



Sardar,  
Sandeep go  
for millions

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HARYANA

# REVIEW

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January 2013, Vol 27, Issue 1, Rs 15

## 2013: Year of Industrial Development, Employment



# HARYANA GOVT.

*provides*

up to

# 70%

**FINANCIAL  
ASSISTANCE**



on the installation of

## **OFF GRID SOLAR POWER PLANTS/ COMMUNITY LIGHTING SYSTEMS IN THE STATE**

Proposals are invited from Govt./semi Govt. building owners of Haryana, on first come first serve basis, for installation of Solar Power Plants of 5.0 KW and above capacities upto 100KW with battery bank or without battery bank/ community lighting systems, with following financial assistance.

30 % of project cost as Central Financial Assistance from Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Govt. of India (subject to sanction of Ministry).

40 % of the project cost as State subsidy.

Description	Eligible Institutes / Organisation of Haryana
Off Grid Solar Power Plants with battery bank or without battery bank for captive use.	Govt. buildings, Govt. /Semi-Govt. Institutions/ Schools, Universities, Police Stations, Marketing Board Mandies, Working Women Hostels.
Centralised Off Grid Solar Power Plants having battery bank with LED light for community lighting purpose.	Govt. buildings, govt. /semi-govt. institutions/ schools, universities, civil aerodromes, hospitals, police stations, Marketing Board Mandies, working women hostels, Gram Panchayats and Municipal Committees/Councils.
Stand alone LED based Solar street lights for community lighting in the Faridabad Solar City	Govt. /semi-govt. institutions/ schools, Community Centres of HUDA and Group Housing Societies.

The detailed procedure/application form can be obtained from the office of Additional Deputy Commissioner of respective district or can be downloaded from HAREDA's website [www.hareda.gov.in](http://www.hareda.gov.in). Interested beneficiaries may send their proposals directly to HAREDA or through concerned Additional Deputy Commissioner by 31.01.2013 for obtaining the sanction of Central Financial Assistance from the Ministry.



**HARYANA RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

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**Jagannath Pahadia**  
*Governor, Haryana*



## New Year *greetings*

I wish the people of Haryana a very happy and prosperous New Year. Haryana is the land of Shrimad Bhagwat Gita where Lord Krishna gave the message of equality, social justice and doing one's duty selflessly, to Arjuna at Jyotisar in Kurukshetra. Not only in India but also in the entire world, the message of Lord Krishna is followed religiously.

Haryana came into existence as a new state on November 1, 1966. During the last 46 years, Haryana has made rapid strides and crossed many a milestone in industry, agriculture, health, social welfare, information technology, communication and sports. The once agrarian state is today rubbing shoulders with the most advanced and industrialised states of the country. The credit for making Haryana a progressive and developed state goes to the people of the state, especially our progressive farmers, qualified officials, employees, labourers, and talented youth.

I again wish the people of Haryana good health, wealth and bright future in 2013 which is being observed as the Year of Industrial Development and Employment.



**Bhupinder Singh Hooda**  
*Chief Minister, Haryana*



## New Year *wishes*

I wish the industrious people of Haryana, dedicated officials and indulgent employees of the state government a very happy and prosperous New Year. The credit for making Haryana a role model in development and putting it in high-growth orbit goes to its dedicated people and employees.

The people-centric policies and programmes pursued by the state government have shown excellent results and made Haryana carve a niche for itself in the comity of most progressive and advanced states of the country. It gives me immense satisfaction to share with you that some of our progressive and futuristic policies have not only been commended but also emulated by other states.

Haryana has achieved many a milestone in all key fields, be it industry, power, agriculture or education. The state is not only emerging as an educational hub but has also come to occupy a noticeable slot on the global sporting canvas. Our sports boys and girls have proved that they can take on the best in the world. Our government is doing everything possible to provide them the required infrastructure to hone their skills and encouragement, to do more and better.

I am confident that in 2013, our officials and employees would continue to perform with full dedication and devotion to take the state forward. With a view to motivating the energetic youth of the state, it has been decided to declare 2013 as Industrial Development and Employment Year. I again wish you all a very happy and prosperous New Year.

HARYANA

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**Time for stock-taking**

New Year-eve is the time for soul-searching, weighing the resolves made this time around a year ago on the scale of implementation, and making fresh ones. Looking over the shoulders becomes imperative for, it gives one an opportunity to critically appraise oneself, and draw a roadmap for the future. 2012 has indeed been a momentous year for Haryana. The state hogged the limelight in several fields, especially sports, and crossed many a milestone in the fields of power, agriculture, industry and social indices.

“It has been a year of great satisfaction. Our players did the state and the country proud belting as many as four out of the six medals won by India in London Olympics. The positive-cum-punitive measures, taken by the state government, have helped improve the sex ratio in the state from 830 in 2011 to 846 in November, 2012. Broadly speaking, the last 12 months have brought us within striking distance of our avowed objectives”, the Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, told *Haryana Review*.

In 2013, Haryana is poised for the big leap forward. “With some of our schemes having taken off and others nearing completion, I look forward to 2013 as a year of fulfillment. We are looking at self-reliance in power. With a view to channelizing the energies of the youth of the state, it has been decided to declare 2013 as Industrial Development and Employment Year”, Mr Hooda said. Needless to emphasise, industrial development means creation of new jobs.

In keeping with this theme, our cover report looks closely at industrial development which, under the new policy is being taken to the remotest parts of the state, and how it has helped provide employment to the people. Then, we turn spotlight on Panchkula to tell our readers how the land of “Panch Kuls” has come a long way and is now knocking at the doors of modernity and prosperity.

See the 7th Pinjore Heritage Festival in its varied hues in our photo feature. In the sports section, read how Haryana boys, Sardar and Sandeep, have gone for millions in the Hockey India League auction. In the art and culture section, we have captured the New Year creations of some of the artists of Haryana.

We, at *Haryana Review*, wish our readers a happy and prosperous New Year. ■





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Readers may send their comments to [haryanareview@gmail.com](mailto:haryanareview@gmail.com) or to  
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# Haryana poised for





# the big leap in 2013

Haryana is poised for the big leap forward in the New Year. With some of the key schemes and projects having taken off, and others off the drawing board, the Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, looks forward to 2013 as a year of fulfilment. “We are looking at self-reliance in power and crossing milestones in such key segments as industry, education, agriculture and social welfare”, he tells Parveen K Modi of *Haryana Review* in a free-wheeling interview, touching subjects as distinct and different as chalk is from cheese. Fresh from a game of tennis, he looked relaxed but confident, facts and figures oozing from his words. Here go excerpts from the interview:

**The year 2012 is drawing to a close. How do you look at the last 12 months?**

It has been a year of great satisfaction. Haryana shot into limelight on several fronts, crossing many a milestone in the field of sports, power, agriculture, industry and social indices. Our players did the state and the country proud belting as many as four out of the six medals won by India in London Olympics. The positive-cum-punitive measures, taken by the state government, have helped improve the child sex ratio in the state from 830 in 2011 to 846 in November, 2012. The year took us closer still to realising our goal of self-sufficiency in power by 2013. Then we had the Central Government launch another of its national level schemes, the fifth in-a-row, from the soil of Haryana. Mr Kapil Sibal, Union Minister, launched the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework from Gurgaon. Broadly speaking, the last 12 months have brought us within striking distance of our avowed objectives.

**What is your vision for 2013?**

Haryana is poised for the big leap forward. With some of our schemes having taken off and others nearing completion, I look forward to 2013 as a year of fulfilment. We are looking at self-reliance in power and crossing milestones in such key segments as industry, education, agriculture and social welfare. I am confident that our officials and employees would continue to perform with undiluted commitment and devotion to take Haryana forward in the New Year. With a view to motivating the energetic youth of the state, it has been decided to declare 2013 as Industrial Development and Employment Year.

**Can you enlist some big changes the state witnessed after you first became the Chief Minister of Haryana in 2005?**

A lot has changed since then, and the people of Haryana are experiencing the winds of change. Haryana is emerging as a “Model State”, which I had dreamt while

assuming the office of Chief Minister for the first time in 2005. Then, the coffers were empty, there was no rule of law, people were scared, and there was no development worth the name. It is mainly due to the development done during my first tenure, and the people-centric policies pursued by the government that we were returned to power. Everyone knows that it happened for the first time in the legislative history of Haryana.

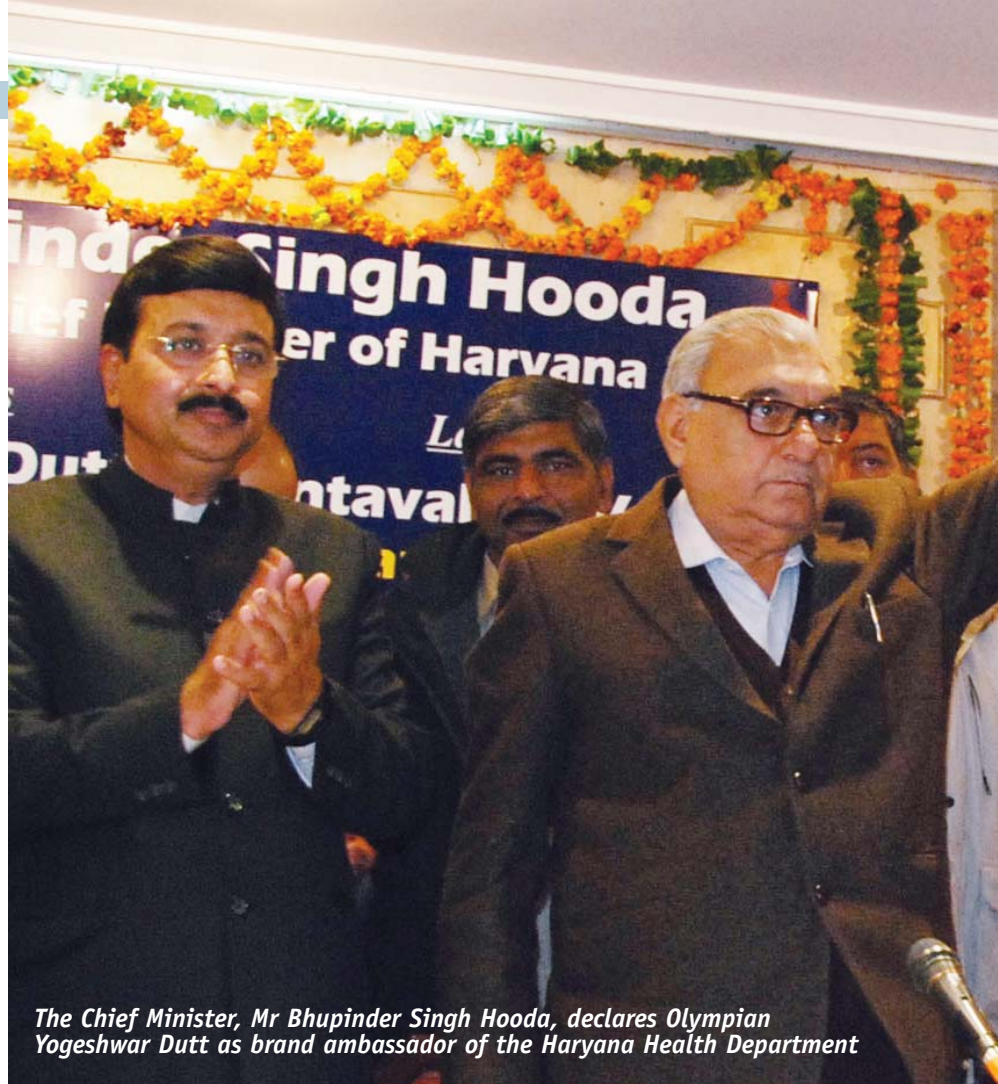
Following the dictum of “Imandari, Sadachari, Nek Neaiti aur Nishtha” (honesty, morality, good intention and dedication)”, we restored the rule of law and dispelled the atmosphere of fear. I have made a modest attempt at creating a new political culture by not being in the habit of criticizing others. I believe in serving the masses without their asking. My government has made every effort to ensure overall development of the state, without any discrimination or political vendetta. And the efforts are showing results.

### **How your second tenure is different from the first one?**

My first term was devoted to people’s welfare and development of the state. In the second term, we have carried the agenda forward with added focus on putting Haryana in the high-growth orbit and improving the living standards of the people. We are aiming at overall growth of the state. Overall to me, let me tell you, means two things: development in totality (overall) and development of all regions (all over).

### **What strategy you adopted to make Haryana emerge as a front-runner state?**

We adopted a two-pronged strategy: the two prongs being clear-cut focus on growth right from day one, and tight fiscal management. All-round development aimed at people’s welfare continues to be the cornerstone of our policies. When we assumed office in 2004-05, the size of Haryana’s Annual Plan was Rs 2,236 crore. The state has proposed an outlay of Rs 14,500 crore for the Annual Plan 2012-13 to the Planning Commission which is 9.85 per cent higher than the approved outlay of Rs 13,200 crore for 2011-12; and 548.4 per cent more than the outlay for 2004-05. Higher outlay, you know, means more investment in infrastructure which attracts industry, helps create jobs and improve the standard of living of people.



*The Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, declares Olympian Yogeshwar Dutt as brand ambassador of the Haryana Health Department*

### **Haryana is emerging as an education hub. Recently, IIT Delhi announced its decision to set an extension campus in the state. Can you give details?**

Yes, Haryana is fast emerging as a global-standard education hub with Rajiv Gandhi Education City at Kundli in Sonipat forming its nucleus. Since education holds the key to growth, we have laid emphasis on the promotion of elementary, secondary and higher education as well as technical and medical education, to equip the youth to compete globally, and become employable.

With about 1.5 lakh students studying in 40 institutions of global fame, the Rajiv Gandhi Education City would be the biggest educational centres in the world. An investment of Rs 15,000 crore would be made in this project which would generate job opportunities for 60,000 persons. Twenty-five per cent of the seats in these institutions would be reserved for the students hailing from Haryana. The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, plans to set up its extension

campus in Haryana for which the state government would provide 50 acres of land in the Rajiv Gandhi Education City.

The number of state universities has increased from five in 2004-05 to 12. In all, Haryana has more than 30 universities, including a Central University. We also have an IIM at Rohtak. The National Defence University is being set up at Gurgaon. Besides, as many as 479 new technical institutes have been established up to March 31, 2012. The intake of students in these institutes has increased by 1.13 lakh since 2005. The intake capacity of students in the 640-odd technical institutes (polytechnics and engineering colleges) had increased to over 1.42 lakh by March 31, 2012.

The number of government Industrial Training Institutes has increased from 78 in 2005-06 to 123 in 2011-12, thus raising the number of seats from 15,188 to 34,188. Also, there are 682 colleges, including government colleges, private aided and self financing colleges. Haryana is the first state to have a medical college for women in government sector at





Khanpur Kalan. While two medical colleges in the public sector are being set up at Nalhar in district Mewat and in Karnal, another medical college is being set up by ESI in Faridabad.

The state government has invested over Rs 3,848 crore in higher education since I assumed office in 2005. As many as 16.32 lakh students are getting scholarships. According to a report in India Today-2011, Haryana has been adjudged as the most progressive state in the field of health and education.

### **How do you look at the fiscal management of the state government?**

Let me share with you that our fiscal management has been reckoned among the best in the country. The revenue is up and fiscal deficit is within the permissible limits. Let me give you a low-down on the state's finances. The Excise and Taxation Department recorded 17.16 per cent increase in tax collection in the first quarter (April-June) of the current fiscal by netting more than Rs 5,451.82 crore as compared to Rs 4,653.33 crore in the corresponding period in 2011-12.

Similarly, VAT collection up to June, 2012 aggregated Rs 3,959.18 crore, 20.77 per cent more than the corresponding period last year. Under Value Added Tax (VAT) and Central Sales Tax (CST), Rs 4,354.19 crore was collected during this period which is 19.49 per cent more than the corresponding period last year.

The revenue receipts in 2011-12, according to the revised estimates, aggregated Rs 33,487.63 crore (Tax revenue Rs 23,780.57 crore + non-tax revenue Rs 9,707.06 crore). The revenue receipts in 2012-13 Budget estimates have been pegged at Rs 37,327.97 crore (Tax revenue Rs 27,053.18 crore + Non-Tax revenue Rs 10,274.79 crore). The fiscal deficit in 2011-12 (revised estimates) was Rs 7,681.70 crore and in 2012-13, it has been projected at Rs 7,596.82 crore.

### **Are you satisfied with the way economy is doing? What is the per capita income of the state?**

The effect of global slowdown notwithstanding, Haryana has managed to sustain GSDP growth rate of 8.1 per cent in 2011-12. We hope to do better in 2012-13. At current prices, the

GSDP was Rs 2,64,149 crore in 2010-11 against Rs 2,22,031 crore in 2009-10, registering an increase of 19 per cent. According to Advance Estimates for 2011-12, the per capita income of Haryana is expected to be Rs 1,09,227 at current prices and Rs 1,28,341 in 2012-13.

### **Where does Haryana stand so far as private sector investment is concerned?**

The seeds of development sown during the last eight years of Congress rule have started germinating. The investment and industry-friendly policies pursued by the state government have made Haryana a cynosure of all investing eyes. Private sector investment, both domestic and foreign, in Haryana aggregates Rs 3.9 lakh crore, which works out to 87 per cent of the total outstanding investment worth over Rs 4.5 lakh crore in the state up to June, 2012. According to a sector-specific analysis 'Composition of Outstanding Investments Across States,' carried out by industry body Assocham. Haryana has a share of more than 4.8 per cent in the total private sector investment in India.

### **Haryana is emerging as a sports power house and making its presence felt on the global canvas, but you have never publicly taken credit for it. Why?**

Thanks for the compliment! I am proud of Haryana's talented players who are always keen on excelling. They accounted for about one-third of the medals won by the country in the Commonwealth and Asian Games. At Ranchi National Games, the state bagged third position after Services and Manipur.

At the National Rural Tournaments, organised by the Central Government, we were overall runners-up after Tamil Nadu. What's more, the state has come first in under 16 national PYKKA tournament. If you look at the state's size and population, the performance looks very impressive.

So far as taking credit is concerned, our job is to perform, and it is for the people to give us credit. We got credit for our people-centric policies and programmes in the 2009 elections, and, I am sure, the people of the state will give us credit for all that the state government is doing, in 2014. ■





*Haryana accounts for production of 41 per cent of motorcycles and scooters in the country*

# Cynosure of all investing eyes

Economic growth, progressive and harmonious business environment, rich reservoir of low-cost human capital, strategic location and the undiluted commitment of the industry-friendly state government, led by the Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure have made Haryana a preferred destination for investment



Parveen K Modi

Haryana, the ancient land venerated in the Vedas and Bhagwad Gita, today embraces new horizons and offers enormous promising opportunities. Though the message of "Supremacy of Righteous Action" was delivered here by Lord Krishna about 5,000 years ago, it continues to enlighten and guide the industrious people of the state. Haryana has lent industrialisation the much needed thrust by steering it, pacing it, and channelising it with innovative industry-friendly policies. It has emerged as one of the most progressive states of India.

Several factors have lent pace to the industrial progress made by the state. The economic growth, progressive and harmonious business environment, world-class educational institutions, rich reservoir of low-cost human capital, strategic location (the state surrounds Delhi on three sides) and the undiluted commitment of the industry-friendly state government, led by the Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure have made Haryana a preferred destination for investment, and do business from.

"Small wonder, Haryana has been able to attract sizable investment from most leading industrial giants, multinational companies, foreign investors, non-resident Indians (NRIs) and small-scale entrepreneurs. The list of big investors in the state reads like 'who is who' of both India Inc and global biggies. Several new initiatives taken by us have helped attract lot of investment, especially in the manufacturing sector, infrastructure, information technology, bio-technology and agro-based and food processing space", the Chief Minister told *Haryana Review*.

Since one-third of Haryana falls in the National Capital Region (NCR), Panipat, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Sonapat offer great potential for accelerated socio-economic development. Gurgaon, popularly called the "Singapore of India", has emerged as a preferred destination for IT industry.

### LAND OF BOOMING INDUSTRY

The once agrarian state has today become the land of booming industry. Accounting for just 1.37 per cent of the geographical area of the country and

1.97 per cent of its total population, Haryana is proud of being one of the few states with the highest per capita investment and income in the country. The tiny state produces two-third of the passenger cars; 50 per cent of tractors; 41 per cent of motorcycles; and 30 per cent of refrigerators manufactured in the country. About 25 per cent of India's total production of sanitary-ware comes from Haryana; and one out of every four bicycles in the country is manufactured here.

When Haryana was carved out of Punjab on November 1, 1966, there were only 162 large and medium, and 4,500 small-scale units in the state. Exports aggregated only Rs 45 million. Today, the number of large and medium units has swelled to 1,212 involving capital investment of Rs 225 billion, offering jobs to two lakh persons, and producing goods worth Rs 12,800 crore. Needless to emphasise, the Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC), the nodal agency for industrial development, has played a pivotal role in bringing the state to its present level of industrial advancement.

### RICH INDUSTRIAL BASE

Haryana today boasts of more than 1,000 projects with foreign technical/ financial collaboration. These include Maruti Udyog Limited, Hero Honda, Modi Alcatel, Escorts, Sony India, VXL India, Whirlpool Industries, Wipro Ltd., Perfitti India, DCM, Benetton, TDT Copper Ltd., Asahi India Safety Glass etc. Some major units in the public sector are HMT Ltd., National Fertilizer Ltd., Indian Drugs & Pharmaceutical Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd. IBPL etc. The latest addition to this segment is the Rs 4,200-crore oil refinery set up by the Indian Oil Corporation in Panipat district.

Haryana has a rich industrial base with 1,362 large and medium units out of which 113 were set up during 2005-2011 at an investment of Rs 2,887.65 crore and providing employment to 19,626 persons. About 83,000 SSI/MSME units have been set up out of which 15,440 came up during 2005-2011 bringing in investment worth Rs 6823.84 crore, and providing employment to 2,35,573 persons.

What's more, as many as 4,283 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) with a projected investment of Rs 74,841.95 crore and generating

## MILESTONES

- Haryana produces two-thirds of passenger cars in the country
- Fifty-two per cent of total number of passenger cars and 41 per cent of motorcycles and scooters manufactured in the country are produced in the state
- It is also credited with manufacturing 30 per cent of total refrigerators
- Twenty-five per cent of total sanitary-wares manufactured in the country annually.
- One out of every four bicycles in the country is manufactured in the state
- Exports from Haryana crossed Rs 48,530 crore in 2010-11
- Haryana has catalyzed investment worth Rs 59,000 crore since 2005; and investment worth Rs 96,000 crore is in the pipeline
- Haryana has received foreign direct investment (FDI) worth Rs 13,128.81 crore, out of which investment worth Rs 9628.81 crore materialized after implementation of the Industrial Policy, 2005.
- Haryana today boasts of more than 1,000 projects with foreign technical/ financial collaboration
- Haryana has received proposals for setting up new projects worth Rs 1,900 crore from MNCs

employment for 8,45,170 persons have been filed so far in Haryana. Of these, 2,690 IEMs have been implemented at an investment of Rs 40,692.46 crore, providing employment to 5,09,835 persons.

Between 2005-06 and 2012-13 (up to Aug,12), 1,021 IEMs, catalysing investment of Rs 38,750.68 crore with employment potential for 3,08,434 persons were filed with the Government of India, out of which 783 IEMs have been implemented at an investment of Rs 24,302.86 crore and providing employment to 1,89,486 persons.

### EXPORTS TOP RS 48,530 CRORE

Exports from Haryana crossed Rs 48,530 crore in 2010-11. The items exported from the state include software, handloom products, scientific instruments, garments, automobiles and automotive components, electrical appliances, rice,

guargum, pickles etc.

“The state has catalysed investment worth Rs 59,000 crore since 2005 and investment worth Rs 96,000 crore is in the pipeline. Haryana has so far received foreign direct investment (FDI) worth Rs 13,128.81 crore, out of which investment worth Rs 9,628.81 crore materialised after implementation of the Industrial Policy, 2005,” Mr Hooda said.

Not that the flow of investment has ebbed. Haryana continues to draw investment and attract entrepreneurs. The state has received proposals for setting up new projects worth Rs 1,900 crore from MNCs like United Development Incorporated Panama, Tecumesh Products, USA, JELD Won Inc US Scholler GMBH (Germany), NHK Springs Co. Japan Casio Computer, Japan, big Indian industrial houses and leading NRIs.

Not that the state's small-scale sector is lagging behind. It enjoys the reputation of manufacturing the largest number of electrical mixies and gas stoves in the country. Twenty per cent of the country's total export of scientific instruments, 60 per cent of the demand of ammunition boxes of the country's defence forces, and 60 per cent of the total needs of woollen blankets of the Indian Army are met by the small-scale units located in Haryana.

### GOVT PLAYS THE PROPELLER

Needless to emphasise, the credit for the rapid industrial progress goes to the state government which laid the foundation of a sound economy, created an investor-friendly environment, and provided a responsive and dedicated administration. The state government strives to create and maintain a conducive environment for attracting investment through investor-friendly rules and procedures, and timely and smooth delivery of services. Sustained efforts have been made to remove the bottlenecks dogging smooth operation of industries. The state government enacted the Industrial Promotion Act 2005, introduced self-certification schemes, and provided enabling environment for investors.

The slowdown in global economy has had its adverse effect on several industries, especially those in the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector. The state responded to the call in its own limited manner by



*Car being readied for roll-out at Maruti Plant in Gurgaon*

taking timely measures which led to maturity of 81 per cent of the investment proposals in 2008-09 as reported by the ASSOCHAM in its study. This level of investment maturity was the highest in the country during this period.

Shifting focus on the development of industrially backward areas in the hinterland of the state, the Haryana Government announced its new “Industrial and Investment Policy-2011” effective from January 1, 2011. “Taking into account the prevailing economic scenario and prospective developments, the new industrial policy lays special emphasis on beefing up the base of the manufacturing sector; setting up knowledge-based and high-tech industries; efficient use of

energy; conservation of resources; and pragmatic environmental policies for sustainable development,” the Chief Minister said.

Development of well planned infrastructure holds the key to future economic growth and this continues to be the focus of the state government which recognises the increased role of public-private partnerships. Adoption of Information and Communication Technology injects efficiency and transparency in the delivery of services, eliminates procedural delays and minimises transaction costs. The policy lays down a time-frame for complete switch-over to IT-enabled regime of approvals and clearances. Self-certification and outsourcing of some services places greater reliance



on self-regulation by key stakeholders.

It is imperative to understand the dynamics of MSME sector against the background of the new parameters fixed under the provisions of the MSME Development Act, 2006. The Department of Industries and Commerce, Haryana, has undertaken a fresh survey of the industrial units operating in the state. Simultaneously, it is intended to create a database of the number of existing and operating industrial units along with those in the process of being established. The department has engaged Mott MacDonald to undertake and complete the survey which will list all industrial establishments, including large, medium, small and micro, and cover all registered or unregistered establishments, including petty enterprises without substantive equipment (tailoring, cycle/vehicle-repair, poultry, etc. which qualify more as service industry).

### CLUSTER APPROACH

The Haryana Government has adopted 'Cluster Development' as one of the strategies for pacing up industrial advancement. It is proposed to set up Common Facility Centres in partnership with industry which would address the common needs of MSMEs in the areas of R&D, technology upgradation support, standardisation of products, quality testing and marking facilities, marketing initiatives with promotion of branding of products etc.

Detailed project reports in case of four clusters have already been prepared out of which the MoMSME have given approval for three clusters, namely Footwear Cluster, Bahadurgarh, Print & Pack Cluster, Karnal and Home Furnishing Cluster, Panipat. Diagnostic study reports of another eight clusters have also been prepared. The DPR for three clusters under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Government of India, has also been prepared and are under consideration of the Union Government.

The KMP Expressway and the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) would open up new opportunities of investment and growth. Under the DMIC project, a band of 150-200 kilometers is envisaged to be developed on both sides of the

Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) to create a base with globally competitive environment and state-of-the art infrastructure. Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) between Gurgaon and Rewari, an Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (near Panchgaon Chowk, Manesar) & a Multi-modal Logistics Hub (near Bawal) have been identified as Early Bird Projects.

### INDUSTRIAL LABOUR HOUSING

The Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructural Development Corporation (HSIIDC) has developed a number of Industrial Estates/IMTs in the state. With a view to catering to the housing requirements of the workers/units being set up in the estates and IMTs, the corporation, on a pilot basis, has undertaken the project and developed the Industrial labour housing units in IMT Manesar, Phase-I.

The HSIIDC has constructed 192 single-room dwelling units, each having a covered area of 28.67 sq. mtr with allotment price of Rs 3.8 lakh and 36 dormitory units having covered area of 84.55 sq. mtr with allotment price of Rs 15 lakh each. The project with capital cost of Rs 7 crore has already been completed at IMT Manesar, Phase-I. Further, it is proposed to construct 336 single dwelling units and 864 dormitories for bachelors in each estate, including Kundli, Rai, Barhi, IMT Rohtak, Faridabad and Manesar.

Under the Rs 150-crore Phase-II, work on the construction of industrial labour housing at Kundli at an estimated cost of Rs 27.61 crore has already been started, and is nearing completion. Work is apace on the construction of such housing units in Phase II of Manesar.

Skill development centres, including the National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) at Kundli, National Automotive Testing and Research & Development Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), and Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs at Manesar, Footwear Design and Development Institute or FDDI at Rohtak and Central Institute of Plastic and Engineering Technology at Murthal are being set up across the state with support of the Central Government. A National Institute of Design has also been sanctioned for the state.



Playing the growth driver, the Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) is putting its best foot forward to live up to the image of nodal agency for development of industrial infrastructure in the state. May it be industrial model townships, (IMTs), industrial estates, logistics hubs or initiatives under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project, including early bird projects, the HSIIDC has its fingers in every pie.

**Tarun Bajaj**  
MD, HSIIDC

Three new IMTs at Rohtak, Faridabad, and Roz-ka-Meo are at different stages of development. At present, development works are in hand at about 7,000 acres of land. It is proposed to acquire and develop another 22,000 acres of land by the HSIIDC, out of which nearly 12,000 acres is under acquisition and another 10,000 acres has also been identified for the purpose.

The Government of India has established a National Mission on Food Processing and has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the said mission. It provides for funding in the ratio of 75:25 by the Government of India and the states and the allocation of funds would be determined on population basis. The scheme has been made effective with effect from financial year 2012-13 commencing April 1, 2012.

Given the commitment of the Chief Minister, Haryana is posed to emerge as the leading industrial state in the country. ■



# IMTs and industrial estates a big draw

Swati Sethi

Committed to making Haryana the most progressive and industrially advanced state in the country, the Haryana Government, led by the Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, has taken the cluster route to industrial growth. The cluster approach has made the Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructural Development Corporation (HSIIDC), the nodal agency for the development of industrial infrastructure, set up Industrial Model Townships (IMTs), Industrial Estates and Growth Centres all over the state to ensure equitable

progress.

While IMTs have come up at Manesar and Rohtak, new ones are being set up at Faridabad, Mewat and Kharkhoda. The existing Industrial Estates in the state are Growth Centre, Bawal, Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon, Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP), Kundli, Faridabad, Murthal, Ambala, Tohana, Jind, Samalkha, Rai, Barwala and Hosiery Complex in Barhi. More industrial estates are coming up at Kundli (expansion project), Bahadurgarh and Industrial Growth Centre, Saha.

Rich in modern infrastructure which constitutes the life blood of

industry, the IMTs and industrial estates offer a prospective entrepreneur the irresistible temptation to set up shop. Small wonder, the IMTs in Haryana are a great draw, and the entities that have set up units read like 'who is who' of India Inc, as well as global biggies.

Besides basic infrastructure facilities like motorable roads, access to the site, water supply system, electrical infrastructure, sewerage and drainage system, the industrial estates developed by the HSIIDC offer various secondary and tertiary level facilities. These include CETP, solid waste disposal, parking, shopping



*The Honda Plant in IMT, Manesar*

**With the availability of all basic services, IMT Manesar has seen a massive influx of corporates, realty players, manufacturers, industrialists, and also multinational companies**

Raheja, Vatika, Orris Infrastructure, Amrapali, Antriksh, etc, have already bought land banks on this stretch to develop townships.

The government has acquired 2,000 acres for the Rajiv Gandhi Education City which will be a dream destination for higher education. The uniqueness of Manesar lies in simultaneous development of residential complexes for both executive and non-executive staff. The HSIIDC acquired 250 acres across the national highway, and has allotted it to various units for building staff quarters in Manesar.

### IMT ROHTAK

IMT Rohtak is being developed in three phases. For Phase 1, the HSIIDC acquired 859 acres of land in Kheri Sadh and Baliyana villages in 2007. Larsen & Toubro Ltd was given the contract for setting up the IMT at the cost of Rs 150.43 crore. Development works viz. construction of roads, water supply lines, sewerage lines, storm water drains, plantation, entrance gate and electrification works have already been completed. With 132/33 KV substation and another 33-KV substation having been installed, Phase-I of IMT Rohtak has already been commissioned by the HSIIDC.

For Phase II, 1,893 acres of land has been acquired in Bohar, Garhi-Bohar, Baliyana, Kehrawar and Kheri-Sadh villages of Rohtak District. The infrastructure development works viz. roads, water supply and recirculation scheme, sewerage scheme, storm water drains, boundary wall and fencing works etc in part area (250 acres) have been completed at the cost of Rs 128.37 crore. Works in the remaining area are underway.

In the third phase, the government has notified 964 acres land under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act in Baliyana, Kharwar, Khedi-Sadh

arcades, communication and telecom services, banking, post office, institutional sites, conferencing and entertainment, petrol and service stations as well as such social infrastructure facilities as industrial housing, healthcare, schooling etc, depending on the size and growth of the industrial township, and other relevant factors.

With the availability of all these basic services, IMT Manesar has seen a massive influx of corporates, realty players, manufacturers, industrialists, and also MNCs.

According to a study undertaken by Assocham, the industrial and

commercial hub of Manesar is set to emerge as a nucleus centre for investors in north India, and is likely to attract investment worth more than Rs 1 lakh crore, yielding an additional Rs 10,000 crore revenue to the state exchequer, and generating about 15 lakh skilled and unskilled jobs by 2020.

Leading global brands like Toyota, Mitsubishi, Honda, Suzuki, etc, are making colossal investments in Manesar real estate. The proposal to build an expressway to Jaipur has added value to Manesar's real estate. Most of the topnotch builders in India like Reliance, DLF, Unitech,



and Nonand villages. Additional 928 acres of land has been notified under Section 6. Award of this land is to be announced.

The Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, inaugurated seven major industrial units, bringing in investment worth Rs 4,700 crore to the state, in IMT Rohtak early this year. The projects are expected to generate direct and indirect employment for 40,000 persons. Mr Hooda laid stones of the Research and Development facility of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd, and projects of Nippon Carbide, Sabarkantha Cooperative, a unit of Amul Dairy, Lakshmi Precision Screws Ltd and Aisin Automotive Haryana Pvt Ltd in Rohtak. Mr Hooda also inaugurated the second plant of Asian Paints Limited and a blending and bottling plant.

Inaugurating the units in IMT Rohtak, the Chief Minister said, "We aim at bringing industrial revolution in the state and making Haryana an educational hub of international standard. The industries would provide direct employment to 7,500 to 10,000 people and indirect employment to

**We aim at bringing industrial revolution in the state and making Haryana an educational hub of international standard. The industries in IMT Rohtak will provide direct employment to 7,500 to 10,000 people and indirect employment to 20,000 to 30,000 people.**

Bhupinder Singh Hooda  
Chief Minister, Haryana

20,000 to 30,000 people, which makes it a satisfactory day for me", Mr Hooda added.

Besides, Suzuki Motorcycle India Private Limited plans to set up a motorcycle manufacturing unit (capacity 20 lakh units per annum) spread over an area of 50 acres, on the plot allotted to Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. The project would involve investment of Rs 1,800 crore (Phase-I: 500, Phase-II:

400, Phase-III: 900) and generate employment opportunities for 4,000 persons (Phase-I: 1000, Phase-II: 1000, Phase-III: 2000). First phase of the project would be completed in 2014 and would involve capital investment of Rs 500 crore, with production capacity of 5 lakh two-wheelers annually.

A Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) has been set up at IMT Rohtak by the Union Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. The Institute is spread over an area of 17 acres involving investment of Rs 110 crore. The opening of footwear training institute in Haryana would cater to the needs of trained manpower and provide all technical value added services for global competence of the Industry. This will cater to the requirements of industrial units in footwear sector and promote industrial growth in the state. Course and training





programme in the institute has already commenced.

### GROWTH CENTRE, BAWAL

A big industrial growth centre is being developed by the HSIIDC at Bawal in Rewari district. It has industry-specific infrastructure, service ancillaries, commercial services and other essential services all under one roof. It caters to auto components, light engineering, chemicals, machinery and equipment, electronic components, pharmaceuticals, textile products etc.

With Harley Davidson setting up its first manufacturing unit in India at Bawal, the growth centre has become the butt of attraction for industry majors. Bawal Growth Centre is host to Harley Davidson's second unit outside the US, the other unit being in Brazil, for the manufacture of high-end touring bikes for the Indian market. The firm boasts a

completely knocked down (CKD) kits assembly plant in Bawal and is planning to set up a manufacturing plant that will fabricate entry level two-wheelers directed at Indian motorcycle buffs by 2014.

Many other big industries like Hollister Medical India Private Limited, Becton Dickinson India (Pvt.) Ltd., YKK India Private Limited, Keihin Fie Pvt. Ltd, India Japan Lighting Pvt. Ltd, Gutermann India Pvt. Ltd, UFI Filter India (P) Ltd, Harvel Agua India Pvt. Ltd, Minda Furukawa Electric Pvt. Ltd, L S Cable India Pvt. Ltd, Sankei Gikan India (P) Ltd, Asahi India Glass Ltd, REI Agro Limited, Posco India Delhi Steel Processing Centre Pvt. Ltd, DE Diamond Electric India Pvt. Ltd, Wheels India Ltd, Musashi Auto Parts (India) Pvt. Ltd, Energetic Lighting (I) Pvt. Ltd, NGK Spark Plugs (India) (P) Ltd, JTEKT Sona Automotive India Ltd, Rane NSK Steering Systems Pvt. Ltd, Ahresty India Pvt. Ltd, Kansai Nerolac Paints Ltd have set up

development projects.

### EPIP, KUNDLI

THE Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) has been specially set up for all kinds of export-oriented units but with special emphasis on food processing, leather, garments and accessories, electronics and telecommunications and automotive parts etc. There are about 150 companies operational in EPIP, each employing 40 to 50 persons, doing an annual turn-over of about Rs 30 crore, each. The average annual turnover of the park is about Rs 4,500 crore.

### IIDC, SIRSA

The state-of-the-art Integrated Industrial Development Centre, set up with assistance from the Government of India, is spread over 74 acres of land with modern infrastructure facilities. The infrastructure provided by the HSIIDC caters to the needs of entrepreneurs keen on coming to Haryana to score high points in excellence. ■

*An industrial unit in Growth Centre, Bawal*



# A corridor to vast vistas, success

Once complete, the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor- an industrial zone spanning six states across the country, would open up new opportunities of investment and growth in Haryana

Swati Sethi

Haryana's industrial face is set for a major facelift as a dedicated freight corridor is being built between Delhi and Mumbai. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) would open up new opportunities of investment and growth in the state.

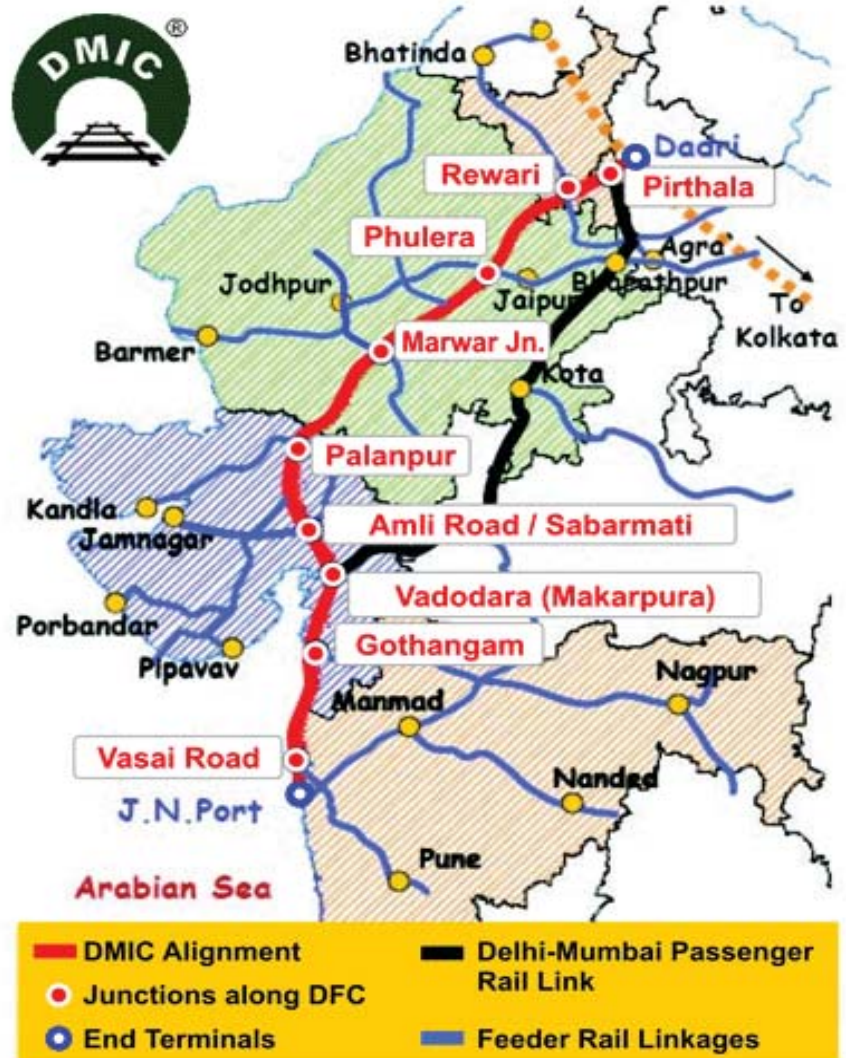
It is one of the largest infrastructure projects undertaken in India entailing an investment of USD 90 billion (Rs 4,32,000 crore) with financial and technical aids from Japan, covering an overall length of around 1,500 km between the political capital and the business capital of India, i.e. Delhi and Mumbai. It is an ambitious project aimed at developing an industrial zone spanning across six states in India.

The corridor would include six mega investment regions of 200 square kilometres each and will run through six states-- Delhi, Western Uttar Pradesh, Southern Haryana, Eastern Rajasthan, Eastern Gujarat, and Western Maharashtra.

## INFLUENCE AREA

The project has influence area of 29,362 square kilometre in Haryana and covers 66 per cent of the area of the state across 14 districts. Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (HSIIDC) is the nodal agency for the project in Haryana.

The DMIC aims at creating a band with globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure to activate regional commerce and enhance foreign investment. Its avowed goals are doubling the employment potential in seven years; tripling industrial output in nine years; and quadrupling exports in eight to nine years.



As far as the strategy of the project is concerned, nodes and cities have been identified within the corridor as Investment Regions (IRs), with minimum area of 200 square kilometre and Industrial Areas (IAs), with minimum area of 100 square kilometre.

These regions and areas would include self-sustained industrial townships with world-class infrastructure served by multi-modal connectivity for freight movement/ logistic hubs, domestic and international air connectivity, reliable power, quality social infrastructure and





*The Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, inaugurating the National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management at Kundli*

globally competitive environment.

Four investment nodes have been identified in Haryana i.e. Manesar-Bawal Investment Region (Phase-I A), Kundli-Sonipat Investment Region (Phase-II A), Faridabad-Palwal Investment Area (Phase- I B) and Rewari-Hisar Investment Area (Phase-II B). The state government has declared three projects as early bird projects and two projects as priority projects to be developed under the corridor.

The early bird projects under the Corridor are construction of an Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre in Manesar; an Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub in Rewari and a Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) between Gurgaon-Manesar-Bawal. Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre is one of the mega infrastructure development projects that the state government plans to complete in phases in the next four to five years.

#### 400 ACRES ACQUIRED

For this project, 400 acres of land has already been acquired at Panchgaon near Manesar. While 150 acres will be developed in the first phase, 150 and 100 acres will be developed in the second and third phase, respectively. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been set up for the project estimated to cost Rs 3,000 crore.

Another early bird project is the

### Four investment nodes have been identified in Haryana. These are: Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Kundli-Sonipat Investment Region, Faridabad-Palwal Investment Areas

Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub. The project will be set up in Ludahana, Pithanwas, Garhi and Bolni villages in Rewari. Spread over 900 acres of land, the project is proposed to be the largest facility in North India. Total investment under this project is Rs 1,900 crore. The main components of this project are container freight station, custom bonded and domestic warehouses, railway sliding, truck parking, auto zone and container handling facility.

For providing high speed connectivity between the industrial townships of Gurgaon, Manesar, Dharuhera and Bawal for movement of goods and labour, a Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) between Gurgaon-Manesar-Bawal is being established. MRTS covers a distance of 130 km, including connectivity to Delhi Metro with 57 stations, and provides connectivity to IGI airport. The project

will cost Rs 63.17 crore. Once completed, the project is expected to carry 1.16 to 2.24 million passengers per day by 2040.

#### PRIORITY PROJECTS

The priority projects under DMIR are Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) Expressway & Global Economic Corridor and a Cargo Airport in NCR. The Delhi Western Peripheral Expressway, or KMP Expressway, is a 135.6-km-long expressway being constructed in the state. The expressway will act as a Delhi bypass for traffic coming from North Delhi on NH 1 and going to South Delhi on NH 2 or West Delhi on NH 8. The expressway crosses four national highways, seven state highways and four major district roads. The total cost of this project is Rs 2,500 crore approximately.

The expressway has been divided into three sections of 45 km each. Flyovers are being constructed at places where the expressway crosses national highways. The expressway connects Kundli (Sonipat) on NH-1, Bahadurgarh (Jhajjar) on NH-10, Manesar on NH-8 and Palwal on NH-2. The project's scope of work includes the construction of 220 major structures, including bridges, grade separators and underpasses.

Sixteen overpasses and underpasses at crossings on state highways and major district roads; seven overpasses, nine underpasses and 27 underpasses at

crossings on village roads; 33 agricultural vehicular underpasses; 31 cattle crossing passages; 61 pedestrian crossing passages; four railway over bridges; 18 major and minor bridges; cross drainage works (culverts) at 292 locations; two truck parking spaces and four bus bays will also be constructed.

### SMOOTH TRANSPORTATION

The project will provide smooth and quick transportation of surplus food grains, milk products, fruits and vegetables from Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir to other parts of the country. It will also provide faster access to the international airport to vehicles coming from northern parts of the country, reduce the traffic bottlenecks in Delhi and provide better road connectivity. The construction work is in progress.

A global corridor along the Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) expressway will be constructed to set up sector-specific theme parks as well as sub-cities to ensure systematic economic development along the highway. The

## AWARDS AND ACCOLADES

From being primarily an agrarian state, Haryana has come a long way since its formation and found its rightful place on the global industrial map. While agriculture continues to be the mainstay, Haryana has now become an industrial giant and an ideal location for industrialists and investors.

The state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities, industry-friendly policies, responsive administration, peaceful law and order situation and abundant skilled manpower make it one of the most preferred destinations for setting up of industries and enterprises.

In the recent past, Haryana has bagged many awards on the industrial front. The state has bagged the Most Competitive State Award 2012, in the category of 'Most Innovation-Driven Economies' conferred by the Institute for Competitiveness and Mint.

According to the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (Assocham) Report of October 2012, the state has attracted investments worth over Rs 4.5 lakh crore, with private sector accounting for Rs 3.9 lakh crore.

According to the Planning Commission report on state finances, Haryana achieved 19.5 per cent growth rate in gross state domestic product (GSDP), during 11th Plan period (2007-2012), ahead of states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

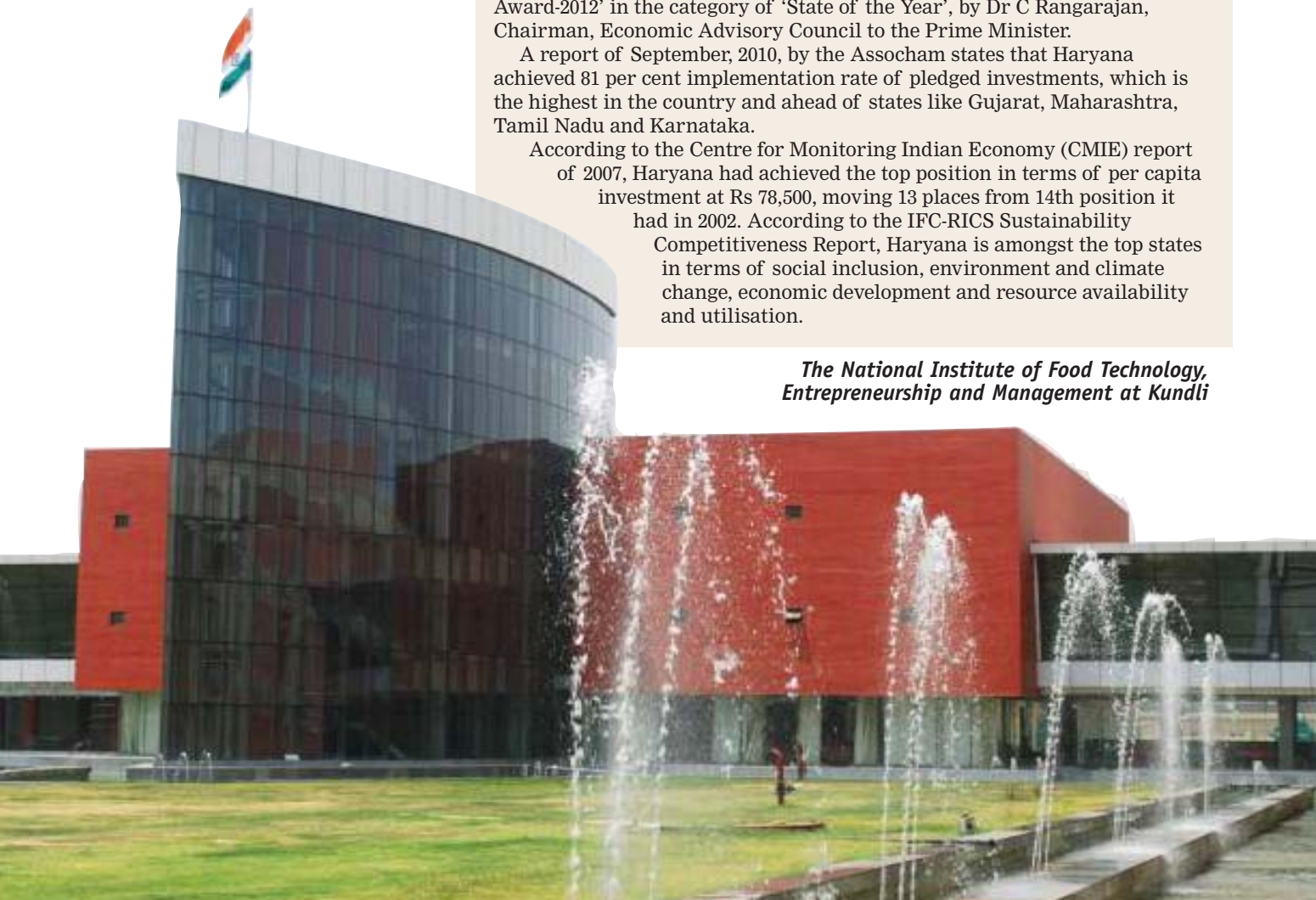
Haryana tops other states in terms of the industries providing maximum employment in the urban areas among the major states according to the data from the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).

According to the India Today's State of the States study report of 2011, Haryana is ranked the top state in Most Improved Big State - Health and Education Sector categories. The state also given the 'Financial Inclusion Award-2012' in the category of 'State of the Year', by Dr C Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister.

A report of September, 2010, by the Assocham states that Haryana achieved 81 per cent implementation rate of pledged investments, which is the highest in the country and ahead of states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) report of 2007, Haryana had achieved the top position in terms of per capita investment at Rs 78,500, moving 13 places from 14th position it had in 2002. According to the IFC-RICS Sustainability Competitiveness Report, Haryana is amongst the top states in terms of social inclusion, environment and climate change, economic development and resource availability and utilisation.

*The National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management at Kundli*





expressway, which is 100 metre wide, will have a 100-metre-wide green belt on both sides of the road, with a 50-metre-wide Orbital Rail Corridor towards Delhi.

Twelve specialised hubs, including education city (5,000 acre), Sampla township (8,401 acre), cyber city (470 acre), bio-sciences city (1,370 acre), Jahangirpuri-badli township (14,226 acre), fashion city (544 acre), entertainment city (346 acre), world trade city (650 acre), dry port city (1,770 acre), leather city (691 acre) and leisure city (1,853 acre) would be developed along the KMP Expressway.

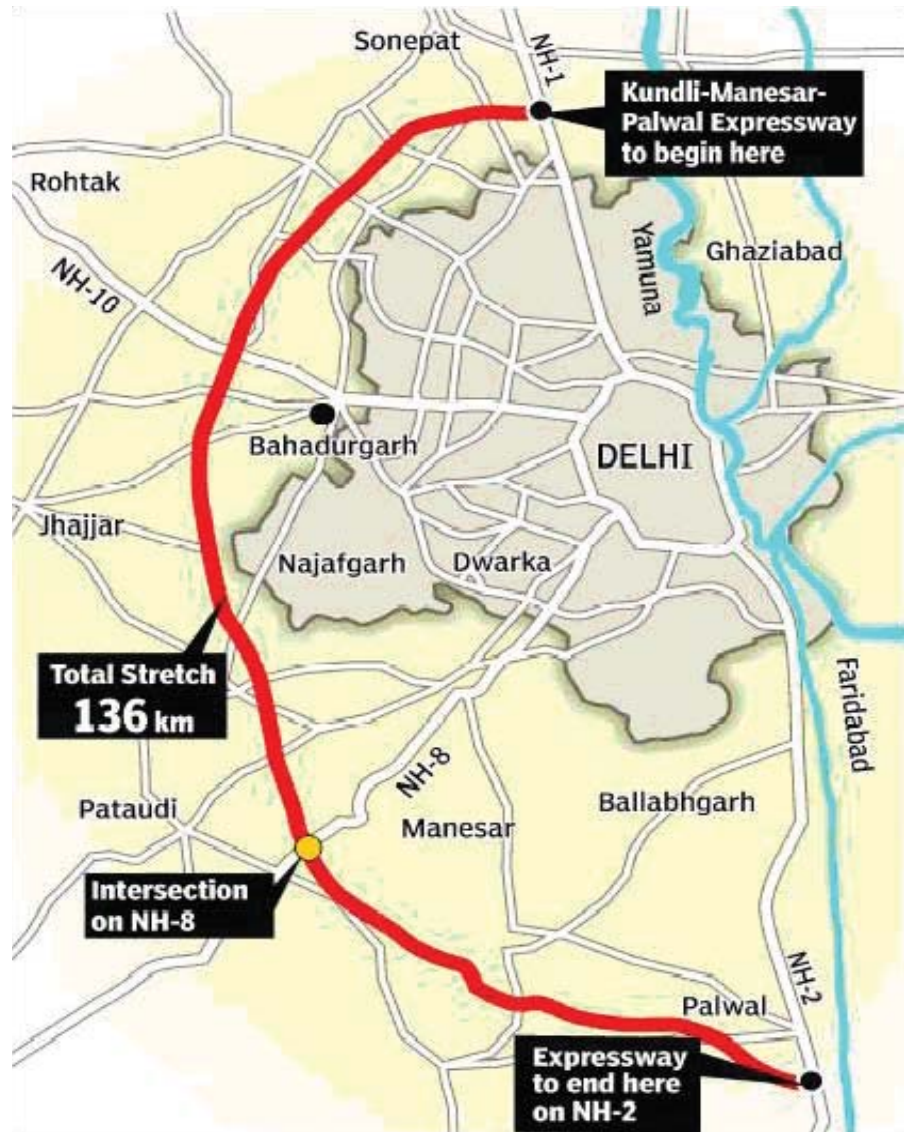
### INTERNATIONAL CARGO AIRPORT

An international cargo airport is being set up in the National Capital Region (NCR). 3,000 acre of land has been identified for this in Bhaini Maharajpur and Bhaini Bhairon villages. The Airport Authority of India has conveyed its in-principle consent to the project site after carrying out preliminary site visit and pre-feasibility study.

HSI IDC has signed a pact with consortium of Japanese companies comprising Toshiba, Tokyo Gas and NEC for building 'Smart Communities' or 'Eco Cities' in the DMIC region. There are many other projects that are under pipeline. HSI IDC has allotted five acre land to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) at IMT Manesar for setting up of Central Identification Data Repository (CIDR) for Aadhar project.

The project would involve an investment of Rs 275 crore, out of which Rs 160 crore would be incurred on the development of infrastructure of data centre building and Rs 115 crore would be incurred on non-data centre building, and other civil and miscellaneous costs. The total built up area would be more than 2 lakh sq ft. UIDAI has been created by the Central Government to develop the necessary institutional, technical and legal infrastructure required to issue a 12 digit unique identity number to Indian residents.

Some other projects include setting up of IT Parks in Panchkula, Rai and IMT Manesar; allotment of more than 4,100 industrial plots and sheds in the last seven years which would catalyse investments of nearly Rs 40,000 crore; setting up of new IMTs in Faridabad, Rohtak, Mewat and Kharkhoda; and allotment of up to two per cent of the



plots or sheds in each Estate to persons with disability.

Three skill development institutes have been set up in the state. The Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) has been set up in IMT Rohtak.

The Institute set-up by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, over a plot of 17 acres, with project investment at Rs 110 crore would cater to the needs of trained manpower for the present requirement and future expansion of footwear industry.

It will also provide all technical value-added services and cater to the requirements of industrial units in footwear sector, thereby promoting industrial growth in the state.

The National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) has been set up

at Kundli by the Union Ministry of Food Processing Industries over a plot of 100 acres, with project investment of Rs 240 crore.

The institute will help in meeting the requirements of world-class food technologists. The Agriculture and Food Processing Industries Minister, Mr Sharad Pawar, inaugurated NIFTEM on November 7, 2012. Training courses and programmes have already commenced.

The Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) has been set up at IMT Manesar by the Union Ministry of Corporate Affairs over a plot of 14 acres. The project involves an investment of Rs 211 crore. The institution would function as a think tank, action research, service delivery and capacity building support for the ministry, corporate sector, professionals and related stakeholders. ■



# Quick action on pious intentions

Thanks to the industry-friendly policies pursued by the state government, Haryana accounts for the maximum implementation of Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) in the country

Ruchi Sharma

The tale of Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) in Haryana virtually reads like a success story. Thanks to the industry-friendly environment created by the policies and programmes pursued by the state government, led by Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Haryana accounts for

the maximum implementation of IEMs, a fact which has been duly acknowledged by ASSOSCHAM.

Since the commencement of economic liberalisation and delicensing policy adopted by the Government of India in the 1991, as many as 4,316 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) have been filed for setting up

industrial units in Haryana, catalyzing an investment of Rs 76,629.92 crore and employment opportunities for 8,59,222 persons.

Out of total 4,316 IEMs, 2,736 have already been implemented and 101 projects are in various stages of implementation. Between 1991 and 2012, 2,736 projects based on IEMs have come up, bringing in investment





worth Rs 41,644.88 crore, and employment opportunities for 5,23,093 persons. The 101 IEM projects which are in various stages of implementation have so far catalyzed investment worth Rs 2,834.27 crore, and provided employment opportunities for 23,656 persons.

During the regime of the present government (2005-12), as many as 1,054 IEMs were filed for setting up industrial units in the state. The IEMs implemented so far have catalysed investment worth Rs 40,538.65 crore and given employment to 3,22,486 persons. Of the total 101 IEM projects which are in various stages of implementation, 52 have been executed by the present government.

A report prepared by Assocham in September 2010 stated that Haryana achieved 81 per cent implementation rate of pledged investments, which is the highest in the country, and way ahead of states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. ■

### Investment intentions and employment generation under IEMs, from 1991 to December 15, 2012

Period	IEMs	Investment (in crores)	Employment	In Production	Under Implementation	Not responding	Cancelled/Dropped
1991-1992	324	2,107.78	79,852	136	1	13	174
1992-1993	316	2,096.80	54,610	200	2	8	106
1993-1994	233	2,655.41	40,446	170	3	9	51
1994-1995	312	2,433.33	49,933	226	5	15	66
1995-1996	428	5,259.38	60,773	300	9	14	105
1996-1997	286	2,261.66	44,518	211	6	12	57
1997-1998	233	2,183.07	33,578	172	2	9	50
1998-1999	111	1,631.65	17,765	82	1	9	19
1999-2000	130	3,520.77	22,059	99	2	16	13
2000-2001	154	1,113.49	18,057	120	5	19	10
2001-2002	167	1,389.51	25,932	138	5	20	4
2002-2003	194	1,670.89	23,367	124	1	58	11
2003-2004	171	4,124.65	30,343	111	3	57	0
2004-2005	203	3,645.42	35,503	159	4	37	3
2005-2006	218	3,581.87	42,741	153	16	46	3
2006-2007	209	3,964.47	53,791	115	8	83	3
2007-2008	132	6,812.39	55,150	64	6	60	2
2008-2009	92	4,428.54	27,723	52	2	38	0
2009-2010	78	4,712.18	16,040	38	3	36	1
2010-2011	154	10,197.96	59,068	49	11	94	0
2011-2012	92	3,841.31	36,666	16	3	73	0
2012-2013	79	2,997.39	31,307	1	3	75	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>76,629.92</b>	<b>8,59,222</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>678</b>

### No. of IEM projects implemented since liberalisation

	No. of units	Investment	Employment
<b>In Production</b>	2,736	41,644.88 cr	5,23,093
<b>Under Implementation</b>	101	2,834.27 cr.	23,656

### Implemented by the present government up to October 10, 2012

Period	No of Units	Investment (in crores)	Employment (Persons)
<b>2005-2006</b>	218	3,581.87	42,741
<b>2006-2007</b>	209	3,964.47	53,791
<b>2007-2008</b>	132	6,812.39	55,150
<b>2008-2009</b>	92	4,428.54	27,723
<b>2009-2010</b>	78	4,712.18	16,040
<b>2010-2011</b>	154	10,197.96	59,068
<b>2011-2012</b>	92	3,843.85	36,666
<b>2012-2013</b>	79	2,997.39	31,307
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>40,538.65</b>	<b>3,22,486</b>

# Getting people the right jobs

The Department of Employment, Haryana, is rendering a number of services, including getting people jobs and meeting the manpower needs of employers

Ruchi Sharma

Knowing full well how essential employment is for an individual's subsistence, the Haryana Government is doing its best to provide jobs to job seekers. The Department of Employment, Haryana, is rendering a number of services to the unemployed persons and assisting them in finding employment opportunities, and catering to the manpower requirements of the employer organisations.

The department not only registers the job seekers, but also disburses

unemployment allowance to the eligible unemployed youth. It guides the unemployed persons who are willing to go abroad as to the kind of opportunities available in foreign countries for higher studies and jobs. Job fairs are being organised regularly at district level since 2010-11. All the services of the department are available online.

In the regime of the state government, led by the Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, (from 2005-06 to 2011-12) as many as 14,00,516 unemployed persons have registered

themselves with employment exchanges; 29,534 placements have been made; 1,32,821 submissions of suitable applicants to the employers have been made; 1,30,438 vacancies have been notified and 29,434 vacancies have been filled. A total of 10,180 employers are using the services of employment exchanges, of which 5,049 employers are of public sector.

The employment exchanges are rendering free services to employers as well as job seekers. All the districts and sub-divisional towns in the state have been covered by the employment exchanges.

## EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

At the time of creation of Haryana in 1966, there were only 19 employment exchanges in the state. At present, the number has increased to 56 - one State Employment Exchange at Panchkula, four Divisional Employment Exchanges (at Ambala, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Hisar), 17 District Employment Exchanges, 31 Sub Divisional Employment Exchanges and three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (at Rohtak, Hisar and Kurukshetra).

Besides registration of job seekers

*A career guidance programme in progress in District Employment Exchange at Nuh in Mewat*





and their placements, the employment exchanges are also collecting and disseminating labour market information and are providing vocational guidance to the job seekers.

For the smooth functioning of the State Employment Exchange, different cells have been established for the professionals and executives, physically handicapped, central undertaking and Scheduled Castes/Backward Castes. All public sector employers at the state level notify their vacancies to this exchange before filling them up.

From 2005-06 to 2011-12, as many as 4,23,743 applicants have been given vocational and career guidance in groups and 24,203 applicants have been guided individually, whereas from 1999-2000 to 2004-2005, 1,04,110 applicants were given vocational and career guidance in groups and 14,626 applicants were guided individually. In the past six years, 21,430 group guidance programmes have been conducted.

## EMPLOYMENT MARKET

The Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme is one of the most

important activities of the Employment Department under which employment market data is collected, compiled and disseminated. The employment exchanges play an important role in the study of the employment markets of the country.

Employment market information units, which are set up in employment exchanges, are responsible for collecting regularly the information regarding employment position in the private sector as well as in the public sector. This information is studied in conjunction with the information available from the day-to-day operations of the exchange.

EMI helps in obtaining knowledge of vacancies and the pattern of employment in different industries to have contact with employers with a view to meeting their manpower requirements and to assess the absorption of applicants seeking jobs.

## USES OF EMI

EMI makes the assessment of manpower requirements of professional, technical, scientific and skilled workers, and the employment opportunities likely to be generated as

well as the progress made in creating employment opportunities, and reducing unemployment. The employment market data is used for planning training programmes and welfare programmes.

Nine private placement cells have been opened by the state government at major industrial towns of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonapat, Yamunanagar, Rohtak, Hisar, Panipat, Ambala and Bahadurgarh on the pattern of private placement agencies.

With a view to absorbing the unemployed youth of Haryana in the private sector, Private Placement Consultancy and Recruitment Services Centers (PPC and RSCs) have been set up in employment exchanges. The private sector employers have been given the liberty of selecting any applicant, irrespective of seniority in registration, from the live register of the Employment Exchange.

The Employment Department through its various services is benefiting both the employers as well as employees. Thus, fitting the right person into the right job and thereby providing employment to the jobless youth. ■

## Employment and allowance

Item / description	Comparative Details		
	1966-1999	1999-2000 to 2004-2005	2005-2006 to 2011-2012
Unemployment Allowance to Educated Youth	1692.72 Lakh (50,593 beneficiaries)	1015.33 Lakh (16,843 beneficiaries)	13618.70 Lakh (65,347 beneficiaries)
Number of Employment Exchanges including Sub-offices	100	61	56
Registration	74,35,825	13,98,093	14,00,516
Placement	7,10,556	26,043	29,534
Submission of suitable applicants to the employers	72,93,073	1,26,737	1,32,821
Vacancies notified	14,68,800	71,861	1,30,438
Vacancies Filled	7,16,811	26,168	29,434

## Budget expenditure details

Financial Year	Plan Budget (in Lakh)	Non-Plan Budget (in Lakh)	Total Budget (in Lakh)	%age Increase over the Previous Year
2004-2005	4.59	1,601.39	1,605.98	119.66
2005-2006	44.56	2,416.89	2,461.45	53.27
2011-2012	90.00	6,664.63	6,754.63	3.92





*Getting enrolled for unemployment allowance*

# Allowance for the jobless

The "Unemployment Allowance for the Educated Unemployed Scheme 2005" was started on November 1, 2005. Under the scheme, a sum of Rs 211 crore has been sanctioned by the state government up to Sept 30, 2012

Ruchi Sharma

Haryana is one of the many developed states of India that gives unemployment allowance to its eligible and registered jobless youth for their subsistence. The Unemployment Allowance (UEA) Scheme launched for the educated jobless youth of Haryana on November 1, 1988, has been modified from time to time. The current UEA Scheme is in operation since November 1, 2005. Since the launch of the current scheme, Rs 211 crore has been allocated for the educated unemployed up to September 31, 2012.

There were 8.2 lakh unemployed applicants registered with the employment exchanges in the state of as on December, 2011. Out of these 65,247 persons are getting

unemployment allowance. A total of 30,265 applicants were placed in the

## Unemployment Allowance

Category	Amount (Rs per month)
10+2 (General or with minimum two years certificate / diploma course after Matric)	500
10+2 (Science)	750
10+2 (Female)	900
Graduate (General or Diploma holders with minimum 3 years after 10+2 and above)	750
Graduate (Science)	1,000
Graduate (Female)	1,500

private sector in 2010-12.

Initially the UEA scheme benefited the applicants who were matric, class XII and graduate and above with allowance for matric @ Rs 50 per month, Class XII @ Rs 75 per month, and graduate and above @ Rs 100 per month. Payment was disbursed on quarterly basis through nationalised banks. Later, the scheme was amended in November, 2004. The allowance was raised; for matriculate it became Rs 100 per month, for Class XII Rs 200 and for graduate Rs 300 per month.

Subsequently, the state government started a new scheme called "Unemployment Allowance for the Educated Unemployed Scheme, 2005" on November 1, 2005 and discontinued the old scheme. Under the scheme, class XII or above applicants are paid allowance @ Rs



**In 2011-12, as many as 69,845 people benefited under the unemployment allowance scheme, including 38,720 males and 31,125 females; 24,740 beneficiaries were from urban areas and 45,105 were from the rural areas**

300 per month and graduates and above are paid @ Rs 500 per month. The rates of unemployment allowance were again revised w.e.f. April 1, 2009, whereby, class XII or its equivalents are getting the UEA of Rs 500 to 900 per month according to their category and graduates/ post graduates or its equivalents are getting the UEA of Rs 750 to Rs 1,500 per month according to their category. The unemployment allowance is being disbursed on quarterly basis through designated banks and branches.

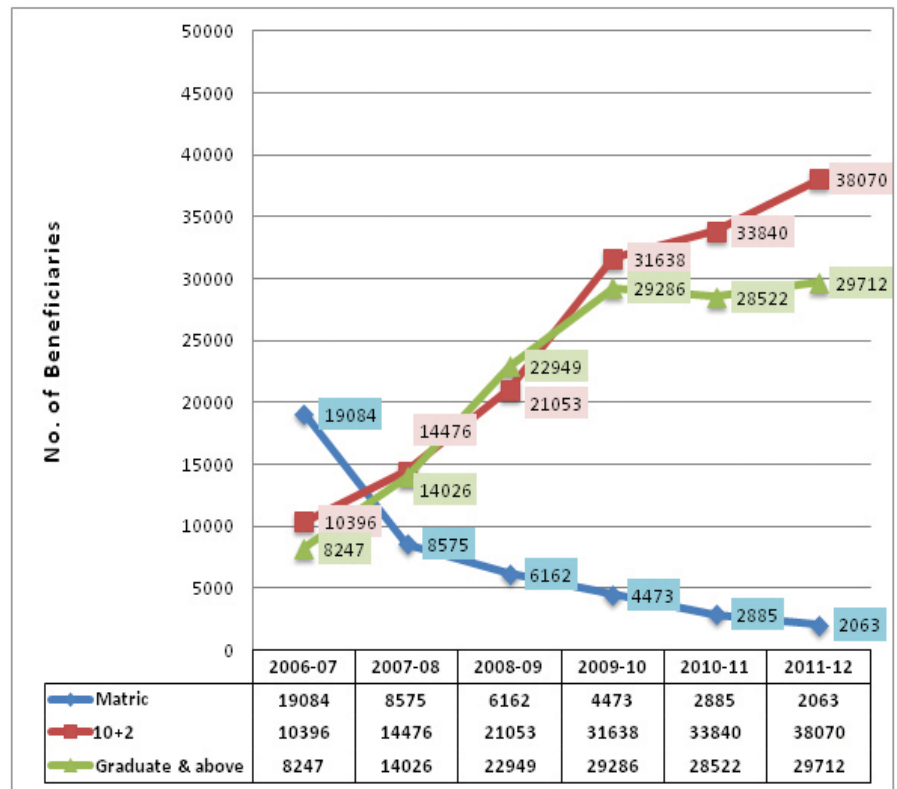
**ELIGIBILITY CRITERION**

The applicant should have a domicile of Haryana and should be registered with any employment exchange in the state for a minimum period of three years as on November 1 of each year with requisite educational qualification (Class XII or equivalent diploma or certificate course and Graduate and above) to avail themselves of the allowance benefit under their respective categories.

The annual family income of the applicant from all sources, including that of spouse, should not exceed Rs 50,000 or the family should not have residential or commercial property exceeding Rs 10 lakh in value or agriculture land in excess of two hectares.

The age of the applicant should be between 21-35 years. He or she should not be student or trainee. The spouse should not be employed. He/she should not be self-employed or a dismissed government employee and

**Unemployment allowance disbursed to the jobless in the past six years**



should not have been convicted of any offence resulting in imprisonment for a period of six months or more.

**HOW TO APPLY?**

Any applicant who fulfils the conditions laid down in the scheme is required to contact the employment exchange where he/she is registered. One is required to apply through the model form devised by the department. Reports regarding income, property and the likes are to be verified by the revenue authorities, along with the other relevant documents and declarations made by the applicant.

New applications are accepted every year from November 1 to 30. Applicants already receiving the allowance are also required to submit an affidavit declaring that

they are still eligible for unemployment allowance.

**REGULAR MONITOR**

Both the revenue authorities and employment officers regularly monitor the unemployment allowance scheme. If a person is found ineligible, his allowance is discontinued and recovery may be affected.

As many as 69,845 beneficiaries of the scheme have been recorded in 2011-12, of which 38,720 are males, 31,125 are females; 24,740 beneficiaries are from urban areas and 45,105 are from rural areas. From 2006-07 to 2011-12, as many as 3,25,457 beneficiaries of the scheme have been recorded, of which 43,242 are matric pass, 1,49,473 are class XII pass and 1,32,742 are graduates and above. ■

**Unemployment Allowance from 2005 to 2012 (in Rs)**

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Beneficiaries	65,623	37,727	37,072	50,164	65,397	65,247	63,036	6,50,558
Unemployment Allowance	9,70,02,100	9,17,98,200	8,66,85,800	17,06,55,430	38,03,04,350	54,19,15,500	56,25,81,400	26,05,59,322



*Counselling for overseas job and career prospects*

# Taking youth off-shores

The Haryana Overseas Placement Assistance Society is helping the willing and eligible registered applicants in going abroad for the purposes of employment and higher education. So far, 207 youths have been sent to different countries

Ruchi Sharma

With fast-paced industrialisation taking place all over the world, there is a rise in the demand of skilled and unskilled manpower. Thus, a lot of job opportunities are available to the youth in different countries. With a view to helping the youth of the state to avail themselves of these opportunities, the state government has formed the Haryana Overseas Placement Assistance Society (HOPAS), registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

For the functioning of this society and catering to the growing demand of skilled and unskilled labour, technicians, IT professionals, engineers and doctors in foreign countries, especially in the Gulf, the Haryana

Government, under the aegis of the Department of Employment, set up an Overseas Placement Bureau in Panchkula on January 17, 2007. The services rendered by the bureau are available on the website [www.opbharyana.com](http://www.opbharyana.com) and are provided free of cost.

The Haryana Overseas Placement Assistance Society has sent 207 youth to different countries, so far. While 104 of them have been sent for employment, 103 were sent for higher education abroad. As many as 9,534 applicants were given employment guidance between January 17, 2007 to November 31, 2012.

The society has obtained the certificate of registration as a recruiting agent, under the Emigration Act, 1983, from the Ministry of

Overseas Indian Affairs for overseas placements. It co-operates with international organisations or other institutes having similar objectives. The main objective of the society is to disseminate information to the interested candidates regarding overseas employment and educational opportunities, passport, visa, emigration rules and regulations, and assist the job seekers in securing jobs in foreign countries.

These services are being provided at the society's office as well as through facilitation centres. All the 56 employment exchanges in the state are functioning as facilitation centres of the society. Staff at the centres is equipped with requisite expertise. All the above services are available free of charges, except for the actual expenses of going and staying abroad.

From time to time, awareness programmes are organised by the Employment Department with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), New Delhi. Thousands of students of local vocational training institutes and other institutes who are interested in going abroad participate in such programmes.

Ever since its inception, the Overseas Placement Bureau has placed 104 applicants in the Middle East. The recruitment process is very slow due to international recession. Apart from placement, the bureau also sends students abroad for further studies. So far, the bureau has sent 103 students to different countries—Cyprus, Australia, U.K., Switzerland, Denmark, Ireland and Singapore. Most of the students have gone to Cyprus.

A Migrants' Resource Centre (MRC) was set up on September 1, 2010 at Panchkula by the bureau with the help of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) and IOM, New Delhi. Through this MRC, all the interested candidates can get the information about the country to which they want to go. The Bureau has got installed a BSNL national toll-free number 1800-180-2038 for this purpose. MRC also keeps a check on illegal migration.

The bureau is also planning to set up Pre-Departure Orientation Centre at its Panchkula office where whosoever is going abroad shall be provided a 3-4 day pre-departure orientation training about the country to which he is going, irrespective of the recruiting agent through which he is going. ■



# Fairs for the hopefuls

Through the medium of job fairs, the Haryana Employment Department has brought the unemployed persons and the employers on a common platform. Since their introduction in 2010, 492 job fairs have been organised where 30,265 candidates were provided employment

Ruchi Sharma

With a view to meeting the demands of both job providers and job seekers, the concept of job fairs was introduced in Haryana by the state government in 2010. Organised by the district-level employment exchanges, job fairs allow organisations to meet potential employees in an informal setting.

Job fairs also give job seekers the opportunity to learn more about potential employers and the opportunities available. The focus is on sharing information between organisations and job seekers. It is a way to explore career opportunities within a variety of companies at one location.

These job fairs have proved very beneficial for the registered as well as unregistered unemployed youth.

During 2011-12, 446 job fairs were organised and 20,123 candidates were provided jobs in the private sector through these fairs. In 2010-11, 46 job fairs were organised and 10,142 candidates were placed.

For the first time in 2011-12, targets were set for employment exchanges in the district as to the number of candidates to be placed through job fairs in a year. Against a target of 20,000 candidates, the employment exchanges in the state were able to provide jobs to 20,123 through job fairs in 2011-12.

The Employment Department during these job fairs acts as a facilitator between the employers and the applicants. Under this programme, officers and staff of the employment exchanges visit private sector establishments in their jurisdictions to assess their manpower

requirement.

The availability of the vacancies and type of skills required are assessed in the meeting with the industrial associations. After receiving the vacancies and before the job fair is finalised, the vacancies are also circulated in the neighboring areas and, if need be, in the whole of the state for the procurement of candidates for such jobs. Publicity through press and electronic media is also made to attract large number of candidates.

Job fairs are organised through district administration inviting potential employers and industry associations at places suitable to all the stakeholders, such as industrial estates, universities, colleges etc. Vocational guidance is also provided to the candidates who attend the fairs and career exhibitions are also put up at the venue.

## PRIVATE PLACEMENT SERVICES

The Private Placement Services provide placements through job fairs. As the job avenues are shrinking in government departments, private placement services are made available in major industrial towns of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonapat, Yamunanagar, Rohtak, Hisar, Panipat, Ambala and Bahadurgarh.

The Department of Employment has started online services for facilitating placement in the private sector. These services are available on the website [www.hrex.org](http://www.hrex.org). Any applicant or employer can make use of these services free of charge.

The employers can also post their vacancies on the website and request the concerned district employment officer to send candidates after matching the details or can select the candidates according to their requirements by providing information in the form available on the website and sending the same to any district employment exchange. ■

Job fair in progress in Palwal





*Counselling on career options*

# Guiding them to pick a career

The Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling Programme of the Employment Department is disseminating relevant information to the applicants through career talks and individual guidance

Ruchi Sharma

Choosing the right career path for oneself is the most crucial decision for a student. And nowadays with so many career options available, it becomes even more confusing and difficult. One should choose a career according to one's interest, skills and capabilities. After all it is the question of one's entire life.

The Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling Programme, an integral part of the employment services of the Employment

Department of Haryana, comes to the rescue of all those students who are at this important juncture in life where they have to decide upon the career path they want to follow.

This programme caters to the educational and vocational guidance needs of the students and job seekers. At present, the Employment Department is having 21 Vocational Guidance Units at district level and three Universities Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Kurukshetra, Rohtak and Hisar, respectively. These units disseminate

occupational and other relevant information to the applicants through group guidance, career talks and, individual guidance, information and counselling.

Vocational guidance is the assistance given to an individual to enhance one's employability. It helps an individual in deciding a career path or making occupational changes and adjustments in accordance with one's interest, aptitude, and capabilities, and job requirements.

The first and the most important function of guidance units is to collect and compile the occupational information and disseminate it to the individuals or groups of individuals. The employment officers collect and compile up-to-date information on occupations, training facilities, educational courses, scholarships, stipends, self-employment avenues and competitive examinations.

The employment officers also inform the candidates about the job opportunities available to them according to their qualifications. They also maintain a library of occupational and educational courses offered by different institutions.

Some of the other functions of guidance units include maintaining liaison with employers and heads of educational as well as training



institutions for admissions and jobs and providing apprenticeship training to those who want jobs at an early stage in life.

The vocational units develop tools and techniques for improving the quality of vocational guidance programme. They impart necessary skills to the personnel implementing the programme; and educate the public regarding the need of guidance through various publicity measures like sign boards, advertisements in newspapers, radio and TV etc.

Review of old cases is done by calling the registrants from the live register who have been registered since a long time and need special attention. Eight to 10 applicants are called by post on a particular date, and the ones who report are given guidance. Ultimately, this activity leads to individual guidance.

Success stories of individually guided applicants in the form of case studies are sent to the State Vocational Guidance Unit on quarterly basis. Later on, these success stories are compiled in the form of a book.

Career talks by experts as well as employment officers are arranged for students studying in various educational or training institutions. These talks are also delivered to registrants by calling them in the employment exchange. All institutions are covered one by one throughout the year. Career week is observed twice a year, normally in the months of January and July. Career

## Beneficiaries of vocational guidance programme

Item / description	1966-1999	Comparative Details	
		1999-2000 to 2005-2006	2004-2005 to 2011-2012
Number of applicants guided in groups	6,44,417	1,04,110	4,23,743
Number of applicants guided individually	33,362	14,626	24,203
Number of group guidance programmes conducted	83,142	19,321	21,430

exhibitions are also organised in the offices during these weeks.

Career camps are arranged by calling the unemployed youth at different villages or towns. The participants are informed about various vacancies and self-employment schemes available at the district or state level. Self-employment forms of the willing applicants are forwarded to the concerned agencies, banks or offices.

Group guidance is also imparted on the spot. Group or individual career-related problems are solved by the employment officer who is available from the beginning till the end of the camp. A report is sent to the state headquarters for information and feedback.

### VISITS TO INDUSTRIES

Visits of students to industries are organised by contacting the employers and the heads of

institutions. The students are taken to a factory or a production unit so that they can experience first-hand working conditions.

Free career literature is also dispatched to various educational and training institutions so that they may display the same at their notice boards for the information of the students.

### UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (UEIGBx) established in the Universities at Kurukshetra, Rohtak and Hisar (Agricultural University) provide educational and vocational guidance to the youth.

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux are headed by an officer of the Divisional Employment Officer level. The Bureaux registered applicants belonging to categories of professional and executive standard and their duplicate registration cards are sent to the State Employment Exchange once they register themselves on the website [hrex.org](http://hrex.org).

The bureaux arrange part-time jobs for its registrants in the university campus. They provide vocational guidance to the applicants registered with them. Career bulletins carrying information regarding current admissions and jobs are published. A career information room has been established in the bureaux so that the applicants could make use of information of the available career opportunities.

From time to time career talks are given in the colleges and university departments so that students are benefited. Twice a year in the months of January and July, career weeks are organised for the applicants. ■





# Land of *panch kuls* harvests prosperity

Shweta Vashishta

**P**anchkula, which owes its name to five irrigation canals (or *kuls* as they were called, making it *Panch Kul*) that draw water from the Ghaggar river and distribute it right from Nada Sahib to Mansa Devi, is today harvesting prosperity. Be it industrial or infrastructural growth, urban development or landscaping, the district has made a mark in all spheres.

The canals, which were made by a ruler in the past, are a beautiful example of community property and are maintained by the villagers along the way, with distribution days decided. The Nada canal has now been eroded by the river and most of the kuls pass through the cantonment of Chandimandir towards Mansa Devi.

Though the district came into existence in the mid of last decade of 20th century, yet its antiquity is beyond any doubt. The earliest inhabitants of the district were a primitive people

using stone tools of the lower palaeolithic age such as choppers, cleavers, hand-axes, etc. These have been discovered from Mansa Devi area (Bilaspur), Pinjore and Suketri. In the ancient times, Aryans traversed the region. The district is also associated with Pandavas, who enroute to Himalayas during their exile stayed here for some time.

## COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT

Panchkula District, the 17th district of Haryana, came into existence on August 15, 1995. It comprises two subdivisions and two tehsils, namely Panchkula and Kalka. It has 264 villages. There are five towns in the district- Barwala, Kalka, Panchkula, Pinjore and Raipur Rani. The only hill station in Haryana, called Morni, is also in this district.

According to the 2011 census, Panchkula district has a population of 5,58,890. It has a population density of 622 inhabitants per square kilometer. It

has a sex ratio of 870 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 83.4 per cent. Hindi and Punjabi are the dominant languages in the district. Haryanvi language is widely spoken and understood, and English is also prevalent.

Panchkula city is the headquarters of this district. Most of the headquarters of main offices of Haryana are located here. Chandimandir Cantonment is also located here, adjoining the Panchkula Urban Estate.

Panchkula is a satellite city of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Panchkula, Mohali (another satellite city of Chandigarh in Punjab) and Chandigarh are collectively known as Chandigarh Tricity.

Panchkula is surrounded by Himachal Pradesh in the north and east, Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh in the west and by Ambala district in the south as well as east. The district shares its borders with



Chandigarh, and Mohali, Ambala and Solan districts.

It has a subtropical continental monsoon climate, characterised by hot summer, cool winter, good monsoon rainfall and great variation in temperature (0 °C to 43 °C). In winters, frost sometimes occurs during December and January. The district also receives winter rains from the western disturbances.

**MORNI, THE HIGHEST POINT**

Morni hills constitute the highest point of the Panchkula district as well as of Haryana. The important rivers/streams of the district are Ghaggar, Sirsa and Kaushalya. Generally the slope of the district is from north-east to south-west and in this direction, most of the rivers/streams and rain-fed torrents flow down and spread much gravels and pebbles in their beds. Only the Sirsa River, in Kalka tehsil, flows towards north-west through a U-arrow halt of Shivalik tract.

The soils in the district are mainly light loam (seoti), piedmont (Ghar and Kandi), Swalik (pahar), silticlay (Naili and chhachhra Dakar) etc. The underground water in the district is

generally fresh and suitable for domestic and irrigation purposes. The underground water level is high in the southern parts and low in north and north-east which is hilly tract.

Being situated at the Himalayan boundary fault zones, Panchkula is prone to earthquakes. Moderate to high intensity earthquakes have been felt in the past.

Panchkula district has a prominent place in the industrial map of Haryana. Panchkula Urban Estate, HMT, Pinjore and Surajpur are important industrial centres. Agriculture is also an important occupation here. The district administration also keenly promotes animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry.

The major Kharif crops grown here are sugarcane, paddy and maize, while minor or subsidiary Kharif crops are chillies, pulses, vegetables etc. The major Rabi crops are wheat, gram, barley and oilseeds, while minor Rabi crops are barseem, methi, onion and other winter vegetables.

Irrigation in the district depends on tubewells. The percolation wells are also located in plain areas where sub-soil water is not too low. Kuhl irrigation

is also prevalent in hilly tract of the district.

Another key feature of the district is that it has a very good network of government health facilities. The concept of delivery huts started from here. Even the concept of evening OPD was launched as pilot project in Panchkula. The project, which remained successful in the district, is now being implemented all over the state. The hospitals here are probably the first ones in government sector in India, to offer surgical packages.

**NEW URBAN ESTATE**

The new urban estate of Panchkula is west of Chandigarh. The Chandigarh railway station is near the Chandigarh Panchkula boundary, and has an exit towards Panchkula. The areas of Shivalik Enclave and Manimajra are towards the north-west of Panchkula Urban Estate. The Cantonment of Chandimandir is north of Panchkula Urban Estate and towards the urban estate's southern edge is Zirakpur in Punjab.

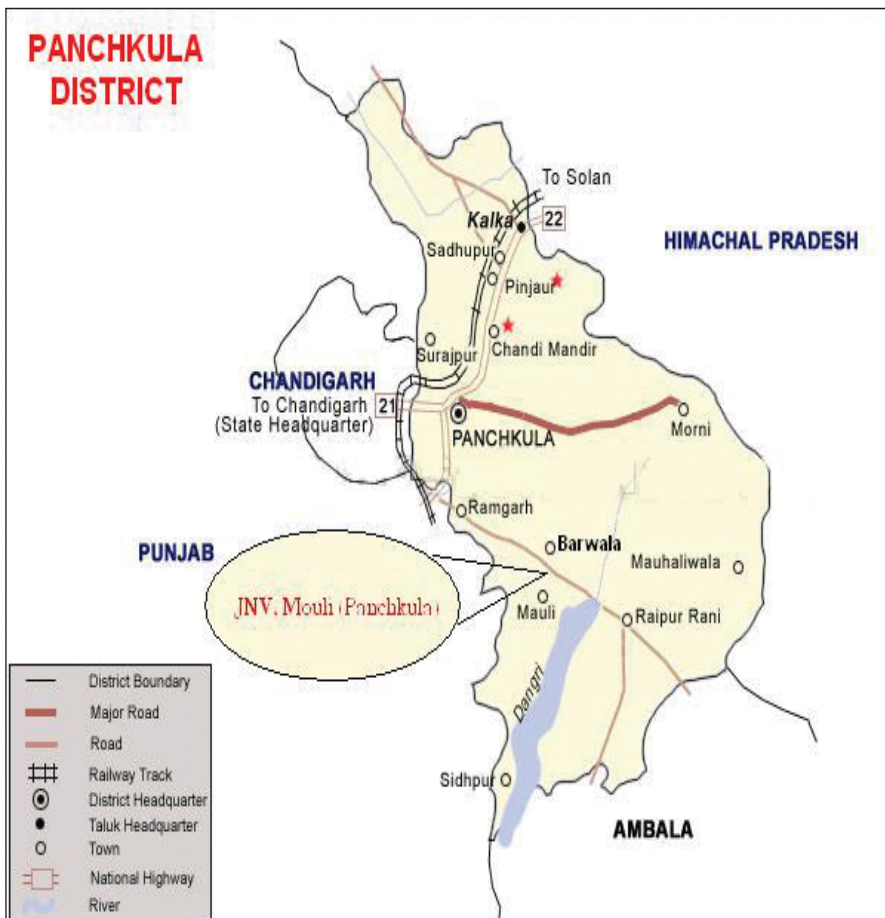
Most of the developed sectors are west of the Ghaggar river. The township has been sub-divided into residential sectors, industrial sectors, parks and areas for regional recreation, major institutions, markets, and government and semi-government offices. The eastern sectors are on the edge of Ramgarh.

East of Ramgarh on the road to Naraingarh (in Ambala district) is Barwala, where an industrial estate has been set up, and Raipur Rani, where Sabeer Bhatia is proposing to set up a Nano City.

A large area south of Old Panchkula, between Ambala-Kalka national highway and the Ghaggar River, has been developed for recreation. The area has a golf course, and a sports complex, named Tau Devi Lal Sports Complex.

North of Chandimandir are hills, and Pinjore as well as Kalka. To the west of Pinjore is the industrial area of Baddi. HMT factory is in Pinjore and an ancillary industrial estate of HMT with built-up sheds has been established. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL-A government of India Enterprise) was set up on approximately 23 hectares of land in Panchkula Industrial Area and today employs a large workforce.

Thus, Panchkula district is making rapid strides on the path of progress. ■



# Panchkula holds a candle to Chandigarh

Whether it is infrastructure, amenities or other comforts, in all aspects, Panchkula today holds a candle to Chandigarh. It just looks like an extension of City Beautiful

Sanjay Mehta

What was originally perceived to be a tiny satellite town of Chandigarh, Panchkula has today developed into a full-fledged city in its own right. The city has seen major development and has been successful in carving its own identity. It is so well connected with Chandigarh that if someone does not take a note of the signage, he cannot make out that he has left Chandigarh behind. Panchkula very much looks like an extension of City Beautiful. Whether it is infrastructure, amenities or other comforts, in all aspects, Panchkula today holds a candle to Chandigarh.

After the state of Haryana came into existence in 1966, need was felt for developing a city in Haryana, which had amenities and infrastructure similar to that in Chandigarh, to cater to the population which was in jobs or business at Chandigarh. And thus, Panchkula city was born.

## IT ALL STARTED IN 1971

The planning of building Panchkula as a satellite town started in 1971 by the Urban Development Department. After initial development, it was felt that involvement of different agencies was causing hindrance in the growth. So in 1977, an agency, Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA), was constituted.

The agency was required to undertake all the works, acquisition of land, planning, systematic development and making the land available to other agencies like Housing Board for creating the residential infrastructure and Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation for developing industrial areas. Soon, it had desired results.

Initially having just a few sectors,

Panchkula town is now spread over 31 sectors and a separate Mansa Devi Complex. The city has a mix of plush bungalows and multi-storied societies. Another residential area is coming up on National Highway no. 22. HUDA also has plans to develop Panchkula extension near Pinjore while work of development on another national highway, NH-73 on Panchkula-Yamunanagar has already begun.

The president of Citizen's Welfare Council, S K Nayar said that he had seen major development of the city in the past over three decades. "The city is well planned, in terms of roads, water and sewerage. Now metro has been planned for the city, which is a step towards further development and better public transport," he said.

The positive point about the city is

that there is no unplanned development here. The state has stringent rules for development of projects even by the private developers. Due care has been taken to ensure that all the projects, residential, commercial and industrial, developed by the government agencies or a private developer, do not cause any environmental degradation.

## QUALITY LIFE TO RESIDENTS

The endeavour of HUDA has been to provide a quality life to residents of the city. The city has good roads, providing connectivity from one sector to another, and also with Chandigarh. The city earlier faced the problem of single connectivity with Chandigarh.

But now it has three routes—the main route; second from Mansa Devi Complex; and third from Panchkula





Industrial area to Hallomajra of Chandigarh, which also connects Panchkula with the airport. Another link, connecting Panchkula with Chandigarh's industrial area, near railway station, is also under planning.

Besides roads, the city has a well-planned sewerage system. HUDA has installed tubewells in various parts of the city to provide drinking water. Recently, a dam on Kaushalya River was also constructed to channelise the water and use it for drinking purposes after its filtration process. The city residents enjoy uninterrupted supply of power, without any unscheduled cuts.

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HUDA developed two Gymkhana Clubs for recreational activities for the residents. Now the third one, with further improved facilities is ready in Mansa Devi Complex. The city has a huge sports complex in sector 3.

Besides, it has a golf club. Developed and run by HUDA, this golf club has facilities at par with an international golf course. Panchkula also has a huge auditorium, Inderdhanush, which is not only catering to organisations of

the city, but also to those of Chandigarh.

### BETTER CITY TO LIVE IN

Rakesh Sharma, a working professional said, "The work on developing Mohali and Panchkula, as satellite towns of Chandigarh, started almost at the same time, but except for more routes connecting Chandigarh with Mohali, amenities-wise, Panchkula is a better city to live in. The wide roads and open spaces attract people to the city."

The city has an industrial area. Bharat Electronics Limited has a major plant here. The small industry in industrial areas is also catering to industrial belt in Baddi and Nalagarh. Senior executives of most corporate houses prefer staying in Panchkula due to its excellent infrastructure, facilities and connectivity.

The Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) has also developed an IT park which is situated on the banks of River Ghaggar in natural surroundings. This park is mainly catering to the developing IT players of the region.

The Municipal Council was constituted here in 2002. The council, with the help of elected representatives of the people, has made efforts to contribute for the development of the city. However, major amenities like

water supply and sewerage are still with HUDA.

Subhash Sharma, a retired insurance official says, "Panchkula is a good place to live. It has all the facilities, and has a clean and green environment. It is well connected to other places like Shimla, Yamunanagar, Delhi and places in Punjab."

With the development of the city, the Tourism and Hospitality Industry has also grown here. Haryana Tourism has two good hotels in Panchkula; one is Red Bishop and the other is Jatayu Yatri Niwas, a budget hotel for those visiting the Mata Mansa Devi Shrine. Besides, many other hotels in private sector have also come up here. The city offers all types of facilities- from budget hotels to five stars. It also has two big malls.

### HUB OF GOVT OFFICES

Another key feature of the city is that it houses the headquarters of most of the departments of the Haryana Government- Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam, Health Department, Haryana Pollution Control Board, Haryana Public Service Commission, HAFED, Irrigation Department, Dairy Development Authority to name a few. All these offices are located in proximity to each other and thus, for a visitor on official purpose, it is not at all difficult to go from one office to another. Further, most of these offices are very close to the bus stand of Panchkula. Even the CBSE has its regional headquarters in sector 5 in the city.

In an effort to make Panchkula a slum-free city, Ashiana flats have been constructed and allotted to the slum dwellers. Some more are likely to come up soon. The city has its own local bus service, for commuting between various sectors of Panchkula and to go to Chandigarh and Zirakpur.

The Deputy Commissioner of Panchkula, Ashima Brar, said, "Panchkula is a well planned city and our endeavour is to make it a model city in the region. Metro is already planned here. Overall development, in terms of technology and quality of life for residents, with best possible service, is the vision for the future."

Thus, the satellite city of Chandigarh has today carved its own separate identity and is well on its way to further progress. ■

*The writer is City Team head in Day and Night News Channel*

### Flats invite people to Panchkula





# Tourist puller

With many places of historical, religious and entertainment value, Panchkula, the only hill district of Haryana, has become a tourist puller

*Mansa Devi Temple*



Sanjay Mehta

Panchkula is associated with tourism in a big way. The district has got many places of historical, religious and entertainment value which pull a lot of tourists.

The famous Yadvindra Gardens, also known as Mughal Gardens, is located in Pinjore in Panchkula district. The largest outdoor cactus garden of Asia is in Panchkula. It has ancient temple Chandimandir, on whose name, the capital of Haryana, Chandigarh, was named.

Ancient gurdwara, Nada Sahib is also in Panchkula. Mansa Devi temple, Ma Kaali temple, Kalka, and Bheema Devi temple are other places of tourist interest. Morni Hills in Panchkula, is the only hill station in Haryana, where one can enjoy nature and have adventure.

Morni Fort, Ramgarh Fort, Raipur Rani Fort and Nahan Kothi are other must see buildings, which show

Panchkula's historical side. The toy train to Shimla which starts from Kalka Railway Station is another big draw for tourists.

The Yadvindra Gardens is a must visit place for the tourists, both domestic and foreign. It was created by architect Nawab Fidai, during early regime of his foster brother Aurangzeb. After the demise of Aurangzeb, the garden was neglected but then later, Maharaja Yadvindra Singh of the former princely state of Patiala refurbished it and restored its earlier splendour.

The garden has seven terraces with the main gate on the first and highest terrace. The other terraces include, a palace built in Mughal style, the Sheesh Mahal, Hawa Mahal, Rang Mahal and Jal Mahal. The garden is presently maintained by the Haryana Tourism which has a hotel in this heritage building.

The place Pinjore is also associated with ancient times. According to the

Hindu mythology, Pandavas, during their exile, lived in this area. It is said that since it was their 'agyatvaas', they shifted places each day and created 'bawris' (water bodies) wherever they stayed. Some of these are believed to be in existence even now.

During their exile, at a place Pandavas also worshipped Goddess Chandi. This place is now known as Chandimandir, which still has the ancient temple. Each year, a large number of devotees visit this temple.

## CHANDIMANDIR ARMY CANTT

Later, when Chandigarh came into existence, it was named after the Goddess Chandi. Chandimandir is also an army cantonment and houses the headquarters of the Western Command of Indian Army.

Another important religious place here is Mata Mansa Devi Temple. Located in the foothills of Shivalik Range, it is an epitome of tradition of 'Shakti' worshiped in the country. There are two temples in Mansa Devi. The main temple is stated to be about 200 years old. It is believed to be one of the seven shrines of 'Maa Shakti'.

Maharaja Gopal Singh of Manimajra constructed the main temple during the period 1811-1815. At a distance of 200 metres from the main temple, is the Patiala temple which was constructed by Maharaja Karam Singh, the then Maharaja Patiala in 1840.

*Pinjore Gardens*





The Mansa Devi Temple has a mix of Hindu and Muslim architecture. The interior walls are covered with murals which depict the themes of puranas and epics. In 1991, this shrine was taken over by the Haryana Government through a notification. After taking over, the Mata Mansa Devi Shrine Board was formed which has undertaken huge developmental works. Each year, during navratras, lakhs of people from various parts of the country and abroad visit the shrine.

Historical gurdwara, Nada Sahib, is an important place for Sikh pilgrims. It is said that in 1688, Guru Gobind Singh, on his way back, from Paonta Sahib to Anandpur Sahib, after the battle of Bhangani with Mughals, had stayed here for some time. Nadu Shah Labana, a follower of Guru Gobind Singh ji, had given a warm welcome to him and his entourage. This place was then named as Nada Sahib Gurdwara. On the full moon, every month, a large number of devotees visit the place.

#### KALI TEMPLE ATTRACTS DEVOTEES

Kalka, stated to be more than 150 years old town, is named after Goddess Kali. The ancient temple of Goddess Kali is situated on the National Highway 22 that runs through Kalka town. The temple is very popular with hundreds of devotees who pay their respects annually during the Navratri. It is believed that this temple was built in the age of Mahabhrata by Pandvas,

during "Agyat Vas" when they stayed here for some time.

Another tourist attraction of Panchkula is the Cactus Garden, the largest cactus garden of Asia. The National Cactus and Succulent Botanical Garden and Research Centre, commonly known as the Cactus Garden, is situated in sector 5 of Panchkula. Established by Dr J S Sarkaria in early 90s, it has over 600 species of cactus, including endangered ones.

#### CITY WITH MANY GARDENS

Panchkula also has Topiary Garden, which has musical lights; Vatika Garden, which has a beautiful water body; and Yavanika, an open air amphitheatre. The city also has a beautiful Herbal Garden on the banks of River Ghaggar near sector 25.

Panchkula also has Morni hills, which are situated at a height of 1,220 metres above sea level. Morni is situated at a distance of about 35 km from Panchkula city. Besides beautiful scenic beauty, this place is also a natural habitat of wild animals. The places Panthor point in Sherla and Tikkar taal also attract tourists. Morni has a reserve forest, and the fort of Morni is a historical place.

Morni is also known for taals (lakes). Bada Tikkar and chota tikkar are two lakes here. The Haryana Tourism has developed it for adventure sports. This is the only area in

Cactus Garden



Haryana, where people also enjoy trekking.

Almost whole of Panchkula was earlier ruled by Chandels, which has evidence in the form of Ramgarh Fort. This about 360-year old fort now houses The Fort Ramgarh Heritage Hotel. The fort of Raipur Rani is another historical place in Panchkula.

Panchkula also has another historical building, Nahan Kothi, which is situated in sector 12-A. Built around 1860, by Princes Surjan Singh and Bir Singh, the sons of Sirmour's king, Fateh Singh, this kothi served as a rest house when the princes used to come here for hunting. Presently housing the Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum and the Social Welfare Department, the building is likely to be soon taken over by the Haryana Archeology and Museum Department, which intends to open a museum here.

G K Pillai, a tourist from Kerala, rightly said about Panchkula, "This place is indeed a very good tourist place, which offers all, heritage, history and closeness to nature, which is also well connected by road, rail and air. This place is still virgin and has potential of attracting more tourists". ■







# *Morni: An ideal holiday resort*

With its pleasant climate, beautiful natural vistas and myriad opportunities for bird watching, trekking, rock-climbing and other adventure sports, Morni has become an ideal destination for a holiday

Vinod Kashyap

**M**orni Hills, the only hill station of Haryana, is a peaceful place blessed with abundant natural beauty where one can rejuvenate one's body, mind and soul. With its pleasant climate, beautiful natural vistas and myriad opportunities for bird watching, trekking, rock-climbing and other adventure sports, Morni is an ideal destination for a holiday. The best

time for visiting it is from September to March.

The name of Morni is believed to have been the name of a queen who once ruled the area. These hills are offshoots of the Shivalik range of the Himalayas, which run in two parallel ranges. The village of Morni (Bhoj Jabial) lies on the mountainside, at 3,600 feet above sea level.

The River Ghaggar cuts a deep valley within these hills as it flows

down the mountains. A number of small villages lie here. Morni hills must have been a center of historic interest for ruins of an old fort lie in the hills. This fort is believed to have been built by the Queen of Morni hills.

Morni Hills have a fascinating range of flora and fauna. It is a splendid green hillside dotted with flowering trees. Pines crown the hilltops and trees like Sal, Neem, Mango, Ritha, Pipal, Jamun, Shisham, Amaltas and





Jacaranda cover the slopes. When the flowering trees blossom, the hillsides are awash with colour, presenting a delightful sight.

Morni is a paradise for wildlife enthusiasts and birdwatchers with its teeming population of birds, like Wallcreeper, Crested Kingfisher, Bar-tailed Treecreeper, Blue Peafowl, Kalij Pheasant, Red Jungle Fowl, Grey Francolin, Black Francolin, Quails, Himalayan Bulbul and Oriental Turtle Dove, as well as animals, like Jackals, Langur, Hare, Hyena, Neelgai, Wild Boar, Kakad (Barking Deer), Sambhar and even Leopards.

There are two lakes or tals, which seem to be mysteriously interconnected, even though they are separated by a hillock. The water level in both the lakes always remains the same, as there is a hidden channel under the hill connecting them. The larger is about 550 metres long and 460 metres broad and the other is about 365 metres either way. Locals consider the lakes auspicious and gather here on ceremonial occasions. There is a small

temple on the bank which has a Trimurti which dates back to the 12th century AD.

As Morni Hills are relatively unexplored, they offer a rich opportunity for adventure seekers and explorers. There are many interesting trekking options. One can trek to the two tals and the fort and for the more adventurous ones, there are treks to the bank of River Ghaggar. The tourism authorities are examining the viability of hang gliding in Morni, which if introduced, will become yet another special attraction.

On a clear night, especially after

showers, one can see the lights of Chandigarh from the hills. The geometrically placed streetlights, neon or sodium vapour, and occasionally bright signboards, howsoever blurred tend to mesmerise. The road that descends from the zenith of the hill station brings you to a seasonal waterfall that drops into a muddy lake. It is aloof from the crowd and so is perfect for relaxation. A further road takes you into Himachal Pradesh.

Thus, Morni Hills is an apt location for sight-seeing, adventure and relaxation. ■

*The writer is DIPRO, Panchkula*

## Ginger changes lives here

**T**he lives of about 175 families in 16 hamlets of Bhoj Tipra, the highest peak of Morni area, have changed ever since they started processing ginger and making saunth.

Saunth is used as main ingredient in traditional medicines and now one of the best qualities of saunth manufactured here is finding its way to Europe, China and other South Asian countries.

Gulab Singh, a resident of Morni, said that residents of the area had been growing ginger and turmeric in a traditional way since generations but the returns on the produce were not encouraging. The residents of Bhoj Tipra were apprehensive when the Horticulture Department of Haryana suggested them to grow a particular variety of ginger and then process it into saunth. "We had no idea that the crop could fetch such good returns", Gulab Singh stated.

After little persuasion by the horticulture department officials, the residents accepted the offer after the department offered them 50 per cent subsidy on seeds. Now farmers from some other villages like Badiyal are also in cultivation of ginger and making saunth.

Deen Dayal, a resident of Bhoj Tipra said that the process of making saunth was about a month long. "The ginger is dried in day light, cut into pieces and then processed in a machine each day.



Each house has its own machine and mainly women are involved in the

process", Dayal told *Haryana Review*. From 10 kg of ginger, about 1 kg to 1.5 kg saunth is made.

Achar, another farmer said that earlier, most of the businessmen from Delhi used to come to their village and exploit the farmers in terms of rates.

Now, the residents have learnt to segregate the products in different grades and started going to markets like Delhi and Jaipur, where they get good price.

Achar added, "Now the residents know that their product has a demand in foreign countries, so they are conscious about the quality of saunth being produced by them." Presently, about 3,000 quintals of saunth is made here and sent to various markets.

The same belt is also producing a very good quality of turmeric since generations. For marketing the turmeric too, the farmers have started coming down to various markets.

-Sanjay Mehta

# 2012: The year b

The year truly belonged to the youth of Haryana. Its sportspersons made history. The state government focused on education and human resource development, with special attention to girls and vulnerable students

Amar Nath Wadehra and  
Randeep Wadehra

The Haryana Government's decision to observe 2012 as the year of the youth turned out to be prophetic. As things rolled by, the youth hogged the limelight during the course of the year. And the limelight turned spotlight when the state's sportspersons made history by winning the maximum medals in the country in the London Olympics.

The year 2012 truly belonged to the youth of Haryana. The state's sports policy did wonders for the players of Haryana who won laurels for the country and state in different events. The state government focused on education and human resource development, with special attention to girls and vulnerable students, and this has helped in overall personality development of the state's youth.

Although 2011-12 saw a slowdown in the nation's economic growth, Haryana has been able to maintain its prominence both in terms of per capita income and prospects of future growth. Its economic and social indices demonstrate healthy underpinnings. The state government took some positive governance-related steps that might well prove to be game-changers in the long run.

## BIG BOOST TO SPORTS

If the state's sportspersons accounted for two out of three medals in the 2008 Beijing Olympics, then they scaled up their performance in the 2012 London Olympics by winning four out of the total six Olympic medals that India brought home. This indicates the strengthening of sports culture in the state, which has been facilitated by positive steps taken by the Haryana Government, led by the Chief Minister,

Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda.

For the financial year 2012-2013, the state government has enhanced the funds for sports promotion to eighty lakh rupees. The government not only rewards the winners but also backs those sportspersons who may not have won a medal but show promise for the future. The fact that the Chief Minister declared to the media his government's intention to introduce Right to Play, on the lines of the Right to Education, is proof enough of the government's seriousness in making sports the culture of Haryana.

## SPAT PROGRAMME

About 200 stadia have been constructed in rural areas, where coaching will be given in different sports; moreover, academies are being established to cater to a variety of sports disciplines. The SPAT programme for catching promising players in the age group of 8-14 and 14-19 years is well on its way to bear fruits.

The government will give training to 5,000 selected young players. They will be given monthly scholarships/stipends ranging between Rs 1,500 and Rs 2,000. No wonder, the Chief Minister is talking confidently about Haryana sportspersons winning sixteen medals in the 2016 Rio Olympics.

Along with sports, the government is focusing on development of professional skills as well as provision of quality academic education.

Recognising the utility of computer skills in the job market and in the development of youths' personality, the government has ensured that various colleges and other educational institutions provide computer education to the students. Moreover, computer labs have become part of the essential infrastructure in the state's

*The young achievers*



government colleges, entailing an expenditure of more than Rs 21 crore.

The year witnessed further progress in the state government's Soft Skills Scheme started in 2005-06 for the purpose of inculcating communication and interpersonal capabilities among students through the Edusat. Now English labs are being opened in 25 government colleges that form part of the 31 centres of excellence. Moreover, the government has sanctioned a sum of Rs 200 lakh to create new infrastructure as well as upgrade the existing one in the 31 centres of excellence.

For those in the science stream, the government had started in 2005-06 a scheme to modernise and upgrade laboratories in government colleges. This year a sum of Rs 150 lakh has been sanctioned for the purpose that will benefit about 35,000 students. In addition, a sum of Rs 30 lakh has been sanctioned for 2012-13 for organising



# elonged to youth



toll of young and promising lives in the state as well as the rest of the country. Recognising this fact, the Haryana Government has promulgated the “Haryana Prohibition of Ragging in Educational Institution Ordinance, 2012” providing for prompt and deterrent punishment to offenders in the state’s schools, colleges and other educational institutions.

And, as has been the government’s policy, the female population has been given due attention, too. In order to develop latent talent of girl students, the state government had started a scheme in 2005-06 under which women cells were opened in all the state’s government colleges. Apart from providing health supplements like folic acid tablets and conducting various medical tests, the scheme facilitates empowerment of female students by increasing their awareness regarding gender-related issues. A sum of Rs 50 lakh has been sanctioned for 2012-13 that will help 55,000 girl students.

## EXCURSIONS FOR GIRL STUDENTS

Moreover, in 2009-10 the state government had launched a scheme of excursions for girl students of different government colleges to increase their general awareness. A sum of Rs 80 lakh has been earmarked for 2012-13, which will benefit more than 4,000 girl students.

Finally, the state government recognises the fact that it is not enough to develop skills or provide quality education to the youth of Haryana. It is equally important that they get suitable jobs commensurate with their educational and professional skills. For this purpose, placement cells have been established in all the government colleges of Haryana and placement fairs are organised .

The state government has increased the budget allocation for this scheme from the modest Rs 16 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs 40 lakh in 2012-13. In 2012, the government sponsored four placement fairs that helped 800 students get offers from 22 companies. ■

*Amar Nath Wadehra is a writer & Randeep Wadehra is a poet and columnist*

science exhibitions.

Further, the state government has notified “The National Law University, Haryana Act” to establish a law university in Sonapat’s Rajiv Gandhi Education City. Already twenty five acres of land has been provided for the purpose. This would improve Haryana’s human resource while opening up high-end job opportunities for the state’s youth.

## HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The fact that the state government is seriously engaged with the improvement of human resource quality gets additional proof when one takes a look at the human resource development scheme that was launched in 2005-06 for training teachers and supporting staff through seminars/conferences, refresher as well as orientation courses. The scheme facilitates the teachers’ capacity building and faculty

development. In the financial year 2012-13, a sum of Rs 50 lakh has been sanctioned for the scheme.

While the government does its best to make education affordable to all and even provides financial grants and scholarships, it is certainly not possible to meet the aspirations of all needy students. Therefore, the government started the scheme “Earn While You Learn” to enable such students to earn while studying.

The scheme enables college-going students to take up jobs in the college laboratories, libraries as well as other office jobs. Started in 2005-06, the scheme’s funding has been increased to Rs 120 lakh for 2012-13. This has certainly helped build self-esteem among needy students even as they imbibe new work ethics along with academics.

Ragging is one menace that needs to be stamped out of existence as soon as possible. Already it has taken heavy

# Fest to celebrate Pinjore's heritage

Swati Sethi

The two-day 7th Pinjore Heritage Festival was celebrated with much fanfare as thousands of people of all age groups attended it. The Pinjore Gardens wore a festive look with flowers, rangolis and multi-hued drapes adding to the beauty of the regal palace gardens. An annual event organised by the Haryana Tourism, this festival is an attempt to celebrate the ancient heritage of Pinjore and Yadavindra Gardens.

The Governor of Haryana, Mr Jagannath Pahadia, inaugurated the festival. The Governor applauded the efforts of the Haryana Tourism to popularise the state's ancient heritage and stated that such festivals would go a long way in promoting Haryana's

culture across the globe.

The main crowd puller of the festival this year was the street bazaar (Anarkali bazaar), reminiscent of Mughal times, where craftsmen displayed their unique handlooms and handicrafts. An award-winning artisan from Jaipur offered marble artifacts with meenakari at reasonable prices, while Kashmiri craftsmen offered stoles and winter suits. A stall of West Bengal had pretty straw bags and that of Patiala had beautiful lanterns and ceramic figurines on display.

## DELECTABLE FOOD

The food stalls were another major attraction of the festival. There was a variety of cuisines to tantalise the taste buds of the visitors. There was a wide range of both vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes- *Amritsari Tandoori Kulchey*, Jaipur's *Dal Baati Churma*, Lucknow's *kebabs*, Chinese food, *Hansi peda*, Gohana's famous *jalebi*,

Patiala's cream *murg* and *kulfi*, to name a few.

Visitors enjoyed the delectable food items at the food counters put up by Hotel Management institutes of Panchkula, Panipat and Kurukshetra. Other hotel management institutes of Chandigarh and Panchkula also put up their food stalls. The festival was organised with the support of the Union Ministry of Tourism. The Jammu & Kashmir Tourism also participated and offered an array of Kashmiri and Dogri dishes.

The gardens dazzled like a jewel in the evenings, as the entire palace was well-illuminated for the event. The musical evenings further livened up the spirits of the festival. Celebrated classical folk, Sufiana and Ghazal singer Ustad Shujaat Ali Khan performed on the first day of the festival. The performances for the second evening included Swar-ragini recital by Pt. Subhash Ghosh, a disciple of Ustad Amjal Ali Khan Saheb, and Awadhi folk and Sufiana performance by Malini Awasthi. Pt Subhash Ghosh, enthralled







Roadways ran special buses between Chandigarh, Panchkula and Pinjore at short intervals for convenience of visitors.

A number of competitions, like painting, *rangoli*, *antakshari* and fancy dress, were organised for the school students of Chandigarh and Panchkula. An *antakshari* competition for children with special needs was held on day one.

A heritage walk was organised for the senior citizens on second day. All the participants who performed cultural programmes were given free entry in the garden and also provided soft drinks and lunch.

Thus, the festival provided an opportunity to the young and old people to have fun and frolic. ■

the audience with a performance on the *Swar Ragini*- a musical instrument, which is a blend of the sitar, guitar and sarod.

Malini Awasthi weaved a magical spell with her high octave voice when she brought out the flavour of folk forms of Bhojpuri and Poorbi regions of UP and Bihar during her performance.

### DANCE PERFORMANCES

The dance performers who entertained the spectators during the day included Siddi Goma Raj Pipla of Surat, Kalbelia Sapera dancers of Jaipur, Kacchi Ghori dancers from Ajmer, Dhol Nagara team from Banchari, Hodal, Bagpipers from Kaithal, Been Saperas from Panipat, and Punjabi and Haryanvi folk dancers. A unique performance on both days was by magician Deepak Sharma of Delhi, who

### *The Governor of Haryana, Mr Jagannath Pahadia, inaugurating the 7th Heritage Festival in Pinjore*

performed an astonishing feat of sitting four feet above the ground for four hours.

Over 500 students from 50 schools of Kalka, Pinjore and Panchkula came forward to participate in different competitions. A pack of little kids as bhangra dancers, Bholenath, Radha Krishan, Haryanavi dancers and *qawwals* stole hearts of many with their on-stage performances.

Puppet show, fun games, joy rides and tattoo making added zing to the festival and the youngsters enjoyed every bit of it. Also, there was a round of spectacular fireworks on both days. The Haryana





# Heritage festival in varied hues

Photo feature by Randeep Singh

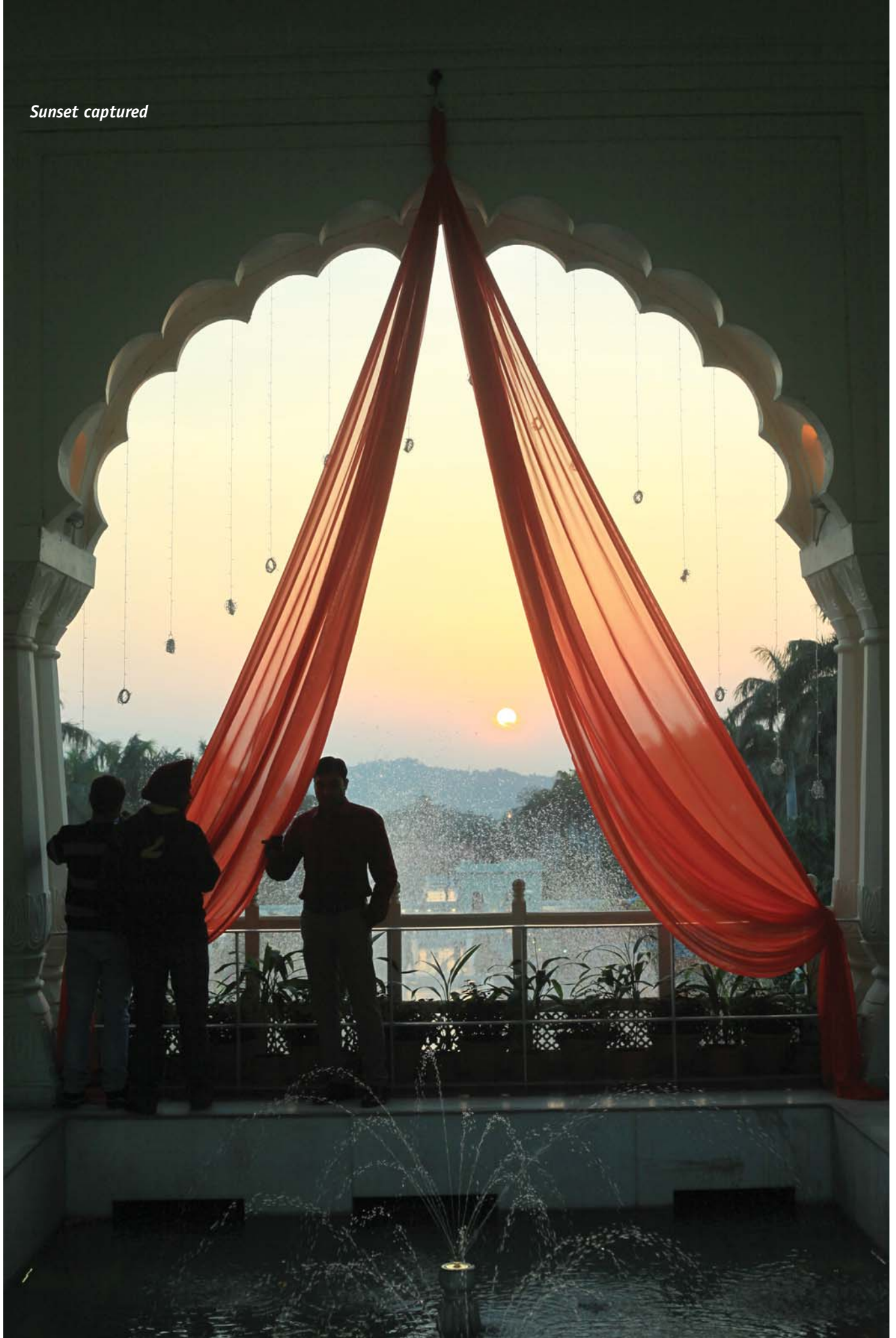


*The night beauty of Pinjore Gardens*





*Sunset captured*







*A Rajasthani dancer enthral audience*



*A magician lifts himself in the air*



*Kids at a fancy dress competition*





*Aloo tikki in the making*





*Terracotta artifacts on display*





# THE MONTH THAT WAS

## Now, common online test for management courses

Thousands of students aspiring for admission to management courses, including MBA, in government and private education institutions in Haryana will not have to appear in multiple examinations from 2013-14 session.

With the Haryana government deciding to adopt the online Common Management Admission Test (CMAT) for admission in management courses approved by the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the government and the private institutions will use scores awarded to the students for allotment of seat in the registered management institutes, sources said here today.

The decision has been taken to comply with directions of the AICTE and is aimed at making the admission process transparent and hassle-free for both the students and the institutions.

"The decision will go a long way in addressing the issue of physical, mental and financial stress being imposed on the students through a number of entrance examinations conducted by the institutions for admission to management programmes of AICTE-approved institutions," the Technical Education Minister, Mr Mahendra Pratap Singh, told *Haryana Review*.

## Haryana wins CSI e-governance award

Haryana Dynamic Integration of Property Registration, LandRecords and Cadastral Maps Project has been awarded with CSI — Nihilent e-Governance Award for 2011-12 under the project category. An official spokesman said that the award was presented at the 47th Annual Convention of Computer Society of India, which organised International Conference on Intelligent Infrastructure, at Science City, Kolkata. State Informatics Officer, NIC Haryana, Ghan Shyam Bansal received the award from Professor PVS Rao who is also the recipient of Padma Shri Award.



**Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda poses with the 5th King of Bhutan, Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck in Thimphu, Bhutan**

## Power connect with Bhutan to light up Haryana

The Haryana and Bhutan governments have agreed to explore the possibilities of cooperation in the hydropower sector. The Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, said this after coming back from a two-day visit to Bhutan. He said the state government was keen on investing in the hydropower generation sector in Himalayan kingdom.

"A delegation from Haryana will visit Bhutan to specifically delineate the mode of engagement with Bhutan in the area of hydropower development," he said. He said that the state government might enter into a joint venture agreement with the Bhutan government for investing in a hydroelectric project.

"The joint venture will be on the pattern of bilateral agreements executed by the Indian government. We hope to take 1,500-2,000 MW of power from Bhutan," he said. "Hydropower from Bhutan will be available in the next four to five years from the joint venture project that will be set up by the state in Bhutan. This power will be economical as compared to the thermal power," he added.

The chief minister said Haryana has, in return, offered to collaborate

with Bhutan in development of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and livestock, urban planning, industrial and infrastructure development through technical assistance, capacity building, institutional partnerships, exchange programmes, technology and knowledge sharing, research and development, supporting establishment of pilot projects and catalysing investments through mutually agreed measures and instruments.

The Chief Minister also announced to reserve five seats for admission to Bhutan nationals sponsored by the Bhutan government for five years in BSc agriculture course in Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar, and two students in BVSc course in Animal Sciences University, Hisar.

"Haryana is the first state in the country to have traversed beyond the national frontiers and signed a mutually collaborative understanding with an independent nation state," he said.

## Cabinet accepts 10% quota for 'special backward classes'

The Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, has announced in principle nod to allow 10 per cent job quota to five castes including Jat, Ror Jat Sikh, Tyagi, Bishnoi and 10 per cent job quota to economically weaker



section among the general caste over and above existing 27 per cent quota.

The Chief Minister told Haryana Review that the State Government has constituted a six-member sub Committee headed by the Finance Minister, Mr H. S. Chattha, to consider the recommendations of the Commission in respect of reservation for economically backward persons in general category and to suggest specific programmes for economic uplift of special Backward Classes as suggested by the Commission.

## Hooda honours 28 progressive farmers

The Haryana Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, honoured 28 progressive farmers for their commendable achievements in the field of agriculture and related fields on the occasion of Kisan Divas celebrated at a state level Kisan Sammelan, held in Karnal.

Each farmer was given a cash prize of Rs 25,000 and a letter of appreciation. Beermati, a resident of Faizalipur village in Mahendergarh district, has been honoured with the State Award for Agriculture Coordination and Environmental Improvement.

The others who were honoured include Ishwar Kandu of Kailram; Mahender Singh of Sarina (Kaithal); Manoj Chaudhary and Vikas Chaudhary of Tarawadi (Karnal); Harpreet Singh of Kalvehdi and Gurmail Singh of Talakaur (Yamunanagar); and Arvind Singh of Sehzaipur (Kurukshetra) district have been honoured for achievements in the field of agriculture.

Honoured for achievements in lemon gardening is Gurbhajan Singh of Kotli (Sirsa); for mango farming Satish Saluja of Faizpur (Yamunanagar); for horticulture Jasbir Malik of Ugrakhedi (Panipat); for mushroom farming Vijender Singh of Khubdu (Sonapat); and for spices Surender Singh Haara of Amadalpur village (Yamunanagar).

Kanwal Singh Chauhan of Atterna (Sonapat) was honoured for farming of mushroom, spices, vegetable and flowers; Ravinder Lakhanpal of Vasudevapura (Panchkula) for farming of flowers in poly house; Deepankar Bhatia of Mohidinpur village (Karnal) for protected farming and Dharambir Kamboj of Dambla village



*The Haryana Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, has a look at an agriculture exhibition at the State Level Kisan Sammelan held in Karnal*

(Yamunanagar) for cultivation of herbs were honoured.

For commendable achievements in the field of animal husbandry and dairy, Narender Singh of Didwari (Panipat); Hoshiar Singh of Singwa (Hisar) and Karambir of Sonaria (Kurukshetra) were honoured. Similarly, Roop Singh of Rasida (Jind) for breeding special varieties of horses; Jasbir Deswal of Aata (Jind) for hen breeding; Ishwar Singh of Nayan (Mahendergarh) for breeding of sheeps and goats. Awards were also given to Ms. Nayab Kaur Of Mora (Ambala); Sultan Singh of Butana (Karnal) and Jaipal Singh of Dabla (Jhajjar) for pisciculture.

## Free bus travel facility for cancer patients

The Haryana Government has decided to provide free travel facility to cancer patients in the state in Haryana Roadways buses. Disclosing this, Health Minister Rao Narender told Haryana Review that cancer being a serious disease, the patients required continuous surgery, chemotherapy, radiation and such other facilities as are available only in PGIMS, Rohtak, and other similar institutions.

About 50,000 cancer patients travel in the Haryana Roadways buses to reach various hospitals for treatment every year. It has been observed that a cancer patient has to visit hospital about 15 times in a year for treatment which costs him lot of money. Keeping this in view, the Chief Minister Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda,

has approved the proposal of Health Department to provide free travel facility to such patients in the Haryana Roadways buses.

The Health Minister said that cancer patients could avail themselves of this facility only on the basis of the identity card issued by the civil surgeon of the district. The civil surgeon will issue the card only after verifying the treatment card of the patient.

The identity card would be valid for a maximum of 15 visits (to and fro) or one year. After the expiry of the validity, the patient would have to submit it in the office of the civil surgeon for issuance of new card.

The office of civil surgeon would be required to maintain complete record on the basis of which reimbursement would be made to the Transport Department by the Health Department. A provision of Rs 5 crore has been made for this purpose, the minister said.

## Akshay Urja Bhawan gets solar award

The newly constructed "Akshay Urja Bhawan" in Sector 17, Panchkula, built by Haryana Government at a cost of Rs 11 crore, has been awarded for its "exemplary demonstration of integration solar passive features" by the Association for Development and Research on Sustainable Habitats, New Delhi. This building demonstrates energy-efficient building design and green building concepts, a Haryana government spokesman said. ■

# Sardar, Sandeep go for millions

Hockey India League goes the Indian Premier League way. Seven hockey players from Haryana to feature in the cash rich Hockey India league

*Sandeep Singh and Sardar Singh*



Saurabh Duggal

Taking a leaf from the Indian Premier League (IPL cricket), the Hockey India League organised an IPL-style auction, the first ever in

hockey, in which players were bought by five franchise owners of HIL for amounts unheard of in the sport.

Two boys hailing from the small towns—Shahbad and Sant Nagar—of Haryana emerged as the poster boys

of the cash rich newly launched Hockey India League. And they will be leading the charge of the country's two biggest metro-based franchises, Delhi Waveriders and Mumbai Magicians.

Sardar Singh, who hails from Sant Nagar in Sirsa district, bagged the highest bid among the Indian players in the HIL's auction. Delhi-based franchise Delhi bought him for a lucrative deal of Rs 42.2 lakh per year for a period of three years.

Sardar, who has been appointed captain of the Indian squad after the Olympic debacle, led the team to a fourth-place finish in the Champions Trophy. His series of fine performances before and during the Olympics fetched him the maximum booty.

Shahbad's Sandeep Singh was bought by Mumbai Magicians for Rs 35 lakh. Sandeep is considered as one of the best drag flickers of the world.

Forget about the big names, young brigade from the state too touched the seven-digit mark. Sant Nagar's another prodigy, Gurmil Singh, fetched Rs 17.8 lakh from Jaypee Punjab Warriors, while 20-year-old Pardeep Mor from Rohtak got a contract of Rs 12.5 lakh from Uttar Pradesh Wizards.

Junior players Keshav Dutt and Surender Kumar earned a contract of Rs 1.5 lakh each from Jaypee Punjab Warriors and Delhi Waveriders, respectively. Ranjit Singh was bought by Jaypee Punjab Warriors for Rs 2 lakh.

## **SARDAR, MOST SOUGHT AFTER**

During the auction, India midfielder Sardar Singh was at the centre stage of the event. He was in the wanted list of all five franchises, but eventually Delhi Waveriders's bid was the highest in the silent bidding and





IPL-style IHF auction in progress

he got Rs 42.2 lakh against the base price of Rs 15 lakh.

"I never expected that I would get such a huge contract. It's a dream come true. For years, I was waiting for the time when the hockey players would also be treated as professionals and would be paid for playing matches, like in cricket or other professional sports," said Sardar.

Sardar was the only saving grace in the country's poor showing in the London Olympics where the team finished at the bottom (12th). His performance in London got him the captaincy, and in the Champions Trophy he led India to a fourth place finish. Though India missed the bronze to Pakistan, in the run-up to semis they defeated England and Belgium to whom they lost in the London Games around four months ago.

"Ups and downs are part and parcel of the game. In the last couple of months, the team has improved a lot. And the HIL league will for sure help in further improving the standard of the Indian hockey," said Sardar.

"The format of the league is designed in such a way that there will be blend of Indian and foreign players on the field every time, and playing with the best players of the world, including Olympic medallists, will help us in improving the level of our fitness as well as the sport," he added.

### SANDEEP READY TO FIRE

With performance not up to the mark in the London Games, many seniors, including Sandeep, were dropped from the Indian team. And this absence from the squad got Sandeep less amount as compared to other marquee players (There were six marquee players for which silent bidding was done).

"It's a sport, you have to accept it. I was not part of the team, so the franchise might have bid less for me. But I am thankful to Mumbai Magicians for showing faith in me and for sure I will reciprocate it with a good performance in the league," said Sandeep, who fetched Rs 35 lakh contract per year for next three years.

"I have been into this sport for more than a decade and it's like dream come true for every hockey player. The decent contract money will motivate more and more youngsters to take up the sport seriously," he added.

I still remember that during the 2008 Premier Hockey League (earlier hockey league), I was adjudged the highest scorer, my team finished second and I got two individual man-of-the-match awards and after all this, I just got a cheque of Rs 1.25 lakh. And now, I have got Rs 35 lakh just as the playing amount," said Sandeep happily.

Gurmail Singh, a junior India player from Sant Nagar, earned a

**Sardar Singh:** Bought by Delhi Waveriders for Rs 42.2 lakh; base price Rs 15 lakh

**Sandeep Singh:** Bought by Mumbai Magicians for Rs 34.77 lakh; base price Rs 15 lakh

**Gurmail Singh:** Bought by Jaypee Punjab Warriors for Rs 17.8 lakh; base price Rs 3 lakh

**Pardeep Mor:** Bought by Uttar Pradesh Wizards for Rs 12.5 lakh; base price Rs 3 lakh

**Keshav Dutt:** Bought by Jaypee Punjab Warriors for Rs 1.5 lakh; base price Rs 1.5 lakh

**Surender Kumar:** Bought by Delhi Waveriders for Rs 1.5 lakh; base price Rs 1.5 lakh

**Ranjit Singh:** Bought by Jaypee Punjab Warriors for Rs 2 lakh; base price Rs 2 lakh

playing contract of Rs 17.8 lakh against the base price of just Rs 3 lakh. He has been bought by Jaypee Punjab Warriors.

The striker has donned the national jersey in the junior category and is yet to graduate to the senior level, but his proficiency earned him an annual contract of Rs 17.8 lakh for the next three years.

"I never thought that I will earn this much amount at this age. I am thankful to the sport that it has given me money and platform to earn a name for myself," said Gurmail.

Pardeep Mor is another success story of a junior player raking in the moolah. The player from Rohtak bagged a contract of Rs 12.5 lakh as against the base price of Rs 3 lakh.

"I am lucky that I got an opportunity to showcase my talent at the highest level. The league will not only be watched across the world, but the world's top players will also be there, so playing and performing among them will definitely give me a chance to earn an Indian senior level cap," said Pardeep. ■

*The writer is a Senior Sports Journalist with Hindustan Times, Chandigarh*



# Ushering in the New Year

Whatever name you give it and in whatever manner you celebrate, the New Year's Day is a memorable day that brings a new ray of hope in everyone's life

Anjana Datta

Celebrating New Year's Day is one of the oldest and most exciting customs around the world. Whether partying with family and friends or dancing at clubs or watching programmes at home on TV channels to usher in the New Year, it is always a time for entertainment, celebration and resolution.

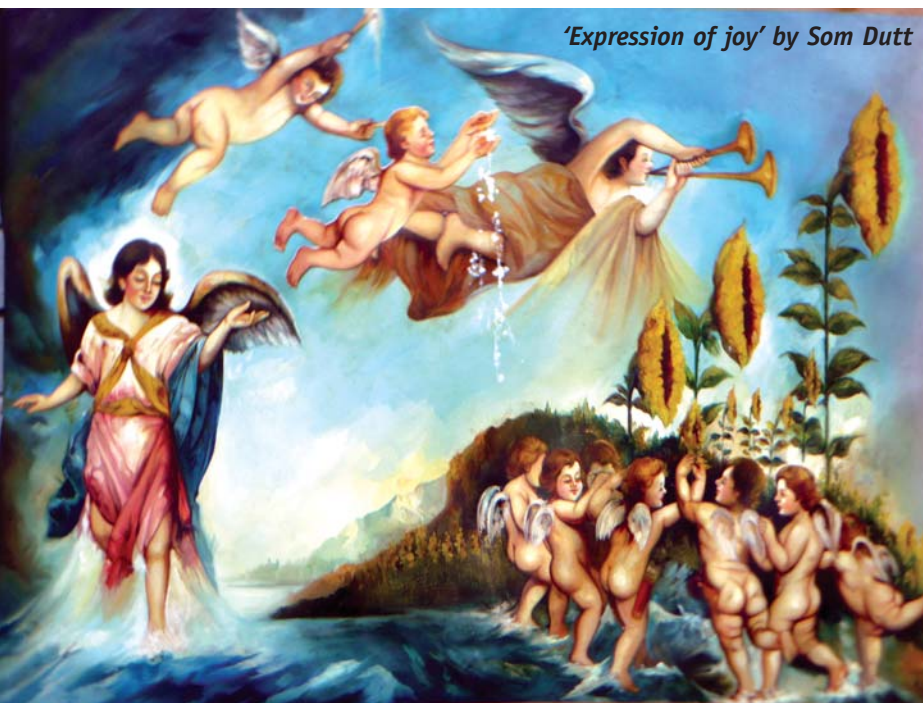
On December 31 night, people get together to wave goodbye to the year gone by and welcome the New Year in the hope that it will invite truckloads of happiness and joy in everyone's life. As the clock strikes 12 midnight, they greet and wish each other 'Happy New Year'.

Everyone bursts into spontaneous joy. It's time to make a new beginning and start afresh. With all the excitement and hullabaloo around, it's altogether a different kind of experience to see some of the artists of Haryana come out with their latest creations depicting New Year calendar and celebrations through their mediums of art.

## SCULPTURES DEPICTING MONTHS

Hirday Kaushal's sculptures in metal, depicting twelve months of the year, are fantastic pieces of art that draw plenty of praise from the viewers. Symbolising the correlation between the season and months, his series of sculptures depicting the realities of life, are contemporary attraction for those who crave for something new and unique. For instance, if it's January and February, his creations depict winter; if it's March and April, they display the touch of spring and prosperity and so on.

Similarly, Som Dutt's painting depicting New Year's joyous celebrations is an eye-catching piece of art. Beautiful brush strokes and bright colours are the clicks of ecstasy.







Som Dutt is a talented artist based in Jind. His colourful compositions in oil on canvas are valuable works of art.

### ARRAY OF AESTHETIC PAINTINGS

Radhika's array of aesthetic paintings in acrylic colours showing people dancing vigorously on the New Year's Day depict their expression of joy on arrival of the new year. Radhika, based in Panchkula, is a seasoned and sensitive artist. Her other admirable paintings, including the New Year calendar depicting the worth-seeing pieces of Haryana, are remarkable pieces of art.

New Year's Day is a time for celebration. It's being observed on so many different dates and in so many different ways depending upon the special beliefs about what the New Year means to different communities.

The Hindu concept of time is based on Kalachakara – an unending cycle of time. Each cycle has four great epochs of time – Sat Yuga, Treta Yuga, Dwapar Yuga and Kali Yuga. Each cycle moves in a periodic time frame that begins to end and ends to begin.

The Saka Era or India's National Calendar started in 78 AD, followed by Vikram Samvanta Era or the Financial Year as is observed in Northern India, which started in 57 AD with the coronation of King Vikramaditya. The current epoch Kali Yuga started in 3012 BC.

Following lunar year, various Hindu calendars are based on eras and epochs consisting of 12 lunar months having Sanskrit names -- Chaitra, Vaisakha, Jyaishta, Asadha, Shravana, Bhadra,



Asvina, Kartika, Agrahayana, Pausa, Magha and Phalguna. A lunar month consists of two fortnights – Krishan Paksh and Shukal Paksh, the dark side and the bright side, respectively.

The current national calendar of India came into being in 1957 with Saka Era, Chaitra 1, 1879, that corresponds to March 22, 1957 of the Gregorian calendar. The Saka Era is believed to have begun with King Salivahana's accession to the throne.

"Panchang" is the real Hindu calendar which is always used for calculating the auspicious dates and times for various rituals, like marriage, mundan ceremony, griha pravesh etc, based on the movements of the moon and sun.

Calendars like Maurya, Gupta and Malwa came and vanished along with their dynasties. But the Vikram samvatsara calendar has survived and is still holding sway. During the British rule, Christian or Gregorian calendar was also introduced. But Vikram samvatsara, being closer to Indian life and culture, continues to influence our social and spiritual perceptions of life even today.

The compilation of almanacs and ephemerides dealing with the movement of constellations, planets and other heavenly bodies is based on the calculation of this calendar. The Vikrama calendar, being lunar in character, comprises of 354 days and 9 hours while the sidereal calendar goes up to 365 days, 6 hours and 10 minutes.

Due to India's cultural diversities, there are different calendars for different states and so different New



*Sculptures symbolising months by Hirday Kaushal*

Years. For instance, Gudi Padwa and Ugadi, which fall on the first day of the month Chaitra, are celebrated as New Year's Day in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, respectively. Puthandu in Tamil Nadu, Rongali Bihu in Assam, Vishu in Kerala, Cheiraobat in Manipur and Navreh in Kashmir are celebrated as the New Years of these states.

### DIFFERENT NEW YEARS

Maha Vishuva Sankranti is celebrated as the Oriya New Year; Bestu Varas, falling on the next day of Diwali, is the Gujarati New Year and Cheti Chand is the New Year of the Sindhis. Chitra is the New Year's Day of Himachal Pradesh; Chaitra Pratipada of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh; Pohela Boishakh of Bengal; and Baisakhi, that falls on 13 or 14 April, is the New Year's Day of Punjab and Haryana.

Besides having a religious significance, Baisakhi is closely associated with the farming community. It is also called the harvest festival because this month coincides with the start of the harvesting of rabi crops such as wheat, a staple of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh. The harvesting of bumper crops is an occasion for celebration.

Whatever name you give it and in whatever manner you celebrate it, the New Year's Day is a memorable day that brings a new ray of hope in everyone's life. ■

*The writer is a freelance journalist*

## Judge yourself

## QUIZ- 5



*Answers to the quiz are given below in the reverse...*

**Q1. In 1526, the famous battle between Babar and Ibrahim Lodi was fought at?**

- a. Kurukshetra b. Rewari c. Panipat d. Patiala

**Q2. When was the second battle of Panipat fought?**

- a. 1539 b. 1556  
c. 1565 d. 1576

**Q3. The third battle of Panipat was fought between?**

- a. Ahmad Shah Abdali and Maratha rulers  
b. Nadir Shah and Mohammad Shah  
c. Prithvi Raj Chauhan and Mohammad Gauri  
d. Sher Khan and Humayun

**Q4. At which place of Haryana did Lord Krishna preach the message of Gita?**

- a. Ambala b. Sonapat  
c. Yamunanagar  
d. Kurukshetra

**Q5. In 1947 when India got independence, Haryana was a part of which state?**

- a. Delhi b. Himachal Pradesh  
c. Punjab  
d. Jammu and Kashmir

Answers: 1. C, 2. B, 3. A, 4. D, 5. C

# The good you do, comes back to you

A woman baked bread for the members of her family and an extra one for a hungry passerby. She kept the extra bread on the window-sill, for whosoever would take it away.

Every day, a hunch-back came and took away the bread. Instead of expressing gratitude, he muttered the following words as he went his way: "The evil you do remains with you. The good you do, comes back to you!"

This went on, day after day. Every day, the hunch-back came, picked up the bread and uttered the words, "The evil you do, remains with you. The good you do, comes back to you."

The woman felt irritated. "Not a word of gratitude," she said to herself. "Everyday this hunch-back utters this jingle! What does he mean?"

One day, out of desperation, she decided to do away with him. "I shall get rid of this hunch-back," she said. And what did she do? She added poison to the bread she prepared for him. As she was about to place it on the window sill, her hands trembled. "What is this I am doing?" she said.

Immediately she threw the bread into the fire, prepared another one and kept it on the window-sill.

As usual, the hunch-back came, picked up the bread and muttered the words, "The evil you do, remains with you. The good you do, comes back to you."

The hunch-back proceeded on his way,

blissfully unaware of the war raging in the mind of the woman. Every day, as the woman placed the bread on the window-sill, she offered a prayer for her son who had gone to a distant place to seek his fortune. For many months, she had no news of him. She prayed for his safe return.

That evening, there was a knock on the door. As she opened it, she was surprised to find her son standing in the doorway. He had grown thin and lean. His garments were tattered and torn. He was hungry, starved and weak. As he saw his mother, he said, "Mom, it's a miracle I'm here. While I was but a mile away, I was so hungry that I collapsed. I would have died, but just then an old hunch-back passed by. I begged of him for a small part of his food, and he was kind enough to give me a whole bread. As he gave it to me, he said, "This is what I eat everyday. Today, I shall give it to you, for your need is greater than mine."

As the mother heard those words, her face turned pale and red. She leaned against the door for support. She remembered the poisoned bread that she had made that morning. Had she not burnt it in the fire, it would have been eaten by her own son, and he would have lost his life.

It was then that she realized the significance of the words: "The evil you do remains with you. The good you do, comes back to you."



**Do good and don't ever stop doing good, even if it's not appreciated at that time**



# HARYANA *T*owards new horizon !!!



Haryana has emerged as the front runner State of the country in the area of all round development. The priorities of the State Government are ensuring sound infrastructure coupled with a vibrant social sector. We are committed to make Haryana an educational hub, create more avenues of employment by accelerating industrialisation, besides stepping up agricultural production. Adequate and improved health facilities for all will be our top concern. We will also focus on uniform development of the State.

**Bhupinder Singh Hooda**  
Chief Minister, Haryana

### Salient Features:

The State Government has constituted a State Farmers' Commission for taking up the concerns of the farmers and finding solutions to their problems.

The State Government is striving to ensure that Haryana becomes self-sufficient in the matter of power generation by the year 2012-13. A Nuclear Power Plant of 2800 MW would be set up in Fatehabad.

Rajiv Gandhi Education City is being set up in Kundli in district Sonapat and 25 percent of the seats would be reserved for domiciles of Haryana. A reservation of 30 percent has been made for girls in Industrial Training Institutions.

With a view to control the excess tapping of underground water and to ensure participation of each category, Haryana Government is going to launch Underground Water Development Regulation and Control Bill soon.

Indira Bal Swasthya Yojna implemented to improve the health of all students by providing preventive and curative healthcare.

Social, economic and educational development of women top priority of the State Government.

'Shagun' grant money being provided to families belonging to Scheduled Castes living below the poverty line for the marriage of their daughters and to widows belonging to all sections of society for their own re-marriage as well as for the marriage of their daughters increased from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 31,000.

Free medicines being provided to all patients including outdoor and casualty patients, ante-natal services, delivery and caesarean-section cases in all Government Health Institutions.

Residential plots of 100 sq. yards each being provided free of cost to 6.5 lakh eligible families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections living below poverty line under the 'Mahatma Gandhi Gramin Basti Yojna'.



**HARYANA... in the forefront ...**



*Walking into the New Year*

Photograph by Randeep Singh



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