BASELINE REPORT ON THE PROJECT PROVIDING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEM FOR SMARTGRAM INITIATIVE OF RASHTRAPATI BHAWAN IN FORTY FIVE VILLAGES OF HARYANA



Prepared for Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, Core-4, Scope Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi– 110003







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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Baseline study has been conducted for the project entitled 'Providing sustainable energy systems for SMARTGRAM initiative of Rashtrapati Bhawan in forty-five villages of Haryana' approved by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited(REC) under their CSR initiative to be implemented by Skill Council for Green Jobs(SCGJ). This study was undertaken as per the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement(MoA) between REC and SCGJ as signed on 14th of September, 2017. The Baseline Survey is spread across 45 villages in 5 clusters of Gurgaon and Mewat District, making it a large-scale study affecting more than 12000 Households across District of Gurgaon and Mewat. Clusters were made in namely Alipur Cluster, Daulha Cluster, Harchandpur Cluster, Tajnagar Cluster and RojkaMeo Cluster. Villages in the cluster are very close by and at a radius of 5 KM from the nodal point.

The primary focus of this baseline study was to understand the current scenario which will serve as the base for project implementation. The study design involved sampling, tools used in the study, training and awareness, data collection techniques, data compilation, data interpretation and analysis. The determination of the overall sample size of the number of villages and corresponding households for the study was governed by several considerations, including key indicators, the availability of resources, logistical considerations, duration of the field work and size of questionnaire. The number of households and the total number of population was acquired from the Census data, 2011 for each of the villages as per the list provided by Rashtrapati Bhawan on 30th June 2017. In case where the census data was absent for a few villages on the official website of the Census of India, the information was then collected on field from the Panchayat, the BDO office or the Municipal Corporation office as relevant to finalise the sample from those villages. Keeping in mind this objective of the study, this baseline study covered about 80% of the 45 villages for village level survey and 5-10% of the households of these randomly selected 38 villages in the 5 clusters so as to get a representative data. An attempt was made to cover minimum 5% of the households, in those villages where the household numbers were very high above 400. Thus, in total 38 villages and 769 households covering a population of 4572 in the five clusters of 45 villages were studied. This was a measure taken to standardise the sampling across all locations keeping in mind the representativeness of the sample as there are inevitable differences in each location due to its uniqueness in geography, demography, locale etc.

Primarily the tools employed in the core investigation were quantitative tools; a Household Questionnaire and a Village-level Questionnaire to collect information with respect to Demographic and Housing Characteristics, Literacy, Educational Status and Vocational







training, Cooking Practices, Water Resources, Health, Power Infrastructure – Availability and Accessibility, Transport Mechanism, Waste Management of the selected villages in all five clusters.

The Project Team visited the selected villages to collect information about the village profiles and the households for the selected socio-economic and environment indicators. The team made use of Key Informant Interviews, Focussed Group Interviews and Group Interviews for collecting the relevant information. The data collected from the field was regularly checked and additional / qualitative responses were included wherever required. The data was compiled at three levels at the cluster, village and household. The information collected for different domains was tabulated, evaluated and calculated for qualitative and quantitative projections.

Findings and Recommendations

The Baseline study revealed detail of clusters, villages and households which were compiled, analysed and projected to enable implementation of the interventions aimed at a sustainable approach to improve the situation of the villages in a long-term and effective manner. Being in similar stage of development, these villages have similar problems in terms of cooking practices, transport availability, healthcare, availability of potable water, livelihood, sanitation and waste management facilities etc.

In all the villages surveyed, LPG was found to have reached almost each and every household but they were dependent on use of traditional fuels like firewood, crop residues and cow-dung cakes for cooking their major meals in traditional open chulhas. On an average about 6-7 kg of these fuels was reported to be used per household per day. This is linked with the health problems of eye and throat observed in all the villages with prevalence of problem of joint pain in Daulha cluster, respiratory in Harchandpur and Tajnagar cluster, head pain and allergies in Rojka Meo cluster among women. Most of the traditional chulhas were found to be placed in the courtyard or on the rooftop leading to direct increase in outdoor air pollution. Regarding use of LPG, it was observed that LPG was being used for short cooking so as to spread the use of one cylinder for about 60 days thereby reducing the cost and inconvenience of refilling due to long distances. For all the villages surveyed there was a willingness to switch over to improved cookstoves with higher efficiency and reduced emissions.

In all the villages surveyed, water for drinking and irrigation was available through tube-wells supplied by pipelines. In 7 villages in Rojka Meo cluster, water was found to be brackish with maximum in the village Khor while in Daulha cluster, it is brackish in one village in Nunhera. The villagers of Khanpur in Rojka Meo cluster and Nunhera in Daulha cluster are purchasing bottled water while Chhapra and Rewasan are purchasing water for both drinking, irrigation and other uses. Though almost all villages have jhor/pond, they are not fit for use.







While no water treatment plant was reported in the villages of all the five clusters, a water ATM is being set up in Babra Bakipur in Tajnagar cluster. To this effect, with an aim to transition the selected villages into Smart Model Villages, we propose to address the basic survival necessity of availability of potable drinking water through dissemination of mechanical water filters. Village leaders, too, highlighted this unmet need and showed interest of cooperation for engaging in retail sale of filters.

In order to assess the avenues and potential for employment and entrepreneurship, the education and skilling, employment, major occupations, availability of commercial activities, infrastructure in terms of means and access to transport and availability of electricity were studied in all these villages. In all the villages surveyed the literacy level was almost hundred percent. Anganwadis and primary education facilities are available but higher education is almost negligible. Due to lack of further education facilities beyond primary school, the girl child is most disadvantaged and are being engaged by the families for household work and looking after younger siblings. Thus, lack of education is depriving them of availing economic opportunities for their upliftment in society.

In all the villages surveyed, the average unemployment in the age group of 18-40 years was 59% in the male population and 68% for female with maximum unemployment in Alipur and Harchandpur cluster for males and Daulha and Harchandpur for female respectively. The average unemployment in the age group of 41-60 years was 55% in the male population and 78% for female with maximum unemployment in Alipur and Harchandpur cluster for males and Harchandpur cluster for males and Harchandpur substantiation and 78% for female with maximum unemployment in Alipur and Harchandpur cluster for males and Harchandpur for female respectively. The occupation of the most of villagers is mainly agriculture and with those in the age group of 41-60 years being prominently engaged. Villagers are also taking up other occupations like driving, Govt. jobs, Army, professional services and labourers.

In all the villages surveyed commercial activities in the form of Community Canteen, Quick Service Restaurant, Commercial Centre and Market are not present with the exception of Quick Service Restaurants in Lohtki in Daulha cluster, Ghamroj in Alipur cluster, Jamalpur and Sanpka in Tajnagar Cluster. There are about 267 shops in these five clusters of which 197 are General (Kirana) shops, 43 being run by women (about 15%) and 27 Electrical shops.

Regarding availability of electricity in all the villages of five clusters it was observed that while most of the houses were electrified, however earlier availability of electricity was limited and as per State policies the rural houses were given electricity for not more about 12 hours. After the inclusion of these villages in all the five cluster, under the Smart Gram Initiative, the electricity supply in these villages has improved considerably to a consistent supply for 18-20 hrs per day with an exception in most of the villages in Rojka Meo cluster where the supply







It was observed that in all the villages in these clusters, 60% of the villagers are dependent on public transport like Bus/diesel autos while rest 40% have bicycles, 2-wheeler motorcycle and 4-wheeler car as means of transport. Reachability in terms of distance to avail public transport was poor. There is complete absence of e-Rickshaws in these villages. Hence last mile connectivity was very poor and causing a lot of inconvenience. Since transport facilities are not enough there is need to provide solution for "last mile connectivity" from Bus Stop to Homes. e-Rickshaws are an energy-efficient and cost-effective solution for Green transport (for last mile connectivity) in villages. This will open up opportunities of employment, education, and amenities to lead an improved lifestyle.

In the selected cluster of villages, we aim to create young entrepreneurs to own these erickshaws and meet community transport needs under an economically viable "Green Business" model, which also meets their societal aspirational needs. The results of our initial surveys and interactions are encouraging and qualify the potential success of the intervention. A total of 280 potential beneficiaries for entrepreneurship of e-Rickshaws and 42 for Urja shops have given willingness in all the five clusters.

In all the villages surveyed in all the clusters, it was observed that the household waste generated is mainly kitchen waste which is being used as cattle feed. Plastics and other waste generated is dumped in the common land(Kudi) or in the village pond. In all of the 38 villages surveyed the total cattle population of Cows and Buffalos is around 23,167 and poultry birds is around 1,49,150. Farm waste which includes livestock waste and crop residues is generated in large quantities and with no regular system of disposal or reuse. The usual practice is to accumulate and dispose it in the fields and use it as compost. Since Agriculture is the main occupation in these villages, the cropping pattern includes growing of wheat, millet, bajra, mustard etc. In one of the villages namely Mandawar in Harchandpur cluster cotton is being cultivated while in village Lohtki in Daulha cluster vegetable growing had been initiated. The residues generated particularly mustard stalks are being used primarily as cooking fuel by the villagers. It is also being sold for use as fuel in the brick kilns located nearby and also as cooking fuel to villagers. The residues from crops like wheat, millet and bajra are being used as cattle feed.





In all the villages surveyed toilets have been constructed with two pit septic tanks for disposal of human waste in an attempt to make the villages Open Defecation Free(ODF). In all these villages there is no system of collection of waste at source, recovery of recyclable materials, conversion of organic waste to compost, and safe disposal of the remaining waste.

SCGJ proposes to develop a comprehensive method of waste collection, waste segregation, and processing, recycling and safe disposal methods. It is also proposed to undertake value addition to some waste products for re-use. Since there is huge potential for availability of cattle dung manure in villages, which generate high volume of cow manure, cost efficient Biogas Plant (with compost as Co-Product) would be evaluated and local entrepreneurs skilled to construct such Biogas plants. Consent for availability of land for setting up of waste treatment facility has been provided by the Gram Panchayats of 11 villages in all the five clusters.

Based on the finding in the studies across the surveyed villages the major areas of interventions proposed for implementation by SCGJ are as follows:

1. Providing 12,000 nos. of clean cook stoves (REC contribution Rs. 850/- per cook stove).

-To facilitate the transition from Open-fire cooking methods to an energy efficient and healthy way of cooking.

-Create entrepreneurs in the community to propagate the use of clean cookstoves.

2. Providing 10000 nos. of mechanical water filter (REC contribution Rs. 600/- per filter).

-To improve the quality of potable water and help in avoiding water borne diseases.

3. Setting-up 10 nos. urja shops i.e. 2 shops in each cluster

-To make available Green Products like Water Filter, LED Lamps, Solar Home Lighting Systems, Solar Lights at the door step of each village.

-To create local entrepreneurs to promote sustainable services.

4. Support to 225 families to buy e-rickshaw in 45 villages.

-Provide energy efficient & cost-effective sustainable & eco-friendly solution for last mile connectivity in villages.

-Create young entrepreneurs to meet community transport & societal aspirational needs.

5. Setting-up solid waste management i.e. central waste processing facility (2 centres per cluster i.e. total 10 centres).

-Develop system of collection of waste, recovery of recyclable materials and conversion of organic waste to compost and safe disposal of remaining waste.









CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Rashtrapati Bhawan has been taking various initiatives in the field of energy conservation, green energy generation, waste management, water conservation, health and wellness, governance, Skill Development, Food Technology etc. in an attempt to improve the quality of life of the residents leading to harmony, happiness and well-being. These initiatives resulted in the President's Estate becoming a Smart Township declared by the then Hon'ble President of India on May 19, 2016. The focus was on sustainable and inclusive development and to create a replicable model which may act as an example for another aspiring township. The then Hon'ble President directed that Rashtrapati Bhawan smart township model should be replicated in five selected villages in adjoining districts in NCR to convert them into Smart Model Villages. The villages were chosen in consultation with the Haryana Government in order to improve the lives of their respective residents. The Smart Gram Initiative was thus launched by the then President of India on 2nd July, 2016 with a vision to develop five Model villages namely Daulha, Alipur, Harchandpur, Tajnagar and RojkaMeo through a convergence model, where funds available under various relevant Central Government schemes, State Government along with funds and efforts of corporate sector, academic, NGOs, private individuals and villagers would be utilized to revitalize the infrastructure, economy and quality of life in the villages. In the first phase, the prime focus was on providing:

- Basic amenities i.e. potable water, regular electricity supply, sanitation and solid waste management, clean fuel for cooking, sustainable mobility and housing;
- Integrated healthcare at affordable prices through the setting up of e-Doctor Clinics and Smart Gram wellness centers;
- Education and skill development through quality enhancement of education in schools and setting up of Smart Gram training centers in each village for continuous up-gradation of skills based on the needs of the village and by creating a skill development hub at Udyog Kunj to cater to the skill needs of the area;
- Improvement in governance and service delivery through the use of IT connectivity and digitization by setting up of Common Services Centres(CSCs);
- Creating livelihood opportunities by setting up Rural Economic Zones(REZs).

A Model Smart Village would thus have the required basic physical and social infrastructure, a layer of smart information and communication technologies embedded in the infrastructure to improve governance and delivery of services, employment and economic opportunities and a clean and sustainable environment.







1.1 Skill Council for Green Jobs(SCGJ) & Smart Model Village Project

Rashtrapati Bhawan invited Skill Council for Green Jobs(SCGJ) and its team to study the energy and environment patterns of the villages and implement various concepts of green energy generation, energy conservation, waste management, and related skill development activity. Based on the study and interaction and awareness carried out by SCGJ for promoting Renewable Energy(RE) interventions for providing clean fuels and water, green transport and sustainable environment, a CSR project funded by IREDA was implemented in these five villages namely Daulha, Alipur, Harchandpur, Tajnagar and Rojka Meo in the State of Haryana. Rashtrapati Bhawan (RB) further extended the Smart Gram Initiatives from these 5 to 50 villages and then upto 100 villages. In order to maintain the momentum of the 5 villages, Rashtapati Bhawan(RB) desired Skill Council for Green Jobs to take up these intervention to the next 45 villages which were identified at the periphery of these 5 villages, taking earlier 5 villages as nodal point for these clusters namely Alipur Cluster, Daulha Cluster, Harchandpur Cluster, Tajnagar Cluster and Rojka Meo Cluster. These villages in the cluster are very close by and at a radius of 5 KM from the nodal point.

The project proposal for these 45 villages in the five clusters namely Alipur Cluster, Daulha Cluster, Harchandpur Cluster, Tajnagar Cluster and Rojka Meo Cluster (as per the list provided by RB on 30.06.2017 placed at **Annexure-I**) was submitted to Rural Electrification Corporation Limited(REC) for consideration under their CSR initiative. REC through their CSR initiatives is actively involved in facilitating setting up of projects designed to reduce its carbon footprint and ensure sustainable and secure growth, with the goal to achieve a balance of economic, environmental and social imperatives for national development. REC has provided sanction to SCGJ for CSR assistance for project entitled 'Providing sustainable energy systems for SMARTGRAM initiative of Rashtrapati Bhawan in forty-five villages of Haryana' in the clusters of Alipur, Daulha, Harchandpur, Tajnagar and Rojka Meo with the following details:

1.2 Objectives:

- I. To develop Swachh, Swasth and Sasakt gram models as part of SMARTGRAM initiative.
- II. To provide clean and environment friendly technologies which are self-sustaining and efficient.
- III. Setting up of urja shops for local youths for taking up sale of solar home lighting and other renewable devices.
- IV. Creation of entrepreneurs for running e-rickshaw.
- V. Setting up of solid waste management system with material recovery facility, creating avenues of employment.







1.3 Scope of Work:

- I. Providing 12,000 nos. of clean cook stoves (REC contribution Rs. 850/- per cook stove).
- II. Providing 10000 nos. of mechanical water filter (REC contribution Rs. 600/- per filter).
- III. Setting-up 10 nos. urja shops i.e. 2 shops in each cluster.
- IV. Support to 225 families to buy e-rickshaw in 45 villages.
- V. Setting-up solid waste management i.e. central waste processing facility (2 centres per cluster i.e. total 10 centres).
- VI. The project will be executed by SCGJ.
- VII. Procurement of equipment from supplier including transportation & installation (wherever needed), including warranty should be as per REC Procurement Guidelines.
- VIII. Submission of project status report and project completion report.
- IX. Submission of baseline study before start of the project.
- X. Impact assessment study (at REC cost) by third party at the end of the project and acceptance of the same by REC.

The Memorandum of Agreement with REC was signed by SCGJ on 14th September, 2017 and as per the Scope of work, the Baseline Study Report for these villages with other documents needs to be submitted for approval of REC before the start of implementation of the project.







CHAPTER 2 METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

This chapter on methodology will give information about the study design, sampling method, tools used, training and awareness carried out, data collection techniques, data compilation and analysis used for the study. This will give a thorough understanding about the process followed by the team members so as to give a rationale and background to the findings of the study. The entire methodology, including the objectives, sampling and tools have been developed in consultation. The various steps have been described below:

2.1 Study Design

A Baseline study was undertaken to understand the current scenario which will serve as the base for project implementation. This study was carried out with the three-fold objectives:

- i. To establish baseline information of the villages in order to assess their present situation;
- ii. To understand the needs of the households, levels of accessibility and availability to services;
- iii. To identify the issues and challenges which would be resolved through the RE interventions proposed in the project.

This Study used both Qualitative and Quantitative methods of data collection. Two questionnaires and three formats were developed viz. Household questionnaire, Village questionnaire, NOC for availability of land for Material Recovery Facility(MRF)/Waste Management(**Annexure-II**), expression of willingness for Entrepreneurship for Urja Shops and e-Rickshaw for collecting required information with best possible accuracy of data from the respondents. The questionnaires were scientifically designed to obtain household and village-level information on various socioeconomic and environment indicators in the following domains:

- 1. Demographic and Housing Characteristics
- 2. Literacy, Educational Status and Vocational training
- 3. Cooking Practices
- 4. Water Resources
- 5. Health
- 6. Power Infrastructure Availability and Accessibility
- 7. Transport Mechanism
- 8. Waste Management







2.2 Sampling

The aim in a Sample Survey is to generalise and universalise the data collected and findings of the sample population to the entire universe that is the total population. Since the study was spread over multiple locations across various villages in the State of Haryana, it was imperative to select a sample out of the total population. Thus, systematically selected households were taken as a 'sample' and the village on the whole as the total 'universe'. The number of households and the total number of population was acquired from the Census data, 2011 for each of the villages as per the list provided by Rashtrapati Bhawan on 30th June 2017. In case where the census data was absent for a few villages on the official website of the Census of India, the information was then collected on field from the Panchayat, the BDO office or the Municipal Corporation office as relevant to finalise the sample from those villages.

The determination of the overall sample size of the number of villages and corresponding households for the study was governed by several considerations, including key indicators, the availability of resources, logistical considerations, duration of the field work and size of questionnaire. Based on preliminary discussion, it was decided to cover about 80% of the 45 villages for village level survey and 5-10% of the households of these randomly selected 38 villages in the 5 clusters covering about average 10% of the total population so as to get a representative data. In those villages where the household numbers were very high above 400, an attempt was made to cover minimum 5% of the households. Thus, in total 38 villages and 769 households covering a population of 4572 in the five clusters of 45 villages. This was a measure taken to standardise the sampling across all locations keeping in mind the representativeness of the sample as there are inevitable differences in each location due to its uniqueness in geography, demography, locale etc.

After acquiring the data needed to compute the sample numbers, the next step was to systematically and effectively draw out specific names of households. This was to maintain authenticity and avoid bias in the data and impartially select households from each village through a systematic method. Given the paucity of time, visiting each household in each village was not possible. In order to avoid bias and systematically select random households from each village, the team got the respondents to assemble through the Panchayats/ Block Development Officer at the village/ block level through their local system of 'Munadi' which is usually used for any important announcement so that the requisite number of households could assemble for interaction with the project team on their field visits.





Details of Sample Villages and Household selected									
								Population of	Population of
District	Block	Cluster	Village	Household	Population	Sample HH(no.	Sample HH(%)	Sampled	Sampled
			-		-			HH(no.)	HH(%)
			Lohtki	175	808	15	9%	69	9%
			Siriska	121	605	15	12%	75	12%
			Khaika	132	660	15	11%	75	11%
			Damdama	60	300	16	27%	80	27%
		Dhaula	Kharoda	156	780	16	10%	80	10%
			Nai Nagla	70	740	10	14%	106	14%
			Baluda	265	1573	20	8%	119	8%
Gurgaon	Sohna		Nunhera	400	2000	38	10%	190	10%
			Abheypur	710	3550	45	6%	225	6%
			Ghamroj	1000	5000	47	5%	235	5%
			Raisina	234	1650	22	9%	155	9%
			Dhunela	350	2200	27	8%	170	8%
		Alipur	Garhi Wazidpur	750	5000	35	5%	233	5%
			Mahinderwara	150	1400	15	10%	140	10%
			Sanp ki Nagli	175	808	17	10%	78	10%
			Fazilpur Badli	472	2310	28	6%	137	6%
		Tajnagar	Sanpka	343	1841	30	9%	161	9%
			Khawaspur	470	2367	25	5%	126	5%
Gurgaon	Farukhnagar		Jamalpur	641	3352	30	5%	157	5%
	Ū		Jurola	500	2641	28	6%	148	6%
			Babra Bakipur	369	1786	15	4%	73	4%
			Jori	410	2405	20	5%	117	5%
			Khanpur	48	303	5	10%	32	10%
			Raisika	52	340	4	8%	26	8%
			Kanwarsika	310	1973	25	8%	159	8%
			Gajarpur	125	884	22	18%	156	18%
Mewat	Nuh	Nuh Rojka Meo	Chappra	157	1151	17	11%	125	11%
			Khor	141	960	12	9%	82	9%
			Dhirdhoka	60	434	6	10%	43	10%
			Rewasan	344	2551	30	9%	222	9%
		Harchandpur	Mandawar	195	1167	22	11%	132	11%
Gurgaon			Nimoth	186	1111	17	9%	102	9%
			Chuharpur/		550	21	31%	170	
			Choharpur	oharpur 68					31%
	Sohna		Isaka	50	347	8	16%	56	16%
			Satlaka	155	1053	18	12%	122	12%
			Bilaka	104	709	14	13%	95	13%
			Rahaka	61	317	11	18%	57	18%
			Jolahaka	81	459	8	10%	45	10%
Total			38	10090	58085	769	10%	4572	10%

The details of the villages and households selected are as follows:

2.3 Tools of the Study

The tools employed in the core investigation were quantitative tools; a Household Questionnaire and a Village-level Questionnaire.

I. Village-level Questionnaire: This questionnaire was administered to the selected villages. The information obtained in this questionnaire was about facilities and infrastructure available in and around the villages such as schools, anganwadis and PHCs, social institutions like SHGs, NGOs, and felt needs of the villages. The information was obtained by visiting the functionaries of the village level institutions such as Panchayat representatives and officials, school principal and teachers, anganwadi worker, non-





formal leaders and informal discussion with a cross-section of village authorities and key people.

II. **Household Questionnaire:** The household questionnaire was used to seek information from the sample of households in the location about their socioeconomic background, housing and sanitation, demographic characteristics, health parameters, cooking practices, occupation, vocational skills possessed etc.

Both the questionnaires included open-ended questions inquiring about the major problems in the village. This was added so as to give space and flexibility to the respondents to give their understanding of the problems as well as possible solutions from the villager's perspective of the issues as it is believed that the sample population and village officials can provide an insider's view to the needs of the village as well as the resolution of the same.

2.4 Training and Awareness

At the onset of the project, a meeting was held by SCGJ team with District Collector, Gurugram, Shri Vinay Pratap Singh on 22/08/2017 wherein he was appraised about the approval and support of REC project under their CSR initiative for promoting various RE interventions in 45 villages through SCGJ and was also requested for facilitation.

i. Interaction with Sarpanchs at Sidhi to Sankalp Sammelan on 23/08/2017:

As per the guidance of DC, Gurugram, an awareness and interactive campaign was launched during the meeting of Sarpanchs from the 50 villages of Haryana at the Sidhi to Sankalp Sammelan on 23rd August 2017 in Gurugram. SCGJ interacted with these Sarpanchs and explained the proposed interventions. The copies of Questionnaire were distributed. SCGJ also arranged display of RE products by the vendors for familiarization and demonstration.







ii. Meeting with Sarpanchs of Villages of Sohna and Farukhnagar Blocks on 30.08.2017:

A meeting was held with about 30 Sarpanchs invited by Deputy CEO Jila Parishad and BDO, Farukhnagar in Sohna block at the Jila Parishad office for interaction and information about the project. They were also apprised about the Renewable Energy Devices like Improved Cookstoves, Solar Home Lighting Systems, Water filters and Solid Waste Management and Sustainable Transport options available towards meeting the objectives of 'Smart Model Village'. In order to give live product demonstrations representatives from industries were also







invited for display and demonstration. During the awareness campaign the following activities were taken up:

- Screening of AVs/display of Improved Cookstoves, Solar Lighting System, E-Rickshaw/ distribution of product catalogue: The devices displayed were explained and various videos of Improved Cookstoves, solar home lighting system, E-rickshaw were displayed and manuals and catalogue of these products were also distributed to the villagers for their better knowledge & understanding.
- Live demonstration of Improved Cookstove: Improved Cookstove were lighted with the local fuel used so as to demonstrate the benefits in terms of minimum smoke, better efficiency, handling and safety features.
- Solid Waste Management: The collection, disposal and end utilization of the household generated waste in the villages were discussed.
- Solar Home Lighting System: The detailed benefits of using solar home lighting systems, their availability and costs were explained.
- Sustainable Transport: It includes the Electric Rickshaw which runs on electricity and does not use petrol or diesel and thus help in reducing air pollution and maintaining the carbon neutrality. Villagers can run E-rickshaw as Entrepreneur and sustain their family or can take dealership for further promotion.
- Water filters: In order to improve the quality of potable water, the advantages of using water filters for avoiding water borne diseases were explained.

राष्ट्रपति भवन से आई टीम ने सरपंचों को प्रशिक्षण दिया, 2022 तक हर घर में कम ईंधन पर चलने वाला चूल्हा होगा ईंधन की बचत और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के बारे में बताया

शिविर

सोहना हमारे संवाददाता

राष्ट्रपति द्वारा गोद लिए 45 गांव के पंच सरपत्वों को बुधवार को ईंधन की बचत से लेकर पर्यावरण संरक्षण, कुड़ा निस्तारण, शुद्ध पेयञल, रोजगार के साधन आदि के संबंध में प्रशिक्षण दिवा गया।

वह प्रशिक्षण राष्ट्रपति भवन से आई टीम ने दिया। इस टीम ने ग्रामीणों को संबॉधित उपकरण 50 फीसदी छुट के साथ उपलब्ध कराने का भरोसा दिया।

इस कार्यक्रम के दीग्रन पंच सरपंचों को 45 ग्राम पंचावतों में रह रहे ग्रामीणों के स्वास्थ्य से लेकर रोजगार से संबंधित संसाधन का उपयोग करके दूषित हो रहे पर्यावरण के बचाव के उपाय बताया गया। खंड विकास एवं पंचायत अधिकारी कार्यालय परिसर में आयोजित इस शिविर में टीम के प्रवीण धर्मीजा, दिनेश, खंड विकास एवं पंचायत अधिकारी ऋषि कुमार डांगी सहित अन्य अधिकारी व सरपंच मौजूद थे। प्रवीण घमांजा ने बताया कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के हर घर में महिलाएं खाना बनाने के लिए मिट्टी का चुल्हा उपयोग कर रही हैं। जबकि अब नई तकनीक में कम ईंधन से चलने वाला एवं धुआं रहित चुल्हा बाजार में आ गया है।

यह चूल्हा कम लकड़ी पर ही चलेगा। इससे महिलाओं को खाना बनाना आसान होगा। वर्ष 2022 तक केन्द्र सरकार देश के प्रत्येक घर में कम ईधन पर चलने वाला चूल्हा

आधी कीमत पर फिल्टर वाटर कूलर

गोद लिए गए गांवों के रहवासियों को 50 फीसदी छूट पर फिल्टर बाटर कूलर उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। जिसमें प्रति दिन 24 लीटर पानी फिल्टर हो संकेगा। ऐसे उपकरणों

उपलब्ध कराने जा रही है। कूड़ा निस्तारण पर जोर) टीम ने पंच सरपंचों को गांव में लगे कुड़े के देर

को गांव से बाहर ले जाने तथा कुडे

को ग्रामीणों तक यहुंचाने के लिए खंड की 45 ग्राम पंचायतों को पांच बलस्टर में विभाजित किया गया है। एक बलस्टर पर दी दुकाने स्थापित की जाएगी।

के ढेर को उपयोगी बनाने के तौर तरीके बताए। वताया कि इसके लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में घर से ही कूड़ा उठाने के लिए कर्मचारी रखे जाएंगे।









iii. Interactive sessions with Project Team:

Training for data collection was planned keeping in mind the information needed by the team in order to gather relevant and robust data for successful completion of the study. Interactive sessions used helped the team members to learn about the tools thoroughly and mock sessions were conducted and also clarifications were made.

2.5. Data collection Techniques:

The Project Team visited the selected villages to collect information about the village profiles and the households for the selected socio-economic and environment indicators. The team made use of Key Informant Interviews, Focussed Group Interviews and Group Interviews for collecting the relevant information.

- I. Group Interviews (GI): These were usually held with a large, but manageable, group of community members, sometimes gender segregated in order to capture differing views, and they are directed to obtain a general backdrop of the community. Group interviews were used by the Project Team to collect basic information about the community infrastructure and facilities (schools, medical facilities etc.), markets, general trends on population movements and climate, cultural characterization and identification of the most prevalent livelihood systems. Sufficient time was allowed for the free and open expression of community members.
- **II. Focus Group Interviews (FG):** The Focus Groups for each community are identified and formed based on the information obtained. Each FG constituted a sample of targeted households which provided information on clean cooking, transport availability, waste disposal, quality and availability of water, skilling and entrepreneurship and livelihood.
- III. Key Informant Interviews (KI): Key Informant interviews were conducted simultaneously to and/or right after the GI with the village's legal, political and/or natural leaders and authorities, who were informed ahead of time of the date and purpose of the visit and they were available to receive and collaborate with the Project Team. Other key informants other than local authorities like educated girls, ethnic minority leaders, elders, school teaches, and health post attendants were also interviewed.







2.6 Data Compilation

The data collected from the field was regularly checked and additional / qualitative responses were included wherever required. The data was compiled at three levels at the cluster, village and household. The information collected for different domains was tabulated and calculated for qualitative and quantitative projections.

2.7 Data Interpretation and Analysis

The data collected from the households and village key informants was evaluated to understand clearly the purpose of the study to produce the best results for the decision to be made for various proposed RE interventions. This was followed by interpreting the data in a number of ways such as plotting it out and finding co-relations to present the data graphically, highlight the trends and differences/comparisons and relevant conclusion for significant observations. The primary data received through the survey itself was corroborated with the secondary data obtained from the various sources to complete the analysis in a wholesome manner.







CHAPTER 3 CLUSTER PROFILES

The following section portrays the complete information of clusters of villages based on the data collection and analysis of the profiles of the five clusters, villages and households respectively.

Particulars	Alipur Cluster	RojkaMeo Cluster	Harchandpur Cluster	Daulha Cluster	Tajnagar Cluster	Total
Total No. of houses	2894	1816	900	2578	4105	12293
Population	16563	11852 As po	5713 er Census 203	15638 11	21424	71,190

3.1 DAULHA CLUSTER:



INTERACTION AND DISCUSSION- DAULHA CLUSTER









Daulha Cluster Profile						
Village(9): Lohatki, S Kharoda, Nai Nagla, Block & District: Sof Area: 2301 Ha	siraska, Khiaka, Damdama, , Nunehra, Abheypur, Baluda nna, Gurugram	Ghannoj- urrator	Damdina e			
Number of		the state of the s				
Households:						
Population:		Khaika				
Male:	611		• Kharoda			
Female:	500					
remaie.	500		Baluda			
Total:	1111	Sohn	O Nunehra			
As pe	er Census 2011	MAN A COMPANY				
Number of Villages	surveved: 9 - Lobatki, Siraska	Khiaka, Damdama, Kharo	oda, Nai Nagla, Nunehra, Abbeypur, Baluda			
internoter of vinages			, Har Hagia, Harcina, Abricypar, Barada			
	Dat	a collected during survey				
Main Occupation: Agriculture, Govenm	nent Service, Army, Private Job	os , Professionals	Crops grown: Wheat, Sarsoon, Bajra, Jowar			
COMMERCIAL PRES	ENCE					
Community	Nil	Market:	Nil			
Canteen: Small Restaurant:	Nil	Shop:	53			
Commercial		5.10p.	School/ Chawpal/ Gram Sachivalaya/			
Centre:	Nil	Central Point:	Temple			
BASIC AMENITIES	·					
Literacy		Employment				
Anganwadi: 13	Higher Secondary: 1	Age Group(18-40):	63 % of female and 20 % of males are unemployed			
Primary School: 7	Graduate: 0	Age Group(40-60):	21 % of female and 59% of males are unemployed			
Middle School: 3	Post Graduate: 0					
High School: 1	ITI: 0	Skilling Institute:	0			
Electricity		Means of Transport				
Conventional:	20-21 hr / Day	Available:	Bus and Auto, Cycle			
Non- Conventional:	Solar powered Street light only present in Nimoth	Distance to get it:	Reachable but some of the village like Kharoda and Baluda nearby bus / auto stand is about 2-5kms far and wait time is upto an hour.			
Water	·					
For Irrigation:	Canal, Tubewell-Govt. and Pvt.	Туре:				
For Drinking:	Water Supply, Hand pump	Good:	8 Villages- Lohatki, Siraska, Khiaka, Damdama, Kharoda, Nai Nagla, Abheypur, Baluda			
Dry Ponds:	-	Brackish:	1 Villages- Nunhera			
Ponds with water:	Existing in most of the	Buying:	1 Village-Nunbera			
	villages but are unusable	Saying.	i vinage-ivumera			
Health Care Facility						
Care Centre:	0	Vetenary Hospital:	0			
Count of Livestock						
Туре	Count	Туре	Count			
Cows	7041	Goat / Lamb	2680			
Buffaloes	2400	Pigs	125			
Poultry	10050	Grand Total:	22296			
Solid Waste Management						
Sewage Mgmt:	Toilet with mostly concrete septic sumps available	Existing Waste Treatment Plant:	Not available			
Manure Mgmt:	Not available	Land available for MRF/Waste Management:	Yes- Damdama, Abheypur			





VILLAGE AND HOUSEHOLD DATA

a) Cooking Practices:



Daulha Cluster- Average consumption of Cooking Fuel per Household per day (Kg) 0.23 6.23 6.23 • LPG (Kg) • Firewood/Dung-Cake/ Crop Residues (Kg)



Each household uses on an average 6.23kgs of traditional cooking fuel like fire wood, dung cakes and crop residue per day in traditional chulha. One LPG cylinder is used for about 60 days with average consumption of 230gms costing INR 10.58 per day.







b) Health:



c) Livestock:



High count of Cows & Buffaloes in the villages of: Abheypur 5000 + 1000, Nunhera 800+200, Damdama 500+600 & Lohtki 400+200 High count of Poultry birds in the village of: Nunhera 10000





d) Water:



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e) Waste Management:



f) Commercial Outlets/shops:



In Daulha Cluster 53 General Shops are operating. There is an absence of community canteen, commercial centre and market. There is only one Quick Service Restaurant in Lohtki.







g) Transport:



72% of the population in this cluster are dependent on public means of transport like Bus/Auto. The wait time for which is about an hour. Out of 9 villages, 6 villages do not have easy access to public transport.

h) Unemployment:









i) Education:



Out of a total of 13 Anganwadis in this cluster, 4 are in Damdama. Special Higher education institute for girls is required.

j) Willingness for Urja Shop & e-Rickshaws:









3.2 ALIPUR CLUSTER



INTERACTION AND DISCUSSION

ALIPUR CLUSTER









	A	lipur Cluster Profile					
Village(8): Ghamroj, Garhi Bazidpur, Moh Mahinderwara, Sanp Area: 4874 Ha	Raisina, Dhunela, Hariaheda, Iammadpur Gujar, 5 Ki Nagli	Carantizar Han Tradice Brain Biohmnahi ectanand Caravan Maras	Allipur c				
Number of Households:	2894	Hariahera	Damidaaa Gradaa Su.0 km Garbi Bazidpur				
Population:		Raiseena					
Male:	8635		KR Mangalam University dang men				
Female:	7928	Mohammadpur Gujar •	ing far				
Total:	16563	Sanp Ki Nangli	Sohna Rural				
As pe	er Census 2011	and	Alisei eeel				
Number of Villages	surveyed: 6 - Ghamroj, Raisina	, Dhunela, Garhi Bazidpur	, Mahinderwara, Sanp Ki Nagli				
	Data	a collected during survey					
Main Occupation: Agriculture, Labour,	Govt. Jobs, Pvt. Jobs	Crops grown: Wheat, Bajra, Sarsoon					
COMMERCIAL PRES	ENCE						
Community Canteen:	0	Market:	0				
Small Restaurant:	1	Shop:	47 Community Hall, Mukarba, School				
Centre:	0	Central Point:	Chawpal				
BASIC AMENITIES							
Anganwadi: 15	Higher Secondary: 1	Employment Age Group(18-40):	31% of female and 71% of males are unemployed				
Primary School: 7	Graduate: 0	Age Group(40-60):	64 % of female and 63% of males are unemployed				
Middle School: 3	Post Graduate: 0						
High School: 1	ITI: 0	Skilling Institute:	0				
Electricity		Means of Transport	Bus and Auto Cycle 4 wheeler and 2				
Conventional:	20-21 hr / Day	Available:	wheeler				
Non- Conventional:	Solar powered light in Raisina but not working	Distance to get it:	Public transport is reachable after 2-5 km from the villages like Raisina and Sanp Ki Nagli				
Water							
For Irrigation:	Canal, Tubewell-Govt. and Pvt.	Туре:					
For Drinking:	Water Supply	Good:	All the villages				
Dry Ponds:	0	Brackish:	0				
Ponds with water:	Pond are available in almost	Buying:	0				
Health Care Facility							
Primary Health Care Centre:	0	Vetenary Hospital:	0				
Count of Livestock	•	_	-				
Type		Type	1708				
Buffaloes	3440		70				
Poultry	3000	Grand Total:	8984				
Solid Waste Manag	ement	l.					
Sewage Mgmt:	Toilet with mostly concrete septic sumps available	Existing Waste Treatment Plant:	Not available				
Manure Mgmt:	Not available	Land available for MRF/Waste Management:	Yes-Alipur, Ghamroj				





VILLAGE AND HOUSEHOLD DATA:

a) Cooking Practices:



Each household uses on an average 6.50kgs of traditional cooking fuel like fire wood, dung cakes and crop residue per day in traditional chulha. One LPG cylinder is used for about 36 days with average consumption of 380 gms costing INR 17.6 per day.







b) Health:



c) Livestock:



High count of Cows & Buffaloes in the villages of: Dhunela is 250+1400, Sanp ki Nagli is 100+800, Garhi Wazidpur is 150+500 High count of Poultry birds in the village of: Dhunela is 3000.





d) Water:











e) Waste Management:



f) Commercial Outlets/shops:



In Alipur Cluster 35 General Shops are operating. There is an absence of community canteen, commercial centre and market. There is only one Quick Service Restaurant in Ghamroj.





g) Transport:



27% of the population in this cluster are dependent on public means of transport like Bus/Auto. The wait time for which is about an hour. Out of 6 villages, 5 villages do not have easy access to public transport.

h) Unemployment:









i) Education:



Out of a total of 15 Anganwadis in this cluster, 5 are in Ghamroj. 2 Senior Secondary school in Ghamroj. Special Higher education institute for girls is required.

j) Willingness for Urja Shop & e-Rickshaws:









3.3 HARCHANDPUR CLUSTER:



INTERACTION AND DISCUSSION

HARCHANDPUR CLUSTER








Harchandpur Cluster Profile						
Village(8): Choharpu Satlaka, Rahaka, Ma Block & District: Sof Area: 1729 Ha	ur, Nimoth, Isaka, Bilaka, Indawar, Jolahaka Ina, Gurugram	Filman Anno Pilman	Mandaware Deba response Mandaware Mandawa			
Number of Households:	900	Harchandpur •	-Satlaka Trachwate			
Population:			32.6 km • Rahaka			
Male:	3048	Isaka •				
Female:	2665	• Chuharpur	Banika			
Totol	E713		Talni Ehvlen			
Total:	5713	The Westin Sohna Resort & Spa	alterative and a second			
As pe	er Census 2011	ातिस्य वा स्वातिस्य विश्व दिलाहि आहित्वस्या	Countryside Resort Country Bilhaka			
Number of Villages	surveyed: 8 - Choharpur, Nim	oth, Isaka, Bilaka, Satlaka,	Rahaka, Mandawar, Jolahaka			
	Dat	a collected during survey	1			
Main Occupation: Agriculture, Service,	Army, Driving		Crops grown: Wheat, Sarsoon, Bajra, Jowar, Kapas			
COMMERCIAL PRES	ENCE					
Community	Nil	Market:	Nil			
Small Restaurant:	Nil	Shop:	13			
Commercial	Nil	Central Point:	School/Gram Sachivalaya/Chawpal/			
Centre:		central Folint.	Sarpanch House/ Aaganwadi			
BASIC AMENITIES		Employment				
Anganwadi: 8	Higher Secondary: 0	Age Group(18-40):	99% of female and 70% of males are unemployed			
Primary School: 8	Graduate: 0	Age Group(40-60):	99% of female and 63% of males are unemployed			
Middle School: 0	Post Graduate: 0					
High School: 0	ITI: 0	Skilling Institute:	0			
Electricity	Electricity Means of Transport					
Conventional:	17-18 hr/ Day	Available:	Bus and Auto, 2 wheeler, 4 wheeler			
Non- Conventional:	Solar powered Street light only present in Nimoth	Distance to get it:	Mostly reachable but some of the village like Jolahaka and Bhilaka nearby bus stand is about 2km far			
Water						
For Irrigation:	Canal, Tubewell-Govt. and Pvt.	Туре:				
For Drinking:	Water Supply, Hand pump	Good:	4 villages- Mandawar, Choharpur, Isaka, Rahaka			
Dry Ponds:		Brackish:	3 villages- Satlaka, Bhilaka, Jolahaka			
Ponds with water:	one at Choharpur	Buying:	No			
<i>Health Care Facility</i> Primary Health Care Centre:	Only available in Mandawar without Doctor	Vetenary Hospital:	Only available in Mandawar without Doctor			
Count of ()						
Count of Livestock	Count	Turne	Count			
Гуре	2967	Goat / Lamb	1050			
Buffaloes	870		0			
Poultry	0	Grand Total	4887			
Solid Waste Manaa	ement					
Sewage Mgmt:	Toilet with septic tanks available	Existing Waste Treatment Plant:	Not available			
Manure Mgmt:	Not available	Land available for MRF/ Waste Management:	Yes- Mandawar, Rahaka, Choharpur			







VILLAGE AND HOUSEHOLD DATA:

a) Cooking Practices:



Each household uses on an average 6.19 kgs of traditional cooking fuel like fire wood, dung cakes and crop residue per day in traditional chulhas. One LPG cylinder is used for about 60 days with average consumption per day of 260 gms costing 12.17 INR.







b) Health:



c) Livestock:



High count of Cows & Buffaloes in the villages of: Choharpur 1500+50, Jolahaka 600+200, Bilaka 200+400.







d) Water:











e) Waste Management:



f) Commercial Outlets/shops:



In Harchandpur Cluster 13 General Shops are operating. There is an absence of community canteen, commercial centre and market.





g) Transport:



64% of the population of Harchandpur Cluster are dependent on public means of transport like Bus/Auto. Out of 8 villages, 6 villages do not have easy access to public transport.

h) Unemployment:









i) Education:



Out of a total 8 Anganwadis in this cluster, 2 are in Nimoth. Special Higher education institute for girls is required.

j) Willingness for Urja Shop & e-Rickshaws:









3.4 ROJKA-MEO CLUSTER



INTERACTION AND DISCUSSION

ROJKA MEO CLUSTER









	Ro	jka-Meo Cluster Profile				
Village(11): Atta. Ga	jarpur, Rampur, Khanpur,		Sohan			
Khor, Dhidhoka, Rai	sika, Chapra/Chhapera,	A COMPANY AND AND AND AND	Airtel Banking Point gazer allau			
Rewasan, Kanwarsik	ka, Barota	Sarv Haryar Bank Schar	na Gramin ula(Pipaka) zakupur			
Block & District: Nu	h, Mewat	Gramin Bank	k Lakhuwas			
Area: 1729 Ha						
Number of	1816		Attao			
Households:		jkameo Industrial Area	Rojka			
Population:		Raisik	a Barota			
Male:	6324	Khor	Kanwarsika Khanpur			
Female:	5528	Dhirdhaunka				
	11952	14 Million	240A 50.4 km			
Total:	11852	Collectuation (Control Versition)				
As pe	er Census 2011	Chi	Rewasan Statistica			
Number of Villages	surveyed: 8 - Gajarpur, Khan	our, Khor, Dhidhoka, Raisi	ka, Chapra/Chhapera, Rewasan,			
Kanwarsika						
	Dat	a collected during survey				
Main Occupation:			Crops grown:			
Agriculture, Service,	Driving, Police, Labour		Wheat, Sarsoon, Bajra			
COMMERCIAL PRES	ENCE					
Community	Nil	Market:	NII			
Small Restaurant	Nil	Shop:	39			
Commercial			School/Gram Sachivalaya/Chawpal/			
Centre:	Nil	Central Point:	Sarpanch House			
BASIC AMENITIES	÷	÷	÷			
Literacy		Employment				
Anganwadi: 8	Higher Secondary: 2	Age Group(18-40):	59 % of female and 53 % of males are unemployed			
Primary School: 4	Graduate: 0	Age Group(40-60):	71% of female and 48% of males are unemployed			
Middle School: 2	Post Graduate: 0					
High School: 0		Skilling Institute:	0			
Flectricity		Means of Transport	0			
Conventional:	8-10 hr / Day	Available:	Bus and Auto			
Non- Conventional:	Solar powered light present in Rewasan, Kanwarsika, Gajarpur	Distance to get it:	Reachable but some of the village like Gajarpur, Dhirdhoka and Khanpur nearby bus / auto stand is about 2-3 kms far and wait time is upto an hour.			
Water						
For Irrigation:	Canal, Tubewell-Govt. and Pvt., rented tubewell	Туре:				
For Drinking:	Tubewell water, only water Supply available in Kanwarsika village	Good:	None			
Dry Ponds:		Brackish:	All- 9 surveyed villages			
Dondo with	3(1-Rewasan, 2- Khanpur)	Rundings	Yes- in Chhapera/Chapra village			
Fonus with water:		Buying:				
Health Care Facility			available only in Poweren without destan			
Care Centre:	0	Vetenary Hospital:	avanable only in Rewasan without doctor			
Count of Livestock	÷	·	÷			
Type	Count	Type	Count			
Course	158	Cost (Lowk	1350			
cows	1050		1000			
Buttaloes	190	Pigs				
Poultry	100	Grand Total:	3558			
Solid Waste Manag	ement					
Sewage Mgmt:	Toilet with mostly concrete septic sumps available	Existing Waste Treatment Plant:	Not available			
Manure Mgmt:	Not available	Land available for MRF/Waste Management:	Yes- Rewasan, Gajarpur			







VILLAGE AND HOUSEHOLD DATA:

a) Cooking



Each household uses on an average 5.30 kgs of traditional cooking fuel like fire wood, dung cakes and crop residue per day in traditional chulha. One LPG cylinder is used for about 60 days with average consumption per day of 260gms costing INR 12.07 per day.





b) Health:



c) Livestock:



High count of Cows & Buffaloes in the villages of: 603 in Rewasan, 365 in Chhapra.





d) Water:











e) Waste Management:



f) Commercial Outlets/Shops:



In Rojka Meo Cluster 29 General Shops are operating. There is an absence of community canteen, commercial centre and market. There are 4 electrical shops and 5 shops run by women.







g) Transport:



72% of the population of Rojka Meo Cluster dependent on public transport as Bus/auto as mode of transport. Out of 8 villages, 7 villages do not have easy access to public transport.

h) Unemployment:









i) Education:



Out of a total of 8 Anganwadis in this cluster, 3 are in Rewasan. Special Higher education institute for girls is required.

j) Willingness for Urja Shop & e-Rickshaws:









3.5 TAJNAGAR CLUSTER





Jori, Sanpka & Khawaspur



Babra Bakipur

INTERACTION AND DISCUSSION

TAJNAGAR CLUSTER









Tajnagar Cluster Profile						
Village(9): Baslambi	, Jamalpur, Khawaspur, Babra	Fazil	pur Badili •			
Bakipur, Jurola, Joni	iawas, Fazilpur Badli, Sanpka,					
Joauri/Jori			Jurola			
Block & District: Far	ukhnagar, Gurugram					
Number of		A PART IN A PART IN	Babra Bakinju e			
Households:	4105	and the second second	• Tajnegar			
Population:		Inco Rota	G 1 h 22 min 97.6 km			
Male:	11621					
Female:	10461		es Jamaipur - • Sanpka			
Total:	22082					
As pe	er Census 2011	Jori e	e trainint			
Number of Villages	surveyed: 7 - Jamalpur, Khaw	vaspur, Babra Bakipur, Jur	ola, Fazilpur Badli, Sanpka, Joauri/Jori			
	Dat	a collected during survey				
Main Occupation:			Crops growp:			
Agriculture, Teachin	ıg, Service, Labour		Wheat, Sarsoon, Bajra			
	ENCE					
Canteen:	Nil	Market:	Yes			
Small Restaurant:	Yes	Shop:	115			
Commercial	Yes at Jamalpur	Central Point:	Gram Sachivalaya/Community			
	<u> </u>	<u></u>				
Literacy		Employment				
·			69% of female and 53 % of males are			
Anganwadi: 20	Higher Secondary: 6	Age Group(18-40):	unemployed			
Primary School: 1	Graduate: 0	Age Group(40-60):	78 % of female and 60% of males are unemployed			
Middle School: 5	Post Graduate: 0					
High School: 0	ITI: 1	Skilling Institute:	4			
Electricity		Means of Transport				
Conventional:	20-21 hr / Day	Available:	Bus and Auto, Cycle			
	Solar powered light in		Reachable but some of the village like			
Non- Conventional:	Bakipur, Sanpka, Jurola,	Distance to get it:	Sanpka, Khawaspur and Jori nearby bus /			
	Khawaspur and Fazilpur		auto stand is about 2-5kms far and wait			
	Badli					
Water	Canal Tubewell-Govt and					
For Irrigation:	Pvt.	Туре:				
For Drinking:	Water Supply	Good:	Villages- All the villages			
Dry Ponds:	-	Brackish:	Villages- none			
Bonds with water	Available in Sanpka,	Buying	Village-None			
Fonus with water:	Khawaspur	buying.	vinage-NOILe			
Health Care Facility			·			
Primary Health	Available in Sanpka and	Vetenary Hospital:	Available in Jamalpur			
Care Centre:	Jamalpur	,,				
Count of Livertock	ļ	ļ	<u>.</u>			
Type	Count	Туре	Count			
Гуре	count		count			
Buffalaas	/25		12			
Duttaloes	2850	rigs	10			
Poultry 135100 Grand Total: 138757						
Solid Waste Management						
	Toilet with mostly concrete	Existing Waste				
Sewage Mgmt:	septic sumps available	Treatment Plant:	Not available			
	Composting at Household	Land available for				
Manure Mgmt:	level in Sanpka, poultry	MRF/Waste	Yes- Sanpka & Jurola			
	kiln in Jurola	Management:				







VILLAGE AND HOUSEHOLD DATA:

a) Cooking Practices:











b) Health:



c) Livestock:



High count of Cows & Buffaloes in the villages of: Jamalpur 100+1500, Sanpka 200+300, Jurola 90+360





d) Water:











e) Waste Management:



f) Commercial Outlets/shops:



In Tajnagar Cluster 115 General Shops are operating of which 28 are being run by women and 18 electrical shop with highest number of shops in Jamalpur and Babra Bakipur







g) Transport:



61% of the population in this cluster are dependent on public means of transport like Bus/Auto. The wait time for which is about an hour. Out of 7 villages, 4 villages do not have easy access to public transport.

h) Unemployment:









i) Education:



Out of a total 20 Anganwadis in this cluster, 5 are in Jamalpur.

j) Willingness for Urja Shop & e-Rickshaws:









CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Baseline study revealed detail of clusters, villages and households which were compiled, analysed and projected to enable implementation of the interventions aimed at a sustainable approach to improve the situation of the villages in a long-term and effective manner. Being in similar stage of development, these villages have similar problems in terms of cooking practices, transport availability, healthcare, availability of potable water, livelihood, sanitation and waste management facilities etc. Therefore, the recommendations or possible areas of interventions are also similar which are explained in the following section. However, the interventions recommended need independent implementation in each village under the given location, as the problem is uniquely present in each village as given in the village-wise findings.

i. Cooking Practices:

In India, 80% of total rural energy consumption comes from biomass resources such as fuelwood, animal dung, agro waste etc. Women spend around 374 hours per year on collecting firewood for cooking and heating purposes. Most meals are cooked on open-fire mud stove. The health impacts of these rudimentary systems are hardly acknowledged. Day after day women and children in these rural households are exposed to indoor air pollution in form of smoke and small particulates, up to 20 times higher than the WHO recommended maximum levels.

In all the villages surveyed, LPG was found to have reached almost each and every household but they were dependent on use of traditional fuels like firewood, crop residues and cow-dung cakes for cooking their major meals in traditional open chulhas. On an average about 6-7 kg of these fuels was reported to be used per household per day. The usage of such fuels is very high in some of the villages like upto 20 kg per household per day in Kharoda in Daulha Cluster and in Sanp ki Nagli in Alipur cluster, 12 kg in Satlaka in Harchandpur Cluster and Sanpka in Tajnagar and 7.4 kg Kanwarsika in Rojka Meo Cluster. This is linked with the health problems of eye and throat observed in all the villages with prevalence of problem of joint pain in Daulha cluster, respiratory in Harchandpur and Tajnagar cluster, head pain and allergies in Rojka Meo cluster among women. Most of the traditional chulhas were found to be placed in the courtyard or on the rooftop leading to direct increase in outdoor air pollution. During the Clean Cooking Forum 2017, studies presented (http://somaarth.org/research/entry/7/) showed that in 51 villages of Palwal, Haryana covering more than 2,00,000 population, 77% use biomass and 94% gather fuel with nearly all carrying out outdoor cooking. The two major health damaging outdoor air







pollution species(PM 2.5 and PM 10) and ozone attributed to household combustion in India are being studied.

Regarding use of LPG, it was observed that LPG was being used for short cooking so as to spread the use of one cylinder for about 60 days thereby reducing the cost and inconvenience of refilling due to long distances. For all the villages surveyed there was a willingness to switch over to improved cookstoves with higher efficiency and reduced emissions. Increased efficiency of chulhas would reduce cooking time and need of cooking fuel by at least 40% which would also reduce the burden of collection of firewood and their exposure to hazards of girl children and women. The reduction of emissions due to complete combustion of biomass fuel would reduce the burden of diseases in women children, and elderly. This would also address the problems of air pollution with an integrated rural urban frame work.

As part of the Smart Model Village activity, it is proposed to encourage use of Improved Cookstoves to facilitate the transition from open-fire cooking methods to an energy efficient and healthy way of cooking. Often the villages are averse to adoption of new technology, especially when it is in contrasts to their traditional lifestyles. Hence, the aim is to introduce the modern version of a traditional cooking practice that will help in faster adoption. It is proposed to create entrepreneurs mainly women to propagate the use of improved cookstoves and for selling the Cookstoves at a subsidies rate by either setting up a new retail outlet or through existing channels. It is expected that women once convinced that the improved cookstove can reduce emission of smoke and consumption of fuel wood would certainly adopt these improved cookstoves.

SCGJ proposes to provide 12,000 nos. of clean cook stoves there by reducing indoor air pollution and creating entrepreneurship with focus on women.

ii. Potable Water Solution:

Access to clean drinking water continues to be one of the biggest impediment in the development of most rural households. With the ground water tables at all-time low, Haryana in particular continues to struggle with access to clean drinking water.

In all the villages surveyed, water for drinking and irrigation was available through tube-wells supplied by pipelines. In 7 villages in Rojka Meo cluster, water was found to be brackish with maximum in the village Khor while in Daulha cluster, it is brackish in one village in Nunhera. The villagers of Khanpur in Rojka Meo cluster and Nunhera in Daulha cluster are purchasing bottled water while Chhapra and Rewasan are purchasing water for both drinking, irrigation and other uses.





Though almost all villages have jhor/pond, they are not fit for use. While no water treatment plant was reported in the villages of all the five clusters, a water ATM is being set up in Babra Bakipur in Tajnagar cluster.

To this effect, with an aim to transition the selected villages into Smart Model Villages, we propose to address the basic survival necessity of availability of potable drinking water through dissemination of mechanical water filters. Village leaders, too, highlighted this unmet need and showed interest of cooperation for engaging in retail sale of filters.

SCGJ proposes to provide 10000 nos. of mechanical water filter to address the issue of avoiding water borne diseases through availability of pure drinking water.

iii. Employment and Entrepreneurship

In order to assess the avenues and potential for employment and entrepreneurship, the education and skilling , employment, major occupations, availability of commercial activities, infrastructure in terms of means and access to transport and availability of electricity were studied in all these villages.

In all the villages surveyed the literacy level was almost hundred percent. Anganwadis and primary education facilities are available but higher education is almost negligible. In all these five clusters, Senior Secondary education is available only at Ghamroj in Alipur cluster, Khor and Kanwarsika in Rojka Meo Cluster. In Jamalpur in Tajnagar Cluster there are six Senior Secondary Schools, one ITI and four skilling centres for sewing and computer education. In rest of the villages there are no skilling avenues and awareness is also absent. Due to lack of further education facilities beyond primary school, the girl child is most disadvantaged and are being engaged by the families for household work and looking after younger siblings. Thus lack of education is depriving them of availing economic opportunities for their upliftment in society.

In all the villages surveyed, the average unemployment in the age group of 18-40 years was 59% in the male population and 68% for female with maximum unemployment in Alipur and Harchandpur cluster for males and Daulha and Harchandpur for female respectively. The average unemployment in the age group of 41-60 years was 55% in the male population and 78% for female with maximum unemployment in Alipur and Harchandpur cluster for males and Harchandpur for female respectively.





The occupation of the most of villagers is mainly agriculture and with those in the age group of 41-60 years being prominently engaged. Villagers are also taking up other occupations like driving, Govt. jobs, Army, professional services and labourers.

In all the villages surveyed commercial activities in the form of Community Canteen, Quick Service Restaurant, Commercial Centre and Market are not present with the exception of Quick Service Restaurants in Lohtki in Daulha cluster, Ghamroj in Alipur cluster, Jamalpur and Sanpka in Tajnagar Cluster. There are about 267 shops in these five clusters of which 197 are General (Kirana) shops, 43 being run by women (about 15%) and 27 Electrical shops. In the villages of Harchandpur, there are only 13 General shops with no electrical shops and no shop is being run by women. In the village Nimoth, Isaka and Rahaka, there are no shops. In Alipur cluster, there are 47 shops of which 8 are being run by women and 4 electrical shops. In Daulha Cluster, out of 53 shops, 2 are being run by women and 1 electrical shop. No shops exist in Baluda village of Daulha cluster. In Rojka Meo Cluster, out of 39 shops, 5 are being run by women and 4 electrical shop women and 4 electrical shop. No shops exist in Raisika and Khanpur villages of Rojka Meo cluster. In Tajnagar Cluster, out of maximum 115 shops, 28 are being run by women and 18 electrical shop with highest number of shops in Jamalpur and Babra Bakipur. Women were found to be enterprising in Daulha cluster, Alipur and Tajnagar cluster and wanted to be lucratively engaged during 4 hrs of their free time daily by means of appropriate skilling and entrepreneurship.

It was observed that in all the villages in these clusters, 60% of the villagers are dependent on public transport like Bus/diesel autos while rest 40% have bicycles, 2-wheeler motorcycle and 4-wheeler car as means of transport. Reachability in terms of distance to avail public transport was poor. It was observed that only 10 villages have easy access while in other 28 villages reachability to public transport is difficult. In these villages, villagers have to travel upto 2-5 km







to avail the public transport whose frequency is also very poor leading to long waiting time. There is complete absence of e-Rickshaws in these villages. Hence last mile connectivity was very poor and causing a lot of inconvenience.

Since transport facilities are not enough there is need to provide solution for "last mile connectivity" from Bus Stop to Homes. In recent times, electric cycle rickshaws have proliferated in NCR Region and are meeting traveller needs as well as mitigating vehicular pollution. They are an energy-efficient and cost-effective solution for Green transport (for last mile connectivity) in villages. This will open up opportunities of employment, education, and amenities to lead an improved lifestyle.

In the selected cluster of villages, we aim to create young entrepreneurs to own these erickshaws and meet community transport needs under an economically viable "Green Business" model, which also meets their societal aspirational needs. The results of our initial surveys and interactions are encouraging and qualify the potential success of the intervention.

A total of 280 potential beneficiaries for entrepreneurship of e-Rickshaws have given willingness in all the five clusters. **(Annexure-III)**

SCGJ proposes to support 225 families to buy e-rickshaw in 45 villages.

Regarding availability of electricity in all the villages of five clusters it was observed that while most of the houses were electrified, however earlier availability of electricity was limited and as per State policies the rural houses were given electricity for not more about 12 hours. The households were desirous of having a reliable source of electricity, at least for light when electricity is not available for study purpose.

After the inclusion of these villages in all the five cluster, under the Smart Gram Initiative, the electricity supply in these villages has improved considerably to a consistent supply for 18-20 hrs per day with an exception in most of the villages in Rojka Meo cluster where the supply is still at 12-13 hrs per day and could be as low as 6-8 hrs. Access to light is closely linked to the ability of communities and economies to grow and prosper. It facilitates safer mobility, increased literacy, better businesses, and a flourishing community life when the sun goes down. In view of the need for better and sustained energy availability and to supplement the gaps in supply of conventional energy and reduce use of fossil fuels, SCGJ is promoting use of solar lanterns, home lighting and other RE devices in all these villages.

A total of 43 potential beneficiaries for Urja shops have given willingness in all the five clusters. (Annexure-IV)

SCGJ proposes to set up 10 Urja Shops i.e. 2 Urja Shops in each cluster to make available Green Products like Clean Cookstove(s), Water Filter, LED lamps, , Solar Home Lighting Systems, Solar



Lights etc. at the door step of each village and develop local entrepreneurs to provide sustainable service.

iv. Solid Waste Management

Inadequate solid waste management is closely linked to potential health problems, environmental impacts, and loss in aesthetic and amenity. Limited awareness and avenues of proper waste disposal is a pressing challenge for most villages. To that effect, the key objective of our intervention is to facilitate the collection of waste at source, recovery of recyclable materials, conversion of organic waste to compost, and safe disposal of the remaining waste. This activity would require substantial and long-term intervention.

In all the villages surveyed in all the clusters, it was observed that the household waste generated is mainly kitchen waste which is being used as cattle feed. Plastics and other waste generated is dumped in the common land(Kudi) or in the village pond. Farm waste which includes livestock waste and crop residues is generated in large quantities and with no regular system of disposal or reuse. The usual practice is to accumulate and dispose it in the fields and use it as compost. In Sanpka village, the poultry waste is being sold as fuel in the brick kiln. In all of the 38 villages surveyed the total cattle population of Cows and Buffalos is around 23,167 and poultry birds is around 1,49,150. The villages which showed higher livestock population are presented below:

Cluster	Villages	НН	Cows	Buffalos	Poultry
Tajnagar	Sanpka	343	200	300	75000
	Jamalpur	641	100	1500	30000
	Jurola	500	90	370	30000
Daulha	Lohtki	175	400	200	0
	Damdama	601	500	600	50
	Nunhera	277	800	200	10000
	Abheypur	703	5000	1000	0
Harchandpur	Choharpur	68	1500	50	0
	Bilaka	104	200	400	0
	Jolahaka	81	600	200	0
Rojka Meo	Rewasan	344	3	600	0
Alipur	Raisina	463	60	400	0
	Dhunela	273	250	1400	0
	Garhi Wazidpur	534	150	500	0
	Sanp ki Nagli	259	100	800	0

Since Agriculture is the main occupation in these villages, the cropping pattern includes growing of wheat, millet, bajra, mustard etc. In one of the villages namely Mandawar in Harchandpur cluster cotton is being cultivated while in village Lohtki in Daulha cluster vegetable growing had been initiated. The residues generated particularly mustard stalks are being used primarily as cooking fuel by the villagers. It is also being sold for use as fuel in the brick kilns located nearby and also as cooking fuel to villagers. The residues from crops like wheat, millet and bajra are being used as cattle feed. The team also observed some agri field with burnt crop residues which indicated stubble burning, though not acknowledged by the villagers.

In all the villages surveyed toilets have been constructed with two pit septic tanks for disposal of human waste in an attempt to make the villages Open Defecation Free(ODF). In all these villages there is no system of collection of waste at source, recovery of recyclable materials, conversion of organic waste to compost, and safe disposal of the remaining waste.

In all the five clusters, Gram Panchayats of 11 villages namely Chuharpur, Mandawar and Satlaka in Harchandpur cluster, Abhaypur and Damdama in Daulha cluster, Ghamroj and Alipur in Alipur cluster, Rewasan and Gajarpur in Rojka Meo cluster, Sanpka and Jurola in Tajnagar cluster have given their consent for setting up of MRF/ Waste treatment facilities. (Annexure-V)

SCGJ proposes to develop a comprehensive method of waste collection, waste segregation, and processing, recycling and safe disposal methods. It is also proposed to undertake value addition to some waste products for re-use. Since there is huge potential for availability of cattle dung manure in villages, which generate high volume of cow manure, cost efficient Biogas Plant (with compost as Co-Product) would be evaluated and local entrepreneurs skilled to construct such Biogas plants (e.g Plug Flow design). financial support (equity & loan guarantees) from an SCGJ Industry Member & Debt Funds from REC. Furthermore, in villages which have large Rooftops (warehouses & other Public Buildings) it is proposed to install 500 KWp Solar PV Plants, which would provide "firm power" to Micro & Small Enterprises as well as for Community Services. This project component is proposed to be implemented as a CSR Project of Solar PV major, with Debt Funds from REC.

SCGJ proposes to set up solid waste management i.e. central waste processing facility (2 centres per cluster i.e. total 10 centres) so as to develop a system of collection of waste at source, recovery of recyclable materials, conversion of organic waste to compost, and safe disposal of the remaining waste and create employment through skilling and training on collection, disposal, segregation, recycling and composting. Where applicable, have manure management system to produce Biogas & Compost, manged by local entrepreneurs.

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Annexure-I

Dated: 12th July 2017

Subject: List of Cluster-wise 45 villages as per the latest list of Rashtrapati Bhawan dated 30th June 2017 under the Smart Gram Initiative

S.No.	Alipur-Cluster		Harchandpur-Cluster	
1	Ghamroj	29	Chuharpur	
2	Raisina	30	Nimot	
3	Dhunela	31	Isaka	
4	Hariahera	32	Bilaka	
5	Garhi Bazidpur	33	Satnaka	
6	Mohammadpur Gujar	34	Rahaka	
7	Mahendwara	35	Mandawar	
8	Sampki Nagli	36	Jolahaka	
	Dhaula-Cluster		Tajnagar-Cluster	
9	Siraska	37	Baslambi	
10	Khaika	38	Jamalpur	
11	Abenpur	39	Khawaspur	
12	Kharoda	40	Babra Bakipur	
13	Baluda	41	Jurola	
14	Lohatki	42	Joniawas	
15	Nunera	43	Fajilpur Badli	
16	Damdma	44	Sanpka	
17	Nai Nagla	45	Joauri	

	Rojka Meo-Cluster
18	Raisika
19	Barota
20	Rampur
21	Khanpur
22	Kanwarsika
23	Gajarpur
24	Khor
25	Chapra
26	Atta
27	Dhirdhoka
28	Rewasan

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Annexure-II

Tools of Study

Village Level Questionnaire

- 1. No. of Households/Population:
- 2. Occupation:
- 3. Power infrastructure:
- 4. Solar existing solar penetration:
- 5. Transport Mechanism (Cycle/ Rickshaw/ E-Rickshaw/ Tongas etc.)
- 6. Source of Income:
- 7. Community Canteen/Quick Service Restaurant:
- 8. Commercial Centre:
- 9. Market/Shop/Bazar:
- 10. Energy requirement:
- 11. Central Point:
- 12. Source of water:
- 13. Water for Irrigation & Mechanism of Irrigation;
- 14. Electrical shop/any shop run by women:
- **15. Usage of Agro-residue:**
- 16. Sewage waste:
- **17. Manure Management:**
- 18. Household waste & Food waste Management:
- 19. Sanitation & Sewage waste treatment:
- 20. Quality of water:
- **21.** Drinking water treatment:
- 22. Medical Facility:
- 23. School/Anganwadi:
- 24. Day to day routine of Yong boys & girls :
- 25. No. of educated boys/girls:
- 26. No. of Unemployed boys/girls:

Household level Questionnaire:

• Name:
• Address:
• Aadhar No/BPL No:
Number of Family Member: Adult/Children/Old
• Accommodation Type: (with kitchen/without kitchen)
Cooking Area: Outside/Inside
• Types of cooking devices: LPG/Biogas/Chulha/Induction Cooker/Any other ()
• Fuel used: (Fire-wood/Cow-dung/Crop-agri residue/Any other ()
• Amount of Fuel used:
• Source of Fuel: Purchased/Own source
• Cost of Fuel:
• Type of Crops grown :Usage of Agro residue (Crop residue)
Number of Meals:
• Duration of Cooking:
• Number of Cattle in House: Usage of Cow dung:
• Staple Food:
Health Aspect: Respiratory/Eye & Throat infection/Any other ()
Water Purification: RO/UV-RO/Normal Filter/None
Waste Management:Disposal:Collection:
• Usage of organic compost(Khad):
Mode of transport
Electricity Available: Inverter/Battery
• Solar Charging Facility:
• Any Other Information:

NOC Format for availability of land for Material Recovery Facility(MRF)/Waste Management

ग्राम पंचायत ------(लेटरहेड पर)

क्रमांक_____

दिनांक

अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र

श्री/श्रीमती______ सरपंच ने) हाज़िर पंचो के सामने प्रस्ताव रखा की ग्राम पंचायत_____ स्मार्ट ग्राम योजना के अंतर्गत मटेरियल रिकवरी/वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट फैसिलिटी लगवाना चाहती/ चाहतें है ।

ग्राम पंचायत सर्व सम्मति से प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करती है, और बिना किसी आपत्ति के इस उद्देश्य के लिए आवश्यक जमीन एवम अन्य सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराएगी |

Annexure-III

Potential Beneficiaries for entrepreneurship of e-Rickshaws

S.No.	Village Name	Name	Father Name (Optional)	D.O.B(Optional)
Alipur	Cluster			
1		Aakash	Raju Singh	01-01-2000
2		Dinesh Kumar	Ratan Lal	12-12-1998
3		Gaurav	Jeetram	01-01-1999
4		Manjeet	Sunil	01-01-2001
5		Nayak	Balram	08-08-2000
6		Parveen Dagar	Kanwar Lal	01-01-2000
7		Manoj	Rajender Kumar	02-10-1999
8		Dayanand	Dharmender Rathi	12-01-2001
9		Harender Raghav	Raviender	02-12-2000
10		Khem Singh	kanwar pal singh	23-12-1998
11		Ravi Khan	Khushi Mohammad	24-10-1999
12		Sachin	Narender	22-10-1999
13		Sahil Raghav	Desraj Singh	16-08-1998
14		Shivam Raghav	Suraj Pal	21-09-2001
15		Parshant Raghav	Raj Karan	08-30-00
16		Sachin	Ramesh	01-01-98
17		Sachin Sharma	Prabhu Dayal	11-27-99
18		Hansraj Raghav	Sukhbir raghav	05-09-1997
19		Aakash	Ramesh Kumar	20-01-1998
20		Amit Raghav	Bakhtawar	01-06-1997
21	Chamrai	Hitesh Kumar	Dinesh	09-02-1998
22	Ghannoj	Ishwar	vinod Kumar	18-07-1998
23		Khajan Singh	Budh Singh	21-08-1997
24		Lovely Sharma	Satpal	26-10-1997
25		Neeraj	Dinesh	15-11-1995
26		Praveen Kr	Uday Ram	10-07-1997
27		Shekhar	Devender	10-02-1998
28		Sonu	Krishan	05-10-1999
29		Vijit Raghav	Rajkumar	30-11-1993
30		Ashish Chauhan	Karan Singh Chauhan	03-08-1997
31		Birpal Singh	Ompal Singh	20-10-1999
32		Karan Singh	Dhrampal Singh	10-03-1995
33		Krisha Pal	Satbir Singh	15-08-1999
34		Manish	Ram Kishaor	15-06-1997
35		Mohit	Manoj Kumar	22-02-1999
36		Robin	Krishan Kumar	14-09-1996
37		Sombir	Shri Bhagwan	12-04-1999
38		Vikrant Raghav	Satbir Raghav	29-03-1997
39		Ankit	Lakhan Singh	01-04-1995
40		Lakhan	Rajbeer	13-09-1995
41		Rahul Deshwal	Roopchand	22-12-1996
42		Shivam Raghav	Ajit Singh	03-10-1998








S.No.	Village Name	Name	Father Name (Optional)	D.O.B(Optional)
43		Raj Kumar	Jai Singh	30-04-1993
44		Gaurav	Rajbir singh	21-07-1997
45		Naresh	Samay Singh	10-02-1994
46		Naresh Kumar	Chatter Singh	03-04-1991
47		Amir Khan	Mohmad Khan	20-01-2000
48		Sakir	Alijan	01-01-1999
49		Yash Kumar	Manoj	13-07-2000
50		Aadil	Mazid	15-07-1998
51		Abid Khan	Kamrudin	07-06-2002
52		Pankaj	Hansraj	19-02-2001
53		Akash	Pawan Kumar	04-10-02
54		Amit	Shankar Lal	12-17-98
55		Bhupender	Krishan	05-03-02
56		Dinanath	Krishan	03-06-00
57		Ishant Kumar	Prakash Chander	07-16-01
58	Hariyahera	Rahees	Deen Mohammad	12-04-1994
59		Vicky	Bijender Singh	06-10-1996
60		Raj Kumar	Ompal	03-02-1995
61		Subhash Chand	Bhoop Singh	15-12-1992
62		Amit	Bharat Singh	15-11-1993
63		Dharam Pal	Daya Chand	01-01-1990
64		Ishwar Singh	Ompal	01-01-1997
65		Kham Chand	Prabhu Dyal	01-01-1998
66		Khushi Ram	Ganga Dayal	21-11-2001
67		Prem Raj	Bhim Singh	10-05-1990
68		Rakesh	Bhim Singh	05-01-1998
69		Satbir	Subhram	06-02-1982
70		Subhash	Ramesh	06-03-1998
71		Akash Kumar	Naresh Kumar	12-02-96
72	Mohammadpur	Hemraj	Ompal	01-03-1991
73		Kailash	Khajan Singh	21-07-1998
74		Hemant	Krishanpal	01-01-1994
75		Parmod	Jaswant Singh	09-10-1991
76		Vinod	Narender	15-08-1993
77	Raiseena	Deepak	Bali Ram	20-12-1987
78	Naiscena	Khem Chand	Kude Ram	15-10-1995
79		Sunil Kumar	Ramesh	07-07-1988
80		Montu	Rajender	01-01-2000
81		Anil Kumar	Suresh Kumar	11-08-98
82		Irshad Ali	NA	NA
83		Jumma	NA	NA
84	Dhunolo	Asif Khan	NA	NA
85	Difuticia	Farriyad	NA	NA
86		Mohd. Sahjad	NA	NA
87		llvaas	NA	NA









S.No.	Village Name	Name	Father Name (Optional)	D.O.B(Optional)
88		Samsu Deen	NA	NA
89		Harphool	Rohtas	01-01-1994
90		Kapil	Omparkash	11-01-1995
91		Sanjay	Hari om	15-09-1995
92		Vikas Dagar	Satpal dagar	15-03-1993
93		Balraj	Suraj Pal	01-01-1990
94		Sharven Kumar	Uday Vir	01-11-1997
95		Deepak Rathi	Satbir	13-01-1998
96		Gaurav	Singh Ram	16-07-1997
97		Anil Dagar	Shyam Singh	01-01-1982
98		Arjun	Jasbir	06-04-1995
99		Arjun	Mukesh	15-08-1996
100		Deepak	Satpal	28-11-1994
101		Deepak Dagar	Bir Singh	30/10/1997
102		Deepak Rathi	Raja Ram	06-03-1994
103		Dheeraj	Mahender	30-09-1992
104		Gaurav	Rajbir	07-03-1999
105		Harkesh	Rajkumar	01-01-1987
106		Harkesh	DharamPal	24-10-1993
107		Hitesh	Kanwar Chand	25-05-1997
108		Hitesh Dagar	Sukhbir	25-05-1997
109		Jitender	Hawa Singh	02-02-1994
110		Lalit	Surat Pal	05-10-1995
111		Manish	Mukesh Rathi	18-07-1997
112		Manish	Ombir	01-01-1995
113		Manish Kumar	Rohtash Singh	01-01-1988
114		Manoj	Hariom	01-01-1997
115		Narender Dagar	Satpal Dagar	29/30/1998
116		Nitin	Rakesh	12-07-1998
117		Prashant Rathi	Satish Rathi	20-08-1997
118		Tarun	Shamseer singh	06-04-1996
119		Vineet	Pratap Singh	27-09-1997
120		Ayodhaya Prasad	jagjiwan	22-08-1975
121		Aman	Devinder	17-07-2001
122		Aman Kumar	Satish Kumar	02-06-2001
123		Bagat Singh Rathi	Sheer Singh	13-04-2001
124		Bhupender	Dhanpat	20-09-2000
125		Deepak	Rajpal	16-12-2000
126		Inderjit	Manbir	26-07-2000
127		Manish Kumar	Rishi Raj	01-01-1998
128	1	Nitin	Rakesh	17-06-2000
129		Sagar	Hans Raj	20-06-2000
130		Sanju	Ramesh	01-01-2001
131		Shiv Kumar	Tej Singh	01-01-1999
132	1	Sourav Kumar	Parveen	21-07-2000
133		Amit	Rajesh	09-02-00
134	1	Amit	Inderjit	01-15-01
135	Alipur	Hitesh	Rajnaryan	03-07-01









S.No.	Village Name	Name	Father Name (Optional)	D.O.B(Optional)
136		Hitesh Dagar	Satish	07-31-01
137		Lalit Kumar	Dharmender	06-16-01
138		Neeraj	Bhoop Singh	05-18-98
139		Omkar	Bhagrat	06-20-01
140		Pawan Dagar	Chetram	10-18-98
141		Prince	Jagpal	04-01-02
142		Pritam	Karan Singh	16-08-1998
143		Rahul Dagar	Kuldeep	02-27-97
144		Ravi	Rati Ram	04-04-00
145		Rohit	Bijender	08-17-00
146		Sagar Singh Dagar	Jogender Singh Dagar	11-17-99
147		Sandeep	Bansi Lal	04-08-00
148		Shayam	Mahavir	01-01-99
149		Surender Kumar	Ranvir Singh	12-07-89
150		Tejbir	Charan Singh	01-01-01
151		Dhanraj	Bharhamprakash	12-12-1990
152		Ajay Kumar	Jawahar Lal	18-12-1999
153		Bhupender	Gajraj	25-04-1998
154		Harkesh	Rajpal	26-06-1998
155		Harvinder	Rajesh	02-11-1999
156		Kapil Rathi	Karan singh	01-01-1999
157		Keshav	Devender	22-05-1996
158		Manjeet	Harvinder	03-01-1994
159		Manjeet Singh	Sajjan Singh	12-12-1997
160		Mannu Rathi	Dharambir Rathi	18-10-1998
161		Nitesh	Inderjit	05-04-1999
162		Pankaj Dagar	Khusiram	18-11-1996
163		Parvesh	Sandeep	29-07-1999
164		Pawan	Ratanlal	23-07-1997
165		Rohit	Jogender	22-01-1995
166		Satbir	Sher Singh	01-01-1990
167		Shakti Dagar	Mainpal Dagar	15-01-1997
168		Sombir	Dharmbir	21-07-1998
169		Dharmender	Satbir singh	18-05-1992
170		Gaurav	Laxman	01-10-1998
171		Govind	Balbir Rathi	05-10-1995
172		Hitesh	Suresh	10-03-1996
173		Lalit Rathi	Nihal Singh	02-07-1995
174		Manish	Chander Bhan	15-08-1996
175		Naveen Kumar	Sukhbir	18-03-1991
176		Naveen Rathi	Ravi Nand	12-10-1996
177		Pankaj	Raja Ram	14-09-1996
178		Sagar Rathi	Naresh	01-01-1996
179		Sandeep	Bijender	09-12-1993
180		Sanjay Rathi	Nihal Singh	12-03-1998
181		Vikram Singh	Deshraj	14-01-1994
182		Vishal Rathi	Dhan Singh	29-06-1995









S.No.	Village Name	Name	Father Name (Optional)	D.O.B(Optional)
183		Sanjeev	Rajbir	06-09-1998
184		Devinder	KrishanPal	06-01-1998
185		Krishan	Satpal	30-10-1998
186		Ajay	charan Singh	01-01-1998
187		Nitin Dagar	Hawa Singh	27-06-1995
188		Sandeep Kumar	Rajkumar	07-01-1990
189		Sunil Dev	Dharam Singh	04-01-1988
190		Yogesh Kumar	Bijender	12-05-1998
191		Anil Sharma	Narender	16-07-1998
192		Neeraj	Rohtash	01-01-1995
193		Rajesh	khanhiya	01-01-1981
194		Dinesh Kumar	Santi Kumar	01-01-1995
Daulha	cluster	·	•	
195		Balram	Hareram	10-04-1994
196		Mohit	Jay Chand	15-01-1997
197		Parveen Kumar	Sant Ram	36035
198	Kharada	Rajbir	dataram	16-11-1992
199	Kharoda	Sandeep	Naresh Kumar	02-06-1995
200		Vijay Pal	Nepal	01-05-1996
201		Rajesh	Jai Parkash	11-07-1996
202		Rahul	Tejpal	09-01-1994
203		Abhishek	Sanjay kumar	13-09-1998
204		Sumit Kumar	Brim parkash	14-01-1996
205		Arun Kumar	Rampal	01-01-1998
206	Nal Nagla	Ranjeet	NA	NA
207		Sandeep Kumar	NA	NA
208		Rajbeer Singh	NA	NA
209		Mahipal	NA	NA
210		Baljeet Singh	Satbir Singh	26-01-1991
211		Mahabeer	NA	NA
212		Rampal	NA	NA
213		Sukhveer	NA	NA
214	Abhaypur	Maherchand	NA	NA
215		Rarjeet	NA	NA
216		Satpal	NA	NA
217		Moolchand	NA	NA
218		Mahesh S/o Harpaal	NA	NA
219		Mahesh	NA	NA
220	Nunera/Nunhora	Mamudeen	NA	NA
221	wunera/wunnera	Jafrudeen	NA	NA
222		Girvar Singh	NA	NA
223		Rajan	NA	NA
224	Damdama	Dayal Chand	NA	NA
225		Tej Singh	NA	NA
226		Bedpal	NA	NA
227	Daulha	Wasim Akram	Mobin khan	06-01-1998









S.No.	Village Name	Name	Father Name (Optional)	D.O.B(Optional)
228		Rahul	Bal Kishan	11-11-1994
229		Baljeet	Badan Singh	10-05-1982
220				
230		Salim Khan	Shabbid Mohammad	12-07-1999
231		Parveen	Bhoop Singh	01-08-1995
232		Amit Kumar	Santram	10-12-1997
233		Guman Singh	Shispal	16-06-1996
234		Amit Raghav	Ravinder	04-01-1997
235		Ankit	Vijay singh	01-03-1997
236		Gulsan	Krishan Kumar	16-06-1996
237		Hareesh Kumar	Jagdish	24-01-1997
238		Kishan Raghav	Rajkumar	08-08-1995
239		Kundan Singh	Birender Singh	15-05-1995
240		Lalit Kumar	Chander Singh	02-09-1997
241		Lalit Kumar	Ved Parkash	10-05-1997
242		Nitesh Kumar Raghav	Pratap Singh	01-07-1995
243		Pankaj Raghav	Rajender singh	12-02-1997
244		Parveen Kumar	Pratap Singh	18-07-1991
245		Pushpender	Karmender Singh	30-08-1995
246		Pushpender Raghav	Pratap Singh	08-06-1997
247		Randheer	sant singh	15-01-1996
248		Satender	Ram Prasad	19-08-1998
249		Sumit raghav	Chidda Singh	17-01-1994
250		Uday	Mittar Singh	25-01-1996
251		Abhishek	Mahesh	01-02-2000
252		Karan Singh	Rajan	12-03-1998
253		Mohit	Devender singh	16-12-1994
254		Mohit	Rajkumar	25-08-1990
255		Nitin	Ashman	12-10-1997
256		Rajat	Vishnu raghav	01-01-1997
257		Tejvir	Chander Bos	10-09-1993
258		Vishnu	Surender Singh	15-07-1992
Rojka I	Meo Cluster	1	ſ	1
259		Ramjan	NA	NA
260		Tahir	NA	NA
261	Kanwarsika	Taliban	NA	NA
262		Sabir	NA	NA
263		Rashid	NA	NA
264	Gaiarpur	Moshin	NA	NA
265		lkram	NA	NA
Harchandpur Cluster				
266	Chuharpur/ Chowharpur	Gyan Chand	NA	NA
267		Kishan	NA	NA
268	lsaka	Jagat	NA	NA
269	isana	Manjeet	NA	NA
270		Kavita	NA	NA
271	Satlaka	Ushman	NA	NA









S.No.	Village Name	Name	Father Name (Optional)	D.O.B(Optional)
272		Ishlam	NA	NA
273		Mohd. Salim	NA	NA
274		Umar Sayed	NA	NA
275		lakshman	Ram Pal	04-02-1985
276		Deepak	Babu ram	01-11-1998
277		Parveen Kumar	Rampal	01-01-1998
278		Sarjeet	Deshraj	17-10-1996
279		Deepak	shayamdatt	07-05-1996
280	Harchanpur	Israil	hama	04-06-1998







Annexure-IV

Potential Beneficiaries for entrepreneurship of Urja Shops:

S.No.	Village	Name	Father/Husband Name(optional)		
Alipur C	Alipur Cluster				
1	Chamrai	Satish Kumar Raghav	NA		
2	Gnamroj	Dharam Pal	NA		
3	Garhi Bazidpur	Sat Parkash	Ramparsad		
4		Bijender	Surender		
5	Raiseena	Nikhil Yada	Karan Singh		
6		Kailash Devi	W/O Devender		
7	Dhunala	Irman	NA		
8	Dhunela	Tarif	NA		
9	Comp ki Nogli	Lalit Kumar	NA		
10	Sanp ki Nagli	Mohit	NA		
Daulha	Cluster				
11		Jaipal	Harichand		
12	Daulha	Om Prakash	Hari Chand		
13		Amit Kumar	Satish		
14		Pawan Kumar	Jile Singh		
15		Mohit	Madanlal		
16		Shashi Khatana	Azad Singh		
17		Rahul Khatana	Deveder Khatana		
18	Lohtki	Nitin	Vedpal		
19		Dheeraj	Parveen Kumar		
20		Ratan Singh	Harbansi Ram		
21		Vatan Kumar	Rampal		
22		Anand	NA		
23		Kapil	NA		
24	Kharoda	Narendra	Gajraj		
25	Nunera/Nunher	Zakir	NA		
26	а	Salim Khan	NA		
27	Damdama	Syambir	NA		
28	Nai Nagla	Anil	NA		
29	Gaiarpur	Arif	NA		
30	Gajarpur	Juhar	NA		
Harchar	Harchandpur Cluster				
31	Harchandpur	Surender	Chandrapal		
32	Chuharpur/ Chowharpur	Rajendra	NA		









S.No.	Village	Name	Father/Husband Name(optional)
33		Ompal	NA
34	Isaka	Beer Singh	NA
35		Mahender Singh	NA
36	Bilaka	Dharmender	NA
37	Catlelia	Ramjan	NA
38	Satiaka	Mohd. Asif	NA
39	Rahaka	Narveer Singh	NA
40		Devendra Singh	NA
41	Mandawar	Niranjan Kumar	NA
Tajnagar Cluster			
42	Sanpka	Kalu Sukhbir Singh	NA
43	Fajilpur Badli	Vikram Singh	NA







Annexure-V

List of villages with consent of Gram Panchayat for MRF/ Waste Management Facility:

Cluster	Village	Status of NOC availability
Davilha	Damdama	Letter enclosed
Dauina	Abheypur	Letter enclosed
Alimur	Ghamroj	Agreed to provide
Alipur	Alipur	Letter enclosed
	Mandawar	Letter enclosed
Harchandpur	Chuharpur	Letter enclosed
	Satlaka	Letter enclosed
Teinean	Sanpka	Letter enclosed
Tajnagar	Jurola	Letter enclosed
Doite Maa	Gajarpur	Agreed to provide
којка Мео	Rewasan	Letter enclosed
	Total	11









ग्राम पचायत टमटमा खण्ड सोहना जिला गुरूग्राम(हरियाणा) मो0 9812377276 क्रमांक...... दिनाक. ्रीमति सतीष सरपंत्र में हाजिर पंत्री के सामने प्रस्ताव रवला की ग्राम पंचायत दमवका रमाह ग्राम मानना के डांतगत महोश्यल दिकवरे। / वेरूट भनममंट कामाली आगताना गाहती है। ग्राम पेन्यापत रुषि सम्मात से अस्ताव का हम्मेमी का मारती हूँ हमार चिना किसी उपापती के इस आजना। 13देश्य को किया आवश्यक आमीन एमम अन्य अकिया छ उपत्मद्द कार्याणी Sarpanch antom Gram Panchayat Damdama Block-Sohna, Gurugram









ग्राम पंचायत अभयपुर खण्ड शोहना फोन-9255726007. 9996445577. 9813463750 Email: panchyatabhaypur82@gmail.com पत्रांक शं. विनांक उनना परि प्माठा प्र भीमती निर्मल स्वरपंच ने हानिर पंची के सामन पुरताव रखा की गाम प्रतायत अनम्पुर स्मार्टगाम थाजना के अत्रात किककरी विस्ट मेलेलमेंट भूसिलिटी लगवाना -पाहती है। गाम पर्यासत रने संस्कात है। पुरुषाव मा उननुमार्नन करता हे आहे जिला जिली आपत में इस उपर्य है लिए आवश्यक जाकीन एक अल्म र्युविसार 34लाहन करार्थ्यो। ग्राम पंचायत अभयपूर खण्ड सोहना Address : गांव - अभयपु२, नजबीक पशु हॉस्पीटल, सोहना, गुडगांव (हरि.) Off.: S.S. Law Group & Associates Main Delhi Alwar Road, Opp. Tau Devilal Stadium Sohna (HR)









राष्ट्रपति दास गोद लिया ग्राम पंचायल India's First Hi- Tech Gram Panchayat **Gram Panchayat Alipur** Mamta Sarpanch Mobile : 9899105551 19-11-14/12/2017 आग प-पायल कार्लीपट जाव में रून सीतिड des chate unis main weit & month सिर आम पत्रोंचर कालीपट के पास जमीन BUCIES El, unit à foir inal a with where any ward trames - d' a Are d'are Z Gram entraigis Panchay Alipurantasai कन्या भ्रण हत्या महायाय है।





SCGJ SKILL COUNCIL FOR GREEN JOBS



ग्राम पंचायत मण्डावर खण्ड सोहना, जिला गुड़गांव (हरियाणा) Gria 25-10-2017. JIIn 4-2122 103192 अनामान प्रमान पन भी / शीमती व्यक्तसिंह स्रयंग्ये के हाजिर पंची के सामन प्रताव र्या की जाम पंचायत मन्डावर स्माह गाम योजना के उत्तर्गत मेर रियले रिमनर / वेस्ट मनेजमेंट फासि लिही लगवाना-पाहली)-याहत है। गाम पंच्यायत सब सम्मार से प्रत्वा मा अनुमोदन कर ही है, सार निगा किसी आपातां के इस उद्देश्य के लिस आवश्यक जामक स्वम अन्य साविया के उपलब्ध करारकी। Sarpanch Gram Panchayat Mandawar Block-Sohna, Distt. Gurgaon









ग्राम पंचायत चौहड्पुर खण्ड़ सोहना, जिला गुड़गांव (हरियाणा) सरपंच : राजबीर, फोन : 9992666194 दिनांक : 05/10/ 17 मह द कि सरंपच के पनें के शामने बताया कि जाव में होस भाषा प्रबंधन के लिए एक जामरे । ईड की आषश्यकता है तहाँ पर जान्तरा इख्टा ही सेका। जमीन देने वीरे पंन्यायत पिन्यार cont वाद विचार पंचायत के बिर्गान किया कि उर्कत लाम अनाहत के हैं ताल जाव के राज्यता न रहेता उस्त लाम के लिए पंचामत पंचामती जमीन से एक एकड़ जमीन न्यौहड़पुर में देने को तैमार है नेकल प्रस्ताव की प्राप्त सीमान B Q &, P.O सीहना के मार्जित अतिरिक्त उपाय्क्त महोदम चाइर्ग्नाम की सेवा के आगमा आवर्ष्यक लामवाही हेतू मेपित हो सरताव पास हो कर स्वीलार दे। राजवीर सरेपन्य नवीन फंग निकार पंत्य राजयर सिंह पंत्य ह०! हिंदी ह०! हिंदी ह०! हिंदी ह०! हिंदी ह०! हिंदी अन्य देवी पंन्य अनीता पंच सतीष पंच महेन्द्र पंच ह॰ ! हिंदी ह॰ ! हिंदी ह॰ ! अग्रेजी ह॰ ! अग्रेजी ग्राम पंचायत चौन्हपर खण्ड सोहना (गुड़गाव) * Chawbarpus Chutes]





SCGJ SKILL COUNCIL FOR GREEN JOBS

N·S·D·C National Skill Development Corporation









!! श्री गणेशाय नमः !! ग्राम पंचायत सांपका (खण्ड फरूखनगर, जिला गुडुगांव (हरि०) सरपंच : हंसराज सैनी Mob.: 9812879002 9416341140 दिनांक. 18.112.12.017 प्रमार : 3113 मी केंटल में स्प्रां में होरिट प्रां के सामने प्रम प्रमादि साम विमार कर हार्डर प्रयो निर्ण निया कि भाव सांपका में स्तालिक विमाविष वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट व प्रतामित किया थाता हूँ कि तरह प्रतमाख अस्ति के उत्ताखित हैं प्रवाही स्वयत में दुई ही कि तरह प्रतम्ब प्रवाही स्वयत्ति में स्वय Balulan Ginga प्राप्त सांपका खण्ड फरस्खनगर (गुड़गांव)









Sarpunch Subhash Chander Ph. 97281231 30 E-mail : gpjudola-hry@gov GRAM PUNCHAYAT JUROLA Gram Punchayat Jurola, Block-Farrukhnagar, Gurgaon- (Hr.) Ang and mit with of day it coising of server the Attale owner and il that tow ships 5 3rts There stored wester staf waise sour Bail a yten stan may 32 35000 att the misit as solar Trisit in free not of any years and no socra भाकेत आजी भार है अग्र था है कि विद्यार ह Al ante unit souther with a secon tere To so why the find of south tere the for souther Anis years mar sailer come finder Subhash C inder Quings









