

General Information

The present system of administration in Delhi can be traced back to 1803, when Delhi came under British protection and eventually became part of the British Punjab. Delhi district had a Deputy Commissioner who was the Chief District Officer, having revenue and Registration powers. He was also the head of urban administration, being President of the District Board and the Municipality.

Till independence, Delhi had a Chief Commissioner as the administrative and executive head, with the Deputy Commissioner reporting to him. He had three Assistant Commissioners to share responsibilities such as case work of revenue and criminal appeals, municipal and minor criminal cases, and administration of the Municipality.

After independence, the nature of District Administration underwent some changes with devolution of powers to newly created Departments. For example, the Municipality evolved into the MCD, in which the DC had no role after 1958. The development works were transferred to the Development Commissioner, the industries work to the Directorate of Industries and the work of transport to the Department of Transport.

However, D.C., Delhi continued to be the Head of the District Administration, responsible for law and order, excise, issue of arms and explosive licenses, and citizenship certificates, apart from revenue and criminal judicial work. In the mid-seventies, the DC office was organized as follows – These were four administrative districts – New, Central, North and South, looked after by three ADMs, amongst whom the various other powers and functions, such as treasuries, excise, entertainment etc., were divided. Revenue and Land Acquisition work was supervised by ADM (Revenue) and ADM (LA) respectively. There were 12 Sub-Divisions, each headed by SDM, which was later reduced to seven.

Two major changes greatly diluted the role of DC Office. The first was the separation of the executive and the judiciary in 1969, after which heinous crimes were dealt with by Sessions Courts and other offences including IPC offences were dealt with by Judicial Magistrates. The Executive Magistrates were to look after executive and administrative matters such as licensing, sanction of prosecution, and preventive sections of the Cr.P.C. such as Section 107,109,110,133,144 and 145.

In 1978, the Delhi Police Act was promulgated, by which Delhi came under the Commissioner of Police system. Almost all powers of the District Magistrates as per the Cr.P.C. were vested in the Police Commissioner. Section 107 and Section 144 Cr.P.C., which are very important viz a viz law and order, since then have been directly dealt with by the Police. Furthermore, powers of licensing and entertainment, which earlier vested in the D.C., were also given to the Police.

This was the situation in 1996 when the exercise of decentralizing the DC office by setting up 27 SDM offices and 9 DC offices was started. While the SDMs were put in place in mid-1996, the DCs began functioning from 1.1.97. Further in September 2012, Delhi was divided into 11

districts and 33 subdivisions.

Introduction

Delhi was divided into 11-revenue district in 15 September 2013 and the District North is one of them. The district North is divided in to three sub divisions are Alipur, Model Town and Narela. The North district having total areas 291.66 sq km, which is surrounded, by the districts like, central, North-West and its boundaries touches to Haryana and U.P state. The District Disaster Management Plan of district North is being updated time to time by the district North officials. District Disaster Management Plan of North district is made taken into consideration its flexibility, so that in future also we can easily update it. The district is having both rural and urban areas. There are 120 RWAs, 69 villages (Alipur 32, Narela 28, and Model Town 9), consisting of 291.66 sq km area (Alipur 118.19 sq km, Narela 148.08 sq km, and Model Town 25.39 sq km) 203 Unauthorized Colonies, 4 Govt. Hospitals, 1 private hospital, and 3 Colleges/universities, 14 police stations in the district. Total population of the district is 887,978, as per the 2011 census.

Location & Geography

North Delhi is an administrative district of the National Capital Territory of Delhi in India. Total geographical area of the district is 291.66 sq km (Alipur 118.19 sq km, Narela 148.08 sq km, and Model Town 25.39 sq km), North Delhi is bounded by the Yamuna River on the east, and by the districts of North West Delhi to the North and west, West Delhi to the southwest, Central Delhi to the south, and North East Delhi to the east across the Yamuna. Delhi consists of flat and level plains interrupted by cluster of sand dunes and a long continuous chain of rocky ridges. The sand dunes are of varying dimensions and in general trend Northeast – southwest). Most of the geology of the State is comprises of Yamuna flood plains, alluvial plains and quartzite ridge.

District Administration

District Administration is a bridge between the Government and the common man. This system has a long tradition in India and has been adopted even before independence. The South-West district is headed by the Deputy Commissioner followed by an additional District Magistrate (ADM) as second-in-command. The ADM functions as the Land Acquisition Collector of the district and carries out the functions of acquisition of land, taking over possession of land, assessment of compensation for land taken over for public purposes.

The district is divided into 3 subdivisions and Sub divisional Magistrate (SDM) is the head of each subdivision. Each Subdivision is having revenue and clerical staff for its various functions. For revenue functions each subdivision has Tehsildar, Naib- Tehsildar, Kanungo and patwaris in that order. For other functions, there is clerical staff.

The Three Sub-Divisions are:-

1. **ALIPUR**
2. **MODEL TOWN**
3. **NARELA**

Deputy Commissioner (North) has also been designated as joint Chief Electoral officer (North) for performing election related duties. In this work, he is assisted by all the SDMs and SDM (Election), for work relation to registration of documents, there is office of Sub-Registrar (North) directly under the control & supervision of Deputy Commissioner Office of the BDO (North) is also a part of the office of Deputy Commissioner. Headed by the Block Development Officer, this office is responsible for custody of Gaon Sabha land and promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture and Developmental activities in the village. There is also a centre of NIC, Govt. of India, in the district which facilitates computerization in the district and links the district with world through internet.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner (North) offers a wide variety of services to the public such as:-

- Services pertaining to ownership of land
- Issue of certificates
- Registration of Marriage
- Registration of Documents
- Relief & Rehabilitation
- Loans for self-employment
- Stamping of Documents
- Functions of LHA under prevention of food Adulteration Act
- Functions of Magistrate Under Cr Pc
- Land Acquisition
- Regulatory functions under Environment protection Act
- Miscellaneous functions under various acts, rules & control orders

Functions

Revenue functions

Revenue functions involve maintenance of land records, conduct of revenue cases, carrying out of demarcation and mutations, settlement operations and functioning as custodian of public land. Deputy Commissioners and Additional District Magistrates are Collectors and Additional Collectors as per different Revenue Laws operating in Delhi. Sub Divisional Magistrates are designated as Assistant Collectors and Revenue Assistants and are primarily responsible for day to day revenue work. The subordinate revenue staff consisting of Girdavars, Kanungos and Patwaries are supervised by Tehsildars who are involved in field level revenue activities and mutations.

Issue of Certificates

Sub Divisional; Magistrates are empowered to issue various kinds of statutory certificates including SC/ST & OBC, Domicile, Nationality etc.

Registration of Property documents, sale deeds, power of attorneys, share certificates and all other documents which need to be compulsorily registered as per law is made at Sub Registrar's Office which are nine in numbers. Deputy Commissioners are Registrars for their respective districts and exercise supervisory control over the Sub Registrars.

Election work

Deputy Commissioners are District Election Officers and Returning Officers for Parliamentary Constituencies. Additional District Magistrates and Sub Divisional Magistrates are Returning Officers for Assembly Constituencies and Electoral Registration Officers in respect of Voters' Lists. The District Officers are primarily responsible for conduct of Lok Sabha and Assembly Elections. The District Administration is also responsible for maintenance and revision of Voters' Lists, for issue of Voters' Photo Identity Cards (EPIC Cards) and Voters' Certificates.

Magisterial functions

Deputy Commissioners, Additional District Magistrates and Sub Divisional Magistrates exercise powers of Executive Magistrates. In this role they are responsible for operating preventive Sections of Code of Criminal Procedure. They also carry out enquiries in cases of unnatural deaths of women within seven years of marriage and issue directions to the Police for registration of case, if required. Additional District Magistrates and Sub Divisional Magistrates are empowered to conduct enquiries into custodial deaths including deaths in Police Lock Up, Jails, Women Homes etc. The Officers of this Department are also expected to act as eyes and ears of the Government and conduct enquiries into all major accidents including major fires incidents, riots and natural calamities etc.

Registration of Marriage

Deputy Commissioners, Additional District Magistrates and Sub Divisional Magistrates are conferred with powers as Registrars of Marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act and Special Marriage Act. This power is ordinarily exercised by the Additional District Magistrates who are responsible for registration and solemnization of marriages.

Relief and Rehabilitation

This department is given the primary responsibility for relief and rehabilitation operations in any calamity whether natural or man-made. Deputy Commissioners' Offices carry out relief operations during flood, fires, crop failures, droughts and other calamities. It is also responsible for coordinating and implementing disaster management plan for natural and chemical disasters and awareness generation programme on disaster preparedness is being carried out with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme. This department is also involved in management of migrant camps and distribution of relief and pension to J&K Migrants, Punjab Migrants and 1984 Riots Victims etc.

Work Allocation of Revenue Department as per Allocation of Business Rules, 1993

1. Land revenue including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.
Land, that is to say, rights in our land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer and alienation of agricultural land, land improvement and agricultural loans, colonization.
2. Revenue Courts.
3. Settlement & Consolidation of Holdings.
4. Relief & Rehabilitation.
5. Registration of various deeds like, sale deed, gift deed, conveyance deed , GPA, Will etc. issue of certified copies of these records.
6. Citizenship, Nationality & Scheduled Caste , OBC, Domicile Certificates, orders for registration of Birth & Death to MCD.
7. Other Certificates, i.e. Income Certificate, Domicile Certificate , Surviving members Certificate, Solvency Certificate & Handicapped Certificate.
8. Land Acquisition.
9. Haj Pilgrimage.
10. Recovery in case of claim in respect of taxes & other public demands including arrears of land revenue & sum recoverable as such arrears arising outside that state.
11. Gurdawara Elections & Administration of Gurdawaras.
- 12.

OTHER FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT

1. Bhagidari Scheme :- Organising monthly meetings of Bhagidars for promoting citizen-govt. partnership-RWAs, MTAs.
2. Registration & Solemnization of Marriages.
3. Conduct of Parliamentary Assembly Elections, Preparation of Electoral Rolls, Preparation of Voter I-Card, Voter Certificate.
4. Arrangement for Urs, Chhat Mela, Kanwari Camps.
5. Night shelters for homeless during winter.
6. Work relating to Estates Officer under P.P.Act.
7. Survey of Wakf Properties.
8. Drawl of samples under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA)

Powers & Functions of Deputy Commissioner

Statutory Functions

1. To act as Collector under Section 6 read with Section 76 of DLR Act, 1954 and Section 3(6) of DLR Act.
2. To act as Collector under section 105(1)(a) of Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 and under Section 27(1)(a) of Punjab Tenancy Act.
3. To act as collector under section 14(a) of Uttar Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1901.
4. Powers to refund spoiled and unused stamp papers within a period not exceeding two years.
5. Collector of stamps under Indian Stamps Act, 1889.
6. Registrar under Indian Registration Act, 1908.
7. Powers under Mines & Mineral Act.
8. Competent authority under ULCR Act, 1976.
9. Powers to enforce the Oil pressure Store (Quality Control) Order 1987.
10. Powers under Section 6 under clause 7 General Service Electrical Lamps (Quality Control) Order 1989.
11. District Environmental Protection Officer under Section 4(1) of Environment Protection Act, 1986.
12. Competent authority under Right to Information Act 2001.
13. District Election Officer/ Returning officer of Parliament Constituency.

Others

1. Chairman of District Bhagidari Meeting (being held once a month)
2. Convenor of District Development Committee (Meeting being held once a month)
3. Chairman of District Task Force (Meeting being held every fortnight)
4. Chairman of District Public Grievance Cell (Meeting being held every fortnight)
5. Powers of Head of Department under Section 2(10) & 3(f) of Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1978.
6. Chairman of District Consumer Protection Council and Monitoring Committee for Delhi Consumer Information Centre.
7. Chairman of Committee to hold District Level Camp for Disabled Persons
8. Chairman of Committee to disburse payment under National Maternity Benefit Scheme.
9. Chairman District Disaster Management Committee

Powers and Functions of the Additional District Magistrate

Statutory Functions

1. ADMs have been given power of Executive Magistrate to deal with Section 109, 110, 133, 145, 174 & 176 and other link provisions under CRPC.
2. To act as Additional Collector under Section 6 read with Section 76 of DLR Act, 1954 and Section 3(6) of DLR Act.
3. To act as Collector under Section 105(1)(a) of Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 and under Section 27(1)(a) of Punjab Tenancy Act.
4. To act as Land Acquisition Collector under clause C of Section 3 of Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
5. To act as Additional Collector under section 14(a) of Uttar Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1901.
6. Registrar of Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act & Special Marriage Act 1955 & 1954.
7. To act as Additional Revenue Collector
8. ERO/RO of Assembly Constituency
9. Vigilance Officer
10. Head of Office
11. Estate Officer under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971
12. Bonded Labor Act
13. Delhi Degradable Plastic Bag (Manufacture / Commercial & uses garbage Control) Act-2000
14. Convener District Disaster Management Committee

Powers and Functions of the Sub Divisional Magistrate

Statutory Functions

1. SDMs have been given power of Executive Magistrate to deal with Section 109, 110, 133, 145, 174 & 176 and other link provisions under CRPC.
2. To work as Asstt. Collector, I class under sub-section 1 of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (Punjab Act No. 70 of 1887) as enforced in NCT of Delhi and sub-section(1) of section 15 read with section 223 of UP Land Revenue Act, 1901 (Act No. III of 1901).
3. To act as Asstt. Collector, I class and Revenue Assistant under sub-section(1) of Section 7 read with section 76 of Delhi Land Revenue Act, 1954 (Act No. 12 of 1954).
4. To act as Collector under sub-section(4) read with clause 6 of the section 3 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (Act No.2 of 1873).
5. Asstt. Collector under clause 19-A of section 3 of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 (Act No.

8 of 1954).

6. To act as Settlement Officer (Consolidation) under sub-section(1) of sub-section (i) of section 20 of the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948 (East Punjab Act No. 50 of 1948).
7. To function as competent authority under clause (c) of section 2 of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Act, 1960 (F.24 of 1960).
8. Collector of stamps under Indian Stamps Act, 1899.
9. Power under Mines and Minerals Act.
10. Powers to enforce the Oil pressure Store (Quality Control) Order 1987.
11. Powers under Section 6 under clause 7 General Service Electrical Lamps (Quality Control) Order 1989.
12. Powers under Cable Television Networks (Regularization) Act, 1995.
13. District Environment Protection Officer under section 4(1) of Environment Protection Act, 1986.
14. Powers under section 207 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 for impounding the vehicles.
15. Powers under the Delhi Prohibition of Smoking & Non Smoking Health Protection Act, 1996.
16. Local Health Authority under PFA Act.
17. Returning Officers for Assembly Constituency.
18. Addl. Survey Commissioner of Wakf.

Act Applicable upon Sub-Registrar

1. Indian Registration Act 1908
2. Indian Stamp Act 1899
3. Restriction on Transfer Act 1972
4. Transfer of Property Act 1882
5. Delhi Land Reform Act 1954
6. Indian Succession Act/Hindu/Muslim Personal Law or any Standing orders/Circulars/Office orders as Amended from time to time by IGR.

Registration of documents in Sub-Registrar Office

Sub-Registrar is the registering authority of documents produced in his office under the provision of Indian Registration Act, 1908. Registration means recording, inserting in an official register, the act of making a list, Catalogues, Schedules or register particularly of an official character, or making entries therein. The object of the Registration Act is to prevent people being duped into purchasing property from a person who does not own it.

The other object of the Act is to provide a method of public registration of documents so as to give information to people regarding legal rights and obligation arising or affecting a particular property, and to perpetuated documents which may afterwards be of legal importance and also to prevent fraud and also to put on record somewhere, where people may see the record and enquire, what the particulars are and as far as land is concerned, what obligation exists with regard to it. The real purpose of registration is to secure that every person dealing with the property, where such dealing requires registration, may rely with confidence upon the statements contained in the register as full and complete account of transaction by which his title may be affected, unless indeed he has actual notice of some unregistered transaction which may be valid apart from the registration and also to check forgery, to provide good evidence of the genuineness of the written instruments and not merely to give information to third parties.

FUNCTION OF SUB-REGISTRAR OFFICE :-

- 1..To register the documents presented by the Public/People.
- 2.To maintain the record of registered documents in the form of Book No. I, II, III & IV for further references and inspection by the public.
- 3.To allow inspection of the documents and record and issue the certified copies of the documents to the Public as per rules and to produce the record in the courts as per directions of the Hon'ble Courts from time to time.

PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS :-

1. In the case of sale, transfer of immovable property, the NOC is obtained from the Tehsildar (North). For this necessary prescribed application form duly filled with all particulars is to be given to the Sub Registrar Office with a nominal fees . Necessary arrangements for issuance of No Objection Certificate to the public has been made in the Sub Registrar Office. If the NOC prescribes that the land is not acquired by the government under the Land Acquisition Act, nor there are contravention of the various provisions of Delhi Land Reforms Act, the document can be got registered. In the case of property under lease from DDA, LDO, MCD, Industries Deptt. and Labour Deptt. of the Government of Delhi necessary permission from the lesser is also required for Registration of such documents.
2. The Executant/authorized representative of the executants shall submit a document in duplicate duly executed and properly stamped under the provision of Indian Stamp Act affixed with the photograph of the executants within a period of four months of its execution ,if the document is filed after the period of four months of its execution necessary penalties are charged as per the provision of the rules.
3. After proper scrutiny of the documents, the registration fees is deposited on the same day, data entries of the document is computerized and photograph of the executants are again taken by the Office of the Sub Registrar.
4. After the completion of the presentation of the document, admission of executions by the executants, the document is registered and is given back the registered document on the same day. As far as identification of executants is concerned two witnesses are required and one of the witnesses should be known to the Sub Registrar. Proof of identification of each party can be made with the help of Election Identify Card, sport, Identity Card issued by the Government of

India, Semi Government and Autonomous Bodies or Identification by the Gazetted Officer.

5. The public is advised to ensure that required stamp duty has been paid on the document before it is submitted in the office of the Sub Registrar to avoid impoundment of the documents, realization of deficient stamp duty and penalty and delay in registration.

STAMP DUTY RATES IN DELHI

Stamp Duty on the documents is charged as per the provision of schedule 1A applicable to Delhi of Indian Stamp Act 1899. The rates in each document are different as per schedule. However on Sale Deed executed in favour of women exclusively the stamp duty is charged at a rate of 3% and MCD Transfer Duty is also charged at a rate of 3%. In case, property is purchased by male the duty is charged @ 5 % and 3 % is the Transfer Duty. Power of Attorney with consideration is charged with the stamp duty at a rate of 5%. The execution of will does not require any stamp duty.

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING CERTIFIED COPIES OF THE DOCUMENTS/ INDEX AND OTHER RECORDS.

1. Applicant shall make an application duly affixed with the court fee stamp of Rs.1.25 and give full detailed particulars of the document for which certified copy is required (like registration number, date of registration, property number and name of the executants etc.)

2. He shall also enclose a Non judicial stamp paper of Rs.10/- for certified copy with his application.

AMOUNT OF COURT FEE TO BE CHARGED FOR ISSUE OF CERTIFIED COPY

Detail of fees to be charged in respect of Registration Fee, Certified Copies of the documents, Inspection of the Document/Index/Register has been displayed in the Sub Registrar Office. As far as fees for certified copy is concerned it is fixed at Rs.3/- per page/part of the page of the document

Powers and Function of Block Development Officer (North)

The duties of Block Development Officer include general supervision, management and control of all Gaon Sabha land and properties including public wells, fisheries, tanks, ponds, water channels path ways, abadi site and other land vested in Gaon Sabha under the provision of the Delhi Land Reforms Act and other relevant Acts. He shall maintain, operate and control Gaon Sabha area fund for the purpose of its utilization to meet the charges in connection with the Delhi Land Reforms Act. The amount from the Gaon Sabha area fund can be utilized after necessary formalities are completed under the provisions of the said Act/Rules and necessary directions/guidelines issued by the Department and with the due approval of the Deputy Commissioner. He is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner concerned as far as his duties, functions and powers are concerned. Besides he has to defend the suits/cases about Gaon Sabha in the court of revenue Assistant, Deputy Commissioner, Hon'ble High Court/Supreme Court and other courts. He is also to implement the various schemes introduced by the Government

from time to time regarding benefits, assistance provided by the Government to the farmers and the villagers like draught compensation crops damage compensation, cattle fodder compensation etc. and also to keep the farmers posted with new experiments and researches in crops etc.

New Initiatives

COMPUTERIZATION OF LAND RECORDS

Land Records computerization programme has been executed by Land Record Information Systems Division, NIC, CGO Complex, New Delhi and the State Unit of Delhi, Players's Building, New Delhi. This land information system allows basic data entry regarding the plots and their ownership, (Khatauni, Khasra Girdawari, Field Book etc.), Mutation, queries and reports and even the details of proceedings under various important sections of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 (example section 81, 84, 85, 86A etc.).

The aspect of developing Spatial Data Base having accurate digital maps with proper Geo-Referencing is also being taken up simultaneously with the Utility Mapping Division of NIC, CGO Complex, New Delhi. The attributes being computerized as RDBMS as above would be linked to these maps to have a Geographical Information System. For this purpose a pilot project for generation of digital maps by aerial photograph has been undertaken and digital maps of all the images have been prepared

COMPUTERIZATION OF SUB-REGISTRAR OFFICES

Computerized counters for presentation of cash collection inquiry, search and delivery have started functioning Digital Photographs are being taken. The Peshi Register, Index Register, Cash Book, endorsement and photo details are being generated through the computer. After computerization the preparation time of the document has been reduced

Subdivision & Blocks

The North district has three sub division

1. Alipur
2. Model Town
3. Narela

The districts correspond to the Police Districts. This district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner, who has under him an Additional District Magistrate, Sub Divisional Magistrates, Tehsildars and Sub-Registrar. The District Administration carries out diverse variety of functions including magisterial matters, revenue courts, issue of various statutory documents, registration of property, conduct of elections, relief & rehabilitations, land acquisition and various other areas which are too numerous to be numerated. The District Administration in Delhi is the de-facto enforcement department for all kinds of Government Policies and exercises supervisory powers over numerous other functionaries of the Government. At the apex of revenue hierarchy is the Divisional Commissioner who is also the District Magistrate of Delhi and Inspector General of Registration. He is also designated as Secretary (Revenue) and Collector under various Revenue Acts.

List of Village in the North District

Sub Division – Alipur

1. Khera Kalan
2. Shabad Daulat Pur
3. Ali Pur
4. Siras Pur
5. Budhpur Bizapur
6. Nangli Puna
7. Singhu
8. Singhola
9. Bankoli
10. Khampur
11. Hirnki
12. Mohd Pur Ramjanpur
13. Ibrahimpur
14. Mukhmel Pur
15. Qadi Pur
16. Ghari Khasora
17. Zindpur
18. Tehri Daulat Pur
19. Palla
20. Qulak Pur
21. Jhangola
22. Tigi Pur
23. Sungar Pur
24. Akbarpur Majra
25. Fatehpur Jat
26. Sungarpur Shahadara
27. Bakhtawar Pur
28. Tajpur Kalan
29. Hamid Pur
30. Libas Pur
31. Samai Pur
32. Badl

Sub Division – Model Town

1. Malikpur Chawni
2. Dhaka
3. Dheer Pur
4. Sanjar Pur
5. Raipur Chhawni
6. Bhalswa Jahangirpuri
7. Bharola
8. Peepal Thala
9. Azadpur

Sub Division – Narela

1. Narela
2. Mamoor Pur
3. Bankner
4. Lampur
5. Bhor Garh
6. Kureni
7. Tikri Khurd
8. Sanooth
9. Holambi Khurd
10. Shahpur Garhi
11. Holambi Kalan
12. Darya Pur Kalan
13. Ghoga
14. Bazidpur Thakran
15. Nangal Thakran
16. Ochandi
17. Rajpur Kalan
18. Harevli
19. Mungesh Pur
20. Katewra
21. Bawana
22. Pooth Khurd
23. Sultanpur Dabas
24. Barwala
25. Pehladpur Bangar
26. Pansali
27. Khera Khurd
28. Naya Bans

Assembly Constituencies : There are 8 Constituencies in the North District

- 01 – Narela
- 04 – Aadarsh Nagar
- 05 – Badli
- 07 – Bawana
- 13 – Rohini
- 15 – Shakur Basti
- 17 – Wazirpur
- 18 – Model Town

Committees

1. District Development Committee
2. District Public Grievance Redressal Committee
3. Monitoring Committee (Consumer Information Centre)
4. District consumer Protection Council
5. District Task Force
6. Local Level Committee
7. District Development Committee
8. District Advisory Committee on Renewal Energy

District Development Committee

In order to take up the developmental as per the local felt need, District Development Committees have been constituted at the level of District. The committee is chaired by an MLA of the area and other MLAs of the area are the members of the committee. The Deputy Commissioner is the Convenor of the meeting. Each MLA is allowed to get District Plans prepared of his area upto a maximum limit of Rs. 10 lakh. Each work shall however not exceed Rs. 5Lakh.

District Public Grievance Redressal Committee

At present the DC Office has become focal point of Public Redressal in Delhi. A Public Grievance Redressal Committee has been set up in each district. It is chaired by Deputy Commissioner, and District Nodal Officers of the DVB, DJB, MCD / NDMCm I & F, H&F.W and a representative of RWA of the sub-division and public representative i.e MLAs and Municipal Councilors are its members. If any member of the Public feels that his/her Grievance is not resolved through existing mechanism of the concerned departments, he/she can approach the DC Office with certainty that the grievance will be attended to in the District Public Grievance Committee.

- DTF
- District Consumer Protection Council
- Monitoring Committee of Distt. information Centre

