



International
film festival:
It's a hat trick!

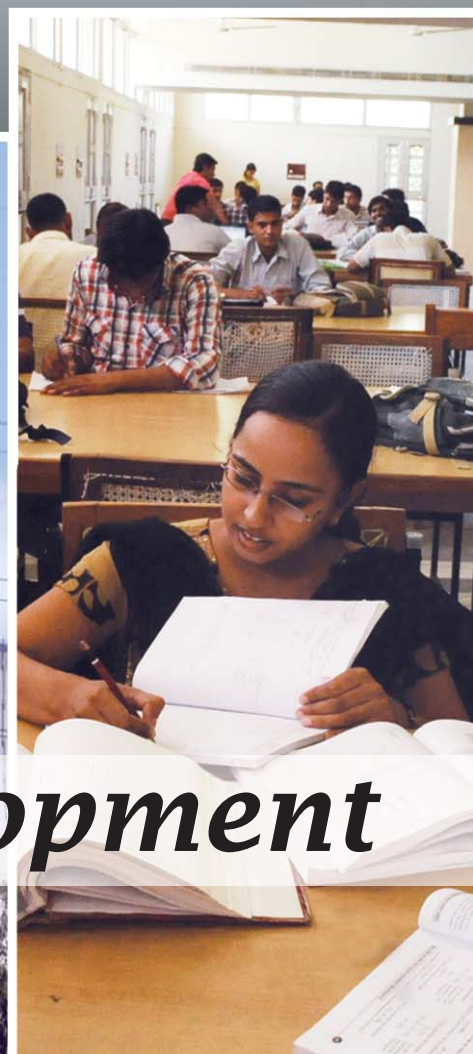
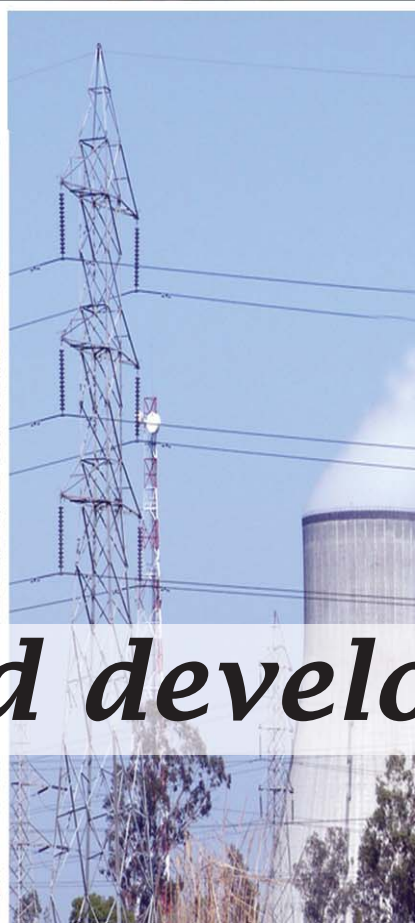
Page 50

HARYANA

REVIEW

November 2010, Vol 24 Issue 11 Rs 15

Gold Rush...



Fast paced development

Haryana : Ek Saal-Bemisaal



Towards New Horizon !!!

- Rehabilitation Policy for Land Acquisition widely appreciated throughout the country.
- A State Farmers' Commission constituted for taking up the concerns of the farmers and finding solutions to their problems.
- Haryana boasts of a strong economy.
- The State is poised to become self dependent in the field of power generation by 2011-12.
- Schemes worth Rs.1500 crore implemented to strengthen health infrastructure in the State.
- Free of cost Surgical Package Scheme extremely popular in the State. Provision of free medicines for patients.
- Indira Bal Swasthya Yojana and 'Nehru Drishti Yojana' implemented.
- Decision to set up Medical College in district Karnal to commemorate Kalpana Chawla.
- Number of Universities in the State increased to 21.
- Central University set up in village Jatpalli in District Mahendragarh.
- Delhi-Gurgaon Metro Rail Link launched.
- Indian Institute of Management set up in village Garnavathi in District Rohtak. Classes have started from the current academic session.
- Punjabi accorded the status of second language in Haryana.
- State Honour Pension for freedom fighters and their widows increased from Rs. 6000 to Rs.11,000 per month.
- Unprecedented results of new Sports Policy of the State.
- Haryana bags 21 Gold, 8 Silver and 8 Bronze medals in the recently concluded Commonwealth Games.
- 'Shagun' grant money being given under 'Indira Gandhi Priyadarshni Vivah Shagun Yojana' increased from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 31,000.
- Cash awards for teachers who have made significant contributions in the field of education increased from Rs.11,000 to Rs. 21,000.
- Ladli and Ladli Social Security Pension Scheme gaining popularity due to successful results.



HARYANA

REVIEW

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EDITORIAL

Moving forward briskly

Haryana is moving with speed on its journey towards economic development. It is encouraging to note that the efforts made by the government are yielding good results. Its annual growth rate [GSDP] would certainly be above the national average. During the last six years since the chief minister, Bhupinder Singh Hooda took the reins of the state, he has steered it to the path of progress, despite some hiccups. The public too has appreciated it. It is now in the education and social sectors that he intends to double up his efforts.

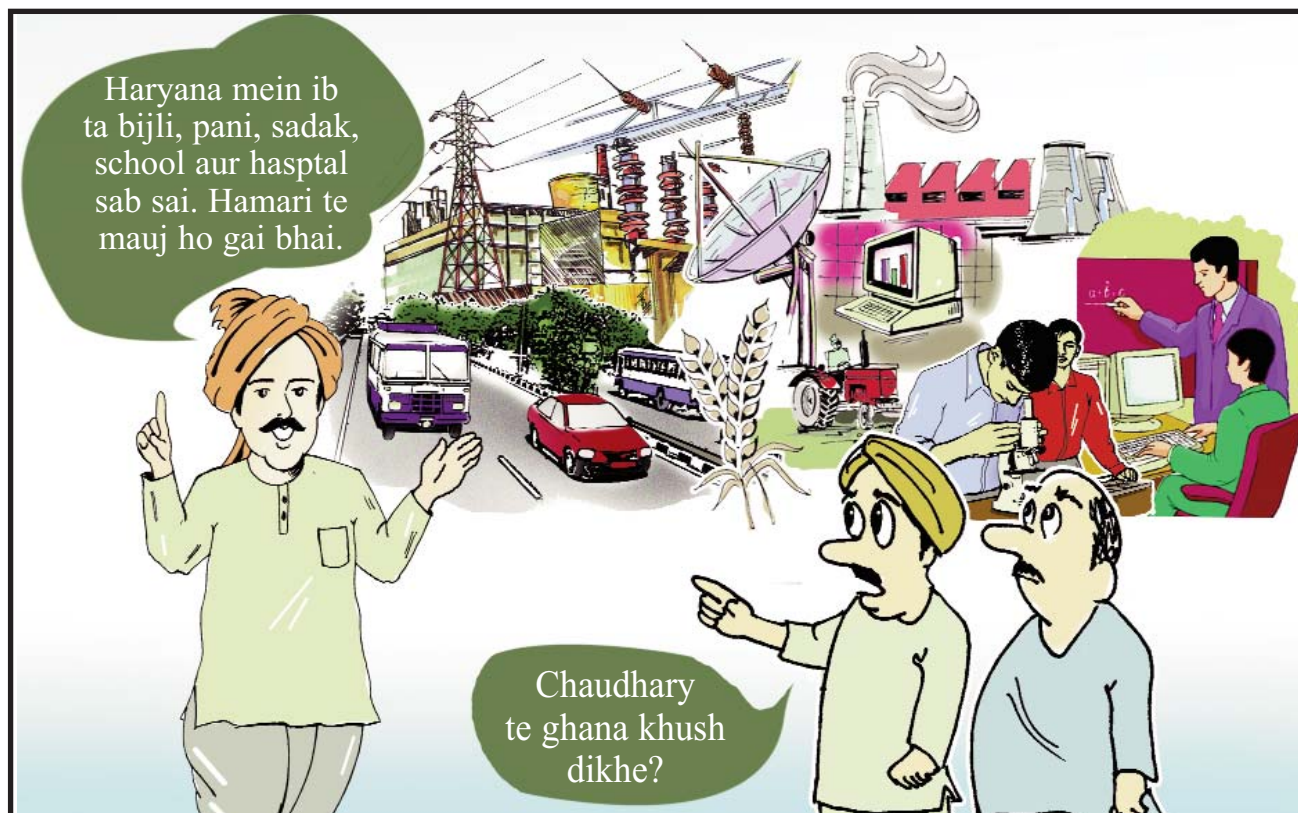
In our cover story, we write in detail about this economic progress. We have taken major aspects and traced this magnificent frontward journey with facts and figures. We hope discerning readers would take note of these developments and figure out how Haryana is becoming an egalitarian state with education and social welfare as centre points.

Hail Haryana, the sporting state of India!

Haryana's sportspersons have brought laurels for Haryana and India at the 19th Commonwealth Games that recently concluded in Delhi. On its own, this small state of Haryana takes fifth position among the Commonwealth competitors. It has helped the country take second place in the medal tally. Gusto grapplers and strapping women have won 15 gold, eight silver and eight bronze.

And, if we include and rightly so, the medals won by badminton star Saina Nehwal, wrestler Sushil Kumar and shooter Gagan Narang, state's gold medal tally goes up to 21 out of the 38 won by India. Hail Haryana, the sporting state of India! We provide a feast of colourful exclusive photographs of these gutsy young men and women who have brought glory to the state. The women sportsperson with their medals would surely bring the required improvement in the social status of women.

We wish you all a very Happy Diwali. ■



COVER STORY

Haryana in big league	4
Industrialisation in the fast lane	6
Power- packed punch	8
Leading in agriculture	10
Laying strong educational foundations	12
Work-in-progress	14
Initiatives	17
Towards a good healthcare system	18
Creating first class cities	20
Clean drinking water for all	22
Nuturing the roots	24
Caring for women and children	26
Rural development in full gear	28
Increasing employment potential	30
Vox populi	32

BACK COVER PHOTOGRAPH - RANDEEP SINGH



CONTENTS



SPORTS

Haryana shines at CWG **36**

CWG FEATURE

United colours of gold **38**

PROFILES IN COURAGE

Haryana does nation proud **42**

SPORTS INITIATIVES

'Chak De' Haryana **47**

SPECIAL REPORT

International film festival: It's a hat trick! **50**

INTERVIEW

It's Magic!!! **54**

BOOK REVIEW

Demystifying William Shakespeare **56**



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Haryana big lea

Gobind Thukral

There are strong indications of Haryana having beaten the recession that stalked it three years back. The state would end the current fiscal year by touching 8.5 per cent growth rate or even crossing it. It is more than the expected national average that could hover around 7 to 8 per cent.

Look at the changed structural composition. The balance continues to tilt strongly in favour of the secondary and the tertiary sectors, relegating the primary sector to third position. This means manufacturing sector besides the service sector and other allied sectors are driving the economy. Haryana has now a strong industrial and service sector base. Agriculture and allied sectors which once were the star performers are getting pushed back. These structural shifts mean more money as taxes to the state's

coffers. Haryana can afford to spend on social welfare sectors, education and health besides building first class infrastructure; more power plants, roads and buildings etc. The state hopes to turn self reliant in power by 2012-13. The government during the last six years has spent a record Rs 11,953.82 crore in electricity sector. People of Haryana can expect additional power supply to the tune of 1,950 MW this year. It is bound to pay dividends. The government has already a record plan outlay of Rs 11,864 crores for the current year. It was a mere Rs 2,369 crore during 2003-04. Total plan and non-plan expenditure this year would cross Rs 33,601 crore.

There are other ways to look at the bright side of Haryana's economy. Its magnificent performance at the recently concluded 19th Delhi Commonwealth Games is somewhere rooted in its superior economic situation. Haryana, a tiny state with

44,212 sq kms or 1.4 per cent of India's geographic area and population of 3 crore (2010 projections) could claim 21 gold medals out of 38 which the Indian sportspersons won. The Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda can spend more on sports with his heart's content. The state's demographic profile too is changing as the income distribution.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) which was Rs 93,561.46 crore during 2004-05 at current prices has moved to Rs 2, 09,509.55 crore during 2009-10. Similarly the per capita income at current prices moved from Rs 37,681 to Rs 77,878 during the same period. This is a magnificent achievement, particularly in the context of recession that has upset the economies worldwide. The economic survey for 2009-10 notes, "The sectoral analysis reveals that the GSDP at constant (1999-2000) prices from Primary sector which comprises agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and mining sectors has

in gue



increased from Rs 21,368.03 crore in 2007-08 to Rs 22,114.21 crore in 2008-09 showing an increase of 3.5 per cent. The GSDP from Secondary sector which covers manufacturing, construction, electricity and gas and water supply sectors has increased from Rs 30,416.73 crore in 2007-08 to Rs 32,061.87 crore in 2008-09 registering an increase of 5.4 per cent. The Tertiary sector which comprises trade, transport, banking, ownership of dwellings, public administration and other services sectors recorded a growth of 11.2 per cent. Its contribution in the total GSDP at constant (1999-2000) prices has increased from Rs 51,459.33 crore in 2007-08 to Rs 57,244.05 crore in 2008-09."

It is interesting to note, how the economy which was once driven by agriculture, animal husbandry and horticulture has been replaced by manufacturing, service and related sectors. This structural transformation



Six years ago, Haryana had embarked upon a journey of progress which is continuing till date. The schemes and policies of the State Government are being widely appreciated.

I am proud of the fact that the State Government has been able to fulfill its commitment for ensuring all round progress which it had envisioned at the time of taking over the reins of the State. It is the earnest endeavour of the State Government to work for the welfare of all sections of society. Let us join hands to give further impetus to this fast-paced growth of the State.

Bhupinder Singh Hooda
Chief Minister, Haryana

is significant; Haryana is progressing fast on the road to becoming a modern economy. It is no longer an economy driven by old farm and allied sectors, but by manufacturing and service sectors. Yet the farm sector in terms of producing food grains, sugarcane, oil seeds and cotton etc is ensuring food sovereignty of the country. It is the biggest source of livelihood and employment as well. It still plays a crucial role. The renewed emphasis is that Haryana must have large trained workforce of educated professionals to take up positions in industry and trade; Secondary and Tertiary sectors. The chief minister and his colleagues wish to make Haryana a hub of education and create a pool of highly skilled professionals, scientists and engineers. This is borne by the current year's budget as well as by the 11th five year plan now under implementation.

GROWTH TRAJECTORY

Annual growth rates at constant prices present a clearer description. When Haryana came into existence in November 1966 out of the womb of Punjab, the Primary sector was contributing 56.6 per cent GSDP and Secondary sector lagged behind with 20.5 per cent and Tertiary sector had only 22.9 per cent contribution. In fact, during 1970-71, Primary sector contributed 64.8 per cent of the GSDP at constant prices, pushing the Secondary sector to third place with 15.2 per cent and Tertiary sector contributed 20 per cent. The reverse trend started in 1997-98 when Tertiary sector claimed 36 per cent contribution as against 35.6 per cent of the Primary sector. The Secondary sector too moved to 28.4 per cent. This trend continued.

During 2002-03, Primary sector was relegated to 26.3 per cent with Secondary sector contributing 28.8 per cent. The Tertiary sector by this time had registered a magnificent growth with 44.9 per cent. During 2009-10, Primary sector has been pushed to 18.9 per cent and Secondary sector has registered a contribution of 28.8 per cent. Tertiary sector has crossed half the mark of Haryana's GSDP with 52.3 per cent. In fact, the Secondary sector with 29.5 per cent share during 2007-08 had set a new record.

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

According to estimates, Primary sector is expected to grow beyond 3 per cent while Secondary sector to register 8 to 9 per cent growth and Tertiary sector 10 per cent. This is a happy situation as the economy is becoming more diversified and efficient in favour of industry and service sectors while agriculture and allied sectors which still offer greater employment opportunities are getting relegated. But the Primary sector is not losing in terms of total volume of production but only in its share in the total economy. There are many years when agriculture and allied sectors have shown negative growth rate. Between 1966-67 and 2009-10, at least 14 years show agriculture growth on the negative side. The present government's emphasis is more on farm, dairy and poultry. It is aiming at higher production through fiscal support and by providing high quality farm research and subsidies. It is emphasising diversification without sacrificing its commitment to the national food grains buffer where it has created a niche of its own. ■



Industrialisation in the fast lane

Industrial growth is accelerating economic prosperity in Haryana

Ruchi Sharma

Haryana today is a leading state in industrialisation. Its strong industrial base has no doubt made it the first choice of investors. The industrial sector of the state has played a vital role in propelling the state's economy through increased production and employment. Under the regime of the present government headed by Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Haryana has seen a direct foreign investment of about Rs 9,429 crore in the industrial sector.

The general Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for 2009-10 stands at 223.73. It has recorded a growth of 10.94 per cent in 2008-09 as compared to the growth rate of 10.4 per cent registered at national level. The IIP of manufacturing sector in 2009-10 was 217.98 with corresponding growth rate of 10.73 per cent in 2008-09. At current rate, the present per capita income of every person is Rs 77,878 whereas in 2005-06, per capita income at current prices was Rs 38,832.

Haryana's rich industrial base and incomparable infrastructure produces cars, tractors, motorcycles, refrigerators, sanitary wares, garments and many more. Prestigious national and international brand names belonging to automobile, retail, textile,

banking, real estate, IT and IT enabled, biotech, agro pharmaceutical, telecommunication equipment, rubber products and shoes industries have been making a beeline for the state. Maruti Udyog Ltd., Hero Honda, Modi Alcatel, Escorts, Sony India, VXL India, Whirlpool Industries, Perfetti India, DCM, Benetton, TDT Copper Ltd., Asahi India Safety Glass etc are just the few names to mention.

"Haryana today is emerging as one of the fastest growing states in the country. When I took over as Chief Minister about five years back, Haryana was at 14th position in terms of per capita investment. I am happy that today Haryana is number one state on this account. During the last five years, the state has received investment of about Rs 43,500 crore and further investment of Rs. 1,01,000 crore is in the pipeline. A budget of Rs 164.06 crore has been allocated this year for industrial sector, which includes Rs 125.61 crore on Plan side and Rs 38.45 crore on Non-Plan side," said the Chief Minister, Bhupinder Singh Hooda.

Today, it is the largest exporter of basmati rice and handloom products and among the largest exporters of readymade garments in India. While Gurgaon stands third in software exports in the country, Panipat is the biggest centre for producing yarn and

blankets. 20 per cent of the country's total export of scientific instruments, 25 per cent of country's total production of sanitary wares, 60 per cent of the 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 industrial units in the state. Haryana's small sector also enjoys the status of manufacturing the largest number of electrical mixers and gas stoves in the country. The production figures of automobile industries have made the state a significant contributor in the total automobiles production in the country. Out of the total automobile production in India, 50 per cent of cars, 50 per cent of motorcycles and 25 per cent of tractors are produced in Haryana. Every fifth cycle in India is produced here.

At present, there are total of 1,354 large and medium scale industries in the state. And about 80,000 small scale industries are producing goods and services worth Rs 4,500 crore per annum while generating employment for 8.7 lakh persons. Under the regime of the present government, a total of 106 new large and medium scale industries and 9,742 small scale industries have been established that include total investment of Rs 7,250 crore. Under the leadership of

Bhupinder Singh Hooda new industrial estates, information technology parks, new economic hubs, SEZs, mega petrochemical hubs, Industrial Model Townships and theme parks are being developed.

Investor-friendly policies of the state lure many investors from far and wide. In a decade's time, under New Industrial Policy- 2005, an investment of Rs 2,00,000 crore would be attracted and 10 lakh people would be provided with employment. So far, 3 lakh people have got employment. Under the policy, investment proposal of Rs 53,000 crore has been implemented. And currently, various projects of Rs 1,01,000 crore investment are in the pipeline.

The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation (HSIIDC) has acquired a land of 10,000 acres for the expansion of new and existing industrial properties. To facilitate time-bound clearances and approvals, the state government has enacted Haryana Industrial Promotion Act 2005, and introduced Self Certification Scheme. In Delhi and Chandigarh, investment promotion centres have been established to serve as single window agencies.

Special Economic Zones (SEZ) are encouraged by the State Government to give boost to exports. A separate act, Haryana SEZ Act, 2005 allows exemption from payment of any tax, duty, fees, cess or any other levies for any goods exported or imported into the SEZ for setting up an individual unit and for processing by an industrial unit. "To boost exports in Haryana, 101 SEZs have been proposed with a sum of approximately Rs 2,00,000 crore as investment; out of which, 62 SEZs have got formal and in principal approval. This will give employment to 21 lakh people. Three SEZ proposals are being implemented- by DLF Ltd at village Silokhera in Gurgaon, DLF cyber city at cyber city in Gurgaon and Infospace Ltd at Dundahera in Gurgaon," said Ajay Singh Yadav, Industries and Commerce Minister, Haryana. Two mega projects in a joint venture between Reliance industries and the HSIIDC will be developed in Gurgaon and Jhajjar respectively on 12,500 acres of land each.

In Handloom export, Panipat stands at first place in India. In Panipat, on an area of 2,000 acres, Petro-chemical hub is being established for which

A more industrial friendly industrial policy

The Haryana Government is ready with a new industrial policy for the state to boost small and medium scale industries, promote public private partnership scheme, encourage industry in backward regions and give a boost to the processing industry.

The industrial policy is likely to promote small scale enterprises (SMEs) which form the bulk of industries in Haryana and have been demanding more facilities. The government has also been planning to hike the compensation for land acquisition, which would be announced as part of the new policy. Efforts will be made to invite more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and boost export industry. It will also have a re-look at SEZs and other mega projects in the state which failed to take off.

The existing industrial policy was formed in June 2005, immediately after Bhupinder Singh Hooda came to power. As soon as, Hooda took over his second consecutive term he expressed his intention of creating a new policy. For this, the industries and commerce department had initiated steps for a review and revision of existing policy.

The government has, meanwhile, held a number of meetings with industrialists. Workshops were organised at Delhi and Gurgaon under the chairmanship of Financial Commissioner and Principal Secretary, Industries and Commerce, Y S Malik.

acquisition of an area of 900 acres has been done. To promote agriculture based and food processing industries, a National Institute of Food Technology and Management is being established in Kundli at a cost of Rs 246 crore. This is the first-of-its-kind project in India. In Murthal, Central Institute for Plastic Engineering and Technology is being set up.

Similar to the Industrial Model Township (IMT) in Manesar, many other IMTs are being developed in other districts - Mewat, Faridabad, Rohtak, and Kharkhoda. Three IT parks have been developed in IMT, Manesar, Rai and Panchkula. For automobile industries, a research and development institute is being established in Manesar at a cost of Rs 1,800 crore by Central Government.

Food Parks have been established in Rai in Sonipat and Saha in Ambala. In Barhi of Sonipat district, a garment park has been established. In Bahadurgarh, footwear and Leather Park have been set up. Industrial Growth Centre has also been developed by HSIIDC at Saha in Ambala. Maruti Udyog has set up a new plant on an area of 600 acres at a cost of Rs 8,000 crore.

In Rewari district's Bawal village, a polyester plant has been inaugurated in

which an investment of Rs 250 crore would be done and employment opportunities for about 1,100 people would be generated. Industry-cum-service centre will be set at Kaithal, Hisar, Bhiwani, Narnaul, Mahendragarh, Jhajjar & Gohana. On the world map of IT exports, Haryana is one of the leading investors. In 2006-07, out of total exports of Rs 30,000 crore, export of Rs 14,000 crore was of software and IT based services. In 2009-10, there was a total of Rs 22,682 crore software export. The state is encouraging industrialists to set up Technology Park, cyber city, and IT corridor. From 2005 to April 2010, as many as 77 such projects have been given approval; out of which 33 projects have been provided with license by town and country planning department.

Delhi Mumbai industrial corridor is the major initiative planned in Haryana which covers about more than 66 percent of the state. Along which four early bird projects have also been identified- Exhibition cum convention centre at Gurgaon, Mass Rapid Transit System between Gurgaon-Manesar-Bawal, Integrated Multimodal Logistics Hub at Rewari and New passenger rail link; Palwal-Rewari via Bhiwadi, Farrukhnagar- Jhajjar. ■



Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Plant, Khedar, Hissar

Power-packed punch

The Haryana government is determined to make the state power surplus by 2012-13

Swati Sethi

The Haryana government is determined to make the state power surplus by 2012-13. It has taken many initiatives for this. Tremendous progress has been made in enhancing the power generation capacity of the state. In the period from 1999 to 2005, only 704.4 MW was added to the own generation capacity of Haryana, whereas, during the first tenure of Bhupinder Singh Hooda's government from 2005 to 2010, a total of 1642.8 MW was added.

At present, the total installed capacity available to the state is 5,807.83 MW which includes 3,230.50 MW from state's own stations, 875 MW from jointly owned projects and the balance as share in central projects and independent private power projects. The power availability from these sources during 2008-09 was 27,224.1 million units and up to January, 2010 it was 28,860.5 million units.

The availability of power at the time

of independence was confined only to a few urban areas. During the Congress regime in 1970, Haryana became the first state in the country to provide electricity in 100 per cent villages. Today, all the 6,764 villages and 106 towns of the state are electrified, whereas in 1966, when Haryana came into existence, only 1,322 villages and towns of the state were electrified. During that time, there were 3.19 lakh consumers and the consumption of electricity was 4,343 lakh KWH annually whereas at present there are about 42 lakh consumers of different categories. Electricity consumption in Haryana has increased manifold.

The first two units of the Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Plant, Jhajjar, will be completed by December 2010, and the third will be ready by January 2011. The plant will produce 1,500 MW power. Similarly, the first and second units of the Mahatma Gandhi Super Thermal Plant, Jhajjar, will start producing 1,320 MW by 2011 and 2012, respectively. As much as 1,400 MW of

additional power will be available from private power plants in Gujarat and Orissa by 2011. Haryana's participation in setting up power plants by the Centre and the neighbouring states will be increased and long-term agreements executed.

For the 2,800 MW Nuclear Power Plant to be set up at Gorakhpur village in district Fatehabad, pre-project work has been started by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited for setting up two units of 700 MW each in the first phase. For upgradation of the transmission network in the State, Rs 4209.05 crore is being spent to add 96 substations of 66 KV and above during 2009-10 and 2010-11. The first 400 KV substation of the state has been setup at Kirori village in Hissar district.

Segregation of the rural domestic and agricultural loads and introduction of High Voltage Distribution System are important steps to improve the quality and efficiency of power supply in the rural areas. Under the *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin*

Vidyutikaran Yojana, 91,347 connections have so far been released to families below poverty line (BPL) this year. A sum of Rs 4,642.71 crore is allocated for this sector during 2010-11 which is 20.06 per cent higher than the allocation for the last year. This includes Rs 1,670.67 crore on Plan side and Rs 2,972.04 crore on Non-Plan side.

Talking about the rising demand of power in the state, Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda said, "Power is the engine of development. We have taken effective steps to generate an additional 5,000 MW of power during our tenure to bridge the gap between demand and supply. We have purchased power at a high rate of Rs 7.2 per unit to supply it to the agricultural sector. With the new power generation projects becoming functional, state consumers will get uninterrupted power supply of 20-22 hours per day".

RISE IN POWER DEMAND

The demand for power has increased due to rapid industrialisation, modern agriculture requirements and urbanisation. It is growing at the rate of about 15 per cent per annum. More than 91 million units of power are being supplied daily, of which about 40 per cent goes to the agriculture sector. The average power availability per day in the state, which was only 578 lakh units in 2004-05, has increased to 852 lakh units per day during 2009-10. The number of electricity consumers in the state as on May 2010 was 45.94 lakh. Every year, nearly 1.5 lakh new electric connections are released. The per capita consumption of electricity increased from 700 units in 2006-07 to 905 units in 2009-10.

The state government is committed to increase the production of electricity in the state and supply high quality cost-effective power to consumers of all categories by strengthening the transmission and distribution network. Haryana is emerging as a hub of fast paced industrial activity, including the highest number of special economic zones (SEZs) and a hot destination of investment, both domestic and foreign. The government is making efforts to ensure that industries receive uninterrupted power supply of standard voltage. While it achieved only 4,000 MW capacity in the last 40 years, the government aims to add 5,000 MW more by 2012.

Power availability in Haryana

Year	Total Installed Capacity in MW	Total Energy Available in MUs
2002-03	3303.1	19208.70
2003-04	3408.90	20498.88
2004-05	4033.30	21460.0
2005-06	4033.30	23243.7
2006-07	4051.3	25125.3
2007-08	4368.01	26465.6
2008-09	4686.52	27224.1
2009-10	5201.83	28860.50
2010-11	5807.83	7118.10

(Up to June 2010)

"Government has so far spent Rs 11,953 crore on works related to power generation and implementation of reforms in transmission and distribution system. Strenuous efforts are being made to make the state self-reliant in power generation by 2012-13. The power generation in the state would increase by an additional 1,950 MW by the year end."

Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister, Haryana

MEETING THE SHORTFALL

Against the demand of 8,761 MW at present, the state has an installed and contracted power generation capacity of 5,807.83 MW. Out of this, the state gets only 3230.50 MW from its own generating stations, 875 MW from its share in the joint projects of Bhakra Beas Management Board and Inderprastha thermal Station and 1566.33 MW as share from central generation projects. In order to meet the shortfall, power is also being arranged through bilateral power purchase agreements from within and outside the region. Bhupinder Singh Hooda said, "By the end of the 11th Five Year Plan, the state is expected to have a demand of 11,269 MW with 14 per cent annual growth and annual energy demand of 57,000 million units. Keeping this in view, the state power sector plans to increase the availability of power from about 4,068 MW in 2005 to touch 9,671 MW by the end of 11th Five Year Plan and 13,591.93 MW up to 2012-13".

The HPGC has drawn up a massive plan to add 1,950 MW power by constructing own power generation plants and contracted another 2,440.10 MW from other sources by 2011-12. Power shall be available under various power purchase agreements – 97.50 MW (2008-09); 655 MW (2009-10); 875.10 MW (2010-11) and 2,440.10 MW (2011-12). By 2012-13, Haryana will be power surplus state. Against the demand of 12,828 MW, the state would be able to produce a total capacity of 13,591.33 MW.

"We are ensuring 20 to 22 hours of power supply per day to both rural and urban consumers. We are committed to give eight-hour power supply to the farming sector for running tubewells. To improve the power distribution system, old electricity cables, transformers and poles are being replaced. A sum of Rs 40,000 crore has been allocated for power generation, distribution and transmission during the 11th Five Year Plan," said Mahender Pratap Singh, Power Minister, Haryana. ■

Leading in agriculture



Ravneet Kaur Brar

Agriculture contributes 21.9 per cent to the state's Gross Domestic Product. In the year 2009-10, the total production of rice in the state was 36.25 lakh tonnes and wheat was 105 lakh tonnes.

Out of 4.42 million hectares of total geographical area of the state, 80 per cent is under cultivation. The irrigated area constitutes 84 per cent of the cultivated area. The dominant cropping patterns are rice-wheat, cotton-wheat and bajra-wheat. Haryana contributed significantly to the Green Revolution in India in the 1970s that made the country self-sufficient in food production.

Agriculture is a strong pillar of

the economy of Haryana. 70 per cent of the population is directly or indirectly involved in agriculture and allied occupations. The state is self sufficient in the matter of food grains and contributes the major chunk to the central pool. Haryana is the food basket of India and this has been possible because of the hard work of the farmers and good policies of the government. The government is always evolving new policies.

The world famous basmati rice is produced here in abundance and Haryana is the largest exporter of rice in India. 'Karnal' is called as the 'Rice Bowl' of the state. The major cereals produced in the state include wheat, rice, maize and bajra. The state government is running

innovative programme in the state to increase its share in the national market. For the current year, a budget of Rs 1,073.62 crore has been allocated which includes 540.66 crore on plan side and Rs 532.96 crore on non-plan side.

The land of the region is fertile. Irrigation facilities in the state have been augmented by providing subsidies on minor irrigation works. The number of tube wells and pumping sets has increased to 5.97 lakh as compared to 27,957 during 1966-67. For judicious use of water, sprinkler irrigation system has been encouraged. The farmers are provided subsidy of 50 per cent or Rs 7,500 per sprinkler set whichever is less. 1,04,183 sprinklers have been installed in the state.

The state government has taken many landmark decisions for the welfare of the farmers in the last few years. Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda has taken a slew of welfare measures and implemented some unique schemes for the farmers. Apart from the electricity bills worth Rs 1600 crore, the state government also waived off the co-operative bank loans of the farmers. Hooda said, "The farmers who suffered heavy losses due to the recent floods in the state will be provided with relief measures. The state government will waive off 50 per cent lease money for farmers with panchayat land on lease. The power dues will be compensated for those farmers whose tube wells submerged during the floods. All the farmers whose land was affected or whose tube wells were damaged will get compensation. Around 93,000 tube well connections have been given to the farmers under various *tatkal* schemes."

There will be weather based insurance of wheat for the farmers in Haryana. The benefits of weather insurance include protection of farmers from extreme temperature and rain. This weather-based insurance of wheat will be taken up as a pilot project in Ambala II areas of Ambala City, Tohana in Fatehabad and Babain in Kurukshetra. Under this scheme, wheat crop will be insured at the rate of Rs 15,000 per acre. About 1.5 per cent share of the premium will be given by the farmer and the rest shared by the state government and Centre on 50-50 basis.

The Government of Haryana has made it mandatory for the farmers who have taken loans; to take this weather based insurance cover. The scheme covers risk of high temperature and excess rainfall which can affect the produce of wheat cultivators.

Irrigation Department will be completing a number of important projects during the coming financial year. The government has prepared two new irrigation schemes—Siwani Canal Command Project and Loharu Canal Command Project— involving an investment of Rs 406 crore to provide irrigation facilities over an area of 1,99,731 hectares. These steps would help farmers to have an easy access to water throughout the year for irrigation purposes. The farmers are provided with tractors, fertilisers and seeds at reasonable rates.

Haryana State Agricultural Board is making *mandis* high-tech by equipping them with world-class facilities that are needed for storage, grading, ripening and packaging of the agricultural produce. Initially, these hi-tech *mandis* are coming at Panchkula, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Shahabad and Jind. The facilities that these *mandis* will offer to farmers include cold storage chambers with varying degrees of refrigeration required for a particular vegetable which will increase the shelf life of the produce, automatic washing, drying and packaging facilities and grading lines for qualitative classification of each produce.

The government announced the highest ever sugarcane prices for its farmers for the season 2009-10 and 2010-11. The State Advised Price (SAP) announced for 2009-10 was Rs 185 per quintal for early varieties, Rs 180 for mid varieties and Rs 175 per quintal for late maturing varieties. The sugarcane price for the year 2010-11 would be Rs 210, Rs 205 and Rs 200 per quintal for early, mid and late varieties respectively.

Ram Bhagat, a farmer of Bichparhi village of Sonipat district, says, “The assistance provided by the state government to the farmers is commendable. Now we are getting the proper market for our produce. The government should conduct seminars, workshops and exhibitions to make farmers aware of new crop varieties, innovative practices, fertilisers,



Hansi-Butana canal

pesticides, storage, marketing and all other agriculture related aspects.”

The state government has instituted *Kisan Puraskar* for the farmers who have made outstanding contribution in agriculture production. Prizes of Rs 1 lakh and Rs 25,000 are awarded at the state and district level respectively.

The state is contributing to the field of agricultural education and research in the country. Asia's biggest agricultural university - Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University is located at Hisar.

Along with agriculture, animal husbandry has been taken up as an integral component of diversified agriculture. Haryana has a livestock population of 98.97 lakh. Haryana's 'Murrah' breed of buffaloes is known throughout the world. Buffaloes constitute 45 per cent of the total livestock population and they contribute 80.5 per cent of the total milk production. About 1 lakh 'Murrah' buffaloes are exported every year to other states and abroad. 80 per cent of milk comes from the buffaloes alone. The per capita milk production in the state is 673 gm as against the national availability of 258 gm. The state is offering vast potential for self employment generation in the sector of animal husbandry and dairy.

National Dairy Research Institute set up at Karnal and Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes at Hisar are constantly developing the breed of 'Haryana' cow and 'Murrah' buffalo. There is a network of veterinary institutions to maintain the health of livestock.

Emphasis is laid on bee-keeping for improving crop productivity. Under this scheme, Haryana Agro Industries Corporation imparts training to bee-keepers, farmers, unemployed youth and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe aspirants free of cost and provide free boarding and lodging during training. The trained bee-keepers are supplied bee colonies and bee hives of good quality on 50 per cent subsidy by the corporation through its registered bee breeders. The corporation also bears the migration cost of bee colonies. Balwinder Singh, a farmer from Phaggu village of Sirsa district opines, “These trainings are a boon for the youth of Haryana. It can help them to earn their livelihood by providing them with this type of small scale employment. It proves beneficial especially for those who don't have their own land holdings.”

Haryana is moving ahead in agriculture as well as animal husbandry and scaling new heights owing to the facilities and incentives provided by the state. ■

Laying strong educ

Swati Sethi

Education is one of the priority areas of the Congress government headed by Bhupinder Singh Hooda in Haryana in its efforts to take the state to the number one position in terms of development and progress. In fact, the focus is on qualitative and quantitative changes in education, especially higher education, to make it “accessible and inclusive”.

The government has launched several schemes and programmes and built good educational infrastructure in its endeavour to make Haryana number one in education.

Haryana is one of the most developed states in India. It is a major industrial hub, enjoys the 2nd highest per capita income. The government has launched several schemes and programmes to build good infrastructure for education. The state has a network of schools, colleges, universities and other institutions of specialised education. The literacy rate of Haryana is 75.14 per cent. The state government has made consistent efforts to make education available to every section of society.

There were 11,013 Primary, 1,918 Middle, 3023 High and 1,301 Senior Secondary schools functioning during 2002 in the state. Currently, there are 13,052 Primary, 3476 Middle, 3,306 High, 2,576 Senior Secondary schools in the state. The total number of students studying in government schools is 26,91,376.

In 2005, there were 60 government colleges and now the total number of colleges is 78. During 2004-05, the government spent Rs 221 crore on higher education and the current year budget allocation is Rs 758.68 crores. There are 96 private aided colleges and this exceeds the number of government colleges. There are 27 self-financed colleges up to degree level, 448 private self-financed B.Ed colleges, 11 self-financed law colleges and two sports colleges. There are 546 colleges providing technical education in the state with an annual intake of 1,12,910 students. The budget estimates for the year 2010-11 is Rs 6,377.41 crore.



Haryana is home to several universities offering both regular programmes as well as specialised full-time courses. At present, there are 10 state universities that offer a wide range of specialised programmes. Some institutes have been given the status of deemed university under the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology, Hisar, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa, Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology Murthal and Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Sonapat are the centres for general, technical education and management studies in Haryana. Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University is involved in education and research related to agriculture. This university is located at Hisar and is one of the largest agricultural universities in Asia. Another specialised deemed university in Haryana is the National Dairy Research Institute in Karnal. It offers education in dairy science.

The universities in Haryana offer

courses in all the major disciplines of study such as humanities, science and commerce. Some of the specialised programmes at the post graduate and doctoral level offered by the universities include medicine, agriculture, law, technical education as well as research in dairy farming. An increasing number of students from various parts of India apply for higher studies at the different universities in the state. Some universities also offer job-oriented vocational courses that enhance the career prospects of students.

A full-fledged Rajiv Gandhi Education City is coming up at Kundli near Sonapat. Several universities have expressed their desire to set up campuses here. It is being developed on 2007.6 acres land. It is envisaged as a hub for higher education and a centre for research in cutting edge technologies such as nanotechnology, biotechnology, genetics, engineering and medicine. This education city is planned with most modern facilities required for an international level education city like multi-system medical centre, central library and archives, media centre and communication tower/satellite

ational foundations



" The government is doing its bit of share in expanding education and making it accessible for people. All these endeavours would bear fruit only if people lend their full support. The parents should get their wards to schools and make full use of all government schemes framed for their benefit. Together we'll make Haryana 100 per cent literate."

Bhupinder Singh Hooda
Chief Minister

receiving station, youth centre, hostels and service apartments. There shall be other facilities like hotels, multiplexes, shopping arcades, indoor stadiums, parks and playgrounds. 25 per cent of total seats are to be reserved for the students of Haryana.

Having attracted a lot of industrial investment in the last three decades, Haryana is charting a new course for itself - as an education hub that boasts of an Indian Institute of Management (IIM) near Rohtak, an All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS-II) in Jhajjar district, a Defence University in Gurgaon and a Central University in Mahendragarh district.

"We want Haryana to become number one in education too. Haryana will become a hub of education not only for the country but for the world. The opening up of these educational institutions will help youth from Haryana to opt for better careers," said Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda.

The gross enrollment ratio for higher education is 12.83 per cent in the state. It is 12.24 per cent for India. The government is keen to increase the number of enrolled students in the age

group of 18-23 to the international gross enrollment ratio of 24 per cent.

A lot of expansion has been taking place in the field of higher education in the state. The government of Haryana has allocated approximately Rs 115.55 crore for 2007-08 in order to promote quality education to all. Education through Satellite (EDUSAT) has been put into operation in all the government colleges.

From the academic session 2005-06 the state Government has introduced several job oriented courses in some of the government colleges. These include bachelor's degree courses in Tourism Management, Information Management, Business Administration, Computer Application, Mass Communication and Library and Information Science. New courses that have been introduced at various colleges in Haryana include Functional English, Event Management, Insurance, E-Marketing, Data Care Management and Disaster Management.

The state government has been endeavouring to make education facilities available within the easy reach of the children for achieving the goal of universalisation of education.

While a primary school is available within in radius of 1.03 kilometer, middle level education facilities are available within a radius of 1.07 kilometers, high schools are available within a radius of 1.52 kilometers and senior secondary schools are available within a radius of 2.28 kilometers. To reduce the dropout rate in the schools, a number of steps have been taken by the state government. Haryana is the first state in the country to introduce the concept of providing free workbooks to all students up to class 8th. Earlier these free workbooks were given to Scheduled Caste students and girl students only. The government has also started a highly ambitious distance education programme through satellite called the EDUSAT in association with the Indian Space Research Organization and Bharat Electronics Ltd in 2006. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs 3 crore has been provided under this scheme. Under Mid-Day Meal scheme, refreshment is given to the students up to class 8th.

"Education is the right of every child. Our government has implemented schemes for children belonging to poor families so that education does not become a burden for them," said Geeta Bhukal, Education, Health and Social Justice and Empowerment Minister.

Various scholarships and incentives are given to the SC, BC and BPL students. Students are also provided with free text books, uniforms and bicycles. Cash incentives are given to students under various schemes. Under Rajiv Gandhi Scholarship scheme, scholarships have been given to those students studying in classes 6th to 12th, who stood first in the preceding class. Toppers among girls are also included as awardees in each class in each school. The government is focusing on the all round development of girls. The year 2006-07 was declared as 'The Year of the Girl Child' by the state government. The government has taken special initiative to equip all Girls' Senior Secondary Schools with computer labs with all accessories and networking system. ■



Work-in-progress

Towards a healthier, more prosperous and egalitarian Haryana

Randeep Wadehra

With one of the highest per capita incomes in the country – estimated to be about Rs 69,000 at current prices – Haryana is truly one of the most prosperous states. But the road to this prosperity wasn't an easy one. Although many point out that its proximity to the national capital has been a major factor contributing to Haryana's phenomenal progress, there is really no alternative to hard work and wise planning. It would be pertinent to mention here that the parts of Haryana around Delhi have witnessed a surge in various economic activities and Gurgaon has emerged as

one of the most vibrant suburban townships of Delhi.

Ever since its formation, the successive governments in Haryana have been laying strong stress on agricultural development. Consequently, today about 84 per cent of the agricultural land is having access to various means of irrigation. Moreover multi-cropping is now a familiar phenomenon. Similarly, allied agricultural activities, which constitute the State's primary sector like fisheries, livestock, forestry and mining, too, have shown impressive progress. No wonder the primary sector's total contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been increasing steadily

over the years even though its share has been decreasing in percentage terms – it shall be explained subsequently in this article as to why this is a positive indicator. Suffice to say that Haryana, being the second largest contributor to agricultural production, remains the granary of India. It is the largest exporter of Basmati rice. The per capita availability of milk is 673 grams – far ahead of the national average of 258 grams. The milk production increased from 3.65 lakh litres in 2004-05 to more than 5.20 lakh litres in 2009-10.

The government has been giving a much focused attention to the state's industrial and infrastructural



development too. Therefore, the secondary sector's contribution to GSDP has increased in a very impressive manner: As we know, the secondary sector comprises manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply segments. Similarly, the tertiary sector – comprising trade, transport, banking, ownership of dwellings, public administration and other services – has registered impressive growth rate.

Although agriculture still forms the backbone of Haryana's economy, its share in the GSDP has been constantly declining over the years. From about 32 per cent in 1999-2000, the primary sector's contribution to the GSDP has come down to about 20 per cent. On the other hand, the manufacturing sector's share has risen from 28 per cent to 29 per cent and that of the tertiary sector from 40 per cent to 51 per cent. This is not a bad sign. It points to the state's progress in those fields that have greater potential to generate employment. After all, greater number

of jobs will ensure a better standard of living for all. Furthermore, with the growth of secondary and tertiary sectors the pressure on agricultural land for employment would decline. This, in turn, would make agriculture an economically more viable sector as the per capita productivity of labour would improve. Additionally, with the setting up of agro-industries, the economic and technological spin-offs would be rich indeed. As the per capita productivity increases, the surplus income, too, would increase proportionately; thus, enriching the farmers and farm-hands alike.

Moreover, the industrial/manufacturing sector has made impressive progress. Haryana is a leading producer of automobiles and automotive components. It has over 1,100 big and medium industrial units, chief among them being Maruti Udyog, Bharti Telecom, Hero Honda, Sony, Whirlpool, Escorts, Benetton, TDT Copper, Modi Alcatel and Carrier Aircon etc. In India, there are around 250 large and medium original equipment manufacturing units of which Haryana has about 50 such units. The industrial performance recorded in Haryana over the past few years has been quite encouraging. The state accounts for about 70 per cent of passenger cars, 50 per cent of tractors, 60 per cent of motor cycles, 50 per cent of refrigerators and 25 per cent of sanitary ware manufactured in the country. It has several units of small scale industries that account for about 25 per cent of the state's production. All this translates into a vibrant economy with strong fundamentals.

At the macro level, one can see the impact on the state's fiscal health. Up to the financial year 2004-05 Haryana was a revenue deficit state, although it had come down to 0.28 per cent from 3.5 per cent in 1998-99 in terms of the percentage of the GSDP. Thereafter, it became revenue surplus state during the years 2005-07. But, owing to economic slowdown and payment of pay/pension arrears etc, it once again registered revenue deficit in 2008-09. But things are only going to improve from now on, given the emphasis on fiscal reforms.

However, apart from sound fiscal management, the government is focusing on various infrastructural upgrades, welfare and developmental schemes to bring about an all-round

development in the state.

A comprehensive attempt is being made to make Haryana a power-surplus state in the foreseeable future. Towards this end the first step is to make the state self-sufficient by 2012-13. In 2010 itself, the power generation is going to be augmented by 1,950 MW. In principle, a proposal has been accepted to set up a power generation plant of 2,800 MW capacity in Fatehabad. The Indira Gandhi super-thermal power generation plant of 1,500 MW capacity is coming up in Jhajjar district; in the same district's Khanpur village, a thermal power plant of 1,320 MW is also being set up. In Hisar district, another thermal plant of 1,200 MW is coming up – one of its units has already been commissioned. Both the units of Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram Thermal Power Plant in Yamunanagar are already functioning. In all, the state is heading for a brighter future as far as power generation and availability are concerned.

Even as the state is steadily moving towards massive industrialisation, it is not ignoring the farmers' interests. It has taken up the improvement work on various canal networks on urgent basis. For example, the capacity of the Jawaharlal Nehru feeder is being increased to 2,500 cusecs. The 109 kilometres long Bhakhra mainline Hansi-Butana multipurpose channel has been completed. The Haryana government has also decided to give ownership rights to various sharecroppers and landless farmers engaged as tenant-farmers etc. The state government has also enhanced compensation amounts towards damages from floods etc. Similarly, the compensation for land acquisition too has been increased, keeping in view the increasing prices of alternative land that farmers would have to acquire to either carry on with agricultural activities or for domestic and commercial purposes. Moreover, they would also be made stakeholders in various SEZs etc by giving royalties. Various other agricultural activities like fisheries, dairy farming etc are being encouraged through setting up of cooperatives. Not only various inputs would be provided at competitive rates, but also, marketing channels will be actualised for various farming products.

No state can afford to ignore its most precious wealth, viz., human resources.



Flyover in Ambala

It is important that the people live a healthy and fruitful life. Towards this end, many steps have been taken to improve the healthcare infrastructure in the state with special emphasis on care of infants and expecting mothers. Apart from this, quality hospitals and dispensaries are being opened in small towns and rural areas too in order to make medical facilities available to all at affordable costs. Moreover, investments have been made in promoting a healthy sports culture in the state. This is being done both as a part of school and college curricula as well as in the form of independent sporting set-ups in order to have young people with well-rounded personalities. Besides, this would enable the state to gain laurels in the national and international sporting arena – as has been tellingly depicted in the recent Commonwealth Games by Haryana's sportspersons. Here, it would be appropriate to quote from a front-page report by Mukesh Bhardwaj (*Why Haryana ranks fifth in the Commonwealth*) carried in The Indian Express dated 15th October, 2010, "If Haryana were a country, it would be fifth on the gold winners' list at Delhi 2010 – after Australia, England, Canada and India-minus-Haryana. Twenty one of India's 38 gold medals at the Commonwealth Games – nearly 55 per cent of the country's best-ever haul – have been won by athletes from Haryana. For perspective, Haryana has 2 per cent of the country's population and occupies 1.37 per cent of its land area. What has allowed Haryana to punch so much above its weight is a comprehensive, result-oriented sports policy in which the government has invested thought, time and funds.

There is no doubt that Haryana is on the right track. By all accounts, the state appears to be aware that the prosperity would endure only if every citizen in the state becomes a stakeholder

Every student is encouraged to play at least one sport at school and every sportsperson who wins a national or international championship gets an automatic cash reward and a government job. That the investment made by Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda, himself an avid sports lover, has paid rich dividends, is conceded even by his detractors – and proved by the fact that four years ago, at the 2006 Melbourne Games, Haryana's contribution to the national tally had been only 1 gold, 3 silver and a bronze.

It is well known that even if a politico-regional entity is bereft of natural resources, it can prosper if it has highly educated and skilled workforce. This was proved originally by Japan and the same model has been replicated in various other countries around the world. Haryana, too, is taking the work of improving the quality of its workforce quite seriously. However, it has an added incentive – not only would it like to have a better skilled workforce but an enlightened, progressive and liberal society. As, in a different context, the Italian

educationist Maria Montessori (1870-1952) had pointed out, "And if education is always to be conceived along the same antiquated lines of a mere transmission of knowledge, there is little to be hoped from it in the bettering of man's future. For what is the use of transmitting knowledge if the individual's total development lags behind?" Therefore, the spread of education in the state is being given very high priority.

Right from primary school to university levels, educational institutions are being set up in various parts of the state. In its 1,089 government schools, girls are being provided free computer education up to Plus Two. Various incentives in the form of scholarships, awards and subsidies are being given to enable children from Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other vulnerable sections of the society, as well as girls, to have quality education. Technical and technological institutes and highly specialised management institutions too, are functioning in the private as well as public sectors. Every attempt is being made to wipe out illiteracy from the state and have a well-educated, well-informed and self-confident society.

There is no doubt that Haryana is on the right track. By all accounts, the state appears to be aware that the prosperity would endure only if every citizen in the state becomes a stakeholder. Efforts are being made to enable the most economically backward sections of the society to become financially secure. However, egalitarianism, like economic development, is a work-in-progress... ■

The writer is a poet and columnist

INITIATIVES

Aiming to boost milk production

Lakriya village in Jhajjar will soon have a breeding centre with a capacity of 100 buffaloes



A breeding centre of buffaloes with a capacity of 100 buffaloes is being constructed in Lakriya village in Jhajjar. However, the village earlier too had an old breeding centre which got damaged because of being in low-lying area. The breeding centre will be aiming at improving the breed of buffaloes which will further enhance the milk production.

The Lakriya village covers an area of 50,000 acres

approximately with population of over 3,000. Farming is the main occupation of people here and rice and wheat are the main crops sown. As far as infrastructure is concerned, the village has one school, an *aanganwari* and *choupal* for the welfare of its people.

The main building of the breeding centre covers an area of 12,000 sq ft and an area of 11,000 sq ft comes under covered shed. It will have four sheds and each shed measures an area of 127x22 ft. The whole building will be able to accommodate 100 buffaloes. It will have one cutter and fodder machine.

A water tank of 85x85 ft and 6ft deep will store water for buffaloes. The breeding centre would be surrounded by boundary wall of about 23,000 ft. For residence of veterinary doctors, there would be three residential quarters. As the previous centre easily got affected from floods therefore, the plinth area of the building has been raised to 8 ft height. A total sum of Rs 5.26 crore is being spent in building this structure. It will get completed in December this year.

Once the structure comes in to existence, it will certainly give a boost to milk production in the village.

Catch water where it falls

Masudpur village in Rohtak district is on a mission of water preservation



The village of Masudpur in Rohtak district has taken an initiative to preserve water by undertaking a pilot project. Under the project, two tanks for solid and liquid waste respectively have been made covering an area of half acre each. In solid tank, solid waste (biodegradable) of all households and earthworms are dumped to make natural manure for fields. The liquid waste tank is connected to drains from all houses. All the waste water goes into the liquid waste tank through drains and that water is pumped out for

irrigation purposes.

The Masudpur village is the last village of Rohtak. It covers a total area of 50,000 acres with population of over 2,000. An area of 1,000 acres is under farming. Sugarcane and wheat are the main crops sown. Many farmers also grow vegetables for their own use in fields.

The ex-sarpanch of the village, Bhagwat Dayal, recounts his experience of the project of water preservation. "We took one week training at Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh where we were exposed to

live working of such projects. With the help of state government and the guidance of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and other concerned departments, we learnt about this project and then we initiated the same in our own village. The recent floods have badly affected our project and village fields, but we shall soon be able to overcome it," he says.

Not only this, a roof harvest tank has also been made on the roof of the school where water gets collected after rain. The water is used whenever required for cattle, watering trees and drinking purposes after filtration. There is also one rainwater harvest tank and it is planned that the water in the tank will be used for the nearby herbal park.

Thus, the village is innovating new ways and experimenting with new ideas to preserve every drop of water.

-- Ruchi Sharma

Towards a good healthcare system



Ravneet Kaur Brar

The people of Haryana are known for their robust built. They like to live healthy lives with well-balanced diet and sufficient physical exercise. But one can't enjoy good health if one is struck by diseases and unhygienic living conditions. So it is the responsibility of the government to provide reliable, affordable and accessible healthcare to its citizens.

The health department of Haryana is committed to provide quality health services and raise the health status of its people. In Haryana, health services are being provided through a network of 52 hospitals, 95 community health centres (CHCs), 441 primary health centres, 2,465 sub-centres, 15 district T.B. centres, 16 urban health posts, 49 urban Reproductive and Child Health

(RCH) centres, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research at Rohtak and a Medical College at Agroha, Hisar and Mullana, Ambala. For strengthening CHCs, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and sub-centres, Rs 33 crore was earmarked under the state plan and Rs 10 crore under National Rural Health Mission.

Haryana government is striving hard to improve the quality of health infrastructure, the availability and quality of doctors, availability of free medicines and efficient delivery of health and medical services. The various schemes run by the government are within the reach of all the people.

India as well as Haryana still suffers from large number of maternity deaths. The poor and ignorant still resort to delivery of babies by quacks. In order

to reduce this number of tragic deaths, the Haryana government has set up delivery huts in rural and remote areas of the state to promote institutional deliveries. There are 516 delivery huts to provide clean and hygienic environment to the mother and the new born. As compared to 20,535 deliveries in 2008-09, the number has increased to 39,946 in 2009-10. There has been 94.53 per cent increase in the deliveries taken place in the delivery huts as compared to last year.

Six district hospitals at Gurgaon, Hisar, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Sonapat and Rohtak, are being upgraded into state-of-the-art multi-specialty hospitals with an expenditure of more than Rs 102 crore under the economic stimulus package. Three district hospitals at Rewari, Panipat and Panchkula will be upgraded and civil hospital at Dadri



will be expanded to 100 beds during 2010-11.

There is provision of blood banking in various hospitals. Four de-addiction centres have been opened at Ambala, Karnal, Gurgaon and Hisar to fight against the problem of drug addiction. AYUSH wings have been established at the district hospitals to provide comprehensive health services under one roof.

Construction of two medical colleges at Khanpur Kalan, Sonapat and Nalhar, Mewat has been started at an estimated cost of Rs 617.61 crore. The government has also announced setting up of Kalpna Chawla Medical College at Karnal. Pt B D Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Studies, Rohtak is to be upgraded to the level of All India Institute of Medical Studies under the *Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha*

Yojana. For this purpose, a sum of Rs 125 crore has been earmarked by the Government of India and Rs 25 crore will be contributed by Haryana.

A new referral transport scheme known as *Swasthya Vahan Sewa No. 102* has been launched in all districts so as to strengthen referral transport system and provide quality referral services within a few minutes of an emergency. The service of such an ambulance could be availed by ringing up an easily accessible three digit toll free phone number which has been made available in all the districts of the state. The service also aims to reduce maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate by ensuring that pregnant women reach health care centres for delivery in time.

Aanganwaris in the state have played major role in improving the health of the children by providing them with nutritious and sumptuous meals, which they often do not get at their homes. Binderpal, a resident of Ghukkeyanwali village says, "The *Aanganwaris* have played a crucial role in providing supplementary nutrition to the children, pre-school education to them and in immunisation of women and children."

Geeta Bhukkal, Women and Child Development Minister, Haryana says, "The centre has appreciated the initiative of the Haryana Government to make *Aanganwaris* an attractive place for the beneficiaries by introducing new recipes, colourful small chairs and tables and other items like pre-school education kids. The new recipes include *aloo-puri*, stuffed *parantha* and *mithe chawal*. Wheat and rice are being procured from Centre at a subsidised rate under wheat-based nutrition programme. Metallic bins worth Rs 5 crore are being purchased to ensure safe storage of food grains."

The health department is making constant and intensive effort to formulate and execute schemes to ensure adequate healthcare services to the people in line with the National Health Policy. Various schemes are initiated by the government to provide basic health facilities to the citizens of the state. While implementing these schemes, steps are being taken to make improvements in the healthcare system in the state to cater to the health needs of the people in the rural areas. To provide affordable healthcare to people living Below Poverty Line, Haryana

government has provided health insurance cover to 5.47 lakh BPL families in the state. People BPL, SCs and STs will be given the facility of free operation.

One of the key components of the National Rural Health Mission is to provide every village in the country with a trained female community health activist, ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) selected from the village itself and accountable to it. The ASHA will be trained to work as an interface between the community and the public health system. Till now, there are 12,706 ASHA workers in the state. There is facility of six medical mobile units to cater to the medical needs of the people residing in far-flung areas.

Janani Suraksha Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at reducing maternal and infant mortality rates and increasing institutional deliveries in below poverty line (BPL) families. It falls under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission, covers all pregnant women who are below the poverty line, above 19 years of age and facility is given up to two live births. Cash assistance of Rs 700 is provided to women in rural areas and Scheduled Caste women are given Rs 1,500. The Scheduled Caste women who are below poverty line are given Rs 500. In Haryana 1,40,265 women availed financial benefit under this scheme till May, 2010.

Recently, the administration of Haryana tried all the possible methods to prevent the water-borne diseases from spreading in the state's flood-affected districts. The districts of Ambala, Kurukshetra and Kaithal were among the worst affected. Medical teams were placed in every block with adequate medicines for providing preventive and curative services in the affected areas. An adequate stock of essential medicines including emergency drugs, anti snake venom and insecticidal sprays were provided to the required districts.

The state government is committed to provide quality healthcare to all. For this, it is striving hard to improve the health services by strengthening primary health sector and improving the quality of secondary healthcare facilities. The state is also emerging as a place of medical tourism by providing healthcare at reasonable prices to the people from other parts of the country. ■



Creating first class cities

Ruchi Sharma

Unflinching determination of the present government is smoothly taking the state to new heights. It is not only strengthening urban infrastructure but also taking care of various social groups; economically weaker sections, defence personnel, handicapped persons, women and of course the new emerging middle class.

“We lead in planned development of urban areas. The present government, since 2005, has already notified 11 Final Development Plans and 36 Draft Development Plans for large, medium and small urban areas of the state. Policies have been fine tuned to simplify the procedure for undertaking development activities in the state,” observed Chief Minister, Bhupinder Singh Hooda.

In Haryana, one out of every four people dwells in cities. The shift of population in urban areas is inevitable; therefore, a large number of city development plans have been prepared by the Town and Country Planning Department of Haryana. These plans will fill up the gaps in the state infrastructure such as roads, drains, water supply, sewerage, solid waste and traffic and transportation.

For the people living below poverty line, under the *Ashiana* Scheme, four-storey flats are being constructed over an area of 35 sq m with a living room, a kitchen and a toilet. The construction cost of each unit will be around Rs 3.5 lakh which the allottee can pay in easy installments in 20 years. The allottee will just pay the construction cost and other charges are borne by Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA).

Under the scheme, in Panchkula, construction work of 2,072 houses is complete. And construction work of 1,640 houses in Ambala, 3,080 in Faridabad and 560 in Gurgaon is in progress.

A policy of low cost and affordable housing project has been framed by HUDA for low and middle income category people. Here, the minimum size of economically weaker section flat would not be less than 25 sq m and the size of affordable unit not less than 48 sq m. The low-cost houses will cost around Rs 4 lakh and the affordable units will cost Rs 16 lakh in Gurgaon, Rs 14 lakh in Panchkula and Faridabad and Rs 12.5 lakh in other parts of Haryana.

Exclusive defence sectors, including military and paramilitary forces, are coming up in Rohtak, Jhajjar, Rewari, Hisar and Jind. Earlier, HUDA has been allotting plots for individuals and land for housing societies connected with the defence personnel in Faridabad, Panchkula, Gurgaon and several other upcoming urban estates.

HUDA has already developed residential urban estates in small towns like Naraingarh, Shahabad, Gohana and Hansi. Similarly, land has already been acquired for development of residential urban estates at Pataudi and Taraori. The process of land acquisition has been initiated for setting up of the HUDA sector, urban estate at Agroha, Dadri, Safidon and Mahendragarh. Proposals for urban estates at Meham and Indri are also under consideration. There is a definite master plan for each of the towns and cities of Haryana.

Among the salient features of HUDA up to June 2010, are 64,633 acres of land

acquired and 30 urban estates developed. As many as 207 residential, nine commercial, 43 industrial and eight institutional sectors have been floated. The state is divided into five zones. The Faridabad zone has total of 64,684 plots. The Gurgaon zone has total of 58,361 plots, the Hisar zone has total of 38,745 plots, the Panchkula zone has total of 87,342 plots and the Rohtak zone has total of 53,267 plots. In all zones, there are 2,53,673 residential, 38,359 commercial, 10,168 industrial and 469 institutional purposes.

Among the community buildings, 119 community centres, 34 dispensaries, 108 schools, 115 police stations, 14 gymkhana clubs, two auditoriums, three sport complexes, 11 water treatment plants and four sewerage treatment plants have been constructed. An area of 865 acres of land has been developed as parks. Among the infrastructural works laid down till June 2010 are -- the water supply lines on 3,335 km, sewerage lines on 3,068 km, storm water drains on 2,075 km and roads on 7,460 km.

For the empowerment of women, HUDA has taken many steps. There is 100 per cent waiver of extension fees for widows and 90 per cent for other women allottees for the properties solely owned by women.

Nine day care centers have been built in Bhiwani, Hisar, Jhajjar, Panchkula, Rohtak, Sonapat and others for the care of elder persons. Each centre has been built at a cost of Rs 90 lakh.

For the growing urban population, HUDA has many other projects lined up, which include creation of modern urban infrastructure, comprising multiplexes, medical cities, education city, shopping malls, hotels, multi-level parking, convention centres, habitat centres at Gurgaon and Panchkula, setting up of cultural centres at

Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panchkula, and community centres all across the urban estates.

Land owners whose land has been acquired by HUDA are given residential plots of maximum 350 sq ft and 2.75 x 2.75 meters commercial site for survival and employment. The rate of Rs 15,000 per acre has been fixed for land acquisition with an annual hike of Rs 500 every year. The royalty is paid for 33 years.

For the allocation of residential land in urban properties, 5 per cent reservation is given to advocates by HUDA in medium potential zone and 10 per cent in case of less potential zone. The government plans to provide such reservation to other groups too.

For the disabled, in 8 Marla residential plots HUDA is giving along with 10 per cent grant, 1 per cent reservation for blind and 1 per cent for disabled. In shopping centres, 2 per cent commercial site is reserved for the handicapped. In major institutional sectors, 2 per cent institutional site is reserved for the organisation of the handicapped. For handicapped entrepreneurs, 10 percent grant is given in the allocation rate of 500 sq yard industrial plots along with 2 per cent reservation. They are given 10 per cent membership discounts in sports complex and gymkhana clubs.

The infrastructural works which have been completed are Herbal Park, a golf course and an ultra modern auditorium in Panchkula, Ch. Bansi Lal Memory Park in Bhiwani, Common Effluent Plant of 21 MLD and Water Treatment Plant (Part-1) of 21 MLD in sector-29-11 of Panipat, Solid Waste Treatment Plant (Part-1) of 10 MLD in Rohtak, a 50 LMD solid waste treatment plant at Bhrampur and Gurgaon and a synthetic hockey astro turf in the sports complex of Sirsa.

A total of 17 multi-specialty hospitals have been constructed with top class facilities. The construction work of multi-specialty hospital buildings in Ambala, Bahadurgarh, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jhajjar, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Rohtak and Sonapat is in progress.

Work on Medi-city in Gurgaon, Rajiv Gandhi state sports complex of international level in Rohtak, ITI Rohtak, Rajiv Gandhi Education city is underway. There is a proposal for multi-level parking in sector 29 of Gurgaon at a cost of Rs 115 crore. ■

Public works status in Haryana

WORKS COMPLETED

On Haryana day last year, Rajiv Gandhi Bridges & Roads Infrastructure Development Programme second phase of Rs 5,000 crore was opened and PWD code was released and since then work on projects worth Rs 1,100 crore was started. Metro train has started in Gurgaon. On 89-B crossing of Hisar-Delhi national highway, railway over bridge costing Rs 13.02 crore has been inaugurated. On a cost of Rs 5.86 crore, a bridge is inaugurated on Mungeshpur drain.

Under the regime of present government, 3,383 km long roads have been constructed and 25,708 km long roads have been improved at a cost of Rs 6,742 crore. To make Faridabad-Delhi transport easy on NH-2 the project of elevated six lane highway of Rs 340 crore in Badarpur is near completion. Construction work of total 38 bridges is complete at a cost of Rs 66.70 crore.

To solve the growing traffic problem in Panipat, on NH-1, 10 Km long road section that includes 3.4 Km long elevated highway has been 6-laned to divert the traffic. This is done at a cost of about Rs 270 crore.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

To connect National Highway No.1, 2, 8 and 10, a total length of 135.65 km long Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Expressway is being developed. Haryana government has approved to extend the metro rail link to Bahadurgarh and Faridabad.

An expenditure of about Rs 216 crore has been approved under railway lines electrification programme in Rohtak and Jind. This is expected to be complete till 2014-15 which will benefit people of Rohtak, Julana, Jind, Uchana, Narvana, Tohana, Jakhhal and others. Six-laning of 63 km long road from Delhi to Rohtak on the National Highway-10 is under progress. Six and eight laning of 28 km long road on NH-8 connecting Gurgaon and Delhi is under progress. This project is being developed at a cost of Rs 555 crore. The four laning work of NH-22 on Zirakpur- Panchkula-Kalka section is nearly complete.

On the construction and maintenance works of buildings of various departments, corporations, institutions Rs 2,343 crore has been spent till June 2010. The approval of Rohtak-Jhajjar-Rewari railway line approval and Delhi-Rohtak railway line electrification work is in progress. Jind- Sonapat railway line approval and work is in progress.

For the construction of 147 railways over bridge, a large project of about Rs 2,500 crore has been prepared. Out of which, construction work of 21 bridges is complete and work of 9 railway over bridges is in progress. Maintenance and widening work of old bridges at a cost of Rs 40.41 crore is in progress.

On NH-10, the work of railway over bridge is in progress in Sirsa, at a cost of Rs 34.22 crore. For the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, Rajiv Gandhi Bridges & Roads Infrastructure Development Programme Part-1 worth Rs 3,000 crore is under implementation.

WORKS APPROVED

Central government has approved four laning of national highway between Rohtak and Bawal at a cost of Rs 650 crore. NCR planning board has approved of construction of road on National Highway-71 from Gijadod turn to Gwalison at a cost of Rs 23 crore.

National Highway Authority has approved 4 laning of Rohtak and Panipat part on National highway no.71A. A sum of Rs 8.07 crore would be spent on it. To make National Highway-71 in 4 lanes in Rohtak, an estimated cost of Rs 13 crore has been approved.

The widening and four laning work of Gurgaon-Faridabad and Ballabhgad-Sohna road is allotted on the basis of BOT. In the regime of present government, under Bharat Nirman Yojana so far at a cost of Rs 1,344 crore construction works of 3,394 km long village roads have been approved and 2,887 km long village roads have been improved. A decision has been taken to construct 10.3 km long bypass in Sirsa at a cost of Rs 45.82 crore.



Clean drinking water for all

Swati Sethi

When Haryana was carved out as a new state from Punjab on November 1, 1966, large areas of the state suffered from scarcity of drinking water. The arid areas of Haryana were totally scorched and women had to walk long distances with pitchers on their heads to fetch water for the household activities. Not to speak of water for other activities, even drinking water was a privilege in those days. Brackish water was what they had except from the canals. Now, ranked number one in the country in several aspects, Haryana has taken long strides in the matter of supply of drinking water too. All the villages get potable water. The mushrooming towns and cities get sufficient water for drinking and other purposes. Haryanvi women with some exceptions no longer carry the burden of pitchers on their heads to fetch water from far off wells.

This appropriately sums up the drinking water supply scene in Haryana. Having realized the goal of making potable water reach all its 6,759 villages and 73 big and small towns, the Haryana Government is now engaged in the task of augmenting the supply in identified deficit areas by pressing the booster of time-bound schemes, financed by the state government, NABARD, the NCR Planning Board and civic bodies.

All the big and small towns, including Faridabad and Panchkula being maintained by the Municipal Corporations, Faridabad and HUDA, were extended piped water supply system long ago. With a view to improve the supply position in the urban areas, a sum of Rs 53 crore has been set aside in 2009-10. Work on extending the water supply distribution system to the recently approved colonies is being taken up. Besides the local bodies, HUDA, the NCR Planning Board and the Yamuna

Action Plan are the main agencies working to boost the water supply in towns and cities. The total budget for water supply and sanitation for the year 2010-11 is Rs 628.21 crore for plan side and Rs 669.48 crore for non-plan side.

WATER SUPPLY IN VILLAGES:

Drinking water supply facilities have been improved in 3724 villages through piped water supply system. For providing water supply to 503 villages in the Mewat area, a project has been implemented at a cost of Rs 205.91 crore. 148 villages have been benefited through the Ranney Well Segment and another 176 villages have been covered during the Tubewell Segment. A project costing Rs 127.04 crore has been approved under NABARD assistance for providing drinking water supply facilities in 64 villages and 34 dhanis up to a level of 70 liters per capita per day (lpcd) in district Mahendragarh.

WATER SUPPLY IN TOWNS:

For improvement of water supply and sewerage in towns, a sum of Rs 208 crore has been spent during 2008-09. Under the Economic Stimulus Package, 14 towns, namely, Ambala City, Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri, Fatehabad, Hansi, Kalayat, Assandh, Kaithal, Mahendragarh, Narnaul, Sirsa, Ellenabad, Tohana and Uchana have been selected for 100 per cent coverage of water supply and sewerage facilities. The detailed project reports amounting Rs 959.2 crore for phase-I of the project have been approved by the government. Land acquisition for construction of new Water Works and Sewage Treatment Plants is in progress. A drinking water supply project for Sonipat town has been approved by NCR Planning Board at a cost of Rs. 8.51 crore and work has been taken in hand.

"We are providing clean drinking water to all the villages, towns and cities of Haryana. This has reduced water borne diseases in the state. In those areas where the quality of drinking water is not good we are placing systems to clean the water and then supply to the residences. The state government has spent Rs 117.98 crore on providing potable water in the district as compared to Rs 27.71 crore provided by the previous government during its five-year tenure," said Randeep Singh Surjewala, Public

Health Engineering, Parliamentary Affairs, Electronics and Information Technology and Public Works (Buildings and Roads) minister.

INDIRA GANDHI DRINKING WATER SCHEME FOR SCS:

A novel scheme launched in November, 2006, the "Indira Gandhi Drinking Water Scheme" envisages the provision of private water connection to about 9.77 lakh Scheduled Caste households in the rural and urban areas free of cost. This scheme is to be completed with an investment of Rs 425 crore. A concession of 50 per cent is being extended to the SC households. And to encourage private water connections to the general category households, the connection fee of Rs 500 in the rural and Rs 1000 in the urban areas has been waived off. Total 8.71 connections have been released up to July 2010.

AUGMENTATION SCHEMES:

Total 816 villages are benefitted under water supply augmentation scheme to the level of 70 liters per capita per day (LPCD). A project costing Rs 127.04 crore has been approved under NABARD assistance for providing drinking water supply facilities in 64 villages and 34 *dhanis* up to a level of 70 liters per capita per day in district Mahendragarh.

"We are giving priority to augmenting the water supply from 40-70 liters per capita per day in rural

Infrastructure created in the rural and urban areas till July 31, 2009

	Rural	Urban
Number of tubewells installed	2582	357
Number of augmentation water supply schemes completed	1837	29
Number of independent water works constructed	118	14
Number of boosting stations constructed	769	67
Length of pipeline laid	8710 Km	1575 km
Length of sewer line laid	0	1290 Km

areas. According to a survey in December 2004, about 1,971 deficient villages were identified where water allowance was less than 40 liters. Out of these, we have covered up 1,574 villages till March, 2009. And today 2,060 villages are getting water supply of 70 liters per capita per day. Our aim is to supply potable water to every citizen of Haryana," said Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda.

CLEAN VILLAGES AND TOWNS:

People understand the importance of sanitation in rural areas. Gram panchayats are giving special attention to keep their villages neat and clean since the state government initiated annual incentive scheme on sanitation from 2007-08. The scheme annually awards gram panchayats, who do good work on sanitation and house-keeping activities. Three awards

are given at the state level where the first prize carries an amount of Rs 20 lakh, second Rs 15 lakh and third Rs 10 lakh. One award each at district and block level is given amounting Rs 5 lakh and 2 lakh respectively.

Adequate attention is also given to improve the water supply and sanitation facilities in the urban areas. The government has waived the sewer connection charges for a period of one year from November, 2009 in order to encourage the improvement of sanitary conditions in towns. In the National Capital Region (NCR), water supply projects for 10 towns and sewage system projects for 8 towns are under implementation with support from the NCR Planning Board. This year, sewage system projects in Sonipat and Gohana, and a water supply project in Sonipat have been approved. ■

Water filtration plant, Rohtak



Nurturing the roots

Ravneet Kaur Brar

'Panchayat' literally means assembly of five wise and respected elders chosen and accepted by the village community. Traditionally, these assemblies settled disputes between individuals and villages. Modern Indian government has decentralised several administrative functions to the village level, empowering elected gram panchayats. The Haryana government is keen on holistic development of villages through planned and integrated development through coordinated efforts of government, Panchayati Raj Institutions and civil society.

Rural Haryana recently went through a massive political exercise. Over 98 lakh voters struggled to elect nearly 68,000 panchayats. In fiercely contested elections spread over two months, there were more than six candidates for each seat of a panch, sarpanch, block samiti and zila parishad. Over 84 per cent of the voters turned out to elect these leaders of the grassroots democracy. Over 1.51 lakh candidates tried their luck to capture 67,994 positions of panches. There were 36,000 candidates for six thousand odd positions of sarpanches. As many as 2,772 seats in block samitis attracted 15,130 candidates and 3,882 competed to capture 374 zila parishad seats.

Clearly, over the years, panchayat elections in Haryana have attained the kind of political importance that is attracting an active participation of the rural public, legislators, ministers and even top political personalities. For the State Election Commission, it was a gigantic exercise in which the electronic voting machines were used for the first time. This step improved the conduct and confidence of the

voters.

The percentage of polling went up from 77.61 per cent in the year 2000 to 84 per cent during 2010. The number of voters also increased from 88.5 lakh in 2000 to 98.46 lakh during 2010. There were several blocks where the polling percentage was more than 90 per cent. The number of seats elected unopposed had increased from 31,846 in the year 2000 to 37,254 in the year 2005, but for the 2010 elections, the number of persons elected unopposed reduced to 22,823.

A quick survey also showed that a large number of young and highly educated young people contested the

elections and many of them were elected. The participation of women was particularly noteworthy.

It sounds all rosy. We are nourishing a hoary tradition of Panchayat Raj the one which is successor to the village republics of Harshavardhana's time of early 7th century AD. If one goes by the Constitution, the Panchayat Raj Institutions are amongst the most important institutions of governance in India. The 73rd amendment gave these institutions a constitutional status. They form core of Indian democratic system and socio-economic development processes. Elections are





The percentage of polling in Haryana went up from 77.61 per cent in the year 2000 to 84 per cent during 2010. The number of voters also increased from 88.5 lakh in 2000 to 98.46 lakh during 2010.

Haryana plays an important role in uplifting the socio economic standard of the rural people. A amount of Rs 956.17 crore has been allocated for the rural development and panchyat during 2010-11. It includes Rs 613.54 crore on plan side and Rs 342.63 crore on non-plan side.

Panchayati Raj is a decentralised form of government where each village is responsible for its own affairs. Panchayats are institution of governance at the lowest level.

The state is trying to empower the Panchayati raj in Haryana so that it can work for the welfare of the state. As Haryana is an agrarian state, major chunk of population resides in the villages. Under the progressive implementation of the Panchayati Raj System scheme, the centre released Rs 24.4 lakh to Haryana in 2006-07 and Rs 50 lakh in 2007-08. In 2008-09, the union ministry of Panchayati Raj ranked Haryana second in the overall performance and empowerment of these bodies.

The panchayats will also have the major responsibility for the administration of poverty-alleviation programmes. They would have to look to the education and culture, to health and family welfare and women and child development. Social welfare programmes for the weaker and handicapped sections would be the responsibility of the Panchayats. Panchayats have shown good results in the implementation of the various schemes initiated by the government at village level. The Panchayati Raj Institutions have to play a constructive role in improving the quality of education.

Mandeep Singh, a Sarpanch from Lakkrawali village of Sirsa district says, "The Haryana government has given more administrative and financial powers to the elected members of PRIs. This will motivate the elected representatives of the PRIs to serve the people with more vigour and zeal."

In the 12th Finance Commission, Panchayati Raj Institutions are provided with a grant of Rs 388 crore from the year 2005-06 to 2009-10. This amount was distributed to all levels of Panchayati Raj Institutions for 77.60 crores per year. The grant was used to improve the services of water supply, sanitation and drainage water disposal in villages by the panchayats.

Panchayats are the grassroots democratic institutions. Haryana is the first state in the country to hand over ten departments to the panchayats. Panchayats take care of the various welfare scheme run by the centre as well.

Panchayats in Haryana get cash incentives if they persuade residents in their jurisdiction to pay their electricity bills on time. The Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam has decided to launch an incentive based scheme for panchayats for recovery of revenue.

The renewable energy resources department had initiated a scheme to provide awards to those panchayats who were engaged in promoting the renewable energy resources in the state to meet the increasing demand of power. Panchayats are encouraged to cover maximum number of households by solar lanterns, solar voltaic photo (SVP), home lighting systems and SVP street lighting systems for meeting their power energy needs.

Similarly, model village scheme is specifically focused on holistic rural development. The foremost objective of developing a model village is to provide infrastructural facilities and other public amenities to create an atmosphere needed to accelerate the pace of development of the village.

Various schemes of the government are effective instruments of rural development and Panchayati Raj governance. These types of programmes run by the government through panchayats will surely benefit the state as a whole. ■

required to be held every five years and these are held across the state.

It is true that seats are reserved for women and Scheduled Castes and other beneficiaries. It is also admitted this provides a shift in power and is progressive. One third seats are reserved for women. The presence of women in large numbers in the panchayats makes them more efficient, honest, disciplined and responsible. The Panchayat of Neemkhera village in Mewat is setting an example for the women. There are a large number of women representatives in the panchayat.

Panchayati Raj institution in



Caring for women and children

Ruchi Sharma

Haryana was so far known for skewed sex ratio and female foeticide but the recent performances given by Haryana's daughters in Commonwealth Games held at New Delhi has proven that women are no less than men. Krishna Punia, a mother of one child has left a mark by exhibiting excellent performance and becoming the first Indian woman to win a gold medal in athletics in Commonwealth Games. Well, a lot of credit for this goes to the Hooda government which knows how to take care of its daughters.

To bring about balance in the sex ratio of Haryana and raise nutritional status among women and children, Haryana government has been taking many initiatives. Every year, the state government sets aside a large budget for women and child development for

their overall development and empowerment. In 2005-06, a sum of Rs 26 crores was proposed in the budget for Women and Child Development Department, whereas in 2010-11 budget, a sum of Rs 482.32 crore was provided, of which Rs 91.50 crore has been spent up to August, 2010.

Ladli scheme was launched by the Hooda government in 2005-06. Initially launched for five years, it has now been extended for another five years. This incentive based scheme has been started to combat the menace of female foeticide and increase the number of girls to balance the declining sex ratio in Haryana. On the birth of second girl child, Rs 5,000 is given to the family of the girl every year to be invested in Kendriya Vikas Patra (KVP) for five years and is given to the girl when she is 18 years old. To simplify and enhance returns to beneficiaries, the investments have been shifted from

KVP to Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). A sum of Rs 38.65 crore has been provided in the budget this year. A total of 1,10,423 beneficiaries have been covered including previous beneficiaries up to August 2010.

On the International Woman's Day this year, the chief minister, Bhupinder Singh Hooda honoured 60 women achievers of the state and announced three awards to honour women-- Indira Gandhi Shakti Award of Rs 1 lakh, Kalpana Chawla Shaurya Award and Bahin Shanno Devi Panchayati Raj Award of Rs 51,000 each. A scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women victims of acid has also been approved under which Rs 25,000 would be given as interim relief and cost of medical treatment is totally borne by the Women and Child Department. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) has been implemented in the state from April this year.

The state has implemented many important schemes for the development and empowerment of women and children. The scheme 'Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)' is being implemented with 137 ICDS projects including 18 urban projects with a network of 17,444 aanganwari centres including 252 mini aanganwari centres. Recently, three new ICDS projects, 7,995 additional aanganwari centres and 260 additional mini aanganwari centres have been sanctioned under third phase which will be shortly operational. Out of newly sanctioned 8,255 aanganwari centres, the sites of 8,242 buildings have been identified. The department has taken many initiatives to improve pre-school education in aanganwaris. Attractive pre-school education kits would be made available in all aanganwari centres. In 2005-06, a sum of Rs 12.51 crore was sanctioned for the implementation of ICDS scheme and so far up to August 2010 a total of Rs 1,119.22 crore has been spent.

The state government is running a Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under which supplementary nutrition is provided as per norms fixed i.e. in the case of women 600 calories and 18-20 gm protein, in case of children 500 calories and 12-15 gm protein and in case of severely malnourished children 800 calories and 20-25 gm protein, at the rate of Rs 5 per mother, Rs 4 per child and Rs 6 per malnourished child. Supplementary nutrition is being provided to 9.24 lakh children between 6 months to 6 years of age and 2.77 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers along with other services.

Government of India has sanctioned the allocation of 14,993 MTs of wheat and 2,532 MTs of rice for Haryana for SNP under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) at subsidised rates. New recipes have been introduced according to revised financial and nutritional norms like stuffed parantha and sweet rice. This will attract more children to aanganwaris. Two meals are being provided to the children in the age group of 3 to 6 years in the form of morning snack and regular meal. Take home ration is being provided to children below 3 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers and other women of 15-45 years' age group.

The state government has set up village level sub-committees of women

to help in the functioning of all women and children development programmes. It comprises of all women *panches*, three educated adolescent girls, *mahila mandal pradhan*, president of self-help groups, representative of war widows or widow of ex-servicemen or educated widow, social activist, school lady teacher, ANM, ASHA, president of Sakashar Mahila Samooch and aanganwari worker. About 6,280 village committees have started functioning.

Sakshar Mahila Samooch (SMS) is a group of educated women who generate awareness on issues like sex ratio, literacy, health, nutrition, hygiene, empowerment of women and others. A total of about 6,250 SMSs have been formed.

Kishori Shakti Yojana is being implemented in 128 ICDS projects for improving health and nutritional status of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years. These services are being provided by forming *Balika Mandals* for six months in 10 per cent of the aanganwari centres. At present 1,742 Balika Mandals have been created.

A new scheme Surakshit Bhavishya Yojana was launched in 2008 for the welfare of aanganwari workers and helpers. Under this, Rs 100 is invested in LIC every month of which Rs 83 is in the form of saving and Rs 17 is as risk premium for anganwari worker and helper who has completed one year of service. In case of their sudden death, an insurance of Rs 50,000 is provided to their family.

For protecting women from domestic violence, the state government has appointed Protection cum Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (PPOs) at district level under Domestic Violence Act-2005. In the year 2009-10, PPO's have dealt with 3,504 complaints of domestic violence.

To curb anaemia, iron and folic acid tablets and vitamin A supplements are given to women and children. For the improvement in nutritional status of children in Haryana, district level nutrition awards are given. The first three positions get Rs 2 lakh, Rs 1 lakh and Rs 50,000 respectively. Last year, these awards had gone to Jind, Bhiwani and Sirsa. To expose rural women to sports and recreation, scheme of annual sports meet at district and block level was also started for women below thirty years and

above thirty years of age. The first three winners at block level get Rs 500, Rs 300, Rs 200 respectively and Rs 1,000, Rs 750, Rs 500 respectively at district level for each event.

The state government is also giving three district level incentive awards for showing improvement in sex ratio every year. The first three positions get Rs 5 lakh, Rs 3 lakh and Rs 2 lakh respectively. The scheme of Best Mother Award has been implemented to encourage women to properly rear their children, especially girl child to improve their nutritional and health status. The three best mothers get Rs 1,000, Rs 750, Rs 500 respectively at block level and three awards of Rs 500, Rs 300, Rs 200 respectively at circle level. Rural adolescent girls are also awarded for pursuing higher education. Under the scheme, three girls from each block are awarded with Rs 2,000, Rs 1,500, and Rs 1,000 for securing first three positions. Under this scheme, in 2005-06, 345 girls were the beneficiaries and up to 2009-10, 1,761 girls have been its beneficiaries.

A scheme of education loan to girls or women is being looked after by Haryana Women Development Corporation. Under the scheme, interest subsidy of 50 per cent per annum will be provided to encourage girls to pursue higher education at graduate, post graduate, post doctoral level in the country and abroad. Under this scheme, different banks have sanctioned 2,841 cases of loan to the girls studying in different professional courses in various universities of the country and outside the country so far, out of which 114 girls are studying abroad in different professional courses.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme earlier focused its activities on children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict and contact with law has been implemented in the State this year. Haryana government has notified Haryana Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) rules, 2009 under Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of children) as amended in 2006 Act. In order to provide better living conditions to the children in conflict with law, observation homes at Ambala and Hisar have been constructed at the cost of Rs 2.13 crore and Rs 1.86 crore respectively which are in the process of being made operational. ■

Rural development in full gear

The new solar lighting system is being installed in villages to meet the power needs of the state

Ravneet Kaur Brar

Villages form the backbone of any state or nation. About 70 per cent of the Haryana's population resides in villages. Therefore, the overall development of the villages is of vital importance.

Haryana government has done its duty well. A great deal of development works in villages have been done during the regime of the present

Bhupinder Singh Hooda government. Time to time, the state government has launched various schemes for the welfare of villagers.

MODEL VILLAGES

Haryana government has turned around 98 villages in the different districts into model villages. Model villages comprise infrastructural facilities and other public amenities to create an atmosphere needed to

accelerate pace of development of villages. A budget provision of Rs 179.46 crore has been made during 2009-10 for the completion of ongoing development works in these model villages. The model village scheme is specifically focused on this holistic rural development.

WELFARE SCHEMES

The department of rural development plays a crucial role in changing the

socio-economic conditions of the state by raising the living standard of the rural people. It executes the programme of rural development by enforcing a number of welfare schemes. The present government will continue its focus on the development of the rural areas. A number of schemes are being implemented, both in the central and state sectors, for upgradation of rural infrastructure, employment generation and alleviation of poverty as well as other pressing issues. Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, a sum of Rs 78.49 crore has been utilised up to the end of January, 2010 for generating 39.68 lakh person-days of employment in the rural areas of the state.

An assistance of Rs 18.40 crore has been provided to 11,851 *swarozgaris* under the *Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana*. To further promote self-employment, Rural Development and Self-employment Training Institutes are being set up in existing ITI campuses in five districts. Under the *Indira Awaas Yojana* (IAY), a total of 15,604 houses have been constructed and 6,309 houses are under construction in the current financial year. Backward regions grant fund scheme is being implemented in Mahendragarh and Sirsa districts to bridge critical gaps in village infrastructure and other facilities.

Free residential plots of 100 sq yard are being provided by the state government to eligible Scheduled Caste, Backward Class (A) and below poverty line families in a planned way under the *Mahatma Gandhi Gramin Basti Yojana*. Out of 6 lakh identified eligible families, 2.91 lakh families have been allotted plots in the first phase in villages where panchayat land was available. The remaining villages will be covered in the second phase.

The villages having more than 50 per cent of SC population are being provided basic infrastructure under the *Mukhya Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Nirmal Basti Yojana*. Mukhya Mantri Sanitation Incentive Puraskar Yojana has been launched to provide incentive to panchayats for improving cleanliness and eradicating the practice of open defecation in the villages. There is provision of schools and health centres in the most of the villages in Haryana. The state has

achieved targets of 84 per cent, 80 per cent, 79 per cent and 81 per cent respectively in individual household toilets, school toilets, *aanganwari* toilets and woman sanitary complexes.

P Raghvendra Rao, Principal Secretary, Development and Panchayats, said, "At present, 80 per cent Haryanvis have access to toilets. There are pockets in almost all districts where despite provision of toilets, people prefer open defecation due to habit. We want the members of panchayats to actively work for our total sanitation campaign and encourage the people to use toilet facilities."

Balbir Singh, ex-sarpanch of Kot village of Panchkula district said, "The village has *pakka* streets made of Roller Compacted Concrete (RCC) and they are well connected with drainage system. The villagers can buy the items of daily use from the village itself. Within the village there are grocery shops, barber shop, beauty parlour, mobile repair shop, readymade garments' shop, *atta chakki* and sweet shop. All this shows that villages are also becoming self-sufficient and they are not left untouched by globalisation"

SOLAR POWER

The new solar lighting system is being installed in villages to meet the power needs of the state. Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA) has so far installed new solar lighting system in 313 villages of Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Sonapat, Jind, Bhiwani, Faridabad and Gurgaon districts in a phased manner. As many as 3,936 SPV street lighting systems had been installed in these villages at a cost of Rs 904.08 lakh. Now, HAREDA has decided to further install SPV lighting system in 56 villages in Rewari, Mahendragarh and Faridabad districts.

NIRMAL GRAM

Nirmal Gram Puraskar is a community-based incentive scheme, which was started by the Centre as one of the major initiatives to encourage improved sanitation in rural areas. Nirmal Gram Puraskar is given to each such panchayat which gets individual toilets constructed in all houses, ensures 100 per cent

sanitation in schools and *aanganwaris* and rids the village of the despicable practice of open defecation.

The village panchayats showing good performance in implementing the Gram Nirmal Yojana of the state government will get a special grant of Rs 2 lakh to Rs 4 lakh. The panchayats of villages with a population of up to 5,000 would get Rs 2 lakh, while those having above 5,000 will get Rs 4 lakh. The government has employed around 10,500 *safai karmacharis* (sweepers) in the villages to improve sanitation conditions and quality of life in rural areas. These *safai karmacharis* are appointed according to the population of the village. One *safai karmachari* is appointed in the villages having population of up to 2,000, two for the villages with more than 2,000 population, four for the villages having more than 5,000 population and six for the villages having more than 10,000 population to look after cleanliness in villages.

Drinking water supply facilities have been improved in 3,724 villages through piped water supply system. Under the Indira Gandhi Drinking Water Scheme, free water connections have been given to 6,32,492 Scheduled Caste households in the rural areas. For providing water supply to 503 villages in the Mewat area, a prestigious project has been implemented in Mewat area at a cost of Rs 205.91 crore. A total of 148 villages have been benefited through the ranney well segment and another 176 villages have been covered in the tubewell segment. The rest 179 villages are likely to be covered with potable water supply soon.

On the basis of the performance shown by the players in Commonwealth Games Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda has announced 171 stadiums to be set up in rural areas to groom rural talent and provide them with suitable infrastructure. Sunil Kumar, a resident of Toshaam village of Bhiwani, said, "The new stadiums will create the interest of the youth in sports and thus the state can have better representation from the state at the national level."

Now the villages of Haryana are not far behind the urban areas in the process of development. Almost all the villages have been upgraded with all the basic facilities. ■

INCREASING *Employment potential*



Charandeep Singh

During last six years the state of Haryana has grown by leaps and bounds. From being a state carved out from erstwhile Punjab, the state is now ahead of Punjab in many parameters and recently Haryana has earned a unique sobriquet of “India’s new corporate corridor”, with 93 of

top Fortune -100 companies having their corporate offices and production bases in Haryana. The presence of major corporates in Haryana can be deduced from the fact that 40 per cent of NCR is Haryana with Gurgaon and Faridabad being called as the industrial hub of the country. But apart from its proximity to Delhi, there are certain key parameters

which indicate that Haryana has grown as a state.

The New Industrial Policy of 2005 unveiled by the Hooda Government has given a major impetus to development in the state because of its three pronged focus on developing high-quality infrastructure base, opening fresh avenues of employment and ensuring overall industrial

development. HSIIDC which is the vanguard of industrial revolution, during the last few years, allotted as many as 1,425 industrial plots for projects which are likely to catalyze domestic as well as foreign investment worth Rs 4,400 crore. All these proactive measures taken by the present Hooda government has ensured that new employment gets generated, which will lead to the overall prosperity of the state.

AVENUES FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

For employing its population, a state needs some kind of ongoing projects where the employable class of the state gets absorbed or sufficient jobs need to be there in the government sector. With rapid strides that have been made by Haryana in the recent past, not only has there been a string of FDI investment in the state but there are many other development projects that have been initiated either by the corporate India or in Public Private Partnership model where the people of Haryana, especially the youth is getting substantial employment opportunities. Take for instance, the proposals for setting SEZs in Haryana. Under the Haryana State Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 enacted by the Hooda Government, developers of SEZs are given relaxation in state-level taxes and duties. The state has received proposals for setting up 101 SEZs, out of which centre has even given nod to set up 62 SEZs.

These will bring in investment of the order of Rs 2 lakh crore in developments of infrastructure facilities and attract industrial investment worth crores of rupees. For example, Mukesh Ambani led RIL is developing a SEZ at a distance of barely 11km from IGI over an area of 25,000 acres. On being fully developed, it will export goods worth Rs 5,000 crore and create employment for 2 lakh persons. Twenty-five per cent of these jobs will be reserved for the youth of Haryana. One member from each family, whose land would be acquired for the SEZ, will be given job.

The SEZ would alone generate employment potential for around 21 lakh people. Similarly, there have been many blue-chip industrial

projects that have been initiated in Haryana which would lead to employment generation. 600 acres of land has been allotted to Maruti Udyog at IMT Manesar for setting up a diesel engine unit which will bring an investment of Rs 10,000 crore. Prominent names among those allotted land for setting up industrial unit by HSIIDC include Honda Motorcycle & Scooter India Pvt. Ltd., Suzuki Metal India Ltd., Denso, Norcool, Mitsubishi Electricals, Sunbeam Steels Ltd. (a company of the Hero Honda Group), Barco, Johnson Matthey (India) Pvt. Ltd., Baxter India Ltd., Stanley Munjal Showa and Musashi Auto and Nerolac Paints. Apart from these manufacturing facilities, service sector absorbs a major employable chunk of Haryana. Since most of the companies in service sector these days are looking for rural penetration, so service providers like Airtel, Vodafone, some private sector banks like ICICI and HDFC and even life insurance companies have set up their shops in far-flung places like Ratia, Narnaul, Bhiwani and Pehowa.

The New Industrial Policy also encourages investment in backward areas and the government is enticing companies with a slew of incentives. Any company which starts a project of Rs 100 crore and employs 500 people would be exempted from the local development tax and would also be given interest-free loans for a period of five years. This is all being done with a view to beating the ghost of unemployment and increasing the employable hands in every family. To increase employment avenues, the Hooda government has decided to provide assistance to the youth of the state wanting to seek employment abroad by forming Foreign Employment Assistance Committee. The government has started online private employment services that can be accessed on website www.haryanajobs.in. These services are available free of cost, both for employment seekers and employment providers. Above mentioned are few amongst the bountiful of employment avenues which are up for grabs in Haryana, but do we have the employable class in Haryana with specific skill set to avail the employment avenues that exist?

EDUCATIONAL VISTAS TO IMPROVE THE SKILL SET OF YOUTH IN HARYANA:

To give the youth of Haryana some intellectual stability as well as to provide deftness in their skills, a number of educational initiatives have been taken. The most prominent proposal is to set up an IIM in Rohtak, though Haryana boasts of MDI Gurgaon which is a top notch institution for churning out management graduates. Manjit Sidhu, National Head, Corporate Business, Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance and a resident of Gurgaon, says, "With Gurgaon becoming either the corporate office or head office of all the major service providers, the passouts from premier institutes of Haryana will have the advantage of working in their home state".

Kurukshetra University, Maharishi Dayanand University Rohtak and HAU Hisar run world class courses in Haryana, and their professional courses even ensure that one gets placement as soon as he completes his degree on the campus. Then the government is also giving thrust is to primary and secondary level of education so that the literacy rate of the state goes up and the youth is better prepared for grabbing the employment opportunities that come in its way. 32 primary schools, 69 middle schools and 101 high schools were upgraded to middle, high and senior secondary respectively during the last three years. Now accessibility to schooling is available within the radius of 1.10 km, 1.38 km, 1.66 km and 2.79 km at the primary, middle, high and senior secondary level respectively.

Then there are a lot of private colleges which are coming up and giving quality education in the field of technology, medical science and management. In order to prepare youth for supervisory level jobs in industry, the government of Haryana is operating a large number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). A proposal for establishing 13 ITIs in the public-private-partnership (PPP) mode and 96 skill development centres has been dispatched by Haryana government to the central government for approval. In order to make youth more employable, vocational subjects have been introduced at the school level also. ■

The writer is a Chandigarh based management expert

Vox populi

Haryana Review spoke to people at random to know about the government initiatives for the welfare of the public and how do people rate them. Here are their comments:



A S Mann, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak, asserts, "Government is taking many initiatives for the development of the villages in the state. An amount of Rs 40 crore is being spent on the development of the villages in the district for making streets, proper drainage of water, choupals, primary health centres, veterinary hospitals and upgradation of schools. There is one sports stadium after every eighth village. 16 new sports stadiums are near completion."



Deepak, a student studying in class 11 in government school of Dujana village, Jhajjar, adds with a smile of satisfaction, "My father is a labourer. I want to study to become a police officer. One time allowance and monthly cash stipend which I receive under state government scheme is very useful. It helps in meeting the expenses for buying stationery items, books, uniform and shoes."



Meena, working as a staff nurse in Primary Health Centre at Bamla village, Bhiwani, tells, "During last month we did total of 17 deliveries at our delivery hut. To encourage safe deliveries the state government gives an incentive of Rs 500 to a mother for the birth of a baby boy and Rs 700 for baby girl. A Scheduled Caste mother gets Rs 700 for the birth of a boy and Rs 1,500 for a girl. This amount is given by PHC authorities when delivery of child takes place."



Amit, a student of class 11th of commerce stream, Government Senior Secondary School at Dujana village, Jhajjar, who belongs to a Scheduled caste family, proudly declares, "I want to be a banker. I will be able to fulfill my wish because the state government is giving us cash stipends which have made our education easier. Expenses on our books; uniform and shoes are given to us in the shape of one time allowance and monthly stipends. The money directly goes into my bank account. We have been issued passbooks, too."



Virender Singh, a wrestler of Bamla village in Bhiwani who represented Haryana at the national and international levels, urges, "Our village has sportspersons of great potential like wrestler Jagbir Singh, athlete Sandeep Kumar who had gone to compete in Commonwealth Games and many others. Our village has enough area for a sports stadium, so we have forwarded our request for one sports stadium here to the government through the panchayat. We hope the government would accede to our request and the sports talent of our village would get enough exposure in the village itself."



M S Kadyan, a principal at Government Senior Secondary School of Dujana village of Jhajjar avers, "Our school building is affected due to floods because it lies in low-lying area. With the financial help of state government and village people, we have been able to raise the level of entrance track towards the school which has reduced some of our flood woes. Every year, we receive grants from the state government- Rs 12.5 lakh for SC, BC and BPL students and Rs 2.5 lakh for BC (A) students. "



Sonu, a student of government school of Dujana village in Jhajjar, avers, "The monthly cash stipend of Rs 400 and one time allowance of Rs 1,450 directly goes into my bank account. The cash I receive is a great help in continuing my studies. My family, though poor, supports girl education and I would like to continue my studies even after school."



Shanti Devi, a septuagenarian resident of Masudpur village, Rohtak, says, "I get Rs 700 per month as old age pension. This money makes me self-sufficient. The old age pension given by the government has helped me a lot. Now I do not need to depend upon anyone for purchasing daily use items. I buy milk, fruits, ghee and clothes on my own."



Balbir Singh, a seventy-two year old farmer from Jhajjar, tells with a heavy heart, "I sow wheat, jowar and bajra in my fields and this year due to floods, my crops got damaged which is a big loss. I get an old age pension of Rs 700 monthly which is not enough to meet our expenses. The state government will compensate for the damage of crops per acre. Their survey is on and we would be paid only after the survey. I have only heard that an amount of Rs 5,500 per acre would be given for damaged jowar, bajra and wheat crops."



Dheeraj Sharma, a pharmacist in Primary Health Centre (PHC) at Bamla village, Bhiwani, tells, "All medicines here are free for everybody. About 40-45 patients visit PHC everyday for one or the other problem. We have a total of 13 staff members – one doctor, one dental surgeon, one pharmacist, three nurses, two ANMs (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife), one health inspector and one multipurpose health worker."



Bhagwat Dayal, ex-sarpanch, Masudpur village, Rohtak, states, "Our village has one solid waste tank, one liquid waste tank, one rain harvest tank and one roof harvest tank. The solid waste of the village is further used in making earthworm manure. The liquid waste and rain water is used for irrigation purpose. The villagers also visited Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh for getting exposure to new ideas regarding the use of waste of the village for irrigation purpose."

Compiled by Swati Sethi and Ruchi Sharma



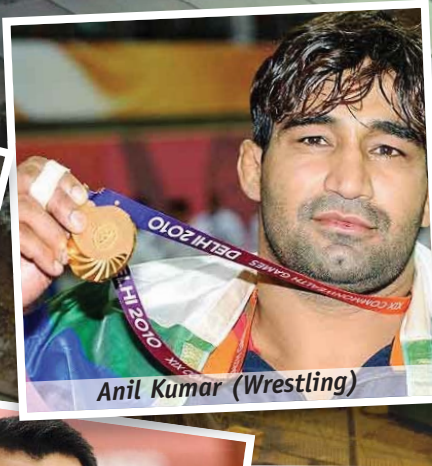
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Anisa Sayyed (Shooting)



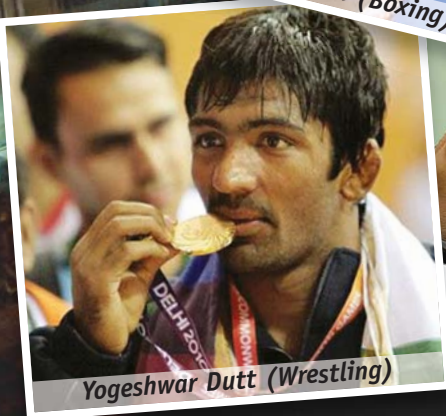
Paramjeet Samota (Boxing)



Anil Kumar (Wrestling)



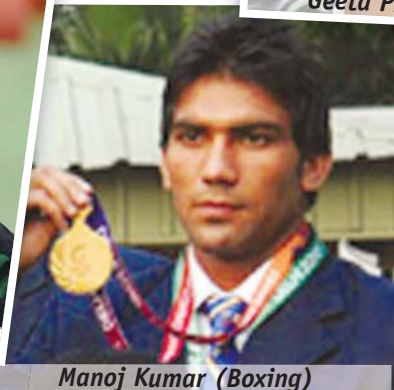
Geeta Phogat (Wrestling)



Yogeshwar Dutt (Wrestling)



Gagan Narang (Shooting)



Manoj Kumar (Boxing)

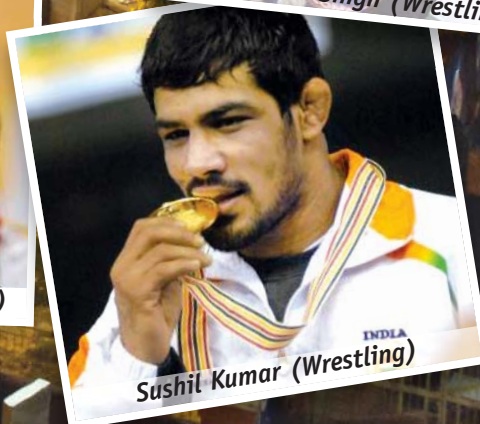
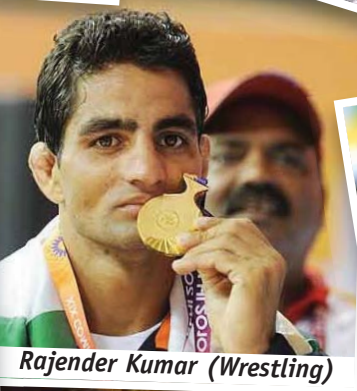
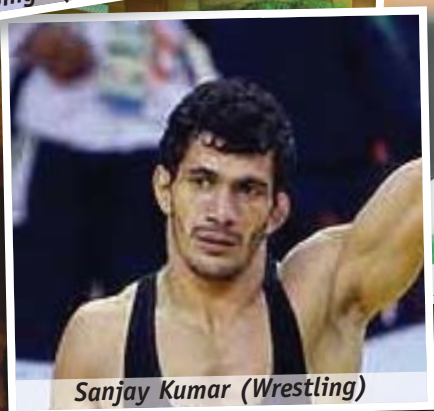
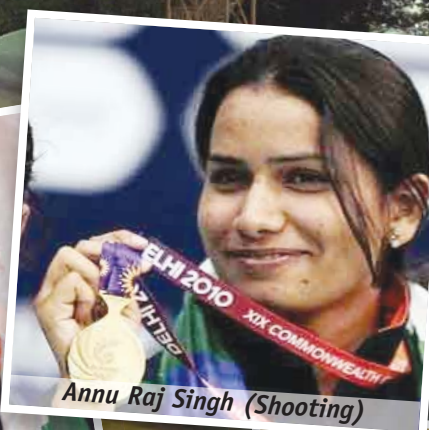


Saina Nehwal (Badminton)

ana ake at the LTH GAMES 0

Medal tally

		
38 21(Hry)	27 8(Hry)	36 8(Hry)



Haryana shines at CWG

Haryana Review Bureau

Haryana has always been a great force to reckon with at the national scenario and whenever Indian contingent moves ahead in any multi-discipline event, the state always has a decent contribution participation wise as well as when it comes to medal tally.

In the 19th edition of the Games, Haryana had the maximum contribution in the strong Indian contingent of 419 athletes. Out of 419 sportspersons, 52 were from the state. And medal wise, the players hailing from the state have much more contribution.

Out of the 38 gold medals India has won, the state players have contributed in 21 gold medals. Apart from that, they have contribution in eight silver and eight bronze medals.

Wrestling and boxing has always been Haryana's strong domain, but in these Games, the state shooters and athletes have also brought glory for the country.

Out of the three gold medals won by the country's women wrestlers, two – Geeta (55kg), Anita (67kg) -- are won by the wrestlers hailing from the state. Apart from them, Nirmala (48kg) and Babita (51kg) won the silver medal and Suman Kundu (63kg) won bronze. In the men's Greco Roman event, all the four gold medallists are from Haryana.

The gold medal winners are Rajinder Kumar (55kg), Ravinder Singh (60kg),



Sanjay (74kg) and Anil Kumar (96kg). Manoj won the silver medal, while Dharmendra got bronze. In the men's freestyle wrestling, Yogeshwar Dutt (60kg) got the gold medal.

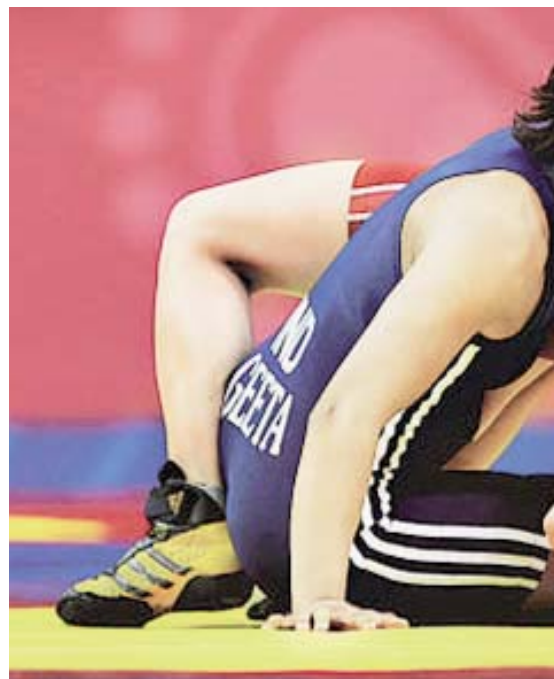
In boxing, state pugilists contributed two gold medals out of the three won by the hosts. Paramjeet Singh Samota, a product of the Haryana Sports Department centre, and Manoj Kumar won gold in +91kg and 64kg, respectively. Jai Bhagwan (60kg), Dilbagh (69kg) and Vijender Singh (75kg) won bronze each.

Hisar's Krishna Punia created history by clinching the gold in any athletics event in the Commonwealth Games after a gap of 52 years. She won gold in discus throw and in the same event, Sonipat's Seema Antil won bronze medal.

In shooting, Faridabad's Anisa Sayyed won two gold (individual and

pair) in pistol shooting. Harpreet Singh, who hails from Karnal, won two gold in the 25m centre fire pistol (individual and pair). Deepak Sharma won the silver in pistol's team event.

In the men's hockey, India won silver. And Sandeep Singh, Sardara Singh and Bharat Chhikara are from the state. In the para-sports, India could only grab one medal and that was through Haryana's Prashant Karmakar. He won bronze in 50m free style swimming (disabled category). ■



Anisa Sayyed



Manoj Kumar

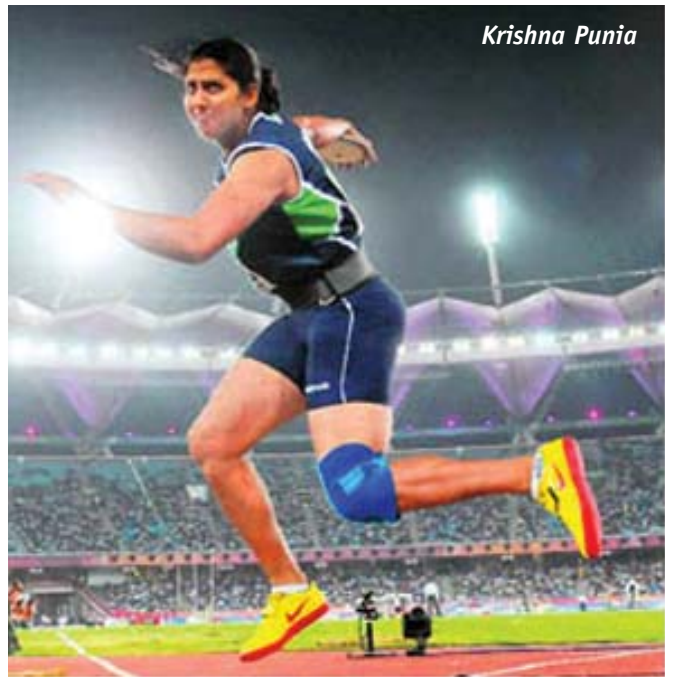
Moment of honour for Yogeshwar Dutt



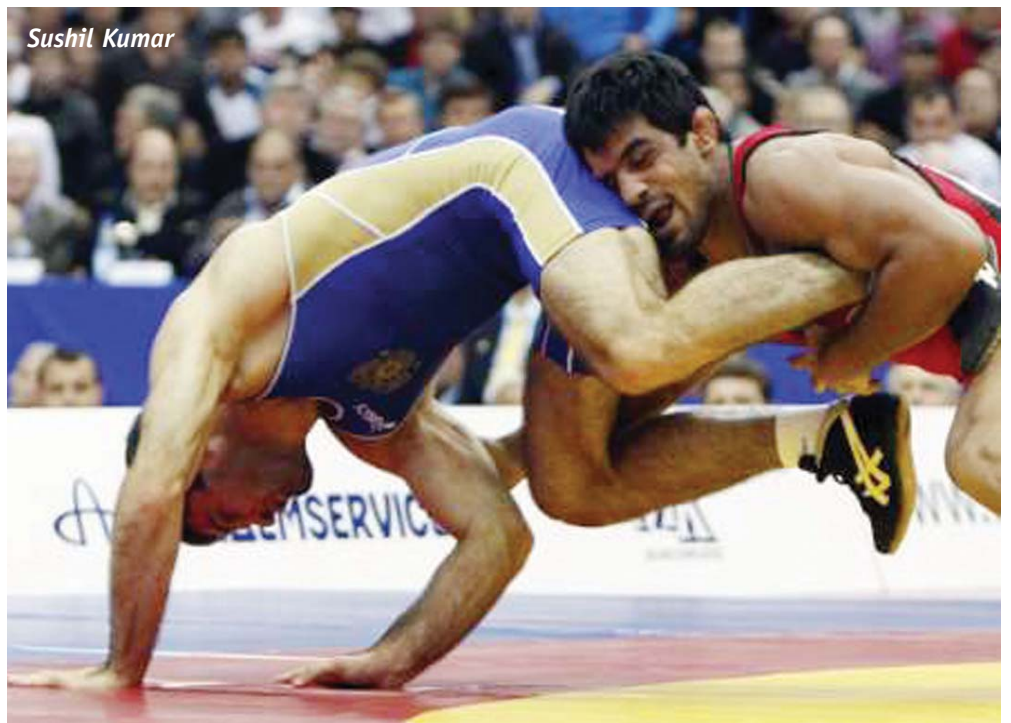
Geeta Phogat



Krishna Punia

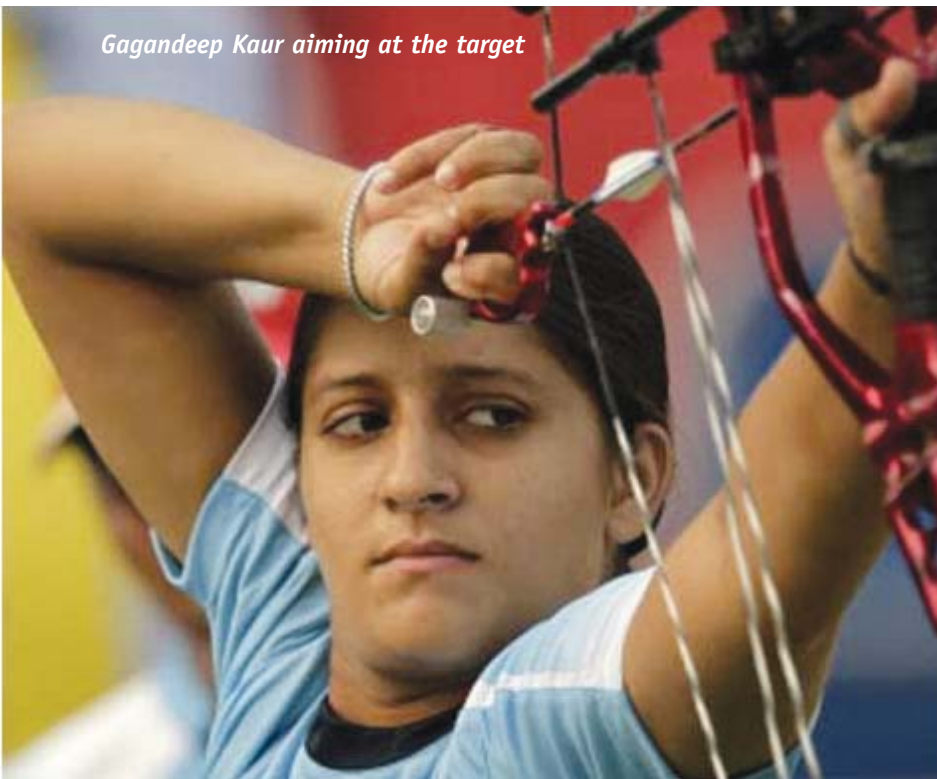


Sushil Kumar



United colours of

Gagandeep Kaur aiming at the target



Shooter Ahinav Bindra leads the Indian squad



A moment of triumph for Indian Hockey



gold



Victory of Rajender Kumar



Tennis player Nirupama Sanjeev gets a sweet victory kiss from her daughter



Tears of joy: Gymnast Chrystalleni Trikomiti from Cyprus

Together we have a



Deepika Kumari: Her victory sign



Swimmers Kavita Kolapkar and Bijal Vasant



Women athletes celebrating after winning 4x100m Relay race



done it



Relay race in progress



Rejoicing men athletes after winning bronze medal in 4X100m Relay race



Haryana does nation proud

Makes a mark in wrestling, boxing, shooting, discus throw and badminton



Rajender Kumar

Age: 25, **Place:** Kurukshetra

Sport: Wrestling

CWG Achievement: Gold in 60kg free style Greco Roman

Rajender made the most of the electrifying atmosphere to outclass Pakistani wrestler Azhar Hussain (5-0, 6-0) and claim the top honour.

"I started the sport under the guidance of

wrestling coach Shamsheer Singh at my village akhara and I owe my medal to his coaching. I won easily and it would help in my preparation for the Asian Games," said Rajender.

Rajender Kumar Saharan is from Umri village in Kurukshetra. His family was so poor that, as a 11-year-old, Rajender would take part in dangals (local wrestling events) to win cash prizes and support him and his family.



Ravinder Singh

Age: 28, **Place:** Jhajjar, **Sport:** Wrestling

CWG Achievement: Gold in 60kg free style Greco Roman

Ravinder Singh bagged the first yellow metal in Wrestling in the 60kg category beating England's Christopher Terence Bosson by 7-2.

"The CWG gold has boosted our confidence and our next big event is the Asian Games next month. We have a very

tight training schedule. Ultimately our aim is to win 4-5 medals in 2012 London Olympics," said Ravinder Singh.

Ravinder Singh was put into wrestling by his father when he was 12 years old. "MY father, Balwant Singh, who was a JBT teacher, used to wake up at 3 am to come to stadium to give me milk and other eatables daily and then came back to join the duty in school. This routine continued for about a decade," said Ravinder Singh.



Sanjay Kumar

Place: Sonipat, **Sport:** Wrestling

CWG Achievement: Gold in 74kg free style Greco Roman.

Part of the dominant Haryana contingent at the Commonwealth Games, Sanjay Kumar, from Sonipat, shot to fame after he beat South Africa's Brian Richard Addinall 2-0. Sanjay is a typical rural Haryana lad

who stays away from the limelight and does his hard work. "The State and the CM Bhupinder Singh Hooda deserve a lot of credit for Haryana faring extremely well at the Games. We have been given great facilities, and amazing incentives by the government and every player feels secure about his future and also committed to doing better and better for the nation," said Sanjay Kumar.



Yogeshwar Dutt

Age: 28

Place: Sonipat

Sport: Wrestling

CWG Achievement: Gold in 60kg free style Greco Roman

Yogeshwar Dutt, won gold medal by defeating Canada's James Mancini. Born in Sonipat, Yogeshwar Dutt is an Olympic

quarterfinalist, and an Asian Games bronze medallist as well. He had also won the gold medal at the Asian Championship in 2008 and Commonwealth Championship in 2003. His gold winning feat at the Commonwealth Games has surely done the nation proud and made him one of the top contenders for a medal at the London Olympics in 2012.



Paramjeet Samota

Age: 22

Place: Bhiwani

Sport: Wrestling

CWG Achievement: Gold in 91kg heavy weight category

Paramjeet Samota won gold medal in 91 kg by defeating Trinidad's Tobago's Tariq Abdul Haqq by 5-1. "I am very happy

that my son has won gold medal for India. I want to thank the divine powers and his coach. My family, and my villagers, infact the whole district is very happy that Paramjeet has won gold and brought laurels to our village in Haryana and the whole nation," said Pradeep Singh, father of Paramjeet Samota.



Manoj Kumar

Age: 25

Place: Kaithal

Sport: Boxing

CWG Achievement: Gold in 60kg

Manoj Kumar won gold by defeating England's Bradley Saunders by 11-2.

"At the start, I had a defensive approach. My aim was to exhaust him and hit him

straight. On the other hand, the huge public support and their roar gave me divine energy and then I thought I want to hit anyhow. From the beginning I felt like I was controlling the fight," said Manoj Kumar. "My brother Rajesh, who taught me boxing, gave me some tips on how to fight in the final. My biggest challenge is yet to come. I have the (2012) London Olympics in my sights," he added.



Harpreet Singh

Age: 29

Place: Karnal

Sport: Shooting

CWG Achievement: 2 Gold in 25 meter rifle shooting

Harpreet Singh won two gold medals in 25 meter rifle shooting. Will power, according to Harpreet Singh, coupled with

a good technique helped him win gold in the 25m centre fire pistol singles event. I am now sweating hard to bag more medals for India in the upcoming Asian Games, which is scheduled to take place in China's Guangzhou city. Now I am focusing on the forthcoming Asian Games. I am preparing well and hoping to win medal also," said Harpreet Singh after winning the medal.



Anil Kumar

Place: Sonipat, **Sport:** Wrestling

CWG Achievement: Gold in 96kg Greco – Roman

Anil Kumar clinched gold medal for India in the 96kg Greco-Roman style event by defeating Hassene Fkiri of Australia. The wrestler from Sonipat has a family history in wrestling with his father, Jagbeer pehalwan, and two brothers having been renowned wrestlers. Anil's family run their

own *akhada* near Sonipat and he has been majorly trained under his family's guidance. "It was an incredible feeling to have done something for the nation. I cant put it in words what I felt when I heard the crowd roar to my name, when the tricolour was hoisted and when I received my medal. It was an honour to have given something back to the nation. But a lot of credit for all this does go to the state of Haryana and the Chief Minister for their support and unrelenting care."



Gagan Narang

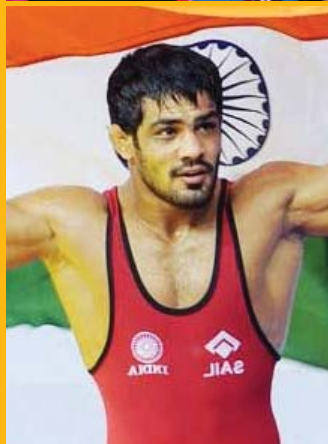
Age: 27

Sport: Shooting

CWG Achievement: 2 gold in 10 metre air rifle shooting and 2 gold in 50 metre air rifle three position

"I like the fact that I won medals for my country. I think it is the best feeling when your hard work turns into medals and you make

your country feel proud. I used to practice in Faridabad's shooting range and have received a lot of support from the government because of which I qualified even for the Olympic Games. If I continue to get such support, I will definitely win medals even there," said Narang.



Sushil Kumar

Age: 27

Sport: Wrestling

CWG Achievement: Gold medal in 66kg freestyle wrestling

Sushil Kumar won the gold medal by defeating South African Heinrich Barnes by 7-0 in the 66kg final. "Competing in my home country and winning gold is the best feeling I have

ever had," he said after winning the medal.

Sushil Kumar's father Diwan Singh Solanki was an MTNL bus driver and mother Kamla Devi a housewife. He was inspired to take up wrestling by his cousin Sandeep and his father who was himself a *pehalwan* (wrestler). Sandeep quit wrestling as the family could only support one wrestler. Kumar trained at the *akhada* in the Chhatrasal Stadium from the age of 14.



Geeta Phogat

Age: 21

Place: Bhiwani

Sport: Wrestling

CWG Achievement: Gold in 55kg women's freestyle

A confident Geeta Phogat clasped Australian Emily Bensted with such ferocity right at the start of the 55kg women's freestyle final that it virtually put the gold medal in her grasp.

"My father, Mahabir Singh, was a good wrestler in his younger days and inspired us to take up the sport. My aim now is to win the world championships," said the girl from Bhiwani.

Geeta Phogat comes from a family of wrestlers. All of Geeta's other four sisters are top class grapplers and are part of the national teams. One of her sisters, Babita, has won silver in the women's freestyle 51kg category in the Commonwealth Games.



Krishna Punia

Age: 28

Place: Hisar

Sport: Discus throw

CWG Achievement: Gold

Krishna Punia created history by hurling the disc to 61.51 metres and became the country's first woman in 52 years to win the gold. Punia is the second Indian athlete after Milkha Singh (1958, Cardiff) to garner a gold in track and field.

"I dedicate this gold medal to all the Indians who have waited for so long. I am so happy

that I have done the country proud by winning gold in the Commonwealth Games after 52 years," said Punia who was born and brought up in Agroha village in Hisar district.

"I had not seen my son for six months. Both I and my husband were away for training. It's very difficult to stay away from your kid. I think all my pain has now gone away with this medal," said the discus thrower who is coached by her husband Virender Punia.

She said she would not have come back to the sport in 2002 after marriage and injury but for the insistence of her husband who was also a national champion in hammer throw.



Anita Sheoran

Place: Bhiwani

Sport: Wrestling

CWG Achievement: Gold in the 67kg freestyle women's wrestling

Anita's gold medal at the Commonwealth Games was of special significance as the girl from Bhiwani made it absolutely clear that woman power was in full swing at the event. Anita came out of the shadow of other big names in women's wrestling with her performance as she joined the likes of Alka

Tomar and Geeta to have won the yellow metal.

"It was a great moment to have won the gold medal for the country. I really wanted to win, especially here as doing it in front of your own people makes it even more special. I really want to thank my coaches and my family for standing by me all through and I really hope that I can better their expectations in the coming days. It is almost like living a dream and I am extremely thrilled with the way things are going," said Anita.



Anisa Sayyed

Age: 28, **Place:** Faridabad, **Sport:** Shooting

CWG Achievement: Two Gold (25m pistol event in the individual and the pairs' category)

Anisa won her medals in 25m pistol event in the individual and the pairs' category.

Married in Faridabad, Anisa owed her success to her family. She said, "My family has been my pillar of strength. Even after marriage my husband (Mubarak Khan) and my in-laws have been extremely supportive. In a way, they have made life easier for me."

Hailing from a middle-class family, Anisa told that her journey wasn't all smooth sailing.

"Shooting is an expensive sport. One has to run from pillar to post in order to obtain finances. I had to struggle hard to get sponsors," she said. Anisa also had to practice at an open range, unlike the indoor one at the Karni Singh range in New Delhi, where she captured her CWG gold.

"The precision that I have acquired over the years perhaps is a gift of the adversities that I have faced at the range," she said.



Annu Raj Singh

Age: 25, **Place:** Faridabad, **Sport:** Shooting

CWG Achievement: Gold in Women's Pairs 10m Air Pistol

Shooter Annu Raj Singh along with Heena Sidhu won gold in the Women's Pairs 10m Air Pistol event at the XIX Commonwealth Games. Originally from Aligarh, shooter Annu Raj Singh has been living in Faridabad since 2000. She shifted to Faridabad due to its proximity to the Karni Singh Shooting Range.

"My mother has always stood by me. I shifted to Faridabad with her. She motivated and guided me every moment. She used to accompany me to the range for my practice", said Annu.

"Annu works in Air India as commercial officer," told her dentist father Dr S P Singh. "We are extremely happy at my daughter's spectacular success in the shooting championship," added a proud Dr Singh.



Saina Nehwal

Age: 20, **Place:** Born in Hisar,

Sport: Badminton

CWG Achievement: Gold

Life has turned full circle for badminton World No. 3 Saina Nehwal. It all started at Melbourne Commonwealth Games four years ago when she had her first big break. Today, she is a player who has created history by winning the gold medal at the Delhi Games. In these four years, Saina has moved up the international charts at a breathtaking pace often surprising herself and breaking new

barriers. Her mental toughness and the never-say-die attitude have made her one of the most feared opponents in world badminton

Saina Nehwal, who was born in Haryana's Hisar town but now lives with her family in Hyderabad, brought India back to the second position in the medal tally by winning gold in badminton. "We were hoping that if we could win two gold, we could be on top. After Jwala and Ashwini won their final, it was my turn and I am very proud that I could bring India to the second spot," said Saina, the first Indian woman to win a singles gold in badminton.

Babita**Place:** Bhiwani**Sport:** Wrestling**CWG****Achievement:**

Silver in 51kg freestyle

**Nirmala Boora****Place:** Hisar**Sport:** Wrestling**CWG****Achievement:**

Silver in 48kg freestyle

**Deepak Sharma****Place:** Sonipat**Sport:** Shooting**CWG****Achievement:**

Silver in 50m pistol pairs

**Sardara Singh****Place:** Sirsa**Sport:** Hockey**CWG****Achievement:**

Silver

**Sandeep Singh****Place:** Shahbad**Sport:** Hockey**CWG****Achievement:**

Silver

**Bharat Chhikara****Place:** Sonipat**Sport:** Hockey**CWG****Achievement:**

Silver

**Joginder Kumar****Place:** Jhajjar**Sport:** Wrestling**CWG****Achievement:**Silver in 120kg
free style**Manoj Kumar****Place:** Jhajjar**Sport:** Wrestling**CWG****Achievement:**

Silver in 84kg Greco-Roman

Dharmendra Dalal**Place:** Jhajjar**Sport:** Wrestling**CWG****Achievement:**

Bronze in 120kg Greco-Roman

**Anil****Place:** Sonipat**Sport:** Wrestling**CWG****Achievement:**

Bronze in 55kg Greco-Roman

**Prashant****Place:** Bhiwani**Sport:** Swimming**CWG****Achievement:**

50m para-sport

**Seema Antil****Place:** Sonipat**Sport:** Discus
Throw**CWG****Achievement:**

Bronze

**Vijender****Place:** Bhiwani**Sport:** Boxing**CWG****Achievement:**

Bronze

**Jai Bhagwan****Place:** Jind**Sport:** Boxing**CWG****Achievement:**

Bronze

**Suman Kundu****Place:** Jind**Sport:** Wrestling**CWG****Achievement:**

Bronze in 63kg freestyle

**Dilbagh Singh****Place:** Sonipat**Sport:** Boxing**CWG****Achievement:**

Bronze



‘Chak de’ Haryana ‘Chak de’ India

Cash awards, police jobs and other incentives by the state government are driving Haryana's sportspersons



Hockey stadium of Shahabad, Kurukshetra

Saurabh Duggal and Ruchi Sharma

Haryana never had it so good in sports – its badge full of gold, silver and bronze. Everybody rejoiced every performance of the sportspersons at the XIX Commonwealth Games held in New Delhi. Behind this great achievement of Haryana at the Games, is the remarkable dedication of players, excellent coaching and equally important, the government's sports policy.

For Haryana government, sports are as important as any other field of activity. "The state has taken on itself the responsibility of not only providing the best of sporting infrastructure but also taking full care of the sportspersons and providing them incentives. The results are there for all

to appreciate. Just 2 per cent of the country's population won 40 per cent of the country's gold medals at the Commonwealth Games," said Deepender Hooda, MP, Rohtak.

It was at the time of Sydney Olympics-2000, when then Chief Minister of Haryana had announced a cash award of Rs 1 crore for a Haryana player winning gold in the Olympics. Forget about the state, even no Indian could take the top honours. And then Mahavir Singh Phogat, a former state level wrestler, took a pledge that this time there was no taker of 1 crore cash award, but in the coming future he will produce two Olympic gold medallists from his village Balali, Bhiwani. Immediately he introduced both of his daughters, Babita and Geeta to wrestling. Though the dream of winning the Olympic gold is still far

away, the girls have already made India proud.

Geeta (22) had won gold while Babita (51kg) garnered silver in the recently concluded Games. And the Commonwealth triumph has made the girls richer by millions and both of them are owners of cars.

"With no Indian winning the gold in the Sydney Olympics I took it as a challenge and introduced both of my daughters to wrestling. Later on my third daughter and two of their cousins joined them and now we have five of the family's seven girls in the sport," said Mahavir Singh. "Presently all five of them are international wrestlers and have won several medals but my aim is to see them becoming Olympic champions and anything less than that is not going to satisfy me," he added.

This is how the cash incentives by

the Haryana Government have motivated thousands and thousands of youngsters like Geeta and Babita to take up the sports seriously.

"The state government has announced cash awards of Rs 15 lakh, Rs 10 lakh and Rs 5 lakh for all players of Haryana winning Gold, Silver and Bronze medals in the recent Commonwealth Games held at Delhi. Cash reward of Rs 3 lakh, Rs 2 lakh and Rs 1 lakh respectively will go to the coaches whose charges have won gold, silver and bronze medals. In next London Olympics- 2012, Rs 2 crore, Rs 1 crore and Rs 50 lakh would be given to gold, silver and bronze medal winners. The state's annual budget for sports and youth affairs, which stood at Rs 1,400 crore in 2005, has gone up to Rs 3,200 crore," declared Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda.

The state government is not only honouring the medal winners, but since the Beijing Olympics, they have started supporting the players, who missed the podium finish in the multi-discipline, too. The state has distributed Rs 11 lakh each to all the nine participants hailing from the state, who failed to win medals in the Olympics. And similarly in the Commonwealth Games, the government has given Rs 2 lakh each to all the participants from Haryana.

"The cash awards scheme of the state is playing a crucial role in promoting sports in the state. And because of Haryana's liberal cash incentives policy, many other states have also increased their cash awards," said Arjuna awardee athlete Bhim Singh. "Earlier, sports were a hobby. Currently, due to increase in cash incentives and job opportunities that sports is offering, the youngsters have started taking it seriously and sports has become a profession for them," he added.

World-class sports infrastructure is being developed in the state for players. Sports complexes of international level have been set up at Panchkula, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Sirsa. A sports complex equipped with all modern facilities is in progress at Rohtak. It will be the biggest ever sports project of the state. The sports complex will house squash courts, lawn tennis courts, a skating rink, basketball courts, volleyball courts, synthetic athletic track, a synthetic hockey field, a cricket ground and facilities for many



other sports.

Every district, except Sonapat, is having a stadium created by the government. As far as Sonapat is concerned, the district has Moti Lal Nehru Sports School, Rai, and Sports Authority of India's Northern Regional Centre to look after the interest of top athletes. A proposal of constructing a stadium in Sonapat is also in the pipeline.

In order to groom sports talent in the state, the Haryana government is setting up of rural sports stadiums at village, block and district level under the Rajiv Gandhi Sports Stadium Programme. A total of 171 stadiums are being constructed at village, block and district levels, and 69 of them have already been completed.

The state government has set up 46 sports nurseries where free hostel, food and training facilities are being provided to one thousand players. Under the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme, every block will have one sports stadium to attract and encourage youngsters. The scheme would be started in 619 villages under which sports equipment worth

Rs 1 lakh would be made available in every village. The scheme is funded by Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25.

In order to promote sports in Haryana, a new scheme to build a pool of high achieving athletes has been introduced under the name of Play for India, which is basically a set of government initiatives aimed at encouraging young citizens to take up sports and physical activities. Till now, 1,606 players have been selected under the scheme.

For better sports facilities in the state, sports academies of international level are being set up in the state for boxing, wrestling, hockey and basketball.

The government is also constructing hockey astro turfs in the state. There are already astro turfs at Gurgaon, Shahabad and SAI Northern centre in Sonapat. Apart from this, the base work of laying synthetic turf at Moti Lal Nehru Sports School, Rai, Sonapat, has already been completed. The work of a synthetic hockey astro turf in the sports complex of Sirsa is complete. Gurgaon is soon going to have another astro turf. With the existing facility of



synthetic hockey turf available in the state and more projects in the pipeline, the state will soon have one of the largest numbers of astro turfs in the country.

There are three athletic synthetic tracks in the State — one each at Haryana Agriculture University in Hisar, SAI Northern Centre in Sonipat and Panchkula stadium. One more is coming up in Rohtak stadium.

The sports facilities in the Moti Lal Nehru Sports School at Rai are being upgraded. A start-of-the-art boxing academy that includes hostel facility and gymnasium is running in Bhiwani. It is a joint venture of the Central and State Government. A Cricket Akademi is coming up at Jhajjar by the state government in collaboration with cricketer Virender Sehwag.

The Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) has also come forward to develop sporting facilities, constructing four big stadiums at Faridabad, Gurgaon, Sirsa and Panchkula. Two stadiums at Ambala and Rohtak are under construction. HUDA has also built two cricket stadiums at Gurgaon and Panchkula,

which is hosting the Indian Cricket League (ICL) matches and thus, popularising the cities of Haryana.

The government has ambitious plans of setting up human performance labs in every district, a sports university and to hire foreign coaches to train the sports talent in the state.

The state government has increased refreshment allowance from Rs 50 to Rs 100 for sportspersons. There is a facility of free travel in Haryana Roadways buses for Arjuna and Bhim awardees and National Youth awardees. Monthly pension of Rs 5,000 would be given to Arjuna, Dronacharya, Dhyanchand and Bhima awardees.

In last couple of years, the Haryana Police has recruited numerous sportspersons, including 12 at the post of direct DSP, four at the post of direct inspector and 31 at the post of sub-inspector. The recruitment of sportspersons in the state police force for the last three-four years has encouraged youngsters to take up sports as a profession.

“Now every state sportsperson wants to be a DSP in the Haryana Police. For that he or she is putting hours and hours of hard work in the playing field, so that one day he can win glory for the country and in return the state government would give him a job in the police force,” said Arjuna awardee wrestler Rajinder Singh. The Olympian wrestler is SSP at Madhuban Police Training Academy.

Vijender Singh, Bronze medallist of Beijing Olympics was given Rs 50 lakh, one plot and appointed as DSP in Haryana Police. Wrestler Sushil Kumar and Yogeshwar Dutt, boxers Akhil Kumar and Jitender Kumar were given Rs 25 lakh each and post of DSP. Saina Nehwal, semi-finalist in badminton in Beijing Olympics was given Rs 25 lakh. Krishna Punia who qualified in discus throw (athletics) at Olympics was given Rs 11 lakh and invited to join Haryana Police. Boxing trainer Jagdish Singh was given Dronacharya Award in the year 2007 and given a cash prize of Rs 25 lakh.

Vijender's Beijing Olympic triumph had attracted thousands of kids into boxing and now everybody wants to be like him one day. “Why parents want their kids to do well in education, because it guarantees a good life. And now sports are offering the same thing. Apart from healthy life, it gives you respect in the society, good money and

good jobs too. That's why kids now days are more interested in the sports,” said Dronacharya awardee Jagdish Singh. He is based in Bhiwani.

Sukhdev Singh, a volleyball coach said, “Today, three per cent of government jobs are reserved for sportspersons and rural youth see an opportunity in this. They know their hard work in the field will bring them big money and a secure career. The boys and girls never had it so good.”

Take an example of Youth Olympic silver medallist wrestler Pooja Dhandra from Hisar, who secured 86.4 per cent in 12th this year and before that she cleared her Class X board exams with an impressive 87.5 per cent. But she preferred a career in sports over studies.

The marks Pooja got in 10th class could have easily got her admission in the much sought-after Science or Commerce stream. But she chose Arts. Why? She wanted to devote more time to wrestling. Her target is an Olympic medal and wants to be like Geetika Jhakar one day. Geetika is the first women Arjuna awardee in wrestling and her sports excellence got her a job of DSP in the Haryana Police.

“I want to wrestle like Geetika didi one day and earn name and fame like her,” said Pooja, who hails from Hisar.

The city's players with their prominent jobs in government departments have automatically become role models for upcoming players. Geetika Jhakar has been directly appointed DSP in Haryana Police. Nirmala, Sunita Sharma (both wrestling), Aruna (Judo), Preeti Beniwal (Boxing) have last year been recruited as sub-inspectors in the State Police force. Olympian Judoka Arti Kholi is an inspector in CISF. And all are from Hisar.

“In Hisar, girls have outnumbered boys when it comes to representing India in sports and job security is helping them to stay in the competitive sporting world for longer time,” said S.S. Nandal, Deputy Director in Haryana Sports Department.

The state government seeks to promote a culture of sports, spirit of comradeship and the desire to excel; the policy provides for incentives, infrastructure and training. The results are there for all to see. ■
Saurabh Duggal is a Senior Staff Writer with the Hindustan Times, Chandigarh

International film festival:

It's a hat trick!

The Third Haryana International Film Festival was organised with gusto from 1st to 7th October 2010 in Yamunanagar



Dr Sushma Arya, Principal DAV Girls College Yamunanagar and Ajit Rai greet the CM Bhupinder Singh Hooda

Ravneet Kaur Brar

The citizens of the twin cities of Yamunanagar and Jagadhari, though prosperous towns, are no cinema buffs. There is hardly an offering of good quality movies. What is called an art movie is out of question. Yet, a determined and far-sighted person like Dr Sushma Arya, Principal of DAV College (Centre of Excellence), Yamunanagar has managed to organise three film festivals here in a row. Haryana

International Film Festival and Film Appreciation Course was organised with gusto from 1st to 7th October 2010. Dr Sushma Arya opines, "The College had initiated the festival, but it was now for others to support it and take it ahead. The college will continue to organise this annual event. It has been the effort of the organisers to arrange interaction of students with eminent film and other personalities. This helps them understand the cinemas of India and other countries."

The governor of Haryana,

Jagannath Pahadia who graced the festival with his presence, said, "Today, filmmakers should make constructive and informative films since the youth is greatly influenced by this medium. It is only through festivals like this that students can see films by filmmakers like Adoor Gopalakrishnan, Shyam Benegal, Satyajit Ray, Godard and Truffaut."

Mrs Shanti Pahadia presented awards to three films which were selected out of fourteen short films from different institutions.



Legendary film director Adoor Gopalakrishnan, eminent filmmaker K Bikram Singh and Ajit Rai, Director of HIFF speaking to the media

The festival was inaugurated by well-known filmmaker Adoor Gopalakrishnan. He is a National Award winning Indian film director, script writer and producer. Adoor's first film, 'Swayamvaram' (1972) pioneered the new wave cinema movement in Kerala. The opening film was his 'Nizhalkuthu' (Shadow Kill). The title of the film Nizhalkuthu (Shadow Kill) refers to a popular play Nizhalkuthu Attakatha, adapted from the Mahabharata, about the inherent unjustness of certain punishments. He said, "It is unfortunate that serious cinema is viewed as something not meant for everyone, particularly since genre of commercial cinema is rooted in the reality of our life and culture."

Around 50 films from India and abroad were screened at the International Film Festival which provided information and entertainment. The films from France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, the United States, Poland, Russia, Japan, China, Iran, Sweden, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Denmark, Hungary, Norway, Argentina and Brazil were screened at the festival.

Although cinema has reached people's homes, they do not get an opportunity to watch good films. Through this festival, people got to enjoy fine cinema some of the best and rarely seen films were screened here.

The concept of holding a film appreciation course was unique and

amazing. About 285 students from different parts of Northern India participated in the Film Appreciation Course besides the discerning public of

Chief Minister Bhopinder Singh Hooda, who graced the festival, announced a grant of Rs 5 lakh for the festival and a grant of Rs 10 lakh for the college. Hooda said, "It is easy for anyone to see a commercial film in a theatre, but festivals provide the ideal setting for seeing creative works and imbibe something from them. Other colleges in the state should take similar initiative and start film festivals so that viewers get to see good cinema and help launch a cultural revolution."

He said there was also a plan to set up a State Institute for Film Studies at Rohtak. He emphasized the need of such festivals across the state.

twin cities of Yamunanagar and Jagadhari enjoying the ding of the film festival.

Children's Film Section was inaugurated in collaboration with the Children's Film Society, India, by Bipin Chandra with child star Shreya Sharma of 'The Blue Umbrella' as the guest of honour.

Renowned personalities related to media were invited to the festival. Yashpal Sharma known for his role as Randhir Singh in Sudhir Mishra's 2003 Hindi movie 'Hazaaron Khwaishein Aisi' and his role as Kuwar Kuldeep Singh in 'Mera Naam Karegi Roshan' interacted with the students and discussed about the hard work and dedication that is involved in theatre and cinema. Similarly, K Bikram Singh, an eminent filmmaker who had produced 'Andhi Gali' in 1984, shared his views regarding filmmaking with the students. Bikram Singh also directed a feature film called 'Tarpan' in 1994 for the National Film Development Corporation which had given it the Best Script Award. He was awarded the Naguib Mahfouz Award for 'Tarpan' at the Cairo International Film Festival in 1995. In 1996, he produced and directed a television feature film called 'Srijan' on the theme of environment and rural development.

Visiting faculties at the festival introduced various techniques of filmmaking. Latika Padgaonkar,



Haryana Governor, Jagannath Pahadia presents memento to famous actor Om Puri

Executive Director with the network for promotion of Asian cinema addressed the students, "An honest filmmaker can never be a reactionary. He is positive and progressive. He portrays life in order to bring in reality before the people and helps in aesthetic pleasure."

There was a special focus on Iran, which was inaugurated by the Director of the Iran Cultural Centre attached to the Iran Embassy in India, Ali Dehghai. The cinema of Iran is a flourishing film industry with a long history. Many popular commercial films are annually made in Iran, and Iranian art films win praise around the world. The films from Iran screened in the film festival left the audience spellbound. Haryana Film Festival paid a rich tribute to Iranian cinema by screening 'The Cow', 'Blackboard', 'Transit Café', and 'The Traveller'.

'The Seventh Seal', a Swedish film directed by Ingmar Bergman was also screened. The film tells of the journey of a medieval knight and a game of chess he plays with the personification of Death, who has come to take his life. Bergman developed the film from his own play Wood Painting. The film was praised by the students for its theme.

Mr Shiv Raman Gaur, Additional Secretary to Haryana Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda who was one of the guests of honour, said, "This event must be held every year since film is a medium of information and entertainment. The concept of holding a film appreciation course is unique and amazing. One needs to be linked to the grassroots to create ideas and develop good films".

Literature and Cinema was the theme of a seminar inaugurated by eminent litterateur Rajender Yadav. Basu Chatterji's film 'Sara Akash' based on Yadav's novel were screened on the occasion. The movie is based on the novel that is a true story of a couple he knew, who did not talk to each other for almost eight years. Basu Chatterjee consciously filmed only up to the half part of the novel, concentrating more on the time when the couple is not on talking terms.

Gaurav, a student from Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Rohtak, who attended the film appreciation course, opines, "Generally, we don't tend to see the movies on big screen that are shown here. Art cinema is generally ignored in our country and film industry is more after glamour and glitter. But cinema was portrayed in different

manner in this festival. It will instill a new spark among the youth."

Eight important films were premiered in Haryana during this festival. Apart from Shadow Kill, the others were Gautam Ghose's 'Kaalbela', Makrand Deshpande's 'Hanan', Seema Kapoor's 'Haat - The Bazaar', Anwar Jamal's 'Harvest of Grief', Sharmila Maiti's 'Beyond Borders', Tripurari Sharan's 'Jab Din Chale Na Raat Chale', and Ranjeet Bahadur's 'Sab ko Intezaar Hai'.

Amit Pandey, a student from Noida, says, "Attending this festival has changed my opinion about films as a career. We interacted with the renowned personalities of the film industry and theatre. It has helped us to overcome our inhibitions. Generally it is regarded that film line is meant for Mumbai, but having these types of festivals in our own state will surely motivate the students to join this line."

'Suraj ka saatwan ghora' based on Dharamvir Bharti's novel was screened during the festival. It weaves together a story told through various characters. The narrative of the protagonist helps create vivid characters. Not many Hindi films use this technique. Ajit Rai, Director of HIFF, states, "The festival had been



launched to highlight the cultural diversity of Haryana. People were getting acquainted with the culture of different countries through this festival. Films are the mirrors of society which make people aware of the social realities."

The college's effort for taking initiative for hosting the film festival and exposing the students to the best in Indian and world cinema has been applaudable. Haryana state has produced fine actors like Sunil Dutt and Om Puri, who had carved a niche for themselves in Indian and international cinema, so there is no dearth of talent in the state. There is need to provide greater facilities in the state for filmmaking.

In order to promote the budding talent, awards were presented to three films selected out of 14 short films made by the students from different institutions. First prize went to 'Sharam hai par aati nahin' by Geetanjali of the Mass Communication Department of Kurukshetra University; second prize was given to 'Ek sawaal' by Honey Monga and Shashi Rawat of DAV College for Girls, Yamunanagar, while the third prize went to 'Our well-wishers' by Sanjay Kumar Verma of

SP College of Communication and Management, New Delhi. It was to encourage talent as well as creative development.

A fashion show was staged by students of the college. A seminar was held on fashion in cinema, where participants stressed on the importance of fashion and costume design in the films of today.

Veteran actor Om Puri interacted with students in a packed auditorium where his films 'My Son, the Fanatic' and 'City of Joy' were screened. The film festival concluded with the screening of the film 'East is East' starring Om Puri. The film proved to be a milestone in British Cinema. Om Puri is an Indian actor who has appeared in both mainstream Indian Cinema films and art films. His credits also include appearances in British and American films. He was critically acclaimed for his performances in many unconventional roles such as a victimized tribal in 'Aakrosh'; a police inspector in 'Ardh Satya' (1982), where he revolts against life-long social, cultural and political persecution and for which he got the National Film Award for Best Actor; the leader of a cell of Sikh militants in 'Maachis' (1996); as a tough cop again in the

commercial film 'Gupt' in 1997 and as the courageous father of a martyred soldier in 'Dhoop' (2003). At the closing ceremony, Om Puri appealed to the state government to fulfill its commitment to help the festival, which was a unique effort considering it had been organised in a small town by the DAV College for Girls.

The film festival ended on a successful note. It was enjoyed by everyone associated with it. Some films earned immense praise during the festival. Although the city is now over with film festivities and back to its normal routine but the imprints of the film festival will last on the people for a long time. The film buffs and casual moviegoers had an opportunity to see out-of-beat movies. The festival broke the monopoly of the big cities and brought films to the place where 'real India breathes'.

There are hopeful signs that this film festival will become a regular feature. Haryana Chief Minister and other officers have appreciated the effort and wish to make it a regular feature like Suraj Kund Craft mela. If there is a partnership between the organizing college and the government, this festival will become a permanent entertaining future. ■



Film critic Manoj Bhardwaj in discussion with the audience during film appreciation course



It's Magic!!!

Mere brisk movements of his hands do a magic that captivates one and all. The name is magician Samrat Shankar, a world famous figure whose magic takes us to another world and leaves all yearning for more. He is recipient of innumerable titles and prestigious awards in India and abroad. "I want to keep this art alive and therefore want to open academies in many parts of the country," said Samrat Shankar in a conversation with Ruchi Sharma.

You were born in a business class family; so how did you end up pursuing this unusual art of magic?

I was born into a prominent Aggarwal family at Ellenabad in Sirsa and was brought up at Sri Karanpur in Sriganganagar at Rajasthan. Once I saw the show of a renowned magician, Dev Kumar from Kolkata and really got inspired. At that time, I was twelve years old but had a firm wish to pursue training in this wonderful art of magic. Thereafter, my life changed completely. Initially, I took training under famous magician P C Sarkar of

Kolkata. When he passed away, then I learnt from his brother, B N Sarkar. He was my guru under whose watchful eyes I learnt this art form. I learnt and mastered the art of meditation and yoga from Swami Devi Dayal Ji Maharaj.

What kind of items are there in your show? Any trick you have not been able to perfect yet and are aspiring for?

We have numerous items in our shows like shrinking a six feet tall man into two feet, separating the head from the body of a person, making a girl float high up in the air, cutting body of a girl into two pieces,

vanishing car on the stage, *Indrajal*, awakening of Goddess Durga from her idol, rejuvenating decayed mummy into a princess of Egypt, turning torn paper into Rs 500 note, changing a coin into a bottle of perfume and many others. These items involve combination of magic, trick, meditation and hypnotism.

At present, I am perfecting the legendary rope trick, an illusion which is considered the best in the field of magic. About 450 years ago, it was much known. In this trick, a magician hurls a rope into the air which stands erect and makes a person climb up on it. Soon he climbs that high that people cannot see him. Later, one can see his each body part

falling on ground which are later assembled by a magician and turned into a live person again. For the past 20 years, I have been working on this trick. The competition is at world level. Not only me, but magicians from all over the world are working on to learn this trick. America has kept an award of Rs one crore for the magician who can perform this act after mastery. To some extent, I have got success in lifting a person and rope to a height which is greater than what David Copperfield, the great magician of America, has been able to do. By perfecting it I will be able to perform this trick in the near future.

What are you doing to help those who are really keen on learning the art of magic?

Many people are taking interest in learning this art. Many boys and girls have even come from the audiences and expressed their desire to learn magic. But I prefer to give training to only those who are serious in learning the art with dedication. I have been training many aspiring magicians in my academies. I want to open more such academies with the help of government. In Haryana, if

the state government permits, I want to open it at Faridabad or Gurgaon. The students in the academies are taught yoga, meditation and the art of understanding the psychology of spectators.

Are there any memorable incidents pertaining to your magic which you would like to share?

There are two incidents which I would never be able to forget in my life and so wouldn't the people around. In my own marriage, I couldn't resist the temptation of magic and so it happened that my bride vanished during the *phas*. Though she was present there, but the people were not able to see her. Even at the marriage of my elder son, I left everyone flabbergasted when the newlywed couple vanished for a moment and with a blink of eye they were there again.

How big is your troupe and how many shows you have done so far?

We have a troupe of 70 members; out of them, 40 are salaried people and 30

are daily wagers. I prefer to stick with trusted members. Apart from it, we have six trucks of props, music and light equipments and number of Indian, western and Arabic costumes. The troupe is guided by a team of directors and choreographers who provide their expertise to make the show dynamic.

I have been doing shows not only in India but also abroad. I mesmerised people of England, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Nepal with my magic shows. So far, I have done 35,000 successful shows; out of which, 27,000 shows were meant for charity purposes like for flood, drought, famine, tsunami and Gujarat earthquake victims and for the widows of the Kargil martyrs. Whenever my country has faced any crisis; I have helped my people by performing magic shows.

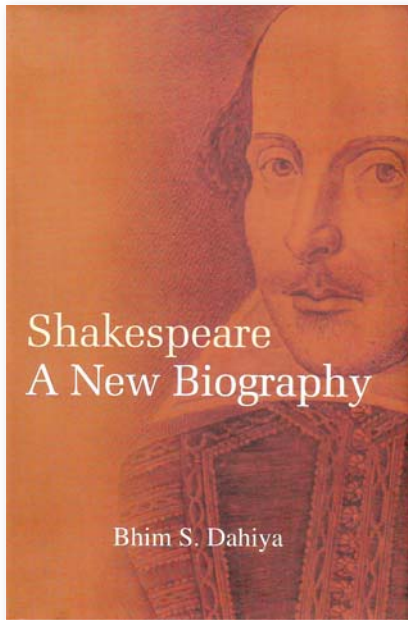
What is actually magic?

Magic is a mix of several components. It is a combination of tricks, hypnotism and yes a little bit of magic too. Magic is like a deep ocean. It does not have any easy learning methodology and requires lot of dedication and *yog saadhana* (meditation) to learn it. ■



Turning a piece of tissue paper into currency notes

Demystifying William Shakespeare



Shakespeare:

A New Biography by Bhim S Dahiya

The Shakespeare Association

Pages: 168, Price: Rs. 495/-

Randeep Wadehra

Shakespeare is not the only literary genius in the world. He has had rivals from his own country as well as abroad, from different languages and cultures, contending for readership loyalty. Yet Shakespeare stands apart for several reasons, apart from the quality of his works, viz, the mystery (or, should that be mysteries?) surrounding his life and persona being, perhaps, the most potent factor(s). There used to be a speculation whether any such person actually existed – as a collateral argument there were theories that William Shakespeare was not really educated enough to be able to write such high-calibre stuff. However, Dr Dahiya provides cogent arguments in favour of Shakespeare being a real and original literary genius who was suitably educated according to standards prevalent in those times. Additionally, he devotes a separate

chapter to the will written by the bard.

Moreover, according to various sources, at least until the 18th century, it was suspected that Shakespeare was no more than a “rough and untutored genius” and his plays were actually written by someone more educated – probably Sir Francis Bacon or someone of his class. On the other hand, Shakespeare was celebrated in his own time by the English writer Ben Johnson and others who saw in him a brilliance that would endure for ages. From the 19th century onwards, his achievement had begun to be recognized more readily and consistently. His influence can be noticed in the works of playwrights like John Webster, Philip Massinger and John Ford as well as such 20th century writers as Samuel Beckett, Harold Pinter and George Bernard Shaw.

According to his chroniclers by 1592 Shakespeare had attained success as an actor and a playwright. The publication of his two narrative poems Venus and Adonis (1593) and The Rape of Lucrece (1594) as well as his Sonnets (1609) established him as a talented and admired poet. Shakespeare's reputation gets further enhanced by the fact that he is considered to have authored 38 plays. He also formed his own acting company, the Chamberlain's Men, which was renamed as King's Men later on. Shakespeare's dramatic career is generally divided into four periods: (1) the period up to 1594, (2) the years from 1594 to 1600, (3) the years from 1600 to 1608, and (4) the period after 1608.

His earliest dramatic works are considered to comprise four plays that dramatise the English civil strife of the 15th century. These plays, Henry VI, Parts I, II, and III (c. 1590-1592) and Richard III (c. 1593), deal with iniquity – a direct result of effete leadership and a disunited nation. The comedies include The Comedy of Errors (c. 1592), an uproarious farce in imitation of Classical Roman comedy, which depends for its appeal on the mistakes

in identity of two sets of twins involved in romance and war. Farce, however is not so obvious in The Taming of the Shrew (c. 1593). The Two Gentlemen of Verona (c. 1592-1593) depends on the appeal of romantic love. Contrarily, Love's Labour Lost (c. 1595) satirises lovers. Later on, he came up with A Midsummer Night's Dream (c. 1595-1596), The Merchant of Venice (c. 1594-1598), Much Ado About Nothing (c. 1598-1599), As You Like It (c. 1599), and Twelfth Night (c. 1601). Indeed, he has authored some of the greatest ever tragedies and dark comedies. Hamlet, Othello and King Lear are part of this genre. His romantic tragicomedy Pericles, Prince of Tyre (c. 1606-1608) deals with the painful loss of the main protagonist's wife and the persecution of his daughter.

Another mystery relates to Shakespeare's date of birth. There is no definite proof regarding when he was born, although there is a consensus regarding the year of his birth, viz, 1564. After going through a process of conjectures and eliminations Dr Dahiya comes up with 23 April as the date, which sounds credible enough. In separate chapters, he gives biographical accounts of the bard's parents, viz, John Shakespeare and Mary Arden. He also provides details of the litterateur's place of birth. Thence he introduces his wife, Anne Hathaway (who was several years older than him), and children – two daughters and a son – to the readers. Although the daughters enjoyed long lives, the son did not survive.

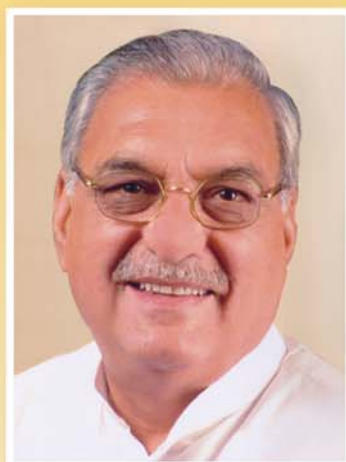
Dr Dahiya has systematically presented the persona and life of William Shakespeare in a lucid language, providing contexts from the poet's life as well as political, economic and social conditions and/or incidents of those times. We get glimpses of the England of those times – the scourge of plague, tuberculosis etc decimating its population even as civil strife (especially the Catholics versus Protestants) troubles go on. Poverty was rampant as were superstitions and religion-based laws that regulated one's life to the extent that even food and clothes could not be had of one's free will! Indeed we get fresh insights in to the life and times of one of the world's greatest litterateurs of all times. This volume ends on a humorous note in the chapter, “Japes and Jokes Apart”. ■

The writer is a poet and columnist



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Picking the white gold

