram & ors. v. Maksudan Singh & others*, 1965 Current Law Journal 711, the High Court had earlier held :

"...that the panchayat has a right to use the shamilat deh vested in it under the 1954 Act either itself or through another person in any of the manners set out in that rule. Similar rules are stated to have been framed under the Act. This shows that except to the extent to which the statutory rules

indicate, there is no fetter on the power of the panchayat to use the shamilat deh which vests in it under the Act for any of the specified purposes it likes and it is not necessary that what was grazing land out of the shamilat deh previous to such vesting, must continue to be such."

5. In Bishamber Dayal's case (supra) the Full Bench of the Court had considered and approved the view taken by the Division Bench in Khushi Puri's case. In that regard the Court had held :

"The Act and the Rules empower the Gram Panchayat to convert a portion of the street for any one of more of the purposes given in Rule 3(2). A Division Bench of this Court, had an occasion to construe the provisions of Sections 2(g)(4), 4 and 5 of the Act and Rule 3(2) of the Rules made thereunder in Khushi Puri's case (supra). It was held that the Gram Panchayat could make use of the shamilat deh land vested in it either itself or through another for the purposes mentioned in Rule 3(2). In that case a part of Charand land which was used for grazing cattle had been entrusted to the Forest Department to plant trees, which were to be the property of the Gram Panchayat. This action of the Gram Panchayat had been upheld by the Division Bench. Shri Bansal, learned counsel for the petitioner has raised no contention before us that Khushi Puri's case (supra) does not lay down the correct law or that the ratio thereof needs reconsideration by a larger Bench. We are in respectful agreement with the ratio of Khushi Puri's case (supra)."

6. We do not agree with the submission of the learned counsel of the appellants that in Bisamber Dayal's case the Full Bench of the High Court had taken a different view than the one which was taken in Khushi Puri's case. The High Court appears to have consistently held that the land vesting in the Gram Panchayat can be used for any one or more of the purposes specified in Sub-Rule (2) or Rule 3, leasing out for cultivation being one of the purposes. We find no reason to disagree with the High Court and in fact approve the position of law settled by it in Khushi Puri's case which was upheld by the Full Bench in Bishamber Dayal's case.

7. Learned counsel for the appellants then tried to make a distinction between the charand land and the shamilat deh. In support of his contentions he referred to Annexures I and II wherein the land, the subject matter of the dispute, has been defined to be charand land. The definition of shamilat deh provides that it shall include "lands described in the revenue record as shamilat deh or (charand - in Haryana) excluding abadi deh". Relying upon the Khushi Puri's case the High Court in the impugned judgment was, therefore, right in holding that there did not exist any distinction between the charand

and shamilat deh and the contention of the appellants that the charand could not vest with the Gram Panchayat under the Act was based upon wrong assumptions.

8. Reliance placed by the learned counsel for the appellants upon the judgment in Bhagat Ram's case is misplaced besides being without any basis. Despite our insistence, the learned counsel for the appellants could not refer to any averments in the writ petition filed in the High Court regarding the alleged violation of Article 31A of the Constitution.

9. We are also of the opinion that the present petition though filed in a representative capacity, yet was not a *bona fide* action inasmuch as the appellants and their relations having accepted the position of law and earlier at times taking the benefit of lease-hold rights could not have recourse to the legal proceedings after having failed to get the lease in their favour or in favour of their relations. The delay in approaching the court also remained unexplained.

10. There is no merit in this appeal which is accordingly dismissed but without any order as to costs.

Appeal dismissed.

विषय:

माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा पारित आदेशों की पालना में गठित संयुक्त कमेटी द्वारा किये गये निरीक्षण बारे रिपोर्ट।

उपरोक्त विषय पर आज दिनांक 29.09.2023 को माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा दिनांक 12.09.2023 को पारित आदेशानुसार गठित कमेटी जिसमें जिलाधीश महोदय नूंह, डीडीपीओ नूंह, आरओ एनएसपीसीबी, वनमण्डल अधिकारी नूंह शामिल थे, के द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से शिकायतकर्ता द्वारा दी गई शिकायत के आधार ग्राम पंचायत जामुवास तहसील तावडू की गौचर भूमि का दिनांक 29.09.2023 को निरीक्षण किया गया।

निरीक्षण के दौरान पाया गया कि उक्त भूमि पर पहले से ही कोई वृक्ष या वन्य झाड़ियां नहीं थीं। इस संबंध में वनमण्डल अधिकारी नूंह द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि इस भूमि पर वन विभाग द्वारा कभी भी पौधारोपन नहीं किया गया है तथा न ही यह भूमि पीएलपीए सैक्सन 4 एवं 5 के तहत वन क्षेत्र/पौधारोपन के लिए आरक्षित की गई है। निरीक्षण के दौरान खण्ड विकास एवं पंचायत अधिकारी तावडू, संबंधित ग्राम सचिव तथा सरपंच, ग्राम पंचायत जामुवास भी उपस्थित थे। डीडीपीओ तावडू द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि ग्राम पंचायत जामुवास द्वारा इस बारे में गौचर भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा करने के अंदेशों को देखते हुए दिनांक 25.04.2023 को ग्राम सभा की बैठक बुलाई गई। बैठक के दौरान ग्राम सभा सदस्यों द्वारा प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया कि गौचर भूमि को कृषि कार्यों हेतु पट्टा पर दे दिया जाये ताकि लोगों के द्वारा गांव की गौचर भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा न किया जा सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त यहां यह उल्लेखनीय है कि हरियाणा विपेज कॉमन लैण्ड नियम (रेगुलेशन) 1964 के नियम 3 के अनुसार ग्राम पंचायत का यूटीलाईजेशन प्लान बनाने व इसमें संशोधन के लिए ग्राम पंचायत व ग्राम सभा सक्षम होती है, इसलिए ग्राम पंचायत व ग्राम सभा के द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत के हितों की रक्षा के लिए उक्त गौचर भूमि को पट्टे पर छोड़ने का फैसला लिया गया था। इसके अलावा माननीय उच्च न्यायालय पंजाब एवं हरियाणा द्वारा अंग्रेज सिंह व अन्य बनाम हरियाणा सरकार के मामले में दायर याचिका नं० 2013 (1) L.A.R. 385 (P&H DB) & CWP 13652 of 2009 द्वारा निर्णय दिया गया था कि ग्राम पंचायत गौचर भूमि व ग्राम पंचायत यूटीलाईजेशन प्लान बनाने व संशोधन करने में सक्षम है।

अतः याचिकाकर्ता द्वारा लगाई गई याचिका तथ्यविहीन व बलहीन पाई गई।

जिला विकास एवं पंचायत  
अधिकारी नूंह।

वनमण्डल अधिकारी, नूंह

आरओ एनएसपीसीबी

जिलाधीश, नूंह।



1 तिथि	2 उपस्थित पंचों के नाम	3 कार्य जो किया गया	1 तिथि
		<p>शुभ-तेजा</p> <p>BhadrKam. Menu</p> <p>PankajLamba</p> <p>इन्द्र</p> <p>महेश कुमार</p> <p>चर्मण्य</p> <p>विजय</p> <p>सुख</p> <p>राम</p> <p>राहुल</p> <p>सुख</p>	

## 40 Land Utilization Plan of GP.

आज दिनांक 14.12.2022 को ग्राम पंचायत जामूवास की बैठक श्री रामअवतार, सरपंच की अध्यक्षता में बाबत ग्राम पंचायत की शामिलता भूमि काश्ता/गैर काश्ता व अन्य प्रकार का भूमि उपयोगिता प्लान तैयार करने हेतु बुलाई गई। आज की बैठक में सरपंच सहित कुल 8 सदस्य उपस्थित हुए हैं। इस प्रकार से आज की कार्यवाही के लिए 3/4 बहुमत से अधिक कोरम बनता है। यह उपयोगिता प्लान Haryana Common Land (Regulation) Rule 1964 के नियम 3 में दिए गए प्रावधान अनुसार तैयार किया जा रहा है। ग्राम पंचायत की कुल शामिलता भूमि 586 कनाल 9 मरला (73 एकड़ 2 कनाल 9 मरला भूमि इसमें से 37 कनाल 11 मरला चारागाह भूमि है) 100 एकड़ से कम होने के कारण इस उपयोगिता प्लान को पास करने की पूर्ण शक्तियां रखती है। चारागाह के लिए छोड़ी गई 37 कनाल 11 मरला भूमि जिसके चारों ओर निजी व्यक्तियों की भूमि है। जोकि अपनी भूमि में ऋतु के हिसाब से बिजाई करते रहते हैं। ग्राम पंचायत की इस चारागाह की शामिलता भूमि जो कि साढ़े 4 एकड़ के आस पास है पर अवैध कब्जे होने की सम्भावना बनी रहती है। इसलिए ग्राम पंचायत उक्त नियमों के अनुसार तथा ग्राम सभा की सहमति के पश्चात इस उपयोगिता प्लान को निम्न अनुसार तैयार किया जाता है।

क्रमांक	भूमि का विवरण	एकड़	कनाल	मरला
1	बजर कदीम	—	251	6
2	स्कूल	—	7	4
3	कृषि योग्य/मगदा/चाही	—	5211	11
4	गैर मुकित रास्ता	—	158	19
5	गड्ढा खाद	—	1	18
6	कब्रिस्तान पंजाब वक्फ बोर्ड	—	13	18
7	शमशान	—	2	0
8	जोहड	—	36	1
9	हड्डा रोडी	—	2	0
10	भूमिहीन बीपीएल	—	1	7
11	गैर मु० चाह गैर	—	2	16
12	गैर मु० नहर/नाला	—	56	14
13	गैर मु० खदान	—	1	0
14	चारागाह व अन्य	—	37	11
15	मंदिर	—	4	13
16	बान्ध	—	34	16
17	PWD रोड	—	96	11
18	सरकारी कार्यालय	—	44	16
	कुल पंचायत देह	—	586	9



41  
 इस समय ग्राम पंचायत अपनी चारागाह भूमि खसरा नं० 311/384 में से 37 कनाल 11 मरला खाली पडी हुई चारागाह भूमि को पट्टे पर छोड़ने के लिए भूमि उपयोगिता प्लान को पास करती है। इस Land Utilization Plan की प्रति को खण्ड विकास एवं पंचायत अधिकारी, तावड़ू की सेवा में आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रस्तुत है। मन्जूर है।

	श्री रामअवतार	सरपंच	हस्ताक्षर	अंग्रेजी
1	नीरज	पंच	हस्ताक्षर	हिन्दी
2	आरती	पंच	हस्ताक्षर	हिन्दी
3	शर्मिला	पंच	हस्ताक्षर	हिन्दी
4	धर्मेन्द्र यादव	पंच	हस्ताक्षर	हिन्दी
6	राजेंद्र सिंह	पंच	हस्ताक्षर	अंग्रेजी
7	शीतल	पंच	हस्ताक्षर	अंग्रेजी
8	प्रमोद	पंच	हस्ताक्षर	हिन्दी

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि नकल मुताबिक असल है जोकि ग्राम पंचायत कार्यवाही पुस्तिका में दर्ज भी है।

हस्ताक्षर सचिव  
 ग्राम पंचायत  
 झामूंवास

साक्ष्यांकित द्वारा

48

ख०वि०प०अ०

तावड़ू।

हस्ताक्षर  
 सरपंच, ग्राम पंचायत  
 झामूंवास



किताब कारवाई पंचायत

ब्लाक

जिला 19

1 तिथि	2 उपस्थित पंचों के नाम	3 कार्य जो किया गया
		<p>प्रदेश का अगर ऊंचा मूले पर आशुला ल्यापिन करके न उल्लावा अन्य विधा उपरोक्त दूधपत्रा लाम्बर की जाती है जो लाम्बरों के उमरे हटवाया जाना सम्भव नहीं होगा।                      प्रस्ताव शाक सभ में करके के द्वारा 1941 में ही सर्व सामग्री 8' पाठ किया जाता है।</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- 1.5.1941</p> <p style="text-align: center;">                       Sarpanch                      Gram Panchayat Jhamwas                      Block Tauru (Nuh)                 </p> <p style="text-align: center;">                     आरती पंच                      Sheetal पंच                      Reshman पंच                 </p> <p>                     Shrover <span style="float: right;">मुकेश कुमार</span>                      Satender <span style="float: right;">Rohit</span>                      विजय कुमार <span style="float: right;">Sukhvir Singh</span>                      Seema <span style="float: right;">विमला</span> </p>

1 तिथि	2 उपस्थित पंचों के नाम	3 कार्य जो किया गया
		<p>०६०१ सुमार शुनील कल 121</p> <p><u>Pankaj</u> अमर</p> <p>पुनम</p> <p>ईश्वर सिंह</p> <p>Rohit</p> <p>अच्यपाल</p> <p>Himanshi</p> <p>मूर्ति</p> <p>Karmbeer</p> <p>Deepak</p>
		<p>शुनील</p> <p>मौल</p> <p>दीप</p> <p>Dineth</p> <p>रमेश</p> <p>Mohit</p> <p>Sandeep</p> <p>मनीषा</p> <p>Parag</p> <p>Jyoti</p> <p>Vijay</p> <p>Greta</p> <p>Bayender</p>

1 दिधि	2 उपस्थित पंचों के नाम	3 कार्य जो किया गया
	Sunita	राम Geeta
	Rajni	रैतन Kanika
	Sachin	Riya Rohit
	प्रतिक	Sapna राखी
	मुकेश	Prateek राजीव
	रामपाल	मोहित देव
	इशा	ईशान Derender
	शमशेर	Pakhi Bijendar
	सीमा	सावी दीपक
	Priya	रीवा लीक
	द्वितेश	अभिषेक Madan Pal
	अभिनव	महेश
	चमन	Bhimla