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PART-I

Notifications, Orders and Declarations by Haryana Government

HARYANA GOVERNMENT

ART AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

The 5th April, 2019

No. 1/8/2019-2P.—

KalaSH NEETI

Kala Avam Sanskriti Haryana Policy

(Culture Policy of Haryana)

The word Culture has myriad connotations and is capable of touching almost all and every aspect of human life including birth and death. Edward Burnett Tylor, the 19th Century English anthropologist holds the view that “Culture or Civilization, taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society”. Though following Tylor may result in being hyper technical but culture as is observed is certainly the sum total of our social life. It is a way of life. It sustains society and in turn draws sustenance from society. This inter-relationship of culture and society lends dynamism to both of them. Culture therefore, is a living norm which besides reflecting the true colours of society also provides a basis for further growth and development. It also has the potential to transform education and keep value system in society intact. It therefore becomes imperative to conserve, protect and manage the culture of society and in turn the culture of the state.

It is with this aim of conservation, protection and management of the culture of the state of Haryana that an attempt has been made to formulate a policy in this regard. The idea is to explore and realise the full potential of the culture and the cultural specificities of Haryana. It is also made clear that it is by no means an attempt to promote a particular streak of culture or others. The outlook of the policy is secular, pluralistic and inclusive in nature. The policy, therefore, from an arm's length, seeks to promote free choice of cultural practices by individuals and communities. Also, the policy does not aim at to be a strait-jacket formula and rather craves to be an open and dynamic document as culture itself is dynamic.

2. Culture- a powerful SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle)

Culture is not entertainment as sometimes it is mistaken to be. In fact the works of Art & Culture, both tangible as well as intangible, can be described in the words of John Keats, the great Poet, as “thing of beauty” and thus “a joy forever”.

But these are not restricted to this but also go beyond and serve as authoritative instruments for serving the public purpose.

The policy though treats pursuits of Art & Culture as a pure passion yet does not become oblivious of its primary objective which is the public purpose that is served by the various pursuits of culture. In a way the policy attempts to highlight the guiding principles to serve the public purpose:-

- (a) **Art & Culture in public infrastructure:-** The design of public infrastructure must be imbued with the niceties of art and culture. These can be made the basis of design components of buildings, roads and bridges etc. which would not only provide infrastructural facilities but would also make the general public sensitive towards their cultural ethos.
- (b) **Engagement of Masses in Culture:-** Pursuits of Art & Culture may appear to be elite but the masses are also not immune from their impact. In fact engagement of masses in Art & Culture provides them experiential enjoyment and participation and lead to social enrichment.
- (c) **Thriving on Cultural Memory:-** Our social fabric is woven around our collective cultural memory, the special places, customs, values, creative acts, celebrations, performances and visuals. The stronger the fabric, the more robust is the society.
- (d) **Artists as Ambassadors:-** Artists help advance our national goals like better education, health, sanitation, improvement of environment, creation of good value-system and much more. Their inherent strengths and creative energies can facilitate these goals in a better manner. In fact they can help in strengthening of democratic and human values.
- (e) **Culture and Prestige:-** Though humility is the virtue of the artists yet culture is an excellent soft diplomatic tool to enhance the prestige of the state in the country and beyond that among foreign nations.

3. Haryana and Its Culture

Though Haryana was born on the political map of India in the year 1966, but it has a proud history going back to the Vedic Age. The State was the home of the legendary Bharata dynasty, which has given the name Bharat to India. Haryana finds mention in the great epic of **Mahabharata**. Kurukshetra, the place of the epic battle between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, is situated in Haryana. The name Haryana has been derived from the Sanskrit words Hari (the Hindu god Vishnu) and ayana (home), meaning "the Abode of God". However, some scholars hold the view that the name comes from a compound of the words Hari (Sanskrit Harit, "green") and Aranya (forest). The name of Haryana instantly conjures up the image of a State which astonishingly combines both-antiquity and plenty. The Vedic land of Haryana has been a cradle of Indian culture and civilization. Indian traditions regard this region as the matrix of creation of northern altar' where Brahma performed the pristine sacrifice and created the universe. This theory of creation has been confirmed to a large extent by archaeological investigations lived in the Haryana Shivaliks. The Vamana Purana states that King Kuru ploughed the field of Kurukshetra with a golden ploughshare drawn by the Nandi of Lord Shiva and reclaimed an area of seven Kosas.

Replete with myths, legends and vedic references, Haryana's past is steeped in glory. It was on this soil that saint Ved Vyas wrote Mahabharata. It was here, 5,000 long years ago that Lord Krishna preached the gospel of duty to Arjuna at the onset of the great battle of Mahabharata: "Your right is to do your duty and not to bother about the fruits (Outcome) thereof!" Since then, this philosophy of the supremacy of duty has become a beacon to succeeding generations.

The State continued to play a leading part in the history of India till the advent of the Muslims and the rise of Delhi as the imperial capital of India. Thereafter, Haryana functioned as an adjunct to Delhi and practically remained anonymous till the First War of India's Independence in 1857. When the rebellion was crushed and the British administration was re-established, the Nawabs of Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh, Raja of Ballabgarh and Rao Tula Ram of Rewari of the Haryana region were deprived of their territories. Their territories were either merged with the British territories or handed over to the rulers of Patiala, Nabha and Jind. Haryana thus became a part of the Punjab province. With the reorganisation of Punjab on 1 November 1966, Haryana was made into a full-fledged State.

The State is bound by Uttar Pradesh in the east, Punjab in the west, Himachal Pradesh in the north and Rajasthan in the south. The National Capital Territory of Delhi juts into Haryana.

It is interesting to note that creation of Haryana itself is based on one of the specificities of culture i.e. language as the state of Haryana came into being on linguistic basis. Some of the characteristics/ specificities of the culture of Haryana are discussed as follow.

Language:-

Hindi, spoken by the majority of population, is the official language of the State. However, Punjabi has also been declared as second official language. Haryana has 70% rural population who primarily speak Haryanvi dialect of Hindi, as well as other related dialects, such as Bagri and Mewati.

Dress:-

Costumes worn by the people of Haryana are a pointer to the vibrancy of the people of Haryana. While men generally wear 'Dhoti' with the white-coloured 'kurta' atop it with 'Pagri' as traditional headgear, the women use 'Damaan', 'Kurti' and 'Chunder' as their basic trousseau. Their simplicity and spirited enthusiasm for life find expression in their attire. The women of the region have a special attraction towards Red & Black colours. The phrase 'बावन गज का घाघरा' would bring out the magnanimity of the costumes. All white attire is a status symbol for men.

Food:-

People of Haryana are fond of eating. There is a well known saying 'देसां में देस हरियाणा जित दूध, दही का खाणा।' Haryana is well known for abundance of milk and curd which has influenced the food habits of its people. There is a long list of Haryanvi Cuisines which people devour with taste. Some of the popular cuisines from the state are: Bajre Ki Roti, Singri Ki Sabzi, Alloo Methi, Methi Gajjar, Kadhi Pakora, Mixed Dal, Hara Saag, Hare Chholiyon Ki Sabzi, Lal Mirch, Lehsun Ki Chatni, Bajre Ki Khichri, Bathua Raita, Besan Masala, Roti-Makhan, Kachri Ki Sabzi, Hara Dhania Cholia Ki Chatni. Ghee-Bura, Churma, Halwa, Kheer, Poode, Gulgule, Ghewar, Jalebi & Malpua make perfect dessert. Haryanvi's have a strong inclination for homemade butter called nooni or tindi and ghee, which they use liberally in their daily diet.

Fairs and Festivals

Various Fairs and Festivals are part of the rich and glorious culture of Haryana. These Fairs and Festivals include not only national festivals like Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti, etc. but also social festivals like Dusshera, Navaratri, Holi, Diwali, Mahavir Jayanti, Guru Parv, Raksha Bandhan (Salooman), Lohri, Durga Pooja, Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Juha, etc. These provide occasion of celebration, fun and frolic. A number of other melas and festivals have been successful in attracting large number of visitors including foreign tourists. Some of them are International Gita Mahotsav at Kurukshetra, International Surajkund Craft mela, Pinjore heritage festival, Baisaiki, etc.

4. Vision and Mission Statements:-

- (i) **Vision statement :-** The policy is guided by the vision of having a complete integration of state's culture into day to day lives of the people enabling them to access, enjoy and benefit from their engagement with the Art & Culture Affairs of Haryana and thereby further enriching it and also to integrate it with Indian ethos.
- (ii) **Mission statement:-** The policy has as its mission a target of creating an enabling environment, through infrastructural facilities combined with statutory and administrative framework capable of inspiring people not only to respect, conserve, protect and manage their cultural specificities but also inculcating them a sense of pride in their cultural past and present.

5. Policy Objectives:-

In brief, the policy objectives of the Haryana State Culture Policy are as under:-

- (1) To protect, preserve, conserve and manage rich cultural heritage of the state, both tangible and intangible, and to pass it on to future generations.
- (2) To promote various activities in the fields of Art & Culture so that various art forms get popularized with the public. For this liberal but regulated policy of providing financial help to individual performers and also to the registered societies/institutions engaged in different performing arts.

- (3) To educate young students of schools, colleges and universities in the manner they not only become aware of the cultural heritage of the State but also get ready to take it forward.
- (4) To get contents on Art & Culture included in the academic textbooks at various level of education.
- (5) To promote non formal education of Art & Culture by organising workshops, camps, seminars, exhibitions etc.
- (6) To collect, digitize and preserve the wealth of rare books, manuscripts, archives etc. so as to provide a good resource to the posterity.
- (7) To ensure support from public as well as private sector for the artists and their arts.
- (8) To promote peace, harmony and collective goods of the society by inculcating human values through pursuits of Art & Culture.
- (9) To improve a quality of human life in the state by refining the sensibilities of human folk through Art & Culture.
- (10) To ensure minimal intervention/involvement of the state in defining, documenting, preservation and propagation of the culture.

6. Strategy and Action Plan:-

1. **Conservation, Protection and Management of Cultural Heritage:-** The state shall take adequate steps for the protection, preservation and conservation of cultural heritage both built and natural as well as intangible. Endeavour shall be made to make these heritage assets self-sustaining by levying user fee or creating innovative means of raising resources for their maintenance. Endeavour shall be made to popularize these assets, particularly museums and historical monuments among university, college and school students. The state shall design a campaign to prevent defacement of cultural heritage of the state.
2. **Protection of privately owned heritage properties:-** There is an urgent need to protect privately owned historic properties, properties relating to famous personalities and historic events. The provisions of the Haryana Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1964 shall be invoked for this purpose.
3. **Surveys and Cultural Map:-** The state shall conduct surveys and build a database of all major cultural centers and all heritage assets and map them appropriately using digital technology, particularly futuristic technologies like GIS platform and make these resources freely available on public platforms. Google maps and Google Earth platforms shall also be used to disseminate information about our cultural heritage, cultural centers and heritage assets.
4. **Documenting Traditional Art Forms and Transmitting their excellence:-** Traditional Art forms of Haryana shall be documented for the knowledge and benefit of present and future generations. Master artists of different art forms shall be identified, recognized through proper honor with Awards and supported to record their own archives and mount exhibitions and performances of their works. They shall also be encouraged to pass on their knowledge and skills to future generations.
5. **Encyclopedia of Haryanvi Culture:-** The government recognizes the need and shall strive to bring out an encyclopedia of Haryanvi culture, particularly an online version of the same for wide accessibility.
6. **Directory of Artists:-** A Directory of Artists from different art-fields shall be prepared and maintained with a view to promote inter personal relationships amongst the artists and also to provide information on artists in the public domain, particularly on the website of the department. Likewise, efforts will be made to digitize and preserve the wealth of rare books, manuscript, archives etc. for posterity by making this digitized wealth available on the website of the department.
7. **Dharohar/Kala Gram/Hamara Gaon/Shilp Gram/Cultural Gram:-** As 70% of Haryana lives in villages, promotion of cultural heritage of Haryana would imply propagation of culture of Haryana by providing a true depiction of rural life by establishment of museums (Dharohar)/Kala Gram etc. These projects would lead visitors to enjoy and experience village life including folk arts. These places can be the venues for holding all kinds of fairs and festivals.
8. **Establishment of Culture Centers:-** Government shall endeavor to establish Culture Centers in districts or selected cities with facilities for arts exhibitions, book fairs and live performances by performing artists. Available heritage buildings which are either not in use or can be made available for this purpose on a case to case or event to event basis will be given preference.

9. **Adaptive reuse of heritage buildings through NGO/private partnership:-** The government recognizes need to promote active NGO/private participation to preserve historic buildings and put them to effective use and to transform these historic buildings into unique landmarks. The revenue generated through this scheme can be used for maintenance of other heritage buildings.
10. **Heritage based Urban Planning:-** A mechanism for Heritage Impact assessment of all public, private and joint sector projects affecting heritage assets as part of the social impact assessment shall be evolved so as to ensure heritage friendly development and to prevent any harm to the heritage.
11. **Youth Oriented Policy:-** The policy shall be youth oriented. This would involve introducing academic contents pertaining to art and culture of the state in the text books in schools, colleges and universities. The youth shall be trained in different art forms and other aspects of cultural heritage by organizing workshops, camps, Seminars, Lectures, Symposia and exhibitions at schools, college, university, National and International Level. It will further enhance overall promotion of arts and artists in Haryana.
12. **Scholarship Schemes:-** Students pursuing diploma/degree courses in the formal education system of colleges and universities will be encouraged by providing scholarships. To begin with, first two position holders in different exams/courses shall be given scholarships at the rate of Rs. 12,000/- per annum. Further, non-formal education/training in the field of Indian Classical Music, Classical Dance, Theatre, Visual Art , Folk, Traditional and Indigenous Arts and Haryanvi Folk Song, Dance and Visual Arts like Sanjhi shall be encouraged by organizing workshops, camps etc. The participants shall be given stipends to attend these trainings.
13. **Education, Research and Development: -** The state recognizes both the need for conservation and propagation of culture and the shortage of professionals to carry out varied tasks associated therewith. The state shall, therefore, promote education, Research, and Development in culture through schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions. Private institutions engaged in this activity shall also be supported. State's museums, galleries and archives shall be opened to professionals, scholars, students and apprentices for hands on learning experience through direct access to collections in state museums, galleries and archives. A pool of trained professionals in the field of heritage conservation shall be created.
14. **Financial Assistance/Grant to Individual Artists and Registered Organizations:-** **In order to promote different art forms like Indian Classical Music, Classical Dance, Theatre, Visual Art , Folk, Traditional and Indigenous Arts and Haryanvi Folk Song, Dance and Visual Arts like Sanjhi etc. the state shall provide financial assistance/Grant to Individual Artists and Registered organizations. These grants shall be governed by separate set of regulation meant for such financial assistance/grants. The state may also considers sponsoring of holding of performances in these areas.**
15. **Institutional Mechanism:-** The State of Haryana has already set up the following bodies:-
 - (i) Haryana Kala Parishad
 - (ii) Saraswati Heritage Development Board
 - (iii) Haryana Academy of History and Culture.

These institutions have been promoting the cause of culture, yet their further strengthening is aimed at in order to give impetus to their activities.

Gradually, the policy seeks to establish the following bodies/academies etc

- (a) Lalit Kala Academy
- (b) Sangeet Natak Academy
- (c) Theatres and Naat shalas including open air theatres at the district level
- (d) Folk Dance Academy
- (e) Museum of Folk Music.

16. Apex Council :- The state shall establish an apex level Advisory council on culture under the chairmanship of Hon'ble C.M. The council shall consist of the following:-

- (i) Hon'ble Arts and Cultural Affairs Minister
- (ii) W/Chief Secretary Haryana
- (iii) W/Addl. Chief Secretary, ACA
- (iv) Five Experts in the field of culture of Haryana to be nominated by the Govt.

The council shall act to aid and advise the Government of Haryana on matters relating to state culture policy and promotion and popularization of state's culture among people including Haryanvi Diaspora and tourists.

17. Awards:- The state shall nominate and confer awards on artists of different age groups and from different arts-genres like Dance, Music, Theatre, Painting, Sculpture, Folk Music, Folk Singing and Folk Dance. The artists must be of eminence and achievers in their fields of artistic accomplishments.

The awards shall be as under:-

- (a) Haryana Kala Praveen :- Persons upto the age of 40 years
- (b) Haryana Kala Shree :- Persons between age of 40 to 55 years
- (c) Haryana Kala Ratna:- Persons above age of 55 years.

The State Government may decide to confer more awards.

The selection for awards shall be made through a committee appointed by the Govt. for this purpose.

18. Social Security Scheme for Artists:- The policy aims at starting a social security scheme for artists and others working in the field of culture with a view to ensure that a regular small contribution during the earning life of the artist and others provides for decent necessities during their sunset years of life. A scheme for dependents of artists shall also be launched. Reservation in govt. jobs to artists of a certain level can be thought of.

19. State Culture Fund:- A fund shall be established to finance activities related to achievement of the objectives of this policy. The fund shall receive money by way of grants and donations including those from private persons.

20. Public-Private Participation:- The state shall make efforts to create and provide greater opportunities for public-private partnership in activities envisaged under this policy leading to realization of its objectives.

7. Implementation

The Haryana State Culture Policy- **KalaSH**- shall be implemented in a phased manner. The Department shall draw up annual plans in accordance with the budgetary provisions available to the department.

8. Evaluation and Review

The Haryana State Culture Policy shall be a dynamic document and may be reviewed and updated according to the requirements. A formal evaluation of the policy outcomes may be undertaken every five years. Policy may be reviewed and updated as the situation may warrant.

(Sd.)...

Additional Chief Secretary to Government Haryana,
Art and Cultural Affairs Department.