Spatial Development Plan for PATHRERI GRAM PANCHAYAT Ambala District Haryana







Prepared by -Chandigarh College of Architecture Sector 12, Chandigarh

> for Ministry of Panchayati Raj Government of India

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

GP	Gram Panchayat
ISRO	India Space Research Organization
NWRP	National Water Resources Plan
TOI	Times of India
RADPFI	Rural Areas Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines
ROW	Right of Way
ECS	Equivalent Car Space
EVS	Equivalent Vehicular Space

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1. INTRODUCTION

It is a well-established norm that while urban centers, towns and cities have progressed, the rural areas in India continue to suffer the ill effect of little or low development. Despite significant achievements in many sectors, the rural poor continue to struggle with unemployment, poor infrastructure, illiteracy, inequality, low per capita income, and consequent low standards of living. According to Census 2011, the number of migrants within the country stands at about 450 million. Of these, 78 million moved from rural to urban areas, particularly to the Metro areas and the industrial centres, which are regarded as the engines of economic growth and livelihood.

Thus, the initiative taken by the Government of India with regard to rural spatial planning as arising out of the foregoing discussion that whereas the urban areas in the country already have a system in place in terms of important plans for the large cities and towns, there is no such perspective spatial planning process in place for rural areas.

It is undisputed that the inter-dependency of villages with cities, industrial towns and urban centres calls for spatial development planning for villages with respect to services and infrastructure with the aim to restrict the migration to towns and important cities and also reinforce the development of rural, peri- urban areas. Especially so for the villages located in the vicinity of national and state highways so that the optimum use of resources can be conducted, and adverse social and environmental impacts/ hazards can be mitigated.

However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by the nationwide lockdown and the resultant 'reverse migration' of lakhs of daily wage labourers, employed mainly in the informal sector, over the past few weeks now pose a huge socio-economic problem and challenge to authorities. It will be a tough task to provide gainful employment to these people in the rural areas. In response to this and the initiatives taken by some of the gram Panchayats at their own level, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India, has launched a pilot project of Spatial Development planning of gram Panchayats across select Indian states and partnering with academia and professionals in the field of Spatial Planning.

1.1 ABOUT THE PROJECT

The initiative for developing Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan on pilot basis for 16 states across the country comprising two Gram Panchayats (GPs) per state in collaboration with the reputed academic institutions has been proposed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. The selection of Gram Panchayats will be through a consultative process with the respective institutes and State department of Panchayati Raj.

The criteria for the selection of Gram Panchayats are –

- Gram Panchayat should be with a population not less than 5 thousand but should ideally be of size 10 thousand.
- It should be located on a national highway or a prominent state highway. The choice of such GPs is to ensure that the low hanging fruit that such GPs can immediately cash upon due to their unique geographical locations.
- It should have enough area for future development.

• It should not be located very close to another city because then land will not be available for further planning.

Further, Article 243G of the Constitution mandates for the Panchayats to be endowed with such powers and authority to empower them for the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice within their respective areas. However, in their present setup, the Panchayats neither have the means nor the capacity to undertake such an effort. Therefore, to begin with, if the Panchayats are to do any meaningful planning for economic development within their geographical jurisdiction, it is important for them to envision and correlate economic development with land use classification, both present and for the future.

The planning process for such development of these rural areas needs to be an envisioning process requiring a sound professional assessment of the ground situation and providing options for sustainable development within the bounds of demographic, physical, socio-economic, jurisdictional, and financial aspects.

Based on the above, 16 states covering 32 Gram Panchayats have been chosen for preparation of master plans in a time bound manner through a consultative process and keeping in view the objectives of the Concept Note issued by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Two VC meetings have been held wherein participation and consultation with all the stake holders have been conducted. The ongoing status ODF (Open Defecation Free) work has been reviewed to the satisfaction of the MoPR.

The Spatial Planning Development plan for Gram Panchayats has been prepared with the support of National Informatics Centre (NIC) and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) as technology partners of the Ministry. They have provided the technical information along with the Spatial data to the institutions for this initiative.

As the Gram Panchayats are economic transformers in the rural areas of the country, they have been actively involved in the projects. The Panchayats have also served as important stake holders during the conduct of household survey development of the oral histories of the Gram Panchayats and physical verification of data received from the technology partners. The Gram Manchitra and Bhoovan platforms have provided leverage for this initiative. Further, since the ground situation varies from state to state and also from Panchayat to Panchayat, the focus of this exercise has been to deal with the Gram Panchayat on case-to-case basis and thereby formulate a roadmap to equip the rural areas to meet the challenges for the next century. Further, since some of the Government programmes are underway in rural areas therefore, the present Gram Panchayat planning would keep in mind the programmes already under implementation or in planning stage so that the policy level changes when required to by met would be taken up in consultation with the states at appropriate instances of time.

The Spatial Planning activity aims to stimulate the decentralized models of development considering local sensitivity of the people, their expectations, aspirations and indigenous resources - both human and natural and thereby striving various building Atmanirbhar Bharat in the true sense.

Thereafter, the Chandigarh College of Architecture with its dedicated team of faculty and post graduate students has been working on the project with the support of the Haryana State Panchayati Department along with the Nodal Officer assigned to this project by the State Government. The identified Gram Panchayats are Pathreri and Mullana in the district of Ambala.

The Spatial Development plans for the village, the selected Gram Panchayats would challenges of location indigenous resources. address social. economic. environmental needs as well as prevent unwarned conversion of rich agricultural land to urban use. The methodology includes Geospatial and App based survey, household data collection, sampling, and analysis. It also includes cross referencing through historical research, oral histories to ascertain environmental concerns such as Eco sensitive zones, brick kilns, and guarries for building material, etc. so that loss of alluvial and arable land may not disturb the in-situ attributes of the soil, and The emerging master plan document would outlay a vision to guide water table. growth and development of the rural areas for the next 20 to 30 years by utilizing the latest geographical information system (GIS) technology. The proper integrity of sector planning, into the master plan of the GPs for management of growth and providing for orderly and protective development, productive information resources, development and maintenance of infrastructure strengthening the local identity of the gram Panchayat and its people.

1.2 NEED FOR SPATIAL PLAN FOR GRAM PANCHAYATS

Since land is limited resource and has pressure to cater the social, economic, and environmental needs for urbanization, rural development, transportation etc. It becomes essential to regulate all the activities like industrialization, mining and haphazard expansion of urban areas. This not only increase pressure on rich agricultural land but also damage the environmentally sensitive areas and natural resources as well. The proper integrity of sector planning, into the master plan of the GPs for management of growth and providing for orderly and protective development, productive information resources, development and maintenance of infrastructure strengthening the local identity of the gram Panchayat and its people. The masterplan will provide framework for following:

- Managing growth and change around the Gram Panchayat
- Resource allocation for orderly and predictable development
- Protecting environmental resources
- Planning for infrastructure and public facilities in planned manner
- Creating framework for future decisions

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR PATHRERI

The multidisciplinary Master Plan would focus to improve the quality of life of the people while planning for prospective years for the Village Pathreri. The broad objectives for the Master Plan would be:

- Optimal allocation of land for different uses.
- Resource allocation without exploiting the natural resources to meet the needs of present and future population
- Fair and efficient distribution of facilities and infrastructure catering to all social segments

- Inclusive and participatory planning while taking in consideration of aspirations of the village people
- Restricting or regulating activities which create nuisance and environmental hazards.

1.4 VISION STATEMENT

Pathreri GP comprises mainly of agricultural land and a relatively small settlement. The farmland is mainly fertile and produces a decent yield of multiple crops. The spatial development plan of Pathreri aims for the GP to be recognized as an innovative agrarian driven economic centre. This would therefore encourage the youth to become educated in technology based agricultural system and marketing and also set an example for the rest of the state of Haryana as a sustainable entity. This will engage the local population in economic activities and restrict migration.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The development plan has been prepared going through multiple processes in effort to understand the village profile and characteristics well. The broad research methodology is given below:



Initially the reconnaissance surveys of the village were conducted to strategise the overall methodology and local setting. Based on reconnaissance surveys, the sampling for household surveys were distributed not spatially but considering the housing typology and caste parameters. The key person interviews were conducted the Sarpanch and other prominent persons based on their age and work. Physical surveys to locate various prominent physical features, Public institutions and land parcels were also conducted.

S.No.	Description
1	Compiling and generating relevant data from the documents, imagery and maps provided by the Central and State Government
2	Physical Survey by college team
3	Household Surveys, Focus Group Discussions and Key person interviews by volunteers from the village
4	Telephonic interviews and video conferencing with the officials from various government departments, elected representatives of the panchayat, village elders, residents and people visiting on a daily or occasional basis.
5	Future projections and Analysis
6	Compiling the aspirations of people, and relating with growth trends and analysis
7	Proposals

Figure 1 : Reserach methodology for preparation of development plan for Pathreri GP

2. ABOUT PATHRERI GRAM PANCHAYAT

The Gram Panchayat (GP) of Pathreri (Pin code 134202) is in Block of Shahzadpur in District Ambala of Haryana state. Its Parliament Constituency is Ambala and Assembly Constituency is Ambala City.



Figure 2: Location of Ambala district (left) Pathreri GP in the state of Haryana (right)

According to the 2011 Census the Gram Panchayat covers an area of 739 hectaresand comprises the settlement of Pathreri village and its surrounding agricultural land. The Gram Panchayat of Pathreri is flanked by the gram panchayats of Shahzadpur, Buraj Shahid, Salola, Nek Nawan, Panjeton, Nagawan, Khurd and Sontli, and has the second largest area of the 4 GP's, the largest being the GP of Shahzadpur.

Figure 3: GP's surrounding Pathreri (left) cadastral map of Pathreri GP showing the settlement (right)



Source: Grammanchitra-NIC Bhuvan-ISRO

The village has traditionally been and continues to be an agrarian village as most of

Source: d-maps.com (left), mapsofindia.com (right)

its residents dependent on agriculture as a primary source of income. The 2011 Census categorises the settlement of Pathreri as a village. As per the 2011 Census, the village has a population of 5645 people, with the sex ratio as 890 females for every 1000 males. The total number of households in the village are 1038.

The village established in 1187 AD, has always had a close association with the neighboring town of Shahzadpur. The settlement is on one side of the National Highway 344 and has been growing radially towards the agricultural fields. There is no extension on the opposite side of the road.

Residents of the village daily commute to Shahzadpur, Ambala and Panchkula for employments via buses, both govt and private. Autorickshaws are also available for commute. The village does not have any specialized shops other than daily needs and karyana and a commute to Shahzadpur is necessary for any additional items that they need to procure.

2.1 LOCATION AND REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY

The GPS coordinates for Pathreri are 30.4146° N Latitude and 77.0305° E Longitude. It is connected to major cities of Ambala, Panchkula, Saha and Jagadhari.

Figure 4: Airport connectivity map for Pathreri



Airport: The nearest Airport to Pathreri GP is Chandigarh Airport which is 52 km from it. There is another airport located in Ambala Cantonment Air Force Station but it is not in use for civil flights presently.

Railway Connectivity: There is no railway station within Pathreri or any railway line crossing through the village area either. The nearest major railway station is Ambala Cantonment railway station and Ambala City railway station. These stations are well connected to other important cities like Jammu, Ludhiana, Delhi etc. The nearest local station is Tandwal and Barara which is on the railway line connecting Ambala and Meerut/Shahjahanpur as shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Regional connectivity map of Pathreri through road and rail network

Road Connectivity: Figure 5 also shows the regional connectivity of Pathreri with important towns and cities in its vicinity. The National Highway 344 runs through the GP and connects Pathreri to Ambala and Jagadhari with nearest towns of Saha on one side and Shahzadpur on the other. The NH-7 in the North connects Pathreri links it to Panchkula and Chandigarh. NH 344 merges with NH 44 at Ambala, which leads to Delhi.



Figure 6: Major towns near Pathreri through roads

Source: NRSC, Google Earth

Figure 6 shows the location of Pathreri with respect to major nearby towns and their connectivity through road network. The NH344 also connects Pathreri to SH-31, which further links to Shahbad at Ambala-Delhi National Highway (NH-44). The distance of major nearby towns is mentioned below:

- Shahzadpur 4.5 Km
- Naraingarh 14 Km
- Saha 15.7 km
- Mullana 23.1 km
- Ambala 41 km
- Panchkula 43 km

• Chandigarh – 52.3 km

Figure 7 shows the connectivity of Pathreri with other villages and Gram Panchayats in its immediate vicinity. It is observed that Pathreri village is the largest village in the proximity and second largest settlement after Shahzadpur which is categorised as a town.

The GP has a local bus stop in the village itself on NH344, but the nearest bus stand is in Shahzadpur.





2.1.1 Categorisation of Pathreri

On the basis of location the Pathreri Village is located on the National Highway 344. It is connected in the North to Shazadpur and Naraingarh and in south towards Saha and Ambala. The village is well connected through the roads to the major corridors as well.



Figure 8 Settlement hierarchy based on population - Shahzadpur tehsil - 2011

Source: Census of India, 2011

Shahzadpur Tehsil does not contain any GP's which belong to Class I categorisation. Figure 8 Settlement hierarchy based on population - Shahzadpur tehsil - 2011, shows that Shahzadpur and Pathreri GP's are the only two which belong to Class II categorisation and have the largest population numbers in the Tehsil.

2.2 HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE

There is not much history available about the village in the reliable secondary sources except in few as mentioned in the following part. So to understand the origin and evolution of the village, key-person interviews were conducted with the elder

residents of the village who have been staying in the village since decades. The details as mentioned by the village elders were also cross validated from some officials and administrative people.

2.2.1 History

The village elders date the establishment of Pathreri around 1187 AD. According to key person interviews with village elders, the village was established by Rana Manpal Singh, descendent of Rana Har Raj, a Rajput.

The Rajput community is till date one of the most prominent resident communities of the village. The Nagar or Gram Khera is a religious precinct dedicated to the village deity and is the founding building of the village. The Nagar Khera of Pathreri is also called Dhobi Khera and it is believed that no 'dhobi' can reside in the village. It is near this Khera that the first settlement grew.

A Shiv temple located outside the Abadi area is one of the oldest and the most prominent temple. Shivratri is the most important festival of the village and people from the neighboring villages also visit during this time.

The Ambala Gazetteer 1923-24 records the history of this area to the late 18th century when the neighboring town of Shahzadpur was established as a stronghold by the Sikhs from Patiala. It is noted that the surrounding villages came under the jurisdiction of the Shahzadpur family. Some old havelis belonging to Sikh families existed near the central area i.e. near the Gram Khera. These families shifted to cities with time and the havelis were turned to ruins and are now nonexistent.

According to oral history, a large number of Muslims migrated from Pathreri to Pakistan during partition. The migrants from Pakistan, who were allotted land in Pathreri village mostly sold their lands and moved to other towns and cities.

Historically, the village *abadi* area is divided into two pattis: Bijhana Patti and Banda Patti.

2.2.2 Evolution

As per the key person interview conducted with (name of person and details or name of the document), it was established that the Pathreri village was the main settlement cluster in 1960. The edge of the settlement was curtailed by the "Lal Dora" as shown in the Figure 9, with the main Shiv temple (Shivalya) being the only structure that existed outside this boundary. The main village pond existed along with the nearby marsh area.



Figure 9: Pathreri GP settlement 1960

Source: Google Earth and Key Person Interviews for 1960 area

Figure 10 shows that by 2010 the village had extended beyond the Lal Dora. A major percentage of the expansion appears to have taken place along the NH 344. Several poultry farms also cropped up at a distance from the village. It is mostly because of the presence of National Highway 344 that the major development has happened along that stretch. The increased number of poultry farms possibly is due to low property rates along the internal link roads connecting different villages but at the same time it is because of the better regional connectivity to provide supplies to the major nearby major markets.



Source: Google Earth

Figure 11 shows that by 2020 the village had grown in a cluster pattern rather than homogenous bands. Some settlements have also developed on the other side of NH 344 although these are few. The far-flung clusters have developed along existing roads leading to surrounding areas. The figure also shows the comparative growth across 1960, 2010 and 2020 years. The overall growth is observed along the major highway and along the link roads. There is no other major driver triggering growth to one specific side. But presence of the NH-344 also acts as the physical edge limiting growth to only southern side of the highway. From the Land cover analysis in the later section it was observed that the major development along national highway was more of large commercials like banks, large shops, marriage palaces (little way from village population). That part will be discussed along with the proposed land use zoning in later section.



Figure 11: Pathreri GP settlement 2020

Source: Google Earth

2.3 SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERSTICS

The socio demographic characteristics are helpful to assess the quality of life, which will further help to priortise the planning interventions and proposals. To understand and compare the various socio demographic parameters of Pathreri, there have been two type of comparisons done for the assessment. One, the comparison has been done with state and district statistics where they are relevant. Second, the comparison was made with other major GP's of Shahzadpur block where state and district statistics were not at relevant scale. There are total of 66 GP's which fall under the Shahzadpur Block (refer Annexure II). Out of these 66 GP's, the 5 GP's with highest populations, were considered. So, GP's with a population of 3000 and above have been mentioned below namely:

- 1. Shahzadpur
- 2. Kakkar majra
- 3. Jatwar
- 4. Dhanana
- 5. Majra



Figure 12: Comparison to surrounding gram panchayats in Shahzadpur block

Source: Google Earth

2.3.1 Population

The population of Pathreri is shown in Table 1 for the years 1991, 2001, 2011 as per Census India of respective years.

0			
CENSUS YEAR	HARYANA	AMBALA	PATREHRI
2011	2,53,51,462	11,28,350	5645
2001	21,144,564	10,14,411	4897
1991	16,463,648	806482	4383
		<u> </u>	() () () () () ()

Table	1:	Decadal	growth	of total	population	from	1991-2011

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001,2011

The population of Pathreri has increased by 15.2% in the decade 2001-2011, as compared to 11.7% increase in previous decade of 1991-2001 (Figure 13). The Figure 13 shows that in the decade 1991-2001 the decadal population growth rate for District Ambala was higher (25.8%) than that of Pathreri (11.7%). But for the next decade (2001-2011) the growth rate for Pathreri is 15.2% but the overall growth in the whole district is only 11.2%. It shows that the Pathreri is growing faster than the overall villages in the district.



Figure 13: Percentage increase in the Decadal growth of total population from 1991-2011 for Haryana, Ambala and Pathreri







The above chart represents a decadal analysis of the surrounding GP's (with a similar population of above 3000) from the year 2001 to 2011.Pathreri has the second largest increase in total population after Majra when compared with the surrounding GP's. Even the block village Shahzadpur also have lesser increase in the population as compared to Pathreri.

Decadal change in the male & female population: The Figure 15 shows the comparison of percentage of female population to male population in 2001 and 2011 across Pathreri GP, Ambala District, and Haryana State. The female percentage has increased in case of Haryana state and Ambala district as compared to Pathreri. The male population in Pathreri is 52.9% in 2011 which has increased by 0.6% from 2001.

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011



Figure 15: Percentage of male and female population for the year 2001 and 2011

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011

2.3.1 Density

The density of Pathreri is 8 persons per hectare in 2011, it will be misleading to compare the density of a village to density of state or district because of the variation in the scale of area and administrative levels.

Figure 16: Change in density of Haryana, Ambala and Pathreri for the year 2001 & 2011



Source: Census of India 2001, 2011

The Figure 17 shows the change in densities across the selected GP's. The density of other villages has not changed much during 2001 to 2011 except for Pathreri and Majra.



Figure 17: Comparison of density of Pathreri with other surrounding GP's

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011

2.3.2 Schedule Caste Population

The Table 2 shows the total scheduled caste population in Haryana, Ambala district, and Pathreri village in year 2001 and 2011. The schedule caste population percentage with total population has decreased in case of Pathreri in 2011 as compared to 2001, however the same has increased for Haryana and Ambala (Figure 18). Schedule caste for is almost 32 percentage of the total population in case of Pathreri, which is much higher than that in case of the state and the district.

CENSUS YEAR	HARYANA	AMBALA	PATHRERI
2011	5113615	296246	1808
2001	4091110	254477	1589

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011



Figure 18: Percentage of schedule caste population in Haryana, Ambala and Pathreri from 1991-2011.

2.3.3 Literacy

The literate population is mentioned for the state, district, and village in Table 3. The Figure 19 and Figure 20 shows the percentage of literate of total population, male population, and female population respectively for 2001 and 2011. The female literacy is lowest in case of Pathreri as compared to state and district.

Table 3	3:Literate	population in	Harvana.	Ambala and	Pathreri from	n 1991-2011.
		pep manen en m	· lai yaina,			

Year	Pathreri	Ambala	Haryana
2011	3909	818025	16598988
2001	2693	662789	12093677
		a a	

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011

The female literacy has improved from 47% in 2011 to 64% in 2011 in case of Pathreri which is incredibly significant as compared to increase in female literacy in state and district (comparing Figure 19 and Figure 20).



Figure 19: Literacy rate in Haryana, Ambala and Pathreri in 2011

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011





Source: Census of India 2001, 2011

3. ECONOMIC BASE

The economy base of the village is largely primary. But the village has dependency on other activities within or outside the village. The National highway has provided good connectivity and better opportunities to the village people to work in secondary and tertiary sectors as well. This section discusses the details of economic activities within the village and outside the village on which the village depends.

3.1.1 Workforce Participation

The Figure 21 shows the percentage of the workforce participation from the total population for the State, district or GP and change during the decade (2001-2011). The total workforce participation is lower in case Pathreri village than state and district.



Figure 21: Percentage of working population of Haryana, Ambala and Pathreri for the year 2001 and 2011

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011

Figure 22 shows that across all three-state, district and Pathreri, there is decline in the percentage of women working out of the total women population. This percentage is very lower(4.5%) than the state (17.7%), and district level (9.82%) participation by women in the year 2011.

Figure 22: Percentage of male and female working population of Haryana, Ambala and Pathreri for the year 2001 and 2011



As per the analysis done, there are very few marginal workers (only 2.5% of total working population) in the village Pathreri. The Figure 23 shows the comparison between the state, district and Pathreri. The percentage of the marginal worker has reduced from 8.7% in 2001 to 2.5 % in 2011.



Figure 23: Percentage of main and marginal workers in Haryana, Ambala and Pathreri for the year 2001 and 2011

There is remarkably interesting finding in case of working population in Pathreri. The total working population in 2011 has gone up as compared to total working population 2001. But there is decrease in the number of cultivators and household industry workers. If we relate this with proportionally higher increase in agricultural labourers, it shows that more people have sold their land to others and left cultivation. The land has become more consolidated with less number of cultivators.

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011



Figure 24: Comparison of types of workers for the year 2001 and 2011.

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011

3.1.2 Major findings for demography, literacy and employment

- As per the Census data the literacy rate has improved by 14.2% between 2001 and 2011. However, there has been a corresponding increase of 15 % in population growth during the same period.
- The data from the household survey, done for this project in 2020 shows a higher literacy rate (78%) amongst the sample size. There is a trend in an increase in the literacy level.
- However, the percentage of graduates is just 6% in spite of adequate opportunities for higher education in and around the village. This reflects that either the educated youth are migrating out of the GP or the younger generation is not motivated towards education beyond school level due to lack of job opportunities.
- This trend is more noticeable amongst the young female population with just 4% studying beyond class 12, as per the household survey.
- As per the Census 2001 and 2011 statistics, the literacy level has improved compared to the rate of increase in population, but we do not find considerable employment amongst the literate youth, as most of the working population are engaged in agriculture, which is also reflected in the household survey.
- Some residents even commute to the surrounding areas to work in private organisations, shops and offices as well as in government institutions.
- Cultivators and Agricultural labourers The census data shows a marginal decrease in number of cultivators and a 58% increase in the number of agricultural labourers between 2001 and 2011.
- The trend shows that cultivators have sold their land holdings and moved from the village and small land holder have sold their land holdings and are working as agricultural labourers.

 Apart from agro based income the village does not have any scope for alternative economic activities. The feedback from the respondents of the household survey reflects that employment opportunities for women are negligible. Some suggestion of vocational courses for beauty/skin treatments have come forth.

3.1.3 Area under cultivation

Majority of the population residing in Pathreri is dependent on major source agriculture as a source of income. The 2011 Census cites the total net sown area in the village as 629 Ha out of which 610 Ha is irrigated land area. Agriculture is the major employment provider in case of Pathreri.

Crops: The crops grown in the Ambala district can be divided into two main categories viz, kharif and rabi locally known as sawani and sadhi. The former is the summer season harvest and the latter the winter harvest. As per the Household Survey and key person interviews, the agricultural land in the GP is used to cultivate wheat and paddy. Additionally, sugarcane, sunflower, mustard and bajra are also grown.

The Antyodaya report 2019 mentions the presence of seed centres and fertilizer shop in the village. This establishes that the village has good accessibility to the necessary products required in cultivation.

3.1.4 Mandis and Markets

The nearest 'Anaj Mandi' is in Shahzadpur, at a distance of 4.5 km from Pathreri village. The proximity to the location of mandi's helps the farmers to have crops for which they can easily take their produce to mandi's. As per the key person interviews, there are sugar and oil seed factories in the vicinity to which the harvest from sugarcane, mustard and sunflower crops is transported directly. The Naraingarh Sugar Mills (distance - 5.7km) and Kamla Oils and Fats Pvt. Litd (distance - 13.6km) are two such factories.

3.1.5 Livestock –

Livestock is also major economic activity generally in the villages. In case of Pathreri below mentioned dependencies were established through the physical surveys and key person interviews.

Poultry Farming: The GP has several poultry farms including two large scale ones on the National Highway 344 (NH-344), one of which is owned by Venky's India Ltd. There are many other smaller poultry farms which are located on the link roads connecting Pathreri to other village as shown in the existing land use map. Most of the poultry farms has emerged during last 5-6 years' timeline only.

Dairy Farming: As per the household survey, a few families own cattle. However, through the surveys and observations, no commercial dairy farms were found in the village. The cattle owned by the village people seems to be only for own consumption itself.



Figure 25: Livestock ownership within the Abadi

Chandigath College of Architecture, Chandigath

Other Employment avenues: Residents of the village commute daily to Shahzadpur, Ambala and Panchkula for employment in shops, government and private offices. As per the household survey, some are even employed in the factories in neighboring villages like Bhadauli.



Figure 26: Location for various employment avenues with respect to Pathreri

- O HEALTH
- MARKETS
- FACTORIES & INDUSTRIES
- EDUCATION INSTITUTES
- GOVT. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

Source: Google Earth
4. NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources include different types of physical features like rivers, streams, forests, agricultural land etc. Any form of land can be seen as resource for having potential of doing multiple activities on it. It is important to discuss the type of resources in the village and strategize the use on those features or around the features in a manner that ensures the environmental sustainability and no negative externalities like pollution, degradation of the resources, contaminating and harming the ecosystem etc. This chapter discusses the natural resources available in the village and later considering a suitable proposals for the same by preserving the important environmental parameters.

4.1 LAND COVER

The land use pattern in the GP, as per Figure 27, shows that a major portion of the area is under agriculture land followed by the residential construction. This land use pattern shows the major area is in line with the predominant agrarian economy. The industries highlighted in figure are agro-based and predominantly consists poultry farms.



Figure 27: Land use and land cover pattern of Pathreri

Source: Google Earth

The built-up area is mostly concentrated in one cluster which is the village of Pathreri. This cluster contains most of the building typologies, except for the industries which are scattered.



Figure 28: Landuse map within the village settlements

Source: Google Earth

Within the village the high order commercial areas are along the highway. The smaller order commercial including local commercial is within the centre of the village and also centre to the old Patti's as well. There are few convenience shops opening on the internal lanes, but within the residential plots itself. The public and semi-public buildings are majorly concentrated along the phirni (peripheral road) and arterial roads of the village or along the edges. There are several religious structures scattered through the village.

A 4-acre water body is at one edge of the village and several marsh land within the Laldora. The marshy land is the depression area out of which one is on the extreme west of the village settlement. With overall slope towards western side of the village and presence of the marshy land on the same side makes it potential site for disposal of water from drains within the village.

4.2 SOIL FERTILITY

The GP predominantly has course or fine loamy soil according to the soil health cart issued by the ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare govt. of India. The soil is alkaline i.e has a PH level of above 7. The overall soil fertility is adequate except for some plots where the addition of gypsum is recommended. As per the soil report cards (Welfare, 2019) - wheat, rice, bajra, sunflower, maize and mustard are the crops predominantly grown in this GP, which are suited to the nutrients present in the soil. These documents also recommend the planting of "Dhaincha", a green manuring crop, which can be planted, allowed to grow for 35-40 days and then ploughed into the fields to add to the soil nutrients.



Figure 29: Soil type within the GP boundary and surrounding area

Source:NRSC

4.3 WATER RESOURCES

Water resources refers to the sources of water that the population depends on for domestic, agriculture, industrial and miscellaneous uses. They are usually divided into two categories : Surface Water and Ground Water.

Surface water sources refer to the water available on the surface of the earth which includes rivers, rivulets, ponds etc.

Ground water refers to water available below the surface of the earth in the aquifers and above the bed rock. (Asian Development Research Institute)

The recharge of aquifers in India predominantly depends on the annual precipitation, particularly during the monsoon, and the surface water sources depend on the melting of the snow in the Himalayas.

The state of Haryana has three main rivers flowing through its territory, the largest being Yamuna while the remaining two, Ghaggar and Markanda, are seasonal rivers. (India- WRIS) Most of the state depends on ground water as the river network serve a small percentage of the territory.

4.4 RAINFALL AND SURFACE RUNOFF

The average annual rainfall data in the last 20 years, for the Ambala (District) is shown in Figure 30. The Normal rainfall is almost 980 mm but in the past 6 years the average annual rainfall has decreased with lowest of 600 mm in 2016. Excess rainfall was recorded in three years, 2007,2008, 2010,2011 and 2013, with highest of 1200 mm in 2008. During the interviews conducted it was referred that in 2013 there was incident of flood to some nearby villages, but Pathreri was safe during that. For

the agrarian economy it is particularly important to have sufficient and timely rainfall for better yield or to develop alternatives for the irrigation.



Figure 30: Yearly rainfall (in mm) trends for Ambala from 2000 to 2019

4.4.1 Surface Runoff

The surface runoff is the excess water on the surface which does not get percolated in the ground. The surface run-off depends on lot of factors like slope of surface, soil types, coarse/texture of the surface etc. The excess water flows on the surface and adds into the streams or rivers. It has big potential to recharge the ground water or for direct use (for various purposes). Over the years the surface run-off has increased because of the change in landcover from agricultural to paved surfaces, thus increasing the surface runoff and leading to lesser ground water recharge and more chances of sudden floods. In case of village Pathreri the build area has increased to over the years and similar problems are obvious. Even through the Household Surveys (HH Surveys) it was confirmed that the ground water has declined in the past years to the extent that all the village wells have dried up. For the development plan of Pathreri, the surface run-off has been considered as one of the resources with objective to utilize and get benefit from it.

Some entries on the Grammanchitra website suggest that work has been carried out under MGNREGA to install recharge pits at one edge of the village.



Figure 31: Location of recharge pit as per the surveys for rainwater harvesting

Source: Google Earth

Water Harvesting Potential: The built-up area of the Abadi in 2020 is approximately 4,17,636 sq m. As per data on WRIS India, the highest amount of rainfall was recorded in one day in June 2008 was 20mm (0.020m). Since the village settlements have semi-paved roads and houses with semi-paved surfaces the surface run-off coefficient was assumed as 0.60. The maximum amount of water that can be received in one day was calculated to be 5011 cubic meters which is equivalent to 5,11,000 liters. Quantify the annual run-off (using average rainfall) total run-off throughout the years.

Similarly, if we assume the average annual rainfall of 800mm (.8 m) and similar settlement area, the quantity of surface runoff that can be harvested come out to be 2004465 cubic meters which is equivalent to 20,04,65,000 liters annually.



Figure 32: Photograph showing surface drains and street with paver blocks

Source: Primary Survey (Nov 2020)

4.4.2 Surface Water Resources

Rivers - The closest surface water source for the GP of Pathreri is the Begna river, which is at 5 km from the village abadi. Begna is a seasonal rivulet which originates in the Shivalik range and flows through Haryana. It is the tributary of the Markanda River, which in turn is the main tributary of the Ghaggar river. According to news articles from August 2019 (TOI, 2019), an increase in the water levels of the Begna led to flooding of villages, Brahman Majra, Hamidpur and Gola-Goli villages due to lack of an embankment or adequate drainage pipes. There also accounts of flooding of the Begna during the monsoon season from previous years. However, the village of Pathreri is not at risk of flooding as it is located beyond the flood prone area of the river. The nearest flood affected village is Gola, which is at a distance of 12 km from Pathreri .

As per the primary surveys and key-person interviews conducted, there is no irrigation system developed within the village using surface water specially from the rivers or canals. Traditionally the wells and pond was being used and other major dependency was on the seasonal rains only.



Figure 33: Map of river Begna & river Markanda with respect to Pathreri

Source: Google Earth

Village Ponds and other water bodies - A large water body, covering about 4 acres, is located on the north eastern edge of the village. It is essentially a pond replenished by rainwater. Although this water body holds religious and cultural significance for the village, but it has been contaminated by sewerage discharge from the residential areas. There is another marshy plot on the south western edge of the village. Images from Google Earth timeline show that these marshy areas were earlier use to be retention ponds which decreased in size over the years.

Figure 34: Photograph of the village pond



Source: Primary Survey (Nov 2020)



Figure 35: Marshy area in the south western edge of the village

Source: Google Earth

4.4.3 Groundwater Resources and Potential

As per the National Compilation on Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2017, between the period of 2013 to 2017 the stage of ground water extraction in Block Shahzadpur has deteriorated from 78% to 98% and is now categorized as critical. The designation of 'Critical' is assigned to areas where the stage of ground water extraction is between 90-100 % of the annually replenishable ground water recharge.

As per the above report, although areas in parts of Haryana have abundant replenishable resources there have been indiscriminate withdrawals of ground water leading to over-exploitation. The primary source of irrigation and water supply in the GP of Pathreri is ground water, accessed through tube wells.



Figure 36: Categorisation of assessment units for ground water availability

Source: CGWB 2017

Through the above map (Figure 36), it can be observed that the states of Haryana and Punjab predominantly lies in the over-exploited zones. This means the ground water recharge is lesser than the usage of ground water for different purposes. This establishes the reasons for the decline in the ground water-table and as a strong reason for dried wells in the village.



Figure 37: Suitability for artificial recharge structures

Source:CGWB

4.5 MAJOR FINDINGS

The settlement clusters are growing along the highway and the roads leading to the surrounding villages. As per the projected population growth a zoning plan would need to be put in place to allow for a well-rounded growth of the village including required infrastructure, facilities, and amenities.

Ambala district only has the Markanda river as a surface water source, however this water cannot be channeled to Pathreri. A trend of decrease in the annual precipitation has been observed and this would result in a reduction of recharge of

the aquifers, and thereby a steady decline in the water table level. Furthermore, the status of 'Critical' w.r.to. ground water extraction is alarming. All these factors, along with the fact that the GP is only dependent on ground water sources for water supply both domestic and agricultural, indicates a future shortage of water if adequate measures are not implemented. Therefore, recharging the water table becomes essential particularly in the abadi area.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

This chapter includes the details of existing road network within the village, physical infrastructure, social infrastructure within the village.

5.1 ROAD NETWORK WITHIN PATHRERI

Figure 38: Road network within Pathreri village



Source: Google Earth

The village Pathreri has one bus-stop on NH-344 which has public transport system. There is local bus-service and intercity bus service available. Figure 23 shows the road network within the village. The internal road widths vary from 10 feet to 20 feet. Almost all the roads are 'pucca' and are either metaled or are laid with interlocking cement paver blocks.

5.2 TELECOMMUNICATION

There is a BSNL telephone exchange within the village. The mobile networks are not strong as per the household surveys, but the village have good digital awareness with almost each household having mobile phones with at least one member.

5.3 ELECTRICITY

As per the household survey (Figure 39) and key person interviews, the village appears to have almost 100% electrification. The power supply was found to be almost consistent with average 18-24 hours power availability throughout the year according to the household survey findings.





5.4 WATER SUPPLY

The 'Abadi' area is serviced by the piped water-supply system which is fed by four tube well extracting water from the ground directly. Three of the tube wells are connected to underground tanks and one is connected to an overhead tank for water storage.



Figure 40: One of the old dry wells in the abadi area

Source: Primary Survey (Nov 2020)

There is no major treatment being done to the water before supply. As per the key person interview held with the village sarpanch, Sh. Parmod Kumar, there were certain areas in the village where the water pressure was not adequate. As per the locations about 12 separate tube wells were installed to supply water to these areas. The village also has several old shallow wells which have dried up over the years and are not used anymore. However, the exact number of those dried well could not be established through surveys, but some of the wells could be identified and located through the Physical surveys and Key-Person interviews. The Figure 41 indicates the location of 9 the total old wells once existed. It can be observed that the location of the wells is almost uniformly distributed and located strategically serving the abadi area.



Figure 41: Location of tubewells, wells, water bodies in the village



5.4.1 Water Supply System in Abadi Area

The villagers have access to water via public or private taps as discussed in the above section. Public taps are in the common areas where the surrounding cluster of households would have access to the water supply. As per the household survey, most of the public taps are in an area with high density and there is a demand for an increase in their numbers. As shown in Figure 42, 14% of the households must access to public tap for water ...

Private taps refer to households which have a dedicated supply line coming inside Since the water supply has fix timings most of the most of these the house. households store the water in overhead tanks for later use. As per the survey, 43% of the household have their private borewells also.



Figure 42: Water supply scenario in the village as per the household surveys

5.5 SANITATION

The sanitation section includes the availability of toilets to each household and the disposal of sludge and wastewater. The village primarily have the surface drains which carry the wastewater from the household to the local pond. The water in pond go through the natural bleaching and treatment over the time through various chemical processes in the water through microbacteria's and various organisms inside water. However, linking to the previous section, where 44% of the households have access to groundwater through private borewells, also changes the user behaviour leading to more use of water. The increased use of water has also led to increased wastewater into the pond because of which it stays saturated throughout the year. Which means there is need to augment the wastewater facility in the village.

5.5.1 Coverage of Toilets

As per the household survey, 84% of the sample size have private toilets, 7% have access to public toilets and 9% are reliant on open defecation.



Figure 43: Location of various types of toilets as surveyed

5.5.2 Coverage of Sewerage Network

As per the household survey and the physical site survey, Pathreri does not have a system for handling of sewerage or solid waste.

The current sewerage disposal comprises of an unregulated system of open street drains. Pipes extend out from the outer walls of houses and empty into the open street drains. This leads to bad odor in the streets. Surface runoff is also draining into the open street drains. In case of heavy rainfall this leads to the sewerage water flooding the streets.



Figure 44: Existing drains and their condition within abadi area

Source: Primary Survey (Nov 2020)

The open street drains either open into the village pond or feed into a 'nala' which in turn drains into the open areas/fields on the southern side of the village. These areas have turned into marshy zones. This has resulted in odour as well as contamination of soil and ground water. The village pond has a layer of algae growing on it.



5.6 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management system in the village is unregulated to a large extent. Most of the solid waste is dumped on the edge of the village. As per the household survey, a portion of the village is serviced by a collection cart whereas residents of the other areas rely on open dumping. A few households are composting the solid waste.



Figure 46: Existing solid waste collection system (HH survey)

The physical site survey showed that most of non-segregated solid waste was dumped at the edge of the village at some waste lands or open plots, although some entries in the household survey have denoted that they are practicing composting.



Figure 47: One of the waste dumping nuisance spots

Source: Primary Survey (Nov 2020)

The waste collection is not segregated neither at collection or nor at disposal point.

5.7 MAJOR FINDINGS

There is no proposal which encompasses the entire village regarding rainwater drainage or harvesting. A major problem that has been recorded in the village as the issue of sewage treatment and rainwater disposal. During the monsoon, certain areas of the village get waterlogged. For this, the concerned departments dealing

with sanitation of the village need to be brought in to propose a suitable system to solve this issue. For future expansion, underground sewer lines need to be laid and surface runoff needs to be channeled into recharge pits for rainwater harvesting.

Also, the dumping of solid waste contaminates the water and block the drains as well. These three systems need to be looked hand in hand to come up with a practical solution to problem.

6. HOUSING

Ownership - As per the household survey and key person interviews the housing situation in the village is adequate. The houses are mostly owned by the families residing in them Figure 48.



Figure 48: Household survey - house ownership

Source: NRSC (Primary Survey)

Building Ages - As per the household survey, most of the buildings are recently constructed (62% of household survey respondents). Just about 6% are more than 50 years old Figure 49.



Figure 49: Household survey - building age

Building Condition - As per the household survery most of the houses are in good or livable condition Figure 50.



Figure 50: Household survey - building condition

Building Height - As per the household survey, most of the buildings in the village are one storey, with very few houses have 2 or 3 storeys Figure 51.



Figure 51: Household survey - building height

Source: NRSC (Primary Survey)

Building Material - As per the household survey, it was recorded that 92% of the houses have walls made of bricks with remaining 8% of mud.

25% of the houses are 'Kachcha" with bamboo/thatch/grass roof, 23% of the houses are 'Semi-Pucca' with brick/tin roof laid on a framework and 52% houses are 'Pucca' with concrete roofs.Figure 52.



Figure 52: Household survey - house type based on building material

Source: NRSC (Primary Survey)

Figure 53: Household survey - building materials used for roof and wall construction

ROOF MATERIAL	%age		
Concrete	52		
Mud	12		
Thatch	11		
Tin	4		
Brick	5		
Grass	1		
Bamboo	1		
Others	14		

WALL MATERIAL	%age
Brick	92
Mud	8

Source: Primary Survey (Sep 2020)



Figure 54: Building materials used for wall & roof construction

Source: Primary Survey (Nov 2020)

6.1 MAJOR FINDING

The grants given under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna have primarily been used to lay concrete roofs on brick walls.

This material palette allows an economical, safe and strong structure to be built.

However, 24% of the sample survey structures are dilapidated, thereby concluding that building standards/byelaws need to be put into place for future construction activity.

7. PROPOSALS

The proposals for the Development Plan of Pathreri were framed: a) considering shortcomings and supply gaps for major infrastructure facilities in the village. b) Considering the future needs of growing population and aspirations of the village residents. c) to bring in better infrastructure, digital connectivity, and opportunities in the village to reduce the outmigration from the village. The sector wise proposals are discussed in the coming section.

7.1 PROPOSED LAND USE ZONING PLAN FOR PATHRERI

Before delineating the land use zoning for the village, the population projection was done using the 2001 census and 2011 census population. The purpose of the population projection is to find out the total infrastructure load and plan for the village with It was done through CAGR method, where CAGR from 2001-2011 was used to project the population for each year starting from 2012 to 2051.

Year	2001	2011	2019		
	(Census 2001)	(Census 2011)	(Antyodaya Report 2019)		
Population	4897	5645	5950		

Year	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050	2051
Population Projection (as per calculation)	6325	6415	7395	8525	9827	9968

However, to crosscheck the reliability of this method, the population numbers from Antyodaya Report- 2019, which were available for the year 2019, were compared with the projected population of 2019. It was found that the projected population in 2019 is slightly on higher side (6.3% difference only), so it was considered reliable method to proceed with. The population projection on slightly higher side will help to have adequate infrastructure and facilities to accommodate higher population than the growth rate as usual.

The projected population is 9968 for the year 2051. For the present village abadi area and population the density is 110 pph. For the projected population the density of village is envisioned to be 90 pph for which approximately an additional 43 Ha area is required.

7.1.1 Suitability and Parameters for Proposed Land Use Zoning

For reaching to the proposed land use zoning, the first consideration was to preserve eco-sensitive area and natural features. Though there are no major forest area or other strong eco-sensitive areas in the village other than the village water bodies. The locations of these were considered and the buffer of green spaces was strategized around these wherever possible. Later consideration was availability of government land for various facilities and provision for future and present population needs. Later the revenue number were considered to delineate the outer boundary.

The proposed land use Map for 2051 for the GP of Pathreri has been devised keeping in mind the projected population for 2051, the consequent increase in various land use and the trends of growth of the abadi area.



As per the GP evolution maps shown in Figure 9, Figure 10 and Figure 11, the residential clusters were expanding in a radial manner around the existing Abadi areas. As per Table 4, the proposed residential zone has been planned. Additionally, it has been proposed to increase the commercial and industrial zones within the GP as per Figure 55: Proposed land use map - 2051. Consequently the distribution of Land Use percentage will be as per Figure 56: Land use distribution - 2051.



As part of the proposed expansion for 2051, the additional infrastructure has been added in the development plan and their locations are demarcated as per Figure 57.

7.1.2 Regulations and Bye Laws

The village character was observed to be organic and mix of various activities along with other activities. In the proposed land use regulations, this character was preserved by allowing co-existence of certain activities together. But at the same time, it was important to restrict certain activities in the zones where they can be nuisance to the other lower hierarchy functions or activities. For framing the overall building regulations, RADPFI guidelines and tables mentioned in it were followed. But it was analysed that the local built form and character of the village have different needs which were not relating to the parameters mentioned in guidelines. So considering the local requirements and context to Pathreri village, many proposed

regulations were formulated differently and will be discussed in upcoming section. The permissibility of various land uses is discussed in the Table 4.

S. No.	Land Use Zoning	Permissible Land uses/Activities	Remarks
1	Residential	 Residential Commercial (only convenience shops) Cattles for Domestic use only Small Religious where already existing Household industries 	
2	Commercial	 Residential Commercial Palaces, Marriage halls Storage, Godowns as per road widths Hospitality Household industries Health 	
3	Agricultural	 Agriculture Religious Farmhouses Livestock Poultry Recreation Health 	
4	Industrial	 Agriculture Recreation Farmhouses Livestock Poultry Any other Agro-based industry with organic byproduct only and no effluents 	
5	Public and Semi Public	As specified	

Table 4: Permissibility of Various Land uses within Major Land Use Zones

In addition to the Table 4, the activities within the plots or land parcels shall also be governed by the Right of Way (ROW) of the roads providing access to the respective plots/land parcels. The activities with non-compatible uses will be filtered through this.

Use	Standard/ Population	Area (in hectares)	Distance from Habitation
Primary School	1 for 5000	0.4 to .6 ha	Within 500 metres
High School with Primary School	1 for 15000	1 ha	Within 1km
Dispensary/ Health Centre	1 for 5000	.05 ha	Within 500 metres
Community Hall	1 for 5000	.05 ha	Within 1 km
Aanganwadi	1 for 5000	.05 ha	Within 500 metres

Table 5: Norms for Educational/health/public utility Facilities

Table 6: Norms for socio cultural facilities

Category	Population Served per unit	Land Area	
		Requirement (minimum)	
Cremation Ground	One per Gram Panchayat or 5000	400 sq. metres	
	Population		
Open Spaces	One housing area park per 5000	0.50 ha and	
/Parks	population and Neighbourhood Park for 15000.	1 ha respectively.	
Playground	One per 5000 population	1.00 ha.	
/Ground for Fairs			
and Festivals			

Table 5 and Table 6 states the RADPFI norms for infrastructure required for a certain population. Keeping in mind the population projection for 2051, Table 7 gives the status of the current infrastructure and what augmentation of said infrastructure would be required in 2051 as per norms. The location of the proposed infrastructure has been demarcated in Figure 57.

Use	Required Infrastructure (2051)	Existing Infrastructure	Proposed Infrastructure in 2051
Primary School	2	1	1
High School with Primary School	1	1 government 1 Private	0
Dispensary/ Health Centre	2	1	1
Community Hall	2	2	0
Aanganwadi	2	1	1
Cremation Ground	2	2	0
Open Spaces/Parks	2	1	1
Playground /Ground for Fairs and Festivals	2	2	0

Since the land use zoning as mentioned in Table 4, allows various activities within one zoning, it becomes important to regulate some activities which can create nuisance as well. In order to keep a check of certain activities which can be noncompatible to the major land use activity because of right of way (ROW), the attempt have been made to eliminate such activities. The Table 8 discusses the permissible land use activities on different road widths as per their space consumption, spread pr footfall on the roads. The following will be applicable in the GP boundary, however the Panchayat has the power to withdraw certain activities which may not adhering to the standards or creating pollutions or degrading the natural features/ecosystem. The old commercial area with in the village abadi area is preserved and demarcated as commercial development only.

S. No.	ROW	Building Uses Permissible			
1	Less than 12 feet	Residential			
2	From 12 feet up to 15 feet	Residential			
		Convenience Shopping			
3	15 feet and less than 24 feet	Residential			
		Local Commercial			
		Health			
		 Educational 			
4	24 feet and less than 30 feet	Residential			
		Commercial			
		Religious			
		 Institutional 			
		Agricultural			
		 Industrial as per Table 4 			
5	30 feet and less than 40 feet	Residential			
		Commercial			
		Religious			
		 Institutional 			
		Agricultural			
		Industrial			
6	40 feet and above	All uses except not			
		permissible in Table 4			

Table 8: Road widths and permissible land uses for proposed roads

The building heights are regulated as mentioned in Table 9 to ensure there is sufficient light and ventilation on the streets and to the openings of the buildings which are towards the streets. However the height of the buildings within the abadi area is restricted to 24 feet maximum in order to maintain the built form characters of the buildings.

 Table 9: Permissible building heights on different row

S. No.	ROW	Building Height Permissible (meters)
1	Less than 12 feet	Maximum 24 feet
2	From 12 feet up to 15 feet	Maximum 27 feet
3	15 feet and less than 40 feet	Up to 36 feet
6	40 feet and above	Up to 48 feet

Table 10 discusses the other parameters applicable for the residential development within the abadi area and outside the abadi area as well.

S.	Plot Area in	Maximum	FAR	Setbacks			Minimum
No.	sq. yards	Ground Coverage (in		Front	Side	Back	Open space in percent
		percent)					
1	Below 50	90	1.8	-	-	-	10
2	51-100	80	1.8	-	-	-	20
3	101-200	75	1.5	-	-	-	25
4	201-300	65	1.2	-	-	-	35
5	301-500	60	1.2	10*	-	5*	40
6	Above 501	50	1.0	15*	-	10*	50
7	**Farmhouse	15	.3	50	-	20	85
**Includes farms houses within the agricultural zoning							

Table 10: Parameters for residential buildings

* Only applicable for new construction outside the Abadi areas.

The setbacks are not being enforced for the smaller plot sizes as it has been observed during the course of the study that the rural character of the village is reflective of the lifestyle of the people and therefore it needs to be preserved. The traditional structures within the village have rooms with windows towards the streets, and central courtyard after a wide passage from entrance. This kind of built form is also favourable as per the climatic conditions in the area. This self-shading streets with projections on streets and open courts, & verandahs within the plot area help to keep building cooler and well ventilated during the hot climate.

Table 11: Parameters of commercial building

S. No.	Use	Ground Coverage in percent	FAR	Maximum Height (in feet)	Front Setbacks (in feet)
1	**Convenience Shops	75	1	24	6
2	**Local Shopping Centre	50	1	24	10
3	Gram Panchayat Shopping Centre	40	1.2	30	15

*Minimum size of plot is 25 sq. yards.

** in case of commercial areas within the abadi area the regulations can be exempted after ensuring minimum light and ventilation.

For all institutional buildings and community spaces within the Gp boundary should abide by the regulations as discussed in Table 12.

		Ground		Maximum	Setbacks (in feet)			
S. No.	Plot Size (in sq yards)	Coverage in percent	FAR	Height (in feet)	Front	Side	Back	
1	500-1000	40	1.2	21	15	10	10	
2	1001-2000	30	1.0	30	15	10	15	
3	2001-4000	30	0.9	30	20	10	15	
4	Above 4001	25	0.9	40	30	10	20	

Table 12: Institutional and community spaces norm

For any kind of industrial development within the village area the ground coverage, setbacks and other parameters should be followed as mentioned in Table 13.

		Ground		Maximum	Setbacks (in feet)			
S. No.	Plot Size (in sq yards)	Coverage in percent	FAR	Height (in feet)	Front	Side	Back	
1	100-200	75	1.5	24	10	-	-	
2	201-500	65	1.2	24	10	-	10	
3	501-1000	55	1.2	24	15	-	10	
4	1001-2000	50	1.0	24	20	10	10	
5	2001-4000	40	0.8	24	24	10	15	
6	Above 4001	30	0.6	24	30	10	15	

Table 13: Industrial norms

7.1.3 Minimum Standards for the Light and Ventilation of Buildings

Since the approach followed for the Development Plan was to retain and follow the village character by not following the setbacks (in case of residential use), but it is still important to fulfill the minimum light and ventilation requirement in the buildings. Though the light and ventilations will be taken care through the setbacks (in case of uses other than residential) and open areas provided in Table 10, but there must be some minimum standards to make it sure that there is no compromise in health and sanitation conditions. The Table 14 provides the minimum dimensions for the Open to Sky(OTS) areas within the buildings regulated by the building heights.

- All the habitable rooms must have openings of minimum 20% of the floor area towards the OTS.
- In case of ventilation for toilets, the minimum dimensions for the ventilation shaft should be 3 feet in case not artificial ventilation is provided.
- For the below table, the depth of the habitable room borrowing light and ventilation from the Open to Sky (OTS), must not be more than the 10 feet or 3 times) of the minimum dimensions as provided(whichever is higher.

S. No.	Building Height (Feet)	Minimum Width (Feet)						
1	Up to 12	3						
2	12-24	4						
3	24-30	6						
4	Above 30	10						
*In case buildings not conforming to the above regulations, there must be provisions for artificial								
ventilatio	ventilation and air conditioning.							

Table 14: Minimum standards for the light and ventilation of buildings

7.1.4 Parking Norms

Given below are the norms for parking for different building typologies.

	and applicable for an elementar	14 4363				
S. No.	Use	No. of EVS*/ECS*				
1	*Residential	 1 EVS for 100-200 sq. yard plots 1 ECS and 1 EVS for 201-500 plots more than 201 sq. yards 2 ECS and 1 EVS for plots more than 500 sq. yards 				
2	Multi-Family Residential	1 ECS for 100 sq. yard of the built-up area and 1.25 for every additional 100 sq. yards of built-up area				
3	Motel	1 ECS per guest room provided				
4	Wholesale Mandi, Godown and Cold Storage	2 ECS per 550 cu. Yard storage. 2 ECS per 100 sq. yards built-up area				
5	Offices, Conference Hall, Banquet Hall, Marriage Palace	2 ECS per 100 sq. yards built-up area				
6	Educational	1 ECS per 100 sq. yards built-up area				
7	Industrial	1 EVS and .5 ECS for 100 sq. yards built-up area				
* In appa of plate inside parrow lange some alternative provisions must be made by the						

Table 15: Parking norms applicable for different land uses

 * In case of plots inside narrow lanes, some alternative provisions must be made by the owners for the required parking as per the rules.

 *This is the minimum required parking space for the above mentioned uses, for any increased vehicle ownership, the owner must have to arrange for alternative parking provisions within the same plot or some other plot.

• *The plot with no front offsets (as per regulations), must follow the parking norms and must give parking under the covered porch or in the courtyard after providing passage.

• ECS stands for Equivalent Car Space, which is 23 sq. meters, if provided in open.

• EVS stands for Equivalent Vehicle Space, which is inclusive of Light Commercial Vehicles and tractors with trailers and non-motorised vehicles like bullock carts.

Table 16: Building controls fo	r building activities along	highways
--------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------

Type of Building Activity	National Highway or State Highway (Front Setback in feet)	Major District Roads	Village Roads (All subcategories)
Theatres, Industrial Units etc., Major Commercial Establishments	26	16	10
Residential	16	10	10
Institutional	27	16	10

S. No.	Use	Minimum	Ground	FAR	Height	Setba	cks (in f	eet)
		Plot Size	Coverage			Front	Side	Back
		(in sq.	(In					
		meters)	percent)					
1	Nursery	500	33	1.0	35	15	10	10
	School/							
	Anganwadi							
2	Primary	4000	30	1.0	35	20	10	20
	School							
3	Senior	4000	30	1.0	45	30	15	20
	Secondary							
	School							
4	Nursing	250	60	0.8	24	10	-	10
	Home							
5	Dispensary	250	33	0.8	35	15	-	10
6	Diagnostic	500	30	1.0	35	20	10	15
	Centre							

Table 17: Plot size, ground coverage, far, height for schools

The internal village roads cannot be widened because it is going to demolish structures and spoil the front fabric and character of old buildings. The walkability can be improved by providing small walkable connections wherever possible within the abadi area. For the new roads to be laid on proposed area, the minimum widths should be provided as per Table 18.

Table 18: Minimum widths for new village roads

	Deed		
Road	Road Description	Minimum Road Width (in feet)	Functions/Remarks
Туре			
R1	Link Roads	20	Inter village, ODR, highway connectors
R2	Major Through Roads	24	Main Village roads with drain on both sides to facilitate drainage system of the village
R3	Minor Through Roads	15	Other village roads
R4	Minor Through Lanes	12	Village Lanes

7.2 WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

As Ambala district only has the Markanda river as a flowing surface water source, it primarily depends on ground water to cater to the water requirements for domestic and agricultural purposes. Apart from the surfacewater, there is a lot of dependency on the seasonal rainfall during the Monsoons and western disturbances for the irrigation. But there has been a decrease in the annual precipitation as per Figure 30: Yearly rainfall (in mm) trends for Ambala from 2000 to 2019. This also would have added to the reduction in ground water recharge, apart from the increased
development, and thereby a steady decline in the water table level of the aquifers is evident.

The future growth is also going to increase the water demand for various uses and at the same time, reduce the area of land available for ground water recharge. Therefore, the rainwater harvesting provisions must be made while discussing the expansion and development of the village Pathreri. The water resource development is done by interlinking various sector proposal like rainwater harvesting systems, interlinking of existing water structures and reuse of rainwater for nonportable uses.

A detailed ground water and soil testing should be carried out to determine the water conservation measures that may be implemented in agriculture and the provisions for improving ground water quality.

The comprehensive proposals are discussed below:

7.2.1 Rainwater Harvesting

In 2051, as per the proposed land use zoning plan, the estimated area of the abadi is expected to measure 8,98,000 sqm. Since this newer development area have adequate proposed open spaces & green spaces and harvesting systems as well, for that reason we can assume the surface run-off coefficient as .5 instead of .6 as done in earlier calculations. As per WRIS India's rainfall data, we can assume average annual rainfall as 800 mm (.8 m).

The estimated surface run-off will be 3,59,200 cubic meters which is equivalent to 35,92,00,000 litres for the whole year. This is rough estimate even if considering the water losses this will be huge amount of water which can be used for alternative uses for example gardening, flushing, etc.

For the alternative use of this water, laying down the infrastructure of dual line system of water-supply will not be feasible at village level, so it's recommended to have the dual system of supply at public buildings and common toilets only. There should be series of retention ponds interlinked with each other. Each of the Public and Semi-Public building must have retention ponds and harvesting tanks to store water at cluster level. From these buildings the water can be used for toilets and gardening of the open spaces under public use.

Using Harvested Water for Construction: No construction shall be allowed from the ground water from personal bore-well or portable water supply tap. The harvested water should be treated for primary (if required then secondary treatment) to make it fit for construction and same should be supplied to the construction sites within the Gram Panchayat area.

7.2.2 Interlinking and revival of existing water structures

The rainwater harvesting provisions need to be provided at existing and proposed open & green spaces, and public & semi-public buildings.

Rainwater harvesting provisions need to include the old dried public wells. As per Figure 41: Location of tubewells, wells, water bodies in the village, the old wells that are located on incidental points should be used as rainwater recharge sites..

Reclaiming (removing debris and encroachments) around the existing water bodies needs to be done to allow them to function as catchment areas.

The two marshy areas should be redeveloped with a basin of required depth which functions as a water body. The grey water from the drains may be drained into these two water bodies, and suitable plants should be planted to remove odour and further oxidize and purify the water. Two such systems are the Duckweed Pond system and the Root Zone Treatment System. The surrounding areas would then have the feasibility of being developed as usable open green spaces as per Figure 57: Proposed infrastructure sites.

7.2.3 Water Supply and Demand

As per the RADPFI guidelines 70-100 lpcd is the recommended water usage. Below are the calculations of projected water demand in accordance with projected increase in population.

Year	Projected Population	RADPFI (Ipcd)	Required capacity	UFW (15%)	Total required capacity (MLD)
2021	6507	100	650700	97605	0.748305
2031	7501	100	750100	112515	0.862615
2041	8647	100	864700	129705	0.994405
2051	9968	100	996800	149520	1.146320

Table 19: Proposed Water Demand as per population projection for 2051

Unaccounted for Water (UFW) is the difference between the quantity of water supplied to a city's network and the metered quantity of water used by the customers. UFW has two components: (a) physical losses due to leakage from pipes, and (b) administrative losses due to illegal connections and under registration of water meters. The above figures exclude UFW, which should be limited to 15% for new proposed systems. (Ministry of Urban Development, 2015)

Proposed systems whether single pipe or dual pipe and areas where public taps to be installed

The existing potable water infrastructure should be augmented at the two designated locations shown in Figure 57.

7.3 SANITATION

Sewerage System - As per UDPFI guidelines, 80% of water supply may be expected to reach the sewers. The table below gives the quantity of sewerage discharge as per the projected increase in water demand with time.

Year	Population	Total required water supply capacity (MIpd)	Sewerage Discharge (Mlpd)
2021	6507	0.748305	0.598644
2031	7501	0.862615	0.690092
2041	8647	0.994405	0.795524
2051	9968	1.146320	0.917056

It is recommended to augment the present system in a manner which keeps the sewerage system decentralized. To treat the black water waste, it is recommended that wherever possible, each household should have a septic tank. In those areas where this is not possible, a common septic tank may be constructed which will cater to a cluster of houses.

The sludge from the septic tanks would need to be pumped out periodically.

The grey water runoff from the septic tank can be channeled into the street drains, which would also carry water from the kitchen and other areas of the house. These drains would also ferry the surface runoff. The grey water can then be channeled into the water bodies within the proposed designated green spaces as shown in Figure 57

This will allow the current network of drains within the village to be used.

However, the following steps would need to be implemented for the open drains:

- All open drains need to be covered with concrete grate covers, with provision for inspection hatches at regular intervals, as shown in Figure 58: Covering open drains with concrete grate covers.
- The household pipes which discharge into the open drains, need to do so below road level, so that no effluents are discharged in the open. Existing pipes which do not fulfill this requirement need to be turned downwards and extended to the required level.
- In the zones where new construction shall take place in the future, sewage discharge and surface water discharge must be carried by two separate pipelines. The treatment of the two shall also be done separately, with the sewage discharge ferried to the sewerage treatment plants and the later to the rainwater recharge pits.



Figure 58: Covering open drains with concrete grate covers

7.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

A uniform system needs to be devised through the village. Segregation at source and system for collection of solid waste needs to be implemented.

Segregation need to be done according to the following categories:

- Organic waste that can be converted into manure
- Domestic Biohazardous waste
- Reusable waste
- Recyclable Waste such as:
 - o paper, cardboard recycled into handmade paper, stationery products
 - recyclable plastic bags
 - o metal, glass, bottles etc which can be collected by scrap dealers
 - Dry Waste incineration, pulverizing etc.

There is a scrap dealer in the village who can be absorbed into the solid waste management chain.

Year	Projected Population	Solid waste generation (in Kg/day)
2021	6507	976.05
2031	7501	1125.15
2041	8647	1297.05
2051	9968	1495.2

As per the household survey, some residents are already practicing composting. This may be encouraged and the households which are unable to do so should be part of the cart collection system. This cart collection systems needs to be expanded throughout the Abadi area. The organic waste, thus collected, would be fed into the bio gas plant to generate cooking fuel for the Shivalaya, as demarcated in Figure 57. The remaining sludge from the plant would then be transported to the vermiculture pits, located as per, Figure 57, to convert it into manure. This manure would be used in the organic farming activities. Additionally, the organic waste may be sourced from surrounding poultry farms, and added to the vermiculture pits to convert them into manure. The site for Solid Waste Management Facility is demarcated in Figure 57.

Domestic Bio medical/hazardous waste needs to be segregated at the household level and collected separately. The concerned health department needs to then be contacted to dispatch the same to the nearest incineration facility.

Reusable or recyclable materials can be converted into sheets or used in construction activities. A norm may be set that these waste materials must be used in place of at least 15% of the construction materials for construction of new structure.

This could also be a part of the vocational training activities. For example, in Auroville, tetra packs are being processed, compressed, and converted into sheets that are used in roofing.

7.5 MODIFICATIONS ALONG EXISTING STREETS

As per the survey, the residents have complained about the condition of the streets. It was observed that the road width within the village have decreased due to encroachments (like steps, balcony, building walls etc.) and absence of any byelaws. The following points may be taken care of to create a liveable environment within the residential clusters:

- As per the building fabric of the village the houses should not be higher than 2 floors, unless there is a special requirement. Maximum height may be relaxed on wider roads as per Table 9: Permissible building heights on different row
- Encroachments in the form of steps or ramps, rising from the street, need to be restricted within 4.5 inches from the outer edge of the drains. as shown in Figure 59: Proposed changes for encroachments on streets.
- No balcony should be projected 21 inches beyond the plot line.
- Solar Street lights should be installed in all the lanes of the village as shown in Figure 61 Solar street lights.



Figure 59: Proposed changes for encroachments on streets

Figure 60: Balcony projection norms



Figure 61 Solar street lights



7.6 LITERACY AND EMPLOYMENT

As per the major findings it was analysed that the female contribution has been reduced in workforce participation, also the literacy rate for female is still very lesser the male counterparts. Also, through the survey's aspirations were fund to develop a skill-based programmes for females as well.

- The school premises or anganwadi buildings should be used to facilitate workshops related to soft skill development for females of the village.
- The anganwadis should promote to develop household industry for example making pickles, murabbas, etc. and facilitate the products to be sold in the markets.
- The efforts should be made to make digital presence for the different products made by the household industries within the village.
- Other benefits should be taken from the existing government schemes for education.
- The projects to be framed from the village development plan will be carried through convergence of various centre and state government's existing schemes. Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna, Swachh Bharat Abhyan or other schemes should give priority to the village people.

Currently, Pathreri GP has adequate primary and secondary education facilities. Moreover, in the surrounding areas higher education facilities, both government and private, are available. These include polytechnics, engineering, and architecture colleges, post graduate colleges etc. Though the population projections shows there is a need for additional education faculties within the GP, however, the way forward might not necessarily be through conventional higher education but rather through skill development.

Since the economy of the village is primarily agrarian based, and the literacy rate

shows an upward trend amongst the youth, it is proposed that after completing their schooling they should be engaged in vocational training activities so that they do not need to migrate outside the village to earn their livelihood and can continue with the family occupation.

7.6.1 Agro Based Vocational Training Programmes

A collaboration with the Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, is proposed to set up this vocational training centre at the village cluster level to inform, educate and train the villagers about agriculture based activities, different processes, research and development, innovations, technology etc.

These could include courses on:

- New farming practices
- New technology and implements for agricultural activities
- Information on use of agricultural waste conversion into boards etc.
- Emerging practices in agriculture
- Domestic processing of agricultural produce for example pickles, muraba, jams, preserves, jellies etc.
- Online marketing of produce on a local/state/national level
- Livestock rearing pisciculture, poultry farming
- Financial tools for agriculture

These courses should be certified by the University and those who successfully complete a course or training should be awarded a qualification certificate.

This would equip the villagers to be progressive with regard to practicing agriculture and make it more conducive to earning a livelihood.

These skills may be channelled through the following means of agro based employment:

- Reuse of agriculture waste, for example rice husk boards, fuel from sugarcane waste etc.
- Fruit tree orchards which can feed into the household industries of manufacturing jams, preserves etc.
- Biogas plant using the waste from the village for generation of fuel and fertilizer
- Organic farming of fruits and vegetables
- Tree plantation

7.6.2 Other Vocational Training Programmes

Certified Training Programmes, which are affiliated to concerned colleges and institutes should also be done for skills like:

PlumbingElectricalComputer programming

Computer skills- typing, printing, office related software's etc.
Stitching/Knitting/Crochet
Beautician/Aesthetician Courses

Infrastructure for setting up vocational training – The building of the Government Senior Secondary School may be used, after school hours, to house the Vocational Training Institute.

A community library (may be online) would allow the residents to have access to information.

A Computer centre in the village would allow residents to access the internet, even if they do not own a personal computer. This would allow for online marketing of skills and produces, as well as increase in digital literacy which is important in today's day and age. The household survey shows that digital literacy in the village is just 18%.

High speed internet needs to be present in the village. Free Wifi service should be provided in common areas/gathering spaces.

7.6.3 Organic Farming (as an economic generator)

As this village is primarily an agrarian village and does not have any unique art and craft traditions, nor are there any surrounding industries or resource deposits to generate employment, the way to generate employment and make the village self-sufficient would rely on agro-based employment, activities and training.

One such proposal would be to involve the villagers, particularly women, in small scale organic cultivation of vegetables.

As a starting point, the government land, as shown in Figure 62: Government land, may be taken and plots may be allotted to interested individuals to grow vegetables. They may rely on the manure generated by the vermiculture pits and the biogas plant and grow organic vegetables.

Organic produce needs to be certified by a certifying authority and the soil in which the produce is grown needs to be free from the use of chemicals for at least three years. The individuals would need to be educated and trained with regard to the parameters and process of organic farming of vegetables.



Figure 62: Government land

Source: Google Earth

An online portal or website may also be set up to market the produce so that a readily available market ensures that the produce is sold. Delivery within a 50 km radius would include markets like Chandigarh, Panchkula, Ambala, Shahzadpur, Nahan etc. Within a 100 km radius would include Karnal. Kurukshetra. Patiala etc. Delivery and packaging of the produce would also help to generate income, particularly if the packaging material is made from agricultural waste/paper waste.

Greenhouses may also be used to grow produce that is not in season, this would help expand the available market.

Another way of growing produce is through hydroponics, a system in which water is the main medium which will carry the essential or tailored nutrients to the crops. Also, since soil is not being used almost 80% of the total pest attacks possible can be eliminated. It provides the right amount and right type of nutrients and saves space. Soil related problems are also eliminated. It has minimal weeding and harvest is made easy (Rajeswari Aravind, 2018).

Produce with a longer shelf life should preferably be grown such as onions, Cauliflower, Chillis, Cucumber etc. The Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, can be involved in developing and implementation of this proposal. This scheme may be run as a cooperative under the administration and supervision of the Panchayat.

7.7 INDUSTRIAL ZONE

There is some industrial activity happening along the road connecting the village to Tank ka majra. The activity primarily comprises of Poultry Farms. The industrial zone which has been demarcated in the 2051 proposal for the GP, is along this particular road.

This road would need to be widened to 30 feet, as shown in Figure 57. Additionally, the industries which may be set up would be agro based. The development of the industrial zone would take place as per Table 13: Industrial norms.

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APPENDIX I

INDUSTRY

As per 'Brief Industrial Profile of Ambala District' (Ministry of MSME), conducted by Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, in Ambala district sand mineral is available however, as per the Order of Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Courts, mining in Haryana particularly in Ambala district is banned from 2010 to till date.

Listed below are the names of industrial areas designated by the Haryana Government:

S. No.	Name of Industrial Area	Land acquire d (In hectare)	Land develope d (In hectare)	No of Plots	No of allott ed Plots	No. of Units in Produc- tion
1	HSIIDC, Ambala Cantt.	50.421 Acres	50.421 Acres	130	130	128
2	Industrial Growth Centre, Saha Phase I	410.26 Acre	410.26 Acre	554	554	460
3	Industrial Growth Centre, Saha Ph 2	250 Acre (Under Develop ment)				
Total			460.68 Acres	684	684	588

DETAILS OF EXISTING MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES AND ARTISAN UNITS IN THE DISTRICT (Source: DIC Ambala)

TYPE OF INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF UNITS	INVESTMENT (Lakh Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT (Nos.)
Agro based	518	7770	3200
Soda water	05	80	29
Cotton textile	130	65	265
Woolen, silk & artificial Thread based clothes.	6	683	23
Jute & jute based	Nil	Nil	
Ready-made garments & embroidery	15	150	102
Wood/wooden based furniture	496	5000	3465

Paper & Paper	103	1442	837
products			
Leather based	240	1500	2160
Chemical/Chemical	95	1950	970
based			
Rubber, Plastic &	106	1802	897
petro based			
Mineral based	Nil		
Metal based (Steel	964	11580	7746
Fab.)			
Engineering units	650	13200	5213
Electrical machinery	150	2805	998
and transport			
equipment			
Repairing &	43	480	258
servicing			
Others	Nil		

Medium Scale Enterprises

List of the units in Ambala & Near by Area

a. M/s. Laboratory Instruments Ltd., Plot No. 10, HSIIDC Ambala Cantt. b. M/s. Maha Kali Agro Industries, Vill Mohra, Ambala District

Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings List of the units in Ambala & Near By Area

1. Ws. Naraingarh Sugar Mils, Vill Banodhi PO Shahzadpur (Ambala)

2. Ws. Partap Extractions (P) Ltd., Vill Nasirpur, Hisar Road, Ambala City

3. Ws. Swastika Agro Oils (P) Ltd., 7th KM Stone, Hisar Road, Vill Balana, Ambala City

4. Ws. Swastik Feed (P) Ltd., Vill Balana, Ambala City

5. Ws. Western Hatcheries Ltd., Vill Patwi PO Jatwar, Naraingarh, Ambala



Source: Google Earth

5 kms radius

- 1. Power Grid Corporation Of India Limited, Pathreri-Electrical substation
- 2. Armaan Poultries, Pathreri-Poultry farm
- 3. Saw Mill, Pathreri- Saw mill
- 4. Venkys India Ltd., Dhamouli-Poultry farm
- 5. Dhamouli Petrol Pump, Dhamouli- Petrol Pump
- 6. Venkys India Ltd, Sountli-Poultry farm
- 7. Mittal Marble Industries, Shahzadpur-Marble supplier
- 8. Sameer Timber Traders, Shahzadpur-Lumber store
- 9. J K Industries, Shahzadpur- Metal fabricator
- 10. Anaj Mandi, Shahzadpur
- 11. Market, Shahzadpur
- 12. J K Industries, Shahzadpur- Steel and Iron Industry

10 kms radius

- 13. Pushp Industries Pvt. Ltd, Patvi- Manufacturer
- 14. Narindra Scientific Industries, Pilkhani- Manufacturer
- 15. Shree Krishna Industries, Gola- Manufacturer
- 16. Naraingarh Sugar Mills, Naraingarh-Sugar factory
- 17. Jai Maa Bala Sunderi Cattle Fodder Mill, Lakhnoura
- 18. Parbhat Bricks Industry, Shahzadpur- Brick Manufacturer

15 kms radius

- 19. Arco Arihant Industries, Saha- Manufacturer
- 20. Premium Packaging Industries, Saha- Plastic Injection Molding Workshop
- 21. Kirpa Agro Industries, Saha- Agricultural service
- 22. Anaj Mandi, Saha
- 23. Amisan Industries, Kharu Khera- Foundry
- 24. Shree Nanak Agriculture Industries, Bheelpura- Industrial equipment supplier
- 25. Pragati Papers Industries Ltd, Handsera-Corporate office
- 26. Parijat Industries India Pvt Limited Unit 2, Khera Gani-Chemical plant
- 27. Garg poultry farms, Saha-Poultry farm
- 28. Ganga Ply And Decorators, Naraingarh- Plywood supplier
- 29. Harbans Industries, Naraingarh- Manufacturer
- 30. Market, Naraingarh
- 31. Anaj Mandi, Naraingarh
- 32. Market, Naraingarh
- 33. SCL Industries, Nagla- Floor mills
- 34. Gupta Lime Industry, Golpura-Manufacturer

Beyond 15 kms radius

35. Rathore Poultry Farm, Kala Amb-Poultry farm 36. Saini Poultry Farm, Kala Amb-Poultry farm

SR. NO.	NAME & ADDRESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNIT	DISTRICT	LARGE/ MEDIU M	MANUFACTURI NG ITEM	YEAR OF ESTABLISHME NT	INVESTME NT	EMPLOYME NT
297	M/S SWASTIK FEEDS LTD, VILLAGE BALANA,	AMBALA	L&M	VEGETABLE OILS	1990-91	112.48	55
383	M/S KRISHAN KANHIYA MILK FOOD(P) LTD.,	AMBALA	L&M	SKIMMED MILK BUTTER,FRESH CHEESE	1992-93	265.00	-

	VILL.SAHA, <mark>AMBALA</mark> .						
448	M/S PARTAP FURANE PVT.LTD, VILLAGE, MOHRA DUKHERI ROAD, AMBALA CANTT.	AMBALA	L&M	REFINED VEGETABLE OIL	1993-94	1272.00	250
449	M/S WESTERN HATCHERIES LTD, VILL.PATVI, P.O. JATWAR, THE. NARAINGAR H, AMBALA	AMBALA	L&M	POWER FEED SUPPLEMENT FOR POULTRY	1993-94	681.34	139
531	M/S LABOTRON INSTRUMENT S LTD., TRIBUNE COLONY, AMBALA	AMBALA	L&M	RESEARCH MICROSCOPE/L APRO-SCOPE, LIFE SAVING MICROSCOPE	1994-95	256.58	100
532	M/S N.K. JAIN INSTRUMENT S(P) LTD., 15, HSIDC INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, AMBALA	AMBALA	L&M	RESEARCH MICROSCOPE/L APRO-SCOPE, LIFE SAVING MICROSCOPE	1994-95	160.00	50
533	M/S PARTAP EXTRACTION PVT.LTD., VILL. NASIRPUR,HI SSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY	AMBALA	L&M	VEGETABLE OIL & DE-OILED CAKES	1994-95	428.00	26
534	M/S SUBHARI PAPERS PVT. LTD., JAGADHRI ROAD, VILL. KANSAPUR, AMBALA	AMBALA	L&M	PAPER	1994-95	633.00	102
535	M/S SWASTIK AGROILS PVT. LTD., 7 K.M. , STONE, HISSAR ROAD, V. & P.O. BALANA, AMBALA.	AMBALA	L&M	REFINED SOYABIN, SUN FLOWER ETC	1994-95	2200.00	100
742	M <mark>/S</mark> NARAINGAR H SUGAR MILLS, V. BANONDI,	AMBALA	L&M	WHITE CRYSTAL SUGAR	1996-97	490.10	35

	P.O.						
	SHAHZADPU R, TEH. NARAINGAR H, AMBALA.						
1215	M/S LABOTRON INSTRUMENT S LTDII, 10, INDUSTRIAL AREA, AMBALA CANTT.	AMBALA	MEDIU M	MICROSCOPE	2006-2007	1206.00	19
1255	M/S MOUNT SHIVALIK BREWERIES LTD., INDUSTRIAL GROWTH CENTRE, SAHA.	AMBALA	LARGE	BREWERIS	2007-2008	570.00	52
1394	M/S KANDHARI BEWERAGE (P) LTD., GROWTH CENTRE, SAHA.	AMBALA	LARGE	COKE	2009-2010	920.00	70
1395	M/S MAHAKALI AGRO INDIA PVT. LTD., MOHRA DUKHERI ROAD, AMBALA CANTT.	AMBALA	LARGE	Vegetable ghee			
1395	Μ/S Μαμακαιι	AMBALA	LARGE	VEGETABLE	2009-2010	891.00	140
	MATARALI AGRO INDIA PVT. LTD., MOHRA DUKHERI ROAD, AMBALA CANTT.						
1396	M/S N.V.	AMBALA	MEDIU	ENGLISH WINE	2009-2010	1027.00	354
	VILL.						

DISTRICT AMBALA			

1716	M/S CRYSTAL PHARMACEUTC ALS 365, MODEL TOWN, AMBALA CITY-134003	AMBALA	MEDUM	MFG OF ALLOPATHIC PHARMACEUTC AL PREPARATIONS	NOV 2015	542	96
1717	M/S PARIJAT INDUSTRIES INDIA PVT LTD VILL KHERAGANNI, V&PO FATEHGARH, RAIPURRANI ROAD, TEHSIL NARANGARH ROAD, DISTT AMBALA-134201	AMBALA	MEDIUM	MFG OF INSECTICIDES, RODENTICIDES, FUNGICDES, HERBICIDES	DEC 2015	552	120

DISTRICTWISE LIST OF INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATIONS IN HARYANA

AMBALA			
S.No	Name of Association & Address	President/General Secretary	Contact No
1	AISMA, M/s Rescholar Equipments, Plot No 85 Industrial Estate, Ambala Cantt.	Sh Rakesh Gupta President	9812037983
2	Rice Sheller Association, M/s Jay Vee Rice Mills, Hisar Road, Ambala City	Sh. Sat Pal Gupta, President	9215728920
3	Electrical Association, , M/s Suprya Electrical, Near Old Jain School, Timber Market, Ambala city	Sh, Ajay Aggarwal,	9215215117
4	SAMA, M/s Swastika Electrical Timber Market, Ambala cantt	Sh G C Aggarwal	
5	Industrial Estate Association, 108-IE, Ambala cantt	Sh. D.C. Gupta,	9315837853
6	Indl. Association Saha, M/s Sampooran	Sh Rajbeer Choudhry	9812000043

	Packers, 327-28, IGC Saha, A/cantt		
7	Saha Food Park Industrial Association, 198 food park saha, A/cantt	Sh Rajeev Sharma	9215221169
8	Scientific Apparatus Manufacturers & Exporters, Laby Instruments Industries 62, Ist Floor, IE, A/cantt	Sh Mahesh Singal	9215730200 9416028983 9896301760
9	Mixi Association, M/s Electromax Home Appliances, Plot No 16, New Vita Enclave, Opp. Vita Plant, Near Baldev Nagar, A/City	Sh Ashwani Goel	9812037765
10	Master Printers Association, Ambala, #25, lst Level, Krishna Murti Market, Nigar Cinema Street, A/Cantt-133001	Sh Balwinder Singh President Sh Sarabjot Singh General Secretary	9215555339 9416085598
11	Ambala Small Scale Industries Welfare Association, M/s Nu- Tech Dairy Engineers P Ltd, Naraingarh Road, Vill. Mandhour, A/City	Sh Viplove Singla President	9416027666

APPENDIX II

GP's in Ambala District

S.No.	District	Block	GP Name	URL of Gram Panchayat
1	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	ADHO MAJR A	http://gpadhomajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
2	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	AHEMA	http://gpahema.harpanchayats.gov.in
3	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	AMIPUR	http://gpamipur-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
4	AMBALA	AMB AL A-I	AN ANDPUR JALBER A	http://gpanandpurialbera.harpanchavats.gov.in
5	AMBALA	AMB AL A-I	B AB AHERI	http://gpbabaheri.harpanchavats.gov.in
6	AMBALA	AMB AL A-I	B AKN AUR	http://gpbaknaur.harpanchayats.gov.in
7	AMBALA	AMB AL A-I	B AL AN A	http://gpbalana-ambala1.harpanchavats.gov.in
8	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	B AL APUR	http://gpbalapur.harpanchavats.gov.in
9	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	B AR A	http://gpbara-ambala1.harpanchavats.gov.in
10	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BAROULA	http://gpbaroula.harpanchayats.gov.in
11	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BAROULI	http://gpbarouli-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
12	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	B ATR OH AN	http://gpbatrohan.harpanchayats.gov.in
13	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BEDSAN	http://gpbedsan.harpanchayats.gov.in
14	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BEGO MAJR A	http://gpbegomajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
15	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BEHBALPUR	http://gpbehbalpur-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
16	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BHANOKHERI	http://gpbhanokheri.harpanchayats.gov.in
17	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BHANPUR NAKATPUR	http://gpbhanpurnakatpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
18	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BHARI	http://gpbhari.harpanchayats.gov.in
19	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BHUNNI	http://gpbhunni.harpanchayats.gov.in
20	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BHURANGPUR	http://gpbhurangpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
21	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BHURE MAJR A	http://gpbhuremajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
22	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	BISHANGARH	http://gpbishangarh-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
23	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	CHHAPR A	http://gpchhapra-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
24	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	CHHOTA B AROUL A	http://gpchhotabaroula.harpanchayats.gov.in
25	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	D ANGERI AN	http://gpdangerian.harpanchayats.gov.in
26	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	D ANIPUR	http://gpdanipur.harpanchayats.gov.in
27	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	DELU MAJR A	http://gpdelumajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
28	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	DHANOUR A	http://gpdhanoura.harpanchayats.gov.in
29	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	DHANOURI	http://gpdhanouri-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
30	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	DHURALA	http://gpdhurala-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
31	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	DHURKARA	http://gpdhurkara.harpanchayats.gov.in
32	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	DUKHERI	http://gpdukheri.harpanchayats.gov.in
33	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	DUR AN A	http://gpdurana-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
34	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	FAROULI	http://gpfarouli.harpanchayats.gov.in
35	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	FAZ AILPUR	http://gpfazailpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
36	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	GORSIAN	http://gpgorsian.harpanchayats.gov.in
37	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	HUMAYUNPUR	http://gphumayunpur-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
38	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	ISMALPUR	http://gpismailpur-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
39	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	JAGOLI	http://gpjagoli.harpanchayats.gov.in
40	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	J AITPUR A	http://gpjaitpura.harpanchayats.gov.in
41	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	JAL ALPUR	http://gpjalalpur-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
42	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	JANDHERI	http://gpjandheri.harpanchayats.gov.in
43	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	JANSU A	http://gpjansua.harpanchayats.gov.in
44	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	JANSUI	http://gpjansui.harpanchayats.gov.in
45	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	JODHPUR	http://gpjodhpur-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
46	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	K AL AW AR	http://gpkalawar-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
47	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	K ALER AN	http://gpkaleran.harpanchayats.gov.in
48	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	K ANGW AL	http://gpkangwal.harpanchayats.gov.in
49	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	K ATHG AR H	http://gpkathgarh-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
50	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	KHAIRA	http://gpkhaira-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in
51	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	KHANN A MAJR A	http://gpkhannamajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
52	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	KHASPUR	http://gpkhaspur-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in

52				http://apkhurchannur.harpanchauata.gov.in	
53					
54				http://gpkonkpur.narpanchayats.gov.in	
55		AMB AL A-I	KOT KACHWA KALAN	http://gpkotkachwakalan.harpanchayats.gov.in	
56	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	KOTKACHWAKHURD	http://gpkotkachwakhurd.harpanchayats.gov.in	
57	AMBALA	AMB AL A-I		http://gpkurbanpur.harpanchayats.gov.in	
58		AMB AL A-I		http://gpladana.narpanchayats.gov.in	
59	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	LAKHNOUR SAHIB	http://gplakhnoursahib.harpanchayats.gov.in	
60	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	LALANA	http://gplalana.harpanchayats.gov.in	
61	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	LAUTAN	http://gplautan.harpanchayats.gov.in	
62	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	MAJRI	http://gpmajri-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in	
63	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	MALLOUR	http://gpmallour.harpanchayats.gov.in	
64	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	MALWA	http://gpmalwa.harpanchayats.gov.in	
65	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	MARDO SAHIB	http://gpmardosahib.harpanchayats.gov.in	
66	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	MASTPUR	http://gpmastpur.harpanchayats.gov.in	
67	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	MATH ARI JATTAN	http://gpmatharijattan.harpanchayats.gov.in	
68	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	MATHERI SHEKHAN	http://gpmatherishekhan.harpanchayats.gov.in	
69	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	MEHLAN	http://gpmehlan.harpanchavats.gov.in	
70			ΜΕΤΙ ΔΝ	http://gpmetlan.harpanchavats.gov.in	
71				http://gpmirianur_ambala1 harpanchayate gov in	
, - 72				http://gpmiyapmaira_harpapchayate_gov_in	
1 <u>6</u> 72				http://gpmiyamiajra.narpanchayats.yov.m	
13 74				http://gpmonra.narpanchayats.gov.in	
/ 4 75				http://gpmonri-ambaia1.narpanchayats.gov.in	
75	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I		http://gpmokhamajra.harpanchayats.gov.in	
76	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	MUJAFARA	http://gpmujafara.harpanchayats.gov.in	
77	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	N ADIYALI	http://gpnadiyali.harpanchayats.gov.in	
78	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	N AGG AL	http://gpnaggal-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in	
79	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	N ANEOL A	http://gpnaneola.harpanchayats.gov.in	
80	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	NIHARSA	http://gpniharsa.harpanchayats.gov.in	
81	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	NIHARSI	http://gpniharsi.harpanchayats.gov.in	
82	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	NURPUR	http://gpnurpur.harpanchayats.gov.in	
83	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	OJ AL AN	http://gpojalan.harpanchayats.gov.in	
84	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	P AN JOL A	http://gppanjola.harpanchayats.gov.in	
85	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	R AW ALON	http://gprawalon.harpanchayats.gov.in	
86	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	ROSH ANPUR	http://gproshanpur.harpanchayats.gov.in	
87	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	RUPO MAJR A	http://gprupomajra.harpanchayats.gov.in	
88	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	SAHIBPUR A	http://gp sahib pu ra- amb al a 1. h arp an ch ay at s. go v. in	
89	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	SAKRAHON	http://gpsakrahon.harpanchavats.gov.in	
90			SAR AN GPUR	http://gp.sarang.pur-am.bala1.harp.an.chavats.g.ov.in	
91			SEGTA	http://gpsegta.harpanchavats.govin	
92			SEGTI	http://anseati hamanchayate dov in	
02				http://gpscyti.naipanonayais.gov.iii	
93 04				http://gpsneknupur.narpanchayats.gov.in	
34 05			SOUNTA	http://gpsounta.natpanGnayats.gov.m	
90 90			SUUNII	http://gpsounti.narpancnayats.gov.in	
90 07			JULLAK	http://gpsunar.narpancnayats.gov.in	
97				nttp://gptar.narpanchayats.gov.in	
98	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	TEJAN	http://gptejan.harpanchayats.gov.in	
99	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	TH AR W A	http://gptharwa-ambala1.harpanchayats.gov.in	
100	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	UDAPUR	http://gpudaipur.harpanchayats.gov.in	
101	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-I	UG AR A	http://gpugara.harpanchayats.gov.in	
102	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	BARNALA	http://gpbarnala.harpanchayats.gov.in	
103	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	BHILPURA	http://gpbhilpura-ambala2.harpanchayats.gov.in	
104	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	BRAHMAN MAJRA	http://gpbrahmanmajra-ambala2.harpanchayats.gov.in	
105	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	D ADIYAN A	http://gpdadiyana.harpanchayats.gov.in	
106	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	DANGDHERI	http://gpdangdheri.harpanchayats.gov.in	
107	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	DEVINAGAR	http://gpdevinagar.harpanchayats.gov.in	
108	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	DHANKAUR	http://gpdhankaur.harpanchayats.gov.in	
109	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	G AR N AL A	http://gpgarnala.harpanchavats.gov.in	
110	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	GHEL KALAN	http://qpghelkalan.harpanchavats.gov.in	
111				http://gpghelkburd harpanchavats gov in	
•••					

112	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	JANETPUR	http://gpjanetpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
113	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	KALU MAJRA	http://gpkalumaira.harpanchavats.gov.in
114	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	K AUL AN	http://gpkaulan.harpanchavats.gov.in
115	AMBALA	AMB AL A-II	KHATOULI	http://gpkhatouli.harpanchavats.gov.in
116	AMBALA	AMB AL A-II	KHUDDA KALAN	http://gpkhuddakalan.harpanchayats.gov.in
117	AMBALA	AMB AL A-II	LIHARSA	http://gpliharsa.harpanchavats.gov.in
118	AMBALA	AMB AL A-II	LOHGARH	http://gplohgarh-ambala2.harpanchavats.gov.in
	7	/		http://gpmanakpur-
119	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	MANAKPUR	ambala2.harpanchayats.gov.in
120	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	MANGLA	http://gpmanglai.harpanchayats.gov.in
121	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	MUNNARHERI	http://gpmunnarheri.harpanchayats.gov.in
122	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	P AN JOKHR A	ambala2.harpanchayats.gov.in
123	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	RATTANHERI	http://gprattanheri.harpanchayats.gov.in
124	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	ROLAN	http://gprolan.harpanchayats.gov.in
				http://gpsahibpura-
125	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	SAHIBPURA	ambala2.harpanchayats.gov.in
126	AMB AL A	AMB AL A-II	SAPERA	http://gpsapera.harpanchayats.gov.in
127	AMBALA	AMB AL A-II	TUNDLI	http://gptundli.harpanchayats.gov.in
128	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	ABDULGARH	http://gpabdulgarh.harpanchayats.gov.in
129	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	ADHOI	http://gpadhoi.harpanchayats.gov.in
130	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	ADHOYA HINDWAN	http://gpadhoyahindwan.harpanchayats.gov.in
131	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	ADHOYA (M)	http://gpadhoyam.harpanchayats.gov.in
132	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	AKALGARH	http://gpakalgarh-barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
133	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	ALIASPUR	http://gpaliaspur.harpanchayats.gov.in
134	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	ALIPUR	http://gpalipur-barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
135	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	ALLAWALPUR	http://gpallawalpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
136	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	B AR AR A	http://gpbarara.harpanchayats.gov.in
137	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	BHUDIAN	http://gpbhudian.harpanchayats.gov.in
138	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	BIKKAMPUR	http://gpbikkampur.harpanchayats.gov.in
139	AMBALA	B AR AR A	BINJALPUR	http://gpbinjalpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
140	AMB AL A	B AR AR A		http://gpdadupur-barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
141	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	D AHIYAM AJR A	http://gpdahiyamajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
142	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	DERASALIMPUR	http://gpderasalimpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
143		B AR AR A	DHAN AURI	http://gpdhanauri.harpanchayats.gov.in
144		B AR AR A	DHANORA	http://gpdnanora.narpanchayats.gov.in
145		B AR AR A	DHEEN	http://gpdneen.narpanchayats.gov.in
146		B AR AR A		http://gpduliyana.narpanchayats.gov.in
147		B AR AR A		http://gpduliyani.harpanchayats.gov.in
148		B AR AR A		http://gproxa.narpanchayats.gov.in
149		B AR AR A	GAGANPUR	http://gpgaganpur.narpanchayats.gov.in
150		B AR AR A		http://gpgneiri.narpanchayats.gov.in
151		BARARA BARARA		http://gpnemamajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
152		DAKAKA	HOLI	http://gpioin.naipanchayats.gov.m
153	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	JAHANGIR PUR	barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
154	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	JALUBI	http://gpjalubi.harpanchayats.gov.in
155	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	K AMB ASS	http://gpkambass.harpanchayats.gov.in
156	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	K AMB ASSI	http://gpkambassi.harpanchayats.gov.in
157	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	K AN SAPUR	http://gpkansapur.harpanchayats.gov.in
158	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	KASERLA KALAN	http://gpkaserlakalan.harpanchayats.gov.in
159	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	KHAN AHMADPUR	http://gpkhanahmadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
160	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	KHANPUR A	http://gpkhanpura.harpanchayats.gov.in
161	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	MALIKPUR	http://gpmalikpur-barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
162	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	MANKA	http://gpmanka.harpanchayats.gov.in
163	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	MANKI	http://gpmanki.harpanchayats.gov.in
164	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	MANU MAJRA	http://gpmanumajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
165	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	MAUJGARH	http://gpmaujgarh-barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
166	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	MILK DHANKOTA	http://gpmilkdhankota.harpanchayats.gov.in
167	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	MILK SHEKHAN	http://gpmilkshekhan.harpanchayats.gov.in
168	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	MULLANA	http://gpmullana.harpanchayats.gov.in

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169	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	NAHRA	http://gpnahra.harpanchayats.gov.in
170	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	PONTI	http://gpponti.harpanchayats.gov.in
171	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	R AJOKHERI	http://gprajokheri.harpanchayats.gov.in
172	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	R AJOLI	http://gprajoli.harpanchayats.gov.in
173	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	R AO MAJR A	http://gpraomajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
174	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	RUKRI	http://gprukri.harpanchayats.gov.in
175	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SAJJAN MAJRI	http://gpsajjanmajri.harpanchayats.gov.in
176	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SAR AK PUR	http://gpsarakpur-barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
177	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SARDHERI	http://gpsardheri.harpanchayats.gov.in
178	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SEHLA	http://gpsehla.harpanchayats.gov.in
179	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SEHL APUR	http://gpsehlapur.harpanchayats.gov.in
180	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SHERPUR	http://gpsherpur-barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
181	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SIMBLA	http://gpsimbla.harpanchayats.gov.in
182	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SIR ASG AR H	http://gpsirasgarh.harpanchayats.gov.in
183	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SIWAN MAJRA	http://gpsiwanmajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
184	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SOH AN A	http://gpsohana-barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
185	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SOHATA	http://gpsohata.harpanchayats.gov.in
186	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SUBHRI	http://gpsubhri-barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
187	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	SUL AKHNI	http://gpsulakhni-barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
188	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	TALHERIR ANGRAN	http://gptalherirangran.harpanchayats.gov.in
189	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	TANDW AL	http://gptandwal-barara.harpanchayats.gov.in
190	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	TANDW ALI	http://gptandwali.harpanchayats.gov.in
191	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	TANGAIL	http://gptangail.harpanchayats.gov.in
192	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	THUMBER	http://gpthumber.harpanchayats.gov.in
193	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	UGALA	http://gpugala.harpanchayats.gov.in
194	AMB AL A	B AR AR A	ZAFF AR PUR	http://gpzaffarpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
195	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	AJAMPUR	http://gpajampur.harpanchayats.gov.in
100				http://gpakbarpur-
190				harangam.narpanchayats.gov.m
197				http://gpainbin-naraingarii.narpanchayais.gov.in
190				http://gpandnen.narpanchayats.gov.in
199		N AK AING AK H		http://gpbadnaun.narpanchayats.gov.in
200	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	BAKARPUR	naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov.in
201	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	B AKHTU A	http://gpbakhtua.harpanchayats.gov.in
202	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	BALLOPUR	http://gpballopur.harpanchayats.gov.in
203	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	B ALTI	http://gpbalti.harpanchayats.gov.in
204			B AR AG AON	http://gpbaragaon- naraingarh harnanchavats gov in
205			BARIRASOUR	http://gnbarirasour barpanchayats gov in
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206	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	BAROULI	naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov.in
207	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	BARSU MAJRA	http://gpbarsumajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
208	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	B ATOR A	http://gpbatora.harpanchayats.gov.in
209	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	BERKHERI	http://gpberkheri.harpanchayats.gov.in
210	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	BHARERIK ALAN	http://gpbharerikalan.harpanchayats.gov.in
211	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	BHARERI KHURD	http://gpbharerikhurd.harpanchayats.gov.in
212			BHUKHARI	http://gpbhukhari- naraingarh harnanchavats gov in
213			BRAHAMAN MAJRA	http://gnbrabamanmaira.harpanchavats.gov.in
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214	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	BUDHA KHER A	naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov.in
215	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	CHANDSOLI	http://gpchandsoli.harpanchayats.gov.in
216	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	CHECHI MAJR A	http://gpchechimajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
217	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	CHHAJAL MAJRA	http://gpchhajalmajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
218	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	CHHOTI KOHRI	http://gpchhotikohri.harpanchayats.gov.in
219	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	CHOTTI BASSI	http://gpchottibassi.harpanchayats.gov.in
220	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H		http://gpdanoura.harpanchayats.gov.in
221	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	DEHAR	http://gpdehar.harpanchayats.gov.in
222	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	DER A	http://gpdera.harpanchayats.gov.in
223	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	DUDHALI	http://gpdudhali.harpanchayats.gov.in
224	AMB AL A	N AR AING AR H	FATEH PUR-126	http://gpfatehpur126.harpanchayats.gov.in

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230 AMB AL A N AR ANG AR H H AMIDPUR http://gphamidpur- naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov. 231 AMB AL A N AR ANG AR H H AR BON http://gpharbon.harpanchayats. 232 AMB AL A N AR ANG AR H H AR BON http://gphasanpur- naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov. 233 AMB AL A N AR ANG AR H H AS AN PUR naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov. 233 AMB AL A N AR ANG AR H HUSS ANI http://gphussaini.harpanchayats. http://gphussaini.harpanchayats.gov.	.in .gov.in .in ts.gov.in .in .v.in .s.gov.in
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234 AMB AL A N AR AING ARH J ANGU MAJR A naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov.	ov.in ts.gov.in
235 AMB AL A NAR ANG ARH JEOLI http://gpjeoii.harpanchayats.go	ts.gov.in
236 AMB ALA NAR ANG ARH JHIRIWALA http://gpjhiriwala.harpanchayate	ate any in
237 AMB AL A NAR AING ARH K AL A AMB (M) http://gpkalaambm.harpanchaya	a.s.yov.in
238 AMB AL A N AR AING ARH K AL YAN A naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov.	.in
239 AMBALA NARAINGARH KANJALA http://gpkanjala.harpanchayats.	.gov.in
240 AMB AL A NAR AING ARH K ATHE MAJR A http://gpkathemajra.harpancha	yats.gov.in
241 AMBALA NARANGARH KHANPURLABANA http://gpkhanpurlabana.harpan	chayats.gov.in
AMB AL A NAR ANG ARH KHANPUR RAJPU TAN naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov.	.in
243 AMB AL A NAR ANG ARH KHER KI JATTAN http://gpkherkijattan.harpancha	ayats.gov.in
244 AMB AL A NAR ANG ARH KOHR ABHUR A http://gpkohrabhura.harpancha	ayats.gov.in
245 AMBALA NARANGARH KULLARPUR http://gpkullarpur.harpanchayat	ts.gov.in
246 AMB AL A NAR ANG ARH KURALI http://gpkurali-naraingarh.harp;	anchayats.gov.in
247 AMBALA NARANGARH LAHA http://gplaha.harpanchayats.go	ov.in
248 AMB ALA NAR ANG ARH LAKHNOUR A http://gplakhnoura.harpanchaya	ats.gov.in
249 AMB AL A N AR ANG ARH LALPUR http://gplalpur-naraingarh.harpa	anchayats.gov.in
250 AMB AL A N AR ANG ARH LOTTON http://gplotton.harpanchayats.g	gov.in
251 AMB ALA NAR ANG ARH MAHUWA KHERI narajngarh harnanchavats gov	in
252 AMBALA NARANGARH MILK http://gpmilk.harpanchayats.go	ov.in
253 AMB ALA NAR AING ARH MIRJAPUR KATH http://gpmiriapurkath.harpanch	avats.gov.in
254 AMB ALA NAR ANG ARH MIRPUR http://gpmirpur-naraing.arb.baru	panchavats.gov.in
255 AMB ALA NAR ANG ARH MIYANPUR http://gpmiyanpur.harpanchaya	ats.gov.in
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256 AMB AL A NAR ANG ARH MUG AL MAJR A naraingarn.narpanchayats.gov.	.in
257 AMBALA NARANGARH MUNNA MAJRA nttp://gpmunnamajra.narpancha	ayats.gov.in
258 AMB AL A N AR ANG ARH N ABIPUR naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov.	.in
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262 AMB AL A NAR ANG ARH NAKHROULI http://gpnakhrouli.harpanchaya	ats.gov.in
263 AMB AL A N AR AING AR H N ANDUWALI http://gpnanduwali.harpanchaya	ats.gov.in
264 AMB AL A N AR ANG ARH N ANHER A naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov.	.in
265 AMB AL A NAR AING ARH OKH AL http://gpokhal.harpanchayats.g	jov.in
266 AMB AL A NAR AING ARH PANJL AS A http://gppanjlasa.harpanchayat	s.gov.in
267 AMB AL A NAR ANG ARH PULLEWAL A http://gppullewala.harpanchaya	ats.gov.in
268 AMBALA NARAINGARH RAJJU MAJRA http://gprajjumajra.harpanchaya	ats.gov.in
269 AMB AL A NAR ANG ARH R AMPUR naraingarh.harpanchayats.gov.	.in
270 AMB AL A NAR ANG ARH SAINMAJR A http://gpsainmajra.harpanchaya	ats.gov.in
271 AMBALA NAR AINGARH SAKAR PUR A http://gpsakarpura.harpanchaya	ats.gov.in
272 AMB ALA NAR ANG ARH SAMBH ALW A http://gpsambhalwa.harpancha	iyats.gov.in
273 AMB AL A N AR ANG AR H SANGR ANI http://gpsangrani.harpanchayat	ts.gov.in
274 AMB AL A N AR AING ARH SH AHPUR naraingarh.harpanchavats.gov.	.in
275 AMB AL A N AR AING ARH SH AHPUR NURD http://qpshahpurnurd.harpanch	nayats.gov.in
276 AMB AL A N AR ANG ARH TAPRI AN RULDUKI http://gptaprianrulduki.harpanc	havata

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278		N AR AING AR H		http://gpujialmairi.harpanchavats.gov.in
279		SAHA		http://apakbarpur-sababarpanchavats.gov.in
200				http://gpakbai.pur-sana.hai.panchayats.gov.in
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201		SAHA	BAJIDFOR	http://gpbajiupur-sana.narpanchayats.gov.in
202		SALA SALA		http://gpointa-sana.naipanenayats.gov.in
203		CALLA		
204				http://gpcnnapra-sana.narpanchayats.gov.in
285				http://gpcnudiala.narpanchayats.gov.in
280		SAHA		
287		SAHA	DHAKOLA	http://gpdnakola.narpanchayats.gov.in
288		SAHA	DHURALA	http://gpdnuraia-sana.narpanchayats.gov.in
289		SAHA	DINARPUR	http://gpdinarpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
290		SAHA	DOBLI	http://gpoubli.narpanchayats.gov.in
291		SAHA	FULELMAJRA	http://gptuleimajra.harpanchayats.gov.ih
292	AMB AL A	SAHA	GAGANHERI	http://gpgaganheri.harpanchayats.gov.in
293	AMB AL A	SAHA	GHASITPUR	http://gpghasitpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
294	AMB AL A	SAHA	GOKALGARH	http://gpgokalgarh-saha.harpanchayats.gov.in
295	AMB AL A	SAHA	GOL A	http://gpgola.harpanchayats.gov.in
296	AMB AL A	SAHA	HALDRI	http://gphaldri.harpanchayats.gov.in
297	AMB AL A	SAHA	HAMIDPUR	http://gphamidpur-saha.harpanchayats.gov.in
298	AMB AL A	SAH A	HARDA	http://gpharda.harpanchayats.gov.in
299	AMB AL A	SAH A	H AR YOLI	http://gpharyoli-saha.harpanchayats.gov.in
300	AMB AL A	SAHA	JAWAHARGARH	http://gpjawahargarh.harpanchayats.gov.in
301	AMB AL A	SAHA	JH AR UM AJR A	http://gpjharumajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
302	AMB AL A	SAHA	KAKAR KUNDA	http://gpkakarkunda.harpanchayats.gov.in
303	AMB AL A	SAH A	K AL PI	http://gpkalpi.harpanchayats.gov.in
304	AMB AL A	SAH A	KESHOPUR	http://gpkeshopur-saha.harpanchayats.gov.in
305	AMB AL A	SAHA	KESRI	http://gpkesri.harpanchayats.gov.in
306	AMB AL A	SAHA	KHANPUR	http://gpkhanpur-saha.harpanchayats.gov.in
307	AMB AL A	SAH A	KHARU KHERA	http://gpkharukhera.harpanchayats.gov.in
308	AMB AL A	SAH A	KHERA	http://gpkhera-saha.harpanchayats.gov.in
309	AMB AL A	SAH A	LANDA	http://gplanda.harpanchayats.gov.in
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311	AMB AL A	SAH A	MALIKPUR	http://gpmalikpur-saha.harpanchayats.gov.in
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323		SAHA	RAMOARI	http://gpramgarn-saha.naipanchayats.gov.in
325		S ALL A		http://gpsahanpur barpanchayats.gov.in
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333		SAHA		http://gptaprian-sana.narpanchayats.gov.in
334	AMIB AL A	SAHA	IEPLA	nttp://gptepia.narpanchayats.gov.in

22E				http://antholy.com/chomonohousto.com/in
335 226				http://gptnakurpura.narpanchayats.gov.in
330 227				
337				
338				http://gpuplana-sana.narpanchayats.gov.in
339	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BANOUNDI	http://gpbanoundi.narpanchayats.gov.in
340	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	B APOLI	shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
341	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BARAGARH	http://gpbaragarh.harpanchayats.gov.in
342	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BARIBASSI	http://gpbaribassi.harpanchayats.gov.in
343	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BARIKOHRI	http://gpbarikohri.harpanchayats.gov.in
344	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BEHLOLI	http://gpbehloli.harpanchayats.gov.in
345	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BERPURA	http://gpberpura.harpanchayats.gov.in
346	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BHAR APUR A	http://gpbharapura.harpanchayats.gov.in
347	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BHAROG	http://gpbharog.harpanchayats.gov.in
348	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BHERON	http://gpbheron.harpanchayats.gov.in
				http://gpbibipur-
349	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BIBIPUR	shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
350	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BICH PARI	shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
254				http://gpbilaspur-
351			BILASPUR	snanzadpur.narpancnayats.gov.in
352 252			BURAJSHAHID	http://gpburajsnanid.narpanchayats.gov.in
353				http://gpcnetan.narpanchayats.gov.in
354				http://gpcnnajumajra.narpanchayats.gov.in
355				http://gpdenari.narpanchayais.gov.in
250				http://gpdnamolibicini.naipanchayats.gov.in
357				http://gponamolimajri.harpanchayats.gov.in
358	AIVIB AL A	SHAHZADPUR	DHAMOLI UPPARLI	http://gpdnamoliupparii.narpanchayats.gov.in
359	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	DHAN AN A	shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
260				http://gpfatehgarh-
261				http://gnganab.cnur.barpanabayata.gov.in
362			GATIPUR	http://gpganenspur.narpanenayats.gov.in
363			GH AR OUL L	http://gpgbaz.pdi.nai.panonayats.gov.in
	,		GINTODE	http://gpgobindpur-
364	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	GOBINDPUR	shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
365	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	HANDI KHERA	http://gphandikhera.harpanchayats.gov.in
366	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	JANGU MAJRA	nttp://gpjangumajra- shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
367	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	JATW AR	http://gpjatwar.harpanchayats.gov.in
368	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	KAKKAR MAJRA	http://gpkakkarmajra.harpanchayats.gov.in
				http://gpkalalmajra-
369	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	K AL AL MAJR A	shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
370	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	KALAL MAJRI	http://gpkalalmajri.harpanchayats.gov.in
371	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR		http://gpkarasan.harpanchayats.gov.in
372	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	BRAH MN AN A	in
373	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	KHEDA BOD A	http://gpkhedaboda.harpanchayats.gov.in
374	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	KHEDA GANNI	http://gpkhedaganni.harpanchayats.gov.in
375	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	KHERKI MANAK PUR	http://gpkherkimanakpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
376	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	KHURD	http://gpkhurd.harpanchayats.gov.in
377	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	KOR WA KALAN	http://gpkorwakalan.harpanchayats.gov.in
378	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	KORWAKHURD	http://gpkorwakhurd.harpanchayats.gov.in
379	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	MAGG ARPUR A	http://gpmaggarpura.harpanchayats.gov.in
380	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	MAJR A	http://gpmajra-shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
381	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	MANGLOR	http://gpmanglor.harpanchayats.gov.in
202				http://gpmukandpur-
ა 0∠ ვჹვ				snanzaupur.narpancnayats.gov.in
384				http://gp/raggarajartainia/parteragara.gov.in
385				http://gpnasiauli.naipanondyals.yov.in
303				http://gppanjeton-
386	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	PANJETON	shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
387	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	PATHREHRI	http://gppathrehri.harpanchayats.gov.in

388	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	PATVI	http://gppatvi.harpanchayats.gov.in
389	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	PR AL	http://gpprail.harpanchayats.gov.in
390	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	RACHERI	http://gpracheri.harpanchayats.gov.in
391	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	R AIW ALI	http://gpraiwali.harpanchayats.gov.in
392	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	R AJOULI	http://gprajouli.harpanchayats.gov.in
393	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	R AJPUR A	http://gprajpura- shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
394	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	R ASIDPUR	http://gprasidpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
395	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	R ATOR	http://gprator.harpanchayats.gov.in
396	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	SADIKPUR	http://gpsadikpur- shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
397	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	SALOLA	http://gpsalola.harpanchayats.gov.in
398	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	S AN TOKHI	http://gpsantokhi.harpanchayats.gov.in
399	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	SH AHZ ADPUR	http://gpshahzadpur- shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
400	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	SHAMRU	http://gpshamru.harpanchayats.gov.in
401	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	SHERPUR	http://gpsherpur- shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
402	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	SONTLI	http://gpsontli.harpanchayats.gov.in
403	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	TANDWAL	http://gptandwal- shahzadpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
404	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	TASDOLI	http://gptasdoli.harpanchayats.gov.in
405	AMB AL A	SH AHZ ADPUR	W AS AL PUR	http://gpwasalpur.harpanchayats.gov.in
406	BHIWANI	B ADHR A	AR YA NAGAR	http://gparyanagar-badhra.harpanchayats.gov.in
407	BHIWANI	B ADHR A	BADHRA	http://gpbadhra.harpanchayats.gov.in
408	BHIWANI	B ADHR A	BADRAI	http://gpbadrai.harpanchayats.gov.in
409	BHIWANI	B ADHR A	BERLA	http://gpberla.harpanchayats.gov.in
410	BHIWANI	B ADHR A	BHANDWA	http://gpbhandwa.harpanchayats.gov.in
411	BHIWANI	B ADHR A	BILAWAL	http://gpbilawal.harpanchayats.gov.in