

Haryana Review

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TO END BY 2024,
SAYS CM**

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REVIVAL DREAM
COMES TRUE**

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Lending pace, timeline to big projects

CS-led panel to review progress every month; fix dates for completion

By PARVEEN K MODI

Execution of big projects is set to get a shot of adrenalin and, the resultant flow of their benefits to the people of Haryana, top speed. Implementation of the projects that fall under CM's Announcements is also being expedited.

Determined to pace up development, the Chief Minister, Mr Manohar Lal, has not only put in place a mechanism to make monthly appraisal of the progress made on each of the 82 big projects in the state, but also directed the officers to fix a timeline for execution of each one of them.

He has set up a committee led by the Chief Secretary, Mr Sanjeev Kaushal, to appraise every month the progress made on each project worth more than Rs 100 crore, remove the snarls dogging its path, and fix a date for inauguration.

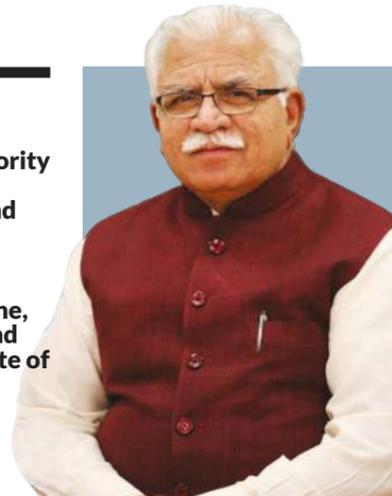
The Additional Chief Secretary and Financial Commissioner, Revenue and Disaster Management and Consolidation Departments, Additional Chief Secretary, Finance Department, and Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister are members of the committee.

What testifies to his indulgence



"Ensuring holistic and equitable development of Haryana is the utmost priority of the state government. Programme Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) charts of every project should be made to have a clear picture of the timeline, completion percentage and expected inauguration date of all ongoing projects,"

Manohar Lal
Chief Minister



and drive to get things paced up is the decision of the Chief Minister to personally review the projects and make interventions, if required, to solve the problems the executing department faced in taking things forward. As many as 82 such projects, including 21 pivotal multi-crore projects, are being set up by 14 departments.

Officers of the executing departments have been directed to ensure time-bound execution so that people can benefit from them.

Review meetings of 12 departments have already been held and soon, the progress on the projects of remaining departments would be reviewed.

"Ensuring holistic and equitable development of Haryana is the utmost priority of the state government. Programme Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) charts of every project should be made to have a clear picture of the timeline, completion percentage and expected inauguration date of

all ongoing projects," Mr Manohar Lal said.

The Chief Secretary informed the Chief Minister that two major projects costing more than Rs 100 crore each, including the Rs 133-crore National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in Sector-23, Panchkula, and Rs 128-crore Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at village Kilorad in Sonapat on PPP Mode, are fast coming up.

Civil work on the NIFT has been completed, tenders have been floated, and the project is expected to be completed by March-end. Map of the building of IIIT at village Kilorad, Sonapat, is being prepared and the projects will be completed soon. Quality and less time consumption remains the focus. About 20 per cent seats in this IIIT should be reserved for the students of Haryana, directed the Chief Minister.

Regarding implementation of the projects being set up under CM's announcements, Mr Manohar Lal has directed the officers concerned to immediately conduct a study on the feasibility of every project and expedite work on them. Notably, work on about 73 per cent of such announcements has been completed.

Covid caution continues in Haryana

First dose covers 100 per cent population, Omicron only in traces

By AJAY BHARDWAJ

While the first dose of Covid-19 vaccination has been administered to 100 per cent of the population above the age of 18, many districts including Gurugram, Faridabad and Ambala have started showing negative growth in infection.

The first dose of vaccination has covered more than 2.23 crore people in the state whereas the second dose has been administered to 1.64 crore people that covers about 80 per cent of the population.

In Gurugram, Faridabad and Ambala a downtrend was observed, which showed an infection growth rate between January 10 and January 16, thus indicating a decline in infection rate, as per health department statistics.

The Covid growth rate has stabilised in Rohtak, and Panchkula and other districts are also expected to follow suit in days to come. Officials say every district will have a different peak period depending on when the surge started.

Incidentally, so far 307 cases of Omicron virus have been detected



in the state of which only one is under treatment while all others have been discharged.

The state health department has meanwhile stepped up campaign for booster dose to the frontline workers and those who have had both the doses nine months ago.

The drive for sample testing has been also given an aggressive push with almost 35,000 to 40,000 samples being collected every day.

Union health minister Mansukh Mandaviya, while interacting with the health ministers of nine states and Union territories (UTs) over

the coronavirus disease (Covid-19) situation lauded the efforts in Covid management done by the Haryana government.

He said under the Har Ghar Dastak programme the state government had set an example for other states to emulate.

R-Day celebrations



Compiled by Vinay Malik

Unemployment to end by 2024, says CM

By AJAY BHARDWAJ

Addressing the 73rd Republic Day celebrations in Ambala, Chief Minister Mr Manohar Lal said the state government has resolved to make Haryana unemployment-free by providing employment to every youth by 2024.

The chief minister said that following the Prime Minister's basic mantra of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas the Haryana government has been serving the people of the state.

Equitable development of every region and class is being done with

the spirit of Haryana Ek-Haryanvi Ek, he added. He said that 17 new National Highways are being built to connect every district with the National Highway. Besides this, a college has been opened in every 20 km radius to promote education. Clusters are being set up at the block level for small and medium scale industries.

The Chief Minister said that in order to digitize rural areas, digital data of 6197 Gram Panchayats has been made available on the Gram Darshan Portal. On the same lines, Shahar Darshan Portal is also being started soon to solve the problems of cities. SVAMITVA scheme has

been started to make the villages Lal Dora free and give ownership of the property. About 90 per cent of the work has been completed under the Har Ghar Nal Se Jal Yojana in rural areas.

The state-level function was organised in Panchkula where the Haryana Governor, Sh. Bandaru Dattatraya unfurled the national flag. In the district-level functions, Deputy Chief Minister, Vidhan Sabha Speaker and Deputy Speaker, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners unfurled the National flag.

Padma Shri for five luminaries

By RAJEEV RANJAN ROY

Five luminaries of Haryana have been selected for Padma Shri award, one of the highest civilian awards presented by the Union Government every year in recognition of one's distinguished service.

These five luminaries are renowned sports persons Sumit Antil, Neeraj Chopra, Om Prakash Gandhi, Moti Lal Madan and Dr Raghuvendra Tanwar. Their names were announced by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs on January 25, the eve of 73rd Republic Day.

Sumit Antil and Neeraj Chopra have been selected for Padma Shri award in the field of sports, while Om Prakash Gandhi for social work, Moti Lal Madan for science and engineering, and Prof Raghuvendra Tanwar for literature and education. Haryana Governor Mr Bandaru Dattatraya and Chief Minister Mr Manohar Lal have congratulated

them. "It is a befitting recognition to the distinguished services being done by them in their respective fields," said Mr Dattatraya.

Congratulating them, Chief Minister Mr Manohar Lal said: "Today the name of the state is being illuminated not only in India but on the world map thanks to the hard work of the people of Haryana. Every Haryanvi is proud of Padma Shri award winners. I hope today's youth will draw inspiration from their achievements and achieve many similar goals in their lives."

Dr Raghuvendra Tanwar will be honoured with Padma Shri award for his distinguished contribution in the field of literature and education. A brilliant student and academician, Dr Tanwar was also the first president of Indian History Congress (synchronous 2008). He has held the posts of Dean Academics, Dean Faculty of Social Sciences and Registrar of Kurukshetra University. His university academic experience

spans around 38 years.

It is worth noting that Neeraj Chopra created history by winning the Gold Medal in Tokyo Olympics 2020 by throwing the javelin to a distance of 87.58 m and becoming the first athlete from India to win a Gold Medal in the Olympics in track and field event. Similarly, Sumit Antil won the Gold Medal in men's javelin throw at Tokyo Paralympics 2020.

The founder of Gurjar Kanya Vidya Mandir, Om Prakash Gandhi is known for his distinguished service in the field of women's education. Born in a farmer's family in a village in Yamunanagar, he taught Physics at a college in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh and opted for voluntary retirement to work for women's education. Known for his humility, decency and ability to organize people, he set up Gurjar Kanya Vidya Mandir on April, 7, 1987, which is now a prominent seat of learning for women in the area.

Haryana displays sports power at Rajpath

The celebrations of 73rd Republic Day at Rajpath in New Delhi witnessed the 'Sports power of Haryana', as the State's tableau featured international sportspersons who have brought laurels for the country at national and international levels.

Haryana not only tops the country in the performance of its players at international events but also in giving the highest award money to its players.

The State Government awarded Rs 25.40 crore cash prizes along with providing Class-I and Class-II government jobs to sportspersons from the state participating in Tokyo Olympics. and cash prizes

worth Rs 28.15 crore and jobs to the sportspersons of Haryana who brought laurels to the country in Tokyo Paralympics-2020.

Bajrang Punia, Wrestling Bronze Medal (Olympics 2020), Kumari Rani Rampal, Captain, Women's Hockey Team, Yogeshwar Dutt Wrestling Bronze Medal (Olympics 2012), Smt. Mamta Kharab, Former Captain of the Indian Women's Hockey Team, Arjun Awardee were among those who formed part of the tableau.

Out of a total of 7 medals won by India in the Tokyo Olympics-2020, Haryana bagged four, including the lone gold medal in the individual category.

14 cops to get police medal

On the occasion of Republic Day, two police officers of Haryana Police have been selected for the President's Police Medal for distinguished service while 12 others will receive Police Medal for meritorious service.

Sharing the information here, a Haryana Police spokesperson informed that Inspector General of Police (IGP) Karnal Range, Mamta Singh and Superintendent of Police, CID Panchkula Surinder Vats has been selected to be awarded with the President's Police Medal for distinguished service.

Those who have been selected to be decorated with Police Medal for Meritorious Service include Dharambir Singh, Commandant 2nd IRB Bhondsi Gurugram, Anil Kumar DSP Naraingarh, Shital Singh DSPRTC Bhondsi Gurugram, Manish Sehgal DSP CID Faridabad,

Sunita Rani Inspector RTC Bhondsi Gurugram, Janak Raj Sub-Inspector Hisar, Sukh Ram Singh Exemptee Sub-Inspector (ESI) Panchkula, Umesh Kumar ESI Faridabad, Seema ESI Telecom Panchkula, Ram Gopal ASI GRP Kurukshetra, Vinod Kumar ASI CID, Panchkula, and Rajesh Kumar ASI Police headquarters Panchkula.

Congratulating the medal recipients, the Director General of Police (DGP) Haryana, Mr PK Agrawal said that it is a moment of pride for the entire police force that our 14 officers and officials have been chosen to be decorated with such a prestigious honour. The recognition of their exemplary services at the national level would further boost their morale as well as of others in the state police force, he added.

CM's Saraswati revival dream comes true

Haryana, Himachal join hands to set up Adi Badri dam

By AJAY BHARDWAJ

In 1986-87 when Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal undertook a long journey travelling from Adi Badri to Kutch along the Saraswati river little did he realise that his dream of making the ancient river flow again would come true.

In January 2022, when Haryana and Himachal Pradesh signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for the construction of the Adi Badri dam from where the Saraswati river would be fed the chief minister could not hold back his emotions.

Himachal Chief Minister Jai Ram Thakur stood by him as the chief secretaries of the two states signed the MOU and the Haryana chief minister said that "today my 35-year-old dream has come true" and he recalled how he had travelled in the year 1986-87 in connection with the research being done regarding the revival of Saraswati. "This journey started from Adi Badri in Yamunanagar and reached till Kutch," he said.

According to the satellite images gathered by ISRO and other organisations, the Vedic River Saraswati leaves the Shivalik Mountains and enters the plains at Adi Badri. The old course of river Yamuna, Markanda (tributaries of Saraswati) diverted eastwards due to a tectonic event of 3rd millennium BCE or earlier which caused a break in Shivalik ranges.

That Mr Manohar Lal nursed it as his dream and ambition was reaffirmed when he pioneered the formation of the Haryana Saraswati Heritage Development Board soon after becoming the chief minister of the state in 2015.

For him, the Saraswati River rejuvenation became a matter of national pride related to the nation's rich cultural, spiritual and archaeological heritage. World oldest literature called Rigveda and other Vedic literature were created on the bank of this River, which placed India in the position of 'Vishwaguru'.

The HSHDB has since been trying to showcase the rich heritage and glorious traditions of Saraswati with its, magnificent monuments, exquisite temples and to promote a



deeper understanding of the subject and scientific facts among the people about the River that represents the cradle of the Indian civilization that flourished on its banks.

As the Saraswati river, which has been extinct for many years, will be rejuvenated with the construction of the Adibadri Dam it would go a long way in reviving religious beliefs along with developing the area as a pilgrimage site.

With the construction of the Dam, 20 cusecs of water will flow continuously in the Saraswati river.

The Haryana Government has already notified an area of 200 km from Adi Badri to Ghaggar river via Kaithal for the Saraswati river.

Himachal Pradesh has assured that in the coming days, the foundation stone of this dam will be laid after completing all the formalities related to this project.

DAM IN HIMACHAL REGION

The dam would be built on 31.66 hectares of land in the Himachal Pradesh region and an amount of Rs.215.33 crore would be spent for

the same. It will store 224.58-hectare meters of water every year, of which Himachal Pradesh will get 61.88-hectare meters of water and Haryana will get the remaining 162-hectare meters of water which will flow into the Saraswati river.

The width of this dam will be 101.06 meters and the height will be 20.5 meters.

The project would not just revive the Saraswati river it would also help increase the groundwater level. With the commissioning of the dam, the flood situation arising

out of excessive rainfall during the rainy days will also be dealt with. The lake being built near it will also promote tourism.

In addition, it would meet the requirement of irrigation and drinking water for both states.

The two state governments have been also preparing the roadmap for many other projects together.

ADI BADRI PILGRIM SPOT

With the construction of the Adi Badri Dam, the area around it would also develop as a pilgrim spot. The Haryana government has already identified the area from Kalka to Kalesar for development from the tourism point of view. Many religious and tourist places come in this area including Adi Badri, Lohagarh, Kapal Mochan, Mata Mantra Devi. With the development of the Lake along with the dam, many tourists will come here, which will benefit both the states.

Among several projects to be executed in collaboration with Himachal Pradesh is the construction of a dam at the Hathnikund barrage. Along with generating electricity from this dam, the continuous flow of clean water will also become possible in the Yamuna river.

In this dam, the water flowing from the mountains to the Hathnikund barrage will be stored, so that the crops are saved from flood-like situations.

HSHDB spearheads research in Saraswati

HARYANA REVIEW BUREAU

The Haryana Saraswati Heritage Development Board was constituted in order to revive and rejuvenate the culture of the river Saraswati highlighting the Indian Cultural Heritage.

More than 70 organizations like ISRO, GSI, SOI, ASI, ONGC, NIH Roorkee, BARC, CGWB, CWC, HARSAC, HIWRD, Saraswati Nadi Shod Sansthan etc. have been engaged in various research projects undertaken by the Saraswati River Heritage.

Based on research, documents, reports, and scientific facts and evidence from the above organisations, it has been proved that the Palaeochannels of the

Saraswati River is still existing from Adi Badri (Haryana) to Rann of Kachch (Gujarat).

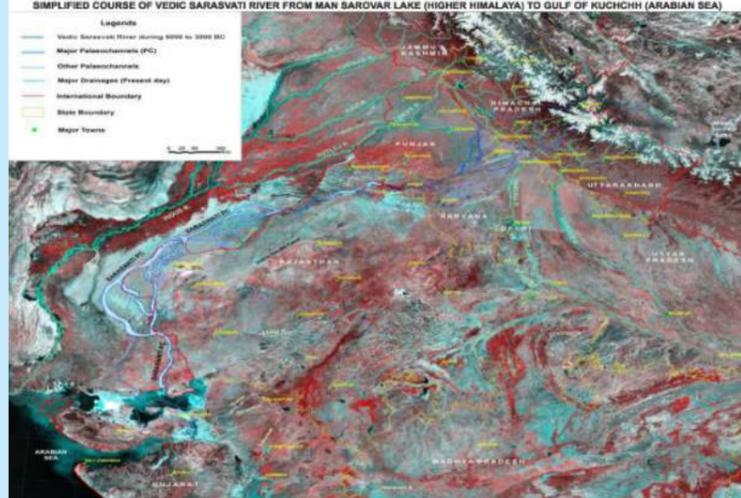
Restoration of invaluable Saraswati heritage, cultural values and advanced ancient civilization shall place India in a unique position in the world.

Besides rejuvenating the course of the river, the HSHDB has been conducting research and development on the Saraswati river in addition to promoting cultural heritage.

The HSHDB with the objective to restore the heritage places along the course of the Saraswati River identified 196 places that are being developed to showcase the Saraswati heritage.

The project of construction

SATELLITE IMAGE SHOWING SARASWATI PALAEOCHANNELS IN NORTHWEST INDIA



of Saraswati Ghat under which the construction of River section and river-front development for boating/waterways/ heritage development/ pilgrimage tourism activities Pipli to Jyotisar and at Pehowa (Distt. Kurukshetra) has been in pipeline.

The Haryana Saraswati Heritage Development Board initiated that development of Saraswati Tirath, Pehowa including Parikrama Path with the funding of Urban Local Bodies through Saraswati Heritage Circle, Kurukshetra.

The Haryana Saraswati Heritage Development Board celebrates Saraswati Mahotsav the occasion of "Basant Panchmi" every year for the awareness of the Saraswati River and its heritage.

TDRS TO GIVE URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Haryana comes out with a policy to facilitate aggregation of land for infrastructure



WHAT IS TDR

Transferable development rights is a method by which developers can purchase the development rights of certain parcels of land within a designated "sending district" and transfer the rights to another "receiving district" to increase the density of new development.

The underlying legal concept of a transfer of development rights programme is the notion that all land has a bundle of property rights. It is used for controlling land use to complement land-use planning and zoning for more effective urban growth management and land conservation.

The TDR process can be considered as a tool for controlling urban sprawl by concentrating development. It is based on the concept that land ownership brings the right of use of land, or land-based development rights can in some jurisdictions be used, unused, sold, or otherwise transferred by the owner of a parcel of land.

By **PARVEEN K MODI**

Determined to give infrastructure a decisive push by facilitating aggregation of land and development of external development works within urbanisable limits, the Haryana Government has come out with a policy for grant of transferable development rights (TDR).

Titled Policy for Grant & Utilization of Transferable Development Rights, it seeks to make it simple for the land-owners, whose land is required for critical infrastructure needs of the development plan, to surrender their land in favour of the government in return for a TDR Certificate. The certificate can be monetized by the land owner by selling it to other developers/users in the same development plan.

If the owner whose land is eligible for issuance of TDR Certificate makes an application for handing over possession of such land to the government, he shall be entitled to the certificate. But it will be done on payment of the prescribed fee and charges, and, on certain terms and conditions.

The Haryana Cabinet had, at its meeting on November 2, 2021, approved the policy; the draft policy having been approved earlier for inviting responses/suggestions from general public and stakeholders.

The objections/suggestions received up to August 30, 2019 were examined by the department, and after consultation with stakeholders, the policy was suitably amended and sent to the Cabinet for approval. Now, instructions have been issued for grant and utilization of TDR Certificate under the Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas Act, 1975.

The extent and benefit of TDR against any land pocket shall be governed by various factors, which will be taken into account while calculating the 'notional land'.

With a view ensuring effective

implementation, the TDR policy shall be implemented in phases. The priority list for phasing of projects shall be prepared by a committee constituted under the chairmanship of Director, Town and Country Planning, Haryana, and shall be submitted to the government for approval from time to time.

ENTIRE PROCESS IS ONLINE

The entire process right from making application, scrutiny, issuance and processing to utilization, will be online to ensure efficiency and transparency. All TDRs shall be created, stored and transferred in digital format only through an application to be developed exclusively for the purpose.

However, until such an online process is put in place for use, applications may be accepted and processed manually, subject to the condition that it shall be integrated with the online system as and when it is made functional.

HOW TO APPLY FOR TDR

Any owner whose land fulfills the prescribed criteria and who intend to seek TDR certificate for it, may apply to the director within the prescribed time-frame along with the following documents:

- i. Scrutiny fee at the rate of Rs 10 per sqm on the chunk of land for which TDR is sought;
- ii. Ownership documents depicting clear title of land;
- iii. Verification certificate of ownership from deputy commissioner concerned.
- iv. Indemnity bond in favour of the director, protecting him against any land dispute that may arise on such land in future;
- v. Undertaking to transfer the title and possession of such land to the government through the director for all intents and purposes;
- vi. Undertaking that no claim against comparison of benefits accrued under the present TDR policy and the compensation/enhancement paid for the

acquisition of balance land for any such project, for which applications under the TDR policy are not received in the prescribed time-frame, shall be made by the beneficiaries of this policy, at any time.

- vii. Any other document the director may demand.

SCRUTINY PROCESS

If the application is found to be in order after scrutiny, a provisional offer shall be made to the applicant, calling upon him to transfer the title of such land in favour of the state government through the director, by way of a "conveyance deed", within a period of 90 days.

The possession of land shall also be handed over to the director, or his authorized representative, designated for the purpose. Stamp duty payable, if any, on such transfer shall be paid by the applicant. The land surrendered for SRGB/ SPRP/ EDWS /OS/PSP shall be kept safe by fencing by the applicant at the time of grant of TDR certificate.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The general terms and conditions for filing of application and issue of TDR Certificate shall be as follows:

- (i) The following minimum area norms shall be followed for applying for TDR Certificate:
 - a) For SRGB and SPRP, there shall be no minimum area norms.
 - b) For open spaces, minimum area of land to be surrendered

shall be five acres, and, for EDWS/PSP, minimum area of land to be surrendered shall be 2.5 acres approachable from minimum 4 karam revenue rasta.

- (ii) Every such TDR Certificate that is issued shall carry an FAR of 2.0.
- (iii) TDR certificates shall be split into units of 50 sqm built-up area to enable ease of transfer and utilization. The balance of built-up area available beyond the multiples of 50 sqm shall get added to the last TDR certificate.
- (iv) Any TDR certificate issued in a specific development plan shall be valid for utilisation only in the same development plan.

APPLICABLE FEES, CHARGES

The applicable fees and charges for TDR shall be as follows:

- (i) The land-owner applicant shall be required to pay only scrutiny fees at the time of applying for a TDR certificate. The scrutiny fees, once paid, shall be non-refundable.
- (ii) The colonizer/ project proponent intending to utilise the TDR certificate through increase in FAR of its project by amendment in the zoning plan shall be liable to deposit the following charges, as applicable on the date of utilizing the TDR Certificate:
 - a. Infrastructure Augmentation Charges-TDR (IAC-TDR) at

- rates, as prescribed;
- b. EDC against the increased covered area at prescribed rates for different uses;
- c. IAC-TOD for such projects where the additional FAR is utilized on projects that have already availed the benefit of TOD.
- (iii) The said charges, i.e., IAC-TDR, EDC, IAC-TOD, as applicable, shall be recovered at the time of such amendment in the zoning plan.
- (iv) The said charges, i.e., IAC-TDR, EDC, IAC-TOD, as applicable, shall be recovered on the increased covered area based on the notional land of the receiving site
- (v) Needless to clarify that a TDR certificate not being a licence, no additional licence fees, conversion charges or Infrastructure Development Charges, as prescribed in the Act no 8 of 1975 for the purpose of grant of licence shall be recovered.
- (vi) The rates for IAC-TDR to be recovered for utilisation of such TDR certificate shall be as follows:

Sr No	Purpose	Hyper	High-I	High	Medium	Low
1	GH/HDGH/ TOD-GH	1200	700	700	350	100
2	AGH	200	120	120	60	20
3	Commercial/ TOD- Commercial	3500	2500	2000	1000	250
4	Cyber Unit/ Cyber Park/ Cyber City	2400	1400	1400	700	200
5	NILP-GH	900	500	500	250	70
6	Industrial [Other than (4)above]	400	200	200	100	30
7	Institutional/ Residential Plots	400	200	200	100	30

NOTE:I. All figures are in Rs per square meter, leviable on the permitted increase in covered area on all floors against the notional land of the receiving site.

INFRA A DECISIVE PUSH

of land for integrated development within urbanisable limits

Certificate to be issued only for land meant for sector roads, green belts, EDCs etc



By **PARVEEN K MODI**

The Policy for Grant and Utilization of Transferable Development Rights (TDR) not only lays down in clear terms the norms for its applicability but also makes it amply clear that TDR Certificate can be issued for land/site designated for certain purposes based on approved of the sectoral plan.

Land offered under TDR policy for a particular project should be above a threshold critical level so that the government is not saddled with disparate parcel(s) that are not contiguous, and hence cannot be used for taking the project forward.

If reaching such a critical level is difficult because of multiplicity of owners, the approach adopted in land pooling collaboration such as in e-Bhoomi can be resorted to.

The balance land for any such project, for which applications under the TDR policy are not received in the prescribed time-frame, shall be considered for acquisition under prevailing policy/statutory framework.

However, the benefits accrued under the TDR policy and the compensation/enhancement paid for the acquisition under prevailing policy/statutory framework shall remain completely independent of each other. No claim against comparison of benefits shall lie and no such request in this regard shall be entertained.

To enable aggregation of land for integrated infrastructure development within the urbanisable limits, TDR Certificate can be issued on land/ site for the

following purposes:

1. Sector roads and green belts: Such roads, of any width, which are provided in the development plan, irrespective of whether they serve as a divider between two sectors, or two land use zones within a sector, are sector roads. In addition to sector roads, all green belts provided in the development plans along such sector roads shall also be considered to be eligible for grant of TDR certificate. The alignment of such sector roads and green belts shall be so as approved in the sectoral plan.

2. Sectoral plan road pockets [SPRP]: Such internal sector roads, of 30m/24m/18m ROW or otherwise, as approved in the sectoral plans, which function as sub-arterial roads of the development plan, and also serve as conduits for external services within a sector, are 'sectoral plan roads'. Pockets of land falling

in the approved alignment of such sectoral plan road are called 'Sectoral Plan Road Pockets' or 'SPRP'.

3. EDC Works site [EDWS]: Such sites as earmarked in the approved sectoral plan against various EDC works, viz, college, hospital, ESS etc., as shown in the sectoral plan.

4. Open Space Zone [OS]: Such sectors or part of sector, excluding the green belt along sector roads, designated as open space zone in the development plan shall be also considered to be eligible for the purpose of issue of TDR certificate.

5. Public & Semi Public Zone (PSP): Such sectors or part of sector, excluding the green belt along sector roads, designated as PSP Zone in the Development Plan shall also be considered to be eligible for the purpose of issue of TDR certificate.

UTILISATION OF TDR CERTIFICATES					
Maximum FAR and Density to be permitted with TDR: Additional FAR can be availed by the applicant himself or by the purchaser of TDR Certificate on the following types of projects to the following extent:					
Sr No	Type of Colony/ Site/ Project	Applicable FAR	Applicable Density (ppa)	Max FAR with TDR	Max Density (ppa) with TDR
1.	GH	1.50/1.75	300-400	3.0	Existing +200
2.	AGH	2.25	750-900	3.0	Existing + 175
3.	HDGH	1.75	450	3.0	Existing +200
4.	TOD (GH)	3.5/2.5	600/430 (±10%)	5.0/4.0	Existing +150
5.	CL	1.75	NA	3.0	NA
6.	TOD-CL	3.5/2.5	NA	5.0/4.0	NA
7.	NILP-CL	3.0	NA	4.5	NA
8.	MLU	1.75	80	3.0	Existing +70
9.	TOD-MLU	3.5/2.5	NA	5.0/4.0	NA
10.	NILP-R	1.25	300	2.5	Existing +125
11.	CP/CC	2.5	NA	5.0	NA
12.	TOD(IT/ITES)	3.0/3.5	NA	4.5/5.0	NA
13.	IILP-IND	1.0	NA	2.0	NA
14.	CS/ I-CLU	1.0/1.5	NA	2.0	NA
15.	Res. Plot	1.0 to 1.65	18	2.4/2.64 (as applicable)	No change

TDR Certificate transferable

The transfer of TDR Certificate shall be governed by the following policy parameters:

- i. The TDR certificate can be split into multiple certificates of not less than 50 sqm built up area and sold any number of times to any person intending to utilize the same in their existing colony/project within the same development plan.
- ii. Any such TDR certificate shall be freely transferable in the open market, based upon mutually agreed financial considerations between the buyer and the seller. Provided that no such transfer shall be treated as valid unless a 'Transfer application' is filed online on the Department portal and an online transfer is executed after completing the transfer formalities.
- iii. The department portal shall have an online mechanism, free of manual interventions by the department, to authenticate the credentials of the transferor and the transferee. Upon such successful authentication, the name of the new transferor shall be entered in the TDR certificate.
- iv. The timeframe involved in online transfer of TDR certificate shall not exceed three working days from the date when such transfer is sought by any applicant.
- v. In case of an existing colony where the benefit of increased FAR and/or density is proposed to be availed:
 - a. Revision of Zoning clauses to the extent that it depicts the increased FAR shall be required.
 - b. The prevailing instructions, as amended from time-to-time, regarding seeking objections from existing allottees for approval of revised building plans shall continue to be applicable.
 - c. Fresh Structural Stability from reputed institutions like National Institute of Technology (NIT), Kurukshetra or Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) shall be required to be procured. vi. No relaxation in setbacks and ground coverage shall be permitted.
- vii. The TDR certificate shall stand extinguished and as when an application is received for its utilization through revision of zoning plan. viii. For the purpose of availing the benefit of development rights on the site receiving the TDR, the 'notional land of TDR certificate' shall be converted into 'notional land'.

Curbing crimes and taming criminals



View of the control room at the police headquarters in Panchkula.
Photo by Vinay Malik

By RAJEEV RANJAN ROY

Fully aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which explicitly affirms that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development, Haryana Police are relentless in their pursuits to ensure a crime-free ambience in the State. The state police arrested 385 most wanted offenders with a monetary reward totalling Rs 64.30 lakh during 2021.

Peaceful and inclusive societies are crucial not only for sustainable development but also to ensure access to justice for all and build an effective and accountable social order, which draws together the strands of peace, rule of law, human rights, development and equality into a comprehensive and forward looking development framework.

"Haryana Police has been serving the people of the state with dedication since the creation of the state on November 1, 1966. Various key initiatives like modernization, induction of information technology and better traffic management have started paying dividends. People belonging to all religions, communities, castes and creed are living in perfect harmony," says Director General of Police (DGP) Mr PK Agrawal, IPS.

He said the arrest of these offenders resulted in the resolution of hundreds of cases of heinous crimes including loot, robbery, acts of dacoity, extortion, murder,

attempt to murder, and snatching. The large-scale crackdown on criminals also helped us in solving many cases as well as preventing several crimes. "There is no place for crime and criminal elements in the state," added Mr Agrawal.

Reducing crime, violence and ensuring stable conditions give a boost to good governance, a key element for people's well-being and essential for securing sustainable development. Security and justice are a means to achieving

improvements in poverty reduction, reversing inequality and enhancing effective governance, a glaring success in the state thanks to an extremely improved law and order situation.

According to the DGP, apart from setting up the Special Task Force (STF) to deal with organized crime, field units of the Haryana Police had prepared a database on such criminals and gangsters, which helped them trace their locations. The Crime Investigation Agency

(CIA) sleuths had also kept a close watch on their hideouts resulting in an effective crackdown on them throughout the year.

Referring to the district-wise figures of the arrest of offenders, Mr Agrawal said that 73 most wanted criminals were arrested from Gurugram followed by 44 in Narnaul, 43 in Faridabad, 28 in Sonapat, 25 in Palwal, 22 each in Kurukshetra and Jhajjar, 21 in Rohtak, 18 in Panipat, 16 in Kaithal, 14 in Nuh, 13 each in Panchkula

Key POINTS

- Haryana Police arrested 385 most wanted offenders with a monetary reward totalling Rs 64.30 lakh during 2021.
- 73 most wanted criminals were arrested from Gurugram followed by 44 in Narnaul, 43 in Faridabad, 28 in Sonapat, and 25 in Palwal.
- Rs 64.30 lakh reward money was given to informers who provided credible information about them which led to the arrest of big fishes.

CM's Flying Squad does wonders

Through a well coordinated action plan aimed at curbing irregularities, the special teams of Haryana Chief Minister's Flying Squad (CMFS) conducted surprise raids on 554 places, registered 242 cases and arrested 340 persons across the state in 2021. The total fine and cost of other items recovered have been pegged at Rs 13.89 crore. These raids were conducted after receiving information about various irregularities committed by accused persons. CMFS is a premier agency that is working under the overall supervision and control of ADG, CID, Mr Alok Mittal.

The raids were mainly focused to check manufacturing of adulterated and spurious products including illicit liquor, busting of fake call centres and GST frauds, electricity theft, black marketing of domestic gas cylinders and oxygen cylinders, illegal mining, drug peddling, checking of overload vehicles, irregularities in issuing the driving license, and registration certificate, etc. Out of the total cases registered, 124 are under thorough investigation while the charge sheet in 118 FIRs has been submitted in the concerned courts.

A spokesperson of the Haryana Police further informed that the flying squad teams had raided 107 places to clamp down on the manufacturing of adulterated and spurious products and arrested six persons in this connection. These raids led to the recovery of fines and cost of goods to the tune of over 3.64 crores. Besides, samples have also been collected from factories/shops manufacturing various food items and sent for lab testing. Constant monitoring by the police teams led to a sharp decline in the sale of adulterated food items throughout last year.

In a drive to check illicit liquor, the flying squad teams arrested 114 persons by conducting 98 surprise raids which led to the recovery of over Rs 3.98 crore from the accused. Similarly, a total of 623 inquiries were registered by the CMFS during the last year, of which 501 have been disposed of. After inquiries by the flying squad, a total of 21 cases have been registered, which are under investigation in various districts. /HR/

and Karnal, 10 in Rewari, 5 in Yamunanagar, 4 each in Ambala, Bhiwani and Dadri, 2 in Hansi and one each from Hisar, Fatehabad, Jind and Sirsa districts.

"As much as Rs 64.30 lakh reward money had been given to the informers who provided credible information about them which led to the arrest of these big fishes. In addition to field units, the Special Task Force had also done a commendable job of making these arrests. The state police will continue to vigorously enforce law and order and prevent crimes to ensure the safety and security of the people," he said.

10,546-km-area to fall in 100-km NCR radius

By **PARVEEN K MODI**

The decision of the Haryana Government to limit the spread of the National Capital Region (NCR) to 100-km radius with Rajghat in Delhi as the central point from the standpoint of measurement will result in nine of the 14 NCR districts having more area with them to develop, and more urban local bodies under the belt.

Out of the total area of 25,327 kms in 14 districts, 10,546 kms will

fall in the 100-km radius, which means in the NCR belt. While five districts of Faridabad, Gurugram, Jhajjar, Palwal and Sonapat will be entirely covered by the NCR, the remaining nine will have some parts under it.

In keeping with the decision, the tentative area details, subject to verification by the Revenue Department, regarding the extent of the NCR within the state of Haryana are given below (See chart).

In keeping with the decision

regarding the extent of NCR within Haryana, some urban local bodies (ULBs) will continue to be a part of the NCR.

The NCR and the planning board were created under the National Capital Region Planning Board Act of 1985. The Act defined the NCR as being the whole of Delhi; Haryana districts of Gurgaon, Faridabad and Sonapat, Rohtak (then including Jhajjar tehsil) and the Rewari tehsil, then in Mahendragarh district. It also included Uttar Pradesh

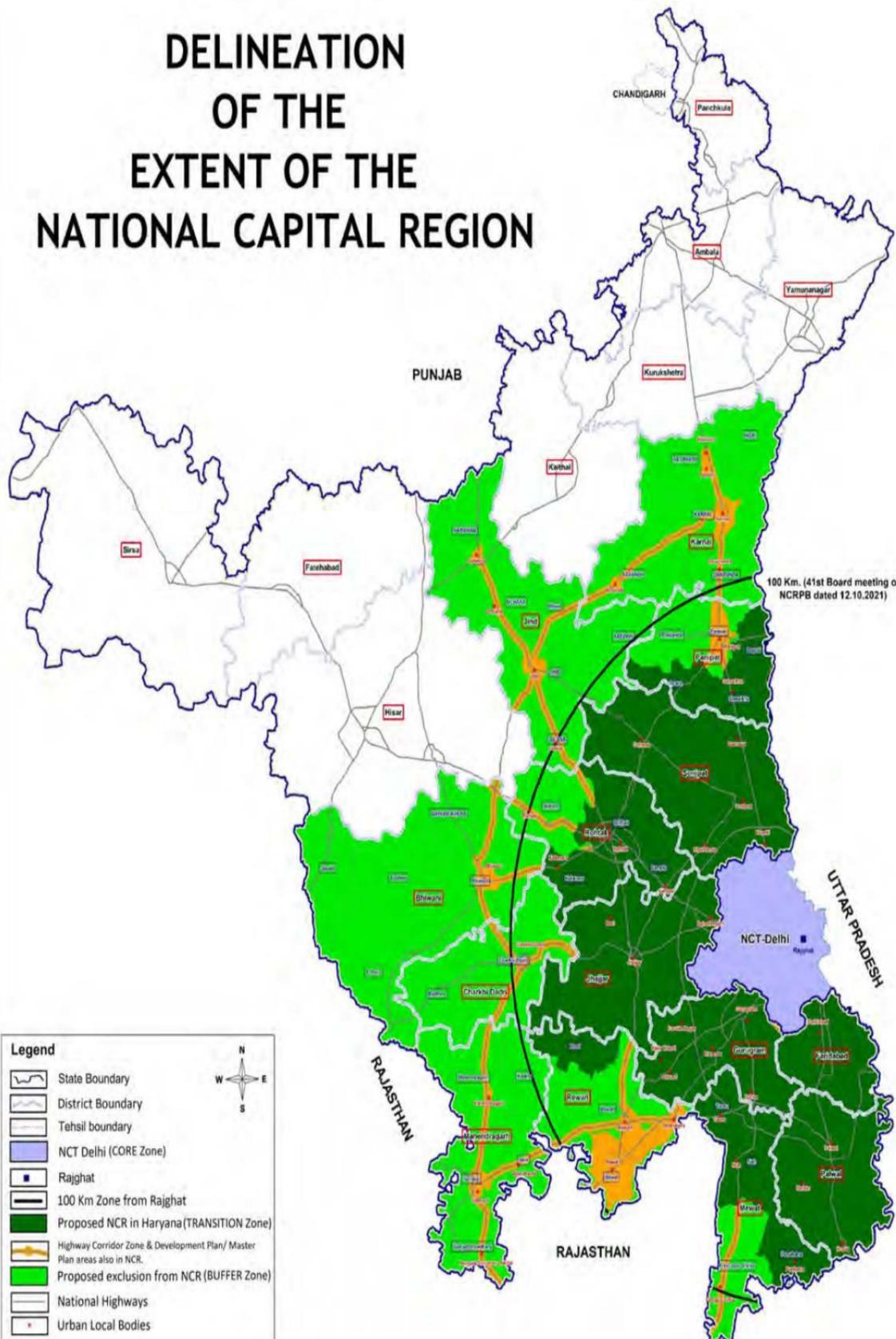
districts of Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut (then including Baghpat tehsil), and Ghaziabad (then including Hapur tehsil), and some part of the Rajasthan district of Alwar. The 1985 boundary of the NCR covered an area of 34,144 square kilometers (13,183 sq mi).

Prior to the creation of the NCR, an area described as the Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) was described in the 1962 Master Plan for Delhi. That plan defined the

DMA as comprising the National Capital Territory and the ring towns of Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Ballabhgarh, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Loni, also certain rural areas, which had a population of less than 2.1 million in 1951.

The "Master Plan for Delhi", approved in August 1990, added Noida, Bahadurgarh and the then-proposed township of Kundli to the DMA, which consequently covered an area of 3,182 km.

DELINEATION OF THE EXTENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION



AREA UNDER PROPOSED NCR (INCLUDES TEHSILS COVERED ENTIRELY WITHIN 100 KMS BUFFER FROM RAJGHAT AND THE AREA COVERED IN 1 KM CORRIDOR ALONG NHs AND URBANISABLE AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS/ULBs)						
Sr. No.	District	Total area of District	Area (Km ²)			% area of the District (proposed to be part of NCR)
			Area covered within 100 Km. radius (considering entire tehsils only)	Corridor along highways and urbanisable areas	Area of the District (including entire tehsils & buffers [D+E])	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1.	Bhiwani	3404	-	155.57	155.57	4.57
2.	Charkhi Dadri	1374	-	117.41	117.41	8.55
3.	Faridabad	743	743	-	743.00	100.00
4.	Gurugram	1254	1254	-	1254.00	100.00
5.	Jhajjar	1834	1834	-	1834.00	100.00
6.	Jind	2702	-	248.80	248.80	9.21
7.	Karnal	2520	-	253.43	253.43	10.06
8.	Mahendragarh	1899	-	226.93	226.93	11.95
9.	Nuh	1500	970.35	75.64	1045.99	69.73
10.	Palwal	1368	1368	-	1368.00	100.00
11.	Panipat	1268	668.71	102.25	770.96	60.80
12.	Rewari	1594	370.47	505.56	876.03	54.96
13.	Rohtak	1745	1215.89	77.92	1293.81	74.14
14.	Sonapat	2122	2122	-	2122.00	100.00
Total		25327	10546.42	1763.51	12309.93	

Note: The above areas are tentative and subject to collection of latest data and further analysis.

- A. Districts completely covered under NCR (including tehsils/ULBs therein):**
- Faridabad
 - Gurugram
 - Jhajjar
 - Palwal
 - Sonapat

- B. Districts partially covered under NCR (on tehsils basis):**

District	No. of Tehsils	Name of Tehsils
Panipat	5	Bapoli, Panipat, Samalkha, Medlauda, Israna
		Rohtak, Mehram, Sampala, Kalanaur
Rohtak	4	Rohtak, Mehram, Sampala, Kalanaur
Rewari	3	Kosli, Rewari, Bawal
Nuh	4	Taoru, Ferozepur, Jhirka, Nuh, Punhana
Total	16	10

- C. Districts excluded from proposed NCR (on tehsils basis), however, area under Highway Buffer, urbanisable zone of published Development Plans and the ULBs will be part of NCR:**

Sr. No.	District	Tehsil
1.	Bhiwani	1. Bhiwani
		2. Bawani Khera
		3. Tosham
		4. Siwani
		5. Loharu
2.	Charkhi Dadri	6. Charkhi Dadri
		7. Badhara
		8. Safidon
		9. Jind
		10. Julana
		11. Aleva
		12. Uchana
3.	Jind	13. Narwana
		14. Gharanda
		15. Indri
		16. Nilokheri
		17. Karnal
		18. Assandh
4.	Karnal	19. Kanina
		20. Mahendragarh
		21. Ateli
		22. Narnaul
		23. Mangal Chaudhary

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS/EXPRESSWAYS COVERED UNDER THE PROPOSAL	
National Highway	Development Plans abutting/falling on NH/Expressway
NH-44	North of Delhi: Sonapat-Kundli, Ganaur, Samalkha, Panipat, Gharanda, Karnal, Nilokheri-Taraori, South of Delhi: Faridabad, Prithla, Palwal, Hodal
NH-48	GMUC, Dharuhera, Rewari, MBIR
NH-9	Bahadurgarh, Sampala, Rohtak, Mehram
KMP Expressway	Sonapat-Kundli, Kharkhauda, Sampala, Badsa, GMUC, Sohna, Palwal
NH-709	Panipat, Israna, Gohana, Rohtak, Kalanaur, Bhiwani
NH-709A	Karnal, Assandh, Jind, Bhiwani,
NH-334B	Sonapat-Kundli, Kharkhauda, Sampala, Jhajjar, Dadri
NH-352	Narwana, Uchana, Jind, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Rewari
NH-248A	GMUC, Sohna, Nuh, Ferozepur Jhirka
NH-919	Palwal, Sohna, Taoru, Dharuhera, Rewari
NH-11	Rewari, Narnaul
NH-148B	Bhiwani, Dadri, Mahendragarh, Narnaul

PICKING AND PACKING POTATOES FOR YOUR KITCHEN

Photo by Vinay Malik



CAMPUS CORNER

Three VCs, FCD sign deal with NYPI, Singapore

SHAGUN KAPOOR

Aiming towards Haryana Chief Minister, Mr Manohar Lal's vision of Transforming Haryana through a "Go Global Approach", the Vice Chancellors of Shri Vishwakarma Skill University, Kurukshetra University and Guru Jambheshwar University along with the Principle Secretary of Haryana Foreign Cooperation Department (FCD), Mr Yogender Choudhry has signed a Framework For Collaboration (FFC) with the CEO of Nan Yang Polytechnic International, Republic of Singapore, Dr Henry Heng.

On the occasion, Mr Manohar Lal told Haryana Review that this collaboration is aimed at building capacity and capabilities development projects on technical and vocational education in Haryana. With this, the cooperation between both the regions will be developed through a virtual mode, he added.

The signing of the FFC is a step forward in implementing the vision of the Haryana Chief Minister to make Haryana a leading State in the field of providing new age technical skills to the youth in close collaboration with international institutes such as Nanyang Polytechnic International (NYPI), Singapore, said Mr Yogender Choudhry.

Dr. Henry Heng hailed the Framework for Collaboration between the Government of Haryana and Nanyang Polytechnic International as a timely initiative. It will enable sharing of experiences in skills and technical education between Singapore and Haryana. When fully implemented, this collaboration will have a far reaching impact on raising the standard of technical education.

Signing of the framework is a step forward in realizing and implementing the vision of the Chief Minister to make Haryana a leading state in the field of providing new age technical skills to the youth in close collaboration with international institutes such as NYPI, Singapore, Mr Yogender Choudhary said.

WINDOWS ON SPORTS

1,000 youth to be trained in adventure sports

HARYANA REVIEW BUREAU

The Chief Minister, Mr Manohar Lal has announced that as a part of the 75th Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations and 125th birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, announced that 1,000 youth of the state would be imparted training in adventure sports every year to enable them to get employment.

Besides, adventure-sports will also be started in the hills of Kalesar, Dhosi, Aravalli and Mewat, where three to five 'adventure-sports camps' will be organised every year other than the camps being organised in Morni, Panchkula. An amount of Rs 2 crore will be spent every year on imparting training at these camps.



The Chief Minister was the training programme named addressing the youth as the chief 'Youthpreneur' under the 'Milkha Singh Adventure Sports Club'

organised by the Sports and Youth Affairs Department of Haryana. At the training programme, youth falling between 16 and 29 years of Morni area were trained in entrepreneurship related to 'Adventure-Sports and Home-Stay'.

On this occasion, the Minister of State for Sports and Youth Affairs, Mr. Sandeep Singh was present as a special guest.

While exhorting the youth to be job-givers instead of job-seekers, he said that the Haryana Government was striving for the upliftment of the poorest of the poor in the spirit of Antyodaya. He apprised the youth about the work being done by the state government in the field of religious tourism and cultural tourism, besides adventure sports.

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