

# **AMBALA**

## **VISION - 2022**

## AMBALA VISION OF ALL DEPARTMENTS FOR 2022

### INDEX

Sr. No.	Content	Page
1.	Ambala Introduction	2
2.	Ambala in 2022 at a glance	3
3.	<b>Ambala Vision for 2022 of various departments (alphabetically)</b>	
	a. Agriculture Department	4-6
	b. Animal Husbandry & Dairying Department	7-8
	c. Ayush Department	8-9
	d. District Information Officer	9
	e. DRDA (Additional Deputy Commissioner)	10-12
	f. District Red Cross Society	12-14
	g. Excise & Taxation (Sale Tax)	14
	h. Employment Department	14
	i. Education Department	15
	j. Forest Department	15
	k. Food & Supplies Department	16
	l. Health Department	17-18
	m. Haryana State Cooperative Supply & Marketing Federation Ltd.	18-20
	n. Haryana Roadways, Ambala	20
	o. Haryana State Warehousing Corporation	20-23
	p. Haryana State Agriculture Marketing Board	23
	q. Horticulture Department	23
	r. Irrigation Department	23-24
	s. Industries & Commerce	24
	t. Kalpana Chawla Govt. Polytechnic for women, Ambala City	24-25
	u. Public Health Engineering Department, Ambala	25-26
	v. PWD (B&R) Department	26-27
	w. Revenue & Disaster Management Department	27-29
	x. Sub Divisional Officer (C), Ambala	29
	y. Treasury	29-30
	z. Women & Child Development Department	30-31
	aa. Welfare & Social Welfare Department	31
	bb. Zila Parishad, Ambala	32

4.	Conclusion	33-34
----	------------	-------

## **“New India- Manthan” Vision/ Resolution Documents of District Ambala**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Ambala district is one of the most historical districts of Haryana State. The district was explored during British period by A.C. Cunningham and C. Rodgers and later by B.B. Lal and many others. The Ambala district played a significant role in uprising of 1857. This district is situated on the border line of Punjab & Himachal Pradesh. Captain B.Y. Reid, ICS, was the first Deputy Commissioner posted in Ambala District in 1855. In this District there are four sub Divisions, Four Tehsils, 3 Sub Tehsils, 6 Blocks, 470 villages and 15 towns. Total area of Ambala is 1574 Sq. Kms and density is 717 per sq. Km. Total population of district Ambala is 1128350 with a sex ratio of 885 while the rural population is 627576 (55.62%) & Urban population is 500774 (44.38%). Literacy rate of Ambala is 81.7%. Total area of Agriculture land is 154.00 Hect. and forest area is 4.70 per lakh population. In district Ambala there is one university and 32 colleges. There are three General Hospitals & 20 Primary Health Centers & 101 Sub Centers with only 4 dispensaries with 14 Ayurvedic dispensaries in District Ambala. There are 37 veterinary hospitals alongwith 94 veterinary dispensaries. In District Ambala there are 15 Police Stations for the safety of civilians.

Ambala district is famous for manufacturing of Scientific instruments & mixies. Ambala has four Member of Legislative Assembly constituencies and one Member of Parliament (Loksabha Seat). Ambala is also known for its historical Gurudwaras like Manji Sahib Gurudwara, Panjokhra Sahib Gurudwara & temples like Ambika Devi Temple. Shri Guru Gobind Singh's Maternal family also belongs to Lakhnour Sahib, which is also situated in Ambala district. Ambala is well connected by road, train as well as Air (Mohali International Airport) also, which is just 50 km away.

<b>AMBALA IN 2022 AT A GLANCE</b>		
Statistics	2011	2022 (Projected)
<b>Area</b>	1574 Sq. K.m.	1574 Sq. K.m.
<b>Population</b>	1128350	1255087
Male	598703	660148
Female	529647	595048
Sex ratio	885	1000
<b>Rural Population</b>	627576	599120
Male	331703	314424
Female	295873	284731
Sex Ratio	885	891
<b>Urban Population</b>	500774	702395
Male	267000	369287
Female	233774	333268
Sex Ratio	892	937
<b>0-6 Age Group Population</b>	127689	121341
Male	70541	65982
Female	57148	55397
Sex Ratio	810	839
<b>Literat Population</b>	818025	1009620
Male	461288	552939
Female	356737	457839
<b>Schedule caste Population</b>	296246	344871
Male	156874	181794
Female	139372	163085

## **AMBALA VISION OF ALL DEPARTMENTS FOR 2022**

### **Agriculture Department**

At present 50% area of Wheat and 80% area of Paddy is being covered under certified seed by farmers resulting in less productivity. Therefore, to increase the productivity of these crops 100% seed replacement of paddy and wheat may be ensured upto 2022.

Pradhan Mantri Soil Health Card (Use of Balanced dose Fertilizer) is a very beneficial scheme for farmers as the farmers of Ambala District are using imbalanced dose of fertilizers because the farmers do not know the available status of nutrients. Therefore to make the farmers aware about the availability of nutrient in their soil and to enhance the use of balanced dose of fertilizer, the soil health card will be distributed to the each farmer of every village and farmers will be awarded to apply fertilizers on the basis of soil health cards upto 2022.

Mechanized Agriculture is the solution to increase farm productive and this is also the solution as availability of labor is the major problem in agriculture. To overcome this problem a common machinery center will be established in each block upto 2022, from where the farmers can hire the machinery on custom hire basic.

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) is an approach that helps to guide actions needed to transform and reorient agriculture systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate. Therefore, 10 villages in the district will be developed as smart climate village in which all activities like organic farming, IPM approach , Use of fertilizer on the basis soil health card , and non burning of wheat and paddy stubbles will be promoted.

"Pardhan Mantari Fasal Bima Yojna" ensures the recovery of loss of crops due to natural calamities. At present this scheme is compulsory for

loaner farmers and optional for non loaner farmers. Therefore the farmers will be awarded so that the non loaner farmers may get their crops insured under the scheme.

Due to Global Warming, the environment is fast changing to adverse side. The major effect is noticed on ever- depleting potable and irrigated water in the Universe. Further, dry weather occurrence has drastically lowered down the water table. The demand for water is increasing in all sectors and agriculture is one of the major consumers of water. The major requirement of water for agriculture sector is met through surface and underground water, traditional method of flood irrigation has low irrigation utilization efficiency coupled with high operational cost and water losses. Such exploitation of water not only affecting the natural water resources but also creating environment hazards. Water Saving Technologies like Laying out of Under-ground Pipe Line (UGPL) system, Sprinkler Irrigation system and Drip Irrigation system in Cotton and Sugarcane Crops are being promoted in a big way. These water saving devices have been found most suitable for different favorable agro-climatic conditions e.g. Sprinkler Irrigation system has been found well-suited for sandy soils having undulating topography whereas UGPL has been found most viable in central flat region of the State. More emphasis has been given on these programme since 2005-06. This scheme is in operation since 2002-03. The HDPE/PVC pipes of appropriate size based on the water discharge of tube-well are laid 1 m below the ground for water conveyance of irrigation system. This system is very efficient in flat region of the State. Water losses minimized, additional land brought under cultivation, energy and labour saved etc are the major benefits of the scheme. The pattern of assistance under UGPL is @50% of the cost of system limited to Rs. 25,000/- per ha with a maximum of Rs. 60,000/- per beneficiary, this component is being taken up under Rashtriya Krishi

Vikas Yojna (RKVY). So, far an area of 9124 ha. has been brought under the system by utilizing an amount of Rs. 1192.53 lakh. The total area covered upto the year 2022-23 will be 21000 ha. by utilizing an amount of Rs. 1200.00 lakh.

The implementation of watershed development schemes helped in checking soil erosion resulting in increased land productivity. The harvesting of rain water helped in conserving the moisture in-situ and recharge the ground water. Water availability for human consumption, livestock and irrigation is also augmented. The underground water level which is fast depleting has been checked. The main objective is as under:-

1. To prevent the land degradation by adopting multi disciplinary integrated approach.
2. To improve the land capability and moisture regime in watershed.
3. To reduce the surface runs off.
4. To upgrade the skills in planning and execution of land development programmes.
5. To improve farm water management.
6. To increase the water use efficiency.
7. To conserve moisture in-situ.
8. To restore ecological balance through scientific management of land and rainwater.

To check soil erosion and land degradation by adopting soil conservation measures including gully control, percolation embankment construction of check dams, stock ponds diversion channel, water harvesting structures and vegetative measures would be constructed. The funds amounting to Rs. 80.00 Crore has already been earmarked under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) for the year 1617 to 2022-23 for taking up the Soil conservation activities in the State.

## **Animal Husbandry & Dairying Department**

Ambala has livestock population of 320531 along with 709304 poultry. The main aims and objectives of the Animal Husbandry & Dairying department, Ambala is to provide regular veterinary health care services for prevention & control of animal diseases, genetic up gradation of livestock, increasing milk production and productivity of the animals and creation of employment opportunities through Animal Husbandry activities.

Vision for 2022 of the Animal Husbandry & Dairying department, Ambala is Sustainable growth and development of livestock to increase productivity through genetic improvement and better animal health care services for providing nutritional security to general public and economic prosperity to the livestock farmers.

As per 2012 census, approximately 27.3% of the bovines in the Distt Ambala are in milk production. Ideally, a minimum of 50% of the bovine population should be in milk production at any given time. To achieve this target, 40000 of additional animals will be brought into production cycle.

Efforts shall be made to enhance the productivity (per day per animal) of indigenous cattle from 7 to 10 Kg, crossbred cattle from 8 to 10 Kg and buffaloes, from 8 to 10 Kg. This will be achieved through genetic improvement of herd using progeny tested bulls, increasing coverage of A.I./organized breeding to > 90% of the breeding stock and ensuring 24 x 7 door step delivery of high quality breeding services in each village through trained and skilled service providers, better animal husbandry practices and promotional schemes.

To achieve zero tolerance against animal diseases, the frequency of animal health care camps in villages will be increased. The success story of Foot and Mouth Disease – Control Programme would be repeated for

Hemorrhagic Septicaemia, the dreadful disease causing heavy economic losses quite often. Control and eradication of important zoonotic diseases such as Brucellosis, Rabies and Gastro-intestinal infestations shall be targeted. Timely availability of vaccines and diagnostics is a pre-requisite for control of animal diseases and cost effective animal health care & to ensure 24x7 AH&D, services in all the villages of Distt. Ambala. Therefore, the Department shall provide veterinary and breeding services through mobile veterinary diagnostic clinics at the doorstep of livestock owners.

Provisions of Animal Hostels in different villages, where most of the villagers/farmers are in Govt. sector/Private sector. As service class people rear one or two animals for milk demand of their family only, Animal Hostel will also contribute towards cleanliness of the village. The animals will be taken care either by the owner himself in the Animal Hostel or as per the terms/condition of the Animal Hostel.

Farmers training will be imparted at block level hospitals regarding management, breeding, rearing & vaccination of the domesticated animals. This will definitely help to improve the skill regarding 11 days dairy farming.

### **Ayush Department**

1. Focus on promotion of health & Prevention of diseases by propagating Ayush services.
2. Enhancement of Ayush Services by establishing AYUSH Hospitals at District level and Sub division level with all facilities like Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Sidha and Homeopathy under the supervision of Ayush Medical Superintendent .
3. To start Panchkarma facilities at District and sub-division level.
4. To give proper infrastructure and human resources to each Ayush Hospital /dispensary.

- Modern equipment and furniture should be provided.
  - To provide two Ayush Doctors (One Female Doctor) at dispensary level.
  - To provide female paramedical (ANM) Staff at dispensary level.
  - To provide one regular sweeper and one fourth class.
5. To make computerized record of all patients coming in OPD linked with their Aadhar Card and Mobile No.
  6. To establish herbal garden with planting medicinal plants for easy identification for general public.
  7. Training of School Teachers, Aanganwadi Workers & ANM's regarding AYUSH system of Medicine.
  8. Door to door Ayush facilities by mobile Ayush clinic.
  9. Propagation of Ayush services through establishing mass media centre at district level in District Ayurveda office Ambala.
  10. To organize continued medical education programmes for Ayush doctors.

### **District Information Officer, Ambala**

In future the cashless transaction will be started in office of district Ambala, wherever fee in cash is being received. All the offices of district Ambala will be encouraged to digitize their work so that general public could deposit their forms and fee from their home.

Implementation of Central File Monitoring System in all the offices of the district will be our priority so that office work could be made paperless.

All the departments of the district will be encouraged to make procurement from Government E- Market Place (GEM).

Digital education will be provided to the people of the district through Atal Sewa kendras and officials working in Government Departments.

**DRDA (Additional Deputy Commissioner, Ambala)**

Our vision is to make Ambala an economic development, energy-efficient district. Over a period of time, we must pioneer a graduated shift from economic activity based on fossil fuels to one based on non-fossil fuels as the fossil fuels like coal, oil will be in extinct stage after 10-15 years. We wish to see Ambala in 2022 a district where each and every household is generating their own electricity to meet out their consumption requirement by installing rooftop Solar Power Plants, a district where the farmers are not reliable on electric/diesel operated tubewells as they would replace their tubewells with Solar tubewells for irrigation and drinking purpose. People will get empowered financially and stay healthy and would also help in the wellbeing of mother earth.

The vision of the distt Ambala under MGNREGA Scheme will be to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This will also serve other objectives i.e. generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity. Through MGNREGA we want to make Ambala poverty and BPL free district upto 2022.

The vision of 2022 of IWMP project is judicious utilization of every drop of rainwater received, for domestic consumption, agriculture, horticulture, livestock rearing etc thereby attaining self sufficiency in drinking water, increase in employment opportunities, increase the standard of living etc. A holistic approach is envisaged in this programme. Unlike other watershed development projects here there is space for providing assistance to livelihood activities, assistance for enhancing production system and also provision for microenterprises.

Our vision is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor." Our vision is to abolish the poverty upto 2022 under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojna –National Rural Livelihood Mission.

The objective of District Plan Scheme is to meet out the gap of resources at local level. The works are under taken under various sectors i.e. Drinking Water, Education, Electricity, Health & Family Welfare, Community Buildings/Structures and Women & Child Welfare etc. The vision of District Plan 2022 will be block paving of all streets, provision of toilets in all health institutions and aaganwadis.

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme is for Development works and creation of durable community assets. The emphasis is on creation of durable community assets based on roads, electricity, drinking water, health and education etc. The vision is to provide big infrastructure on urban pattern in rural areas instead of petty works.

The vision of Pardhan Mantri Awaas Yojna (Gramin) to provide "Housing for All by 2022", Under this scheme, the beneficiaries have been identified using housing deprivation parameters in the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC-2011) data, which is to be verified by the gram sabha. In addition to this, each beneficiary is entitled to get Rs. 12,000/- for construction of toilet and also entitled to avail the benefit of 90 person days unskilled labour from MGNREGA.

The programme of Swacch Bharat Mission (Gramin) is to make open defecation free (ODF) society. Schemes are running by the government to create awareness among people for cleanliness and to create health education by providing basic amenities such as toilets. With the effect of this programme our society becomes clean and tidy. Every citizen of district is

now using toilets whether available at their homes or public places. Ambala District has got 9th position in all over India under ODF programme. The vision of District Ambala in 2022 will be that proper sewage facility be provided to the people living in rural areas. More sewage treatment plants are being installed in the District with latest technology.

### **District Red Cross Society, Ambala**

<b>S. N.</b>	<b>Vision for 2022</b>	<b>Steps to be taken</b>
1	We are trying to achieve the target of No deficiency of blood in whole district. The duration of demand and supply of blood units would be reduced so that at least no one die due to deficiency of blood. Special drive will be started under the tagline "No one should die without blood and no one should die without donating blood"	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blood Bank shall be established at CHC/PHC Level otherwise alternate way will also be try to find out.</li> <li>2. Every youth who is applying for Voter Card on achieving the age of 18 year should be encouraged to donate blood.</li> <li>3. Services to be initiated to provide Blood Units on a phone call and a team of volunteers will provide services be delivered blood units at the door steps of any hospital from a blood bank.</li> </ol>
2	Every Child, Youth, Senior Citizen of the district would have conversant with the methods and techniques of First Aid & Home Nursing. So that valuable life Could be saved. Special emphasize will be given to the village and far furlong areas, where medical and health facilities are not at their door steps.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First Aid and Home Nursing would be a necessary part of the curriculum of each school as well as college.</li> <li>2. Volunteers with having Professional knowledge of First Aid &amp; Home Nursing will make a brigade at their respective villages.</li> <li>3. Disaster response Brigade would be formed, so that in case of any natural calamity they would be able to help as a back-up team with</li> </ol>

		administration.
3	Each Disable of this District either physically or mentally would be assessed and benefited with artificial aids and appliances, wheel chairs, tricycles, hearing aid and other assistive devices.	<p>1. Quarterly assessment camp for physically disabled (Divyangs) may be initiated so that each and every needy may be benefitted.</p> <p>2. Efforts shall be made by the Govt. Of India to reduce the time duration of manufacturing/ supplying of artificial aids &amp; appliances.</p> <p>3. Artificial aids and appliances and all assistive devices is to be available at this office, so that needy may be benefitted immediately.</p>
4	Steps will be taken to provide better living conditions to the inmates of Old Age Home, Home for Homeless and Elders Day Care Centre.	<p>1. Government grant-in-aid for maintaining and managing such homes would be initiated.</p> <p>2. Free Permanent Medical Facility may be provided to the inmates.</p> <p>3. Free Counseling as well as legal aid will also been started, so that the senior citizens shall not be deprived from their respective legal as well as social rights.</p>
5	Membership derive shall be initiated so that maximum number of person would enrolled with the activities of District Red Cross Society, Ambala.	<p>1. Members may be enrolled at all the Government offices, all industrial institutions and Village level, so that resources may be mobilized and they become a part of Red Cross activities.</p> <p>2. Members may be awarded by the District Administration for their welfare activities i.e. organizing Voluntary Blood Donation Camps, Donation derive, enrolment of members, providing food and clothing to the needy, mass marriages etc.</p>
6	Volunteers may be enrolled for smooth running of Red Cross activities throughout the district.	<p>1. For any activity there is a requirement of man power as well as resources, with the enrolment of selfless volunteers it becomes easy to achieve all the above stated goals. 2. Students at College and</p>

		School level may be enrolled as Volunteers for social activities to be run throughout the district.
7	District Red Cross Society, Ambala is to be self stand by 2022, so that the welfare and awareness activities may be run smoothly throughout the district. Presently financial position of the Society is not well and required immediate assistance.	1. The District Red Cross Branch, Ambala is having a very effective and efficient team of Volunteers but without funds and resources it is very difficult to run. Special derive may be initiated to mobilize the funds.

### **Excise & Taxation (Sale Tax)**

1. Every dealer whether small or big, whether supplier of goods or services, must be brought under ambit of GST so that every link in the chain is well connected.
2. To spread awareness amongst citizens to obtain bill while purchasing anything from needle to ship.
3. To aware dealers to pay tax voluntarily without fail for the welfare & development of our country.
4. GST as subject must be introduced in curriculum up to matriculation level so that next generation is already fully aware about the benefits of this taxation system.
5. After role out of GST, our vision to achieve digital & paperless offices.
6. A good taxpayer must not face any unnecessary constraints while conducting his business.

### **Employment Department**

Government of Haryana has introduced SAKSHAM SCHEME for educated youth. In this scheme 100 hours of Honorary assignment is given to Post graduate/Science Graduate, Commerce Graduate & B.Tech Youth. By 2022 I would like that each educated youth having qualification of 10+2 or above should get honorary assignment of 100 hours in Public/Private sector. So that un-employment problem in District Ambala can be reduced to minimum.

### **Education Department, Ambala**

1. There will be pre-primary schooling (Introduction of nursery class) in all primary schools.
2. There will be multimedia, music & health room along with colorful swings in all primary schools.
3. The teacher students ratio in primary schools will be 1:20.
4. One class one teacher system will be adopted in primary schools.
5. The teachers will be confined to academic work only.
6. Vocational training/Education along with formal education will be provided from 6<sup>th</sup> class onwards.
7. The formal education will be integrated with technology & virtual smart board class-rooms will be established.
8. Learning level of the students of all the classes will be enhanced up to the required level to achieve more than 80% pass percentage of board classes.
9. Infrastructure & facilities will be provided in all schools for students & teachers, of standard level.
10. There will be functional & operational computer Lab, science labs, Mathematics Lab, Language Labs & Library in all middle, high & Sr. Sec. Schools.
11. There will be a counselor in every secondary & Sr. Sec. School to tackle the needs and problems of adolescents.
12. Data of each & every student, teacher & school will be digitized.
13. There will be better vigilance in all schools by way of using CCTV Cameras.
14. There will be provision of effective moral education to all students.
15. Solid waste management system will be established in every school & each school campus will be eco-friendly.
16. It will be compulsory for each stake holder of school education department to get the training regarding disaster management and self-defense so that at hour of need they may not feel helpless.
17. For better co-ordination among all the wings of education department the district level office of DEO, DEEO & DPC will be in the same campus. This will also help in the speedy redressal of the grievances of stakeholders of education department as well as general public.

### **Forest Department**

The vision-2022 of Forest Department, Ambala is to bring forest and tree cover over at least 20 percent of the geographical area.

### **Food & Supplies Department**

1. CAP storage of storage should be banned for which sufficient scientific storage should be arranged to achieve the zero % damages of food grain
2. MSP system need to be improved to focus on the quality of food grain for which computerized food grain analysis must be adopted and purchases must be made on this computerized report
3. The packing material quality is need to improve for which research should be carried out.
4. Computerized online weighbridge and big size sieve set must be installed on the gate of each mandi to ensure good quality arrivals before its sale.
5. The loading and unloading system of food grain is need to be converted from manual labour system to mechanically operated system
6. The packing of storage of food grain of wheat and Rice should be reduced from 50kg to 40kg for better preservation and good handling.
7. Marketing system should be improved, on line procurement system and online payment to the farmers must be started for full transparency in the system.
8. Silo storage system should be adopted at all DISTT head quarter to minimize the storage losses and the 40% Godown storage should be converted in to silo storage.
9. Integrated pest management system need to adopt to minimize the use of pesticides in food storage means maximum availability of pesticides free food grain.

## **Health Department**

1. Provide timely professional effective and efficient services to all patients.
2. Continuous improvement in a measurable ways.
3. To identify key needs and assess how well we meet those needs by continuously improving the services and measuring the progress.
4. Employee development
  - a. Hire talented and driven people.
  - b. Increasing skill through training and experience.
  - c. Provide opportunities for growth.
  - d. Ethical and fair treatment to all.
5. Team work- Work together to achieve our goal.
6. People at all level of Organization will participate in decision making and implementation.

### Health Indicators of Ambala

<b>Particular/ status</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Ambala</b>	<b>Goal</b>
Sex Ratio (Jan. 17 to June 17)		923	1000
MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate)		62.77	30
IMR (Infant Mortality Rate)		14.94	5
<b>Immunization</b>			
B.C.G.		98%	100%
O.P.V. IIIrd Dose		97.4%	100%
Measles Ist Dose		97.4%	100%
Measles IIInd Dose		81%	100%
T.T. Mother		81%	100%
<b>Deliveries</b>			
Total Instt. Deliveries		99.7%	100%
Govt. Instt. Deliveries		67.21%	80%
Pvt. Instt. Deliveries		43.22%	20%

Home Deliveries	0.23%	0%
Malaria	11 Cases	NIL (No Case)
J.E.	NIL	NIL (No Case)
Dengue	1 Case	NIL (No Case)
Ante Natal Registration in first trimester	73%	100%
Aadhar linked Birth Registration with EID	99%	100%

- All the registration and records of patients should be online till 2022.
- To issue Birth & Death Certificates online.
- Digitalization of Handicapped Certificates.
- Health insurance of every citizen in Ambala upto 2022.
- To be issue unique health ID to every citizen in Ambala online.

### **Gaps to be filled**

1. Recruitment of all health staff including doctors 100%.
2. Building/ infrastructure of all health facilities to be constructed/ renovated.

### **Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Fedration Limited**

Hafed's main activity is Procurement of food grains on MSP on behalf of GOI. Following are the points that need to be improvised for better delivery of work and in the interest of Nation.

1. Digitization from "Producer to consumer": The process of procurement, storage and delivery should be digitized i.e. end to end digitization from Producer to consumer.
2. Zero damage of Food Grain: In order to attain the goal of Zero damage to food grain procured by Govt., Ample scientific storage facility, preferable SILOS, should be created in the district so that food grains procured is stored in a scientific manner.
3. Prompt and on -line payments to farmers: In order to ensure that farmers get prompt payment for his produce, on line payment , directly in to the account of farmers may be implemented.

4. Proper set –up for procurement of all crops on MSP: In order to encourage farmers to diversify to other crops such as sunflower, Maize, Pulses etc. , a proper set-up should be created, to purchase 100 % produce of farmers on MSP.
5. Mechanized/Automated process in the mandies: From the point of receipt of loose food grains in the mandi by the farmer to its cleaning, weighing , packing and lifting , proper mechanized/ automated machines should be installed in the mandis for proper cleaning of food grains. Dyers should be set-up, to reduce the moisture contents in the grain to permissible limits.
6. Mechanized stacking in warehouses: Mechanized system such as conveyers to be installed in godowns/ warehouses for automated stacking of gunny bags. This will not only ensure efficiency in the system but well reduce dependency on the manual labour.
7. Food grain laboratories: State of the Art food grains and soil testing labs should be set up in every mandi in order to facilities farmers to know the health of their soil as well as food grain produce.
8. Bar coding on each bag: In order to ensure Zero pilferage /embezzlement, bar coding on each bag of food grain should be introduced so that the bags get scanned automatically. This will not only facilitate in accounting of bags but well also help in immediately detecting any pilferage etc. during transit or in the ware house.
9. Ensure quality in supply of food grains : In order to ensure that quality food grains is supply under PDS, Mid –Day meal scheme, Aanganwadies etc., good quality food grains, and fortified having required nutrients to ensure that healthy grain is supplied should be implemented.
10. Quality food grain: In order to ensure that good quality food grain, properly cleaned & with in specification of GOI, is brought by the

farmers in mandies, some incentive scheme, over & above MSP, may be launched so that the farmers can be encouraged to bring clean and good quality grains in mandies for selling.

### **Haryana Roadways, Ambala**

1. Good working environment and infrastructure in this office to serve general public better.
2. Safe and punctual transport services to the public.
3. Good behavior and conduct of the staff with public.
4. Working staff with least possible stress and maximum possible output.
5. Aim to provide good transport facility to general public/students in every nook and corner of district according to demand, available staff and fleet.
6. Goal to provide electronic ticketing machines to conductors, and Cashless transaction which will be Eco-Friendly and save time.
7. Real time Monitoring of buses by GPS enabled devices fitted in buses for better safety of passengers and financial gains for Transport Department.
8. Installation of CCTV cameras inside the buses for better Safety of Passengers/Girls/Women.
9. Goal to increase amenities for general public at Bus Stands.
10. Digitalization/Computerization of Office Work/Services.
11. Tree plantation in offices/Bus Stands for Clean and Healthy environment.

### **Haryana State Warehousing Corporation, Ambala**

Procurement of Rabi & Kharif crops:

- A) Procurement of Rabi and Kharif crops must be on minimum support price by the Govt. including pulses and oils seeds etc.
- B) Digitalization of Rabi and Kharif crops is required from procurement of the agriculture produce to disposal / consumers.

- C) Cleaning of food grains and others agriculture produce must be within limit i.e. within PFA act and it must be cleaned with the automatic mechanism at the storage point/Mandis.
- D) Direct procurement of Rabi & Kharif crops must be done by the Govt. at the storage point to save the huge amount which is paid to the commission agents.
- E) Food grains and other crops must be buy within the prescribed limit of moisture contents and others refractions, which must be checked by the automatic machines to avoid any malpractice by the officials.
- F) The optimum staff of procurement must be posted by the Govt. to run the procurement process smoothly and to avoid any obstacle in the interest of Nation.

Warehousing/Storage of agriculture produce:

- A) The food grain must be stored in the covered godowns instead of CAP storage. We can save a huge amount /losses by adopting the covered storage. Today, our country is facing a lot of losses due to open storage/CAP storage. The scientific storage point must be increased in the interest of Nation.
- B) Godowns must be scientific with automatic devices to control the temperature and humidity. This type of godowns can avoid the development of enemy insects /pests to save the food grain without any use of insecticides/ pesticides. This type of food grains are also healthy and without any kind of side effects for human body and many type of diseases can be avoid.
- C) Silos are the best method for storage of food grains in bulk. We can save the cost of labour as well as the cost of gunnies, dunnage, Pol. Covers. We use a huge amount for handling the food grains stocks i.e. cleaning, stitching, weighing, loading/unloading and stacking in the godowns. As the Silos are fully automatic mechanisms including cleaning, lifting

and storage in the Silos. Silos are the life wise more durable than the godowns. Moreover, the more storage capacity can be created in the minimum space.

- D) The multystories warehouses are also the demand of future as the free land is decreasing day by day and we are increasing our agriculture production day by day due to the scientific cultivations to feed the need of population.
- E) As we have a lot of production vegetables and fruits in our country but we have not sufficient cold storage / Cool warehousing. We must increase the facilities of cool warehousing for long storage of vegetables and fruits. We can also export the vegetables and fruits to other countries by using the cool Warehousing and can earn the foreign currency in the interest of Nation.

Transportation:

- A) Trucks and others vehicles used for transportation of food grains must be covered to avoid any kind of losses due to rain falls and other climatic factors.
- B) Trucks and others vehicles used for transportation must have GTR facilities for tracing their location from consignor to consignee.
- C) Every vehicles used for transportation of food grain must be registered with the concern agency to avoid any misappropriation of Govt. food grains.

Extension/Motivation for agriculture production.

- A) Proper education to be provided to the farmers for increasing the food grain production by way of personal meetings, farmer seminars, group discussions, movies related to agriculture, Kissan Melas and through Press, Social & Electronic Media by the concerned department i.e. ADOs, SDAOs, DDAs Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Scientist of Agricultural Universities.

- B) Education to be provided to the farmers to save their post harvesting produce by using the proper insecticides at the proper time. The farmers must be educated to store their produce in the CWC/SWC godowns to save the food grain from adverse climate as well as the harmful insects. It can be done through meeting, seminars, newspapers, Social & Electronic Media etc.

### **Haryana State Agriculture Marketing Board, Ambala**

1. All the 12'-0" wide roads would be widened & strengthened upto 18'-0" where ever possible subject to availability of consolidation path.
2. No road in the district will be left without berms. No one should be allowed to encroach or damage the berm for which there should be proper provision in law, which can be enforced against the delinquent.
3. Digitization of arrival and departure of crops from Grain Markets.

### **Horticulture Department**

1. Farmers of District Ambala will be made aware about the organic farming and for this one village will be chosen in each block. At present only seventy farmers are doing the organic agriculture. By the 2022 it will be increased upto 1000.
2. Drip irrigation system will be encouraged to save the water.

### **Irrigation Department, Ambala**

1. All canals should be lined.
2. Drip Irrigation/sprinkle irrigation should be implemented by more than 0% area.
3. Irrigation facilities should be available in 100% area.
4. Automatic/digital gauges at canals/ rivers should be installed.

5. Electric operated gates should be installed in lieu of manual operated gates.
6. Flood forecast system should be developed & implemented.
7. All major critical drains should be lined.
8. A master plan for recharge bore be made and implemented.
9. All bunds along river be properly strengthen.
10. Automatic trash racks should be installed on the canals.

### **Industries & Commerce Department**

“To position Ambala as a pre-eminent investment destination and facilitate balanced and sustainable development supported by a dynamic e-governance system, providing conducive and cost effective environment for doing business, promoting innovation and entrepreneurship with focus on MSME and skill development leading to large scale employment generation.

#### Clusters Development Programme

The concept of Cluster developed is a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small enterprises in the district. There is a mixi Cluster proposed by the Government in District Ambala.

Ambala Mixi Cluster Pvt. Ltd, Lohgarh road, Ambala (Proposed).

The proposed another cluster may start functioning within next 1 year. We are also trying for Scientific Instrument Cluster Pvt. Ltd. and hope it shall be proposed soon.

### **Kalpana Chawla Govt. Polytechnic, Ambala City**

This polytechnic is serving and producing efficient skilled students since 1968 under the guidance of Haryana state board of Technical Education,

Panchkula (Haryana). Students are grooming their future in all over the world after learning here.

Few deficiencies must be overcome and few objectives must be achieved in 2022:-

- Digital class rooms /e- class rooms / smart class rooms.
- Sufficient no. of teaching staff as well as non teaching staff accordingly students intake.
- Implementation of new and advance courses.
- 100% placement of students in industries/Govt. jobs.
- Interaction and collaboration with higher institution and labs (like IIT,IIM,NPL,NCL,ISRO etc.)
- Sports / Yoga periods and facilities.
- Digital libraries.
- High-tech. Labs and workshops.
- Good accommodation for students (hostel) and staff members.
- Uninterrupted supply of drinking water, electricity and internet.
- Last but not the least Ethical teaching environment in respect of good moral values and our great Indian culture.

#### **Public Health Engineering Department, Ambala**

- To provide safe & potable drinking water to all households.
- To provide piped water supply connections to individual household in Urban & Rural areas.
- To remove the public stand posts in public interest to ensure wastage of water.
- To remove insanitary water supply connections in Urban & Rural areas.
- To upgrade the water supply status from 40/55 Lcd to 70 Lcd.
- To make aware the public regarding drinking water not to waste water by holding campaigns.

- To supply drinking water 24x7 days.
- There should be piped water supply in every street of all the villages & Dharies etc. so that every house can get potable drinking water with 24x7 water supplies.
- Along with all the cities and towns, every village should have water supply and sewerage system and its own sewerage treatment plants which will also save water-bodies from being polluted and the treated effluent should be used for flushing, gardening and industrial purpose etc. A dual piping system should be planned for this purpose.
- All the cities and towns should be provided with Storm Water Drainage System to save public life and property from flood.
- Adequate roof top rain water harvesting & water retaining structures should be provided to recharge the ground water for increase of water table.

#### **PWD (B&R) Department, Ambala**

1. All Major District Roads should be at least 10 Mtr wide having street light and in habitant area the road should be 4 lanned. All the level crossing of Railway should be eliminated either by constructing ROB or RUB. There should be a provision of an Emergency Lane in all National Highway / State Highways for passing Ambulance services etc..
2. Green Building concept with eco friendly concept may be adopted for construction of buildings.
3. Proper drainage system should be designed at habitant area upto the place of disposal. It may be converted into recharge well also.
4. Proper street light system and traffic lights should be provided with solar energy or wind mill etc for proper illumination.

5. All the link roads to connect the villages should be at least 5.50 Mtr wide against 3.66 Mtr and at the edge of ROW the trees should be planted by Forest Department after getting proper Nishan Dehi from Revenue authority.
6. All the Katcha Gohar available should be paved.
7. Solar energy may be used in all the buildings.
8. In all the building rain water harvesting system may be made compulsory.
9. Heat Resistance material be used in walls / tile terracing etc.
10. Exterior of all building should be based / designed on Indian culture.
11. PVC / Aluminium may be used instead of wood in building construction.
12. Sufficient green area / terrace garden should be made mandatory in all Government / Private buildings.
13. Provide efficient waste water/storm water disposal.
14. Check over loading
15. Provide safe design of roads as per IRC- guide lines.
16. Removal all black spots to minimize road accidents.
17. Exercise proper quality control on road construction.

### **Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Ambala**

Minimizing pendency of mutations.

Minimizing the time between the Change of ownership of land and reflection of the same in the revenue records.

This could possibly be done by integrating two already existing land related softwares i.e. HARIS and HALRIS .They must be so well

integrated that any entry in HARIS is in no time reflected in HALRIS. The two are linked by process called "mutation". So a mutation must be sanctioned simultaneously as the registration is done on HARIS. This could be possible only when a mutation feasibility check is done before a document is registered so that the entered mutation and document to be registered must be presented to the sub registrar/ tehsildar simultaneously. This will ensure that when a document is registered, a mutation is also sanctioned.

#### Timely disposal of Court cases (Minimizing pendency)

As most of the court cases are already online .We aim at ensuring that once online they are timely updated . Also emphasis must be on ensuring that the revenue official are well acquainted with amendments made in Punjab Land revenue (Haryana Amendment) Act 2017. Such that they can effectively use the amended provisions for timely and efficiently disposing the court cases. As amended summoning provisions and mode of partition related provisions could be used for speedy disposal of court cases.

Minimize discrepancies in preparing compensation for land acquisition and other related matters.

A standard operating procedure (SOP) for dealing with compensation related matter is to be formulated so that they can be effectively handled.

Ensuring precision and accuracy in land demarcation related issues.

A drive to reinstate killa pathar's wherever needed so that they can serve as proper reference points for demarcation.

Kanungos and patwaris to be trained to use modern means for demarcation i.e DGPS and Total Station equipments, by doing so not only the

cost of demarcation will come down but also the say of private surveyors will be considerably contained.

#### Enhancing preparedness for disaster management

Apart from timely reviewing and upgrading disaster management plan of district. Special emphasis is needed to be given in imparting rescue and relief training to volunteers and spreading awareness among general public. Revenue staff must be well equipped and trained to handle any man made or natural disaster.

Apart from all this, revenue staff must be sensitized and prepared to be receptive to all new schemes and effectively contribute in their implementation.

#### **Sub Divisional Officers (C), Ambala**

1. Delivery of Vehicle Registration Certificate/Driving License to be streamlined
2. Pendency of court cases to be reduced.
3. Physical files to be eliminated & e-file system to be introduced.
4. Supervision of line department to be improved in order to increase the efficiency and efficacy.

#### **Treasury Department**

- (1) All schemes of the Govt. should be routed through the Treasury System, all type of Govt payment should be made directly through the Treasury system. The use of Cheque/Draft should be completely abandoned.
- (2) As the Central Govt. has introduced PFMS (Public Financial Management System) for Central schemes. It is like only online Treasury System. It is suggested that all Boards and Corporation may adopt the system like PFMS or Online Treasury System. It will increase

the transparency and avoid the corruption and misappropriation of Govt. funds.

- (3) It is suggested that in future Central Govt./State Govt. may develop a software / website, where all the Vendors / Shop Keepers / Suppliers etc. may be enrolled and provided with user ID and password facility. By using this login, they may give the bills to the Public for the purchase of any item from their Firm / Shop this may also be linked with Aadhaar Number.

This software will give 100% transparency and corruption free environment. There will be no theft of any types of Taxes.

If such system develops in future, then it may be mandatory for the purchase in all Govt. Offices. There should be facility that by using that online bill number, anyone can check the authenticity of that bill.

#### **Women & Child Development Department, Ambala**

1. The reduction in the proportion of undernourished children in Ambala.
2. Child malnutrition is mostly the result of high levels of exposure to infection and inappropriate infant and young child feeding and caring practices, and has its origins almost entirely during the first two to three years of life.
3. The ICDS program at district level would plan and act in improving mothers' feeding and caring behavior with emphasis on infant and young child feeding and maternal nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.
4. Strengthening the existing available referral to the health system with emphasis on prevention and control of common child diseases including acute malnutrition.
5. Explore easily available source and provision for providing micronutrients to the mothers and children in AWCs.

6. Before the implementation of BBBP program, CSR of the district was 889/1000 as per census of 2011. It has now improved to 926/1000

7. Now it's a challenge to maintain and improve this on regular bases. To attain this objective, public awareness is desired with providing equal opportunity for girl child vis-a-vis education, health, change in mindset of society in favour of girl child, social security and training in social defence and marriage without dowry.

8. Hb level of the women and children is to be improved and maintained by utilizing local sources such as kitchen gardening in AWCs. Experimenta in this regard are encouraging. By turning to this, biological/organic source of iron could be utilized to improve the Hb in target group without any investment and also meal will be supplemented with healthy input.

9. Concept of social defence is under exploration wherein girls are trained in this art to save themselves. It would be implemented at community level both in rural and urban areas to instill the sense of self confidence both in girls and in their parents. This would help in mitigating the tendency of domestic violence.

10. Children with social conflict is a major social problem and on rise. Department is planning to identify the social groups, individuals and institutions to follow up the juvenile after release and create a mechanism so that they may be brought in the main streamline.

11. Sifting of those AWCs which are running in private buildings both in rural and urban areas to government buildings with facilities of toilets, electricity, provisions of safe storage for ingredients. It is the target to make all AWCs connecting with solar energy.

### **Welfare & Social Welfare Department**

All schemes of Govt. i.e. Pension and other beneficial schemes for the residents of Haryana will be Aadhar enabled.

**Zila Parishad, Ambala**

1. Encroachment over shamlat land is a glaring issue in most of panchayat across the state. Many inhabitants residing in Gram Panchayats have illegal encroachment over the Gram Panchayat land for many years. It creates lot of litigation and animosity among the villagers, therefore keeping in view this glaring problem, some policy at state level must be framed so that this problem of encroachment may be resolved.
2. Development activities in the village are carried out in an haphazard manner. To streamline it, a clear cut execution policy must be framed as present policy does have lot of lacunas. Executive Officers of Gram Panchayats requires to be strengthened in this process.
3. Poverty alleviation programme being run at present must be given a second look as at present these programmes are oriented towards personal upliftment instead of community as a whole. And these community development programmes must be framed without taking into consideration caste, color and creed. Therefore to make rural population prosperous, community upliftment must be strengthened.

## **CONCLUSION**

Apart from above, the undersigned feels following projects will be completed by 2022 & will boost overall growth of district Ambala:-

1. Civil Hospital, Ambala City will be upgraded upto 300 bed from 200 bed as this will be the need of the people in 2022. Apart from this CHC, Mullana, Barara (for 30 bed), PHC Naneola & PHC Bhurewala will also be upgraded for the need of rural people. Apart from this a 50 bed cancer hospital will also be established in Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt.
2. A Mini Secretariat Building worth 90 crore will also be constructed in the Deputy Commissioner office complex as it is the long pending demand of the people of the district Ambala and due to construction of this citizens of district Ambala will avail all the administrative facilities under one roof and this will not only save their time, but also save the precious fuel.
3. Buildings of the offices of District Education Officer, Deputy Director, Agriculture, Ambala worth 20 crore will also be constructed.
4. For uplifting of education level, a VLDA college at Lakhnour Sahib, an ITI in Village Hasanpur & Nahoni will also be established.
5. A Sikh Museum will be constructed adjacent to Kingfisher, Ambala on G.T. Road Ambala to Amritsar & Chandigarh.
6. The road between Ambala Railway Station to Mahesh Nagar is very congested and need to be at least six lane and this will be completed by 2022.
7. 66 KV in Malikpur & 220 KV Electricity Plants will be established in Rajokheri as electricity supply need to be increased.
8. For better sports facility to the citizens of District Ambala a Modern Sports Stadium will be constructed in Naraingarh and an International

Sports Stadium will also be constructed in the campus of War Heroes Memorial Stadium, Ambala Cantt will be completed by 2019.

9. Mixi Udyog needs a special attention. I hope government will provide boost to HSIDC, Saha, Tool Room Project.
10. Being a major part of revolution of 1857, Ambala need a special attention and to do this a "War Memorial" worth 300 crore will be established to honour the martyrs of the First war of India's Independence.
11. Science City Project worth 15 crore to boost scientific young minds of the district will be established.
12. Ring road project worth 5000 crore will connect Ambala Cantt to Naraingarh road to Chandigarh road to Ludhiana road to Hissar road to National Highway No. 1 and it will be a great boost to the overall growth of Ambala district.

Thus taking into consideration the views expressed by all heads of all departments, all intellectuals and all stakeholders the "Sankalp Patra" has been prepared and the targets fixed are realistic and achievable by 2022.

I wish all the best to "Team Ambala" for achieving these targets.

  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Ambala