
Notice is hereby given that the Revised Draft Development Plan shall be taken into consideration by the government on or after the expiry of a period of thirty days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette together with any objections and suggestions which may be received by the Director, Town and Country Planning, Haryana, Sector 18, Chandigarh, from any person in writing in respect of this plan before the expiry of the period so specified.


Annexure A
Explanatory Note on the Revised Draft Development Plan 2021 AD for Yamuna Nagar-Jagadhri Controlled Areas

Introduction
Yamuna Nagar is the second largest Urban Centre of Haryana after Faridabad. It has been considered as an urban agglomeration (U.A) in 1991 census that consists of three distinct Urban Settlements namely Jagadhri, Jagadhri Workshop, and Yamuna Nagar.

Jagadhri is an important historical town. Its old name was Gangadhri. Although Nadir Shah destroyed this town completely, but during the Sikh period, it was conquered by Ran Singh of Bussi and was re-built again in 1873. It is a typical organically grown town having narrow lanes, dead end streets and bye lanes. The Municipal Committee of the town was established back in year 1883. The town is famous for brass and steel utensils.

Jagadhri Workshop is basically a regional level railway workshop for repair of rail coaches and wagons.

Yamuna Nagar, the third town of this urban agglomeration, become a town, when notified area committee was established in the year 1943 with name Abdullahpur. The town was rechristened as Yamuna Nagar in the year 1947. After partition, its population has grown considerably. Presently it is one of the major industrial towns of the state.

Location and Regional Setting
The Urban Centre is situated between 30° 7' to 30° 12' North latitude and 74° 15' to 74° 18' East longitude at an average height of 278 metres above mean sea level. Located on Ambala- Saharanpur Road, the urban centre serves as gateway to Himachal Pradesh in the North and Uttar Pradesh in the East. It is connected to its surrounding region by way of a system of National Highways and State Highways. Pandhukula-Sahab-Yamuna Nagar-Saharanpur Road i.e. NH-73 and Yamuna Nagar-Ladwa-Pipli-Kurukshetra Road, Jagadhri-Dilsapur-Sadaura-Narainghar-Bawala Road and Jagadhri-Chhachhrauli-Panota Sahib Roads are the three State Highways passing through the towns. They link this urban centre with National Capital which is about 205 kms away, State Capital about 112 kms away and all other important cities of surrounding region e.g. Ambala, Panchkula, Panota Sahib, Kurukshetra, Saharanpur etc. Ambala - Saharanpur Railway line passing by the southern side of Yamuna Nagar is an important link connecting the towns with all the important cities of the surrounding region. The network of roads has helped industrial growth of the centre despite its locational disadvantage. Apart from this, the towns are very well linked with their hinterland.
3. Physiography
Yamuna Nagar and Jagadhri are bounded on the east by Western Jamuna Canal and further east by Yamuna River itself. The canal safeguards the towns from the fury of flood of river Yamuna. The general topography of the town is plain, gently sloping from north-east to south-west. Average sub-surface water level is 12 metres having pH value ranging from 6.5 to 7 which is very good for crops and drinking purposes. The texture of the soil is sandy loam, considered as high quality soil for crops. The average rainfall is 1105 mm. The towns have almost flood free history.

4. Availability of Infrastructure
(i) Utilities
The power supply of the town is being met with the help of an efficient grid system consisting of two 220 KV grid stations and five 66 KV sub stations. A 220 KV grid station, which started functioning recently has provided a bit of relief to the consumers. Yet the shortage of power is being felt. It is likely to be relieved after completion of 750 megawatts capacity “Deen Bandhu Shri Chhoto Ram Thermal Power Project” (under construction).

The water supply to the Urban Centre is looked after by the Public Health Department. Sixteen deep tubewells in Jagadhri and fifty deep tubewells in Yamuna Nagar are working to meet the requirement. The average per capita supply is 34 gallons per day against per capita requirement of 40 gallons per day. Thus water supply system needs immediate augmentation.

Fifty percent area of the Jagadhri and sixty percent area of Yamuna Nagar have been laid with underground sewerage system. Three pumping stations are working at Chandpur, Jagadhri and Yamuna Gali. The domestic sewage is treated in two sewage treatment plants. These plants have been set up under Yamuna Action plan. The plants are located near village Badi Majra with discharged capacity of 10 million liters per day and near village Hamida with discharge capacity of 25 million liters per day. The plants together have sufficient capacity to treat sewage for the projected population up to 2015 AD. The treated sewage is being discharged into Western Jamuna Canal. This is polluting the canal water. However, the Public Health Department has recently prepared a proposal in consultation with Irrigation Department, designated as nodal agency. The proposal has been forwarded to Central Pollution Control Board for approval. According to the proposal, entire treated sewage generated at Sewage Treatment Plant at Hamida in sector-6, and effluent generated (after treatment) by four major industries namely Ballarpur Paper Mills (Bilt), Saraswati Sugar Mills, Haryana Distillery and Bharat Steel Mills will be put into a ditch drain to be constructed along Western Jamuna Canal. This ditch drain will have its outfall in Dhannau escape, that will ultimately discharge the treated sewage/effluent into river Yamuna. The only drawback of this proposal is that it does not include discharge from Sewage Treatment Plant at Badmaira (Sector-2A) as this plant is also discharging its sewage into Western Jamuna Canal after secondary treatment. It is not possible to carry the discharge from this plant to the proposed ditch drain for connectivity obstacles. Therefore, a similar plan is required to be drawn for proper disposal of discharge from the plant at Badi Majra to prevent pollution of Western Jamuna Canal.

No planned system has been evolved for the disposal of storm sewage in the towns, except few open drains flowing along the natural gradient. Many of these have been obstructed by man made structures resulting in isolated water logged pockets in the town now. A well planned storm water sewage disposal system is an immediate requirement of this urban agglomeration.

Industrial units are supposed to install their own treatment plants before discharging the waste into drains. Thereafter the treated effluent is discharged into Western Yamuna Canal. An integrated effluent treatment plant is needed for treatment of the effluent discharged by industrial units.

Four telephone exchanges in Yamuna Nagar and one in Jagadhri are in operation at present.

(ii) Social Infrastructure
It includes education, health, recreational and community facilities. According to prevailing norms, these facilities are not only sufficient for the urban agglomeration, but for the surrounding region also. The availability of these facilities are mentioned below:

(a) Education
The available educational facilities are quite sufficient. There exists an Engineering college, one Ayurvedic college, a Dental college, a Polytechnic, three Industrial Training institute and six colleges. In addition, there are numerous prestigious primary and high school level institutions.

(b) Health
Present health facilities are sufficient for the population. There are four existing Hospitals catering to the needs of the twin towns.
Economic base of the towns

Jagadhri being located in rich agrarian hinterland serves primarily as a market town and service centre for the surrounding region. The services, it provides are market for grains and other agricultural products of the area, Retail market for agricultural inputs, house-hold consumer goods and service industry for repair of agriculture implements etc. Manufacturing and industrial processing are major economic activities in Yamuna Nagar town. Jagadhri workshop area also adds its share of economic base to the urban centre as a whole. Three out of nine large scale industrial units needs special mention in the economy of this urban centre i.e. Ballarpur Paper Mill, Haraya Distillery and Saraswati Sugar Mills. Apart from these, ancillary industries of the auto spares and heavy machinery for sugar mills and scores of smaller units in industrial area and estate are mainstay of these towns economic, which provide employment to workers. The industrial activity has gained substantial momentum during the last two decades.

Metal ware and plywood making are the leading industries which concentrate in small and medium scale units whereas paper, sugar alcohol, starch, specialized engineering products and auto spings are the major products of large scale industries flourishing in the town.

According to 1991 census the total number of workers was 63,664 that accounted for 24.60 percent of the total population. The workers engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary sector of the economy were 2,293, 25,466, and 35,945 respectively that comes out to be 3.65 percent, 40 percent and 56.35 percent respectively of the total workers.

The available census data for the decade 1991-2001 reveals that total workers are 4,01,764 that is 30 percent of the total population of this urban sprawl, which is an increase by about 60% from the previous decade.

Demography

Due to fast urban development in the past decades the twin towns and Jagadhri workshop have integrated and taken the shape of a large city. The total population of this urban centre consisting of Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhri and Jagadhri Workshop is 2,99,413 as per 2001 census. However, this census figure needs to be rectified to include a large chunk of population located outside municipal limits adjoining these urban entities residing in three census towns namely Karanpur, Farakpur and Sasauali. They constitute a part of Yamuna Nagar town, as the population of these census towns is dependent upon the infrastructure of the Yamuna Nagar town. Hence population of these census towns needs to be added to the total population of the decade. Thus actual population of this urban agglomeration comes to 3,38,887 persons. Decadal growth of population is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>84,337</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,15,020</td>
<td>36.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1,60,424</td>
<td>39.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2,38,850</td>
<td>61.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3,38,887</td>
<td>31.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>6,26,840</td>
<td>83.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>11,28,450</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows sudden increase in its population during the decade 1981-1991 when it increased from 1,60,424 in 1981 to 2,50,500 in 1991 registering a higher growth rate of 61.73 percentage as compared to preceding decades. This can be attributed to large-scale migration of people from Punjab during militancy period. Thereafter the growth rate has shown moderate increase of 31.20%. However, a higher induced growth rate has been envisaged in view of the decision of the government to develop a model industrial township at Jagadhri and plan proposals made to develop the twin towns of Yamuna Nagar and Jagadhri as an important tourists' destination.
7. **Existing Transportation Network**

The urban centre is linked with all major towns and cities of the region by way of four highways passing through it. Apart from this it is well connected with its hinterland. Ambala-Saharanpur-Delhi Railway line connects the urban centres with the major railway junctions of the Northern India i.e. Delhi and Ambala Cantt, wherefrom one can reach all important parts of the country. The linkages have helped Yamuna Nagar to grow into one of the major industrial towns of the State.

The road linking Yamuna Nagar and Jagadhri also known as Railway Station Road, where upon major commercial activities are located and workshop road connecting Yamuna Nagar and Jagadhri Workshop are the major commercial streets. Ballapur Paper Mills and Industrial area of Yamuna Nagar are located on the workshop road.

Panchkula-Jagadhri-Yamuna Nagar-Saharanpur (NH-73) passing through the towns is functioning as main artery. It is not only to take up heavy volume of traffic having origin and destination beyond these towns, but it has also to cope up with the intra-city traffic. The situation has worsened further with the establishment of mini-secretariat and judicial complex in sector-17.

8. **Need for declaration of Controlled Area and revision of Draft Development Plan.**

Initially the area adjacent to Western municipal limit of Yamuna Nagar was declared as controlled area in 1965 vide Notification No.447-TCP-65/6885, dated the 6th March, 1965 appearing in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 28th May, 1965. This controlled area was necessitated in order to check the haphazard growth of population, which had started spreading at that time mainly in the direction of the Railway Workshop. Development plan of this controlled area was published in 1966 vide notification No. 1695-2 TCP-66/29992, dated the 8th December, 1966. This development plan was prepared for 30 years period, with 1961 as the base year. The population was projected to 2.69 Lacs. The total urbanisable area provided in this development plan was 1293 acres approximately. Out of which, about 50 percent of the area was earmarked for residential purposes.

The scrutiny of present town reveal that there has attained a population of 2.58,500 persons in the year 1991 which comprises population of Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhri, Jagadhri Workshop and census towns of Farukpur (5.579), Siwauli (9.981) and Kansepar (4.066), which has already got merged with the urban population. Physical growth of the town has also taken place in the area around Kansepar Shastri and Farukpur villages where it was initially anticipated to spread during the perspective plan period but unfortunately the growth of this area remained largely under-utilised in the absence of any authority, which could take up planned development as per the temporal requirement of the urban centre and the inability of local bodies to take up development schemes in accordance with the development plan proposals.

Keeping in view the fast pace of growth attained by the urban centre in the recent past additional controlled area around Yamuna Nagar and Jagadhri was declared that published in Haryana Government gazette dated the 1st July, 1997 vide Haryana Government notification no. CCP/JCA/1/97/668, dated the 29th May, 1997. Draft Development Plan for the above mentioned controlled areas was published vide Haryana government notification no. CCP(NCR)/YCA-1/2005/36, dated the 14th January, 2005. However, the alignment of proposed Dadihpur-Nalmi Canal was missing in the published plan. Since the canal is passing through the sectors proposed in the development plan, the alignment of the canal had to be incorporated in the plan. Besides, there is scope of improvement in the published Draft Development Plan in terms of density of population, population projections, exploitation of canal fronts and minor adjustment in the land use of some sectors. Accordingly, it has been revised to accommodate a population of 11,50,000 persons by 2021 AD.

9. **Proposals**

(a) **Constraints/Limitations and potentials**

Initially, the towns were growing around two individual nuclei namely Jagadhri and Yamuna Nagar, in a concentric circular pattern. The growth of Jagadhri town was much faster in early 1900. However, after partition Yamuna Nagar picked up momentum. Model Town, Prem Nagar and Thapar Colony were development of this period. Both the towns grow towards each other to become an almost compact and practically indivisible urban centre. Once vacant spaces between these two towns almost exhausted, the trend of natural growth diverted towards the West along workshop road, where large chunks of cheap land were still available between the Jagadhri Workshop and Yamuna Nagar. Growth of the town between Yamuna Nagar and Jagadhri Workshop is comparatively recent as compared to rest of the town and haphazard growth in this area has created slum like conditions in huge pockets located in this area. Any planning intervention has almost become impossible along this road except improvement in the living condition of the people in the area.
The planned development that initially started in early seventies was in the form of Improvement Trust schemes and a Housing Board colonies. These were small colonies like Sahastr Colony (1971), Sarojini Colony (1973) and old Housing Board Colony (1974-75). The planned growth has also taken place on the vacant chunks of land available in between the Yamuna Nagar and Jagadhri town, which include sector 15, 17 and 18 developed by Haryana Urban Development Authority and Grain Market developed by Haryana State Agriculture Marketing Board. Huge stock of land free of flood, pollution and unauthorised constructions is available on the south-west side of Jagadhri-Yamuna Nagar road (NH-73). Unobstructed linkages can be established to connect this land with Ambala-Jagadhri road (NH-73) and Jagadhri-Yamuna Nagar road (named as by-passe road). Hence, proposals compatible to the environment have been made in this area and also an attempt has been made to give direction to the towns for planned growth.

Ambala-Saharanpur railway line passes by the south-west side of Yamuna Nagar town. Apparently, it appears to be a barrier in the expansion of the town beyond the railway line. However, setting up of two major industrial units i.e. Sanawal Sugar Mills and Indian Sugar and General Engineering Company has changed the scenario. Besides this, two major roads namely Yamuna Nagar-Saharanpur road and Yamuna Nagar-Kurukshetra road also provided required impetus to the spontaneous growth that has taken place towards the south-western side of the Yamuna Nagar town beyond railway line. The working class employed in these industrial units mainly inhabits the residential areas. After banning of plywood industries in Assam by an order of Hon’ble Supreme Court, Yamuna Nagar has been fast coming up as major plywood manufacturing centre of the country. Hundreds of plywood and other ancillary units have come up in this town thereafter. Majority of these units has been setup along and near to these corridors for better connectivity of this area to the market place. Keeping these factors in mind suitable proposals have been made to exploit the potential of these corridors.

Jagadhri-Ambala road (NH-73), Jagadhri-Chhachhrauli Road (SH-6), Jagadhri-Bilaspur Road (SH-1) Yamuna Nagar-Kurukshetra Road (SH-6A) and Jagadhri-Kulthi Road are the potential corridors of development. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation has already developed an Industrial Estate over an area of about 134 acres of land on Jagadhri-Chhachhrauli road. The estate is primarily set up to provide serviced land to the industrial units manufacturing brass and steel utensils functioning inside residential premises of Jagadhri town. Recently government has taken a decision to develop a model industrial township over an area of about 700 acres at Jagadhri. Besides, the town itself is very densely populated. It requires immediate decongestion. An engineering college has also been functioning in the town. Western Yamuna Canal (WJC) passes by the south-east side of Jagadhri and Yamuna Nagar towns. Proposed Dadupur-Nalvi canal will also pass by the northern side of Jagadhri town. Potential of these canals front needs to be exploited to induce tourism in the urban centre. Therefore, there is ample scope of development of this urban centre at the envisaged growth rate along these corridors. Keeping in mind, the land use proposals compatible to existing development of surrounding areas have been made along these corridors.

(b) Population Projection

As mentioned in the table 1, the population of the urban centre has been projected to grow at a high rate of 83% and 80% during the decade 2001-2011 and 2011-2021 respectively. This way the population of the town will reach 6,26,940 persons in 2011 AD and about 11,50,000 persons in 2021 AD. The projected population seems to be on the higher side considering the growth rate of 31.20 percent registered during the last decade. However, the present economic profile of the urban centre, recent decision of the government to develop a model industrial-township at Jagadhri and potential of the urban centre to come up as an important tourism centre explicitly suggest that it will continue to attract migration not only from within the state but also from far-flung areas of other states. Keeping all these factors in mind the plan envisages high growth rates of 83% and 80% for the coming decades 2001-2011 and 2011-2021. Hence, revised draft development plan has been prepared for a projected population of about 11,50,000 persons by 2021 AD.

10. Land use Proposals

The main concept of the revised draft development plan is to weave the twin towns into a single entity and develop them as an important tourism node and industrial hub of the state. The projected population of the urban centre is about 11,50,000 by 2021 AD. As per census 2001, its population was about 3,00,000. So plan proposals are to be made to adjust the additional population of about 8,50,000 by 2021 AD. In order to accommodate the additional population 6995 hectares of land is proposed to be urbanised. Area of existing towns is 1915 hectares approximately, which is accommodating a population of about 3,00,000 persons. Therefore, amended plan envisages to accommodate about 11,50,000 persons by 2021 AD at a gross density of about 163 persons/hectare. The proposed land uses are described below.
11. Brief description of Land uses

(I) Residential
Presently the existing towns of Jagadhri and Yamuna Nagar and Jagadhri Workshop are accommodating a population of about three Lacs persons. In order to accommodate remaining 8.5 Lacs persons, an area of 3343 hectares of land has been proposed to be developed for residential sectors with residential density of 250 persons per hectare. The sectors namely 2, 2A, 2B, 4, 5, 10, 12 (part), 12A, 13(part), 14, 15, 16, 16A, 17, 17A, 18, 18A, 20(part), 21, 22(part), 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 28A, 29, 33, 34, 35A and 39 have been designated for residential purpose.

(II) Commercial
An area of 323 hectares of land has been allocated for commercial use comprising sectors 3 (part), 9, 18(part), 19 and 24A. Besides, a 150 metres wide commercial belt is proposed along dividing road of sectors in sector 12, 13 and 20 to exploit the potential of this major road. This will not only make even and reasonable distribution of commercial spaces, but will also compensate for commercial area lost out on account of diversion of sector 12 A from commercial to residential. Green belts (30 metres wide) are proposed on either side of this avenue for its beautification. City centre will come up in sector 19.

Existing grain market is situated in the middle of the twin towns in residential sector-18. It is located on an extremely busy road opposite to mini-secretariat and judicial complex situated in sector-17. It is an incompatible use. Eventually it will be required to be shifted outside the town in fringe area. Sector 9 is earmarked for this purpose. The land under existing Grain Market can be utilised for some other compatible use thereat.

(III) Industrial
Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation (HSIDC) has established only one industrial estate at Mankot in the controlled area on Jagadhri-Chhachhrauli Road over an area of about 54 hectares. However, recently the government has decided to set up a model industrial township at Jagadhri. The policy of the government is quite encouraging. It will definitely boost industrial growth of the urban area despite restriction imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on the setting up new plywood units in the area, which was its mainstay. The revised plan proposes to delete industrial areas provided along Western Jamuna Canal and in between Western Jamuna Canal and augmentation canal. Due to which land use allocation for industrial use has got reduced from 1506 to 1360 hectares in the revised plan. Sectors 1, 3 (part), 6, 7, 30A, 31 and 32 have been earmarked for industrial use. These sectors have been proposed along Yamuna Nagar-Raigarh-Kunkeshwar road (SH-6A), Yamuna Nagar-Saharanpur Road (NH-73), Jagadhri-Chhachhrauli Road (SH-6) and adjoining Deen Bandhu Sir Chhotu Ram Thermal Power Project.

(IV) Transport and Communication
The proposed transport network hierarchy includes scheduled roads (V1a to V1d), peripheral road (V1), sector roads with green belts (V-2a) and other sector roads (V-2, V-3 and V-4).

Transportation Network
Present urban road system of this urban agglomeration is erratic causing bottlenecks and is prone to accidents. In order to ensure safe and speedy movement of inter-city and intra-city traffic, the plan envisages to have the following provisions:
(a) Peripheral Road.
This road is proposed to be 75 metre wide (V-1) with 50 metres green belts on either side. It skirts the entire proposed urbanisable area. It will take off from Yamuna Nagar-Saharanpur road just before village Dusan and will terminate at Yamuna Nagar-Saharanpur road (NH-73) near village Kalanpur. The traffic originating from various parts of the city and having destination outside it and the traffic to by-pass the city would ply on the proposed peripheral road. Some part of the road passes outside the controlled area.

(b) Existing Roads
Existing roads connecting the city with Ambala, Panchkula, Narnagar, Paonta Sahib, Kurukshetra and Saharanpur have been retained with their existing widths. 45 metres wide green belts have been proposed on either side along all the State Highways, while along National Highway-73, 60 metres green belts have been proposed on either side in the controlled area.

(c) Sector Roads
Entire urbanisable area is proposed to be divided into various land use zones designated as sectors. Each sector is proposed to be bounded by a minimum 45 metres wide (V-3) road, except road proposed on the western side of city Centre which will be 60 metres wide with 30 metres green belts on either side (V-2a) and 60 metres wide meandering roads which have been proposed V-2a and V-2 type roads respectively. The existing road, leading to Sarawan, has also been proposed as sector road (V-3).

(d) Over- Bridges
For proper linkages of urban areas proposed on the southern and northern side of the railway line, it is necessary to provide a four-lane over-bridge across railway line at the crossing of proposed peripheral road and existing railway line on the western side of the proposed city. An interchange facility is proposed to be provided at the junction of proposed peripheral road and Yamuna Nagar-Saharanpur Road (NH-73). A four-lane fly-over is proposed to be constructed at the junction between Yamuna Nagar-Saharanpur road (NH-73) and the meandering road proposed along the eastern bank of Western Jamuna Canal. Another four-lane fly-over is proposed to be constructed at the intersection of proposed peripheral road and Ambala-Jagadhri-Yamuna Nagar-Saharanpur Road (National Highway-73).

(e) Bridges
Five four lane bridges are proposed to be constructed across the Western Jamuna Canal (2), augmentation canal (1) and Dadupur-Nalvi canal (2) coming in the way of the proposed peripheral road. Three bridges (four-lane) are proposed to be constructed where proposed peripheral road Jagadhri-Sarawan, Jagadhri-Bilaspur and Jagadhri-Chhachhrauli roads cross the proposed Dadupur-Nalvi canal. One bridge (four-lane) is proposed where meandering road crosses it. Existing single lane bridge across Western Jamuna Canal under Jagadhri-Kalih Road (old Saharanpur road) and two-lane bridge across Western Jamuna Canal under Yamuna Nagar-Saharanpur road are proposed to be widened to four-lane.

(f) Transport Nagar and Transport Depot
Separate Transport Nagar and Transport Depots are proposed to be developed in sector 8 and 35 for Yamuna Nagar and Jagadhri towns.

Total 518 hectares of land is allocated for Transport and Communication purposes that comprises of sectors 8, 10(part), 11(part) and 35 and the area under the proposed peripheral road.

(V) Public Utilities
An area of 209 hectares has been earmarked for the public utilities in order to meet the requirements of water supply installation, drainage installations, sewage stations, disposable works and grid substations etc. 75 hectares of land is reserved for tank based water installation in residential sectors 12, 23, 28 and 39.

These sites have been provided adjacent to WJG and proposed Dadupur-Nalvi Canal. The 220 K.V grid substation is located in the controlled area outside the urbanisable limits on Jagadhri-Ambala Road (National Highway-73) and sufficient land around the site is available for future expansion. Another 220 K.V substation has been set up on Radaur road. Another 66 K.V substation has been set up on Bilaspur road to strengthen the distribution system in Jagadhri.

(VI) Public and Semi Public
Mini Secretariat and Judicial Complex are already functioning in Sector 17. However, the urban centre has been envisioned to be developed as an important tourism node in the region in order to boost its prospects. As such an area of 356 hectares of land has been earmarked in sector 41, 20(part), 22 (part), 36 and 36A for this purpose. An education city and medical city can be developed in sector 36 to boost education and health tourism. Jail (under construction) has also been accommodated in residential sector 29.
(VII) Open Spaces:
Open spaces are supposed to be the lifeline of any settlement. They gain specific importance when plan envisages bringing up the urban centre as an important tourism destination in the region. Keeping it in mind, in the revised plan an attempt has been made to exploit canal front of Western Yamuna Canal passing by the eastern side of Jagadhri town. Two new sectors 37 and 38 have been carved out exclusively for recreational use on either side of Jagadhri-Saharanpur road (old) along Western Yamuna Canal (WYC). The area is well wooded and has the potential to attract tourism. Facilities like Golf Courses, Water Sports, SPA, Writers retreat etc., may be developed to induce tourism. An area of 950 hectares of land has been allocated under this use. Apart from two recreational sectors, it includes parks, play grounds and green belts along the major roads and canals. This will be in addition to the open spaces provided while preparing lay out plan of individual sectors. Since no town park exists in any of the towns, 4 hectares of land each in sectors 18 and 25 has been specifically earmarked for this purpose.

(VIII) Agriculture Zone
A part from the 7039 hectares of land proposed as urbanisable area, the remaining controlled area is proposed to be reserved as agriculture zone. However, it would not eliminate the essential building development within this area, such as, the extension of the existing village continuous to abadi-deh if undertaken as a project approved or sponsored by the Govt. and other ancillary facilities necessary for the maintenance and improvement of agricultural land.

Zoning Regulations

The legal sanctity to the proposal regarding land use is given effect to by a set of zoning regulations, which form part of this development plan. These regulations will govern the change of land use and standards of development. They also very elaborately detailed out allied and ancillary uses which will be permitted in the various major land use and stipulate that all the change of land use and development shall be in accordance with the details shown in the sector plan thereby ensuring the preparation of detailed sector plan for each sector to guide the development and enforce proper control.

Annexure B

Zoning Regulations:
Governing use and developments of land in the controlled area around Yamuna Nagar-Jagadhri as shown in the Drawing no. DTP (Y) 202/2006, dated the 31st May, 2006.

General:
1. These zoning regulations forming part of the development plan for the controlled area around Yamuna Nagar-Jagadhri shall be called zoning regulations of the development plan for the Yamuna Nagar-Jagadhri controlled area.
2. The requirements of these regulations shall extend to the whole of the area covered by the development plan and shall be in addition to the requirements of the Panjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restrictions of Unregulated Development Act, 1963 and the rules framed thereunder.

I) Definitions:
In these regulations—
(a) ‘Approved’ means approved under the rules.
(d) ‘Floor Area Ratio (F.A.R.)’ means the ratio expressed in percentage between the total floor area of building on all floor and the total area of the site.
(e) ‘Group Housing’ shall be building designated in the form of Flatted Development for residential purposes or any ancillary or appurtenant buildings including community facilities, Public amenities and Public utility at may prescribed and approved by the Director, Town and Country Planning Department, Haryana.
(f) ‘Light Industry’ means industry not to cause injurious or obnoxious noise, smoke, gas, flames and odorous, dust, effluent and any other nuisance to an excessive degree and motivated by electric power.
(g) ‘Local Service Industry’ means an industry, the manufacture and product of which is generally consumed in local area (for example bakeries, ice cream manufacturing, aerated water etc.), with power, laundry, dry cleaning and dyeing, repair and service of automobile, scooters and cycles, repair or household utensils, shoe making and repairing, fuel depots etc., provided no solid fuel is used by them.
(b) "Medium Industry" means all industries other than light industry and Local Service industry and not emitting obnoxious and injurious fumes and odorous.

(c) "Extensive Industry" means an industry set up with the permission of Govt. and is extensive, employing more than 100 workers and may use any kind of power of fuel provided they do not have any obnoxious features.

(d) "Heavy Industry" means an industry to be set up or public in semi-public or private sector with the permission of the Government (the cost of plant, machinery etc. as defined in the Industrial Policy of the Government).

(e) "Obnoxious of Hazardous Industry" means and industry set up with the permission of the Govt. and is highly capital intensive associated with such features as excessive smoke, noise, vibration, stench, unpleasant or injurious effluent, explosive, inflammable material etc. and other hazard to the health and safety of the community.

(f) "Material Date" means the date of publication of notification of various controlled areas and additional controlled area declared as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Name of the controlled area and notification number</th>
<th>Material date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Controlled area notified vide Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 447-21TCP-65/6852, dated March 6, 1965 published on 28th May, 1965</td>
<td>28th May, 1965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(m) "Non Conforming Use" in respect of any land building in controlled areas means the existing use of such or building which is contrary to the major land use specified for that part of the area in the Development Plan.

(n) "Public Utility Service Building" any building required for running public utility services such as water supply, drainage, electricity, post and telegraph and transport and for any municipal services including a fire station.


(p) "Sectors Density" and "Colony Density" means the number of persons per hectare in sector area of colony area as the case may be.

(q) "Sector Area and Colony Area" shall mean the area of the sector or the colony as bounded in the major road system shown on the drawing.

Explanation:

(1) In the case of sector and on the approved layout Plan of the colony in the case of colony including 50% land under the major road surrounding the sector and excluding land under the Major road system and the area until for Building Development within in the sector or the colony as the case may be.

(2) For the purpose of calculation of Sector density or colony density, it shall be assumed that 55% of the sector area and Colony area will be available for residential plots including the area under Group Housing the area that every building plot shall on the average contain three dwelling units each with population of 45 population persons per dwelling unit or 15.5 persons per building plots or as incorporated in zoning plan of the colony/Group Housing complexler. In the case of the shop-cum-residential plot, however, only one dwelling unit shall be assumed.

(r) "Site Coverage" means ratio expressed in percentage between the area covered by ground floor of building and the area of site.

(s) The terms 'Aot', 'Colony', Coloniser', 'Development Plan', Sector Plan, shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963 and Rules, 1965.

(t) "Farm House" shall mean a house constructed by the owner of a farm at his land for the purpose of:

(i) Dwelling unit i.e. main use, and
(ii) Farm Shed i.e. auxiliary use.

Notes:

(1) The construction of the farm house shall be governed by the restrictions given under clause regarding 'provision' of farm houses outside abadi-deh in rural/agricultural Zone.
(2) the farm sheds shall be governed by the restrictions mentioned in clause regarding building control and site specifications.

(L) Ledge or Sond: A shelf-like projection, supported in any manner whatever so as to be supported with in a room itself but not having projection wider than one meter.

(D) Loft: An intermediary floor on a residual space in a pitched roof, above normal floor level with a maximum height of 1.5 meters and which is constructed or adopted for storage purposes.

(W) Mezzanine Floor: An intermediate floor above ground level with area of mezzanine restricted to 1/3 of the area of that floor and with a minimum height of 2.2 meters.

(X) Subservient to Agriculture: shall mean Development and activities, which are required to assist in carrying out the process of 'Agriculture' such as tubewells, pump, chambers, windmills, irrigation, drains, pucca platform, fencing and boundary walls, water hydrants etc.

(Y) 'Rural Industries' means industrial units, which are registered under Rural Industries Scheme by the Industries Department.

(Z) 'Small Scale Industries' means industrial unit which is registered as Small-Scale industry by the Industries Department.

(2a) 'Agro base industries' means an industrial unit which uses food grains, fruits or agro waste as a raw material.

(2b) Any other terms shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restrictions of Unregulated Development Act, 1965.

(2c) “Information Technology Industrial Units” means the categories of Industries included in the Annexures to the Government of Haryana Information Technology Policy, 2000 and in Appendix-I to this notification and/or, as may be defined by the Government of Haryana from time to time.

(2d) “Cyber Park/Information Technology Park” means an area developed exclusively for locating software development activities and Information Technology Enabled Services wherein no manufacturing of any kind (including assembling activities) shall be permitted.

(2e) “Cyber City” means self-contained intelligent city with high quality of infrastructure, attractive surrounding and high speed communication access to be developed for enacting the Information Technology concept and germination of medium and large software companies/Information Technology Enabled Services wherein no manufacturing units may be allowed.

III. Major Land Uses/Zones.

(1) Commercial Zone,

(II) Industrial Zone,

(III) Agriculture Zone,

(IV) Transport and Communication Zone,

(V) Public Utility Zone,

(VI) Public and Semi-Public Uses (Institutional Zone),

(VII) Public open spaces, and

(VIII) Agriculture Zone.

(2) Classification of major land uses shall be according to ‘Appendix—A’.

IV. Division into Sectors

Major land uses mentioned at serial No.(I) to (VII) in regulation-III above, which are land uses for building purposes, have been divided into sectors as shown, bounded by the major road reservation distinctly shown and each sector shall be designated by number as indicated on the drawing.

V. Detailed Land Uses with in Major Uses

Main ancillary and allied uses, which are subject to the other requirements of these regulations and of the rules, may be permitted in the respective major land use zone as listed in Appendix B subjoined to these regulations.

VI. Sector not Ripe for Development

Notwithstanding the reservation of various sector of respective land uses for building purposes the Director may not permit any change in their land use or allow construction of building thereon from considerations of compact and economical Development of the controlled area, till such time as availability of water supply, drainage arrangement and other facilities for these sectors are ensured to his satisfaction.

VII. Sectors to be Developed Exclusively Through Government Enterprise

(1) Change of land use and development in sectors, which are reserved for the commercial Zone and the institutional Zone, shall be taken only and exclusively through the Government or a Government
undertaking or a public authority approved by the Government in this behalf and no permission shall be given for Development of any colony with in these sectors.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of clause (1) above, the Government may reserve at any time any other sector for Development exclusively by it or by any of the agencies mentioned above.

VIII. Land Reservation For Major Roads:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Road</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>V1a</td>
<td>Ambala-Jagadhri-Yamuna Nagar-Saharanpur road (National Highway-73)</td>
<td>Existing width (at least 50 metres Right-of-Way) with 50 metres green belt on both sides in the controlled area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>V1b</td>
<td>Jagadhri-Billaspur road (State Highway-1)</td>
<td>Existing width (at least 30 metres wide Right-of-Way) with 45 metres green belt on both sides in the controlled area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>V-1c</td>
<td>Jagadhri-Chhaon extrapol (State Highway-6)</td>
<td>Existing width (at least 30 metres wide Right-of-Way) with 45 metres green belt on both sides in the controlled area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>V-1d</td>
<td>Yamuna Nagar-Radaur road (SH-6A)</td>
<td>Existing width (at least 30 metres wide Right-of-Way) with 45 metres green belt on both sides in the controlled area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>V-1</td>
<td>Peripheral road</td>
<td>75 metres width with 50 metres green belt on both sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>V-2a</td>
<td>Sector Road</td>
<td>60 metres width with 30 metres green belt on both sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>V-2</td>
<td>Sector Road</td>
<td>45 metres wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>V-3</td>
<td>Sector Road</td>
<td>30 metres wide.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IX. Industrial Non-Conforming Uses

With regard to the existing industries shown in the zones other than industrial zones in the Development Plan such industrial non-conforming uses may be allowed to continue for a fixed period to be determined by the Director but not exceeding ten years, provided that the industries concerned:

(a) Undertakes to pay to the Director as determined by him the proportionate charge towards the external Development of the site of and when called upon by the Director to do so in this behalf and

(b) During the interim period makes satisfactory arrangement for discharge of effluent to the satisfaction of the Director.

(c) No further expansion shall be allowed with in the area of non-conforming use.

X. Discontinuance of Non-Conforming Uses

(1) If a non-confirming use of land has remained discontinued for a period of two years of more it shall be deemed to have terminate and the land shall be allowed to be re-used or re-development only according to the conforming uses.

(2) If a non-confirming use building is damaged to the extent 50% or more of its reproduction value by fire, flood, explosion, earthquake, war, riot or any other natural calamity, it shall be allowed to be re-developed only for a conforming use.

(3) After a lapse of period fixed under clause IX, the land shall be allowed to be re-developed or used only confirming use.

XI. The Development to Conform to Sector Plan and Zoning Plan:

Expect as provided in regulation IX, no land within major land use shall be allowed to be used and developed for building purposes unless the proposed use and development is according to the detailed indicated in the sector plan and zoning plan or the approved colony plan in which the land is situated.

XII. Individual Site to Form Part of Approved Layout or Zoning Plan:

No permission for erection or re-erection or building on plot shall be given unless:

I. the plot form a part of an approved colony or the plot is in such area for which relaxation has been granted as provided in regulation XVIII, and

II. the plot is accessible through a road layout and constructed up to the situation of the plot the satisfaction of the Director.
XIII. Minimum Size of Plots for Various Types of Buildings:

(1) The minimum size of plots for various types of uses shall be as follows:

(i) Residential plots

(ii) Residential Plot in Subsidised Industrial
housing or slum dwellers housing scheme
approved by the Government

(iii) Shop-cum-residential Plot

(iv) Shopping booths including covered
Corridor or payment in front

(v) Local service industry plot

(vi) Light industry plot

(vii) Medium industry plot

50 Square Metres

35 Square Metres

100 Square Metres

20 Square Metres

100 Square Metres

250 Square Metres

8000 Square Metres

(2) The minimum area under a group-housing scheme will be 5 acres if it forms a part of a licensed colony and 10 acres if it is developed independently. However, in case a group housing scheme is floated by Haryana Urban Development Authority or any other Government agency, the size of group housing sites shall be as specified in the scheme.

XIV. Site coverage, Height and bulk of building under various types of buildings

Site coverage and the height up to which building may be erected within independent residential and industrial plots, shall be according to the provisions contained in Chapter VII of the Rules. In the case of other categories, the maximum coverage and the floor area ratio, subject to architectural control, as may be imposed under regulation XVI shall be as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Type of use</th>
<th>Maximum Ground Floor Coverage</th>
<th>Maximum Floor Area Ratio</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Group housing</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>In accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the zoning plan of sites approved by the competent authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Government offices</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>In accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the zoning plan of sites approved by the competent authority.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Warehousing</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. Basement shall be permitted as approved in the zoning plan. The basement shall be used for storage purposes.

XV. Building Lines in Front and Rear side of Buildings

These shall be provided in accordance with rules 51, 52 and 53 of the Punjab Scheduled Roads and controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Rules, 1965.

XVI. Architectural Control

Every building shall conform to architectural control prepared under rule 50 if applicable as per Punjab Scheduled Roads and controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Rules, 1965.

XVII. Relaxation of Land use within Agricultural Zone

In the case of any land lying in rural, Government may relax the provisions of this Development plan:

(a) For use and Development of the land into a residential or industrial colony provided the coloniser has purchased the said use and Development prior to the material date and the coloniser secures the consent for this purpose as per rules.

(b) For use of land as individual site (as distinct from an industrial colony) provided that:

(i) The land was purchased prior to the material date;

(ii) The Government is satisfied that the need of the industry is such that it can not await alternative allotment in the proper zone;

(iii) The owner of the land secures permission for building as required under the rules.

(iv) The owner of the land undertakes to pay Director as determined by him, the proportionate charges as when called upon by the Director in this behalf and during the interim period makes satisfactory arrangement for discharge of effluent.

Explanation:

The word 'purchase' in this regulation shall mean acquisition of full proprietary rights and no leisure title such as agreements to purchase etc.
XVIII. Density

Every residential sector shall be developed to the sector density indicated and prescribed for it in the sector subject to a maximum of 20% variation allowed on either side of the prescribed sector density.

XIX. Provision of Farm House Outside Abadi-Deh in Agricultural Zone:

A farm house in rural zone, outside abadi-deh may be allowed if the area of the land is 2 acres or more on the following conditions-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of farm</th>
<th>Maximum coverage on ground for dwelling unit (main building)</th>
<th>Maximum coverage on ground shed (auxiliary building)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Acres minimum</td>
<td>As applicable to residential plot equivalent to 500 square yards</td>
<td>1 percent of the farm land (not more than 40 percent shall be used for labour/servant quarters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upto 3 acres</td>
<td>As applicable to residential plot equivalent to 750 square yards</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upto 4 acres and above</td>
<td>As applicable to residential plot equivalent to 1000 square yards</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Set back:
It shall be atleast 15 metres away from the edge of the agricultural land on all sides provided that if land attached to the farm house abuts a road, the house shall be constructed with a minimum set back from the edge of the road as under-

(a) Where the road is bye-pass to a scheduled road: 100 metres.
(b) Where the road is a scheduled road: 50 metres.
(c) Any other road: 15 metres.

(iv) Approach Road- Any revenue road/road defined in the revenue record.

(v) Basement:
Basement shall be permitted to the maximum extent of ground floor coverage but in the basement water closet and bathroom shall not be permitted.

(vi) Ledge, Loft and Mezzanine Floor:
Ledge, Loft and Mezzanine floor shall be permitted with in the building subject in the restriction above as well as restriction stipulated in the definition given in part II.

(vii) Services-Water Supply and Drainage:

(a) Good potable water supply should be available in the farm for human consumption in case of farmhouse is built.

(b) Open sanitary drains or cover drains to be provided to clean sheds in case of dairy farms, drains are to be provided by carrying run water in case of all building.

(c) Septic to be provided for disposal of human and animals waste as per provision of the Controlled Areas Rules, 1965.

(d) The distance between the septic tank and open well or tube well or shall be as provided in the controlled Areas Rules, 1965.

Government may, however, amend the minimum size of the farm for any scheme sponsored by State Government/State Agency for the proper utilisation of the rural zone.

XX) Relaxation of Development Plan:
Government may, in the case of hardship or with a view to save any structure constructed before the material date, relax any of the provision of the development plan on principles of equity and justice on payment of such development charges and on such other conditions as it may deem fit to impose.


(i) LOCATION

(a) Information Technology Industrial Units will be located in Industrial Areas/Industrial Zones only.
(h) Cyber Parks/Information Technology Parks will be located either in Industrial Areas or Industrial/Residential Zones abutting on V-1/M-1 and V-2/M-2 roads in the form of integrated development, however, no manufacturing unit will be permitted in such parks.

(c) Cyber Cities: The location of such a facility will be decided by the Government.

(ii) SIZE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Information Technology Industrial Unit</td>
<td>1 to 5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cyber Park/Information Technology Park</td>
<td>5 to 15 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cyber City</td>
<td>Minimum 50 Acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii) MISCELLANEOUS

I Parking

(a) One Equivalent Car Space for every 50 square metres of floor area shall be provided for parking in cyber park/Information Technology Industrial Unit and Cyber City.

(b) Three Tier basements for Information Technology (I.T.) Industry for meeting the requirement of parking shall be allowed subject to clearance from Public Health requirement.

II Other Activities

(a) Incidental commercial activities like Banks, Restaurants, Insurance Office etc., shall be permitted subject to restriction of 4% of the gross area of the Cyber Park/Information Technology Park.

(b) Only 5% of the area of the Cyber City shall be allowed for Group Housing and 4% of the total area of the Cyber City shall be permitted for Commercial/Industrial uses.

(c) No residential plotted development shall be allowed in a Cyber City.

(d) For a Cyber City Project if allowed in Agricultural/Rural Zone, the entrepreneur shall make the arrangement of water supply and other facilities like sewerage disposal/drainage etc.

(III) The Government may impose any other condition as deemed necessary from time to time.

APPENDIX A

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Code</th>
<th>Sub Code</th>
<th>Main Group</th>
<th>Sub Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Residential sector on neighborhood pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td>Warehousing and storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
<td>Office and Bank including</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>Government Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurants, Hotels and Transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boarding Houses including Public Assistance Institutions, Providing Residential accommodation likes Dharmalas, Tourists Houses etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cinema and other places of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public assembly on commercial basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Service Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>320</td>
<td></td>
<td>Light Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>330</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extensive Industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transport and Communication

Heavy Industry
Railway Yards, Railway Stations
And Siding
Roads, road Transport Depots
And Parking areas.
Dock Yards, Jetties
Telegraph offices, Telephone
Exchange etc.
Broadcasting Stations
Television Stations

Public Utilities

Water Supply installation
Including treatment plants
Drainage and Sanitary Installation
Including Disposal works
Electric Power plants Sub Station
Etc.
Gas installation and Gas work

Public and Semi-Public

Government, Administrative
Central Secretariat, District offices, Law Courts, Jails
Police Station, Governor and President’s Residence
Education, Cultural and Religious
Institutions
Medical and Health institutions
Cultural institution like theaters
Opera Houses etc. of a predominately non-commercial nature.
Land belonging to defense.

Open Spaces

Sports, Grounds, Stadium play
Grounds, parks.
Parks
Other Recreational Uses
Cemeteries, Crematories etc.
Fuel filling station and Bus
Queues Shelters.

Agriculture Land

Market Garden
Orchards and Nurseries
Land Under Staple Crops
Grazing and Land pastures
Forest Land
Marshy Land
Barren Land
Land under water

I RESIDENTIAL ZONE:

(i) Residence
(ii) Boarding house.
(iii) Social community religious and recreational buildings
(iv) Public utility building.
(v) Educational buildings and all types of school and college where necessary.

APPENDIX B

As required for the local need of major use and needs of the town at site approved by the Director in the sector/colony plan.
(vi) Health institutions.
(vii) Cinemas
(viii) Commercial and professional offices.
(ix) Retail shops and restaurants.
(x) Local service industries.
(xi) Fuel filling stations.
(xii) Bus stops, tongas, taxi, scooter and rickshaw stand.
(xiii) Nurseries and green houses.
(xiv) Any other minor needs to ancillary to residential use
(xv) Starred hotels
(xvi) Any other use, which the Government may in public interest decide
(xvii) Cyber Parks/Information Technology Park

II COMMERCIAL ZONE

(i) Retail Trade.
(ii) Wholesale Trade.
(iii) Warehouses and storages.
(iv) Commercial offices and banks.
(v) Restaurant and Transient Boarding Houses including public assistance institutions providing residential accommodation like Dharanidhara, Tourist House etc.
(vi) Cinemas, Hotels, Motels and other places of public assembly like theatres, clubs, Dramatic Club, etc. run on commercial basis.
(vii) Professional establishments.
(viii) Residences on the first and higher floors.
(ix) Local service industry.
(x) Utility buildings.
(xi) Fuel filling stations and service garages / CNG Petrol Pump.
(xii) Loading and unloading yards.
(xiii) Parking spaces, bus stops, taxis, tongas and rickshaw stand.
(xiv) Town parks.
(xv) Any other use which the Director in public interest may decide

III INDUSTRIAL ZONE

(i) Light Industry
(ii) Medium Industry
(iii) Obnoxious and Hazardous Industry
(iv) Heavy Industry
(v) Service industry
(vi) Warehouse and storages.
(vii) Parking, loading and unloading area.
(viii) Track stand/bus stops, taxi, tonga and rickshaw stand.
(ix) Public utility, community buildings and retail shops.
(x) Fuel filling stations and service garages.
(xi) Liquid Petroleum Gas godowns permitted by the Director.
(xii) Any other use permitted by the Director.
(xiii) Cyber Parks/Information Technology Parks/Information Technology Industrial Units

IV TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION ZONE

(i) Railway yards, railway station and siding
(ii) Transport Nagar, Rotoks and Transport depots and parking areas
(iii) Airports and Air Stations
(iv) Telegraph offices and Telephone exchange
(v) Broadcasting stations
(vi) Television station

As per the policy/parameters decided by the Government.

As required for the local needs of major use at the site earmarked for them in the sector plan or in the approved layout plan of the colonies.

At sites earmarked for them in the sector plan or in the approved layout plan of the colonies.
V PUBLIC AND SEMI PUBLIC USES ZONE
(i) Government offices, Government Administration centres, secretariats and police station
(ii) Educational, cultural and religious institutions
(iii) Medical health institutions
(iv) Civic and cultural institutions like theatres, opera houses etc. of predominantly non-commercial nature
(v) Land belonging to defence
(vi) Any other use which Government in public interest may decide
(vii) Small Restaurants and Motels along National Highway

VI OPEN SPACES
(i) Sports ground, stadium and play grounds
(ii) Parks and green belts
(iii) Motor fuel filling stations, bus stop shelter along roads with the permission of Director
(iv) Any other recreational use with the permission of Director.
(v) Public utility services like transmission lines, communication lines, water supply lines, sewerage lines, drainage lines in the green belts along the scheduled roads and major roads.

VII PUBLIC UTILITIES
(i) Water supply installations including treatment plants.
(ii) Drainage and Sanitary installations, Disposal works.
(iii) Electric Power plant and sub-station including grid sub-station.
(iv) Gas installations and Gas works.

VIII USES STRICTLY PROHIBITED:
(i) Storages of petroleum and other inflammable material without proper license.

IX AGRICULTURE ZONE
(i) Agricultural, Horticultural, dairy and poultry farming.
(ii) Village houses within Abadi-deh
(iii) Farm houses outside abadi-deh subject to restriction as laid down in zoning regulation XIX
(iv) Afforestation development of any of the part for recreation
(v) Expansion of existing village contiguous to abadi-deh if undertaken a project approved or sponsored by the Central Government, or State Government
(vi) Milk chilling station and pasteurisation plant
(vii) Bus Stand and railway station
(viii) Air ports with necessary buildings
(ix) Wireless stations
(x) Grain godown, storage space at sites approved by the Director
(xi) Weather stations
(xii) Land drainage and irrigation, hydroelectric works and tubewell for irrigation
(xiii) Telephone and electric transmission lines and poles
(xiv) Mining and extraction operations including lime and brick kilns, stones, quarries and crushing subject to the rules and at approved sites
(xv) Cremation and burial grounds
(xvi) Fuel filling station and service garages
(xvii) Hydro electric/thermal power plant sub-station
(xviii) Liquid Petroleum Gas storage godowns with the approval of the Director.
Directors

(xx)(A) Non Polluting Industries registered as Rural Industry Scheme/Small Scale Industrial units subject to one of the following conditions:

(i) Located within half kilometer belt encircling the existing village Abadi-desh and approachable from public road/restaurant other than scheduled road, National Highway and State Highway.

(ii) On Public road/restaurant not less than 30 feet wide otherwise outside the half kilometer zone referred to in (1) above upto a depth of 100 metres along the approach road.

(iii) With an area up to two acres

(B) Site should not fall within 500 metres restricted belt around Defence installations.

(xx) Small Restaurants and Motels along National Highways

(xxii) Microwave Towers/Transmitting/Receiving Stations, Service Centers and Telecommunication Centers

(xxii) Any other use, which the Government may in Public Interest, decide

APPENDIX - I

Categories of Industries included in the scope/definition of Information Technology Industry.

(A) Computing Devices including:
- Desktop
- Personal Computer
- Servers
- Work-station
- Nodes
- Terminals
- Network P.C
- Home P.C.
- Laptops
- Note Book Computers
- Palm top Computer/PDA

(B) Network Controller Card/ Memories including:
- Network Card/Network Interface Card(NIC)
- Adaptor/Controller/Isa/PC/Isa/Combi/PCMCIA
- SIMMs Memory
- DIMMs Memory
- Central Processing Unit (CPU)
- Controller SCII/Array
- Processors/Processor/Power Module/Upgrade

(C) Storage Units including:
- Hard Disk Drives/Hard Drives
- RAIDS Devices and their Controllers
- Floppy Disk Drives
- C.D. ROM Drives
- Tape Drives DL/T Drives/DAT
- Optical Disk Drives
- Other Digital Storage Devices

(D) Other
- Key Board
- Monitor
- Mouse
- Multi-media Kits

(E) Printers and Output Devices including:
- Dot matrix
- Laserjet
- Inkjet
Deskjet
LED Printers
Line Printers
Plotters
Pass-book Printers

(F) Networking products including:
- Hubs
- Routers
- Switches
- Concentrators
- Trans-receivers

(G) Software including:
- Application Software
- Operating system
- Middleware/firmware

(H) Power supplies to Computer Systems including:
- Switch mode power supplies
- Uninterrupted Power supplies

(I) Networking/Cabling and related accessories
(related to IT Industry)
- Fibre Cable
- Copper Cable
- Cables
- Connectors, Terminal blocks
- Jack panels, patch cord
- mounting cord/wiring blocks
- Surface mount boxes

(J) Consumables including:
- C.D.ROM / Compact Disk
- Floppy Disk
- Tapes DAT/DLT
- Ribbons
- Toners
- Inkjet Cartridges
- Inks for Output devices

(K) Electronic Components:
- Printed Circuit Board/populated PCB
- Printed Circuit Board/PCB
- Transistors
- Integrated Circuits/ICs
- Diodes/Thyristor/LED
- Resistors
- Capacitors
- Switches (On/Off, Push button, Rocker, etc.)
- Plugs/sockets/relays
- Magnetic heads, Print heads
- Connectors
- Microphones/Speakers
- Fuses

(L) Telecommunication Equipment including:
- Telephones
- Videophones
- Facsimile machines/Fax cards
- Tele-Printers/Telex machine
- PABX/EPABX/RAX/MAX Telephone Exchange
- Multiplexers/Muxes
- Modems
- Telephone answering machines
- Telecommunication Switching Apparatus
Anemia and Mast
Wireless downlink equipment
Receiving equipments like Pagers, mobile/Cellular Phones, etc.
VSATs
Video Conferencing Equipments
* Including Set Top Boxes for both Video and Digital Signaling.

(M) IT Enabled Services are business processes and services, the end products/services of which are:

- Delivered outside India.
- Delivered over communication network, and
- Either externally contracted (out-sourced) or provided by a remote subsidiary of the same company (out-located).

Note: Services which would not be included are:

(i) Remote production/manufacturing units
(ii) The Corporate offices of companies or their local branches
(iii) Virtual business on Internet.

The following services which meet the above criteria would be included:

(i) Back-Office Operations
(ii) Call Centres
(iii) Content Development or Animation
(iv) Data Processing
(v) Engineering and Design
(vi) Geographic Information System Services
(vii) Human Resource Services
(viii) Insurance Claim Processing
(ix) Legal Database
(x) Medical Transcription
(xi) Payroll
(xii) Remote Maintenance
(xiii) Revenue Accounting
(xiv) Support Centres and
(xv) Web-site Services.

SHAKUNTALA JAKHU,
Financial Commissioner and Principal Secretary to
Government Haryana, Town and Country Planning Department.
1. विवरण:
प्रसिद्ध बुध उपनिषद के नियमित प्रकाशित रूप की है। 1991 को जनवरी में रूपांतरण के लिए उपनिषद की उपलब्धि कविता निर्माता, विकास विभाग, और अनुवादक समिति का एक अध्यक्ष नामक निदेशक शहीद शहीद है।

2. अनुवाद
प्रसिद्ध बुध उपनिषद के हिंदी में होनेवाले अनुवाद शहीद शहीद ने कराये गए हैं। 1991 में रूपांतरण के लिए उपनिषद की उपलब्धि कविता निर्माता, विकास विभाग, और अनुवादक समिति का एक अध्यक्ष नामक निदेशक शहीद शहीद है।
3. भौगोलिक विवरण

यमुना-यमुना की पूरी दिशा सियसू मध्यमा पूरा धारा विरोध है और इससे आगे वर्ग मध्यमा धारा विरोध है।

इस नदी की धारा चार निकटता से भर उत्पन्न हुई है। भौगोलिक रूप से नदी का आयार अर्ध-पूर्व से दक्षिण-पश्चिम दिशा में है। इसका उपनिवेश गढ़-शहर चालकल नगर 12 मिलीया है जिसको चार पहाड़ी पहाड़िया 6.5 से 7 तक है जो कि अगली तलहारी के निकटता से इतने के लिए पूरी तरह से अंकुरावत है। यहाँ तक पूरी मैदानी की ताज़ा रातरात है। भूमि मैदानी की राजनीति निर्धारण है कि कि फलस इसके लिए उच्च सीधी नियमों में भी है। यहाँ धारा का उपनिवेश चालकल 1105 मिलीया मिरात है। भूमि का इतिहास धर्म बड़े में गुलाबानक।

4. अस्तित्वपर व्यक्ति का उपवास

(1) उपश्रेष्ठनाथ

भूमि की तिथियों आर्यपुरी एक अस्तित्वपर व्यक्ति विवरण की पतवारी से की जाती है जिसमें चार 220 किलोमीटर बढ़ते भी 66 किलोमीटर के लागत तथा पांच 66 किलोमीटर के लागत तिथि भी अलग है। जो कि 220 किलोमीटर बढ़ता सीना जो हबल ही में गड़बड़ हुआ है। उसकी तिथि की विधि सीना की जा रही है जो कि 750 गैलन प्रति बीमा दशा में छोड़ लगा आठ वर्ष की परिवारिक विषय निवेश (विशेष विज्ञान) का भर बुध निनों का तपारी की जाती है।

भूमि की आयु और आयु के वर्ष की विश्लेषण करना निश्चित प्रति निचट 34 गैलन है जबकि जल अवास्तव प्रति योग्यता प्रति निचट 40 गैलन है। इस प्रमाण में आयु में बुढ़ाई की ज्ञान है।

जगत का इतिहास चालकल तथा भूमि-पुनर्नवीन का जहाँ तक पूर्वार्ध में मनोरंजन का साक्षरता है। भूमि का इतिहास धारा विरोध है और भूमि का इतिहास धारा विरोध है। भूमि का इतिहास धारा विरोध है और भूमि का इतिहास धारा विरोध है।
5. शहरी का आधिकारिक ज्ञान

न्यायालय आदेश के मुताबिक पुनःगठित पुरुष संघ में एक निवासी के लिए आवश्यक अवधि का विधि दिन के अनुसार जनसंख्या के लिए बिना दिन के निर्देश दिन के

6. जनसंख्या विकास

दूसरा तालिका: उपर्युक्त वक्ता (1961-2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>वर्ष</th>
<th>जनसंख्या</th>
<th>प्रतिशत</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>84,337</td>
<td>36.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,15,020</td>
<td>39.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1,60,424</td>
<td>61.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2,58,530</td>
<td>63.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3,38,887</td>
<td>85.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>6,26,940</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>11,26,450</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. विवरण परिसर उपर्युक्त

वह शहरी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत से उपरति के अंतर्गत जल्द दूर करनी होती है। तालिका-हालातक-वितरण देखकर इस शहरी क्षेत्र की वर्तमान स्थिति देखकर जनसंख्या तथा विकास की अवधि के आवश्यक सार्थक कृत्रिम उपकरण बनाने वाले हैं।
8. नियोजित क्षेत्र भूमिका करने वाला व्यक्ति उपरोक्त से सम्बंधित प्रशंसक की नियोजन करने प्रश्नात्मक तौर पर जो ओटोमोटिव के प्रशंसकों की दिशा में उच्च संबंधित है, वह उपरोक्त क्षेत्र में फंडिंग की नियोजन स्वीकार करने के लिए अपने कार्यस्थल से हो सकता है। इसका प्रयोग उस व्यक्ति के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

9. प्रकाशन:\n(ii) प्रकाशन/समाचार तथा संबंधित\n

प्रारंभ में, ओटोमोटिव के लिए यह केस, यह एक वित्तीय घोटाला के जरिए स्पष्ट हो गया। यह भूमिका के प्रकाशन पर विचार करता है। यह यथार्थ के लिए उच्च संबंधित है, यह अपने कार्यक्रम में उच्च संबंधित है। यह उच्च संबंधित है, यह अपने कार्यक्रम में उच्च संबंधित है।
हरियाणा सरकार

विभाग: संचालन

दिनांक: 7 दसमे, 2023

हरियाणा सरकार


d) जनरल प्रोब्लेम

13. मनुष्य उपजन का प्रतिक्रिया

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क्रम संख्या</th>
<th>उपजन का नाम</th>
<th>विभाग</th>
<th>विभाग की सीमा</th>
<th>विभाग की सीमा</th>
<th>नगर/टहल पैकेज</th>
<th>विभाग की सीमा</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>रिहाना</td>
<td>1469</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>13343</td>
<td>47.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>भरतपुर</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>सोलनहीर</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>19.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>रविशंका रविवार</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>एम उपजन</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>जनरल बिहार</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>नवाबनगर</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>13.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

प्रभावी मुख्य सरकार


d) जनरल प्रोब्लेम

13. मनुष्य उपजन का प्रतिक्रिया
(II) विशेष रूप से विद्यालयों में एक उच्च निर्माण और संपत्ति की विकास की आवश्यकता है।

(III) औपचारिक

(IV) विषय के आदेश

विषय के आदेश
प्रारंभिक परिप्रेक्ष्य मान के चौथे में एक अनूठी रूप सृजन की गयी प्रस्तावित है। पूर्वी कृतां संबंध में के हितों की हालत के साथ साथ प्रस्तावित उपयोगी हुई चर्चा व युगौलिक-समस्या, वर्तमान (ए.ए.सी.ये) के अधीन के चर देश का उद्देश्य उनमा जल्दी प्रस्तावित है।

(5) सेवा

प्रस्तावित परिप्रेक्ष्य मान के रहस्य में आने वाली पूर्वी कृतां संबंध में (2), आस्तित्व रह रहा (1) तथा प्रतिष्ठित दृष्टि-निर्देशी नहर रहा (2) कुछ पार (बारे में जो) सेवा देने प्रस्तावित है। सेवा देने (बारे में के), अलवर मैथुना-संबंध, वैश्य-बित्तिकर संबंध रहा अनुपार-वैश्य-बित्तिकर मान प्रकट करते दृष्टि-निर्देशी नहर देने तक हो सकते हैं। सेवा देने प्रस्तावित है। ऐसा हर हर हर हर हर हर हर भी के प्रत्येक अनुसंधान को पीड़ा करने वाले कहलाने प्रस्तावित है। पूर्वी कृतां संबंध में (सभ्यता समस्या-संबंध) पर हर एक आदेश के सेवा, तथा समस्या-संबंध पर प्रस्तावित यूगल पर उपर विशेष रहा हो सेवा के प्रकट के द्वार देने या वर्तमान में प्रवृत्त है।

(6) व्यापार नहर और व्यापार छाप

युगौलिक परीक्षा से आगरी कहानी के सिला अन्तर 8 तथा अन्तर 35 में पुनः-पुनः अन्तर नहर तथा अन्तर बित्तिकर फिर से जाने प्रस्तावित है।

व्यापार या संबंध उपदेश रूप 518 बेसर्कर भूली अवश्यकता की गई है, जिनमें अन्तर 8, 10(नाम), 11 (नाम), 35 और प्रस्तावित परिप्रेक्ष्य मान के कल्पित आने वाला नहर संकल्पित है।

(7) धर्म अभिवृक्तियों

209 बेसर्कर भूली जन अनुभूति-संसदीय, जन निवास संसदीय, निर्माण संसदीय प्रथम कहानी और निर्माण हर संख्या जाने की गहराई में के विंडो निकट से गई है। अन्तर 12, 23, 27 तथा 39 में जन आरामी जन निवास संसदीय हेतु 75 बेसर्कर भूली जन अवश्यकता किया गया है। यह सत्ता परिषद् भूली नाड़ तथा प्रस्तावित परिषद्-नाड़ी नहर के नियंत्रण उपदेश दिए गए हैं। 220 विषयक यह विवरण से संबंध जानते-नाड़ी मान (साधारण रणनीति-72) पर सवाल दिखाया है और विवरण में इसका दुर्घटना के लिए वह इसके कहानी के लिए मानते हैं। यह इसके बाद के सेवा अवश्यक नहर है। तथा 220 विषयक यह सवाल दिखाया है और विवरण में इसका दुर्घटना के लिए 

(8) साधारण नाड़ी का सेवा नाड़ी

अंकन 12 में निवास पूजन और सेवा प्रकट पकल पहले से ही व्यक्ति है, जिनके संबंध में विवरण के सन्दर्भानुसार यह बताया जा सकता है। अन्तर 12, 23, तथा 39 में विवरण के सन्दर्भानुसार यह बताया जा सकता है। अन्तर 11, 20 (नाम), 22(नाम), 36 तथा 36 के नाम में 356 बेसर्कर भूली अवश्यकता की गई है। विभाग-ए साधारण संसदीय को बाध्य करते हैं कि विभाग-ए साधारण संसदीय की खास सूचना है। निवाशण ज्ञान अवश्यकता भी अन्तर 25 में कर लिखा गया है।

(9) धर्म संसदीय

भूली जन विशेष में उपयोग की गई रेखा संबंध में, यह नीचे के संबंध में विवरण की सन्दर्भानुसार यह बताया जा सकता है। यह नीचे के संबंध में विवरण की सन्दर्भानुसार यह बताया जा सकता है। यह नीचे के संबंध में विवरण की सन्दर्भानुसार यह बताया जा सकता है। यह नीचे के संबंध में विवरण की सन्दर्भानुसार यह बताया जा सकता है। यह नीचे के संबंध में विवरण की सन्दर्भानुसार यह बताया जा सकता है। यह नीचे के संबंध में विवरण की सन्दर्भानुसार यह बताया जा सकता है। यह नीचे के संबंध में विवरण की सन्दर्भानुसार यह बताया जा सकता है।
अनुपम वा

अनुपम वा

हाँ निचित्रम

हाँ निचित्रम

1. युवनस्कर जागरण के उद्देश्य संबंध उत्सव संकल्प से संबंध
2. भाषा और संस्कृति के उद्देश्य संबंध उत्सव संकल्प से संबंध
3. वास्तव में वापस लौटने के उद्देश्य संबंध उत्सव संकल्प से संबंध
4. विश्व स्वास्थ्य दिवस के उद्देश्य संबंध उत्सव संकल्प से संबंध

II. विरासतीय

हाँ निचित्रम ने;

(1) "अनुपम वा" से अनुपम है जिसमें संबंध उत्सव संकल्प से संबंध
(2) "समाज संबंध राजस्थान" से अनुपम है, जिसमें संबंध उत्सव संकल्प से संबंध
(3) "हाँ निचित्रम" से अनुपम है, जिसमें संबंध उत्सव संकल्प से संबंध
(4) वास्तव में वापस लौटने के उद्देश्य संबंध उत्सव संकल्प से संबंध
(5) वास्तव में वापस लौटने के उद्देश्य संबंध उत्सव संकल्प से संबंध
(6) "वास्तव में वापस लौटने" से अनुपम है, जिसमें संबंध उत्सव संकल्प से संबंध
(२) "सिस्टर सामग्री और कालिनी समान" से अधिनियम है, उस सेटर केवल तथा कालिनी केम्ब में, जैसे भी विविधता हो, जितने वेस्ट्स कैलस्टों की रचना;
(३) "सेटर केवल अन्य कालिनी केम्ब" से अधिनियम है, सेटर या कालिनी के केम्ब जैसे ग्राहक पर विविधता अनुसार सूचना समस्या व्यापक से प्रतिबंधित है।

(१) सेटर और कालिनी के मालों में सिस्टरों के अनुसार अंतर्निहित अंतिक्रयात्मक सूचना पर रहती का है इससे सेटर के घर में गुण जब्त या दलील में से अनुपस्थित अन्य व्यक्ति में ५० प्रतिशत स्वास्थ्य विनियम है और गुण जब्त की प्रतिबंधित के अनुसार अनेक प्रयोग में गुण जब्त की सूचना और सेटर या कालिनी में, जैसे भी विविधता हो, जब्त विनियम के अनुसार उन्नतस्ता गुण जब्त की विनियम नहीं है।
(२) "सेटर समान" वा "कालिनी समान" की रचना के प्रतिबंधित का परिवर्तन होगा कि सेटर केम्ब या कालिनी केम्ब को ५५ प्रतिशत उसकी वाणिज्यिक मूल्य जल्द पर उपलब्ध न होती विनियम जैसे अन्य आवश्यक अन्य वस्तु केम्ब अत्यधिक होगा और प्रयोग भारत जात में अंशमय गूंग अलीगढ़ एक दिन तक प्रकाश ४.५ संयुक्त की जनरलिया के लिए दिन के भारत में १३.५ स्विस्तर तक फ़र्नेस के को विलक्का / यह अलग गूंग अलीगढ़ की अंतर्गत केम्बिया न है नियमित है। नियमित उच्च एवं नियमित या दिन के काम के पालन में केम्ब एक अनुसार उपयोग का अनुशंसा की जाती है।
(३) "सामग्री स्वास्थ्य" से अधिनियम है, मूल पर विविधता के माल के अन्तर्गत का अवधारण या अनुसरण, अतः "सामग्री स्वास्थ्य", "सामग्री", "एच-प्रवेश" वा "विश्लेषण उत्सर्जन", "केम्ब" और "सेटर केम्ब" को वापस करने के लिए बहुत ही अत्यधिक होगा जो उसे उच्च अनुसरण का प्रयोग करना नियमित विनियम अनुसार विनियम किया गया, १९६५ (१९६५ द्वारा अधिनियम ४३) और नियम १९५५ के नियम नहीं हो; जब "स्वास्थ्य" तो अधिनियम है, किसी काम के व्यवसाय जैसे उपयोगी पर नियमित विनियम नियमित नहीं है। जब "नियमित उपयोग" का अनुप्रयोग करने के पालन में केम्ब एक अनुसार उपयोग का अनुशंसा की जाती है।

(१) शरीर पूर्ण या नियमित "प्रचार" / पूर्ण अनुसार या अधिनियम के अनुसार, केम्ब से उपयोग का अनुप्रयोग नहीं हो, जिसका अनुप्रयोग को स्वीकार करना है।
(२) केम्ब पूर्ण, "सांस्कृतिक और व्यवहार विनियमी" संबंध में, शरीर पूर्ण का अनुप्रयोग नहीं हो।
(३) "सांस्कृतिक और व्यवहार विनियमी" को सांस्कृतिक और व्यवहार विनियमी जैसे उपयोग का अनुप्रयोग हो, जिसका अनुमोदन तथा नियमित विनियम करना जाता है अनुसार अर्थात् नहीं हो।
(४) "प्रचार" का अनुप्रयोग है, शरीर के अनुसार अनुप्रयोग के अनुसार, जिसका अनुप्रयोग को स्वीकार करना है।
(५) "उपयोग" का अनुप्रयोग है, जिसका अनुप्रयोग को स्वीकार करना है।
(६) "विविधता" का अनुप्रयोग है, जिसका अनुप्रयोग को स्वीकार करना है।

उपयोग के लिए अनुप्रयोग का अनुप्रयोग के रूप में कार्य करता है।

(७) अनुसार में की यह हो, जो उसे अनुसार अनुप्रयोग दीक्षा में नियमित करना है।

III. मुख्य पूर्ण उपयोग / अनुसार
(१) (१) राजस्व उपयोग,
(2) मुख्य भूमि उपयोग का प्रकाशक परिषद के कार्यान्वयन होगा।

IV सैकड़ा में विनियम

उपर्युक्त विनियम-III में समाधान-(I) तथा (VII) प्रकार गृह मुख्य उपयोग, को ज्ञात प्रतिनिधित्व मुख्य उपयोग है, उन्हें दृश्यि अनुसार टैक्टर में समावेशित किया गया है, इन सैकड़ों को मृत्यु संदेह के अवरोध द्वारा बंद की हुई है और प्रत्येक सैकड़े को इतिहास में विहार के अनुसार एक नियता संयोजन दी गई है।

V सूची उपयोग में मुख्य उपयोग संबंधी अन्य

मुख्य, समस्तीय एवं हीरे उपयोगों के लिए वह स्थितियों तथा विनियमों को ज्ञात उपयोगकों के अनुसार, विशेषतः मुख्य मुख्य उपयोग कंड्य अनुसार तथा उपयोगकों कारणीय न होने के लिए, उन्हें उपयोगी परिवर्तन द्वारा उपयोग नहीं है जो इन स्थितियों के साथ जोड़ी गई है।

VI सैकड़ा के लिए अनुसूचित विनियम

विनियम सैकड़ों में वाला प्रभावण हार उपयोग के लिए आवश्यक होने पर भी विनियम, नियता केंद्र से समाधान तथा विनियमन विनियम के मूलभूत हिस्सा प्रशासक के परिवर्तन के लिए अनुसार उस पर किसी भी कानून के नियम में लिए अनुसार एक एक ही रेखा का वर्ण तथा गलत संगीत, जब तक नियता द्वारा अपने संस्थानों, इतने सैकड़ों में, उन्हें सैकड़ों संस्थान विनियमन रूप से उपयोग नहीं हो रही।

VII सैकड़ा उपयोगों के मानकों में नियोजित किया गया कारण सैकड़ा

(1) विनियमन की ओर स्थानक अनुसार के लिए आवश्यक सैकड़ों में मुख्य मुख्य उपयोग परिवर्तन एवं विनियम, स्थान में स्थान में स्थान में स्थान के अधिनियम सैकड़ा प्रशासन में प्राप्त के लिए अपने अपने और इन कृतियों में विनियमन की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

(2) उपर्युक्त शाखा (1) के उपर्युक्त के अनुसार भी संस्थान संस्थानमें स्थान स्थान में स्थान के अधिनियम सैकड़ा प्रशासन में प्राप्त के लिए अपने अपने सैकड़ों का अनुमति नहीं है।

VIII मुख्य उपयोग के लिए भूमि प्रदान

(1) बड़ी जीवन में विनियम को जग मुख्य संख्यों के लिए मुख्य के अधिनियम नियम प्रकार के लिए अपने:

| क्रम संख्या | विनियमन | मानक | केंद्र
|------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | जी-1 ए | अनाजी-नगरी-भुगतानगर- सरकारी मान (सम्न या सम्म-73) | विनियमन केंद्र | नन्देश द्वारा 50 मीटर बीडी हिरत पड़ोसी के साथ
| 2 | जी-2 ए | नगरी -केन्द्रीय मान | विनियमन केंद्र | नन्देश के अनुसार 54 एकड़ विनियमक केंद्र | नन्देश द्वारा 54 एकड़ विनियमक के साथ
| 3 | जी-1 ए | नगरी -उत्कृष्ट मान (सम्न या सम्म-6) | विनियमन केंद्र | नन्देश के अनुसार 54 एकड़ विनियमक के साथ
| 4 | जी-2 ए | भुगतानगर -सरकारी मान (सम्न या सम्म-65) | विनियमन केंद्र | नन्देश के अनुसार 54 एकड़ विनियमक के साथ
| 5 | जी-1 | विनियमक | 75 मीटर बीडी हिरत पड़ोसी के साथ
| 6 | जी-2 ए | अनाजी मान | 60 मीटर बीडी की तरफ 30 मीटर हिरत पड़ोसी के साथ
| जी-2 | अनाजी मान | 60 मीटर बीडी की तरफ
| जी-3 | अनाजी मान | 45 मीटर बीडी की तरफ
| जी-4 | अनाजी मान | 30 मीटर बीडी की तरफ

(2) अन्य संख्यों के लिए बड़ी और बड़ी सैकड़ों के अनुसार के अनुमति की अनुमति जनित के अनुसार होगी।

IX विनिर्देश का अनुसार प्रदान

विनिर्देश ने आदेशानुसार में अनुसार प्रदान शाखा के संबंध में निर्देशक के अलावा स्थानीय संस्थान की संबंध में राज्य संस्थान की संबंध में संबंध तथा विनिर्देश के लिए अविवेक अनुमति उपलब्ध कारण संबंध की अनुमति की तरफ आम है। इसके उपरांत वह राज्य संस्थान के अविवेक अनुमति की संबंध में संबंध तथा विनिर्देश के लिए अविवेक अनुमति उपलब्ध कारण संबंध की तरफ आम है।

(9) उस क्षेत्र की निर्देशक के अनुसार अनुमति अधिनियम विनिर्देश के लिए नियमित अनुमति प्राप्त को देने वा उपयोग करने के लिए तत्त्व जनित।
(x) आदेश आदेश के बीएट विनियम की संकुचित अनुसार बत निर्दिष्ट के लिए सतर्क अथवा आदेश करें।

(x) अनुसूची उपयोग के बीएट विनियम के बीएट के बिना कार्य की संकुचित ईलाइज़ राखें।

X अनुसूची उपयोग के बीएट विनियम के बीएट

(1) पहिले, यद्यपि पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के बीएट या इसके अनुसार अधिकारियों के लिए अधिकार बना रहे हैं, उन्न के समय के लिए और अनुसूची उपयोग के बीएट या पूर्वकाल को अनुमोदित की आवश्यक भावना है।

(2) पहिले, अनुसूची उपयोग के बीएट या इसके अनुसार अधिकारियों के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

(3) विनियम IX के अनुसार उपयोग के समय के लिए फाइनलिस्ट रहने के बाद ऐसी पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

XI अनुसूची उपयोग के बीएट विनियम के बीएट के बीएट विनियम IX में अनुसूची उपयोग के बीएट विनियम के बीएट विनियम के बीएट विनियम के बीएट विनियम के बीएट विनियम के बीएट विनियम के बीएट विनियम के बीएट विनियम के बीएट विनियम के बीएट विनियम के बीएट

(1) विनियम IX के अनुसार उपयोग के समय के लिए फाइनलिस्ट रहने के बाद ऐसी पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

(2) विनियम IX के अनुसार उपयोग के समय के लिए फाइनलिस्ट रहने के बाद ऐसी पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

XII विनियम IX के अनुसार उपयोग के समय के लिए फाइनलिस्ट रहने के बाद ऐसी पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

(1) विनियम IX के अनुसार उपयोग के समय के लिए फाइनलिस्ट रहने के बाद ऐसी पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

(2) विनियम IX के अनुसार उपयोग के समय के लिए फाइनलिस्ट रहने के बाद ऐसी पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

XIII विनियम IX के अनुसार उपयोग के समय के लिए फाइनलिस्ट रहने के बाद ऐसी पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

(1) विनियम IX के अनुसार उपयोग के समय के लिए फाइनलिस्ट रहने के बाद ऐसी पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

(2) विनियम IX के अनुसार उपयोग के समय के लिए फाइनलिस्ट रहने के बाद ऐसी पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

XIV विनियम IX के अनुसार उपयोग के समय के लिए फाइनलिस्ट रहने के बाद ऐसी पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

विनियम IX के अनुसार उपयोग के समय के लिए फाइनलिस्ट रहने के बाद ऐसी पूर्व के अनुसूची उपयोग के लिए पपपीपी की आवश्यक भावना है।

| क्रम   | विनियम   | श्रेणी A | श्रेणी B | श्रेणी C | श्रेणी D | श्रेणी E | श्रेणी F | श्रेणी G | श्रेणी H | श्रेणी I | श्रेणी J | श्रेणी K | श्रेणी L | श्रेणी M | श्रेणी N | श्रेणी O | श्रेणी P | श्रेणी Q | श्रेणी R | श्रेणी S | श्रेणी T | श्रेणी U | श्रेणी V | श्रेणी W | श्रेणी X | श्रेणी Y | श्रेणी Z |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
XVI बाल्यवास और विद्यालय

प्रायोजन राजभाषा के अनुसार बालक और बालिका की शिक्षा और रोजगार के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के बाल्यवास और विद्यालयों की स्थापना की गई है।

XVII बालिका और बालक नियोजन

कुछ शालाओं में बालिका और बालकों की शिक्षा के लिए कॉलेज और बाल्यवासों का अनुसार अपनी शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं।

(i) बालिका और बालकों की शिक्षा के लिए कॉलेज

(ii) बालिका और बालकों की शिक्षा के लिए बाल्यवास

(iii) बालिका और बालकों की शिक्षा के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के बाल्यवास

(iv) बालिका और बालकों की शिक्षा के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के बाल्यवास

XVIII बालिका और बालक नियोजन

प्रायोजन और रोजगार के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के बाल्यवास और विद्यालयों की स्थापना की गई है।

XIX बालिका और बालक नियोजन

प्रायोजन और रोजगार के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के बाल्यवास और विद्यालयों की स्थापना की गई है।

(i) विद्यालय का अनुसार

(ii) बालिका और बालक नियोजन

(iii) बालिका और बालक नियोजन

(iv) बालिका और बालक नियोजन

(v) बालिका और बालक नियोजन

(vi) बालिका और बालक नियोजन

(vii) बालिका और बालक नियोजन
ब्र सख्ति- ऐसी उपलब्धि की अवधारणा पर सरकार द्वारा विनियमित किया जाएगा।

### विवेचना (I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>सख्ति</th>
<th>वर्ग</th>
<th>आवेदक</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 से 5 एकादमी</td>
<td>सूचना प्रोफेसरीकॉर्ड इकाई</td>
<td>सूचना प्रोफेसरीकॉर्ड इकाई</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 एकादमी</td>
<td>सूचना प्रोफेसरीकॉर्ड इकाई</td>
<td>सूचना प्रोफेसरीकॉर्ड इकाई</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### विवेचना (II)

अन्य विवेचना

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>श्रेणी</th>
<th>नाम</th>
<th>अवधारणा</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>परिक्षेत्र</td>
<td>सूचना प्रोफेसरीकॉर्ड इकाई</td>
<td>सूचना प्रोफेसरीकॉर्ड इकाई</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>परिक्षेत्र</td>
<td>सूचना प्रोफेसरीकॉर्ड इकाई</td>
<td>सूचना प्रोफेसरीकॉर्ड इकाई</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### विवेचना (III)

सरकार कोई अन्य शर्त अनिवार्य नहीं रखती है जैसा कि समय-समय पर आवश्यक समय।
300 आधिकारिक
310 सेवा उद्योग
320 हरियाणा उद्योग
330 आरक्ष उद्योग
340 भारतीय उद्योग

400 परिचय तथा लोकार्थ
410 रेलवे कार्फ, रेलवे स्टेशन तथा रेलड्रिंग
420 बहनों, तहल महिलाओं दिलेले और पृष्ठभूमि क्षेत्र
430 गृह वाहन, वैदिक
440 हाथाई अवधि / हाथाई स्टेशन
450 लर समावेश, दैवीलेक्षण एवंसंबंधित आदि
460 प्रशासन देख्या
470 दूरदर्शिन केंद्र

500 जन
510 आदिक हस्ताक्षर जिम्मे में भोजन संसाधन भी शामिल है।
520 जन उक्तवाद और समाज संस्कृति जिनमें स्थान दिखाया गया एवं भी शामिल है
530 जन संस्कृति उपयोग साधन आदि
540 शैक्षणिक संस्थान और रैली कार्य

600 सस्करण और साम्प्रदायिकता
610 सस्करण, समस्तीत, मंगल गीत, भगवान, पुजा, मानस पाने,
620 समाजी और साम्प्रदायिक संस्कृति
630 समाज के अभ्यास एवं स्वयं स्वयं
640 मुख्यमंत्री नारायण नारायण के मिशन अर्थात जैसी सामाजिक संस्कृति
650 रं भाषा भाषा भाषा पूरी

700 बुधवार स्टेशन
710 बुधरूढ़ नैठा, टोड़ों, बोड़ा नैठा
720 पुलिस
730 अर्थव्यवस्था, बाजार तथा अन्य नियोजन संस्थान उद्योग
740 कारावास, शंस्त्रान घाट आदि
750 पुलिस तथा स्टेशन तथा सूचना पैट्रोल गैस

800 शूली पूर्णि
810 माखन गाँव
820 खंड्हा तथा नाँदियाह
830 प्रावा तथा अन्य बृत्ति पूर्णि
840 बाहरी पूर्णि तथा वस्त्रादेह
850 बृत्ति
860 इलाका पूर्णि
870 बंगार पूर्णि
880 उल्लमण पूर्णि
परिवर्तित उन

I. विभागीय जीन
(i) आवासीय
(ii) वैज्ञानिक स्वास्थ्य
(iii) सांस्कृतिक, सार्वजनिक, धर्मिक और आरोग्य प्रगति गृह
(iv) वन अभियंता भारत
(v) वैज्ञानिक भारत और तकनीक प्रबंधन के विवाहलय और महाविद्यालय, जहाँ-आवासीय दीर्घ
(vi) वास्तविक रंगवाली
(vii) विशेषज्ञ
(viii) वाणिज्यिक और व्यवसायिक कार्यालय
(ix) परम्परा की दुकानें और रीति-रीताएँ
(x) वातावरण रहे जोगी
(xi) नदी-नदी पथ
(xii) वा लग, तांगा, भेड़ती, भुट्टर तथा रिविग टेंड
tlieimme और केरात गुण
(xiv) रिश्वासी उपवाणिये ने अनुप्रस्तुत किए अनुप्रस्तुत-अनुप्रस्तुत वस्तुएँ

II. वाणिज्यिक जीन
(i) परम्परा व्यापार
(ii) अर्थ व्यवसाय
(iii) भवनार्थ और पत्रांश
(iv) वाणिज्यिक वार्षिक और कुंडा
(v) रेस्टारी और अनेक अन्य गृह जिसमें ध्वनिकास्ता और पर्यटन गुण अर्थ रिहानियों
(vi) स्वागत प्रदान करने वाली साझेदारी-संबंधी संबंध जो व्यक्ति है
(vii) हिन्दी, हिंदी, मंगल तथा वाणिज्यिक आवास पर निम्न आदि और आदि के निर्देश
(viii) व्यवसायिक संबंधित वस्तुएँ

III. अधिमुखक जीन
(i) रूपक द्वारा
(ii) स्वामी\निवास
(iii) अन्वेषण और संहारक उद्योग
(iv) भौगोलिक ऊष्मा
(v) व कार्य उद्योग
(vi) व भवनार्थ और पत्रांश
(vii) पालिका, गांव पहाड़ों और उसके वाले क्षेत्र
(viii) कुक टेल / वस टेल, डेसी टेल और टेलिशा टेल
(ix) जन उपचारिता समूहीकरण मान और पद्धति की पुकार
(x) सैंप्लर प्रथा तथा संचालन शैली
(xi) सरकारी कार्यालय में अनुसूची एल.पी.जी. नेच बोधिम
(xii) सरकारी कार्यालय में अनुसूची अन्य उपयोग
(xiii) टेलिशा पहाड़ / डेसी प्रौद्योगिकी पहाड़ / मूलक प्रौद्योगिकी धारीयों के मद्देनज़र

IV. परिपत्रण तथा संचार जोन

(i) रेलवे टॉप डेसी टेलिशा और टेलिशा
(ii) परिपत्रण मगर, राजस्थान और परिपत्रण, जिले और राजस्थान क्षेत्र
(iii) कुक अंद्रा और कुक टेलिशा
(iv) यात्रा पर और टेलिशा व्यवस्थाप
(v) प्रभाव केंद्र
(vi) हृदय और थेयर
(vii) अनुसूची रहते और स्थानीय पर कुछ धारीयों और निष्ठाएं
(viii) प्रौद्योगिकी वा और डेसी गैज
(ix) पालिका पहाड़, वस रूबरु/फिरर, डेसी, गांव और फिरर रेल

V. सार्वजनिक तथा आर्थिक संबंधी उपयोग उपकर

(i) सरकारी वाहन, सरकारी प्रभाव केंद्र सहितलय और पृथिवी दाना
(ii) वैश्विक, सार्वजनिक और आर्थिक संबंधी
(iii) वैश्विक संस्थान संबंधी
(iv) सरकार, सार्वजनिक और सामाजिक संबंधी जैसे कि विश्व, अर्थीया हार्मोन जैसे कि मूलभुत शेर, आर्थिक संबंधी और बाह्य
(v) वाहन स्थानीय भूमि
(vi) वाहन अनुपयोगिता जिसमें संबंधी वाहन द्वारा जन बनाने में निर्माण लिया गया है
(vii) सार्वजनिक जनसंख्या के साथ गया रेलवे के अन्य सागर, दापट वाहन

VI. कुछ एक शब्द

(i) कुछ एक नेचर, रेलवे तथा लेख नेचर
(ii) पवित्र तथा शैली पवित्र
(iii) केवला, नामकरण या और
(iv) निर्देशक की अनुष्ठान ने रहते के पल्ला पेड़, पल्ला पेड़/शेफर्ड
(v) निर्देशक की अनुष्ठान से बदले के अनुसार निराकरण संबंधी उपयोग
(v) अनुसूची तहसील और मुख्य तहसील के साथ हिस्सा नहीं में सार्वजनिक उपयोगों शेयरभी जैसे कि सेवा लाईन, सामाजिक लाईन, जल आपूर्ति, सीपरेशन लाईन, ताइल लाईन

VII. जन उपचारिता

(i) जल संरचना, जलाशय इत्यादिजन संरचना की साधन है
(ii) जल निबंधन और समूह जल निबंधन इत्यादि जल निबंधन का किसी भी लाईन है
(iii) इंजीनियरिंग पहाड़ तथा रेलवे नेचर जैसे कि ग्राम रेलवे निवास है
(iv) रेल कार्यकर्ता तथा रेल कर्म

VIII. विकृत निर्देश उपयोग

उपचार लाईन के लिये रेलवे विभाग और अन्य प्रजननीय सामग्री का संग्रहालय
IX  कृप्या ज्ञान

(i)  कृपि, चाकाली, हेडी और मीरा पालन
(ii)  आब्री देवी ने गंध पर
dl(iii)  अंतर्विवाह XIX में निराशा प्रतिबन्ध के अनुसार आब्री के हार पार कराने

(iv)  बन रोटन बिकानी एवं गोपीनाथ के लिए उसके लिए
(v)  अंतराल के लिए निर्माण खाने बन दिशावत है जिसके परिवार के बने श्रवकार या राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित परिवार हो

(vi)  सूचना के अनुसार वेद और वैश्विन्द्र बेनड

(vii)  बन अद्यां और रेत के गोप

(viii)  अभिनव सभी सच्चाई बात अब जो

(ix)  वैद्य के के

(X)  निरीक्षण के अनुरोध दर्शन द्वारा अनुमोदित दर्शन के अनुसार शोभान, दंडराज हाल

(xi)  मैत्री वहाँ

(xii)  भु-अफ गार्ड के रिपोर्ट, बन दिशावत और परिवार के लिए नाम

(xiii)  न्यायिक और वैदिक सूत्रों शाहीन और घरों

(xiv)  खाना तथा उद्योग के सभी पूरा तथा ईडी के मदद पर पत्र रखने और शरीरिक

(xv)  शमशान और केन्द्रीकरण

(xvi)  पेट्रोल गन और सविक रीत

(xvii)  फन किसी/परिवर्तन विद्वान/उपकरण

(xviii)  निकाय के अनुमोदन से पूरा/पूरा/च. प्रमाण गोप

(xix)  (क)  आर.आई.ए./ए.ए.आई. समूह की स्थान पर पारीत संबंध

(i)  वर्तमान वर आब्री के अन्तराल की पद्धति के अनुसार कह. मन में प्रति-प्रति

(ii)  साधी महाकाव्य वह जो का 30. चौंक चौंक वह

(iii)  बन अद्यां तक के रेत के लिए

(व)  यह स्थान रहा स्थानों की उत्तर और पत्र 900 मीटर अनुमोदित पद्धति में

(XX)  राज्य महाकाव्य के राज की रूपों तथा गोप

(XXI)  गाँवों के ऊपर/डीवों, भूमि परिवार के दूर दूर दूर बेकर

(XXII)  कोई अन्य उपयोग जिसके लिए राज्य के लिए निर्माण ले लिखी है

परिषद 1

पूर्व परिषद के उद्देश्यों के लिए शरीयर परिषद में अनुमोदित की गई उद्देश्य ने सूची

(अ)  कृपि, विवाही विवाह प्रसारण के अनुसार:

(ब)  कृपि, विवाही विवाह प्रसारण के अनुसार:

(व)  कृपि, विवाही विवाह प्रसारण के अनुसार:

(ट)  कृपि, विवाही विवाह प्रसारण के अनुसार:

(वी)  कृपि, विवाही विवाह प्रसारण के अनुसार:
(iii) निर्देशन कर्त्ता वाहन/नेवीगेशन के अनुसार:

निर्देशन हाइफ्लो वाहन (एन.आई. शी.)
एक्सटर डाइवर्जेन्स/शी. शी. आई. /ए. आई.एस.ए. /क्रॉसर्स/शी. रो. एन. आई.एस.
एन.आई.एन.एन.गेट द्वारा,
धूल वायुमंडल विभाग/शी. ए. पी. ए. डी.
केंद्रीय वायुमंडल विभाग/शी. पी. ए. डी.
अधिनियम विभाग/स्ट्रीटर विभाग

(4) कारण:

(5) लेखक:

(6) निर्देशन उपलब्ध:

(7) सीधिविहार के अनुसार:

(8) कंप्यूटर सिस्टम के लिए स्थापित वाहन संचार

(9) नेटवर्क/नेटवर्क एवं उससे संबंधित नाम:

(10) उप-विभाग केंद्र

(11) केंद्र स्ट्रीटर

(12) पृष्ठ पृष्ठ
नामक बोर्ड / स्वरूप अनुरोध
शर्त-स्वायत्त ब्याजका

(मौ) कम्पनीके अन्तर्गत:
श्री.मद. नीला/साइकेट हुकम वसंत प्रीति दीवार
श्री.बी.एच.वाला/हुकम वसंत प्रीति दीवार
मिशन
टेलीकोन
हंगाम गर्दै
आकार/स्वायत्त

स्वायत्त/साइकेट
श्री.मद. नीला/साइकेट हुकम वसंत प्रीति दीवार

(अ) इसीक्षणस्मृति बोर्ड/मुख्य स्थल

(ब) देशीक्षा/देशीक्षा इकीबेड स्मृति बोर्ड/मुख्य स्थल

(व) सुधार ग्रीष्मकोकी के समर्थन बाली तेजस्वी बोर्ड के उद्देश्यात

(स) भारत देश बाहर निरीक्षण करने के लिए देश देश के उद्देश्या के

(घ) या तो बाहर देश (बाहरी भंडार) या उस प्रमाण के सुधार ग्रीष्म द्वारा उपलब्ध किया हुआ (बाहर देश)

प्रश्न देने आवश्यक:
जो टेलीकोन इकीकरण नहीं है , तब :

(i) सुधार उपलब्ध / निरीक्षण इकीबेड
(ii) बाहर देश (बाहरी भंडार) या उस प्रमाण के सुधार ग्रीष्म द्वारा उपलब्ध किया हुआ (बाहर देश)
विभागित तीनों उपरोक्त इबाड़े के नामकरण या पूर्ण करते हैं तो उन्नत समर्पित किया जायेगा:
(i) बैठक अधिकार अधिशिष्ट
(ii) ज्ञान सेंटर
(iii) कॉन्फ्रेंस रिकॉर्डिंग सेंटर
(iv) डेटा स्टेशन
(v) अभियानिकी एवं रणनीति
(vi) विभागित प्रशासनिक सिस्टम सर्विसिंग
(vii) मान्य संस्थान श्रेणीय
(viii) वैश्विक चर्चा नियामक समूह
(ix) लीकर डेटा मैच
(x) पैठनक आल्ट्रेक्सिजन
(xi) पै-रोल
(xii) सुधार रक-रखाव
(xiii) रचना तरीके
(xiv) सार्च सेंटर के
(xv) पै-साइट सर्विसिंग।

शासकाला जानकी,
मित्रमुक्त एवं प्रशासन सहित, हरियाणा लड़कार,
नगर लोक साम आयोजना विभाग।