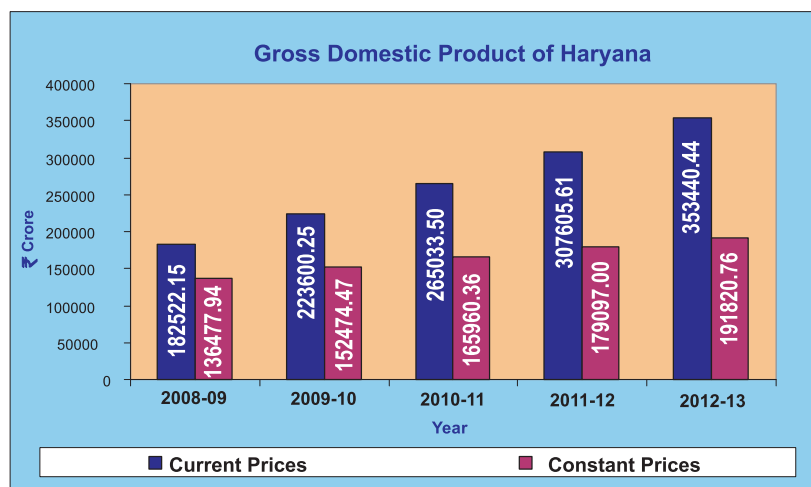




GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HARYANA 2012-2013



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
HARYANA
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, HARYANA
YOJANA BHAWAN, SECTOR – 4, PANCHKULA
2013

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HARYANA AT A GLANCE

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
1.	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA		Sq. Km.	44,212
2.	ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP		No.	
	(a) Divisions			4
	(b) Districts			21
	(c) Sub-Divisions			57
	(d) Tehsils			78
	(e) Sub-Tehsil			43
	(f) Blocks			124
	(g) Towns	Census 2011(P)		154
	(h) Villages (including inhabited)	Census 2011(P)		6,841
3.	POPULATION	Census 2011(P)	No.	
	(a) Total			2,53,53,081
	(b) Males			1,35,05,130
	(c) Females			1,18,47,951
	(d) Rural			1,65,31,493
	(e) Urban			88,21,588
	(f) Density of Population		Per Sq.Km.	573
	(g) Literacy Rate		Percent	76.64
	(h) Sex Ratio		Female per Thousand Male	877
	(i) Rural Population		Percent	65.21
4.	VITAL STATISTICS	2010	Per Thousand	
	(a) Birth Rate			
	(i) Combined			22.3
	(ii) Rural			23.3
	(ii) Urban			19.8
	(b) Death Rate			
	(i) Combined			6.6
	(ii) Rural			7.0
	(iii) Urban			5.6
	(c) Infant Mortality Rate			
	(i) Combined			48

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
	(ii) Rural	2010	Per Thousand	51
	(iii) Urban			38
	(d) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	2007-09	Death per Lakh Live Birth	153
5.	STATE INCOME (At Current Prices)	2011-12(QE)	Rupee Crore	
	(a) State GDP			3,07,605.61
	(b) Agriculture and Allied Sectors GDP			65,192.43
	(c) Industry Sector GDP			86,752.11
	(d) Service Sector GDP			1,55,661.07
	(e) State Per Capita Income		Rupees	1,09,064
6.	LAND UTILIZATION	2010-11	Thousand Hect.	
	(a) Net Area Sown			3,518
	(b) Area Sown More than Once			2,987
	(c) Total Cropped Area			6,505
	(d) Net Sown to Total Geographical Area		Percent	79.57
	(e) Area Sown More than Once to Net Area Sown		Percent	84.91
7.	AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS	2010-11	Thousand Hect.	
	(a) Rice			1,243
	(b) Wheat			2,504
	(c) Jowar			71
	(d) Bajra			660
	(e) All Cereals			4,525
	(f) All Pulses			176
	(g) All Foodgrains			4,700
	(h) Sugarcane			84
	(i) Cotton			493
	(j) Groundnuts etc.			2
8.	PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS	2010-11	Thousand Tonne	
	(a) Rice			3,465
	(b) Wheat			11,578
	(c) Jowar			38
	(d) Bajra			1,183

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
	(e) All Cereals	2010-11	Thousand Tonne	16,413
	(f) All Pulses			153
	(g) All Food Grains			16,566
	(h) Sugarcane			604
	(i) Cotton		Thousand Bales of 170 Kgs. each	1,747
	(j) Groundnuts etc.		Thousand Tonne	2
9.	YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS	2010-11	Kg./Hect.	
	(a) Rice			2,788
	(b) Wheat			4,624
	(c) Jowar			535
	(d) Bajra			1,792
	(e) Sugarcane			7,108
	(f) Cotton		Thousand Bales of 170 Kgs. each	510
	(g) Groundnuts etc.		Kg./Hect.	1,039
10.	OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS	Agri. Census 2010-11		
	(a) No. of Operational Holdings		No.	16,17,311
	(b) Area of Operational Holdings		Thousand Hect.	3,646
	(c) Average Size of Holdings		Hect.	2.25
11.	CO-OPERATION	2011-12		
	(a) Total Number of Co-operative Societies		No.	35,293
	(b) Total Membership of Co-operative Societies		No.	46,31,912
	(c) Total Working Capital of Co-operative Societies		Rupee Crore	13,978.95
12.	LIVESTOCK	2007	No.	
	(a) Cattle			15,52,361
	(b) Buffalos			59,53,228
	(c) Goat			5,38,320
	(d) Poultry			2,87,85,497
13.	VETERINARY	2011-12	No.	
	(a) Hospitals			943
	(b) Dispensaries			1,809

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
14.	MILK & EGGS PRODUCTION	2011-12		
	(a) Estimated Milk Production		Lakh Tonne	66.61
	(b) Per Capita per Day Availability of Milk		Gram	708
	(c) Eggs Production		Lakh No.	41,140
15.	FORESTS	2011-12		
	(a) Area Under Forest		Percent	3.96
	(b) Value of Major Forest Produce		Thousand Rupee	4,00,333
16.	POWER	2010-11		
	(a) Total Installed Generation Capacity		MW	5,997.83
	(b) Power Available for Sale		Lakh KWH	2,96,623
	(c) Power Sold		Lakh KWH	2,40,125
17.	INDUSTRY	December, 2011	No.	
	(a) No. of Registered Factories			10,580
	(b) Workers Employed in Factories			7,94,308
18.	TRANSPORT	2010-11	No.	
	(A) Vehicles			
	(a) No. of Vehicles Registered			5,55,894
	(b) No. of Vehicles on Road			53,77,003
	(B) Roads	2011-12	Km.	
	(a) Total Length of Roads			25,796
	(b) Un-metalled Roads			326
	(c) National Highway			1,518
	(d) State Highway			2,521
19.	TOURISM	2011-12	No.	
	(a) Tourist Spots			43
	(b) Foreign Visitors			2,20,241
	(c) Indian Visitors			62,16,724
20.	EMPLOYMENT		No.	
	(a) Total No. of Employment Exchanges	December, 2011		56
	(b) Employment in Public Sector	2011-12		3,74,031
	(c) Employment in Private Sector			3,75,123

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
	(d) Total Employment	2011-12	No.	7,49,154
	(e) No. of Haryana Govt. Employees	March, 2010		3,26,021
21.	HEALTH	2011-12	No.	
	(a) Govt. Hospitals			69
	(b) Primary Health Centres			429
	(c) Dispensaries			193
	(d) No. of Beds			10,028
22.	EDUCATION			
	(A) Institution	2011-12	No.	
	(a) Primary/Pre-Primary Schools			14,469
	(b) Middle Schools			3,610
	(c) High/Secondary Schools			6,983
	(B) Enrolment	2011-12	No.	
	(a) Primary/Pre Primary Schools			24,43,613
	(b) Middle Schools			12,80,868
	(c) High/Secondary Schools			28,02,754
23.	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	2011-12	No.	
	(a) Seats in Technical Institutions			1,88,551
	(b) Boys			1,41,413
	(c) Girls			47,138
24.	BANKING	2011-12		
	(a) Scheduled Banks		No.	2,882
	(b) Deposits		Rupee Crore	1,46,703
	(c) Credits		Rupee Crore	1,49,790
25.	OLD AGE PENSION	2011-12		
	(a) Beneficiaries		No.	13,22,569
	(b) Amount Disbursed		Rupee Crore	907.84
26.	STATE GOVT. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE	2012-13 (BE)	Rupee Crore	
	(A) Total Revenue Receipts			37,327.97
	(a) Share in Central Taxes			3,179.90
	(b) State Taxes			23,873.28

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
	(c) State Own Non-Tax Revenue	2012-13 (BE)	Rupee Crore	4,804.54
	(d) Grant-in-Aid & Contribution			5,470.25
	(B) Total Revenue Expenditure			39,783.52
	(a) General Services			12,331.44
	(b) Social Services			15,934.80
	(c) Economic Services			11,347.74
	(d) Others			169.54
27.	STATE PLANS		Rupee Crore	
	(a) 11 th Five Year Plan Outlay	2007-12		35,000
	(b) Annual Plan Outlay (R)	2007-08		5,500
	(c) Annual Plan Outlay (R)	2008-09		7,130
	(d) Annual Plan Outlay (R)	2009-10		10,400
	(e) Annual Plan Outlay (R)	2010-11		*18,260
	(f) Annual Plan Outlay (R)	2011-12		* 20,330
	(g) 12 th Five Year Plan Outlay (Projected)	2012-17		* 1,76,760
	(h) Annual Plan Outlay (Approved)	2012-13		* 26,485

P: Provisional

QE: Quick Estimates

BE: Budget Estimates

R: Revised Outlay

* Includes PSUs & Local Bodies Outlay

ECONOMY & PROSPECTS

Economic Scenario

The economic growth of Haryana has been exemplary since its creation in 1966 with an average annual growth rate of 6.4 percent during the period from 1966-67 to 2004-05. Further, the State economy grew at an excellent average annual growth rate of 9.3 percent during the period of last 7 years (2005-06 to 2011-12), higher than the 8.5 percent growth rate of the Indian economy. Though, Haryana is geographically a small State accounting for only 1.3 percent of the total area of the Country, the contribution of the State in the National Gross Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices has been recorded as 3.4 percent as per the Quick Estimates (QE) of 2011-12.

Growth of State Gross Domestic Product

1.2 The Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana compiles the estimates of State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost both at current and constant (2004-05) prices. The growth in GDP of the State during 2011-12 as per Quick Estimates was estimated as 7.9 percent, higher than the growth of 6.2 percent recorded by the Indian economy.

1.3 During the first two years of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09, the State economy registered the growth of 8.4 and 8.2 percent respectively in spite of the negative growth of 0.3 percent recorded in Agriculture Sector during 2007-08 and very low growth of 2.6 percent achieved in Manufacturing Sector during 2008-09. The Services Sector with the robust growth rate of 13.6 and 11.6 percent recorded during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively acted as the main catalyst for sustaining the economic growth of the State above 8 percent. During the year 2009-10, the robust growth of 11.7 percent was achieved due to high growth of Services Sector (17.0 percent) followed by Industry Sector (11.4 percent). During the year 2010-11, the growth of 8.8 percent could be achieved in spite of the low growth posted in Agriculture & Allied (5.4 percent) and Industry (7.3 percent) Sectors.

1.4 After experiencing the excellent economic growth during the two consecutive years, the State economy lost its rapidity during 2011-12. The GDP of the State at current and constant (2004-05) prices is given in **Table 1.1 and Fig. 1.1**.

Table 1.1- Gross Domestic Product of Haryana

(₹ in crore)					
Gross Domestic Product	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 QE
At Current Prices	151595.90	182522.15	223600.25	265033.50	307605.61
At Constant (2004-05) Prices	126170.76	136477.94	152474.47	165960.36	179097.00

QE: Quick Estimates

1.5 The Quick Estimate of State GDP at current prices has been estimated as ₹ 3,07,605.61 crore for 2011-12 as against the Revised Estimate of ₹ 2,65,033.50 crore in 2010-11 recording the growth of 16.1 percent. The GDP at constant (2004-05) prices for 2011-12 has been estimated as ₹ 1,79,097 crore as against the estimate of ₹ 1,65,960.36 crore for 2010-11 reflecting the growth of 7.9 percent. In spite of low growth rates recorded in Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings (3.7 percent), Public Administration (4.1 percent), Manufacturing (3.3 percent), Electricity, Gas & Water Supply (6.8 percent) and Construction (6.3 percent) Sectors during 2011-12, the growth of 7.9 percent could be achieved only due to the higher growth registered in Agriculture (8.6 percent), Trade, Hotels & Restaurants (9.0 percent), Transport by Other Means (8.6 percent), Banking & Insurance (28.5 percent) and Other Services (8.7 percent) Sectors (**Table 1.2**).

Table 1.2 Growth in State GDP During 11th Five Year Plan

(Percent)					
Industry	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11RE	2011-12QE
Agriculture & Allied activities	-0.1	7.2	-1.4	5.4	8.3
Mining & Quarrying	3.8	-7.8	-49.6	-57.2	10.9
Manufacturing	8.4	2.6	10.6	8.1	3.3
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	8.7	9.7	21.2	5.8	6.8
Construction	2.3	4.7	13.1	6.8	6.3
Transport, Communication & Trade	15.5	10.5	17.3	12.3	9.0
Finance & Real Estate	13.3	8.8	13.9	13.2	12.7
Public Administration	6.6	25.4	10.8	7.0	4.1
Other Services	8.2	19.0	25.7	0.5	8.7
Community & Personal Services	7.7	20.9	21.1	2.3	7.3
Total : Gross State Domestic Product	8.4	8.2	11.7	8.8	7.9

RE: Revised Estimates QE: Quick Estimates

1.6 During the period of first four years of 11th Five Year Plan, the average annual growth rate of the State was 9.3 percent which was higher than the average annual growth rate of 8.5 percent of the Indian economy. As per the Quick Estimates released by the

Fig. 1.1- Gross Domestic Product of Haryana

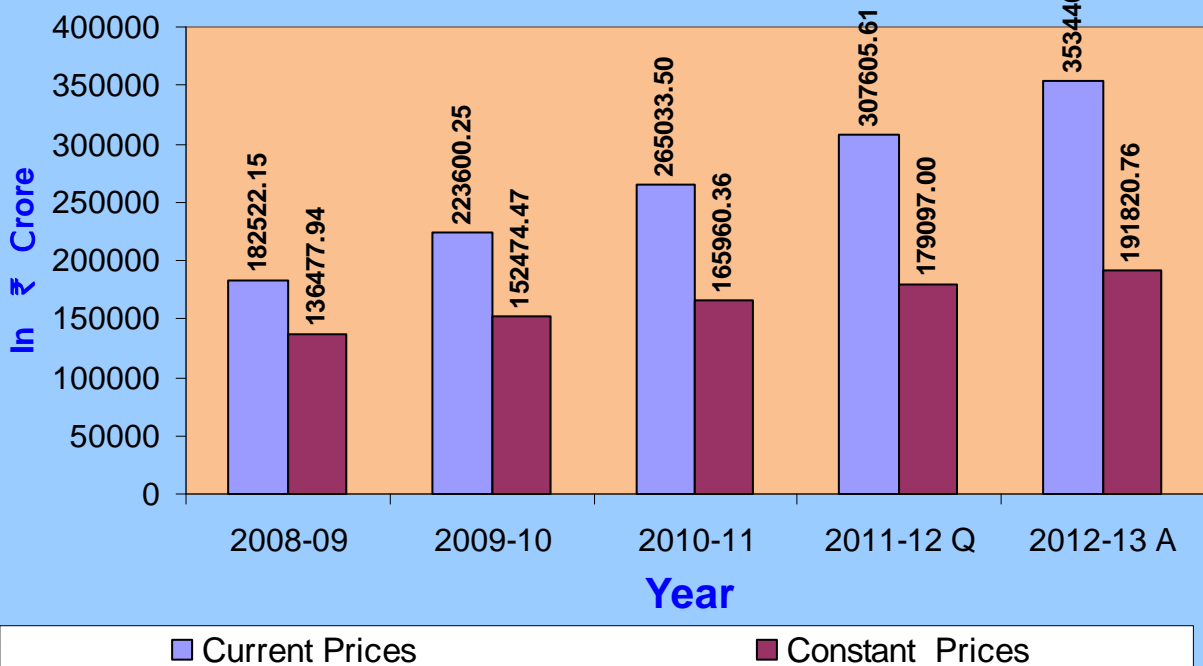
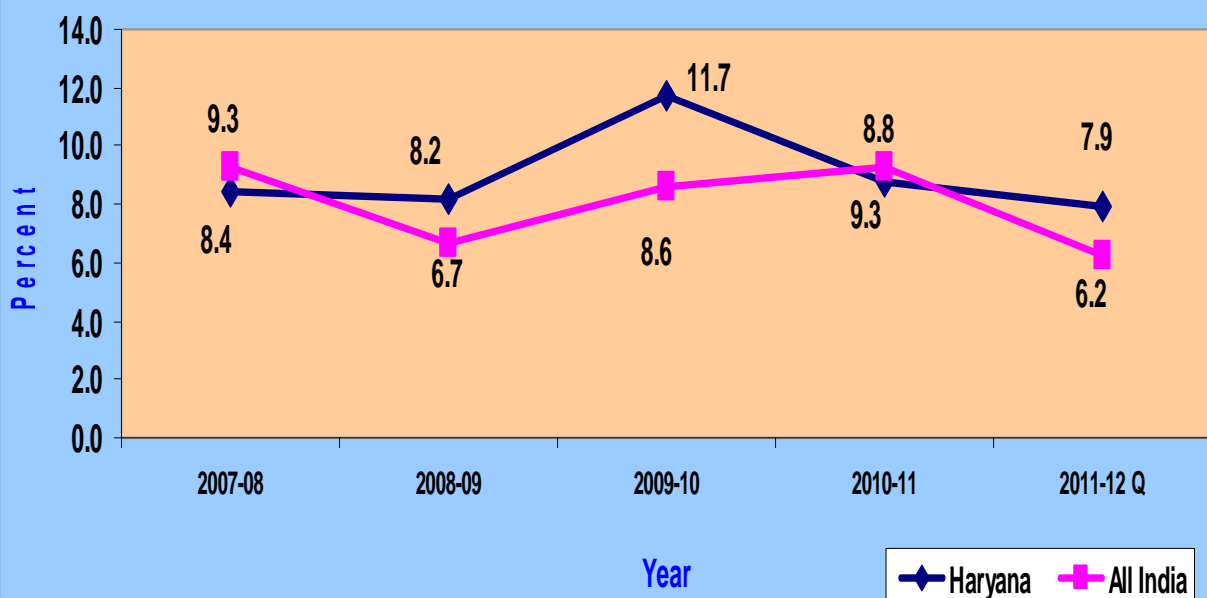


Fig. 1.2- Growth of GDP of Haryana and All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices



Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth in GDP of Indian economy at constant (2004-05) prices for 2011-12 has been recorded as 6.2 percent which is 1.7 points lower than the growth of State GDP (7.9 percent). Thus, the economic growth of the State remained excellent with firm footing during the period of 11th Plan. The growth rates of the State and Indian economy in GDP at constant (2004-05) prices during the period of 11th Plan have been presented in **Fig 1.2**.

1.7 *As per the Advance Estimates released by the Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana for the year 2012-13, the GDP of the State at current prices has been recorded as ₹ 3,53,440.44 crore registering the growth of 14.9 percent over 2011-12. The GDP in 2012-13 is expected to reach at the level of ₹ 1,91,820.76 crore at constant (2004-05) prices with the growth rate of 7.1 percent, higher than the all India growth rate of 5.0 percent. The sharp slow down in growth of Agriculture (1.9 percent), Manufacturing (2.8 percent) and Trade, Hotels & Restaurants (5.9 percent) Sectors is mainly responsible for the lower growth of 7.1 percent in real GDP of the State in 2012-13.*

Structural Transformation of State Economy

1.8 Over the past 46 years, the State economy has experienced a significant structural transformation. At the time of formation of Haryana State, the State economy was predominantly rural and agricultural based. At the beginning year (1969-70) of 4th Five Year Plan, the contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sector (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing) in the State GDP at constant prices was largest (60.7 percent) followed by Services (21.7 percent) and Industries (17.6 percent) Sectors. At that time, the predominance of Agriculture Sector was highly responsible for instability in the growth rate of the economy due to fluctuations in agricultural production. Therefore, the major drive towards diversification and modernization of State economy started and continued successfully in the following Five Years Plans.

1.9 During the period of 32 years (1969-70 to 2001-02) intervening 4th and 9th Five Year Plans, Industry and Services Sectors registered much higher growth rate than for the Agriculture and Allied Sectors which resulted in the increased share of Industry and Services Sectors and decreased share of Agriculture and Allied Sector in the State GDP. The share of Agriculture and Allied Sector in GDP declined from 60.7 percent in 1969-70 to 28.1 percent in 2001-02 while the share of Industries Sector increased from 17.6 percent in 1969-70 to 28.6 percent in 2001-02 and the share of Services Sector increased from 21.7 percent to 43.3 percent during this period. During the period of last 10 years, the pace of structural transformation of State economy accelerated and the State is set on a high

growth trajectory. The sector wise growth rates of the State GDP during the period 2002-03 to 2011-12 are presented in **Fig 1.3**. Consequent upon the robust growth recorded in Services Sector, the share of Services Sector in State GDP further strengthened to 54.6 percent in 2011-12 with the decrease in the share of Agriculture & Allied Sector at 16.7 percent (**Fig 1.4**). The composition of State GDP thus shows that the share of Agriculture & Allied Sector is continuously declining whereas the share of Services Sector is continuously increasing.

1.10 The same trend in structural transition has been pointed out in the National economy. The share of Agriculture & Allied Sector in the National GDP has also decreased from 19.0 percent in 2004-05 to 14.1 percent in 2011-12 whereas the share of Services Sector has increased from 53.0 percent in 2004-05 to 58.4 percent in 2011-12. This underlines a similar major structural shift in the Indian as well as State economy with economic growth becoming more vulnerable to the performance of Industry and Service Sectors and less to the performance of Agriculture Sector.

Per Capita Income of the State

1.11 The per capita income (Per Capita Net State Domestic Product) is another important indicator to assess the economic growth as well as the living standard of the people. During the year 1966-67, the per capita of the Haryana State at current prices was only ₹ 608. Since then, the per capita income of Haryana State has increased multi fold. The per capita income of the State at current and constant (2004-05) prices during the years 2004-05 to 2011-12 has been presented in **Fig. 1.5**.

1.12 *The per capita income of the State at constant (2004-05) prices as per Advance Estimates is expected to reach at the level of ₹66,410 during 2012-13 as against ₹ 62,927 in 2011-12 indicating an increase of 5.5 percent during 2012-13. At current prices, the State per capita income is likely to reach at the level of ₹ 1,23,554 during 2012-13 as compared to that of ₹ 1,09,064 in 2011-12 showing an increase of 13.3 percent during 2012-13. The Haryana State has highest per capita income amongst the large States in the Country. The per capita income of the State has always remained much higher than all India level in the past. As per the Advance Estimates, the per capita income of the Country in 2012-13 has been estimated as ₹ 39,143 and ₹ 68,747 at constant (2004-05) and current prices respectively.*

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State

1.13 The productive capacity of the economy depends to a large extent upon the capital formation i.e. more the capital accumulation, the higher would be the productive capacity of the economy. The Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana

Fig. 1.3- Sector-wise Growth of State GDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices

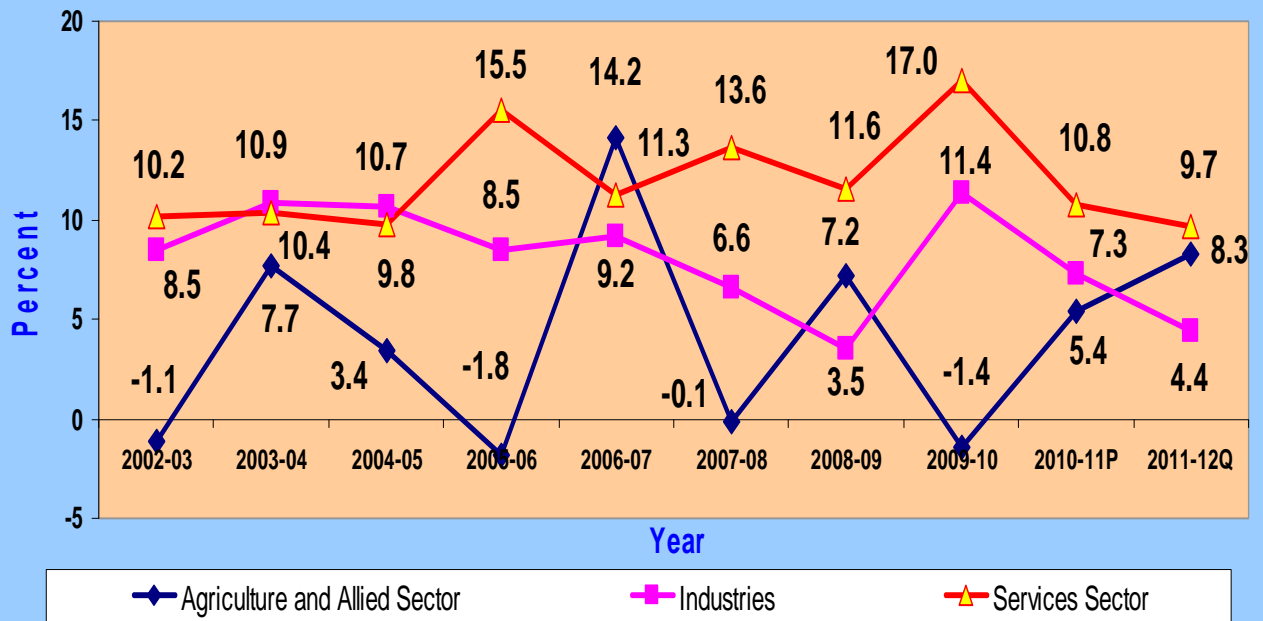


Fig. 1.4- Changing Sectoral Composition of State GDP

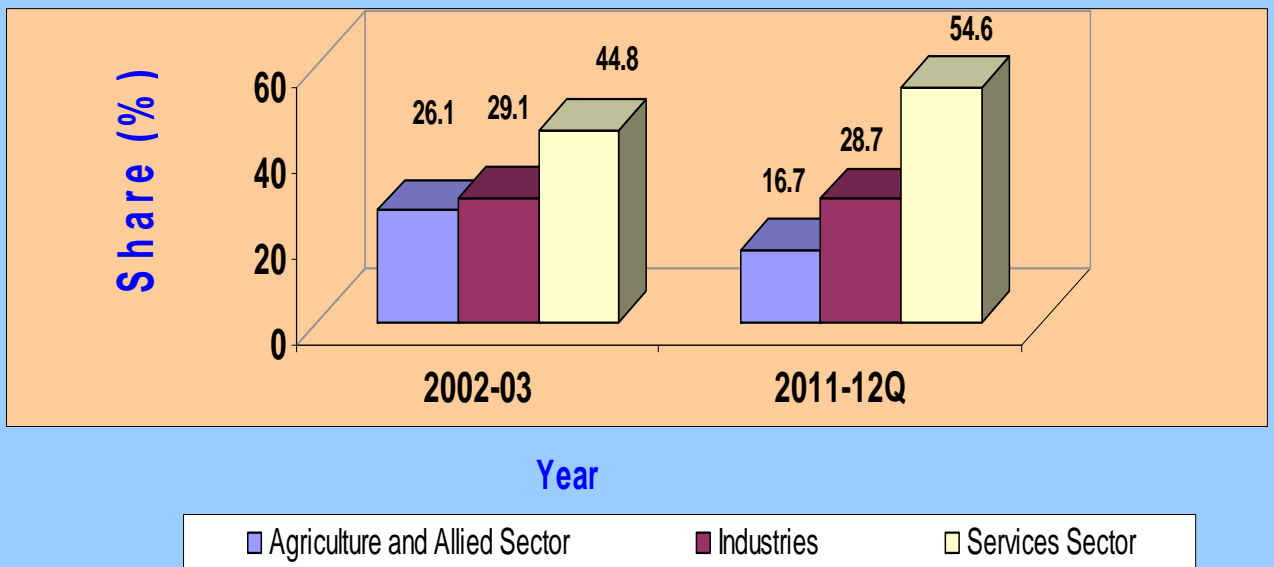


Fig. 1.5- Per Capita Income of Haryana

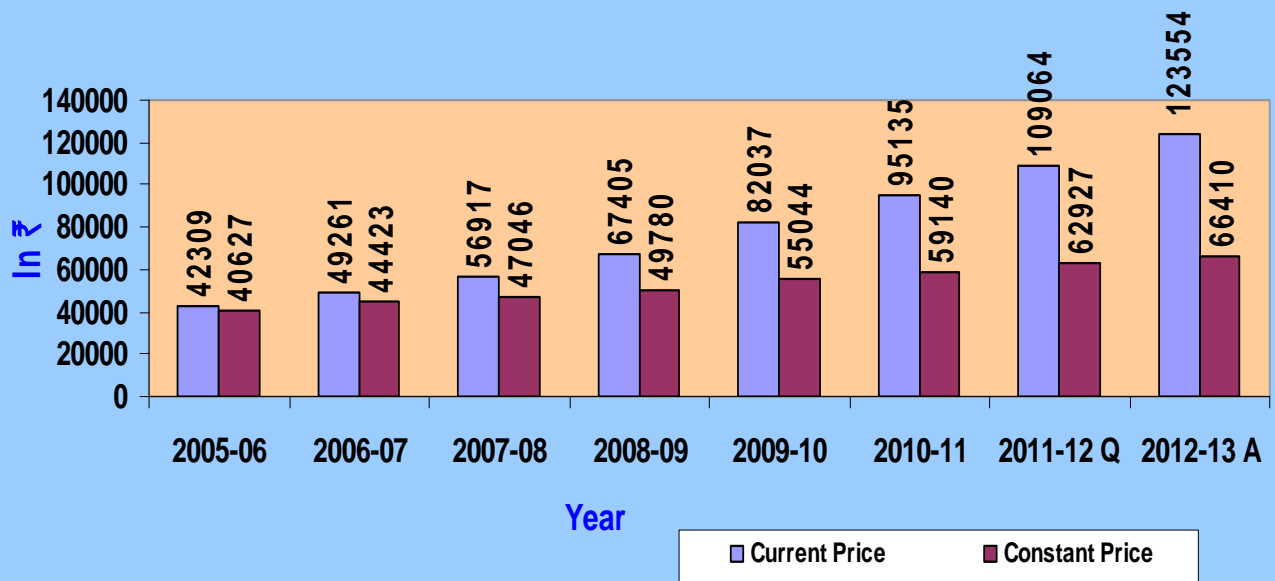
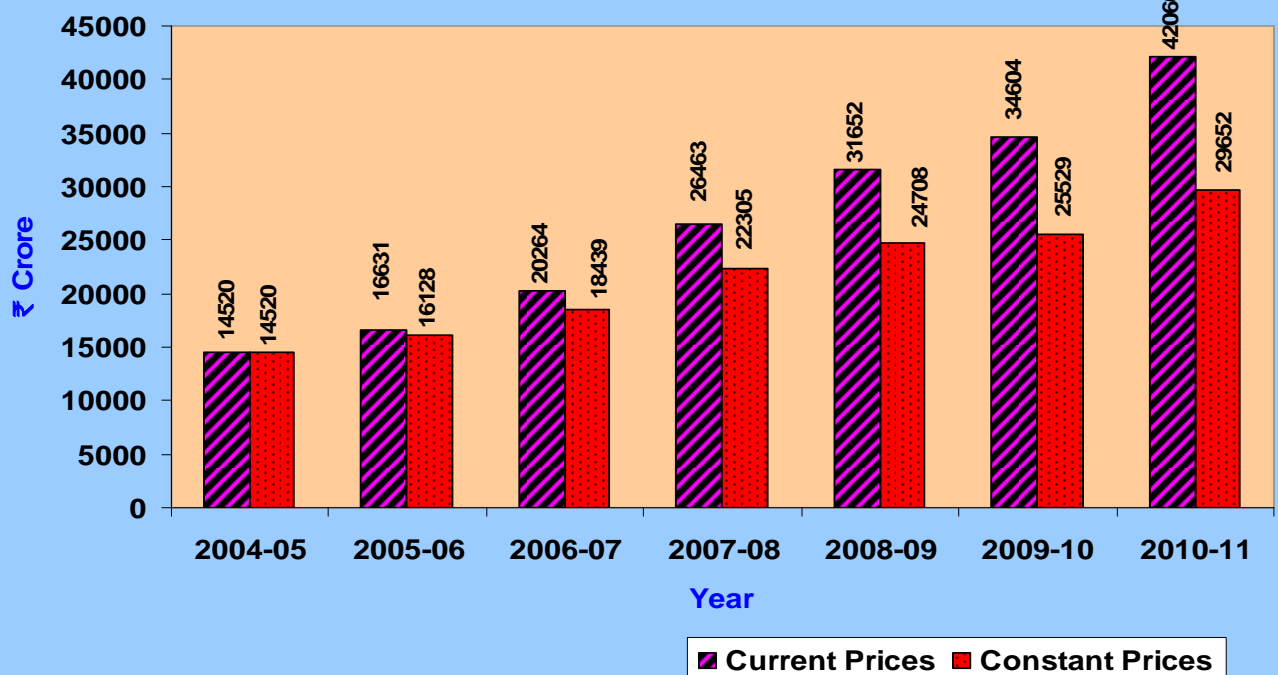


Fig. 1.6- Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Haryana



compiles the estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the State at current and constant (2004-05) prices by industry of use, by type of institutions and also by type of assets are presented in **Fig. 1.6**. At current prices, the GFCF of the State has been estimated at ₹ 42,060 crore during the year 2010-11 as against ₹ 34,604 crore estimated during the year 2009-10 resulting to an increase of 21.5 percent. Similarly, at constant (2004-05) prices, the GFCF has recorded an increase of 16.1 percent estimating to ₹ 29,652 crore during the year 2010-11 as against ₹ 25,529 crore during the year 2009-10.

PUBLIC FINANCE, BANKING & CREDIT

Haryana is one of the most progressive States in the country. It has been a pioneer State in carrying out fiscal reforms and our fiscal management is reckoned as one of the best in the country. The Planning Commission has also appreciated the State Government for the reform initiatives taken in various sectors. Our Per Capita Income is the highest amongst the large States in the Country. Haryana State displayed an achievement of raising 192 percent of the State resources as compared to the original projection. At the time of commencement of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), the State had projected the resources at ₹ 33,374 crore and against which ₹ 64,123 crore were actually mobilized by the State. The State with the second highest resource mobilization is Odisha which mobilized ₹ 39,597 crore with 122.9 percent as against its projection. The resource mobilization of some of other States is e.g. Punjab 87.5 percent, Rajasthan 105.8 percent, Maharashtra 92.3 percent, Andhra Pradesh 87.8 percent and Gujarat 95.6 percent. The 'Working Group on State Financial Resources' constituted by the Planning Commission has rated Haryana as the highest resource generator against the initial projection. The Haryana State was experiencing revenue deficit upto 2004-05. However, the revenue deficit of the State reduced from 3.5 percent in 1998-99 to 0.27 percent in 2004-05 in terms of the percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The State became a revenue surplus State to the extent of ₹ 1,213 crore in 2005-06, ₹ 1,590 crore in 2006-07 and ₹ 2,224 crore in 2007-08. But due to pay/pension revision impact, the State has become revenue deficit of ₹ 2,082 crore in 2008-09, ₹ 4,265 crore in 2009-10 and ₹ 2,746 crore in 2010-11, 1.14, 1.91 and 1.04 percent respectively of GSDP. During 2011-12 due to resurgence in economy, the resource deficit has further decreased to ₹ 1,457 crore which was 0.47 percent of GSDP. In the State the fiscal deficit has reduced from a peak of 5.13 percent of GSDP in 1998-99 to 0.83 percent in 2007-08 but it increased to 2.74 percent in 2010-11 and 2.33 percent in 2011-12 with a slight decline. It will further decrease to 2.15 percent of GSDP in 2012-13 as per Budget Estimates. The State Tax-GSDP ratio has improved from 6.85 percent in 1999-2000 to 7.66 percent in 2007-08 indicating stagnant growth ranging between 6 to 7 percent during 2007-08 to 2011-12. Interest payment to total revenue receipts (IP-TRR) ratio during 11th Five Year Plan has been observed as 12.71 percent

which is below the limit of 15 percent prescribed by the 12th Finance Commission for debt sustainability.

STATE FINANCES

2.2 Public finance relates to the collection of taxes from those who benefit from the provision of public goods by the Government and the use of those tax funds towards production and distribution of public goods. It is the study of the role of the Government in the economy. The purview of public finance is considered to be three fold namely i) efficient allocation of resources ii) distribution of income and iii) macro-economic stabilization. Resource generation, resource allocation and expenditure management (resource utilization) are the essential components of a public financial management system. In the recent past, the State finance has experienced transition from fiscal deficit to surplus then deficit and now returning on the path of recovery. The downward trends are mainly because of global recession, high inflation and salary hikes. However, various measures taken by the State Government have resulted in consolidation of State funds. The Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana analyse the Budget of the State Government.

Financial Position of the State

The financial position of Haryana Government is given **Table 2.1** and **Annexure 2.1 to 2.3**.

Table 2.1- Financial Position of Haryana Government

(₹ in crore)				
Sr. No.	Item	2010-11	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
1.	Revenue Receipts	25563.68	33487.63	37327.97
2.	Revenue Expenditure	28310.19	36049.25	39783.52
3.	Revenue Deficit (2-1)	2746.51	2561.62	2455.55
4.	Revenue Deficit as percentage of GSDP	1.04	0.83	0.66
5.	Capital Receipts (6+7+8)	6112.69	6423.71	7380.50
6.	Recoveries of Loans	233.05	300.97	374.42
7.	Misc. Capital Receipts	8.00	17.47	19.72
8.	Public Debt (Net)	5871.64	6105.27	6986.36
9.	Capital Expenditure	4752.97	5438.52	5535.41
10.	Total Receipts (1+5)	31676.37	39911.34	44708.47
11.	Total Expenditure (2+9)	33063.16	41487.77	45318.93
12.	Budgetary Deficit (11-10)	1386.79	1576.43	610.46
13.	Fiscal Deficit { 11-(1+6+7)}	7258.43	7681.70	7596.82
14.	Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP	2.74	2.48	2.15

R.E. : Revised Estimates B.E.: Budget Estimates

Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure

2.3 The revenue receipts are collected through State's own tax and non-tax revenue, share in Central taxes and grant-in-aid from Centre. During 2012-13, the revenue receipts of the Govt. of Haryana is expected to be ₹ 37,327.97 crore against the estimated revenue expenditure of ₹ 39,783.52 crore, thereby showing a deficit amounting to ₹ 2,455.55 crore (B.E.). Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of the State from 2009-10 to 2012-13 is shown in **Annexure 2.1 and 2.2** whereas the trend of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure from 2008-09 to 2012-13 has been depicted in the **Fig. 2.1**. The revenue receipts of the State Government was ₹ 20,992.66 crore against the revenue expenditure of ₹ 25,257.38 crore with a deficit amounting to ₹ 4,264.72 crore in the year 2009-10. It was at ₹ 25,563.68 crore, ₹ 33,487.63 crore and ₹ 37,327.97 crore as against the revenue expenditure at ₹ 28,310.19 crore, ₹ 36,049.25 crore and ₹ 39,783.52 crore depicting a deficit amounting to ₹ 2,746.51 crore, ₹ 2,561.62 crore and ₹ 2,455.55 crore respectively in the year 2010-11, 2011-12 (R.E.) and 2012-13 (B.E.) (**Annexure 2.3**).

Trends in State's Own Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue

2.4 State's own resources and transfer from Centre are two major components of revenue receipts. There are two major components of State's own resources i.e. (i) State's own tax revenue and (ii) State's own non-tax revenue. **Fig. 2.2** shows State's own tax and State's own non-tax revenue position during the period 2008-09 to 2012-13.

2.5 The State's own resources are expected to rise from ₹ 14,893.73 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 28,677.82 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.). The State's own tax revenue increased from ₹ 11,655.28 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 23,873.28 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) whereas the non-tax revenue increased from ₹ 3,238.45 crore to ₹ 4,804.54 crore during the same period.

Trends in Total Taxes

Table 2.2- Total Tax Position of Haryana Government

(₹ in crore)

Year	State's own Tax Revenue	Share in Central Taxes	Total Tax
2008-09	11655.28	1724.62	13379.90
2009-10	13219.50	1774.47	14993.97
2010-11	16790.37	2301.75	19092.12
2011-12 (R.E.)	21015.46	2765.11	23780.57
2012-13 (B.E.)	23873.28	3179.90	27053.18

R.E. : Revised Estimates B.E.: Budget Estimates

2.6 Total tax comprises the major components namely i) State's own tax revenue (OTR) and ii) State's Share in Central taxes. State total tax is expected to be increased from ₹ 13,379.90 crore (₹11,655.28 OTR + ₹ 1,724.62 SCT) in 2008-09 to ₹ 27,053.18 crore

Fig. 2.1- Trend in Revenue Receipt and Expenditure in Haryana

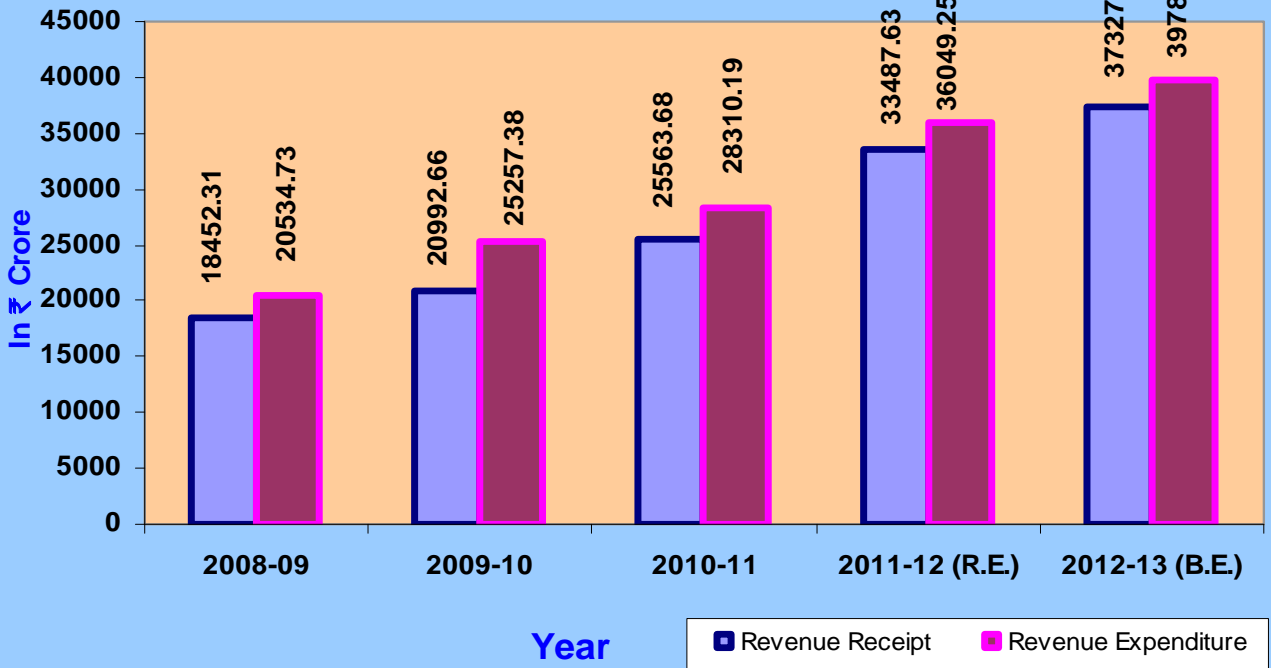
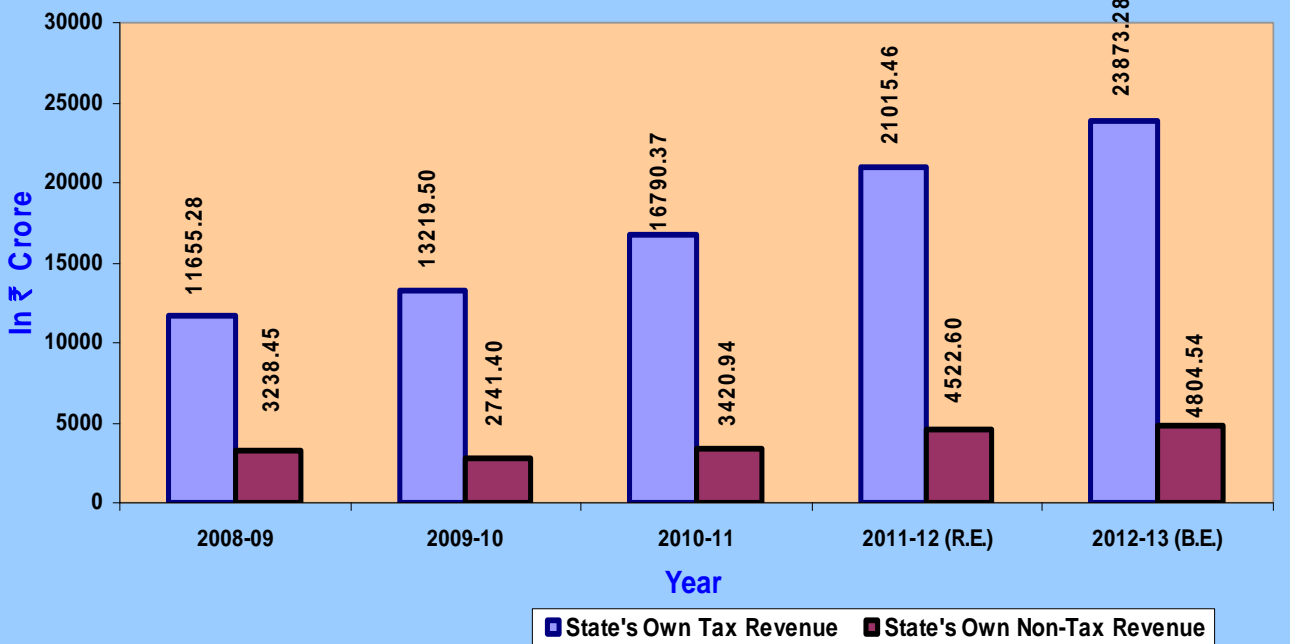


Fig. 2.2- Trend in State's Own Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue in Haryana



in 2012-13 (B.E.). Percentage of State's own tax revenue to GSDP and percentage of total tax revenue to GSDP from the year 2008-09 to 2012-13 (B.E.) are depicted in **Fig. 2.3**.

Share in Central Taxes

2.7 Transfer from Centre mainly consists of State's share in central taxes, grant for plan schemes, grant under the award of Central Finance Commission and other non-plan grants. The pace of growth of the Central tax transfer has slowed down during 2009-10 due to global economic recession and it increased by 2.89 percent only during 2009-10 over 2008-09 however it bounced back with growth of 29.71 percent during the year 2010-11 over 2009-10. Central tax transfer grew by 20.13 percent during 2011-12 (R.E.) over 2010-11 and it is expected to increase by 15 percent during 2012-13 (B.E.) over 2011-12 (R.E.). The total receipts as a share in Central taxes for 2012-13 (B.E.) is expected to be ₹ 3,179.90 crore in the State. The **Fig. 2.4** depicts the State's share in Central taxes during the last 5 years.

Grant-in Aid

2.8 Apart from the devoluble amount from Central taxes, Finance Commission has made recommendations regarding grant-in-aid to the States for some specific purpose. The State is expected to receive about ₹ 5,470.25 crore as grant-in-aid in 2012-13 (B.E.) as against ₹ 5,184.46 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.) and ₹ 3,050.62 crore in 2010-11. It indicates that the grant-in-aid is likely to be increased by 5.51 percent in 2012-13 (B.E.) over 2011-12 (R.E.). The grant-in-aid received in the State are shown in **Fig. 2.5**.

Tax Revenue

2.9 The break-up of tax revenue reveals that sales tax is the major source of tax revenue and it is estimated at ₹ 16,450 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as compared to ₹ 14,100 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.) and ₹ 11,082.01 crore in 2010-11. Sales tax is estimated to increase by 16.67 percent in 2012-13 (B.E.) over 2011-12 (R.E.) as compared to 27.23 percent in 2011-12 (R.E.) over 2010-11. The contribution in tax revenue from State excise is estimated at ₹ 3,000 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as compared to ₹ 2,800 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.) and ₹ 2,365.81 crore in 2010-11 showing an increase of 7.14 percent in 2012-13 (B.E.) over 2011-12 (R.E.). The contribution in tax revenue from stamps and registration is estimated at ₹ 3,000 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as compared to ₹ 2,800 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.) and ₹ 2,319.28 crore in 2010-11 (**Annexure 2.1**).

Capital Receipt and Capital Expenditure

Capital Receipt

2.10 The capital receipts consist of three parts viz., (i) Recovery of Loans, (ii) Misc. Capital Receipts and (iii) Public Debt (Net). The public debt has a major contribution in the capital receipts. Capital receipts have increased from ₹ 2,954.83 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 5,931.63 crore in 2009-10, ₹ 6,112.69 crore in 2010-11, ₹ 6,423.71 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.) and it is expected to be ₹ 7,380.50 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as shown in **Fig. 2.6**.

Capital Expenditure:

2.11 Capital expenditure consists of Capital Outlay and Lending (disbursement of loans and advances) and it relates to the creation of assets. It is inferred from **Fig. 2.6** that the capital expenditure of the State has increased from ₹ 4,833.98 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 6,048.17 crore in 2009-10. However, it decreased from ₹ 6,048.17 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 4,752.97 crore in 2010-11 and increased to ₹ 5,438.52 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.). It is expected to be ₹ 5,535.41 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.).

2.12 The total developmental expenditure comprising of Social Services like education, medical and public health, water supply and sanitation, social security and welfare, labour and employment, etc. and Economic Services like agriculture & allied activities, irrigation & flood, power, industries, transport, rural development, etc. The developmental expenditure is estimated at ₹ 32,404.36 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as against ₹ 30,064.65 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.) and ₹ 23,355.51 crore in 2010-11, showing an increase of 7.78 percent in 2012-13 (B.E.) over 2011-12 (R.E.) The total non-developmental expenditure comprising of administrative services, organs of State, fiscal services, interest payments, pensions and miscellaneous general services etc. is estimated at ₹ 12,745.03 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as compared to ₹ 11,258.88 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.) and ₹ 9,626.41 crore in 2010-11. The total non-developmental expenditure is estimated to increase by 13.20 percent in 2012-13 (B.E.) over 2011-12 (R.E.) (**Annexure 2.2**).

Revenue, Fiscal and Primary Balances

2.13 It is the State's policy that the revenue deficit should be eliminated and the fiscal deficit should be brought down to 3.5 percent of GSDP. In the year 2009-10, the fiscal deficit was estimated at 4.54 percent of GSDP that crossed the limit set by the State as well as the limit of 4 percent set by Govt. of India. The **Fig. 2.7** shows the position of revenue, fiscal and primary balances and also the fiscal deficit/surplus as percentage of GSDP over the last 5 year period from 2008-09 to 2012-13 (B.E.).

Fig. 2.3- Ratio of Own Tax and Total Tax Revenue to GSDP in Haryana

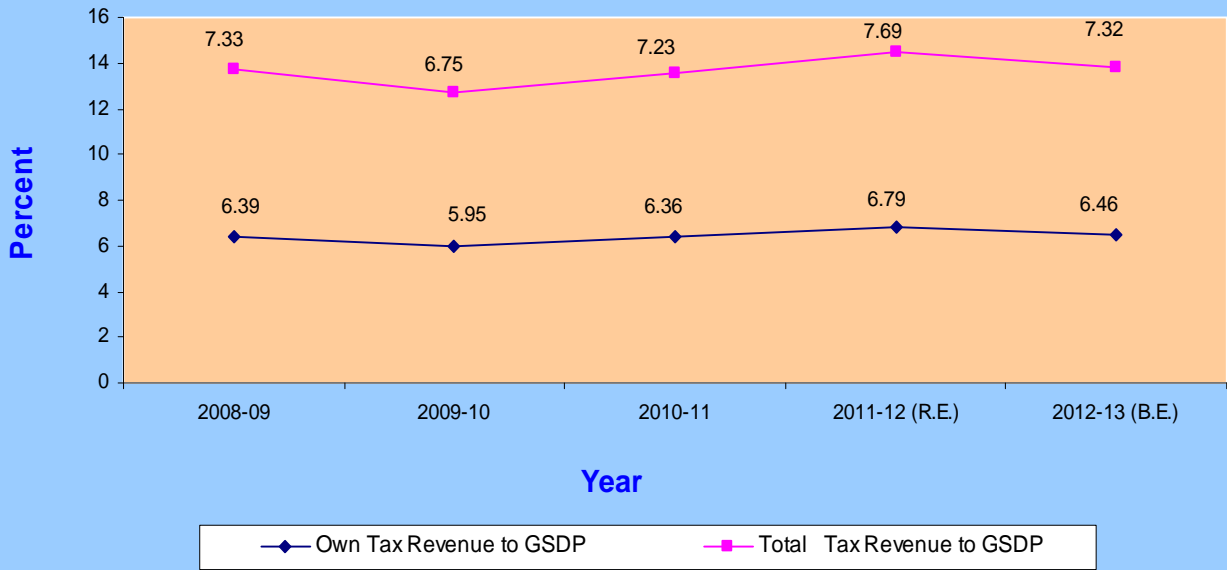


Fig. 2.4- State Share in Central Taxes in Haryana

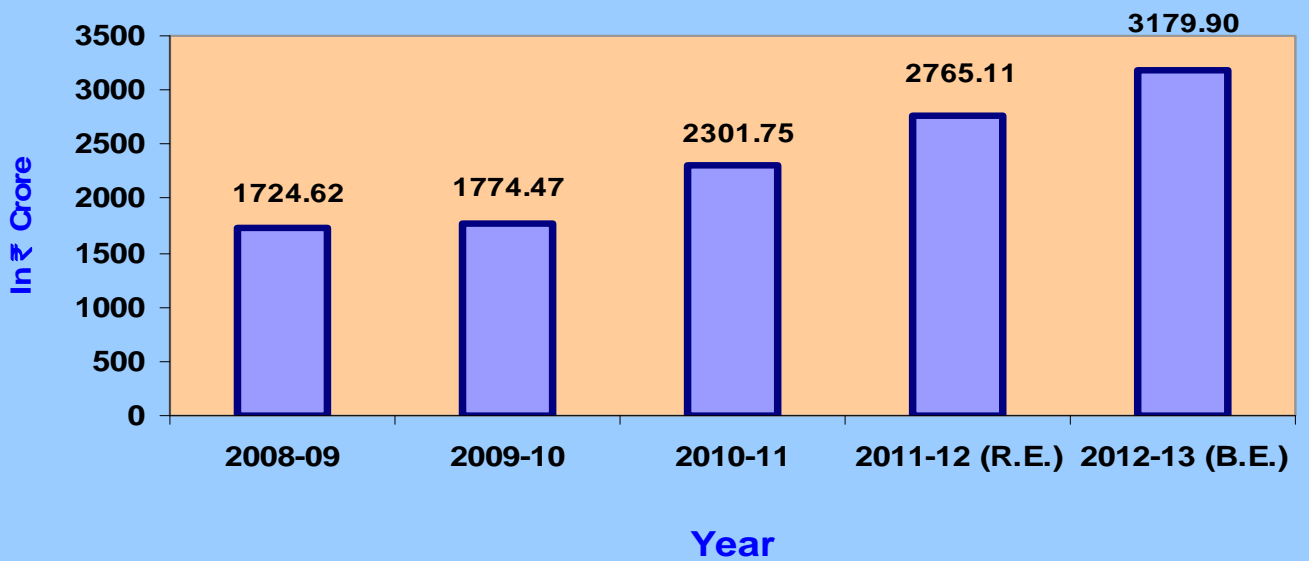


Fig. 2.5- Grant -in- Aid from Central Govt.

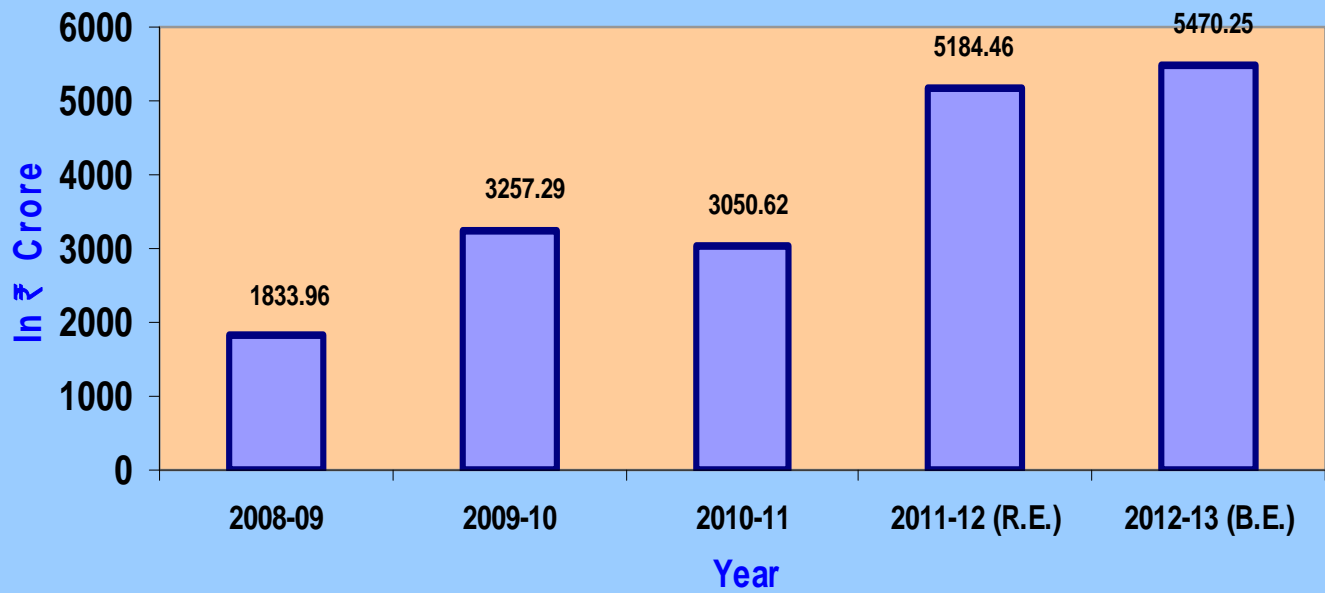
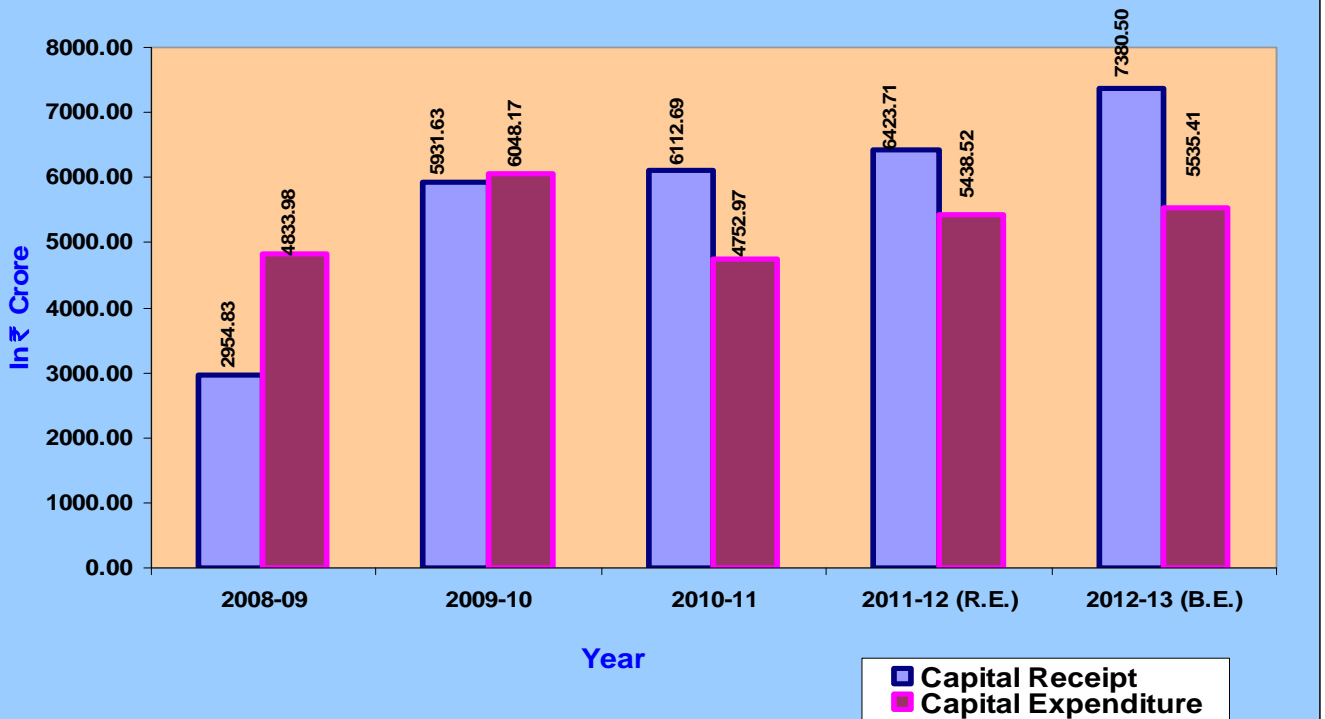


Fig. 2.6- Trend in Capital Receipt and Capital Expenditure in Haryana



2.14 In the year 2009-10, sudden deterioration of financial position of State was mainly due to increase of salary expenditure on account of implementation of revised scale of pay and pension of State Govt. employees/pensioners. The percentage of revenue deficit to GSDP was 1.14 in 2008-09 which is estimated to decrease to 0.66 percent in 2012-13 (B.E.). The **Fig. 2.7** shows the trend of percentage of revenue and fiscal deficit to GSDP from 2008-09 to 2012-13 (B.E.).

Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts

2.15 The ratio of interest payment to total revenue receipts (IP-TRR) has been creeping persistently and it increased up to 12.98 percent in 2010-11. However, it slightly decreased to 12.97 percent in 2011-12 (R.E.) before attaining the expected level of 14.09 percent in 2012-13 (B.E.). The IP-TRR ratio remained well below the 15 percent benchmark during the 11th Five Year Plan. The position of interest payment to total revenue receipts in terms of percentage is indicated in the **Fig. 2.8**.

Net Transactions Position

2.16 The net transactions on year's account is estimated to show a surplus of ₹ 425.76 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as against deficit of ₹ 644.19 crore in 2010-11. The revenue account is estimated to show a deficit of ₹ 2,455.55 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as against a deficit of ₹ 2,561.62 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.). The net deposits of small savings, provident fund etc. are estimated at ₹ 1,041.68 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as compared to ₹ 941 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.) (**Annexure 2.3**).

Budgetary Expenditure of Haryana Government as per Economic Classification

2.17 In order to secure legislative control, administrative accountability and auditing of any act of spending, the expenditure in the Government Budget is generally classified department-wise. The Government budgetary transactions are significant only in terms of meaningful economic categories such as consumption expenditure, capital formation etc. and so they have to be sorted out, re-classified and re-grouped. Budget can broadly be divided into Administrative Departments and Departmental Commercial Undertakings. Administrative Departments are Government agencies for the implementation of social and economic policy of the Government, whereas Departmental Commercial Undertakings are un-incorporated enterprises owned, controlled and run directly by the Government.

2.18 The Economic Classification of the Budget which classifies the budgetary transactions in significant economic categories places the total expenditure at ₹ 46,127.87 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as compared to ₹ 41,684.95 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.) and

₹ 33,531.28 crore in 2010-11 showing an increase of 10.66 percent in 2012-13 (B.E.) over 2011-12 (R.E.) and 24.32 percent in 2011-12 (R.E.) over 2010-11 (**Annexure 2.4**).

2.19 Consumption expenditure of the State Government is estimated at ₹ 17,059.71 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as against ₹ 15,098.44 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.) and ₹ 13,159.02 crore in 2010-11. It shows that consumption expenditure is likely to increase by 12.99 percent in 2012-13 (B.E.) over 2011-12 (R.E.). State's gross capital formation i.e. investment on buildings, roads & other construction, purchase of vehicles and machinery & equipments by Administrative Departments and Departmental Commercial Undertakings is estimated at ₹ 4,373.29 crore in 2012-13 (B.E.) as against ₹ 4,145.84 crore in 2011-12 (R.E.) and ₹ 3,428.73 crore in 2010-11 showing an increase of 5.49 percent in 2012-13 (B.E.) over 2011-12 (R.E.) whereas it increased by 20.91 percent in 2011-12 (R.E.). In addition to the gross capital formation, the State Government also provides financial assistance to the other sectors of the economy for capital formation through capital transfers, loans and advances and by purchasing financial assets which is shown in **Annexure 2.4**.

BANKING & CREDIT INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

2.20 In Haryana, the role of the Government has been to persuade the banking institutions to give greater importance to the agricultural & allied sector and for poverty alleviation programmes. The institutional finance available through Commercial Banks, Co-operative Banks and other Term Lending Institutions reduces pressure on the budgetary resources of the State Govt. The total number of Commercial Banks (CBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) branches working in the State was 3,015 (September, 2012) as compared to 2,653 in 2011. The total deposits of CBs and RRBs increased from ₹1,26,890 crore in Sept., 2011 to ₹1,59,453 crore in Sept., 2012. Similarly total advances in the State increased from ₹ 92,320 crore in Sept., 2011 to ₹ 1,25,436 crore in Sept., 2012. Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio is a significant indicator of credit flow for accelerating economic development of the State. The CD ratio in the State has increased to 79 percent in Sept., 2012 as compared to 73 percent during the corresponding period of last year i.e. 2011.

State Annual Credit Plan

2.21 Annual Credit Plan for the current year 2012-13 envisages a credit lending of ₹ 56,055 crore in the State. The targets for 2012-13 are higher by 19 percent as compared to those for the year 2011-12. Overall achievement under State Annual Credit Plan 2012-13 stood at ₹ 25,500.26 crore upto Sept., 2012 against the target of ₹ 27,259.75 crore which was 94 percent of the target (**Table 2.3**).

Fig. 2.7- Percentage of Revenue, Fiscal and Primary Deficit to GSDP in Haryana

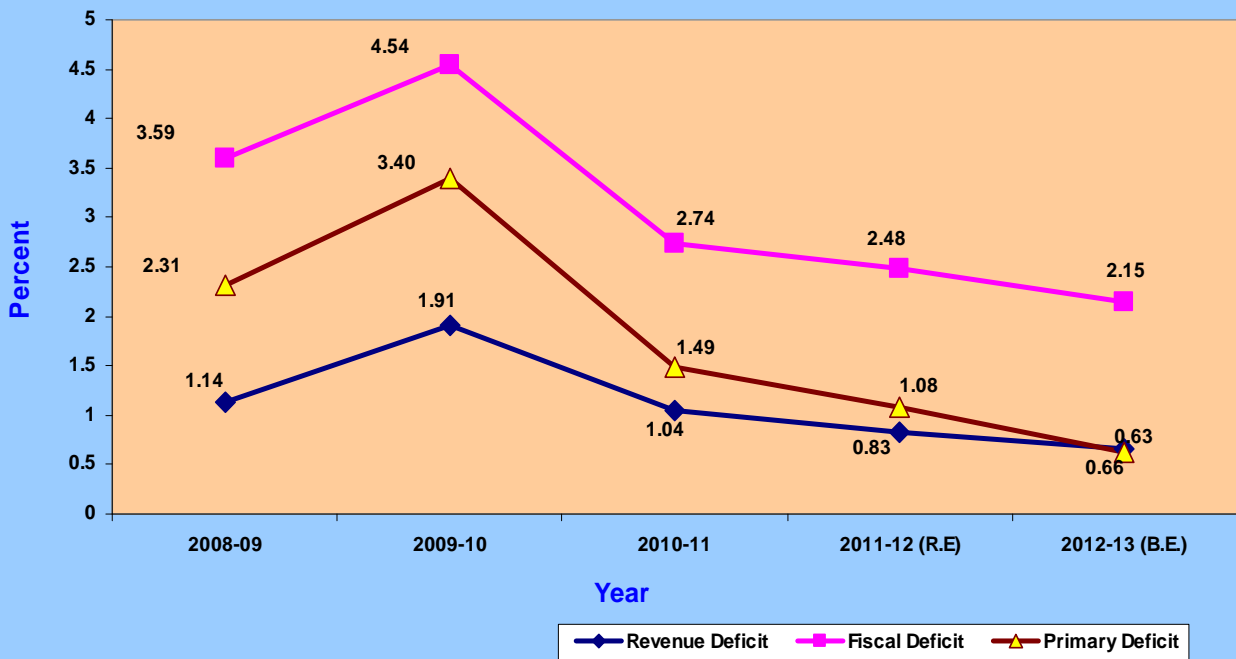


Fig. 2.8- Ratio of Interest Payment to Revenue Receipt of Haryana

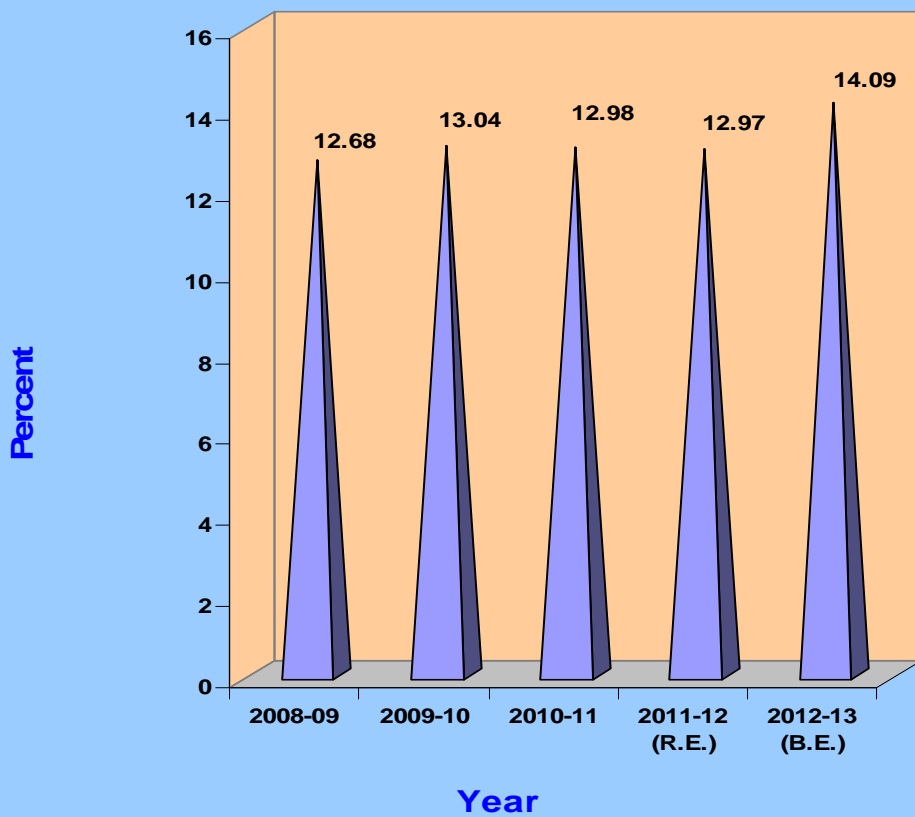


Table 2.3- Annual Credit Plan of Haryana for 2012-13 (Upto Sept., 2012)

(₹ in crore)

Sector	Target	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	19409.92	18312.84	94
Micro & Small Enterprises	4113.21	4296.56	104
Tertiary	3736.62	2890.86	77
Total	27259.75	25500.26	94

2.22 The performance of banks regarding credit lending to Agriculture Sector is satisfactory. Against the target of ₹ 19,409.92 crore, the achievement upto Sept., 2012 is ₹ 18,312.84 crore i.e. 94 percent. In the Micro Small Enterprises also the performance is quite satisfactory. Upto Sept., 2012, the banks disbursed ₹ 4,296.56 crore against the target of ₹ 4,113.21 crore which is 104 percent of the target. In the Other Priority Sector, banks disbursed ₹ 2,890.86 crore upto Sept., 2012 against the target of ₹ 3,736.62 crore which is 77 percent of the target.

Bank-wise Performance

2.23 The CBs and RRBs advanced ₹ 21,014.85 crore upto Sept., 2012 against the target of ₹ 21,392.40 crore which is 98 percent of the target. The CBs and RRBs registered the highest advances of ₹14,153.23 crore in Agriculture Sector followed by ₹ 4,060.04 crore in Micro Small Enterprises Sector and ₹ 2,801.58 crore in Other Priority Sector. However, the percentage of achievement against the target was highest in Micro Small Enterprises Sector (106 percent) followed by Agriculture Sector (100 percent) and Other Priority Sector (81 percent).

Table 2.4- Advances by CBs and RRBs During 2012-13 (Upto Sept., 2012)

(₹ in crore)

Sector	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Agriculture	14120.77	14153.23	100
Micro & Small Enterprises	3825.69	4060.04	106
Tertiary	3445.94	2801.58	81
Total	21392.40	21014.85	98

2.24 Co-operative Banks advanced ₹ 4,168.20 crore upto Sept., 2012 against the target of ₹ 5,354.54 crore which is 78 percent of the target (**Table 2.5**).

Table 2.5- Advances by Co-operative Banks During 2012-13 (Upto Sept., 2012)**(₹ in crore)**

Sector	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Agriculture	4935.94	4026.63	82
Micro & Small Enterprises	170.42	65.41	38
Tertiary	248.18	76.16	31
Total	5354.54	4168.20	78

2.25 The Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) advanced ₹ 159.54 crore upto Sept., 2012 against the target of ₹ 421.97 crore which is 38 percent of the target (**Table 2.6**).

Table 2.6- Advances by HSCARDB During 2012-13 (Upto Sept., 2012)**(₹ in crore)**

Sector	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Agriculture	353.20	132.98	38
Micro & Small Enterprises	26.27	13.44	51
Tertiary	42.50	13.12	31
Total	421.97	159.54	38

Haryana Financial Corporation

2.26 The Haryana Financial Corporation (HFC) had been providing loans upto ₹ 1,000 lakh in the case of private limited/limited companies and ₹ 200 lakh in case of sole-proprietorship/partnership concerns. Since 1967 and up to March 2012, the Corporation has sanctioned ₹ 2,870.40 crore to 18,531 units and disbursed ₹ 1,781.06 crore to 17,160 units. Out of total sanctions, ₹ 2,410.60 crore were sanctioned to small scale sector including ₹ 820.19 crore to units set up in the backward area. Out of total disbursements, ₹ 1,408.34 crore were disbursed to small scale sector including ₹ 503.09 crore to units set up in the backward areas.

2.27 During the current financial year, the Haryana Financial Corporation has disbursed ₹ 11.70 crore upto December, 2012 (**Table 2.7**).

Table 2.7- Disbursements by HFC During 2012-13 (Upto December, 2012)**(₹ in crore)**

Sector	Target	Achievement
Agriculture	-	-
Micro & Small Enterprises	-	11.70
Tertiary	-	-
Total	-	11.70

2.28 Small Industries Development Bank of India had advanced ₹ 157.31 crore upto Sept., 2012 against the target of ₹ 89.60 crore which is 176 percent of the target (**Table 2.8**).

Table 2.8-Advances by Small Industries Development Bank of India During 2012-13 (Upto Sept., 2012)

Sector	(₹ in crore)		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Agriculture	-	-	-
Micro & Small Enterprises	89.60	157.31	176
Tertiary	-	-	-
Total	89.60	157.31	176

HARYANA STATE CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD.

2.29 The Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (HSARDB), was set up on 1st Nov., 1966. At the time of establishment of the bank, there were only 7 PCARDBs in the State, now this number has risen to 87 PCARDBs. These PCARDBs have now been amalgamated into 19 DCARDBs and the existing PCARDBs at Tahsil and Sub-Tahsil level act as branches of these DCARDBs. The HSARDB has advanced ₹ 15,844.52 lakh from 1.4.2012 to 31.1.2013 against the annual target of ₹ 45,000 lakh which is 35.21 percent of the annual target (**Annexure-2.5**). The bank has projected a lending programme of ₹ 500 crore for the year 2013-14 (**Annexure-2.6**). The following new schemes launched by the HSCARDB Ltd.:-

- Rural Housing Scheme;
- Purchase of Agriculture Land;
- Margin Money Scheme of KVIC (under NFS);
- Combine Harvester;
- Straw-Reaper;
- Strawberry Cultivation;
- Commercial Dairy for Self Employment;
- Scheme for setting up of Agri-clinics and Agri-Business Centers for Agriculture Graduates;
- Financing of 2-Wheelers to Farmers;
- Cattle Shed Scheme;
- Financing of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants;

- Financing of Community Halls;
- Rural Godown;
- Rural Educational Infrastructure;
- Marriage Palace, all kinds of IT activities and other services.
- The Bank has opened the window of credit for replacement of defunct tube-wells with new submersible tube wells.
- Organic Inputs.

2.30 Besides, the Bank has taken various steps for the benefit of the farmers as mentioned below: -

- The limit of loan amount for purchase of agriculture land has been enhanced from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 10 lakh.
- The value of agriculture land for the purpose of security has been adequately enhanced on the basis of latest sale statistics.
- On purchasing new Tractor by the farmers, the bank is pledging one and half time value of agriculture land of Tractor cost in the State of Haryana.
- Third party payment upto loans of ₹ 2 lakh has been abolished.
- Third party security of agriculture land as well as commercial property has also been allowed for the purpose of NFS loans.
- The Bank has further refixed the rate of interest charged from the ultimate borrowers w.e.f. 5.11.2011, thus bringing it down from 17 percent p.a. (in 1999) to 14 percent p.a.(max). A special rebate of 5 percent has been allowed to regular repay master.

2.31 The stamp duty has been abolished by the State Govt. on mortgage of land for co-operative loans relating to agriculture activities w.e.f. 15th October, 2003.

2.32 The State Govt. also announced this historic scheme simultaneously with the above referred interest subvention scheme by releasing excess Agri-lands of the farmers already mortgaged with the banks over and above the collateral rates. Under this, the bank has released 16,178 acre 5 kanal and 13 marla over and above the value of loan outstanding in respect of 29,175 loanee farmers as on 30.11.12.

2.33 The provision of 104 under the Haryana Co-operative Societies Act 1984 has been abolished by the State Govt. and not a single farmer has been arrested since then by the Bank. The recovery is being effected by persuasive methods instead of coercive methods.

2.34 The State Govt. of Haryana further announced a scheme of interest subvention @ 3 percent to the welfare of farmers by covering those who were regular in their repayments of loans. This scheme further extended with the enhanced interest subvention @ 5 percent from

1.1.2010 to 31.3.2015. 81,062 loanee farmers have availed 5 percent interest subvention benefit to the extent of ₹ 51.03 crore from 1.01.2010 to 30.11.2012.

Rates of Interest

2.35 The loans for the purpose of non-farm sector, rural housing and purchase of land are being advanced @ 14 percent per annum w.e.f. 5.11.2011. All other loans are being advanced @ 13 percent per annum w.e.f. 5.11.2011. 5 percent rebate is allowed on all slabs to regular paymasters. The DPCARDBs have been allowed a margin of 2 percent whereas Head Office retains a margin of 1 percent only.

HARYANA STATE CO-OPERATIVE APEX BANK LTD.

2.36 Haryana State Co-operative Apex Bank Limited (HARCO BANK) occupies a vital position in the State economy and has been financing farmers, rural artisans agricultural labourers, entrepreneurs etc. in the State and serving its depositors for the last 46 years. The short term co-operative. credit structure consists of three tiers i.e. Harco Bank at state level having 13 branches and two extension counters at Chandigarh and Panchkula. 19 Central Co-operative Banks at district head quarters with their 594 branches and 643 PACS catering to the financial needs of 29.85 lakh members who are residing mostly in rural areas of Haryana.

2.37 The Harco Bank from the humble beginning in November, 1966 has grown into a sound financing institution of outstanding credit worthiness. The performance of Harco Bank has been adjudged as the best State Co-operative Bank in the Country. It has working capital of ₹ 6,585.98 crore and disbursed loan of ₹ 3,661.57 crore upto 31.12. 2012 during the current year (**Annexure 2.7**).

2.38 The comparative position of crop-wise advances made by the Central Cooperative Banks during the last eight years is given in **Annexure 2.8**. The rate of interest on crop loan has been reduced from 11 percent to 7 percent w.e.f. 01.04.2006. For the benefit of farmers, 13.13 lakh Kisan Credit Cards have been issued till November, 2012. To meet all types of loan requirement of the farmers for non-agricultural purposes a limit upto 6 lakh is being provided under Revolving Cash Credit Scheme. In the interest of rural inhabitants, a Deposit Guarantee Scheme for PACS has been implemented from 01.11.2005. Under this scheme, deposit upto ₹ 50,000 of the members are guaranteed by the Bank. The provisions contained under Section 104 of Haryana Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 regarding recovery of co-operative loans have been deleted and no loanee will be arrested for recovery of over- due loans.

Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term

2.39 For strengthening the Short-Term Co-operative Credit Structure the State Govt. has accepted the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Committee and has signed MOU with Govt. of India and NABARD on 20.02.2007. On the basis of these audits, financial assistance amounting to ₹ 701.72 crore (₹ 633.80 crore GOI share + ₹ 29 crore State Govt. share + ₹ 38.92 crore PACS share) has been worked out. 566 merged PACS affiliated to 19 DCCBs have received financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 499.50 crore. Under this Revival Package Special Audits of all DCCBs in the State have been conducted and on the basis of these audits, re-capitalization assistance of ₹ 22.61 crore (₹ 1.27 crore State Govt. share + ₹ 21.34 crore DCCBs share) of 2 DCCBs namely Bhiwani and Rohtak has been worked out and an amount of ₹ 1.27 crore has been received from State Govt. Excess Govt. Share Capital amounting to ₹ 4.24 crore in respect of 2 DCCBs namely Jind and Panchkula has been converted into Grant-in-aid.

Recovery Linked Incentive (OTS) Scheme 2007 for the Members of PACS

2.40 One time settlement scheme approved by State Govt. was implemented by Central Co-operative Banks of the State. Under this scheme, a relief of ₹ 175.56 crore has been provided to the 2,67,646 farmers.

Timely Payment Incentive Scheme for Members of PACS to 2007-08

2.41 Timely payment incentive scheme for members for PACS was implemented by the Central Co-operative Bank of the State. Under this scheme, a relief of 2 percent in interest has been provided to the members of Co-operative Societies who had paid their loans regularly from last one year. Under this scheme, a relief of ₹ 21.84 crore was provided to 6,11,300 farmers.

Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme-2008

2.42 Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme-2008 announced by Govt. of India has been implemented and under this scheme ₹ 831.22 crore has been waived off to 2,61,393 Marginal and Small Farmers and a relief of ₹ 161.80 crore has been given to 91,582 other farmers under the scheme after the payment of (75 percent) “eligible amount”.

State Interest Subvention Scheme for Timely Repayment for Members of PACS.

2.43 State Interest Subvention Scheme-2009 for timely repayment for members of PACS is under implementation w.e.f. 01.03.2009. Beneficiaries of the scheme were the loanee members of PACS who repaid their loans availed from 01.03.09 to 28.02.2010 on or before due dates, got a benefit of rebate in interest @ 2 percent (in case of crop loans) and @ 3 percent (in case of other loans). During the year 2010-11 interest reabate of 2 percent was

granted and relief of ₹ 31.73 crore was provided to 6,54,880 farmers under Govt. of India scheme.

2.44 State Interest Subvention Scheme-2010 for timely repayment for members of PACS is under implementation w.e.f. 01.03.2010. Beneficiaries of the scheme were the loanee members of PACS who repaid their crop loans availed from 01.03.10 to 28.02.2011 on or before due dates and got a benefit of rebate in interest @ 1 percent. A rebate in interest amounting to ₹ 8.58 crore to 3,53,605 loanee members has been provided under State Interest Subvention Scheme-2010 so far.

2.45 Govt. of India has announced in the budget for the year 2011-12- that interest subvention @ 3 percent p.a. will be provided to the prompt payee farmers on crop loan disbursed during this year. Thus, effective rate of interest on crop loan is @ 4 percent p.a. for the prompt payee farmers since 01.04.2009. Interest subvention @ 3 percent has been provided to the prompt payee farmers under the GOI scheme who availed crop loans from 1.4.2011 to 31.3.2012 and make repayment on or before due date. Interest subvention of ₹ 58.59 crore has been provided to 7,72,609 farmers.

Release of Surplus Land Mortgaged by Farmers

2.46 As announced by State Govt., the land of farmers mortgaged in excess of one and half times of the loan; sanctioned by valuing at Collector's rate shall be released by the DCCBs 39,095 acre of surplus land of 28,386 farmers have been assessed to be released. 8,646 acre of land has been released to 2,817 farmers upto Nov., 2012.

State Loan Waiver Scheme for Rural Artisans, Petty Shopkeepers & Landless Labourer Members of PACS

2.47 As announced by State Govt., the Bank has planned to implement a loan waiver scheme for Rural Artisan, Petty Shopkeeper & Landless Labourer Members of PACS. Under this scheme, overdue loan outstanding as on 30.6.2009 up-to ₹ 10,000 along-with interest thereon in respect of a such loanee members will be waived off. A benefit of around ₹ 470 crore to ₹ 3,94,835 members was likely to be provided under the scheme.

Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for KCC Holders

2.48 Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for KCC holders has been implemented by the DCCBs during the year 2009-10 covering all the KCC holder upto ₹ 50,000 is being provided on nominal insurance premium i.e. 6.35 KCC holders. The premium payable by KCC holder is ₹ 2.35. 8,16,989 members have been covered under this scheme so far and accident claim of ₹ 63.50 lakh have been received in respect of 127 beneficiaries.

Rate of Interest on Loans

2.49 The rate of interest on loan advances by the Bank are given in **Annexure 2.9**.

Major loan and advances schemes of HARCO Bank are given below:-

- Crop loan (Kisan Credit Card)
- Loan for Ancillary Activities
- Revolving Cash Credit Scheme
- Loan for Rural Artisans
- Consumption Loan
- M.T. Loans Sponsored Scheme
- Loans for Petty Shopkeepers etc.

Various Self Employment Scheme Financed by Harco Bank

2.50 Various Self Employment Scheme Financed by Harco Bank are as under:-

- Enterprise Loan Scheme
- Assistance for Small Road and Water Transport Operators (SRWTO)
- Project Finance for Agro Based Projects
- Scheme for soft loan Assistance for Margin Money
- Loan to others type of Society.

Computerization

2.51 The Co-operative Banks in the State of Haryana are in the process of implementation of Core Banking Solution (CBS) under the guidance of NABARD. Under the Vaidyanathan's Revival Package of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) of NABARD, the Apex Bank has started process of computerization of all the PACS across Haryana. In the first phase, 325 PACS in 9 Districts have been selected for computerization. The remaining 277 PACS in 10 Districts would be computerized in second phase.

PRICES & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The stability in price level has a direct impact on the economy. The rate at which general level of prices of goods and services is rising is termed as inflation a crucial determinant in the growth of the economy. The inflation is measured by Wholesale Price Index (WPI) as well as Consumer Price Index (CPI). The Wholesale Price Index is based on the prices of commodities in the wholesale markets or the prices at which the bulk transactions takes place, whereas the Consumer Price Index is based on the prices at which the consumer purchases the commodities in local market or the prices at which retail transactions takes place. A continuous rise in food articles particularly affects the population living Below Poverty Line (BPL) adversely. However, inflation of 3 to 4 points is an indicator of growth as it encourages production and does not discourage consumption. For assessing the price situation in the State, the Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana collects wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities and services on weekly/monthly basis from rural and urban areas of the State and prepares the WPI and CPI for rural Haryana & Working Class.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

3.2 The Wholesale Price Index of 20 selected agricultural commodities (Base Year 1980-81=100) of the State from 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 presented in **Fig. 3.1**. It shows an increase of 63.2 percent from 653.1 in 2007-08 to 1065.7 in 2011-12. The Index rose considerably by 16.2 and 11.5 percent during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 over the corresponding previous year respectively.

3.3 In order to study the movement of Wholesale Price Index during the year, the Month-wise Index from December, 2011 to December, 2012 of the State is presented in **Fig. 3.2**. During this period, the Wholesale Price Index in the State witnessed an increasing trend. It rose from 1061.9 in December, 2011 to 1139.0 in December, 2012 registering an increase of 7.3 percent. This rise is mainly attributed to the increase in the prices of grains, pulses, oil seeds, gur, and other crops which recorded an increase of 9.3, 26.8, 20.8, 1.7 and 42.7 percent respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Consumer Price Index for Rural Haryana

3.4 Consumer Price Index measures changes in the price level of consumer goods and services purchased by households over a period of time. It is used to adjust the effect of inflation on the real value of wages, salaries and pensions. The main objective of computing this Index is to watch the movement of general level of retail prices of selected essential commodities that are in the consumption pattern of an average rural household in the State. The prices are collected fortnightly from 24 villages from different parts of the State where majority of population was engaged in agriculture and allied occupation.

3.5 The Consumer Price Index (Rural) of Food Group and General Group moved invariably at the same pace during 2006-07 to 2008-09 and moved fastly for the Food Group during the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12. The Index of General Group moved by 53.0 percent whereas that of Food Group increased by 64.6 percent from the year 2006-07 to the year 2011-12. Year-wise Consumer Price Index of rural Haryana from 2006-07 to 2011-12 is presented in **Fig. 3.3**. In order to watch the movement of CPI (Rural) during the year, the month-wise Index from December, 2011 to December, 2012 is presented in **Fig. 3.4**. It rose from 530 in December, 2011 to 577 in December 2012, registering an increase of 8.9 percent.

Consumer Price Index for Working Class Population

3.6 Consumer Price Index for Working Class population measures the relative change over time in the level of retail prices of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by an average working class family in a given area with reference to a base year. It is compiled taking into account the weighted average of the Indices of the six centres namely Surajpur-Pinjore, Panipat, Sonipat, Bhiwani, Hisar and Bahadurgarh. The Consumer Price Index for Working Class from the year 2008 to 2012 of the State is presented in **Fig. 3.5**. The increase in annual average Consumer Price Index for Working Class, Haryana (Base Year 1982=100) for 2012 was 9.0 percent as compared to the increase of 9.3 percent in the year 2011. The centre-wise increase was comparatively high in Surajpur Pinjor (9.2 percent) whereas it was low in Bhiwani & Bahadurgarh (8.9 percent) for the year 2012. The month-wise movement of Consumer Price Index for Working Class of the State from December, 2011 to December, 2012 is presented in **Fig. 3.6**. Consumer Price Index for Working Class (Base Year 1982=100) rose from 783 in December, 2011 to 862 in December 2012, registering an increase of 10.1 percent while remaining constant at 820 in April & May, 2012.

Fig. 3.1- Year-wise Wholesale Price Index of Haryana

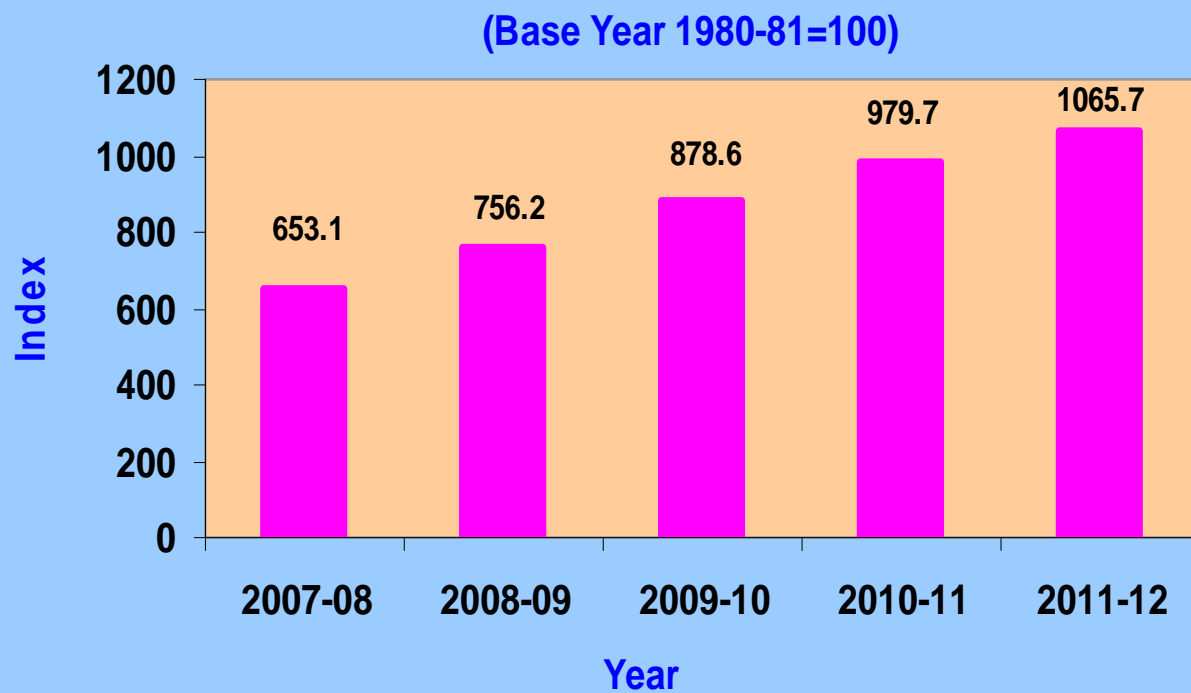


Fig. 3.2- Monthly Wholesale Price Index for Agricultural Commodities of Haryana

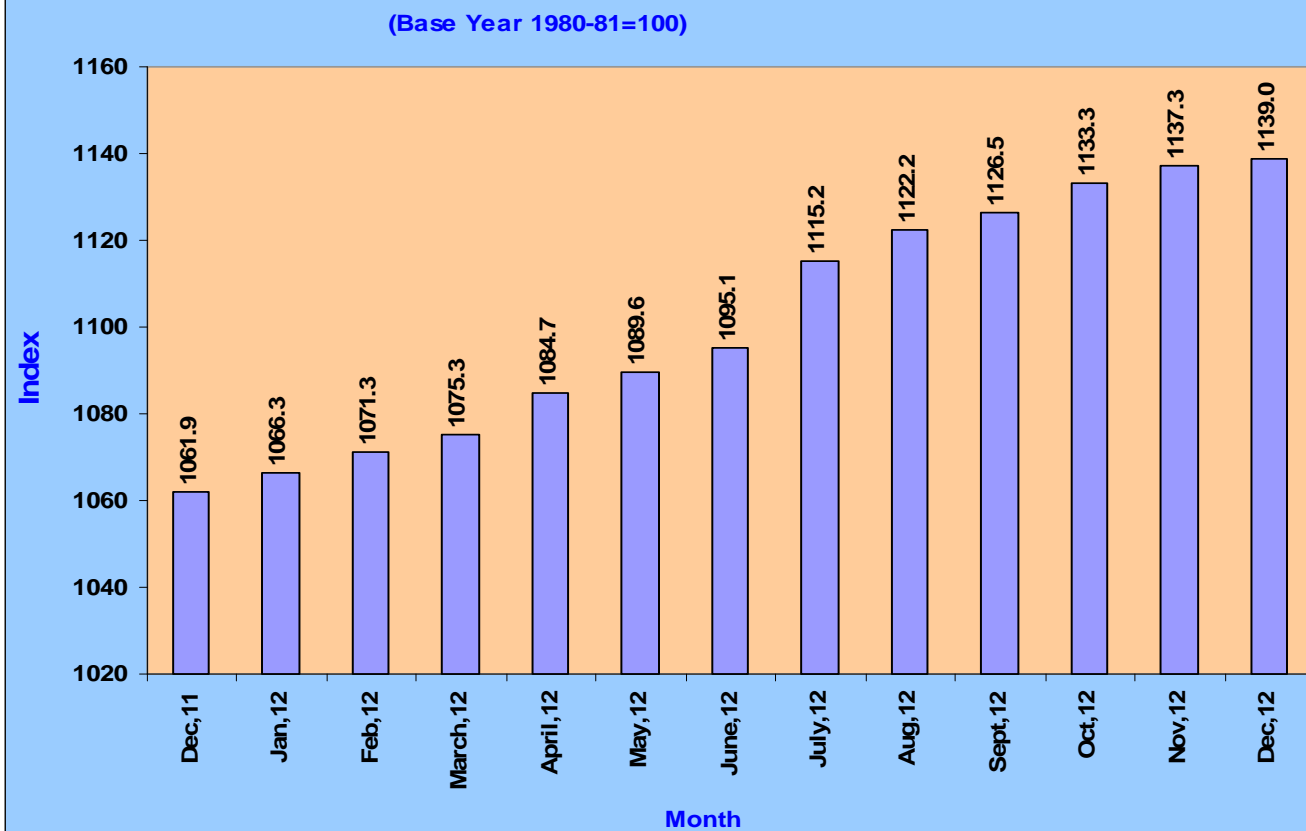


Fig. 3.3- Year-wise Consumer Price Index (Rural) of Haryana

(Base Year 1988-89=100)

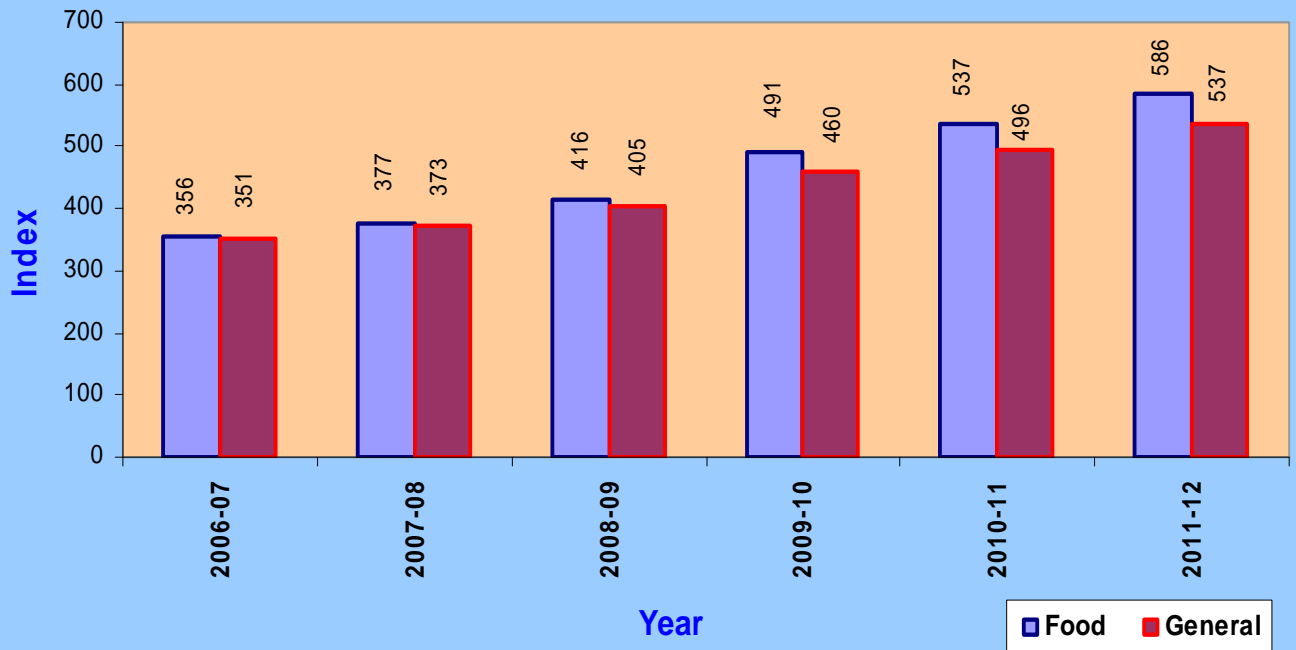


Fig. 3.4- Month-wise Consumer Price Index (Rural) of Haryana

(Base Year 1988-89=100)

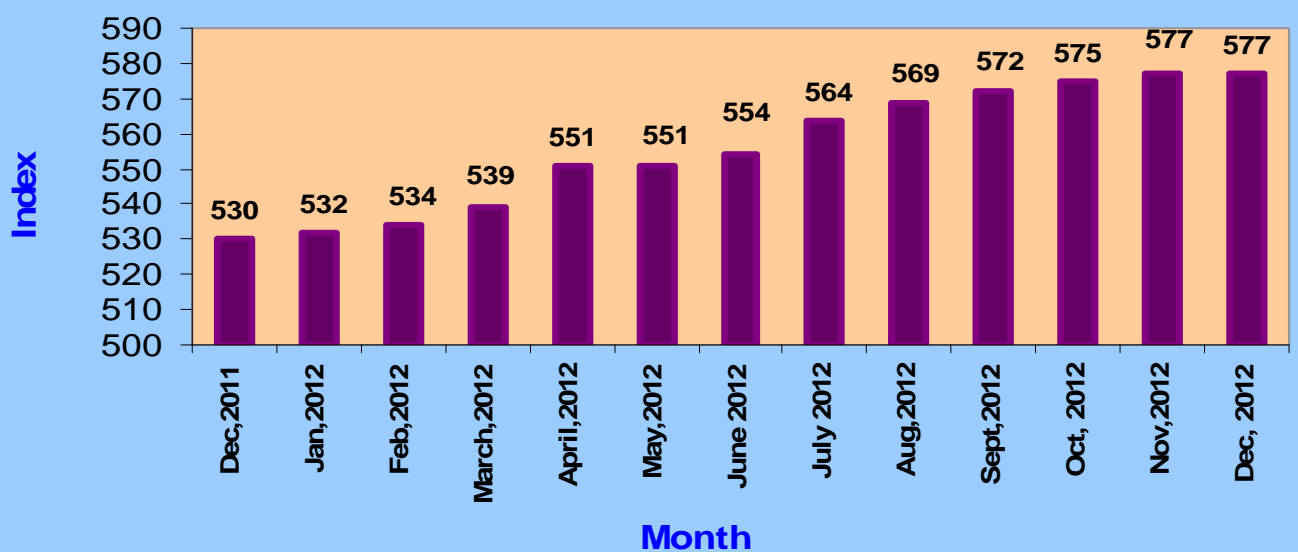


Fig. 3.5- Year-wise and Centre-wise Consumer Price Index for Working Class of Haryana

(Base Year 1982=100)

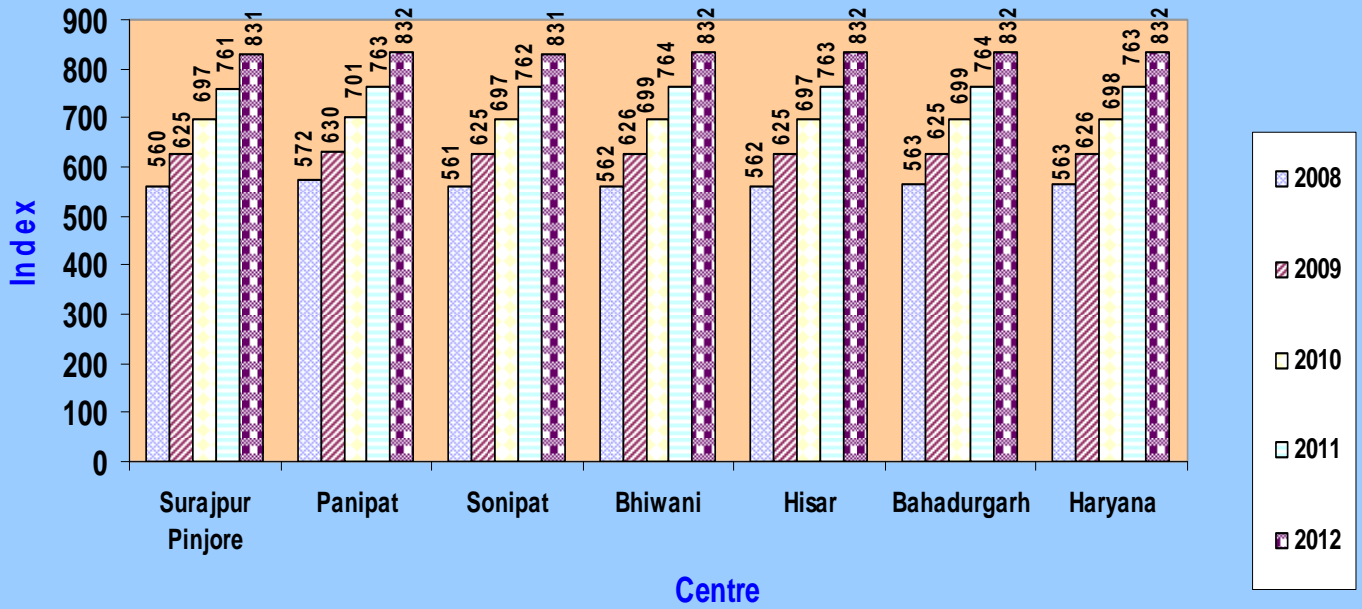
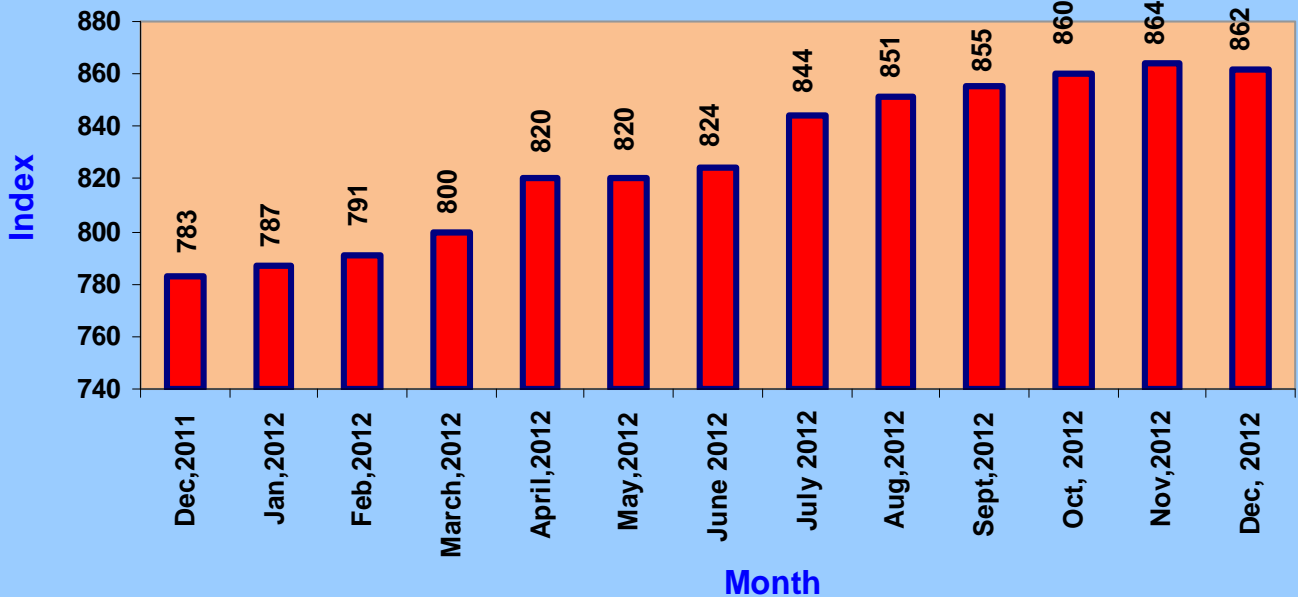


Fig. 3.6- Monthly Consumer Price Index for Working Class of Haryana

(Base Year 1982=100)



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

3.7 Public Distribution System (PDS) is the chief instrument to meet twin objectives of price stability and ensuring availability of essential commodities at easily affordable price especially to the financially weaker section of the society. At the time of creation of Haryana State, PDS was of a very small scale having only 1,518 fair price shops (988 in rural areas and 530 in urban areas), catering to about 15 lakh ration card holders. It has been re-organized and streamlined from time to time to accommodate genuine needs of consumers. Distribution of wheat flour was substituted with wheat grain since 1st April, 2005. Comprehensive guidelines from time to time have been issued to the field functionaries for of regular improvement in the functioning of PDS currently, there is a big network of 9,232 fair price shops (6,568 in rural areas and 2,664 in urban areas), catering to about 56.98 lakh Ration Card holders. Govt. of India has fixed the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to the extent of 7.89 lakh, whereas as per survey conducted by the Rural Development Department and State Urban Development Society of the State, there are 12.97 lakh BPL families in the State. Against this number, the Department has issued ration cards to 12.16 lakh families. As food grains are being allocated by the Govt. of India for only 7.89 lakh families, State Govt. has decided to distribute Above Poverty Line (APL) wheat to State BPL families at BPL rates and the difference of APL rate and BPL rate i.e. ₹ 1.73 (6.93-5.20=1.73) per kg. is being borne by the State Government. At present, under the Public Distribution System scheme, 35 kg. of wheat @ ₹ 5.20 per kg. is being made available every month to 4,77,288 families living Below Poverty Line and 4,54,359 State BPL families. With a view to improve the Public Distribution System and make it more transparent and responsible, State Government has decided to undertake a comprehensive end to end computerization of PDS. For this Smart Cards are being introduced in place of existing Ration Cards. Smart Cards have been issued to 1,28,266 beneficiary families in 4 Pilot Blocks namely Ambala-I, Karnal, Sonapat and Sirsa. Ration to beneficiaries is being distributed to Smart Card holders beneficiaries through Smart Cards since June, 2012. The process of form filling, verification, digitization and enrollment in 4 districts namely Ambala, Karnal, Sonapat and Gurgaon is in progress. The processes of form filling in remaining 17 districts have been initiated since September, 2012. The project is expected to be rolled out in entire State by June, 2013.

Minimum Support Price & Procurement of Foodgrains

3.8 In order to have the intended effect of keeping the market price of foodgrains higher than the competitive equilibrium level, the Govt. of India fixes Minimum Support Price

(MSP) of foodgrains. *The MSP for wheat has been raised from ₹ 850 (₹ 750+100 bonus) per quintal in 2007-08 to ₹ 1,285 per quintal in 2012-13, showing a hike of 51.18 percent. However, now it has been fixed at ₹ 1,350 per quintal for 2013-14. The MSP of paddy has been increased from ₹ 745 (₹ 645+100 bonus) in 2007-08 to ₹ 1,250 per quintal for Common and ₹ 775 (₹ 675+100 bouns) per quintal in 2007-08 to ₹ 1,280 for Grade-A in 2012-13.*

3.9 The State makes elaborate arrangements through procurement agencies for procurement of foodgrain on MSP. The procurement of wheat touched the maximum of 69.24 lakh tonne in the year 2009-10 from 33.50 lakh tonne in 2007-08 showing an increase of 106.68 percent. Procurement of paddy, wheat and bajra dipped in 2010-11 but that of wheat and paddy again picked upto 87.16 and 38.46 lakh tonne respectively during 2012-13. The procurement of wheat and paddy registered and increase of 160.18 and 115.46 percent respectively in 2012-13 from 2007-08.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTORS

Agriculture has remained the main stay and leading occupation for the people of the State since its inception. The Agriculture Sector has always been an important contributor to the State Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The growth rate of Agriculture Sector in State GDP grew after independence for the Government placed special emphasis on this sector in its Five Year Plans. Further, the Green Revolution took place in the State giving a major boost to the growth of Agriculture Sector. As a consequence of rapid structural transition of the State economy over the years, the contribution of the Agriculture & Allied Sector at constant (2004-05) prices went down to only 16.7 percent in the State GDP during 2011-12. The economic growth of the State has become more sensitive to the growth rates in Industry and Services Sectors during the past few years but the recent experience suggests that high GDP growth without consistent and rapid agricultural growth is likely to accelerate inflation in the State which would jeopardize the larger growth process. Therefore, the growth of the Agriculture and Allied Sector continued to be a critical factor in the overall performance of the State economy.

4.2 Agriculture and Allied Sector is composed of Agriculture, Forestry & Logging and Fishing Sub-sectors. Agriculture including crop husbandry and dairy farming is the main component contributing about 95 percent in GDP of Agriculture and Allied Sector. The contribution of Forestry and Fishing Sub-sectors in GDP of Agriculture and Allied activities is merely around 4 and 1 percent respectively resulting in very low impact of these two Sub-sectors on the overall growth of Agriculture and Allied Sectors.

Growth of Agriculture & Allied Sectors

4.3 The Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana prepares the estimates of Gross Domestic Product of Agriculture & Allied Sector annually at factor cost both at current and constant (2004-05) prices. The Agriculture Sector performed poor with the negative growth of 0.3 percent in the first year (2007-08) of the 11th Five Years Plan. The sharp decline in production of rabi oilseeds, sugarcane, gram and vegetables and the low increase in wheat and milk was the main reason for the negative growth of Agriculture Sector during 2007-08. During the year 2008-09, the growth in Agriculture Sector recovered strongly recording the growth of 7.4 percent. This encouraging growth rate was the consequence of the

excellent increase in production of wheat, rabi oil seeds, gram, fruits, vegetables and milk during 2008-09. After experiencing the encouraging growth rate in 2008-09, the productivity of almost all agricultural crops namely wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, gram and rabi oilseeds suffered considerably which led to sharp decline in their production in 2009-10. As a consequence, the negative growth of 1.7 percent was recorded in Agriculture Sector in third year i.e. 2009-10 of 11th Five Years Plan. During the fourth year i.e 2010-11 of 11th Five Years Plan, the encouraging growth of 5.6 percent was recorded in Agriculture Sector. This could be possible mainly due to the sharp rise in production of wheat (10.4 percent), bajra (27.2 percent) rabi oil seeds (12.5 percent), sugarcane (5.8 percent), gram (77.4 percent), fruits (16.8 percent), vegetables (14.0 percent) and milk (4.3 percent) during the year. The Forestry & Logging Sector registered the growth of 3.0, 2.4, 2.1 and 2.5 percent whereas Fishing Sector recorded the growth of 11.9, 13.3, 15.5 and 6.6 percent during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. The Gross Domestic Product of Agriculture & Allied Sector as a whole in 2007-08 remained at the same level as in 2006-07. During 2008-09, Agriculture & Allied Sectors as a whole recorded the growth of 7.2 percent whereas in 2009-10, the negative growth of 1.4 percent was recorded in this Sector. Once again during 2010-11, Agriculture & Allied Sector as a whole recorded the growth of 5.4 percent.

4.4 The Quick Estimates for 2011-12 indicates that the GDP at constant (2004-05) prices from Agriculture & Allied Sector increased from the level of ₹ 27,609.08 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 29,911.10 crore in 2011-12 recording growth of 8.3 percent during 2011-12. The GDP at constant (2004-05) prices individually from Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sectors during 2011-12 has been recorded as ₹ 28,390.97, ₹ 1,233.93 and ₹ 286.20 crore respectively. The growth rates recorded individually for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sectors during 2011-12 were 8.6, 2.1 and 12.8 percent respectively. The encouraging growth of 8.6 percent in Agriculture Sector could be possible mainly due to the sharp rise in production of paddy (8.5 percent), wheat (12.9 percent), cotton (50 percent), sugarcane (15.2 percent), maize (26.3 percent), barley (17.7 percent) and fruits (32.5 percent) during the year.

4.5 It is also pointed out that the average annual growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector of the State recorded as 3.9 percent during the 11th Five Year Plan was slightly higher than that achieved at All India level (3.7 percent). The growth rates recorded by the State and Indian economy in Agriculture and Allied Sector during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) have been shown in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1- Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in 11th Five Year Plan

Sectors	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12QE	Overall
State						
Agriculture	-0.3	7.4	-1.7	5.6	8.6	3.9
Forestry	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.4
Fishing	11.9	13.3	15.5	6.6	12.8	12.0
Agriculture and Allied	-0.1	7.2	-1.4	5.4	8.3	3.9
All India						
Agriculture and Allied	5.8	0.1	0.8	7.9	3.6	3.6

Q.E.: Quick Estimates

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Agriculture

4.6 The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors is also an important indicator of growth of this sector on long term basis. The Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana prepares the estimates of GFCF on yearly basis to assess the growth of fixed capital formation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors. The contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Haryana in Agriculture and Allied sectors at constant (2004-05) prices declined from 9.3 percent in 2004-05 to 8.4 percent in 2005-06. Thereafter, it recovered to 9.7 percent in 2009-10 but again declined to the level of 8.5 percent in 2010-11.

Agriculture Indices

4.7 The Index of area moved marginally from 120.57 to 120.70 from the year 2004-05 to 2011-12 whereas that of production and yield increased significantly from 243.01 to 293.69 and from 201.55 to 243.32 respectively during the same period because of the renewed research to boost production and productivity. The Index of area under crops decreased from 123.57 in 2010-11 to 120.70 in 2011-12. The Index of agricultural production also increased from 278.87 in 2010-11 to 293.69 in 2011-12 and of yield from 225.68 in 2010-11 to 243.32 in 2011-12 during that period. The Index of area was decreased in the year 2011-12 but the Index of average yield and production was highest in the same period. The Indices of area under crops, agricultural production and yield from the year 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Base Triennium ending 1981-82=100) for the State are depicted in **Fig.4.1 and Annexure 4.1.**

4.8 In the State, about 71.72 percent of the cropped area is under foodgrains and the remaining 28.28 percent area is under non-foodgrains. Foodgrains consists mainly of cereals and pulses with weights of 61.35 percent and 10.37 percent respectively. Non-foodgrains consists of oilseeds, fibre and miscellaneous crops with weights 4.87, 11.63 and 11.78 percent respectively. Index of agricultural production of all crops moved moderately form 243.01 in

2004-05 to 256.53 in 2007-08. Therefore, it moved considerably to 271.76 in 2008-09 before attaining the level of 278.87 in 2010-11. At present, it stands at 293.69 in 2011-12. The **Fig. 4.2 and Annexure 4.2** depicts movement of agricultural production Indices of foodgrains, non-foodgrains and all crops.

4.9 The agricultural production Index of cereals registered an increase of 24.31 with movement of Index from 244.25 in 2004-05 to 303.62 in 2008-09. It dropped to 289.98 in 2009-10 and again recovered to 317.12 in 2010-11 to 325.26 in 2011-12. The **Annexure 4.2** shows the movement of agricultural production Indices from the year 2004-05 to 2011-12.

4.10 The agricultural production Index of oilseeds decreased from 603.91 in 2004-05 to 438.77 in 2007-08, however, it increased to 657.77 in 2008-09 and then decreased to 623.38 in 2009-10. It increased again 691.43 in 2010-11 and further dropped 494.75 in 2011-12. The agricultural production Index of fibre registered a decrease of 12.90 while moving from 370.92 in 2004-05 to 323.08 in 2009-10 and it further dropped to 292.85 in 2010-11 by 9.36 and again increased 485.55 in 2011-12. The **Annexure 4.2** show the movement of agricultural production Indices of oilseeds and fibre from the year 2004-05 to 2011-12.

AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Area Under Principal Crops

4.11 The gross area sown in the State during 1966-67 was 45.99 lakh hectare which has increased to 65.05 lakh hectare during 2011-12. During the year 2012-13, the gross area sown in the State is likely to be 65 lakh hectare. The contribution of area under Wheat and Paddy crops to the total gross area sown is about 58 percent. The area under Paddy crop is estimated to be 12.15 lakh hectare in 2012 and the area under Wheat crop is likely to be 25.05 lakh hectare in 2012-13. The area under commercial crops i.e. Sugarcane, Cotton and Oilseeds has fluctuating trends (**Annexure 4.3**).

4.12 The cropping intensity in the State has reached at 185 percent during 2010-11. The agriculture scene in the State is dominated by Paddy-Wheat rotation, causing degradation in soil fertility and further fall in the under ground water level. Though, the efforts have been made to break the dominance of the Wheat-Paddy rotation but no significant achievement has been made in this regard so far.

Fig. 4.1- Agriculture Indices of Area, Yield and Production of Haryana

(Base : Triennium Ending 1981-82=100)

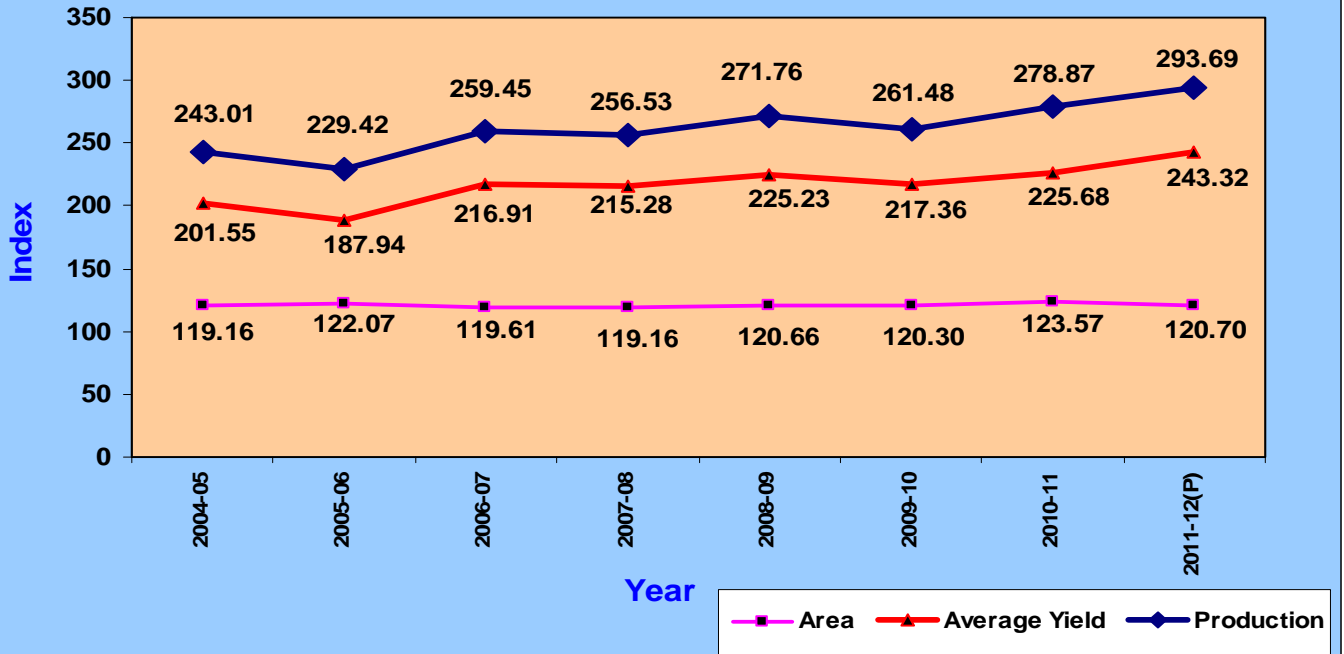
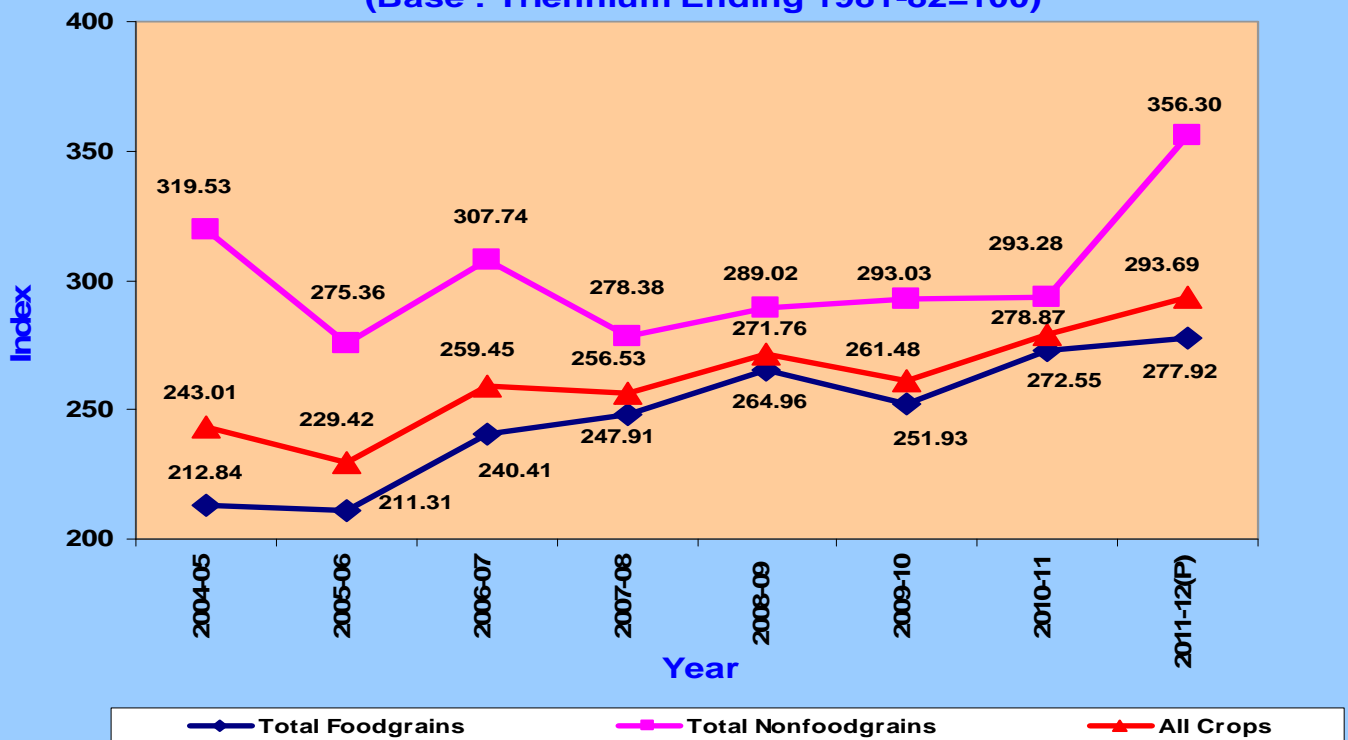


Fig. 4.2- Agriculture Production Indices of Haryana

(Base : Triennium Ending 1981-82=100)



Area Under High Yielding Varieties

4.13 The area under High Yielding Varieties of Wheat, Paddy, Maize and Bajra was 97.4, 64.6, 82.0 and 98.2 percent respectively during the year 2011-12 whereas it is likely to be 99.4, 65.6, 63.6 and 99.4 percent respectively during the year 2012-13.

Production of Principal Crops

4.14 *A remarkable increase in foodgrains production is visible in Haryana State since its inception. The foodgrains production in the State has reached an impressive level of 183.42 lakh tonne during the year 2011-12, registering an increase of about seven times as compared to a meager 25.92 lakh tonne production in 1966-67. The Wheat and Paddy crops have played a major role in pushing up the agricultural production. The production of Wheat and Rice (the main cereal crops of the State) has achieved all time high production. The production of Wheat during 2011-12 was 130.69 lakh tonne and production of Rice during 2011 was 37.59 lakh tonne, registering twelve fold increase in Wheat and seventeen fold increase in Rice production as compared to 10.59 lakh tonne and 2.23 lakh tonne production respectively during the 1966-67. The Production of total foodgrains in the State is likely to be 176.21 lakh tonne in 2012-13. The production of Rice is likely to be 39.76 lakh tonne in 2012. Similarly, the production of Wheat is likely to be 124.34 lakh tonne in 2012-13. The production of Oilseeds and Sugarcane during 2012-13 is estimated as 9.47 lakh tonne and 74.90 lakh tonne respectively. The production of Cotton is estimated to be 23.84 lakh bales in 2012-13 (Annexure 4.4).*

4.15 The target of foodgrains production in the State for the year 2012-13 has been fixed at 180.97 lakh tonne (52.81 lakh tonne for Kharif and 128.16 lakh tonne for Rabi season) which is 1.3 percent less than the last year achievement. Similarly, the targets of Sugarcane, Cotton and Oilseeds production were fixed at 79.20 lakh tonne 26.47 lakh bales and 10.24 lakh tonne respectively.

4.16 *Keeping in view the increasing trend of tremendous achievements in Wheat productivity “KRISHI KARMAN AWARD” with a cash prize amounting to ₹ 1 crore along with Citation Trophy was awarded to the State for 2010-11 and the State has been awarded with the same Award again by his Excellency President of India on 15th January, 2013 at Rashterpati Bhawan, New Delhi.*

4.17 Haryana is second largest contributor of foodgrains to the Central Pool. More than 60 percent export of Basmati Rice is taking place from Haryana alone.

Yield of Principal Crops

4.18 The average yield of Wheat and Rice at all India level was 2,938 and 2,240 kg. per hectare, whereas in Haryana it was 5,182 and 3,044 kg. per hectare respectively during 2011-12. The average yield of Wheat and Rice during 2012-13 is estimated at 4,950 and 3,272 kg. per hectare respectively in the State (**Annexure 4.5**).

Area Under Plant Protection measures

4.19 The area under plant protection measures was 71.10 lakh hectare in 2011-12 and which is likely to be 71.10 lakh hectare in 2012-13. The consumption of pesticides has slightly decreased from 4,060 tonne in 2010-11 to 4,050 tonne in 2011-12.

Crop Insurance Schemes

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

4.20 National Agriculture Insurance Scheme was implemented for the first time during Kharif- 2004 in our State. Maize, Cotton, Arhar and Bajra are being covered during Kharif season whereas Mustard, Gram and Barley during Rabi season. Agriculture Insurance Company India Limited (AIC) is the only implementing agency for the scheme. 10 percent subsidy on premium is equally shared by State and Centre for the small and marginal farmers. Claims are given to the farmers on the basis of guaranteed yield. Indemnity Level, Sum Insured, Premium Rates, Seasonality Discipline and other requisite things are notified for every season by the State Govt. All liabilities above the premium are equally shared by the State and Central Government. Under this scheme 6.30 lakh farmers have been covered. ₹ 2,377.87 lakh have been collected as premium and claim paid to the farmers amounting to ₹ 3,382.91 lakh since the inception of the scheme.

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)

4.21 The scheme was for the first time started in the State during Rabi 2009-10. Presently, WBCIS is being implemented in 18 Blocks of the 17 districts in the State. Wheat, Paddy are primarily covered whereas Cotton and Bajra have also been taken in one each Block. This scheme is based on several weather parameters such as deficit rainfall, excess rainfall, temperature and dry days instead of yield parameters. More than 70 percent subsidy on premium is being provided to all categories of farmers. All the claims are given by the implementing agencies. Private companies i.e. ICICI Lombard, IFFCO-TOKIO, Chola MS and HDFC ERGO approved by Govt. of India are also participating in the scheme in addition to AIC. Guidelines with term sheets are issued to all concerned in the beginning of every season. 1,23,835 farmers have been covered till Kharif 2012-13 under the scheme. Premium has been collected from farmers upto Kharif 2012-13 and claim of ₹ 1,944.57 lakh has been paid up to Rabi 2011-12.

Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)

4.22 The scheme was for the first time started in the State during Kharif 2011 on pilot basis in Karnal and Kaithal districts for Paddy crop. Presently, MNAIS is being implemented in 4 districts namely Karnal, Kaithal, Rohtak and Jind districts for Wheat and Paddy crops. Scheme is going to be implemented at Village level as a unit. There is a provision of 40 to 75 percent subsidy depending on various premium slabs from 2 to 15 percent. All the claims are given by the implementing agencies. 93,415 farmers have been covered up to Kharif 2012-13. ₹ 2,253.19 lakh as premium have collected upto Kharif 2012-13 and claim of ₹ 3,438 lakh paid till 2011-12.

Agriculture Production Initiatives

4.23 Govt. of India has launched two new centrally sponsored schemes namely National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from Rabi 2007-08. The main objective of the NFSM is to increase the production of Wheat and Pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts in the State. An amount of ₹ 55.10 crore has been allocated during 2012-13 under NFSM. The main objective of the RKVY is to help/achieve the growth target of 4 percent per annum in agriculture and allied sectors. RKVY is aimed to incentivising the States to invest more in agriculture and allied sectors and it offers considerable flexibility to the State in the planning, selection and approval of the project. For optimum use of scarce irrigation resources under ground pipeline system is promoted and an amount of ₹ 45 crore is being spent on the activities under RKVY.

4.24 Haryana can legitimately claim the privilege of being a pioneer in adopting Sprinkler Irrigation Technology in the country. During the current financial year, 8,000 new Sprinkler sets are likely to be added raising the total number of Sprinkler sets to 1,35,283 in the State. These sets are functioning mostly in the arid and semi arid belts of the State. Laying out Underground Pipeline System is popular water saving method being adopted by the farmers. During the year 2011-12, 18,932 hectare area was brought under this system and ₹ 28.81 crore were utilized for providing assistance @ 50 percent of the cost of system with maximum ceiling of ₹ 60,000 per beneficiary. During the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 45 crore has been approved under RKVY to cover 36,000 hectare area.

FERTILIZERS

4.25 Fertilizer which is the most important component and input of new technology has played a very important role in enhancing the agricultural production and ushering in Green Revolution in the State. Because of the introduction of High Yielding Varieties in the

State, the consumption of chemical fertilizers has increased steadily. In the State the total consumption of NPK is expected to be 1,428 thousand tonne in 2012-13 (**Table 4.2**).

**Table 4.2- Consumption of Fertilizers in the State
(Kg. per hectare)**

Year	Consumption of Fertilizers
1990-91	99
2000-01	152
2005-06	173
2006-07	173
2007-08	187
2008-09	199
2009-10	209
2010-11	209
2011-12 (Tentative)	224

IRRIGATION

4.26 Haryana Government has moved further to implement projects for optimum utilization of limited available water resources. Since Haryana is water deficit State and water availability is very less i.e. 14 MAF compared to the requirement of 36 MAF, various steps are being taken by Haryana Irrigation Department to conserve water. In order to reduce the losses in carriage of water, rehabilitation of canal network has been taken up in a phased manner. About 150 channels have been rehabilitated at a cost of ₹ 200 crore during the current financial year. The major work of rehabilitation of Barwala Branch costing to ₹ 26.90 crore is near completion. Work on Remodeling and Rehabilitation of Water Courses has also been taken up in a phased manner. Out of total identified 7,500 watercourses, 2,530 watercourses have been rehabilitated so far and work on 169 watercourses is in progress. Balance watercourses will be rehabilitated in a phased manner over a period of time.

4.27 NCR Water Supply Channel for augmenting drinking water supply to Gurgaon and other growing industrial townships such as Manesar, Bahadurgarh, Sampla and Badli has been constructed. The water supply has also been released in the channel to meet the requirement of HUDA for Gurgaon. Kaushalya Dam has been constructed on Ghaggar River in District Panchkula to provide drinking water to Panchkula and its adjoining areas besides moderating flash floods.

4.28 For Ground Water Recharge, several schemes have been taken up by Haryana Irrigation Department. To utilize the surplus water of river Yamuna during monsoon for recharge of the ground water, construction of Dadupur Shahbad Nalvi Irrigation Scheme in 2nd phase has been taken up and first phase has already been completed. The Department ran the Dadupur Shahbad Nalvi Link Channel for nearly two months with 200 cusecs water.

4.29 The desilting work of Ottu Lake in 1st and 2nd phase has been completed at a cost of ₹ 45.19 crore. The Department has proposed to repair, restore and renovate the Bibipur Lake in District Kurukshetra at a cost of ₹ 117.45 crore for recharge of ground water and providing irrigation facilities during monsoon season. The project has been submitted to the Ministry of Water Resources under flood management programme. A small part of this project costing to ₹ 18.00 crore is being executed from the State funds, which will provide immediate relief to the villagers during rainy season.

4.30 In order to control and check water logging, the Department is undertaking a scheme costing ₹ 10.79 crore for digging 200 shallow tubewells along JLN feeder. The brackish & saline water from these tubewells will be mixed with canal water, which will help in reclaiming about 4,000 hectare of water logged land along JLN feeder. This project has been taken up under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna.

4.31 Haryana is pursuing for the construction of up-stream storages namely Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar Vyasi Dams on river Yamuna for getting assured water supply to Haryana State from river Yamuna. The Environmental Clearance for the Renuka Dam is at an advanced stage. The State Governments of Utrakhand and Himachal Pardesh will be reaching an agreement hopefully for the construction of Kishau Dam. Technical Appraisal Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources has given clearance to Lakhwar Vyasi Dam and work on the same will start shortly.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFIED SEEDS

4.32 The Haryana Seeds Development Corporation Limited (HSDC) had produced 9,507 qtl. certified seeds of Kharif crops and 2,65,954 qtl. certified seeds of Rabi crops during the year 2011-12. To ensure timely availability of certified seeds at the door steps of the farmers, the Corporation has a network of 74 sale counters, besides sale outlets of Institutional Agencies such as IFFCO, KRIBHCO, MINIBANKS, HAFED, HLRDC and HAIC. The Corporation also opens temporary sale counters in the State on the need basis. HSDC is also arranging sale of Weedicides/Pesticides/Insecticides and Fungicides to facilitate the farmers for getting maximum agriculture inputs from its sale outlets. HSDC is marketing its goods with the brand name “HARYANA BEEJ”, which is quite popular among the farmers. The Corporation also supplies seeds outside the State to various State Seed Corporations, Agriculture Departments, Bulk Seed Purchasers and Distributors. During the year 2011-12 (Kharif-2011 and Rabi 2011-12) the Corporation sold/supplied 4,12,715 qtl. (including out State supplies) certified seeds of various crops viz-a-viz Paddy, Pulses, Jowar, Bajra, Til etc. in Kharif-2011 and Wheat, Pulses, Oilseeds, Barley, Barseem and Oats in Rabi 2011-12.

The tentative sale of various certified seeds (Kharif and Rabi) during the year 2012-13 is 2,76,819 qtl. (including out State supplies).

4.33 During the year 2012-13 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) HSDC has distributed 7,262 qtl. Dhaincha seed for green manuring during Kharif-2012 at 50 percent subsidy. HSDC has supplied 1,130 qtl., 6,978 qtl. and 3,899 qtl. certified Seed of Moong to the farmers of Haryana at 75 percent, 50 percent subsidy & under Accelerated Pulses Production Programme respectively during Summer/Kharif-2012. HSDC also distributed 300 qtl. Mash certified seeds to the farmers of Haryana under Accelerated Pulses Production Programme. During financial year 2012-13, HSDC has sold/supplied open pollinated and hybrid vegetable seeds to the farmers of the State on 50 percent subsidy. During Kharif-2012, HSDC sold 51,966 packets of Bt Cotton to the farmers of the State. HSDC has also sold 6,617 qtl. Barseem and 1,177 qtl. Oats seeds through HSDC sale counters on 90 percent & 100 percent subsidy under Accelerated Fodder Development Programme to the farmers of the State during Rabi 2012-13 respectively.

SEED CERTIFICATION

4.34 The Haryana State Seed Certification Agency was set up during the year 1976 under Section-8 of Seeds Act-1966. The main function of the Agency is to certify, as per prescribed standards, the seeds of crop/varieties notified by the Government of India under Section-5 of Seeds Act-1966. The details of crop wise standards, prescribed by the Central Seed Certification Board, have been given in the Minimum Seed Certification Standards. During the year 2012-13, there is a target of inspection of 89,000 hectare area of seed crops and certification of 2,215 thousand quintal seeds. Presently, 155 processing plants are under operation in public and private sector in the State wherein seed processing work of various crop varieties is under taken for certification purpose.

HORTICULTURE

Area and Production of Horticultural Crops

4.35 Haryana is fast emerging as one of the leading States in the field of Horticulture. Horticulture crops cover 4.30 lakh hectare area which is 6.61 percent of the gross cropped area of the State. Production of Horticultural crops in the State was 57.11 lakh tonne during the year 2011-12.

Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation

4.36 The Department of Horticulture is encouraging cluster approach for the better development of fruit cultivation according to climatic and soil conditions, resulting in increase in area and production of fruit to 47,036 hectare and 4,76,570 tonne respectively during the year 2011-12. For the current year 2012-13, a target of additional area of 5,000 hectare with

production of 5,00,000 tonne was fixed and out of which an area of 1,706 hectare with production of 2,70,553 tonne has been achieved up to December, 2012.

4.37 Having close proximity to NCR the requirement of fresh vegetable has increased manifold. In the year 2011-12, the area and production of vegetables was 3,56,769 hectare and 50,68,426 tonne respectively. For the current year 2012-13, a target of 3,65,000 hectare area with production of 50,00,000 tonne has been fixed and out of which an area of 2,71,028 hectare with production of 29,42,087 tonne has been achieved upto December, 2012.

Spices

4.38 In the year 2011-12, the area under spices has gone upto 18,092 hectare. For current year 2012-13, a target 20,000 hectare has been fixed and so far 14,140 hectare area has been brought under spices cultivation upto December, 2012.

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

4.39 An area of 1731 hectare has brought under Medicinal & Aromatic Plants during 2011-12. A target of 283 hectare area has been fixed for the year 2012-13 and 507 hectare area has been covered upto December, 2012.

Mushroom

4.40 Haryana is the largest producer of seasonal Button Mushroom in the country. In the year 2011-12, production of 7,733 tonne has been achieved. For the current year 2012-13, a target of 9,600 tonne has been fixed and out of which 5,585 tonne production has been achieved upto December, 2012.

Flower Cultivation

4.41 In the year 2011-12, the area under flowers has gone up to 6,340 hectare. For current year 2012-13, a target of 7,215 hectare has been fixed and so far 5,107 hectare area has been brought under flower cultivation up to December, 2012.

Green Houses

4.42 For raising disease free nursery, off-season and pesticide residue free of vegetables, green house technology can play a vital role. In the year 2011-12, only 22 hectare of Poly Houses were constructed. With the successfully implementation and demonstration of Indo-Israel Project a large number of farmers are motivated to adopt this technology. For current year 2012-13, a target of 7,26,000 sqm. of Green House was fixed and upto December, 2012 an area of 5,98,900 sqm. has been achieved.

Horticulture Initiatives

4.43 Govt. of India has launched National Horticulture Mission for the holistic development of Horticulture. Under this mission, during the year 2011-12, all the districts of Haryana except Faridabad, Rewari and Kaithal have been covered.

4.44 The Govt. of India has sanctioned two Indo Israel Projects under National Horticulture Mission for Haryana State with total cost of ₹ 1,570 lakh namely Centre of Excellence for Vegetables at Gharaunda (Karnal) & Centre of Excellence for Fruits at Mangiana (Sirsa). The projects have been established by introducing latest technologies in high density plantation, drip irrigation system, introduction of new cultivars, cultivation of Vegetables under protected conditions & raising of quality seedlings under high tech green houses. Major objective of the projects is to lead the farmers with new technologies and to increase the productivity and quality of crops.

4.45 Under water management scheme, an amount of ₹ 13.16 crore has been sanctioned for construction of 321 Community Tanks/Water Farm Ponds during the year 2012-13. Upto December, 2012, 172 Water Farm Ponds have been constructed.

4.46 Under National Mission on Micro Irrigation Scheme, an area of 5,786.08 hectare has been covered under Micro Irrigation system by the end of financial year 2011-12. For the current year 2012-13, a target of 9,370 hectare area has been fixed and upto December, 2012, 4,699 hectare of area has been covered under Micro Irrigation.

AGRICULTURAL TEACHING, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

4.47 The CCSHAU has three major activities to undertake: the teaching, research and extension. To respond to the farmers needs/problems, above activities are undertaken religiously and meticulously, in the light of day-to-day innovative methodology and the technological developments. The funds for the purpose besides being drawn from ICAR and other agencies flow from the State Government Non-Plan and Plan sources.

Salient Achievements/Progress Made During- 2012

- During 2012, three varieties viz., one each of Raya RH 0406, American Cotton (H 1300) and Garlic (HG 17) were released and notified. Also, three varieties identified during this period are WH 1105 of Wheat, WHD 948 of Durum Wheat and RH 0749 of Raya.
- Breeder seed of Kharif crops produced was 115 qtl.
- Planting of Bt Cotton and Clusterbean on beds (FIRBS) gave marginally higher yields but saved 22 percent of irrigation water than the conventional planting.
- Unpuddled direct seeded Basmati Rice (DSR) gave higher yields and saved 18-30 percent irrigation water than the puddle transplanted one.
- Use of tembotrizome @ 125 g a.i./hectare was found effective for control of complex weed flora in Maize.
- In Cotton, cyclic irrigation of two canals and one saline water (8-10 dS/m) produced seed Cotton yield at par to all irrigations with canal irrigation.

- Amongst 60 Bt Cotton hybrids two Bt hybrids i.e. RCH 650 and Bioseed 6,317 were completely free from Cotton leaf curl virus disease.
- In Basmati Rice, application of Carbendazim (1g/m²) in nursery after 25 days of sowing provided more than 60 percent control of Bakane disease.
- In Pearl Millet seed treatment with biological agent *Bacillus pumulis* (INR 7 @ 8 g/kg. seed) and Chitosan @ 2.5 g/kg. seed controlled downy mildew by 83 percent.
- The bioinsecticides, spinosad (175 g/hectare) and spintoram (125 g/hectare) gave 90 percent control of fruit borer in Tomato and 80 percent control of diamondback moth in Cauliflower.
- Rice root-knot nematode is spreading in rice growing areas of Palwal and Jhajjar districts.
- A tractor drawn multi-crop planter has been developed with provision of sowing all major crops. Its performance for sowing Bt cotton and direct seeding of rice has been found satisfactory.
- Straw baler in Paddy harvested field with combine harvester was found effective and economical with net return of ₹ 1,750/hectare.
- Modified Aonla Pricking machine was developed and tested and it was found that its capacity is 20 to 25 kg./hectare. The machine was modified to accommodate different sizes of Aonla fruits and hence saves time during grading of Aonla fruits.
- Maize, Oat, Faba Bean and Ricebean flours were prepared and analysed for various quality parameters. The recipe for value added ready to eat extruded snacks has been standardized.
- Edible coatings based on polysaccharide, proteins and lipids were developed and applied on fresh fruits and vegetables. Two most suitable concentrations for each type of coatings were standardized for Brinjal and Cucumber.
- A total of 2,87,525 Bio-fertilizers were sold during the period under report.
- Cost-efficient protocols have been developed for large-scale micropropagation of several plant species and successfully evaluated under field conditions.
- Successful interspecific hybridization between *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* L. Taub. (HG 563) and *C. Serrata* Shinz., has been carried out.
- The Agriculture Technology Information Centre popularly known as Kisan Sewa Kender is running service through 'Single Window System' for sale of products and by-products of University. The Centre has sold seeds of improved varieties of various crops, Bio-fertilizers, food products, and honey and farm literatures worth of ₹ 27,25,300 during April, 2012 to December, 2012.

- During this period, 6,392 beneficiaries were guided through personal contact (2,522), toll free helpline (3,895) and correspondence (175).
- This year instead of Farm Darshan, Kisan Mela (Rabi) was organized on September 12-13, 2012 to show the field trials and experiments conducted on various Kharif crops. The seed of improved varieties of Rabi crops & fertilizers have been sold worth ₹ 63,34,000. The University publications were also sold for value of ₹ 93,160. The university for the first time established Agro-Industrial Exhibition during Kisan Mela (Rabi).

HARYANA LAND RECLAMATION & DEVELOPMENT CORP. LTD.

4.48 Haryana Land Reclamation & Development Corporation (HLRDC) Limited was incorporated in 1974. The major programmes of the Corporation are reclamation of alkali soils, sale of agriculture inputs and production of quality seeds. Gypsum is being provided under Land Reclamation Scheme to the farmers on 50 percent subsidy. Under Integrated Scheme of Oil Seed, Pulses, Oil Palms & Maize (ISOPOM), Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM) 60 percent subsidy is given to the farmers on the supply of Gypsum. Up to December 2012, the Corporation distributed 72,876 tonne Gypsum to the farmers of the State. Out of 4,05,499 hectare alkali affected land, an area of 3,37,891 hectare have been reclaimed so far and remaining area of 67,608 hectare will be reclaimed in the coming 8-10 years. As per latest GIS survey conducted in the year 2012 total alkaline affected area has been estimated to be 1,84,000 hectare in Haryana by the Govt. of India. Up to December 2012, the Corporation sold out 11,094 tonne of Urea, 3,131 tonne Zinc Sulphate 16,484 liter/kg./unit of Weedicides/Pesticides/Insecticides and 2,660 qtl. certified seeds to the farmers of the State.

FORESTS

4.49 Forests are the life support systems on the planet Earth. Their conservation is, therefore, not a luxury but a necessity. Management of such a valuable resource requires a clear vision, proper policy and long term planning. Haryana is a small State with 81 percent of its area under agriculture. It is an intensively cultivated State, deficient in natural forests. The State's total forest area is spread over just 0.1594 million hectare. However, to make up for the deficient forest cover, the State has developed plantations on panchayat/community lands and farm lands.

4.50 During past 4 years, initiatives have been taken for digging/de-silting/rehabilitation of village ponds (Johads) to provide better environment in the villages. About 160 ponds in different villages have already been rehabilitated at a cost of ₹ 6 crore and more are proposed to be taken up during the coming years. Tree plantations have also been carried

out around these ponds for their beautification and this work is being continued to cover more villages during the current year.

4.51 Herbal Parks have been developed in every district to generate awareness about traditional Indian system of medicine and to encourage farmers for diversification of agriculture by promoting cultivation of medicinal plants. So far, 32 Herbal Parks have already been set up at a cost of ₹ 17.86 crore and another 17 Herbal Parks are under establishment. An Eco-Tourism project is being implemented in the forests of Kalesar, Morni Hills and Sultanpur National Park and an amount of ₹ 6.48 crore funded by Govt. of India has been spent for Eco-Tourism activities in the State.

4.52 A new scheme under the name “Development of Agro Forestry-Clonal and Non Clonal” has been started from the year 2008-09 to encourage agro-forestry practice on farmlands to bring an overall increase in tree cover in the State. The main emphasis in the scheme is to raise plants of commercial value of Clonal Eucalyptus and Poplar by planting them on farmlands of small and marginal farmers. The scheme will go a long way in augmenting the supply of raw material for wood-based industries in the State. An outlay of ₹ 35 crore has been proposed for the year 2012-13 under this scheme. Another scheme namely “Extension Forestry on Farm Lands along State /National highways” has been started from the year 2010-11 to check pollution caused by vehicular traffic. Plantation is being carried out by Forest Department on farm lands along highways in the shape of shelterbelts. Maintenance is being done by the Department for two years after the plantation. These plantations will be protected by the Department and farmers jointly upto three years. After three years, the plants will be handed over to the farmers. Farmers will be the owner of entire produce after final harvest. State Government will replant the shelterbelt after final harvest and maintain again for three years. An outlay of ₹ 9.5 crore has been proposed to be spent on this scheme during the current financial year.

4.53 On Wildlife front, a Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre has been established at Bir Shikargah, Pinjore where efforts are being made to save the vultures from getting extinct. The Centre has been successful in housing good number of vultures and giving birth to chicks through its breeding programme. Haryana Forest Department and Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) have signed a memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for collaboration in conservation and breeding of Vultures till 2019.

4.54 An Elephant Rehabilitation and Research Centre has been set up at Bansantour Reserved Forest in Yamunanagar. The Centre will take up the work of rehabilitation of the sick, injured and rescued elephants to provide them their natural habitat. Govt. of India has

sanctioned ₹ 90 lakh for this project. A Conservation and Breeding Centre for Peafowl and Chinkara is being established in their natural habitat at Jhabua Reserve Forest, Distt. Rewari. Both bird and animal will be bred naturally and no artificial method will be used. Total expenditure of the project during 20 years will be around ₹ 20 crore including salary of staff.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

4.55 After agriculture, animal husbandry is an important sector to supplement the income of rural masses in the State. The Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department has undertaken ambitious programmes for genetic improvement of the livestock as well as keeping it disease-free for their optimum production. As per Livestock Census-2007, livestock population of the State is 90.50 lakh including 15.52 lakh cattle and 59.53 lakh buffaloes, being catered by 2,796 Veterinary Institutions spread over the entire State. On an average, there is one Veterinary Institution after every three villages in the State. In addition to this, 1,145 ILDCs (Integrated Livestock Development Centres) have been established in PPP mode to provide animal breeding facilities in equal number of villages.

4.56 *The milk production in the State during the year 2011-12 was 66.61 lakh tonne. The per capita per day milk availability in the State for the year 2011-12 was 708 grams, which is the second highest in the country.* In the State the production of eggs was 41,140 lakh and production of wool was 13.30 lakh kg. during the year 2011-12.

4.57 In order to improve the genetic merit of livestock, special attention is being given towards conservation, multiplication and improvement of indigenous germplasm such as Murrah breed of buffaloes and Haryana and Sahiwal breeds of cows. ₹ 720 lakh have been specifically ear-marked for incentivising the farmers for conservation and propagation of elite germplasm during the year 2013-14. Under this programme, animals of better quality are being identified with an ultimate objective of establishing a 'gene pool' of this unique germplasm for future breeding. Further efforts are being made to introduce latest technology in order to maximize per head productivity of milch animals in the shortest possible time. The owners of recorded high milk yielding Murrah buffaloes are to be awarded cash incentive ranging from ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 25,000 depending on the peak milk yield. To maximize per head productivity through regular breeding, a unique programme of 'Banjh Mukh Pashudhan' will remain in operation in the year 2013-14 under RKVY.

4.58 The Veterinary Institutions are reasonably provided with veterinary medicines and life-saving drugs. There is target to open 40 new GVDs/GVHs and three new Polyclinics at Rewari, Jind & kaithal will also be setup.

4.59 With the view to make dairy development a venture of self-employment, 1,387 unemployed youth were provided self-employment during the year 2011-12. During the

year 2012-13, there is a target for establishing 1,800 dairy units for which work is under progress. Special efforts for enhancing production and availability of quality feed and fodder for optimum milk production shall remain continued.

4.60 The Livestock Insurance Scheme with 50 percent financial contribution of Government of India and 25 percent of State Government is being implemented in 15 districts. So far, 3.26 lakh animals under the scheme have been insured up to December, 2012. Efforts are being made to cover all the districts of the State for livestock insurance with the help of Govt. of India during the year 2013-14.

4.61 Under Special Component for Scheduled Castes, the scheme for establishment of two milch animals dairy units as well as piggery and sheep units in the State shall continue in the year 2013-14 also. Employment opportunities for 1,000 Scheduled Caste families shall be created under the scheme. Besides this, all the milch animals of scheduled caste families in addition to the animals purchased/procured under various departmental schemes for establishing sheep, goats and piggery units are provided free livestock insurance coverage.

FISHERIES

4.62 There is great potential of fish culture in the State after Green and White Revolution, Haryana State is now on the threshold of Blue Revolution. Fish culture is also being accepted by the farmers of the State as subsidiary occupation alongwith agriculture. The Government is providing technical and financial assistance through Fish Farmers Development Agencies to the fish farmers which have been set up in all the districts of the State except Panchkula, Mewat and Palwal. The Fish production increased from 93,940 tonne in 2010-11 to 1,06,000 tonne in 2011-12, 74,000 tonne of Fish has already been produced and 4,624.70 lakh Fish seed have been stocked upto 31st December, 2012. It is proposed to establish new Fish Market at Bahadurgarh and Gurgaon to strengthen the post harvest infrastructure in the State with a total cost of ₹ 84 lakh. The work of Bahadurgarh Fish Market is in progress. *Haryana ranks 2nd in the Country in per unit productivity of 5,600 kg./hectare per year, which would be raised to 5,700 kg./hectare per year during the year 2012-13.*

INDUSTRY SECTOR

Industrialization plays a vital and crucial role in the economic development of an economy. It accelerates economic growth of a State and thereby increases the contribution of Industry Sector in the State Domestic Product by way of increase in the production and employment. Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is one of the prime indicators of the economic development for measurement of trend in the Industrial Production over a period of time with reference to a chosen base year. Index of Industrial Production presently being prepared in the State with 2004-05 as base year covers Manufacturing and Electricity sectors. The General Index of Industrial Production with 2004-05 as base year increased from 161.5 in 2010-11 to 171.2 in 2011-12 registering an increase of 6.0 percent. Graphic Presentation of the IIP is given in **Fig. 5.1**.

5.2 The IIP of Manufacturing Sector increased from 159.7 in 2010-11 to 165.9 in 2011-12, exhibiting a growth of 3.9 percent over the previous year. The IIP of Electricity Sector indicated a growth of 27.3 percent as it rose from 181.0 in 2010-11 to 230.4 in 2011-12. The sectoral presentation of Index numbers is given in **Annexure 5.1 & 5.2 and Fig. 5.2**. Growth in major sectors and use based categories of IIP from the year 2005-06 to 2011-12 is given **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1- Growth in IIP and its major Components (Base 2004-05=100)

Period	Manufac- turing	Electri- city	Basic Goods	Capital Goods	Interm- ediate Goods	Cons- umer Goods	General
2005-06	7.5	16.6	6.7	7.2	8.0	9.9	8.2
2006-07	10.4	10.2	6.6	22.8	6.2	8.1	10.4
2007-08	6.4	3.5	4.9	12.3	6.7	2.4	6.2
2008-09	2.5	16.5	11.7	-2.8	3.9	3.3	3.7
2009-10	12.0	13.8	13.1	21.9	11.3	5.3	12.1
2010-11	10.3	2.7	4.1	20.3	5.0	8.0	9.5
2011-12	3.9	27.3	18.7	-3.4	9.2	3.6	6.0

Fig. 5.1- General Index of Industrial Production of Haryana

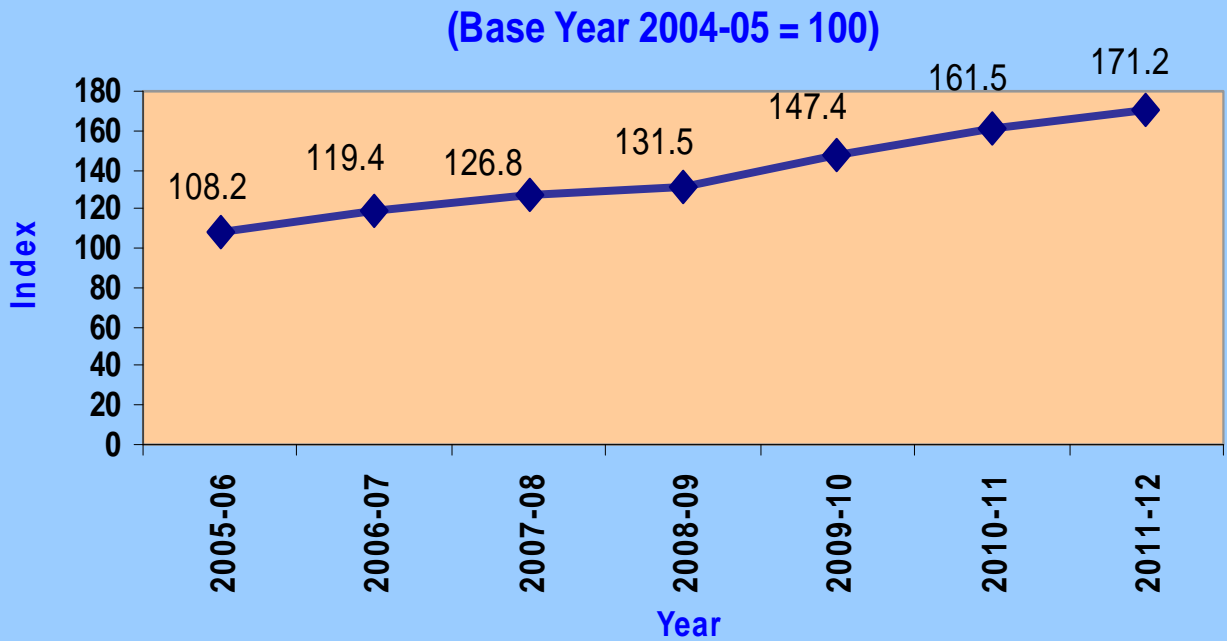
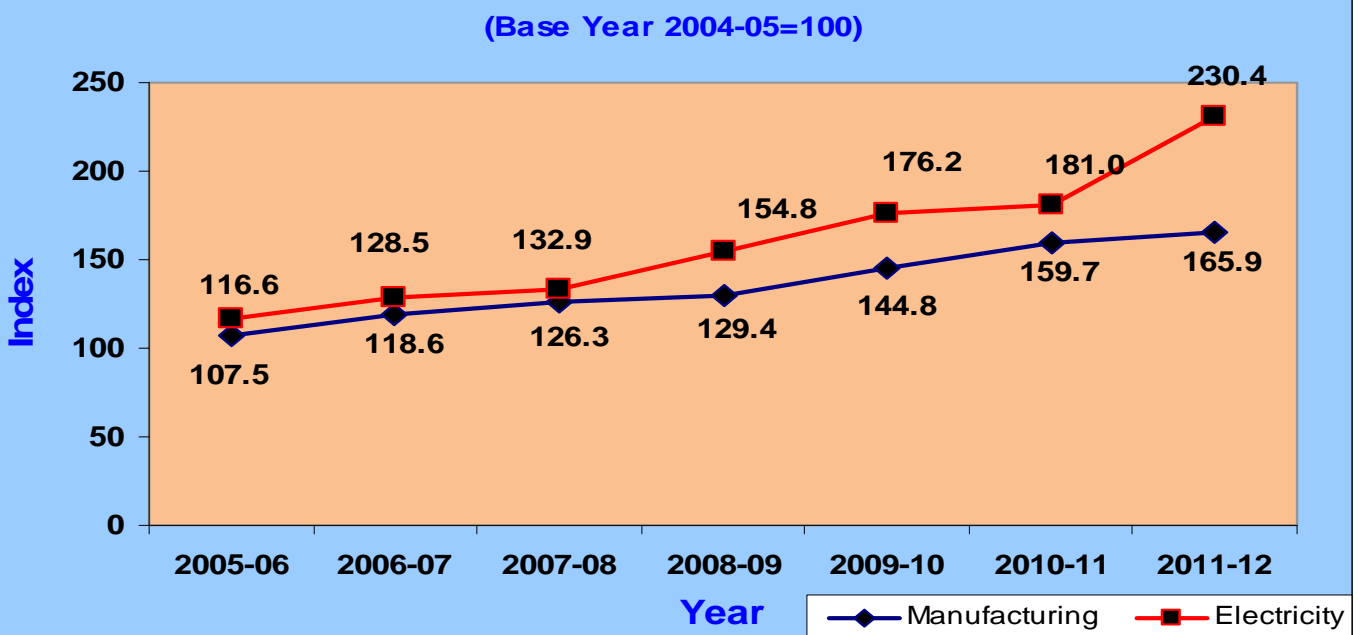


Fig. 5.2- Sectorwise Index of Industrial Production of Haryana



5.3 The IIP of Basic Goods Industries like iron steel scrap, generation of electricity, ceramic tiles, stainless steel pipes & tube, plates, strips sheet and urea etc. increased from 157.0 in 2010-11 to 186.4 in 2011-12 recording an increase of 18.7 percent.

5.4 The IIP of Capital Goods Industries like Excavator, motor cars, cranes, compressors, sugar machinery, transformer, tools & microscope etc. decreased from 210.8 in 2010-11 to 203.5 in 2011-12 showing a decrease of 3.4 percent.

5.5 The IIP of Intermediate Goods Industries like of cylinder, yarn all type, plastic laminated sheet, card board, tanned leather, bricks & tiles (non-ceramic), fabricated metal products & enamels paints etc. increased from 148.5 in 2010-11 to 162.2 in 2011-12 recording an increase of 9.2 percent.

5.6 The IIP of Consumer Goods Industries increased from 143.0 in 2010-11 to 148.1 in 2011-12 showing an increase of 3.6 percent. The IIP of Consumer Durable Goods Industries like ceiling fan, air conditioner, staplers, motor cycles & scooter, wooden doors/windows & safety helmets etc. increased from 158.4 in 2010-11 to 173.9 in 2011-12 indicating an increase of 9.8 percent over the previous year. The IIP of Consumer Non-Durable Goods Industries like rice all kind, ghee, biscuits & cookies, malt barley, sugar, edible oil, readymade garments, leather foot wear, rubber chappels & paper all kind etc. decreased from 132.3 in 2010-11 to 130.2 in 2011-12 exhibiting a decrease of meager 1.6 percent over the previous year. The growth of various industry groups at two digit level during the year 2011-12 is given in **Annexure 5.3**

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Industry Sector

5.7 The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in Industry Sector is also an important indicator of growth of this Sector on long term basis. The Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana prepares the estimates of GFCF on yearly basis to assess the growth of Industry Sector. The contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Industry Sector which consists of Manufacturing, Construction and Electricity, Gas & Water Supply was 55.4 percent in 2004-05 which increased to 58.9 percent in 2008-09 but slightly decreased to 55.1 percent in 2009-10. However, it again increased to 65.9 percent in 2010-11.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

5.8 *Haryana State continues to retain its position as a preferred investment destination. The rate of implementation of the pledged investment in Haryana is the highest in the country. Notwithstanding the market uncertainties and volatility at the international and national level, an investment of ₹ 61,000 crore has been catalyzed in the State since 2005, with an investment of about ₹ 97,000 crore being in the pipeline. The State has so far received foreign direct investment of ₹ 13,128 crore, of which, investment of ₹ 9,628 crore has come*

up after the implementation of the Industrial Policy, 2005. The total exports from the State have increased from ₹ 48,530 crore during 2010-11 to ₹ 54,991 crore during 2011-12 registering an increase of more than 13 percent.

5.9 Haryana has declared 2013 as the Year of 'Industrial Development & Employment'. Recognising that the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) constitute the backbone of the manufacturing sector with large employment potential, the Government has adopted the strategy for establishment of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in Public-Private-Partnership mode under the Cluster Development Scheme in order to support the MSME Sector and generate employment opportunities. A total of 15 such clusters have been identified for establishment of Common Facility Centres. Diagnostic Study Reports (DSRs) have been prepared in respect of 8 clusters and submitted to the Government of India for their appraisal, of which, 3 clusters at Bahadurgarh, Panipat and Karnal have been approved for setting up CFCs by the Government of India. Four additional Common Facility Centres are expected to be approved before the close of the current financial year. These clusters are envisaged to put into place an institutional support mechanism to facilitate growth and competitiveness of this sector and would address the common needs of MSMEs in the areas of Research & Development, technology up-gradation support, standardization of products, quality testing and marking facilities, marketing initiatives with promotion of branding of products etc. The initiative is oriented to build a social capital so as to strengthen collective action which will provide spill-over effects of economies of scale, credit facilitation, technology up-gradation, brand building and marketing.

5.10 It is an established fact that industrial development leads to employment generation and the employability of our youth needs to be augmented through appropriate skill development measures. The State Govt. has been taking steps to create a sizeable pool of technical and skilled manpower to take advantage of the knowledge economy with the establishment of institutes like Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Rohtak, Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) at Manesar, National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship & Management (NIFTEM) at Kundli, National Automotive Testing and R & D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP) at IMT Manesar, Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) at Rohtak, Central Institute for Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) at Murthal. National Institute of Design (NID) has also been sanctioned for Haryana. Besides, the HSIIDC has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative (IL&FSCDI) for up-grading the skills of dependents of those landowners whose land is acquired and improving their employability. More than 500 students/trainees have already completed their training in computer skills & English speaking, computer hardware & maintenance and sewing machine operations, in Faridabad and Rohtak.

5.11 Availability of planned industrial infrastructure plays a critical role in attracting industrial investment. In furtherance of our 'Land Acquisition and R&R Policy' which has already been accepted as role model throughout the country, State Govt. has also introduced a 'Land Pooling Scheme' since August, 2012 whereby the landowning farmers have been given an opportunity to become partners in the development process. For each acre of land acquired, a landowning farmer has been given the choice to opt for a developed industrial plot of 1200 sq. yards under this scheme. The industrial infrastructure in the State is being strengthened through development of new Industrial Model Townships and Industrial Estates and expansion of the existing estates. Industrial Model Townships (IMTs) are being developed at Rohtak, Faridabad, and Roj-ka-Meo in Mewat. In addition to a new industrial estate at Panipat, further expansion has been undertaken for a number of projects e.g. IMT Manesar, IMT Bawal, Industrial Estate Kundli, Phase III of Industrial Estate Barhi, and Industrial Estates at Karnal, Barwala and Phase-II of Manakpur. Land acquisition for development of another IMT at Kharkhoda is at advanced stage.

5.12 As a strategy to encourage the private initiative for creation and development of industrial infrastructure in the State, three licenses have been granted for development of industrial colonies. This marks a good beginning as a supplemental effort to support the HSIIDC's plans as the government's nodal agency responsible for development of industrial infrastructure. With a view to expanding the outreach of industrial development in the industrially backward regions, and following representations from majority of landowners of the area, another major initiative has been taken for acquisition of about 3,400 acre of land for development of an Industrial Model Township in villages Laath, Jouli, Bidhal, and Bhainswal Kalan, Tehsil Gohana, District Sonapat, in the PPP mode.

AGRO INDUSTRIES

5.13 The Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (HAIC) has been engaged in trading activities such as sale of Seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Tractors, Spray Pumps and other Agriculture Machinery on economical prices to the farming community.

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

5.14 Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) is a pioneer institution of the State Government in the public sector, having its role as an institutional entrepreneur as well as a development-cum-financial institution for accelerating the pace of industrial growth in the State primarily in the medium and large-scale sectors. It also provides infrastructure facilities for the entrepreneurs by developing new industrial estates at strategic locations.

5.15 The Corporation has so far sanctioned term loans of ₹2,006.31 crore and disbursed ₹1,099.77 crore upto 31.12.2012. During the year 2012-13, HSIIDC has sanctioned loans to the extent of ₹39.75 crore against the target of ₹ 90 crore and disbursed ₹ 35.84 crore against the target of ₹48 crore.

5.16 Against the target of ₹29 crore and ₹19 crore regarding the recovery of Principal and Interest, the Corporation was able to recover ₹24.98 crore and ₹17.24 crore respectively upto 31.12.2012.

MINES AND GEOLOGY

5.17 Haryana State is not known to have significant deposits of any major minerals and its mining operations are largely confined to minor minerals, mining of minor minerals such as stone, Boulder, Gravel, Sand etc. which are largely used for the construction industry.

5.18 The mining operation in the State are largely confined to the mining of minor minerals such as Stone, Boulder, Gravel, Sand, Slate Stone etc., which are used for the construction industry. With the exception of sand quarries of Panipat and Sonipat districts and recently commenced slate stone mine of Rewari district, all other mining operations are lying closed in the state since 01.03.2010 due to various legal challenges and issues involved in obtaining the requisite environmental clearance. The Haryana mining matters are pending in Hon'ble High Court and also before the Hon'ble Apex Court for resolution and these are expected to be taken up shortly.

Revenue from Mining

5.19 Mines and Geology is a revenue earning Department. The State earned the highest ever revenue of ₹ 248.66 crore from mining contracts during the year 2009-10. However, the revenue collections during the current financial year have been only ₹ 49.98 crore upto December, 2012 due to closure of the mining operations in a major part of the State. The revenue collections from mining since 2003-04 to December, 2012 onward in the State are given in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2- Revenue Receipt from Mines/Minerals (2003-04 to 2012-13)

Sr. No.	Year	(₹ in crore)
1	2003-04	77.67
2	2004-05	92.04
3	2005-06	153.34
4	2006-07	136.26
5	2007-08	215.70
6	2008-09	195.42
7	2009-10	248.66
8	2010-11	56.10
9	2011-12	87.39
10	2012-13 (upto December 2012)	49.98

EXCISE AND TAXATION

5.20 Despite the fact that there has been an economic slowdown in the recent past, the State has been able to maintain a healthy growth rate in revenue collections. The targets for collection under VAT Act, CST Act, Entertainment Duty Act, Passenger and Goods Taxation Act and Excise Act for the current year were ₹ 19,940 crore. Despite the slowdown, the Government will achieve the target of its revenue collections in the above Heads. The following new initiatives have been taken by State Government:-

- VAT on Bitumen with effect from 01.07.2005 and Bitumen including Emulsion and Chumb Rubber Modified Bitumen has been reduced from 12.5 percent to 5 percent.
- Tax on drugs & medicines including bulk drugs, glucose-D and oral re-hydration salt reduced from 10 percent to 4 percent w.e.f. 01.07.2005 to 31.12.2005 w.e.f. 01.01.2006 entry 25 of Schedule 'C' was amended and tax on Bulk drugs, drugs, medicines, vaccines, medicated ointments produced under drug license, light liquid paraffin of IP grade, syringes, dressings, glucose-D, oral re-hydration salt, medical equipments/devices and implants was imposed @ 4 percent which was increased to 5 percent from 15.02.2010. Further w.e.f. 02.04.2010 surcharge on tax payable has also been levied and tax and surcharge leviable is 5.25 percent. In addition to this, w.e.f. 01.09.2011 VAT on surgical tables and surgical lights used for surgery of patients in the operation theatres has been levied @ 5 percent reduced from 12.5 percent.

Table 5.3 - Revenue Collection of Excise and Taxation Department

(₹ in lakh)

SR. No.	Name of Act	Achievement During 2011-12	Revised Estimate 2012-13	Collection			Collection			% of col. 9 to 4
				During Dec., 2011	During Dec., 2012	% Increase/Decrease	Upto Dec., 2011	Upto Dec., 2012	% Increase/Decrease	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	VAT	1240170.39	1463560.00	99608.73	116265.92	16.72	914977.09	1070907.46	17.04	73.17
2	CST	231021.47	181440.00	68672.20	12830.06	-81.32	189496.23	115936.60	-38.82	63.90
	VAT+ CST	1471191.86	1645000.00	168280.93	129095.98	-23.29	1104473.32	1186844.06	7.46	72.15
3	Luxury Tax	5564.78	0.00	698.01	953.36	36.58	4320.79	4220.99	-2.31	75.85
4	ENTT.	3995.95	4000.00	400.29	485.10	21.19	3138.88	4022.94	28.16	100.57
5	LADT	2611.79	0.00	35.29	34.94	-0.99	1831.10	2621.67	43.17	100.38
6	PGT	40320.38	45000.00	2690.31	2888.47	7.37	29486.90	32300.83	9.54	71.78
	TOTAL	1523684.76	1694000.00	172104.83	133457.85	-22.46	1143250.99	1230010.49	7.59	72.61
7	EXCISE	284030.13	300000.00	21067.79	25127.32	19.27	218505.82	247268.72	13.16	82.42
	GRAND TOTAL	1807714.89	1994000.00	193172.62	158585.17	-17.90	1361756.81	1477279.21	8.48	74.09

5.21 A target of ₹ 19,940 crore of total revenue collection has been fixed for the year 2012-13 and against which ₹ 14,772.79 crore has been collected upto December, 2012 which is 8.48 percent more than for the corresponding period of previous year. A target of ₹ 3,000 crore of revenue collection was fixed under the Excise Head for the year 2012-13 against which ₹ 2472.69 crore has been collected upto December, 2012 (**Table 5.3**).

SERVICES SECTOR

The importance of the Services Sector can be gauged by looking at the contributions to different aspects of the economy. The share of Services Sector in the State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices increased from 22.9 percent in 1966-67 to 54.6 percent in 2011-12. This sector has gained at the expense of Agriculture Sector. The rise in the Services Sector's share in GDP marks a structural shift in the State economy and takes it closer to the fundamentals of a developed economy (in the developed economy, the Industry and Service sectors contribute a major share in GDP while Agriculture accounts for a relatively lower share). During the period of 9th and 10th Five Years Plan (1997-98 to 2006-07), the Services Sector grew at the average annual growth rate of 11.0 percent. This growth rate of Service Sector was significantly faster than the average annual growth recorded for combined Agriculture and Industry Sectors during the same period. The growth of Service Sector GDP has been continuously above the overall GDP growth during this period. It has also been more stable than the growth of other two Sectors. The above trend of faster and comparatively stable growth of Service Sector as compared to other two Sectors remained on the same path throughout the period of 11th Five Years Plan (2007-12). During the first 4 years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 of 11th Five Years Plan, the Services Sector recorded excellent growth of 13.6, 11.6, 17.0 and 10.8 percent as compared to the low and fluctuating growth of -0.1, 7.2, -1.4 and 5.4 percent achieved in Agriculture and Allied Sector and fluctuating growth of 6.6, 3.5, 11.4 and 7.3 percent, in Industry Sector respectively.

Growth of Services Sector

6.2 The Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana prepares the estimates of Gross Domestic Product of Services Sector annually at factor cost both at current and constant (2004-05) prices. As per the Quick Estimates of 2011-12, the State GDP from Services Sector at current prices has been estimated as ₹ 1,55,661.07 crore in 2011-12. The real GDP from this Sector has been recorded as ₹ 97,765.58 crore in 2011-12 registering the growth of 9.7 percent during the year. The good growth of 9.7 percent during 2011-12 is attributed to the higher growth achieved in Trade (9.0 percent), Banking & Insurance (28.5 percent) and Other Services (8.7 percent) Sectors during the year. The growth of this Sector (9.7 percent) during 2011-12 remained significantly higher than the growth of 8.3 and 4.4 percent recorded in Agriculture & Allied and Industry Sectors respectively.

6.3 The annual growth rates of Service Sector GDP of the State were significantly higher than the growth rates at all India level of 10.3, 10.0, 10.5, 9.8 and 8.2 percent during the 11th Five Years Plan. Thus, the Service Sector of the State performed better than that of All India throughout the period of 11th Five Years Plan.

Contribution by Different Sub-sectors in GDP of Services Sector

6.4 Among the four categories of Services Sector, Trade, Hotels & Restaurants is the largest group having the highest contribution to the State GDP. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate is the second largest group followed by Transport, Storage & Communication and Community, Social & Personal Services. The share of all these four categories in the State GDP at constant (2004-05) prices during the period of 11th Five Years Plan is shown in **Table. 6.1**.

6.5 The share of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants in the State GDP at constant (2004-05) prices increased from 18.4 percent in 2007-08 to 22.1 percent in 2011-12. The share of Finance, Insurance & Real Estate increased from 13.8 percent in 2007-08 to 15.4 percent in 2011-12. The contribution of Community & Personal Services also increased from 7.4 percent in 2007-08 to 8.4 percent in 2011-12.

Table 6.1- Share of Different Sub-sectors of Services Sector in the State GDP

Sub-sectors	(Percent)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12QE
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	18.4	19.2	20.7	21.8	22.1
Transport, Storage & Communication	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.8	13.9	14.2	14.7	15.4
Community, Social and Personal Services	7.4	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.4

QE: Quick Estimates

Growth of Different Sub-sectors in Services Sector Trade, Hotels & Restaurants

Table 6.2- Sub-sector-wise Growth of Services Sector During 11th Five Year Plan

Industry	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12QE
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	16.3	13.0	20.8	14.6	9.0
Transport, Storage & Communication	13.9	5.4	9.9	6.8	8.8
Finance and Real Estate	13.3	8.8	13.9	13.2	12.7
Community, Social and Personal Services	7.7	20.9	21.1	2.3	7.3
Overall Services Sector	13.6	11.6	17.0	10.8	9.7

QE: Quick Estimates

6.6 The Trade, Hotels and Restaurants has registered the two digits growth rates of 16.3, 13.0, 20.8 and 14.6 percent during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively (**Table 6.2**). As per the Quick Estimates (QE) of 2011-12, the GDP from Trade, Hotel & Restaurants at constant (2004-05) prices has been estimated as ₹ 39,511.78 crore recording the growth of 9.0 percent during the year.

Transport, Storage & communication

6.7 The Transport, Storage & Communication Sub-sector has recorded the fluctuating growth rates of 13.9, 5.4, 9.9 and 6.8 percent during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. The GDP from Transport, Storage & Communication Sub-sector at constant (2004-05) has been recorded as ₹ 15,682.85 crore registering the growth of 8.8 percent during the year 2011-12 as per the Quick Estimates.

Finance and Real Estate

6.8 The Finance and Real Estate Sub-sector has recorded the fluctuating growth rates of 13.3, 8.8, 13.9 and 13.2 percent during first four years (2007-08 to 2010-11) respectively of 11th Five Years Plan. The real GDP from Finance and Real Estate Services has been worked out as ₹ 27,543.16 crore with the growth of 12.7 percent in 2011-12 as per the Quick Estimates.

Community, Social & Personal Services

6.9 The Community, Social & Personal Services Sub-sector has recorded the growth rates of 7.7, 20.9, 21.1 and 2.3 percent during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. The real GDP from Community, Social & Personal Services Sector has been worked out as ₹ 15,027.79 crore recording the growth of 7.3 percent in 2011-12 as per the Quick Estimates.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the Service Sector

6.10 The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) refers of the net increase in physical assets (investment minus disposals) within the measurement period. It doesn't account for the consumption (depreciation) of fixed capital and also doesn't include land purchases. The contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Services sector has shown a decrease trend from 35.3 percent in 2004-05 to 31.5 percent in 2010-11.

ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT & STORAGE

Infrastructure is a key driver of economic growth & its development and has the potential to fuel the economy. Inadequate and inefficient infrastructure can prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential regardless of the progress on other fronts. Creation and maintenance of physical infrastructure facilities is also a pre-requisite to attract foreign funds and boost the growth pace. Physical infrastructure covering power, transportation, communication and storage besides facilitating economic growth has direct impact on quality of life. The visible signs of shortfall in capacity and inefficiencies include increasing power failures, load shedding, congested roads etc. and illustrate the widening gap between demand and supply of infrastructure. However, due to constraints in public finances, the State Govt. is encouraging more private participation through Public Private Partnership (PPP) concept since last few years. The PPP Concept is fast evolving in all the aspect of infrastructure development since it involves the strength of the State Govt. and the efficiency of the private sector. In order to boost the infrastructure development, special attention is being paid by the State Govt. for improvement/extension of the basic infrastructure of Power, Road and Transport. An overview of some of the key infrastructure facilities in the State is indicated in the subsequent sections.

ENERGY

7.2 Energy is a critical factor in infrastructure for sustained economic growth. In addition to its widely recognized role in development of different sectors of the economy. It makes a direct and significant contribution to economy in term of revenue generation, increasing employment opportunity and enhancing the quality of life. Hence, affordably priced reliable supply of electricity is necessary for effective development of the State. Haryana State has limited availability of natural sources of energy. Although, the solar intensity is relatively higher but the land area limitation does not encourage big scale harnessing of this resource as well. Therefore, the State has been depending on the limited thermal generation capacity installed within the State and hydropower from the jointly owned projects.

7.3 The total installed capacity available to the State at present is 8,728.36 MW. It include 3,230.50 MW from State's own stations, 875 MW from jointly owned projects (BBMB)

and the balance as share in Central projects and independent Private power projects. The power availability from these sources during the year 2006-07 was 25,125.3 Million Units (MUs) which has increased to 32,647.3 MUs during 2011-12. During the year 2012-13 (upto January 2013), it is 29,374.4 MUs. The year-wise detail of installed generation capacity, power availability, power sold and number of consumers are given in **Table 7.1**.

Table 7.1- Installed Generation Capacity, Power Availability, Power Sold and Number of Consumers in Haryana

Year	Installed generation capacity* (MW)	Total installed capacity (MW)	Power available (MW)	Power sold (lakh KWH)	No. of consumers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1967-68	29	343	6010	5010	311914 (1966-67)
1970-71	29	486	12460	9030	543695
1980-81	1074	1174	41480	33910	1219173
1990-91	1757	2229.5	90250	66410	2513942
2000-01	1780	3124.5	166017	154231	3546572
2001-02	2005	3198.6	175881	163077	3544380
2002-03	2010	3303.1	192097	180726	3619868
2003-04	2010	3408.9	204989	195534	3739556
2004-05	2525	4033.3	214548	202637	3874525
2005-06	2525	4033.3	232438	222394	4000660
2006-07	2525	4051.3	251253	239228	4146286
2007-08	2825	4368.01	264656	182786	4270602
2008-09	2825	4686.52	272241	192902.91	4382044
2009-10	3560.5	5201.83	288605	226448.70	4561058
2010-11	4106	5997.83	296623	240125	4787922
2011-12	4106	6740.93	326473	266129.66	4996665
2012-13 (upto Dec. 2012)	4106 (upto Dec. 2012)	8728.36 (upto Dec. 2012)	293744 (upto Jan. 2013)	174534.9 (upto Oct. 2012)	5161965 (upto Dec. 2012)

* This indicates the State's own projects and share in jointly owned projects but excludes share from Central Sector Projects i.e. NHPC, NTPC, MARUTI, MAGNUM, NAPP, RAPP and IPPs etc.

7.4 The total number of electricity consumers in the State has been increased from 35,44,380 in 2001-02 to 49,96,665 in 2011-12. The category-wise number of electricity consumers are given in **Table 7.2**

Table 7.2- Number of Electricity Consumers in Haryana

Year	Domestic	Non-Domestic	Industrial	Tubewells	Others	Total
2001-02	2759547	347437	66247	361932	9217	3544380
2005-06	3119788	387520	70181	411769	11402	4000660
2011-12	3849779	479366	88821	540406	38593	4996665
2012-13 (upto Dec. 2012)	3980155	497003	90025	553629	41153	5161965

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity

7.5 *The per capital consumption of electricity increased from 700 units in 2006-07 to 1029 units in 2011-12. A new record of power supply was created on 6th July 2012 by supplying 1458.54 lakh units during the year 2012-13 against earlier power supply of 1403.15 lakh units achieved on 20.7.2011 during the year 2011-12.*

Future Power Projects

7.6 Considering the need for maximizing power availability in the State, various short term and long term measures such as addition in capacity generation, improvement in operational efficiency, rehabilitation and extension of distribution network etc. have been taken up. The State's own generation stations achieved a record daily generation of 669.26 lakh units on 8.7.2011. A massive programme has been undertaken to add the generation capacity in the State as well as through private sector participation.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

7.7 Six biomass power projects of 63 MW capacities with an investment of ₹ 300 crore are being setup in the state by the Independent Power Producer (IPP), out of which two projects of about 20 MW are at final stage of completion. For generation of power from industrial waste, 11 projects of 24.95 MW capacity through cogeneration route have been setup in the industries and four projects of 12.6 MW capacity are under installation. To produce power from the bagasse in Sugar Mills through cogeneration route, six power projects of 46.8 MW have been set up in the sugar mills of the State.

7.8 Four small hydro power projects of 10.8 MW capacity with an investment of ₹ 112 crore have been commissioned in the state through Independent Power Producers. Besides, work on 5 small hydro power projects of 10.90 MW capacity is in progress. Department has launched a ambitious scheme for promotion of solar power plants in Govt./Semi Govt. sector to meet the energy requirement. A project to install 5,552 SPV Street Lighting Systems with an investment of ₹ 12.11 crores in 369 villages of State having 50 percent or more SC population has been completed.

7.9 State Govt. is providing a rebate upto ₹ 3600 in electricity bill of the beneficiaries who have installed domestic solar water heating systems . Under this scheme, a total rebate of ₹ 29.46 lakh has been provided to the users till 31.3.2012. Besides, State is also providing State subsidy of maximum ₹ 8,000 for installation of domestic solar water heating systems. Haryana has been awarded the best state nodal agency for installation of solar water heating system in the country for the year 2011-12.

7.10 Haryana is the only state in the country where installation of solar water heating systems, use of CFL in Govt. offices and institutions and 4 star pumps and ISI marked Foot/ Reflex valve in agriculture sector have been made mandatory through a Govt. Notification. Haryana has been awarded Best State Award consecutively for the last four years since 2007-08 for promotion of energy conservation in Haryana.

ARCHITECTURE

7.11 The Department of Architecture is the nodal agency of the Haryana Government to plan and design Government buildings in the most economical & aesthetically appealing manner. This Department plays a key role in the development of infrastructure in the State being a service Department. This Department renders Architectural Services to all Government Department and also the Boards, corporations and Universities of the State in efficient manner. The Department is involved in planning and designing of a wide spectrum of building types, ranging from a small house of 450 sq. ft. area to multi-storied Administrative Complexes. The Department has made efforts to evolve innovative designs of various buildings. Some of these projects are under construction and some have already been put to use after inauguration. Efforts are on to design all the buildings which adhere to 'Energy Conservation Building Code' and are users friendly for the Physically Challenged Persons.

ROADS

7.12 Road infrastructure is the basic necessity for the development of any economy. In order to further strengthen the road network and making it more efficient as per traffic requirements, the main emphasis has been laid by the State Govt. for improvement/up- gradation of existing road network, construction of bye passes, bridges/ROBs etc. The present roads network in the state under PWD (B&R) is given in **Table 7.3**.

Table 7.3 - Roads Network in the State under PWD (B&R)

Sr. No	Type of Road	Length in Km.
1.	National Highway	1462
2.	State Highway	2521
3.	Major District Roads	1471
4.	Other District Roads	21541
Total		26995

7.13 During 2012-13, in addition to repair of roads, a programme for improvement of roads by way of widening, strengthening, re-construction, raising, cement concrete pavements/blocks premix carpet and construction of side drains and culverts/retaining walls etc. was taken in hand. The physical and financial progress achieved upto December, 2012 is given in **Table 7.4**.

Table 7.4 - Programme for Improvement of Roads During the Year 2012-13**(A) Financial Progress**

(₹ in crore)			
Sr. No.	Head of Account	Budget Allotment 2012-13	Expenditure upto December, 2012
1.	Plan-5054 (Roads & Bridges including NABARD Loan)	1365.00	943.47
2.	Non Plan-3054	658.03	367.81
3.	Central Road Fund	200.00	54.42
4.	PMGSY / Bharat Nirman	-	29.67
5.	National Highway (Plan)	10.86	33.24
6.	National Highway (Non Plan)	18.39	18.20
7.	Deposit works (Roads & Bridges) including work of HSRDC	-	3.44
Total		2252.28	1450.25

(B) Physical Progress

(Length in km.)		
Sr. No.	Item	(Upto December, 2012)
1.	New Construction	63.10
2.	Premix Carpet (State Roads)	677.35
3.	Widening & Strengthening (State Roads)	431.90
4.	Cement Concrete Blocks / Pavement	123.31
5.	Side Drain / Retaining Wall	94.29
6.	Reconstruction & Raising	119.23
7.	(a) Widening (b) Strengthening } National Highways	71.93

7.14 During the year 2012-13, 252 works of total amount of ₹ 784.95 crore were sanctioned. The work-wise detail is given in **Table 7.5**.

Table 7.5 - Road Works Sanctioned During the Year 2012-13

Sr. No.	Head of Account	No. of works	(₹ in crore)
1.	Plan	40	130.85
2.	Non Plan	164	323.06
3.	NABARD – Roads	25	272.93
4.	National Highway (NH)	7	41.26
5.	Bridges	16	16.85
Total		252	784.95

Major Initiatives

7.15 The PWD (B&R) has prepared the Master Plan for construction of Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) to curtail delay and to increase the safety to passengers. Presently, 10 Railway Over Bridges are under construction. The detail of ROBs identified in Master Plan and on going works of Bridges & ROBs is given in **Table 7.6 and 7.7** respectively.

Table 7.6 - ROBs Identified in Master Plan

Sr. No.	Description	Nos.
1.	ROBs completed and opened to traffic	28
2.	ROBs under construction	10
3.	ROBs likely to be taken up	8

Table 7.7 - The Position of On-going Works of Bridges & ROBs

Sr. No.	Description	Nos.	Cost (₹ in crore)	Completed (During 2012-13)	In progress
1.	Bridges	76	142.17	24	52
2.	ROBs	11	423.00	1	10

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

7.16 Presently, in Haryana more than 34.79 percent (as per Census 2011) of the State's population lives in Urban Areas. There are 77 Urban Local Bodies in the State of Haryana consisting of 9 Municipal Corporations, 14 Municipal Councils and 54 Municipal Committees.

7.17 7 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) amounting to ₹ 848.74 crore for the augmentation of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, construction of houses for the poor and strengthening urban transportation etc. were approved by Government of India. Besides, State level project relating to e-delivery of services to public is at an advanced stage, which will facilitate quick delivery of services (like birth & death certificates, marriage registrations, approval of site plans, etc.) through out the State. Under the Basic Services to Urban Poor scheme, 2,896 housing units have been constructed in Faridabad against the target of 3,248.

7.18 Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), 9 DPRs for integrated solid waste management and sewerage system & sewerage treatment plants for 7 towns (Bahadurgarh, Charkhi Dadri, Karnal, Yamunanagar, Ambala, Narnaul and Rohtak) costing of ₹ 201.27 crore were approved by the Govt. of India, The Central Government had so far released ₹ 112.61 crore and the State Govt. had contributed

₹ 45.86 crore so far as State share. To impelment the approved infrastructure works under the scheme, ₹ 115.85 crore have been utilized upto December, 2012.

7.19 Under the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), 25 projects for construction of houses for the people living in slum areas alongwith basic infrastructure (including sewerage, water supply, streets & street lights etc.) in 15 towns costing ₹ 296.26 crore were approved by the Govt. of India during 2006-07 to 2011-12. 8,093 dwelling units have been constructed and work on 1,540 units alongwith providing infrastructure in the slum areas is under progress.

7.20 During the current financial year 2012-13, a budget provision of ₹ 34.60 crore has been made for development of SC basties in the wards other than those covered in the scheme of Development of Municipal Ward having SC population more than 50 percent and ₹ 23.71 crore has already been released to the Municipalities upto December, 2012.

7.21 The Government of India has launched a Centrally sponsored scheme of 'Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns' around mega cities. Sonapat town has been selected as the satellite town under the said scheme.

7.22 The State Government had launched the 'Rajiv Gandhi Urban Development Mission (RGUDMH)' for urban infrastructure development programme on a mission mode approach, in all the Urban Llocal Bodies of the State.

7.23 To institutionalise the participation of citizens in the functioning of municipal bodies by setting up ward committees and area sabha in the urban areas, on the pattern of matching grant scheme executed in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Haryana, Government of Haryana has launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Shahri Bhagidari Yojna' (RGSBY) with the proposed contribution of State Govt. and Public in the ratio of 60:40. RGSBY will focus on the components like construction and management of community hall/center, development and maintenance of community parks, construction and maintenance of roads and back lanes on regular basis, construction and management of community toilets, construction and management of cattle pounds for stray animals, installation and maintenance of street lights, infrastructure for door to door collection and transportation of solid waste/garbage and internal colony water supply/ sewage system.

ROAD TRANSPORT

7.24 A well-planned and efficient network of transport is an essential component for a developing economy. The Transport Department, Haryana is committed to provide adequate, well coordinated, economical, safe, comfortable and efficient transport services to the people of the State. Transport Department continued to stride forward over the years. The Transport Department, Haryana has two wings i.e. the Regulatory Wing and Commercial Wing. Haryana Roadways was the sole operator for providing passenger transport services to the public till the

year 1993. In 1993 and subsequently in 2001, private buses were introduced to supplement the transport services being provided by Haryana Roadways.

7.25 *Haryana Roadways is one of the better run State Road Transport Undertaking of the Country. With a view to providing better transport services to the public, Palwal and Nuh Sub-Depots have been upgraded to Depots and a new City Bus Service Depot has also been set up at Faridabad during 2012-13. At present it has a fleet of 3843 buses (as on 31.12.2012) which are being operated by 24 Depots and 13 Sub-Depots. Haryana Roadways buses operates about 12 lakh kms. daily and carry on an average 12.70 lakh passengers everyday. The performance of Haryana Roadways has been noteworthy on parameters like average age of fleet is quite low vehicle productivity and staff productivity and fuel efficiency are amongst the best, operational cost per km. (without taxes) and accident rate are amongst the lowest.*

Modernization of Bus Services

7.26 The fleet strength of Haryana Roadways is being augmented to 4,000 buses which includes CNG, AC, SLF, Volvo buses etc. 529 Buses were replaced during 2011-12 with newly designed buses. During 2012-13, it is proposed to replace 605 old buses with new buses and 500 buses are proposed towards to be added to the fleet after clearing the back log of previous year. Out of these, 683 buses have already been procured up to 31.12.2012. *Haryana Roadways has introduced 90 buses for City Bus Service in Faridabad city under JNNURM Scheme for providing comfortable and adequate passenger services to the people. These buses cover about 18,000 kms. daily by operating 180 trips in double shift. For this service a separate City Bus Service Depot has been set up in Faridabad. To improve the transport services, City Bus Service has been started in Gurgaon city also with 85 buses covering about 18,000 kms. daily by operating 170 trips in double shift.*

7.27 New bus services have been introduced to provide improved transport services to the people like Saarthi Volvo AC bus services, Haryana Gaurav Bus services, Haryana Shakti bus services, Haryana Uday CNG bus services, Low Floor AC/CNG bus services, Semi Low Floor bus services etc. For meeting the long standing demand of people of Morni area for regular bus transport services, a fleet of special 6 mini buses have been acquired and made operational recently.

7.28 To provide better transport service to the passengers, the fleet of 10 Volvo Super Luxury bus services have been increased upto 35 buses for Chandigarh-Delhi-Gurgaon route. This service is being very much appreciated by the public. This service has also proved to be a beneficial unit for the Haryana Roadways.

Construction/Renovation of Bus Stands/Workshops

7.29 At present there are 96 Bus Stands constructed at various places in the State for the convenience of public. New Bus Stands have been constructed and made operational during 2012-13 at Kalayat & Nissing besides workshops at Sirsa & Kaithal. New Bus Stands

are being constructed at Raipur Rani(PKL), Barwala(PKL), Agroha(HSR), Bhadhra(BWN), Sadhaura(YNR.), Bhuna(FTD), Pai & Kaul(KTL), Satnali(NNL), Sampla(RTK) and Sohna (GGN). New Bus Stands at Ambala City, Palwal, Nuh, Gurgaon (Sector-29 & Rajiv Chowk), Faridabad (Sector-12) and Jhajjar, have also been planned. Apart from this, Bus Queue Shelters have also been provided at small bus stops.

Modernization of HREC Gurgaon

7.30 The workshop of Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation, Gurgaon which is fabricating bus bodies for Haryana Roadways, is also being modernized. For this purpose the share capital of HREC has been increased from ₹ 2 crore to ₹ 6.60 crore upto 2011-12. The modernization process is to be continued during the current financial year 2012-13.

Road Safety

7.31 The Haryana Roadways is very keen to implement strict Road Safety measures to bring down the number of road accidents. With concerted efforts in this regard the Haryana Roadways has been able to steadily bring down the rate of accidents from 0.21 per one lakh kms. in 1994-95 to 0.07 during 2012-13 inspite of enormous increase in the volume of traffic. Haryana Roadways is running 6 departmental Drivers Training Schools for training and certifying new heavy vehicle drivers. Training for Light Vehicle Drivers has also been started in DTI Murthal.

Safety in public service vehicles

7.32 In view of the recent incident in New Delhi, detailed instructions have been issued to the enforcement agencies with regard to safety of passengers in the public service vehicles as under:-

- No vehicle should ply with tinted glasses or curtains.
- The interior lights of commercial vehicles should be kept on at night.
- Off-duty public service vehicles should be parked at owners premises, not drivers.
- The antecedents of drivers and other staff deployed on public service vehicles should be got verified from the police.
- The photographs of the driver and conductors along with their names should be displayed prominently inside the vehicle at a conspicuous place.
- The drivers and conductors of public service vehicles will display the badges as per the provisions of Haryana Motor Vehicles Rules.
- The telephone numbers of the owner of the bus and police control room should be written prominently inside the bus.
- No vehicle should ply with red/blue beacons and/or hooter without authorization from the competent authority.

Free/Concessional Travel Facilities

7.33 The Government is aware about its social obligation towards some deserving sections of society. Haryana Roadways is providing free/ concessional travel facilities as a social obligation to different categories like Students, Un-employed Youth going for interviews, 100 percent Physically Challenged person with one attendant, Freedom Fighters, Press Correspondents, Police/Jail Staff, National Youth Awardees, Women and Children on Rakhi Day, 5 single fares is being charged in a month from the Girl Students, instead of the earlier 10 single fare, 50 percent fare concession is allowed for NCC Cadets to participate in their training, 50 percent fare concession to the senior citizens women attaining the age of 60 years, free traveling facilities to the Numberdars for 10 days in a month from their residence to Tahsil HQ and 2 days in a month to their District HQ, free traveling passes to Paralympics Sports Persons participating in the sports meets organized for the physically challenged persons.

Establishment of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs)

7.34 The accidents on roads are causing a large number of deaths and serious injuries. Rash and negligent driving as well as driving by unauthorized drivers is the major cause of accidents. Therefore, establishment of well equipped driving schools is the need of the hour. With a view to provide driving training and increase road safety, 4 IDTRs are being established in the State.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

7.35 The primary objective of the Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board (HSAMB) is to set-up a modern integrated marketing infrastructure, improve accessibility to the markets and to provide the farmers with opportunities to achieve better value for their produce. Now adopting a philosophy of 'Samridh Kissan, Hamari Pehchan' this organization endeavors to assist farmers in diversifying and enhancing their agriculture produce by undertaking several initiatives to boost their marketability. The marketing Board aims at providing competitive alternative marketing opportunities to the farmers, thus helping them to get better value of their produce.

Development of Apple market at Panchkula

7.36 Apple from Himachal Pradesh and J&K is supplied to Fruit Market Delhi by re-handling it at Chandigarh, due to which, there is heavy congestion in Fruit/Vegetable Market at Chandigarh. New Apple Market has been developed in Sector-20, Panchkula by Marketing Board which will de-congest Chandigarh market besides crating a source of revenue to Market Committee, Panchkula.

Development of Mandis

7.37 The projects of development of new Mandis at various places have been taken up besides Mega Projects of upgradation and modernization of Grain and Vegetable Markets. During the period from 01.04.2005 to 31.12.2012, an expenditure of ₹ 522 crore has been incurred on development of Mandis and providing additional facilities in existing Mandis.

Construction of Agro/Shopping Mall

7.38 The Marketing Board has planned to develop Agro Malls in various Mandis of the State to have better opportunities of marketing and selling their produce for farmers. In this chain, so far sanctions amounting to ₹ 207 crore have been granted for the Shopping Mall projects at Panchkula, Karnal, Panipat and Rohtak. An expenditure of ₹ 142 crore has so far been incurred. The works at Panchkula, Karnal and Panipat in progress and at various stages of construction while the work of Agro Mall at Rohtak is almost complete.

National Horticulture Mission Projects

7.39 A number of projects for providing modern facilities in existing Vegetable Markets are being taken up with the assistance of National Horticulture Mission Govt. of India. In the Ist Phase, Cold Chain, Ripening Chambers, Grading, Sorting & Packaging facilities are being set up. All these schemes have been introduced for value addition to the produce of farmers. The projects of providing these facilities under Phase-I have been started at 11 stations viz., Panchkula, Panipat, Hisar, Narnaul, Rohtak, Karnal, Gurgaon, Abubshahar, Shahabad, Jhajjar & Sonapat with an estimated cost of ₹ 72.06 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 57 crore has so far been incurred. Under the 2nd phase of N.H.M. scheme, the Cold Chain works at 4 stations i.e. Faridabad, Jind, Pehowa & Yamuna Nagar have been taken with an estimated cost of ₹ 12.24 crore. The works are in progress and an expenditure of ₹ 4 crore has so far been incurred.

Development of Terminal Market at Ganaur (Sonipat)

7.40 The Marketing Board has taken up an ambitious project of Ultra Modern Post Harvest Management Support System on the pattern of Rungis Market near Paris for which about 493 acre land has been acquired at Ganaur. Total outlay of this infrastructure will be to the tune of ₹ 1,500 crore. This market will have backward linkages with the entire State of Haryana alongwith the States of northern region and will have forward linkages with the Metropolitan Cities of the Country. This will be an Ultra Modern Whole sale Fruit and Vegetable Market Complex having facilities of Cool Chambers, Ripening chamber, Grading, Sorting and Packaging lines. This market will be connected to about 100 collection centres throughout the State initially. It will offer a clean and hygienic market environment and will be designed to handle Fruits and Vegetables to the extent of 7.5 million tonne. Eggs, Meat/Fish products to the extent of 1 million ton, Flowers to the extent of 0.5 million tonne in a year. Initial development works have been started and an expenditure of ₹ 6.92 crore has been incurred.

STORAGE (HARYANA STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION)

7.41 Haryana State Warehousing Corporation is a statutory body created for providing scientific storage facilities for a wide range of agricultural produce and notified commodities to the Farmers, Govt. Agencies, Public Enterprises, Traders, etc. The Corporation is operating 108 warehouses across the State with a total storage capacity of 18.70 lakh tonne which consists of covered godowns of 14.99 lakh tonne capacity and open plinths of 3.71 lakh tonne as on 31.12.2012. The storage capacity is given in **Table 7.8**.

Table 7.8 Average Storage Capacity and its Utilization since 2005-06

Year	Average Storage Capacity (in Tonne)	Average Utilization (in Tonne)	Utilization Percentage	No. of Warehouses
2005-06	1485309	851494	57	105
2006-07	1390272	837581	60	105
2007-08	1397115	968645	69	105
2008-09	1468483	1220165	83	106
2009-10	1692611	1544599	91	107
2010-11	1616270	1497189	93	107
2011-12	1672188	1645066	98	107
2012-13 (Upto Dec. 2012)	1915598	2042727	107	108

7.42 The Corporation had a meager owned storage godowns of 7,000 tonne capacity at the time of inception on 1-11-1967. During the year 2010-11, the Corporation had taken up construction of 58,880 tonne godowns at 8 different locations in the State under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) scheme and construction of additional storage capacity of 1,65,870 tonne at 20 places under Gramin Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) scheme administrated by NABARD.

7.43 During the year 2012-13, godowns capacity 97,796 tonne have been undertaken under Gramin Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) scheme. The detail of construction of godowns under taken by the Corporation since 2005-06 is given in **Table 7.9**.

Table 7.9 Godowns and its Capacity since 2005-06

S.No	Year	Capacity Constructed (Tonne)
1.	2005-06	15,000
2.	2006-07	32,000
3.	2007-08	-
4.	2008-09	7550
5.	2009-10	77120
6.	2010-11	30240
7.	2011-12	20150
8.	2012-13	97796 (in progress)

7.44 The Corporation is operating an Inland Container Depot (ICD)-cum-Container Freight Station (CFS) at Rewari to provide cost effective services to the Importers and Exporters

of Haryana and its adjoining area of the neighbouring States. However, operations of ICD-cum-CFS, Rewari are being handled by CONCOR w.e.f. 1.11.2008, under a Strategic Alliance Agreement with CONCOR (a subsidiary of Indian Railways). Inland Container Depot, Rewari, has been connected online to the world through the Electronic Data Inter-Change (EDI) system since 18.12.2009.

HARYANA STATE CO-OP. SUPPLY & MARKETING FED(HAFED)

PROCUREMENT OF WHEAT/PADDY

7.45 HAFED procured 31.50 lakh tonne wheat during Rabi-2012. This was about 36 percent of the total wheat procured by all the agencies of the State against the allotted share of 30 percent. During the current Kharif 2012, HAFED has procured 12.20 lakh tonne paddy against 10.22 lakh tonne paddy purchased during the previous year.

7.46 HAFED has been declared as a Nodal Agency by the State Government for construction of approximately 36.52 lakh tonne godowns in the State of Haryana under Private Entrepreneur Godown (PEG) Scheme 2008 of Government of India. 6.7 lakh tonne godown capacity has been created. Another 7.46 lakh tonne will be ready by 15th April, 2013.

Sale of Fertilizer

7.47 HAFED played a vital role in controlling shortage of Urea and DAP in the state by taking timely action for advance stocking. HAFED has made advance tie ups with the Indian Potash Limited, IFFCO, KRIBHCO & Chambal Fertiliser for advance stocking of DAP by making advance payments to the suppliers to ensure the timely availability of DAP in the state. HAFED has sold 2,15,000 tonne DAP and 3,31,000 tonne Urea from (1.4.2012 to 31.12.2012)

HAFED Sugar Mill Assandh

7.48 During the 2012 sowing season, the sugarcane sowing area has been increased from 7,750 acre to 13,000 acre under the jurisdiction of HAFED Sugar Mill, Assandh. The sugar recovery of the mill has also increased from 7.65 percent to 8.75 percent.

Export of Rice and Mustard Oil

7.49 *HAFED has exported 410 qtl. of Basmati Rice and 100 qtl. of Mustard Oil to USA & Mauritius under its own brand name during 2012.*

Modernization of Rice Mill and Setting up Flour Mill at Taraori

7.50 In order to compete in the National and International markets, the modernization of HAFED Rice Mill at Taraori has been completed with an approx. cost of ₹ 3 crore. A Flour Mill has also been set up at Taraori (Karnal) with an estimated project cost of ₹ 2.5 crore. During the year 2011-12 HAFED achieved a turnover of ₹ 5,003 crore and earned a net profit of ₹ 42.36 crore.

SOCIAL SECTOR

In any developing and emerging economy Social Sector plays a significant role. The ultimate objective of development planning is human development or increased social welfare and well being of the people. Education, Health and Social Justice & Empowerment are the main component of the Social Sector. Increased social welfare of the people requires a more equitable distribution of development benefits alongwith better living environment. The State's Plan Strategy has always been growth with social justice and welfare and accordingly the highest priority has been accorded to the Social Services Sector in the proposed 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17).

EDUCATION

8.2 The State Government is well aware that the 21st Century is acknowledged as the Knowledge Century. Education is the key to knowledge and the State Government has consistently made sincere efforts to make "education for all" a reality with required academic & infrastructural facilities and easy access. As a result, now schooling facilities are available within a radius of 1 km & 3 km at primary & middle schools respectively.

SCHOOL EDUCATION

8.3 During the year 2012-13, all children in classes 1-8 in Government schools have been provided free text books/work books and financial support for stationery, school bags & school uniform as per provisions of 'Haryana Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules.'

8.4 15,014 Government schools have been declared as neighbourhood schools as per 'The Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act' (RTE) norms within a radius of 1 kilometer for primary classes and 3 kilometer for upper primary classes. Only 64 hamlets, which are too small to support opening of a primary school have been offered support for transport facility to send their wards to the nearest Government school.

8.5 'School Management Committees' (SMCs) with majority membership of parents are effectively participating in school operations. 4 levels of training of SMC members have been completed in the State to equip them for this task. They have been made aware of RTE provisions, their duties & rights; and for preparing school development plan. Nearly 1 lakh SMC members have been covered under the programme.

8.6 'The Right of Children Protection Authority' (REPA) was constituted to redress the grievances of children with regard to the RTE provisions and norms. District level Grievances Redressal Cells were also set up under REPA. A Toll Free No.1800-3010-0110 has also been installed at the Directorate level for this purpose. As 'State Commission for Protection of Child Rights' (SCPCR) has been established in the State, these responsibilities will henceforth be discharged by the Commission.

8.7 House hold survey of children (0 to 14 years age) have been done to identify drop out and out of school children for ensuring 100 percent enrolment as per RTE Act requirements. Around 15,000 out of school children have been brought into the mainstream of education.

8.8 'Mid-Day-Meal Programme' has been in operation for all children in classes 1-8 in Government schools. About 15 lakh children at primary and 7.5 lakh children at upper primary level have been benefited during 2012-13 under this programme. An amount of ₹ 309.65 crore has been sanctioned for this year.

8.9 An amount of ₹ 255.33 crore and ₹ 365.67 crore have been sanctioned under Cash Award Scheme- one time allowance for annual expenses and monthly stipends respectively benefiting students of Scheduled Caste Category studying in classes I to XII. Under Monthly Stipend Scheme, an amount of ₹ 44.85 crore for BPL students and ₹ 124.95 crore for BC-A students in classes I to XII have been sanctioned during the year.

8.10 State Government is implementing two flagship national programmes namely 'Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan' (SSA) and 'Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan' (RMSA) on a sharing pattern 65:35 and 75:25 between Centre and the State respectively. Both these programmes inter-alia provide for various inputs for ensuring education of reasonable quality, universalization of elementary education, easy access to secondary education schooling, providing adequate infrastructure etc.

8.11 State Government provides grant for repair and maintenance of Government schools. During the year 2012-13, there is budget provision of ₹ 34 crore from State funds in this scheme. In addition, school grant of nearly ₹ 96 crore is released through SSA funds for the maintenance of schools and replacement of school equipments.

8.12 For execution of new civil works during the year ₹ 186.53 crore has been provided under SSA for elementary schools which includes construction of additional class rooms, school buildings, toilets, major repairs etc. 1,115 class rooms, 1,578 headmaster rooms, 4,591 toilets, 7 school buildings etc. earlier started during the year have been completed/in-progress under SSA/RMSA. During 2012-13, under RMSA ₹ 38.08 crore have been provided for

construction of art & craft room, science lab, computer room, addition class room, edusat-cum-library room, toilet & drinking water facilities in secondary schools.

8.13 'Haryana School Teacher Selection Board' (HSTSB) has started the process of recruiting 9,870 primary teachers and nearly 14,000 Post Graduate teachers. With completion of this recruitment, all teacher vacancies at different levels will be taken care of in schools. A separate cadre of teachers for Mewat district has been created as a long term solution to chronic problem of vacancies in this district. In addition a post of Urdu teacher has been sanctioned in each elementary school of Mewat to facilitate teaching of Urdu in early grades. On similar lines, the process has been initiated to identify the requirement of Punjabi teachers in schools having substantial number of children from Punjabi speaking community.

8.14 The budgetary provision of ₹ 1,800 crore, ₹ 2,082.34 crore and ₹ 216.40 crore have been made for Plan, Non-plan and CSS schemes respectively for elementary education during year 2012-13. The budgetary provision of ₹ 600 crore, ₹ 1,669.27 crore and ₹ 164.26 crore have been made for Plan, Non-plan and CSS schemes respectively for secondary education during year 2012-13.

8.15 Since the quality of education is directly linked to the quality of teachers, a State level School for Teacher Education of international standards is coming up at Silani Kesho, Jhajjar. The school would provide pre-service training to prepare professionally competent teachers to meet the manpower requirement of future pace setting schools being established in the State. In addition, it would provide in-service training, research and also organize other school development programme. This innovative 4 year integrated programme leading to B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.Ed. degrees is being started from the academic year 2013-14 .

8.16 The State has restructured its teacher education programmes to make it more effective and professional. 'The State Council for Education Research & Training' (SCERT) and 'District Institutes of Education & Training' (DIETs) have been restructured and various branches for pre-service education, in-service training, planning & management, research & evaluation have been made functional. These institutions would act as nodal institutions for the development of school education in their respective districts. The State Government has also sanctioned 4 new DIETs, 1 each for Mewat, Fatehabad, Palwal & Jhajjar which did not have these institutions earlier. In addition 4 Block Institute of Teacher Education (BITEs) 1 for each of the districts of Ambala, Mewat, Sirsa and Fatehabad have been sanctioned to take care of communities in the minority/SC concentrated/dominated districts.

8.17 It is also a matter of great pride and honour that Haryana is the first State in the Country to implement centrally sponsored pilot 'National Vocational Education Qualification Framework' (NVEQF) project in schools which aims at enhancing the employability of youth through competency based modular vocational courses. Since acquiring applied learning skills

are most crucial to meet manpower requirements of the country, the State is providing inputs to Central Government for extending the programme across the Country.

8.18 For providing education in rural areas and to bridge rural and urban gaps, Kisan Schools are being established. These schools will have excellent physical infrastructure, better equipped labs and sports activities. Hostel accommodation for students and transport facilities will be provided to the students, if necessary. Initially 7 Kisan schools one each in Rohtak, Jind, Yamuna Nagar, Karnal, Jhajjar, Mahendergarh and Bhiwani district are being established. Subsequently all other districts will have a kisan school.

8.19 'The Kausturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas' (KGBV) scheme was launched by the Govt. of India for the education of girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities in difficult areas. This scheme is being implemented by the State Govt. in partnership with the Central Govt. During the year 2012-13, 9 KGBVs have been upgraded to the level of secondary school. A total of 1,603 girls are presently enrolled.

HIGHER EDUCATION

8.20 The higher education system in the State has witnessed unprecedented growth in recent years and this trend is expected to continue in the next fiscal year. The department of higher education has taken various measures to expand the capacity in higher education and improve the quality of education in recent years to ensure quality education to all. The total budget in higher education was increased from ₹ 892.18 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 927.58 crore in 2012-13. Government has opened 8 new Government colleges in 2012-13 which is the highest number in the history of Haryana. This momentum, is likely to continue in future.

8.21 The State Government has decided to establish National Law University at Sonapat which will be a State funded University and will be raised with Government grant of ₹ 100-110 crore. This University will be developed as centre of excellence with objectives to organize advanced studies and research in all branches of law. The State Government has also decided to establish Haryana Institute of Education, Training and Research at Jind which is slated to be developed as a premiere level institute.

8.22 With a focus to impart quality education and to increase the 'Gross Enrolment Ratio' (GER), Higher Education Department has introduced various programmes and schemes for improving the quality and strengthening of colleges in the State. 6 new Govt. colleges have been identified to be developed as centres of excellence. Introduction of schemes like 'Human Resource Development', 'Up-gradation of Laboratories', 'Science Exhibition', 'Educational and Excursion Tours', 'Compulsory Computer Education', setting up of 'Smart Class Rooms', 'Establishment of Language Labs' are a few steps towards achieving quality improvement in the colleges.

8.23 The Government is committed to enhance the teacher students ratio to improve the quality of education and accordingly has undertaken recruitment drive in a big way. The Department has also led the State in formulating the data base under the Direct Cash Transfer scheme of Govt. of India in Ambala and Sonipat districts which will help thousands of students by remitting scholarship in a seamless fashion.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

8.24 Proper trained technical and professional manpower constitutes the most important component of the human resource that spearhead the socio economic development of a nation. The Department of Technical Education promotes planned and sustainable development of Technical Education in the State consistent with the National and State policies.

Haryana State Technical Education Society (HSTES)

8.25 The Department has set up Haryana State Technical Education Society (HSTES), previously known as Haryana State Counselling Society, to regulate admissions to all diploma and under-graduate technical courses in the State. The Society conducts Diploma Entrance Test and Lateral Entry Engineering Test for admission to various diploma courses and engineering courses (through lateral entry from diploma pass outs). The Society also offers the following scholarship for promoting quality technical education in the State.

- CV Raman Scholarship for Ph.D. students @ ₹ 18,000 per month plus ₹ 5,000 per annum contingency charges.
- Arya Bhatt Scholarship for M.E./M. Tech. students @ ₹ 20,000 or actual (whichever is less) towards tuition fee per annum.
- Sir M. Vishav Variya Scholarship for B.E. / B.Tech. / B.Arch. @ ₹ 40,000 or actual (whichever is less) towards tuition fee per annum.
- Vishav Mitra Scholarship for Diploma students @ ₹ 20,000 or actual (whichever is less) towards tuition fee per annum.

8.26 At the time of inception of Haryana as a separate State in 1966, there were only 6 Polytechnics (Government-4 and Government aided-2) and only one Regional Engineering College at Kurukshetra (joint venture of State Government and Government of India) with annual intake of 1,341 students. In 2004-05, there were only 161 institutions with annual intake of 28,445 students. There has been an exponential growth in the number of technical education institutions especially after 2005. The number of institutions in the academic session 2012-13 has grown to 643 with total intake of about 1,43,000 students.

8.27 The Department also administers three Technical Universities, namely; Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology, Hisar (1995), Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram

University of Science and Technology, Murthal (2006) and Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) University of Science and Technology, Faridabad (2009), and one State Engineering College, Chaudhary Devi Lal Memorial Government Engineering College, Panniwala Mota, Sirsa.

Notable Achievements in Technical Education

8.28 Central Institute of Plastic Engg. & Technology (CIPET) which was running in a rented accommodation in a congested area in Panipat will soon move to its newly constructed premises spreading over 10 acre in the campus of Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science & Technology (DCRUST), Murthal. The State Government has provided land free of cost and ₹ 26 crore for the building. The Institute will also start B.Tech. classes in addition to the 3 Diploma programmes namely Plastic Technology, Processing Technology and Mould Technology.

8.29 Indian Institute of Management, Rohtak is being established by the Ministry of Human and Resource Development, Government of India over a sprawling area of 200 acre at Rohtak. The State Government has made the land available free of cost. IIM Rohtak is presently running in the temporary campus at MD University Rohtak.

8.30 3 New Government Polytechnics, namely; Government Polytechnic, Sanghi and Sampla (Rohtak) and Narwana (Jind) have been established. Building of 2 new Government Polytechnics, namely; Government Polytechnic, Meham (Rohtak) and Ch. Bansi Lal Government Polytechnic, Bhiwani is at completion stage and likely to be completed by 30.06.2013. All these Polytechnics are being established from State Plan funds.

8.31 2 Girls Hostels with a capacity of 114 student each are being constructed at Government Polytechnics, Manesar and Nilokheri. A new Teaching Block with an investment of ₹ 15.25 crore has been added in Government Polytechnic Nilokheri, district Karnal. A new Workshop Block has been constructed in the Government-aided CR Polytechnic, Rohtak with financial assistance of ₹ 4 crore from the State budget.

Proposed New Projects

8.32 5 new Government Polytechnics namely, Government Polytechnic, Shergarh (Kaithal), Government Polytechnic, Neemka (Faridabad), Government Polytechnic, Indri (Mewat), Government Polytechnic, Mandkola (Palwal) and Government Polytechnic, Madalpur (Faridabad) are being established under State Plan.

8.33 Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) is being established at village Kilord, district Sonipat in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode by Government of India, Ministry of Human and Resource and Development for which Gram Panchayat has offered land measuring 128 acres, 7 kanal, 6 marla. The selection of Industrial Partners for the Project

is in process. National Institute of Design (NID) is being established in Umri (on NH-1) in district Kurukshetra. Land measuring 20.5 acre has been provided by the Gram Panchayat, Umri for establishing this institute of national importance. An Extension Campus of IIT Delhi is being established at Rajiv Gandhi Education City, Kundli, District Sonapat for which HUDA has allotted a site measuring 50 acre. There is one more proposal under consideration of the State Government to have another Extension Center (Research and Development) of IIT Delhi at Village Badhsa District Jhajjar.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

8.34 Training of youth in various industrial skill is the backbone for creation of a sound industrial economy. The Industrial Training Department through a network of 131 Government Institute (100 Industrial Training Institute (ITIs), 31 Industrial Training Institute (Women), 7 Teacher Training Centre, One Govt. Art School, Rohtak are presently providing certificate courses to about 53,584 students all over the State. These institutes are not only supplying skilled craftsmen to the industries but also generate avenues for self-employment.

8.35 131 Industrial Training Institutes (including 30 Industrial Training Institutes for Women), with a seating capacity of 39,168 are working during the year 2012-13. Govt. Art School, Rohtak with a seating capacity of 120 students is also functioning in the State. 7 Teacher Training Courses with seating capacity of 300 are being run at Ambala City, Rohtak, Bhiwani and 94 Private Industrial Training Institutes (having seating capacity of 14,416 trainees) are being run at Ambala City, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Jind, Narnaul, Sirsa & Faridabad. No tuition fee is charged from women trainees in all these institutions.

8.36 Centres of Excellence (CoE) have been developed in 19 ITI's to provide multiskilling and modular training to the students. To make the training relevant and accountable to users, 65 ITI's have been adopted by 29 industries for upgradation. 70 Societies have been constituted covering 77 ITI's to provide them functional, financial and managerial autonomy.

8.37 Modules under 'Skill Development Initiative' (SDI) scheme of DGE&T through Modular Employable Skills(MES) has been started in 60 Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) to provide training to school drop-outs in various sectors. 24,619 trainees have undergone training under this scheme till date.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

8.38 Having emerged as a preferred investment destination for the domestic as well as international investors, Haryana today is home to a number of multinational companies and corporate houses. The Industrial and Investment Policy has been announced encouraging the

private initiatives for creation and development for 'ready to move' space for this industry. The HSIIDC has developed infrastructure for Technology Park/Electronics Hardware Technology Parks to promote IT Sector at four locations i.e. Panchkula, IMT Manesar, Kundli and Rai in Sonapat in Haryana.

8.39 IT Department has taken concrete steps towards establishment of ICT infrastructure and facilitate in various e-Governance applications. The department has implemented the State Wide Area Network. Under this Network, State Headquarter has been connected with all 21 District Head Quarter, Haryana Civil Secretariat and Haryana Bhawan at New Delhi and 126 Blocks/Sub Divisions/Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils for providing facilities such as inter and intra data transfer/sharing voice over Internet Protocol , Video etc. Beside the above, 1,180 offices of various Departments have been connected horizontal connectivity on this network under Phase I to III which also include 39 courts including High Court and 20 Jails of Haryana. Online trials through video conferencing are being held by these courts and Jails on regular basis. Under phase IV, more than 500 offices of various departments shall be connected horizontally on State Wide Area Network (SWAN).

8.40 Having successfully completed the first pilot of e-District Project at Rohtak, it has been decided to replicate the same across all the districts in the State during the coming year. The Detailed Project Report for this project has been approved by Govt. of India. State Data Centre (SDC) has also been set up. 12 applications of various Departments/Organisations and e-District Project have already been hosted on the Data Centre. In future, more applications of the various Departments/Organisations i.e CCTNS of Police Department, HUDA, HVPN and Excise and Taxation shall be hosted on the SDC. IT Department being a Nodal Department of UID Project has conceptualized a One State Project for integrating various Departmental applications under this pilot using the UID reference. The UIDAI has chosen IMT Manesar as the place for its Data Centre for which 5 acre land has been allotted by HSIIDC for the purpose.

8.41 To utilize the core infrastructures like State Wide Area Network and State Data Centre a new project namely, State Service Delivery Gateway worth ₹ 10.92 crore is under process. It has also been decided to re-active above 800 Citizen Services Centres (CSCs) and the e-Panchayat Project is also proposed to be implementation through this network. Under Training Programme, more than 34,000 employees have been trained so far in the State. Beside this, Government is also imparting ICT Training for Women and SC/STs in rural /urban area of the State. As against only 800 girls/women trained during the last year, about 3,250 girls/women have already been trained during the current year and it is expected to impart ICT training to additional 950 girls/women by March, 2013.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

8.42 The Department of Science and Technology, since its inception in 1983, has been instrumental in promotion of science and technology in the State. It has two agencies viz., Haryana State Council for Science and Technology and Haryana Space Application Centre, Hisar working under its aegis. The Department has set up two Centres of Excellence. First, on DNA Testing & Diagnostics facility for research & application in Haryana at Centre for Plant Biotechnology, Hisar at a cost of ₹ 233.85 lakh and second on setting up of “Renewable Energy Test Centre at Deen Bandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science & Technology, Murthal at a cost of ₹ 1 crore. The Department of Science & Technology has taken a number of initiatives to promote the basic sciences in Haryana and to attract more meritorious students towards opting basic science subjects and make it as their career. The major schemes are as under:-

- **POSE Scholarship Scheme:** Under this programme, the department is providing attractive scholarships of ₹ 4,000 p.m. for B.Sc. (Hons.) and ₹ 6,000 p.m. for M.Sc. students to top100 students each of above said classes selected on the basis of merit.
- **Haryana Science Talent Search Scheme:** Under this scheme, top 1,000 students in a combined science merit list of common exams NTSE (National Talent Search Examination) stage-I and NMMS (National Merit-cum-Means Scholarship scheme) will be given scholarship.
- **Fellowship Scheme for Ph.D. Scholars:** The fellowship programme is based on National Eligibility Test conducted by CSIR twice in a year. An amount of ₹ 12,000 per month for the first two years and ₹ 14,000 per month for the third year onwards upto a maximum of five years with annual contingency grant of ₹ 20,000 is provided to the research students of sciences. The scheme was started from the year 2009-10. 69 students have been offered fellowships under this scheme.
- **Two Centres of Excellence,** one on “DNA testing and diagnostics facility for research & application in Haryana” at Centre for Plant Biotechnology (CPB), Hisar at a cost of ₹ 233.85 lakh and another on “Renewable Energy Test centre” at Deen Bandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science & Technology (DCRUST), Murthal at a cost of ₹100 lakh are being set up.

8.43 In order to popularise and disseminate knowledge in astronomy in the State, the Department has set up a planetarium with a total cost of ₹ 6.50 crore at Kurukshetra in the memory of late astronaut Kalpana Chawla

8.44 Since its inception, Haryana Space Applications Centre has been involved in the mapping, monitoring and management of natural resources, environment and infrastructure in

the State. It has completed 115 projects till date and presently 30 projects are on going. Presently, HARSAC is doing the project like Ground Water Prospects Mapping for Haryana, Space Based Information System for Decentralized Planning (SIS-DP), Demarcation of unauthorized colonies, Delineation of paleochannels, Mapping & management of water logging in central Haryana, preparation of police station jurisdiction atlas of Haryana, National Urban Information System (NUIS) etc. Besides it, following are the main projects being implemented at HARSAC:-

- HARSAC is implementing an ambitious project for modernization of land records of Haryana under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) of Ministry of Rural Development, GOI. The project includes digitization of cadastral maps, linking of cadastral maps with Record of Rights (ROR), scanning of old revenue documents, survey/resurvey of unconsolidated area and capacity building in the Revenue Department. This will help in making a qualitative change in the land management in the State.
- HARSAC is also in the process of developing a Haryana Spatial Data Infrastructure (HSDI) with the purpose to make available the satellite data and thematic maps to user Departments for Planning and Monitoring of various programs and schemes of the departments. User department would be able to access all the available information from HARSAC resources. The project is being supported by the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India with a initial grant of ₹ 2.03 crore.

HEALTH

8.45 Government of Haryana is committed to provide quality health care to all its citizens. Health services are being provided through a network of 54 Hospitals including PGIMS Rohtak, 110 Community Health Centers, 466 Primary Health Centers, 2,630 Sub-Centers, 7 Trauma Centers, 15 District T.B. Centers/Clinics, 88 Urban RCH Centers and 469 Delivery huts. MBBS seats have also been increased from 100 to 200 and PG seats have been increased from 92 to 221 at PGIMS Rohtak. New Directorate of Food and Drug Administration has been set up.

Health Infrastructure Development in Haryana

8.46 In addition to the existing health institutions in the State, the construction of 23 CHCs, 79 PHCs and 286 SHCs has been given an administrative approval of ₹ 330 crore under NRHM. The building of 6 CHCs, 41 PHCs and 152 SHCs has been completed. Under 13th Finance Commission Grants (2010-15), funds amounting to ₹ 200 crore have been earmarked for development of the health infrastructure. The works have been sanctioned for

carrying out the construction of Hospital building in 7 District namely Charkhi-Dadri, Panipat, Rewari, Panchkula, Narnaul, Samalkha and Jind under the State budget as well as 13th Finance Commission.

National Rural Health Mission

8.47 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005, the first phase of NRHM (2005-12) ended on 31st March, 2012. The State was adjudged one of the best performing States among non high focus States in the Country in the year 2010. The second phase of NRHM 2012-17 started from 1st April, 2012. The expenditure under the Mission has increased from 60 percent in 2005-06 to 98.45 percent in 2011-12.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

8.48 The JSY Scheme is under implementation in the State in right earnest since its inception in 2005. The fund allocation, percentage utilization of the fund and the no. of beneficiaries has increased progressively over the last few years.

URBAN RCH CENTRES

8.49 In addition to strengthening and continuation of existing two Urban RCH Hospitals in district Faridabad, 88 urban RCH Centers have been established till 2012-13 in various Districts to cater to the need of urban slums. Urban RCH Centers have been converted into 24x7 Delivery Centers. In the current year the patients attended at OPD of Urban RCH Centers reaching to 5,98,472 alongwith 30,877 ANC Examination and 761 deliveries conducted.

Accredited Social Health Activist

8.50 ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activist's) is a link between the community and health system. 13,866 ASHAs have been engaged under NRHM. They are being paid honorarium based on their performance.

Referral Transport

8.51 This programme was launched on 14th November, 2009. With the help of 344 ambulances, emergency patients are being provided speedy transportation to the nearest hospitals for treatment. Ambulances are fitted with Global Positioning System (GPS) and stationed one each at District Hospital, Sub Divisional Hospital, Community Health Centre and one for two Primary Health Centres. Daily reporting from control room to State HQ is being done regarding each call received at control room through the software.

Free and Uninterrupted Supply of Drugs

8.52 The new drug policy was launched w.e.f. 01.01.2009 with a intention to provide free & uninterrupted supply of good quality medicines to all OPD patients/casualty cases and delivery cases in all Govt. Health Institutions in the State. The Essential Medicines List (EML) was reviewed in September, 2010 and new EML prepared which contains 367 essential drugs

which covers all type of medicines for district Hospitals, 130 medicines for Community Health Centres and 109 medicines for Primary Health Centres. To ensure quality of medicines, the drug purchase policy was revised. Multiple sources have been approved for supply of medicines to avoid disruption and to maintain supply chain. 102 medicines are procured from Central Public Sector Units (CPSUs).

New Born Care /Sick Newborn Care Units (SNCUs)

8.53 State is focusing on improving the child health services to reduce the Infant & Child Mortality. SNCUs are being established in all the 21 district Hospitals with provision of 3 Doctors and 8 Staff Nurses under NRHM.

Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS)

8.54 MCTS has been rolled out in all rural Blocks in the State. During 2012-13, till December, 2012 registration of 2,32,603 pregnant women and 1,56,743 children have been reported in MCTS portal.

AIMS

8.55 The Government of Haryana is committed to provide a quality care, affordable, accessible health care to the peoples of the State. In order to accomplish the standard of health care and keeping in view the increase in patient load in general as well as upgradation of health institutes and emergence of new technology, it has been felt strongly the need of outsourcing of basic support services in General Hospitals.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

8.56 Tuberculosis (TB) is a major health problem in India. To fight with TB Control Programme (RNTCP), based on the internationally recommended DOTS strategy has been initiated in Haryana in 3 districts in the year 2000. The entire State of Haryana has been covered under RNTCP by the end of April, 2004. TB diagnostic facilities and treatment facilities is absolutely free of cost in all the Govt. Hospitals.

Mental Health Program

8.57 A 40 bedded State Institute of Mental Health, Rohtak, has been inaugurated and operationalized. To combat the problem of addiction in the State, de-addiction centres will be started in phased manner. At present four de-addiction centres are running opened at DH Ambala, Karnal, Gurgaon and Hisar. New de-addiction centres at Sirsa, Kaithal & Kurukshetra & Jind will be opened in 2nd Phase. One Model Rehabilitation Centre is proposed to be opened at Gurgaon for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and their families

Surgery Package Program

8.58 The scheme was launched on 1st July 2009. 2,60,169 surgeries have been conducted out of which 24,283 have been conducted free of cost till November 2012. 77,578 eye surgeries have been conducted free of cost. The package includes all pre-test

investigations, blood testing charges, intra-operative and post-operative medicines consumables in addition to any special investigations like ECHO and CT Scan, if required for the purpose of the surgery. Hospitals have to now maintain uninterrupted supply chains fix surgeries strictly as per seniority list and ensure availability and productivity on the part of both doctors and paramedical staff.

Family Welfare Programme

8.59 The Family Welfare Programme is being implemented as Community Needs Assessment Approach where the demand of the community and quality of services is the driving force in making this programme a peoples' programme. During the year 2011-12, a total of 6,527 Vasectomy operations were conducted.

HIV/AIDS

8.60 Priority is being given to HIV/AIDS prevention activities. There are 62 licensed blood banks in the State. Tele counselling facilities are available for information on HIV/AIDS. There are 152 Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres, 1 PPTC, 84 STD Clinics and 53 Targeted Intervention Programmes. 1 ART Centre have been established at PGIMS, Rohtak and 11 operational link ART Centers have been established till date.

Medical Education & Research, Haryana

8.61 The construction work of Government Medical College for Women, Khanpur Kalan (Sonipat) and Shaheed Hasan Khan Mewati Govt. Medical College, Nalhar (Mewat) is about to complete. In the hospital situated in the premises of Medical College, Khanpur Kalan about 1,200 to 1,500 OPD patients per day are attended. In the first batch 100 MBBS students were admitted in August, 2012 in the Medical College.

8.62 The PGIMS situated in the premises of Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak is awarding degrees to 200 MBBS and 221 Post Graduate students every year. Similarly, the Dental College situated in the premises of the University has intake capacity of 60 BDS and 9 MDS students every year. Various other courses run by the University are Diploma in Radiography and Radiotherapy Technology, Para-Medical, Ophthalmic Assistant course, Dental Mechanic and Dental Hygienist.

8.63 In Karnal, a Govt. Medical College is being established in the memory of famous Astronaut, Kalpana Chawla. In village Badhsa, District Jhajjar, AIIMS New Delhi has been extended as AIIMS-II. The OOPD (Outreach Outdoor Patient Department) at AIIMS-II became functional from 24th November, 2012 with an estimated cost of ₹ 20 crore. It is proposed to establish a National Cancer Institute with 600 beds at a cost of ₹ 1,800 crore.

AYUSH

8.64 AYUSH Department, Haryana is providing health care services through Institute of Indian Systems of Medicine and Research, Panchkula (IISMR), 3 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 1 Unani Hospital, 6 Ayurvedic Prathmic Swasthya Kendras, 456 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 17 Unani Dispensaries and 22 Homoeopathic Dispensaries. Ayurvedic Medical Education is being provided through Shri Krishna Govt. Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra. There is also proposal for opening of new AYUSH Dispensaries during the year 2011-12. There is a proposal to establish a Govt. Ayurvedic College and Hospital at Narnaul.

8.65 Recognizing the strength of AYUSH Systems within its holistic and personalized system of Medicare, the Government has initiated a number of steps for its propagation and promotion. In view of this, revitalization of local health traditions as well as mainstreaming of AYUSH is envisaged as one of the important goal under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Under the mainstreaming of AYUSH, 21 AYUSH Wings in District Hospitals (DHs), 92 AYUSH IPDs in Community Health Centres (CHCs) and 100 AYUSH OPDs in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) have been set up during 2009-10 onwards. Ayurvedic & Homoeopathic Doctors and paramedical staff are providing services to the public in these institutions.

8.66 About 42 lakhs patients has been treated by AYUSH doctors. The AYUSH doctors also participated in many National Health Programmes i.e. Pulse Polio, Family Planning, School Health, AIDS control & Health camps etc. In addition, 2,22,339 students were checked and treated by AYUSH Doctors in School Health programme. 21 Health Fairs with Medical Camps were initiated at the district level during the year. 6 new AYUSH dispensaries are also proposed to be opened. Foundation stone for opening of New Govt. Ayurvedic College & Hospital in the name of Late Sh. Baba Kheta Nath at Village Pattikara (Narnaul). There is also a proposal to start a Drug Testing Laboratory in the campus of Shri Krishna Govt. Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra during the year 2012-13. Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy's building has been completed in the campus of Shri Krishna Govt. Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra and it is likely to be functional during the year. There is also a proposal to establish a specialized Therapy Centre of AYUSH in PGIMS, Rohtak.

ESI

8.67 ESI Health Care, Haryana is providing comprehensive medical services and facilities under Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 to 11.49 lakh insured persons and their family members through 7 ESI Hospitals (5 State ESI Hospitals + 2 ESIC Hospitals) and 56 ESI Dispensaries (1 Mobile Dispensary, 1 part time Dispensary and 1 Ayurvedic Unit) located in 18 districts (except Kurukshetra, Narnaul & Kaithal) of the State. State Govt. provides only

Primary and Secondary Care and Tertiary Care is being provided by ESI Corporation itself through private empanelled Hospitals.

8.68 The construction of a 500 bedded Medical College covering an area of 30.6 acre, at an estimated cost of ₹ 550 crore by the ESI Corporation at ESI Hospital NH-3 Faridabad is in full swing and is likely to start in 2013. ESI Scheme has been implemented in area Tosham (Khanak) district Bhiwani w.e.f 1-12-2012. Medical facility is being provided through part time Mobile Dispensary. Sanction of Ayurvedic Wing in ESI Hospital, Panipat & Yamunanagar. New areas were covered under ESI Scheme in Faridabad and Gurgaon districts.

8.69 Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is a cashless scheme for providing health insurance to BPL families in all the districts of Haryana. The beneficiaries are eligible for In-patient Health Care in both Public and Private empanelled hospitals to the extent of insured amount of ₹ 30,000 per BPL family per year on a family floater basis. Haryana is the leading State in implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and was awarded “Commendation Certificates” by Govt. of India for outstanding performance for four successive years i.e 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Haryana has become the first State in the Country to extend the scope of the scheme to other segments of the unorganized population by implementing the “Health Insurance Plan” for Building & Other Construction Workers (BoCW) in the State. Haryana is also the first State in the Country to extend the scheme to the Street Vendors. Already 9 districts are covered. The extension of RSBY to MGNREGA Workers and domestic workers is under process.

8.70 RSBY Scheme has also been extended to Anganwari Workers to which State Govt. and Govt. of India have given approval. The extension of RSBY to the beneficiaries of Aam Admi Bima Yojana and Janshree Bima Yojana is under consideration.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

8.71 The Women and Child Development Department, Haryana is implementing various schemes for the overall development and empowerment of children and women directly under Central sector, State Sector and through Voluntary Organizations. A sum of ₹ 68,782.78 lakh is provided in the budget for the year 2012-13. A sum of ₹ 40,409.02 lakh has been spent upto December, 2012.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

8.72 Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is being implemented in 148 ICDS projects including 21 urban projects with the network of 25,699 Anganwadi Centers including 512 Mini Anganwadi Centers. At present there are 25,302 AWCs are operational.

New Interventions in Implementation of SNP

8.73 A major initiative in improving the implementation of SNP has been the procurement of foodgrains from Government of India under Wheat Based Nutrition Programmes (WBNP) at subsidized rates. These foodgrains are being supplied to the Anganwadi Centres through Confed and HAFED. This procurement of foodgrains at subsidized rates would go a long way in improving the nutritional status of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers/adolescent girls. New and attractive recipes like Alloo-Puri, Stuffed Parantha and Meethe Chawal is being provided to the beneficiaries. This step will be instrumental in attracting more children to the Anganwari Centres on one hand and improving the nutritional status of the target group on the other hand. 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 Hot Cooked Meal. Take Home Ration (THR) is being provided to Children below 3 years, Pregnant Women and Nursing Mothers. In order to bring about transparency, accountability and mobilizing community in the programme, storage and preparation of nutrition items is being ensured at the Anganwari Centres.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

8.74 The priority of the State Government is to improve the Nutritional Status among Children by providing quality Supplementary Nutrition to the ICDS beneficiaries. The State Government has brought about massive changes with regard to the implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS. The State Govt. is providing SNP containing an average nutritive value as per the norms prescribed i.e. in the case of women & adolescent girls 600 calories and 18-20 gm. protein, in case of children 500 calories and 12-15 gm. protein and in case of severely mal-nourished children 800 calories and 20-25 gm. protein @ ₹ 5 per mother, adolescent girls, ₹ 4 per child and ₹ 6 per mal-nourished child. Supplementary nutrition is being provided to ₹ 11.01 lakh children between 6 months to 6 years of age and ₹ 3.26 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers along with other services.

Construction of Anganwari Building

8.75 A scheme of Construction of Buildings of Anganwadi Centres was started in the year 2002-03 to provide clean environment to children and creating an asset for them. The total approved cost of construction of one building is ₹ 8.50 lakh. Modifications have been carried out in the existing lay-out plan of AWC building by making provision of cooking space of SN, Ration, Khurrah for washing purpose and water trough with water tap. A sum of ₹ 1,598 lakh has been released to six districts for the construction of 188 Anganwadi Buildings under NABARD assisted Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF-XVI). Funds of ₹ 1691.50 lakh released for the construction of 199 AWCs under RIDF-XVII. Funds of

₹ 400 lakh released to meet out the additional demand of funds raised by Panchyati Raj Department to complete the AWCs of the year 2012-13.

Honorarium to AWWs and AWHs.

8.76 The State Government has also increased honorarium for Anganwadi Workers from ₹ 1500 to ₹ 2,000 per month and for Anganwadi Helpers from ₹ 750 to ₹ 1,000 per month. Now the total honorarium @ ₹ 5,000 per month being paid to Anganwari workers (₹ 3000 Centre and State share in 90:10 ratio with additional ₹ 2,000 per month by the State Govt.) and ₹ 2,500 per month being paid to Anganwadi Helpers (₹ 1,500 Centre and State share in the ratio 90:10 with ₹ 1,000 additional by State Govt.) The retirement age of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers has been increased from 58 years to 60 years. Government of India has also made provision of uniform for AWWs (2 sarees @ ₹ 200 per year) along with name tag @ ₹ 25 per annum. The State Government has approved the establishment of Circle Offices of Supervisors and provision of mobile phones have also been made to the Supervisors.

Scheme For Relief And Rehabilitation Of Women Acid Victims

8.77 Under the scheme, the financial assistance will be provided to the victims of acid attack, who are residents of Haryana or have become victims of acid attack in Haryana, through Distt. Boards headed by District Magistrates and State Board headed by the Minister. As per revised scheme, the District Magistrate/SDM has been authorized to give immediate adhoc grant of ₹ 25,000 on the filing of an F.I.R. to the victim of acid attack which would be reimbursed from Women & Child Development Department. On the death of the victim a lump sum of ₹ 5 lakh will be given to the legal heir. The State Board headed by the Minister has been authorized to approve all expenditure involving plastic/corrective surgeries of the acid attack victims from all/any of the Hospital approved by Govt. of Haryana. A sum of ₹ 25 lakh is provided in the budget for the year 2012-13.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

8.78 The State Government is implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). This is an umbrella scheme under which various schemes for children in need of care and protection and for juveniles in conflict with law will be covered. The programme is being implementing through Haryana State Child Protection Society and State Project Support Unit. At the district level the District Child Protection Society (DCPS) and District Child Protection Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner. The State Government is committed to the welfare and protection of children in the State. The mapping of Child Care Institutions and registration of CCIs is underway on war footing. There are 110 NGO run Child Care Institutions in the State. The State Government has constructed new buildings of Observation Home at Ambala and Hisar at a cost of ₹ 5.48 crore.

The new building of State after Care Home at Sonipat has been constructed at a cost of ₹ 2.23 crore. The Child Care Institution at Rohtak, Hansi & Observation Home Karnal have been sanctioned by Govt. of India during the year 2011-12. Funds for the Construction of these Homes are being released. At present there are 6 Government Children Homes in the State. The proposal for setting up a Children Home in Gurgaon in the current financial year has been sent to Government of India for approval and financial assistance. A sum of ₹ 1,064.75 lakh is sanctioned by GOI for the year 2012-13 under this scheme.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls

8.79 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) is being implemented in six districts i.e Ambala, Hisar, Rewari, Rohtak, Yamunanagar and Kaithal. The objective of the scheme is to enable the Adolescent Girls for self development and empowerment, upgrading their life skills and vocational skills, awareness generation regarding health, hygiene, nutrition, reproduction health and child care and mainstreaming out of school Adolescent Girls in to formal/non-formal education. A sum of ₹ 3,170 lakh is provided in the budget for the year 2012-13 out of which 522.56 lakh has been spent upto December, 2012.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sehyog Yojana

8.80 Indira Gandhi Matritva Sehyog Yojana (IGMSY) on Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB), which are Centrally Sponsored scheme with 100 percent funding from Govt. of India for pregnant and lactating women is being implemented initially on pilot basis in Panchkula district. A sum of ₹ 250 lakh is provided in the budget for the year 2012-13.

Ladli Scheme

8.81 In order to combat the problem of female foeticide and arrest the declining sex ratio in the State, an incentive based scheme Ladli has been launched by the State Govt in August, 2005. Under this scheme, ₹ 5,000 per year per family is given on the birth of second daughter for five years. Under this scheme, 1,70,375 families have been covered since the inception of the scheme and a total sum of ₹ 2,55,97.99 lakh has been spent. A sum of ₹ 5,000 lakh is provided in the budget for the year 2012-13.

Kishori Shakti Yojna

8.82 Kishori Shakti Yojna is being implemented in 87 ICDS projects for improving the health and nutritional status of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years and to train and equip them to improve home based and vocational skills and to promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition, home management, child care etc through the formation of 1,132 Balika Mandals have been formed. The girls are also provided supplementary nutrition @ ₹ 5 per girl per day. Under this scheme, about 60,300 girls have been provided supplementary

nutrition and training per year. A sum of ₹ 580 lakh is provided in the budget for the year 2012-13. Out of which ₹ 223.13 lakh has been spent upto December, 2012.

Best Mother Award

8.83 To encourage women for proper rearing of their children, especially the girl child with a view to improve their nutritional and health status, the scheme of Best Mother Award is being implemented. Under this scheme from each circle and each block of ICDS scheme, 3 mothers having at least one girl child are selected for 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes, who are given prizes of ₹ 1,000 ₹ 750 and ₹ 500 respectively at Block level and ₹ 500 ₹ 300 and ₹ 200 respectively at the circle level. A sum of ₹ 26.77 lakh is provided in the budget for the year 2012-13, out of which ₹ 10.73 has spent upto December, 2012.

Incentive Awards for Improvement in Sex Ratio

8.84 The districts showing improvement in declining Sex Ratio and securing 1st, 2nd & 3rd positions in the state are given Sex Ratio Awards at district level every year to the tune of ₹ 5 lakh, ₹ 3 lakh & ₹ 2 lakh respectively. The District Administration spends this amount on the development of women.

Rehabilitation of Female Sex Workers-Sexually Abused Women

8.85 Haryana Govt. has started a scheme for rehabilitation of Female Sex Workers/Sexually Abused Women and to generate employment opportunities by providing various technical and vocational training. The training will be provided through Women Development Cooperation and ITI's identified by Department of Technical Education. The Department of Women and Child Development will bear the expenses of raw material trainer required, stipend to the trainees including other expenses through Women Development Corporation, Haryana Panchkula. For those women who intend to start their own self employment projects, loans are arranged through Nationalized Banks. The Corporation will provide interest subsidy of 5 percent subject to maximum of ₹ 10,000.

Education Loan for Girls

8.86 To promote and encourage higher education among girls/women, the State Govt. has started the scheme of Education Loan to girls/women through Haryana Women Development Corporation under which interest subsidy of 5 percent per annum is provided to girls to pursue higher education at Graduate/Post Graduate/Doctorate/Post Doctoral level in the Country and abroad. Under this scheme, different banks have sanctioned 4,595 cases of loan so far.

PUBLIC HEALTH

8.87 In Haryana State, all the villages were provided with at least one safe source of drinking water by 31st March, 1992. Thereafter, the focus has been given to augment the

drinking water supply infrastructure in the habitations. The status of drinking water in habitations is presently adjudged in terms of population coverage. During the current financial year, 955 identified habitations are proposed to be augmented with drinking water facilities.

8.88 A novel scheme was launched by the name of Indira Gandhi Drinking Water Scheme from November, 2006, which envisages the provision of private water connection to about 10.36 lakh households in the rural and urban areas, free of cost. A concession of 50 percent has been extended to the Scheduled Caste households in the rural areas regarding payment of monthly water tariff. Further, to encourage private water connections to general category households, connection fee of ₹ 500 in the rural areas has been waived off upto 31.3.2013. Uptill 31.3.2012, private water connections have been given to 9.95 lakh Scheduled Caste households in the rural and urban areas. Remaining 0.41 lakh Scheduled Caste households are expected to be covered by 31.3.2013.

8.89 In order to provide safe and sustainable drinking water to the people of Mewat area, the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Augmentation Project is being implemented. 245 villages under the Tubewell Segment and 258 villages under the Ranney Well Segment have been covered. At present, the work of improving the water supply facilities in 258 villages of the Ranney Well Segment from 55 to 70 litre per capita per day is in progress.

8.90 All the 80 big towns have been provided piped water supply system. During the current financial year 2012-13, there is a provision of ₹ 87.50 crore for improving drinking water facilities in the urban areas of the State, besides extending water supply facilities in approved colonies

8.91 As regards the sewerage system, major parts of 67 towns of the State have been covered with sewerage facilities, whereas work of providing sewerage system is in progress in 13 towns.

8.92 In August, 2011, NCR Planning Board approved seven projects amounting to ₹ 397.96 crore for improvement of water supply in Panipat, Samalkha and Nalhar College & Nuh alongwith 17 villages and sewerage facilities in Punhana, Nuh, Hathin and Pataudi towns. In November, 2011, NCR Planning Board has also approved three projects amounting to ₹ 115.36 crore for water supply in Pataudi-Haily Mandi and Farrukh Nagar towns as well as sewerage facilities in Farrukh Nagar Town. During the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹ 42 crore (including loan) has been earmarked for implementation of works under this programme. NCR Planning Board has also approved a project for storm water disposal for Sonipat town at a cost of ₹ 21.72 crore.

8.93 Work on Phase-II of Yamuna Action Plan, amounting to ₹ 62.50 crore has been executed during the period 2004 to 2010. Master Plan, Feasibility Studies Report (FSR)

and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for augmentation of sewerage including Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in towns, namely Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhri, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Faridabad and Gurgaon for population upto year 2040, have been got prepared through consultants and submitted to National River Conservation Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi for approval and financing under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-III. During the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹ 0.20 crore has been earmarked in the State Plan for implementation of works under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II.

8.94 Under National River Conservation Programmme, two projects for augmentation/improvement of sewerage facilities and construction of Sewage Treatment Plants for Sonipat and Panipat town have been approved at a cost of ₹ 88.36 crore and ₹ 129.50 crore, respectively.

8.95 Drinking water project, costing ₹ 95 crore for Sonipat town based on Ranney Well scheme is under implementation and is being financed out of the State Plan as well as assistance from Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for satellite towns.

8.96 Work for 100 percent coverage of water supply and sewerage in 14 towns of Haryana namely Ambala, Assandh, Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri, Ellenabad, Fatehabad, Hansi, Kaithal, Kalayat, Mohindergarh, Narnaul, Sirsa, Tohana and Uchana have been taken up during the year 2010, costing ₹ 1,085.20 crore. Works in all these towns have been taken in hand. In addition, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for augmentation of water supply and sewerage facilities in Ambala City and Bhiwani town (Phase-II) have been approved for ₹ 328.14 crore during the year 2012-13. During the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹ 225 crore has been sanctioned under this project.

8.97 Under the 13th Finance Commission Grants, a sum of ₹ 75 crore has been earmarked for improvement of water supply in Shivalik area and Southern Haryana during 2012-13. Similarly, a sum of ₹ 25 crore has been earmarked for improvement of water supply in Mewat area during the current financial year.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ

8.98 Development and Panchayats Department, Haryana is primarily responsible to oversee the implementation of various development schemes in rural areas and also to regulate and coordinate various activities of the Panchayati Raj Instructions.

8.99 Mahatma Gandhi Gramin Basti Yojana is the flagship programme of the State Government. Under this scheme, free residential plots of 100 sq. yards each are being allotted to eligible SCs, BCs (A) and BPL families. Sites on which these plots are located, are developed with necessary infrastructural facilities including power supply, drinking water, paved streets. More than 6 lakh eligible families identified as on 31st October, 2008 will be

benefited under this scheme. Out of these, 3.88 lakh families have been allotted plots upto 30.11.2012 and the allotment process for the remaining eligible families is in progress, where the panchayat land is available. The remaining villages where the suitable panchayat land is not available, in those villages land will be made available by way of exchange or acquisition. The development of internal roads and drains under the scheme has been converged with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. An amount of ₹ 4,466 lakh was released for taking up development works in these bastis during the year 2009-10. An amount of ₹ 396 lakh was released during the year 2010-11 and ₹ 3,681.23 lakh was released during the year 2011-12. An amount of ₹ 6,040 lakh has been approved for the year 2012-13 out of which ₹ 3,311.40 lakh has been released up to 31.12.2012.

8.100 The main objective of the scheme Mukhya Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Nirmal Basti Yojana is to provide basic infrastructures, like pavement of streets with drains, water supply pipelines, chaupals, community centres, boundary wall of shamshan ghat in the villages having more than a 50 percent of SC population. In the 1st Phase, 391 villages have been covered under the scheme. Funds to the tune of ₹ 11,785 lakh were released during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10. ₹ 6,208 lakh was released for 267 villages during the year 2010-11. ₹ 5,235 lakh was released for 801 villages during the year 2011-12. An amount of ₹ 4,445 lakh has been approved for the year 2012-13 out of which ₹ 4,273.30 lakh has been released for 286 villages.

8.101 To boost up the Total Sanitation Campaign in Haryana, the Mukhya Mantri Sanitation Incentive Puraskar Yojana has been launched to motivate and create an atmosphere of competition among the Gram Panchayats to promote accelerated sanitation coverage and to eliminate the practice of 'open defecation' in rural areas. From the year 2008 to till date, an amount of ₹ 1,265.25 lakh has been given as award money for 871 Gram Panchayats in the State. For the year 2012-13 the proposals (342 three tier awards plus 57 sustainability awards) have been received and are under process. A budget provision of ₹ 500 lakh has been made for the year 2012-13.

8.102 In order to improve the sanitation environment in the villages, more than 10,300 Safai Karmi had been engaged by the Gram Panchayats. The Govt. provides financial assistance to Gram Panchayats to meet out the expenditure on payment of remuneration to the Safai Karmi. Initially it was fixed at ₹ 3,525 per month in October, 2007 which was revised to ₹ 4,348 per Sweeper per month in November, 2010 and again revised to ₹ 4,848 per month w.e.f. 1.11.2011. The plan outlay for the year 2012-13 is ₹ 6,050 lakh out of which ₹ 5,000 lakh has been released up to December, 2012.

8.103 Under the Pavement of Streets Scheme, the Government intends to cover all the 6,764 villages of the State by providing ₹ 10 lakh per village for pavement of main streets of the village. The streets are paved with interlocking paver blocks which are easy to remove in case the embedded pipelines require repair and relay thereafter. Around 6,100 villages have already been covered under this scheme upto 31.03-2012. An amount of ₹ 9,750 lakh was available for 2012-13 out of which funds to the tune of ₹ 8,200 lakh have been released up to December, 2012 covering 500 villages.

8.104 The Government of Haryana is committed to uplift the overall quality of life of the people living in rural areas. 98 selected villages are being developed on the lines of the modern townships by providing urban like basis infrastructure facilities. The State Government had earmarked ₹ 425 crore for modernization of these villages, by providing pavement of streets alongwith drains for disposal of waste water and pipelines for supply of drinking water etc. The development works have been completed in 92 villages by December, 2012.

8.105 The primary objective of the Construction of Mahila Chaupal scheme is to provide a common platform to rural women for social interaction and to take up social activities in the villages and is a step towards women empowerment. In 1st Phase, 529 Mahila Chaupals have been taken-up, for which an amount of ₹ 1,587 lakh have been sanctioned during the year 2008-09 at the rate of ₹ 3 lakh per Mahila Chaupal. In 2nd Phase, 629 Mahila Chaupals have been taken-up against an amount of ₹ 1,887 lakh during the year 2009-10. Under the scheme, there is a provision of an incentive of ₹ 20,000 for those Gram Panchayats who completes the Chaupals within five months of the receipts of funds.

8.106 Haryana Rural Development Fund Administration Board was constituted under Haryana Rural Development Act, 1986. Under Section 5(1) of this Act, a fee on ad-valorem basis, at the rate of 2 percent of the sale proceeds of the agricultural produce bought or sold or brought for processing in the notified market area is levied. The amount so collected is spent in the rural areas in connection with the developments of roads, establishment of dispensaries, making arrangements for water supply, sanitation and other public facilities, welfare of agricultural labour, conversion of the notified market areas falling in rural areas as defined under this Act into model market areas by utilizing technical know-how there to and bringing about other necessary improvements therein, construction of godowns and other places of storage for the agricultural produce brought in market areas for sale/purchase and the construction of rest houses equipped with all modern amenities to make the stay of visitors (both sellers and purchasers) in the market areas, comfortable and for any other purpose which may be considered by the Board to be in the interest of and for the benefit of the person paying

the fee. The fund may also be utilized by the Board to meet the cost of administering it. During the period 1.4.2005 to 31.3.2011, Board has released a sum of ₹ 1,507.95 crore for various rural development works in the State. In the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 287.65 crore have been released. During the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012), an amount of ₹ 140.60 crore have been released.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

8.107 The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been extended to the entire State w.e.f. 1st April, 2008. The basic objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. 1/3rd of the jobs are reserved for women. Minimum wages of ₹ 191.04 per day are being paid to the workers engaged under the scheme w.e.f. 1.7.2012, the highest in the country. Adult members who volunteer to do unskilled manual work are registered. Job Cards are issued to the households by the Gram Panchayats. The payment of wages is made to the workers on weekly or fortnightly basis through the bank or post office saving accounts. The development works like water conservation, water harvesting, drought proofing, afforestation, tree plantation, canals irrigation, irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities on the private land of small & marginal farmers or scheduled castes or BPL families or to land beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of the Government of India, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, flood control and protection works, rural connectivity etc. are taken up by the Gram Panchayats and other implementing agencies. From the current financial year, the inclusion of new works has been made for irrigation facility, dugout farm ponds, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding, land development facilities, agriculture works like NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures; livestock works like poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank & fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle feed supplement; rural drinking water works like soak pits & recharge pits; rural sanitation related works for individual household latrines, school toilets, angawari toilets, soil and liquid waste management is allowed on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the SC or BPL families or the beneficiaries of land reforms or the beneficiaries of the IAY or the that of small or Marginal Farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008. These are subject to the condition that the household should have the job card and shall work on the project undertaken on their land or homestead. In addition to these works, construction of Anganwadi Centers is also included. Dedicated staffs have been provided for implementing MGNREGS at State, District, Block and

Panchayat levels. This programme is being converged with schemes of other line departments like Forests, Agriculture, Horticulture, Irrigation, PWD (B&R), Public Health, Education, Development & Panchayats etc. to ensure creation of meaningful assets in the villages. The development of internal roads and drains under Mahatma Gandhi Gramin Basti Yojana has also been converged with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

8.108 During the current financial year (upto the end of January, 2013), an amount of ₹ 332.81 crore was available out of which ₹ 242.79 crore has been spent for generating 83.97 (65 percent) lakh persondays against the target of 128.75 lakh persondays, out of which 43.49 (52 percent) lakh persondays were generated for scheduled castes and 33.41 (40 percent) lakh persondays were generated for women in the rural areas of the State. During the current financial year, 14,655 development works have been undertaken in rural areas and 4,712 works completed.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

8.109 To tackle the challenge of unemployment, self employment scheme of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is being implemented in the rural areas of the State. This scheme covers all aspects of self employment such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure, marketing etc. To ensure sound health of rural women, clean sanitary pads are being manufactured by the Self Help Groups and the marketing arrangements are being tied up with the Health Department under National Rural Health Mission. Under this scheme, total funds to the tune of ₹ 20.35 crore were available. Against the available funds, an amount ₹18.62 crore has been utilized for assisting 12,332 (55 percent) Swarozgaris against the target of 22,510 upto the end of January, 2013. The norms for coverage of SC and women beneficiaries are 50 percent and 40 percent respectively. So far 54 percent SC beneficiaries and 85 percent women beneficiaries are covered under SGSY. 12 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are presently functioning in the State, in the districts of Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Karnal, Mewat, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Palwal, Rewari, Sonipat and Yamunanagar to provide training to BPL rural youth in capacity building and skill up gradation. The Govt. of India contributes ₹ 1 crore for the construction of the RSETI building. These Institutes are managed by the Public Sector Banks for training rural BPL youth for self employment. The land for setting up of RSETIs has been identified in all the districts and MoUs have been signed by the concerned Bank & Gram Panchayat.

8.110 The Ministry of Rural Development has restructured the SGSY into Aajeevika (National Rural Livelihood Mission) from the year 2011-12. Aajeevika will be implemented in 5 phases in all the districts of the state. In the first phase, 12 blocks of district Kaithal, Mewat,

Bhiwani & Jhajjar (3 blocks in each district) have been identified for the implementation during the year 2012-13. The initial annual Action Plan of ₹ 36.24 crore has been submitted to the Govt. of India.

Indira Awaas Yojana

8.111 The objective of 'Indira Awaas Yojana' (IAY) is primarily to help construction of dwelling units by members of Scheduled Castes and also Non- Scheduled Castes rural poor living below the poverty line. To provide houses to the rural poor, grant-in-aid of ₹ 45,000 per unit is being provided by the Govt. under Indira Awaas Yojana for construction of dwelling units by the BPL families. Under IAY, against the target of 19,854 houses, 7,033 houses have been constructed and 10,436 houses in progress at the end of January, 2013, out of which 4,188 (60 percent) houses were constructed for the benefit of SCs. During the current financial year, an expenditure of ₹ 45.54 crore has been incurred.

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

8.112 District Mahendergarh and Sirsa are covered under the 100 percent Centrally assisted Scheme namely Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) from the year 2007-08. The objective of the scheme is to fill up the critical infrastructural gaps in various sectors identified by the Local Bodies. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 20.67 crore has been spent against the allocation of ₹ 32.15 crore, 235 works have been completed and 1,519 works are in progress upto January, 2013. Works like construction of additional school rooms, construction of new Anganwari Centers, Delivery Huts, provisions of storage tanks and mobile water tankers and connectivity of village ponds with the source of supply of water by way of constructing water channels are included in the BRGF Action Plans for 2012-13 as per the identified critical gaps.

8.113 During the year 2012-13 (upto January, 2013), an amount of ₹ 19.40 crore has been spent on various activities of on-going Watershed Projects under DDP & IWDP. The objective of these schemes is to control severity of drought and desert conditions in the identified districts through watershed development approach. In the year 2008, these two schemes were merged into new scheme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The objective of IWMP is to conserve water, recharging of water table, production of enhancement and to create livelihood opportunities. Under IWMP, 47 projects costing ₹ 215.44 crore for covering an area of 1,79,531 hectares have been sanctioned for 7 districts namely Ambala, Bhiwani, Hisar, Mahendragarh, Rewari, Panchkula and Yamunanagar for the year 2011-12. By the end of January, 2013 an expenditure of ₹ 6.90 crore has been made under this scheme. Recently, the MoRD has sanctioned an area of more than 61,000 hectare for 6 districts namely Sonipat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Gurgaon, Palwal & Mewat for the year 2013-14 in the meeting held on 30.1.2013.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

8.114 The State Urban Development Society, Haryana is implementing two Centrally Sponsored schemes namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

8.115 The scheme is funded in the ratio of 75:25 by the Govt. of India and State Government. As per revised guidelines, the subsidy has been enhanced from ₹ 7,500 to ₹ 50,000 for individuals and from ₹ 1,25,000 to ₹ 3,00,000 for Urban Women Self Help Groups and Revolving funds @ ₹ 2,000 per member subject to maximum limit of ₹ 25,000 per Thrift & Credit Society. The cost of training has also been enhanced from ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 10,000 per trainee. Upto December-2012, by utilizing ₹ 965.35 lakh, 925 individuals, 61 UWSP Groups are provided loan & subsidy, 3,557 persons trained and 1,139 persons are under training, 118 Thrift & Credit Societies are assisted and 0.16 lakh mandays are generated.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

8.116 The Govt. of India has launched the Scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) by merging the existing schemes of National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) and Valmiki Amedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY). The objective of the scheme is to provide adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the Slum Dwellers in urban areas. The State Urban Development Society, Haryana is the Nodal Agency for implementation of this scheme. IHSDP is funded in the ratio of 80:20 by the Govt. of India and State Govt. The beneficiary will have to make a nominal contribution (General Category 12 percent and SC 10 percent) for the construction/upgradation of house. After cancellation and curtailment, 25 projects of 15 towns with a total outlay of ₹ 296.26 crore are approved by GOI, out of which Central share is ₹ 235.83 crore. There is a provision for the construction of 15,675 dwelling units besides providing infrastructure facilities for the slum dwellers. Up to December, 2012, the districts have utilized an amount of ₹ 126.46 crore. So far 8,093 dwelling units have been constructed, the construction of 1,540 dwelling units is in progress and the work for providing infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers is also in progress.

WELFARE OF SC/BC

8.117 The Haryana Government is fully committed to promote the welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes by implementing various schemes for their socio-economic & educational upliftment. Major emphasis is given on promoting education amongst these categories. Grant of ₹ 31,000 is given to persons belonging to Scheduled/Denotified

Tribes/Tapriwas Jatis and widows of all the sections of society living below poverty line and ₹ 11,000 is given to the persons of other sections of the society living below the poverty line on the occasion of the marriage of their daughters under the “Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Vivah Shagun Yojana” scheme by the Haryana Govt. A grant of ₹ 31,000 are being given to all the destitute girls living in Govt./Aided NGOs/Institutions on the occasion of their marriage from the year 2010-11. A grant of ₹ 10,000 is proposed to be given to those persons who have 2.5 acre land and annual income is less than ₹ 1 lakh. An amount ₹ 8,200 lakh has been earmarked during the year 2012-13 for this purpose. Out of this an amount of ₹ 6,621.18 lakh has been spent on 26,501 beneficiaries upto December, 2012.

8.118 In order to enable Scheduled Caste widows/destitute women/girls for self employment, Tailoring training to Scheduled Castes widows/destitute women/girls has been implemented by this department. Under this scheme, twenty Scheduled Castes and five Backward Classes trainees have been admitted in each Centre. A stipend of ₹ 100 p.m. and ₹ 150 p.m. for raw material is given to each trainee for getting training from the nearest Kalyan Kendra being run by this department. After completion of one year course, each widow/destitute women/girl is also given a new sewing machine free of cost to earn her livelihood. 2,000 trainees will be trained during the year 2012-13.

8.119 In consonance with the above objective “Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chhatara Yojana” was launched from the year 2005-06 for the meritorious students of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes. The scope of this scheme has been extended upto Post Graduate Classes. Under this scheme ₹ 4,000 to ₹ 12,000 p.a. are given as incentive in 9th, 11th, 1st year of Graduation and Post Graduation classes to the students of these categories on the basis of result of 8th, 10th, 12th and Graduate classes. Preference is given to those students who belong to rural areas. An amount ₹ 1,800 lakh has been earmarked during the year 2012-13 for this purpose. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 745.28 lakh has been spent on 9,345 beneficiaries upto December, 2012. To encourage the Scheduled Caste students for getting the higher education “Post Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste students” scheme has been implemented. According to the scheme scholarship of ₹ 230 to ₹ 1200 p.m. is given to Scheduled Caste students in different post matric classes/courses. The annual income limit is ₹ 2 lakh p.a. An amount of ₹ 4,085.13 lakh has been spent on 19,539 students upto December, 2012.

8.120 State Scheduled Castes Commission is being set up shortly to investigate, examine and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes under the Constitution of India or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards and also to monitor the implementation of laws and measures concerning Scheduled Castes and initiate action for

legal and administrative reforms to improve socio-economic and educational status of Scheduled Castes.

8.121 In order to solve the housing problem of Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes/Tapriwas Jatis “Housing scheme for Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes” has been implemented by this department. Now this scheme has been named as “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes” Under this scheme, ₹ 50,000 is given as subsidy for the construction of house and ₹ 10,000 are given as subsidy for repair of house to Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes persons who living below the poverty line. An amount ₹ 2,206 lakh has been earmarked during the year 2012-13 for this purpose. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 1,170.80 Lakh has been spent on 2,512 beneficiaries upto December, 2012.

HSCFDC

8.122 To undertake the tasks of socio-economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes in the State, Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation is implementing three types of schemes, namely Bank tie-up schemes, Schemes in collaboration with National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) and Schemes in collaboration with National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC). As per guidelines issued by the Govt. of India, the Corporation provides loan/benefit to only those identified Scheduled Caste families whose annual family income does not exceed ₹ 20,000 in rural areas and ₹ 27,500 in urban areas for various bank assisted income generating schemes such as dairy farming, sheep rearing, piggery, kiriyana shop, animal driven carts, leather and leather goods making, tea shop, bangles shop, etc. In case of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) assisted schemes, the income ceiling is ₹ 40,000 per annum in rural areas and ₹ 55,000 per annum in urban areas. There is no income limit under NSKFDC Schemes, only occupation is the criteria for eligibility. The Corporation will assist 12,000 families by providing them financial assistance of ₹ 63.39 crore including ₹ 11.98 crore as subsidy for various self employment schemes during the year 2012-13.

Bank Tie-up Schemes

8.123 Under the Bank Tie- up Scheme, the Corporation provides financial assistance for various bankable income generating schemes costing upto ₹ 1.50 lakh. The Corporation provides subsidy at of 50 percent (subsidy to maximum of ₹ 10,000) and margin money @ 10 percent of the project cost and balance amount is provided by the Bank.

Schemes in Collaboration with NSFDC

8.124 Under the scheme in collaboration with National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), the Corporation follows the unit cost as approved by NSFDC under various schemes. The NSFDC, Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and beneficiaries contribute towards the Scheme in the ratio approved by NSFDC. However, the share of the Corporation is upto 10 percent of the approved unit cost. In case of NSFDC assisted scheme, the Corporation provides subsidy in BPL cases at the rate of 50 percent of the project cost. The maximum amount of subsidy is ₹ 10,000.

Schemes in Collaboration with NSKFDC

8.125 Under the scheme in collaboration with National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), the Corporation follows the unit cost as approved by NSKFDC under various schemes. The NSKFDC, Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and beneficiaries contribute towards the scheme in the ratio approved by NSKFDC. However, the share of the Corporation is upto 10 percent of the approved unit cost. There is no provision of subsidy under NSKFDC scheme.

HBCEWSKN

8.126 Haryana Backward Classes & Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam is working for the economic upliftment of Backward Classes, Minority Communities and Handicapped Persons. Against a target of ₹ 10.50 crore for providing financial assistance to 2,100 persons of Backward Classes during 2012-13, loan of ₹ 359.78 lakh to 604 persons of Backward Classes have been given upto 31st December, 2012. A target of ₹ 10.50 crore is fixed for providing financial assistance to 2,100 persons of Minority Communities during the year 2012-13 and the Nigam could disburse part payment of loan of earlier cases amounting to ₹ 2.21 lakh to Minority Communities till 31st December, 2012. Against the target of providing financial assistance of ₹10.50 crore to 1,500 Physically challenged persons during 2012-13, ₹ 9.50 lakh have been given to 11 Physically challenged persons till 31st December, 2012

SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

8.127 Old Age Samman Allowance Scheme prevalent in the State has been based on economic criteria and the eligibility age is 60 years or more so as to give the benefit to the really poor and needy persons. Under this scheme, pension at the rate of ₹ 700 per month to those persons who have been receiving old age samman allowance before 1.3.1999, ₹ 600 per month to those who identified between the period from 1.3.1999 to 1.4.2010 and ₹ 500 per month those who are identified after 1.4.2010 as per eligibility criteria laid down in the rules of

the scheme. 12,84,032 eligible senior citizens have been covered under the scheme upto December, 2012.

8.128 Widow Pension Scheme is also being implemented to provide security and financial assistance to widows and destitute women. Under this scheme, widows and destitute women aged 18 years and above, who have no other financial support and her own income from all sources is below 30,000 per annum are provided pension at the rate of ₹ 750 per month. A total of 5,40,719 such women had been benefited upto December, 2012.

8.129 The State has also taken a number of steps for Rehabilitation of Blind, Deaf, Handicapped and Mentally Retarded Persons. As many as, 1,34,249 Physically challenged persons are being provided pension at the rate of ₹ 500 & 750 (₹ 750 per month only for 100 percent Physically challenged) per month upto December, 2012. Scholarships ranging between ₹ 400 to ₹ 1,500 per month were given to Physically challenged students. Un-employment allowance to the educated Physically challenged persons (70 percent) are being given between ₹ 200 to ₹ 300 per month and in the case of persons having 100 percent disability, the rates of un-employment allowance was ₹ 1,000 per month to Matric/Middle Pass Diploma Holder, ₹ 1,500 per month to Graduate/Matric Pass Diploma Holder and ₹ 2,000 per month to Post Graduate/Graduate Pass Diploma Holder.

8.130 In the area of social security, a scheme known as Rajiv Gandhi Parivar Bima Yojna had been launched from 1st April, 2006 for providing social security to the citizens of the State. Under this scheme, all the persons of Haryana in the age group of 18-60 years will be provided compensation of ₹ 1 lakh in case of unnatural death or permanent total disability due to accidental death or permanent total disability due to any other unnatural event, within 72 hours of the submission of claim. Similarly, ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 50,000 is also given on the basis of disability percentage.

8.131 To remove the sense of economic insecurity in the mind of parents who have only daughters, Ladli Social Security Allowance Scheme was implemented w.e.f. 1st January, 2006. Under this scheme, the rate of allowance is ₹ 500 per month and allowance is being paid to the families from the 45th birthday of the father/mother, whoever is older of the two till their 60th birthday i.e. for fifteen years. Thereafter, they are eligible for Old Age Samman Allowance. During the current financial year, 25,010 beneficiaries have been covered upto December, 2012 under this scheme.

REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT

8.132 The State Government has undertaken task for construction of Mini-Secretariats, Sub-Divisional/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil Complexes and Residential Houses for Revenue Officers/ Officials at all district and Sub-Divisional Headquarters. For the construction of

Non-Residential Buildings outlay of ₹ 12,118 lakh has been provided for the year 2012-13, out of which an amount of ₹ 4,200 lakh has been provided for construction of these complexes. An amount of ₹ 2,800 lakh has also been provided for construction of Residential Houses for Revenue Officers/Officials for the year 2012-13.

8.133 Government of India has made provision of funds @ ₹ 5 crore per year for capacity building during the period 2010-15. An amount of ₹ 10 crore was released during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 by the Government of India. An amount of ₹ 1 crore has been sanctioned to Public Health Department for purchase of Super Sucker Machine. An amount of ₹ 1.87 crore has been sanctioned to the Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani for payment of dewatering bills. An amount of ₹ 4.51 crore and ₹ 0.15 crore has been sanctioned to Deputy Commissioner, Bhiwani and Yamuna Nagar respectively on account of distribution to the farmers whose land has been rendered un-cultivable due to standing flood water during the year 2011-12. An amount of ₹ 46.80 lakh has been sanctioned to HIPA, Gurgaon for the purpose of Resource Mapping of the State.

Natural Calamities & Relief Measures

8.134 When there is any human and cattle death due to natural calamity such as floods, hailstorm, drought, fire and lightening etc., the Govt. sanctions relief to the farmers. Lightening has also been included in the State list of natural calamities and relief on account of loss of cattle will be provided as in the cases of other natural calamities. The Government sanctions relief to the farmers which is given in **Table 8.1**.

Table 8.1 Revised Relief Norms of Damage to Natural Calamities

(In ₹)

Sr.No	In case of death	Previous relief norms (per unit)	Revised norms (per unit)
1.	Human death	50000	200000
2.	He camel/She camel	10000	16400
3.	Horse/Mare	10000	15000
4.	Bullock/Buffalo	10000	16400
5.	Cow	5000	16400
6.	He donkey/She donkey	2000	10000
7.	Mule	5000	10000
8.	Buffalo (Calf upto 3 years of age)	2000	10000
9.	Sheep/Goat	300	2000

8.135 During the year 2012-13, the revised budgetary allocation for various activities for Mewat Development Agency is ₹ 22 crore out of which an amount of ₹ 5.50 crore has been spent upto 31.12.2012. The allocation of funds for Shivalik Development Board for the year 2012-13 is ₹ 11 crore out of which an amount of ₹ 7.70 crore has been spent upto 31.12.2012.

8.136 The State Government has remitted the stamp duty chargeable in respect of all transactions and transfers of immovable property or documents related thereto within the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) on 23.7.2010. The stamp duty paid after the commencement of SEZ Act, 2005 but prior to notification of SEZ, shall be refunded after the SEZ is so notified. Stamp duty has been reduced by 1 percent, in respect of instrument of transfer of self-acquired immovable property, executed in favour of son or daughter or father or mother or spouse of the executants w.e.f. 15.11.2010.

8.137 Stamp duty has been reduced by 1 percent in respect of purchase of residential property/dwelling unit/plot executed in favour of serving and retired Defence Personnel of Haryana w.e.f. 15.11.2010. This reduction shall be availed once in a life time by a Defence Personnel. Income since 2012-13 under head “0030- Stamp and Registration Fee” upto November, 2012 is ₹ 2,054.12 crore.

WELFARE OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS

8.138 The State Samman Pension of Freedom Fighters/ their Widows of the Haryana State @ ₹ 15,000 per month (including fixed medical allowance at the rate of ₹ 750 per month) w.e.f. 15.8.2011 has now been increased from ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 20,000 per month (including fixed medical allowance at the rate of ₹ 750 per month) w.e.f 15.08.2012. In addition to Samman Pension some other schemes/facilities are also been extended to the Freedom Fighters/their Widows and their dependents which are as under:-

- The State Samman Pension after death of Freedom Fighters and their spouse is to be transferred further to their unmarried unemployed daughters and disabled unmarried unemployed sons with 75 percent disability w.e.f. 12.6.2009. If there are more than one eligible children, they will get proportionate share in the pension.
- Financial assistance for meeting the funeral expenses on the death of Freedom Fighter of the State has been enhanced from ₹ 1,500 to ₹ 5,000 w.e.f 13.7.2009.
- Financial assistance to the Haryana State Freedom Fighters/INA personnel and their widows for the marriage of their daughters, grand daughters and dependent sisters is given at the rate of ₹ 51,000 in each case w.e.f. 20.8.2009.

WELFARE OF DEFENCE PERSONNEL

8.139 The State Government is committed for the welfare of Defense Personnel, Ex-Defence Personnel and their families. In recognition of the services and supreme sacrifices made by the brave soldiers of Haryana State in safeguarding the Country, the State Government has framed a policy of payment of one time Cash Awards and Annuity to Gallantry Award Winners. The amount of Cash Awards being paid to Gallantry Award

Winners (War Time) has been raised from ₹ 25 lakh to ₹ 31 lakh for the awardees of Paramvir Chakra, ₹ 15 lakh to ₹ 21 lakh for Mahavir Chakra, ₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 15 lakh for Vir Chakra, ₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 7.5 lakh for Sena Medal (Gallantry) award winner and ₹ 2.50 lakh to ₹ 5.5 lakh for Mention-in-Despatches (Gallantry), and for Peace Time Gallantry Award Winners ₹ 25 lakh to ₹ 31 lakh for Ashok Chakra, ₹ 15 lakh to ₹ 21 lakh for Kirti Chakra and ₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 15 lakh for Shaurya Chakra and ₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 7.5 lakh for Sena/Nauv/Yayu Sena Medal (Gallantry) and ₹ 2.50 lakh to ₹ 5.5 lakh for Mention in Despatches (Gallantry) w.e.f. 15.8.2011.

8.140 The existing rate of Annuity per annum has also been enhanced namely for Paramvir Chakra ₹ 24,000 to ₹ 2.5 lakh, Ashok Chakra ₹ 19,200 to ₹ 2 lakh, Mahavir Chakra ₹ 9,600 to ₹ 1.9 lakh, Kirti Chakra ₹ 7,200 to ₹ 1.5 lakh, Veer Chakra ₹ 7,200 to ₹ 1.1 lakh, Shaurya Chakra ₹ 4,800 to ₹ 70,000, Sena/Nauv Sena/Vayu Sena Medals (Gallantry) ₹ 4,800 to ₹ 40,000 and Mention in Despatches (Gallantry) ₹ 2,400 to ₹ 20,000 per annum. The amount of one time Cash Awards and Annuity being paid by the Haryana Govt. to the Gallantry Awards Winners is the highest in the country.

8.141 Disabled Ex-Servicemen have also been given the facility to travel free in the Haryana Roadways buses. Defence Colonies are also being developed at various places in Haryana. The Government has extended the financial assistance at the rate of ₹ 1,500 per month to World War-II Veterans and their Widows. The Govt. of Haryana has also granted financial assistance of ₹ 1,000 per month to the ESM of the age of 60 years and above and their Widows. The State of Haryana has also granted the financial assistance at the rate of ₹ 1,000 per month to war widows of declared war of defence forces personnels in addition to their family pension already granted by the Government of India.

HOUSING

8.142 To provide shelter to all sections of the society particularly to the weaker section, Housing Board Haryana was established during the year 1971. The Board has so far constructed 67,959 houses of different categories up to 31.12.2012 since its inception, out of which 47,361 (70 percent) houses are meant for the EWS and LIG categories.

8.143 The construction of 10,729 houses of different categories valuing ₹ 500 crore are in progress at Panchkula (Amrawati Enclave), Yamuna Nagar, Karnal, Narwana, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Jind, Fatehabad, Ratia, Hansi, Bahadurgarh, Sirsa, Sonapat. Gurgaon, Bawal, Dharuhera, Narnaul, Rewari, Faridabad, Palwal and Barhi. Out of which 6,103 houses are for BPL families, 1,500 houses for Economically Weaker Sections of the Society and 90 houses for Lower Income Group, 90 houses for Middle Income Group and 102 houses for Higher Income Group & 2,844 houses for other category of houses. 15 acre 10 Marla land has

already been transferred to Housing Board Haryana by Municipal Corporation, Rohtak. Construction of flats for Haryana Government Employees including employees of Board's & Corporations and EWS category is going to be taken up during the financial year 2012-13.

8.144 In order to provide affordable houses to the BPL families of Haryana, a Policy was framed by the Government of Haryana, wherein 100 percent EWS Plots of size 50 sqm. each belonging to the Private Colonizers in the licenced area will be transferred to Board at a subsidized rate of ₹ 500 per sq. yds. for construction of flats for BPL families. So far Director General, Town & Country Planning, Haryana has identified 10,000 plots to be transferred to Board throughout the State and possession of 4,741 plots has been taken over by the Housing Board Haryana. Possession of balance plots will be taken as and when development works are completed. Housing Board Haryana has already started construction of 6,103 flats and construction of about 7,542 flats will be taken up during the financial year 2012-13.

CO-OPERATIVES

8.145 Co-operative movement has made strenuous efforts in transforming the rural economy of Haryana. The movement has provided a number of services including financial assistance for boosting their professional activities. Presently more than 35,000 Co-operative Societies of various types with a membership of more than 57 lakh are working for the welfare of people of Haryana.

8.146 Government has enhanced the Sugarcane price ₹ 276 per qtl. against ₹ 231 for the season 2012-13. To boost the Sugarcane crop, the Co-operative Sugar Mills are implementing an Intensive Cane Development Plan worth ₹ 33.76 crore during 2012-13 out of which ₹ 3.78 crore will be born by the Co-operative Sugar Mills and the remaining ₹ 29.98 crore will be made available by the Government as loan interest free basis.

8.147 During the first 9 months of the current year 2012-13, 169 Co-operative Labour & Construction Societies have been formed having 1,859 unemployed educated youths. In the year 2011-12 & 2012-13, the Primary Labour & Construction Societies have executed works to the tune of ₹ 464.34 crore and ₹ 366.34 crore respectively.

8.148 The Dairy Co-operatives in Haryana has procured 3.52 lakh milk per day during the period 1.4.2012 to 31.12.2013. The rate of milk has been increased ₹ 370 to ₹ 385 per kilo fat.

8.149 Haryana Dairy has introduced insurance scheme for those farmers who are committed members and are pouring milk continuously for the last 3 years. The farmers will be insured for ₹ 1 lakh for which they will have to pay ₹ 10 only. Under the scheme, 26,000 milk producers have been insured.

EMPLOYMENT

8.150 Unemployment allowance for the educated unemployed scheme, 2005 for the educated came into force from 1st November, 2005. According to this scheme the rates of Unemployment Allowance are ₹ 300 per month in case of those with qualification 10+2 (with minimum 2 years Certificate/Diploma Course after Matric) and at the rate of ₹ 500 per month to Graduates or Diploma holders (with minimum three years after 10+2) and above from any Board/University recognized by Haryana Government. The rate of Unemployment Allowance has been increased with effect from 1st April, 2009 for all 10+2 female from ₹ 300 to ₹ 900 per month and all Graduates and above female from ₹ 500 to ₹ 1,500 per month. Similarly for all male 10+2 with science subjects the allowance have been increased from ₹ 300 to ₹ 750 per month and all male Graduates and above with science subjects from ₹ 500 to ₹ 1000 per month. The applicants below 10+2 qualification who were in receipt of Unemployment Allowance at the rate of ₹ 100 per month as in the month of October, 2005 will be receiving the same till their attaining the upper age limit i.e. 35 years under the old scheme. The budget allocated for the scheme for the year 2012-13 is ₹ 55 crore. An amount of ₹ 26.88 crore was disbursed as unemployed allowance to 37,231 beneficiaries from 1.4.2012 to 31.12.2012.

Private Placement Consultancy and Recruitment Service Centers

8.151 More than 4,796 applicants got gainful employment in the private sector with the efforts of the Department. A budget provision of ₹ 10 lakh has been made for this work during the year 2012-13. Out of which ₹ 9,56,38 has been spent from 1.04.2012 to 31.12.2012.

Overseas Employment Bureau

8.152 During the period from 1.4.2012 to 31.12.2012, 201 applicants have registered themselves for overseas employment assistance under Overseas Employment Bureau (Plan). An amount of ₹ 65 lakh was allotted in the budget for the year 2012-13. Out of which ₹ 28.82 lakh has been spent from 1.4.2012 to 31.12.2012.

Computerization of Employment Exchange Operations

8.153 The functioning of the Department has been computerized and all the services of the department have been made available through its website www.hrex.org on line. 7,50,244 job seekers have registered themselves with the Department through our website (www.hrex.org) With our new service of Employer Registration, employers can register themselves on our website and they can directly check the eligible candidate's data according to their requirement. A budget provision of ₹ 24.99 lakh has been made for this work during the year 2012-2013, out of which ₹ 4.89 lakh has been spent from 1.04.2012 to 31.12.2012.

LABOUR

8.154 The State Government has taken initiatives and necessary steps to promote harmonious industrial relations in the State, ensure industrial safety & health of workers at their work place and provide social security to the organized as well as unorganized workers. Various welfare schemes for the workers are being run by the Labour Department through Haryana Labour Welfare Board and Haryana Building & Other Constructions Workers Welfare Board.

8.155 To make procedures transparent, users friendly and amenable to e-governance, facilities of online Registration and Licensing under various enactments have been introduced. Similarly, the process of online self-certification for compliance of the provisions of safety, health and welfare in the industry is also making industrial climate more progressive and client friendly. The process of online registration of establishments and workers under Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 is also under consideration.

8.156 The rates of minimum wages of the unskilled workers in the State which were revised earlier at the rate of ₹ 3,510 per month on 1.7.2007, have been further updated half yearly. At present, the rate of minimum wages for an unskilled worker is fixed w.e.f. 1.7.2012 at the rate of ₹ 4,967.29 per month and ₹ 191.04 per day. In addition 2 scheduled employments are added (Domestic Worker and Sweeper) now total no. of scheduled employment is 50.

8.157 To provide quick justice to the workers, 9 Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts are functioning in the State. Besides this, one Labour Lok Adalat was held in the State to dispose of long time pending cases. In this Lok Adalat 179 cases were disposed of.

8.158 Three Rehabilitation Centers for Destitute and Migrant Child Labour at Panipat, Faridabad and Yamunanagar with a capacity of 50 each in a centre have been established for rehabilitation of child labour. The State Government has granted ₹ 130 lakh to run these centers regularly in which free boarding, lodging and vocational education is being provided.

8.159 The setting up of 2 'Major Accident Hazard Control Units' at Panipat and Gurgaon are under process. An amount of ₹ 163 lakh have been allocated for procuring the items/equipments for setting up of these units. The settings up of 2 'Hygiene Laboratories' are also under process. An amount of ₹ 85 lakh have been allocated for procuring the items/equipments for setting up of these laboratories. This will go a long way for the benefit to the industrial workers.

8.160 To encourage employment of women in the Information Technology and I.T enabled industries in the State, permission under Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958 have been extended for women to work in night shifts with mandatory mechanism for adequate protection during working hours and for employers to take

full responsibility for the security and transportation of their women employees. During the year, 147 establishments have been granted exemptions u/s 30 of the said Act under which 28,253 women employees have been benefited.

8.161 Welfare schemes like financial help of ₹ 21,000 as Kanyadan, financial assistance of ₹ 50,000 to widows/dependents and scholarship up to ₹ 12,000 to the children are being run successfully by the Haryana Labour Welfare Board and ₹ 780.82 lakh has been spent on 9,158 industrial workers and their dependents. A bicycle is providing free of cost to the industrial worker who have earned monthly wages upto ₹ 5,000. An amount of ₹ 116.62 lakh have been spent on 5,447 industrial workers under the scheme during this year.

8.162 Some other welfare schemes like Health Insurance Plan on the pattern of RSBY, free treatment up to ₹ 1 lakh, Death Benefit/Funeral Assistance, Kanayadaan, Education Scholarship and Maternity Schemes etc. for the welfare of registered Building and Other Construction Workers are also being run by the Haryana Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. An amount of ₹ 505.48 lakh have been spent for extending benefit to more than 6,000 beneficiaries during the year 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012). #

8.163 4 new schemes have been introduced w.e.f. 1.1.2013 like L.T.C. of ₹ 1,000 to labourers, Sewing Machines to women labourers and financial help to children of industrial labourers who participate and win sports and cultural competitions. Besides above the wage ceilings have been increased from ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 20,000 and from ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000 under different schemes to give benefit to maximum workers. The amount under labour welfare schemes has been increased for financial help being given to widow or dependent of labourers from ₹ 50,000 to 1 lakh and 'Kanyadan Rashi' being given for the marriage of girls of labourers increased from ₹ 21,000 to ₹ 51,000 also. The amount of Scholarships being given to children has been increased from a minimum of ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 4,000 and maximum of ₹ 12,000 to ₹ 15,000. Financial help being provided to girls studying in 1st to 8th class has been increased from ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 3,000 and ₹ 2,000 would be given for school uniform and stationery items. The financial assistance being given in case of Physical Disability caused due to accident has been increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 20,000 and a maximum of ₹ of 30,000. A sum of ₹ 5,000 will be given for tri-cycle to handicapped labourers. In the event of death of a worker, the financial assistance for cremation has been increased from ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 15,000 to the widow/dependent of deceased workers.

SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

8.164 Sports persons from Haryana have been playing a key role in country's upsurge in international sports arena in recent times. With barely 2 percent of national population, the State's sports persons have accounted for approximately one-third of international medals won

by the country during last five years. In London Olympic Games, 2012, India won 6 medals. Out of which Haryana State players clinched 4 medals. This signifies the State's high performance in sports in the country. In Asian Games the State athletes had shown remarkable presentation winning 5 Gold, 9 Silver and 7 Bronze medals. Similarly, the State sports persons chunked the major share of medals won by the country in Common Wealth Games with 21 Gold, 6 Silver and 8 Bronze medals. In Ranchi National Games, the State emerged runners up with 42 Gold, 33 Silver and 40 Bronze.

8.165 SPAT (Sports & Physical Aptitude Test), conducted under 'Play for India' campaign, continues to be a rage with state's young players. Its 2012 edition attracted lakhs of boys and girls in 8-19 years of age group. Number of qualifiers in the SPAT final round of the year 2011 has increased from 9,436 to over 26,000 in 2012, marking nearly three-fold jump. This signifies an increased level of participation in sports and physical activities and higher fitness level among State's children and youth.

8.166 The Government is constructing 226 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Khel Parisar in the Blocks of the State. Out of which, 158 such stadiums have already been completed. In addition, 232 Mini Stadiums have also been constructed to offer basic level playing facilities in rural areas. The State has 2 State Level stadiums, 5 Hockey Astro-turf and 4 Synthetic Track, 13 sub division level stadiums, 8 Swimming Pools & 8 Multipurpose Hall. Under the Central Sponsored scheme PYKKA, 2,476 village schools and 48 blocks are covered by setting up play fields to promote sports in rural areas. Haryana has perhaps the highest playground density in the Country. During the year 2013-14, an astroturf for Hockey at Hisar, a synthetic surface play ground for football at Dariyapur (Fatehabad Distt.) and a Sports Training Centre at Meham in boxing and Wrestling to be operated by Sports Authority of India shall be made set up by way of financial assistance from Govt. of India.

8.167 Haryana Government has decided that Gold, Silver and Bronze medal winners in Olympic Games and Gold medalist in Asian and Common-Wealth Games will be given Group-B category Govt. jobs. Participants in Olympic Games and Silver or Bronze medal winners in Asian and Common-Wealth Games will be given Group-C category Govt. jobs. Besides, the medal winners in World and Asian championships organized by recognized Sports Federations in the recognized games would also be given Group-C category Govt. jobs in the State. Haryana Police has given jobs to 424 outstanding sports persons among these 17 were recruited in the rank of DSP.

8.168 The State Government had decided to give Cash Awards to Para-Olympic sports persons at par with normal players in National/International sports competitions. Till date, 9,311 players have been granted Cash Awards worth ₹ 51.14 crore. In the current

financial year, 74 players who were conferred with Arjuna, Dronacharya & Dhyanchand Awards by Government of India, have been given Honorarium @ ₹ 5,000 per month by State Government. The Government also decided to substantially enhance the existing rates of cash awards given to the Sports persons. At present Olympic Gold, Silver and Bronze Medalists are given ₹ 2.50 crore, ₹ 1.50 crore and ₹ 1 crore respectively. These rates are doubled for the Olympic Games- 2016. The Gold medalists would be given ₹ 5 crore, Silver medalists ₹ 3 crore and Bronze medalists will be given ₹ 2 crore.

8.169 The Government has been implementing “Fair Play” Scholarship scheme to provide equal opportunity in sports to those belonging to the weaker sections of the society. Under this scheme, sports persons belonging to SC are given scholarships ranging from ₹ 1,500 to ₹ 8,000 per month each. Girls are given ₹ 1,000 extra in scholarship to encourage them to take interest in sports. Under this scheme, the players who won Gold medal are given scholarship @ ₹ 3,500, for Silver medal @ ₹ 3,000 and for Bronze medal ₹ 2,500 per month and for participation ₹ 1,500 per month. In National level tournaments, players are given scholarship for winning Gold medal @ ₹ 5,000, Silver medal @ ₹ 4,000 and for Bronze medalist ₹ 3,000 per month. In International level tournaments, the players are given scholarship for winning Gold medal @ ₹ 7,000, Silver medal @ ₹ 6,000 and for Bronze medalist ₹ 5,000 per month.

8.170 4,996 and 4,738 high potential athletes who scored over 75 percent in SPAT, during the year 2011 and 2012 respectively are being trained in Sports Coaching Centers, Day-Boarding & Residential Nurseries & Academies. Players in residential nurseries get diet money at the rate of ₹ 150 per day. Players in Academy are given scholarships @ ₹ 2,000 per month. There are 97 Day-Boarding Nurseries with 14 or more SPAT qualifiers. Day-boarders get scholarship at the rate of ₹ 1,500 per month for 8-14 years and ₹ 2,000 per month for 15-19 years, along with sports equipment, sports kit and opportunities to play in grass-root tournaments. There are 13 Academies with 233 trainee players. Under Wing Scheme, medal winners at State level and participants at National level tournament are given coaching and refreshment money. In 2010-11, 1,589 players benefited with ₹ 1.13 crore from the scheme. Inter-center competition in Yoga, Wrestling, Hockey & Gymnastics and Paralympics Games are organized every year. The Department is also hosting All India Civil Services Tournament in Kabaddi and National PYKKA tournaments under 16 age group in the events of Hockey, Lawn-tennis, Handball, Wrestling and Basketball.

TOURISM

8.171 Haryana has acquired a prominent place on the tourist map of the country for its outstanding contribution in promotion of tourism. The Government has set up a network of

42 tourist complexes all over the State which are extremely popular with the tourists. The total availability of accommodation with Haryana Tourism is 844 rooms at present.

HUNAR SE ROZGAR SCHEME

8.172 The Ministry of Tourism has launched a training programme to create employable skills in the interested youth who are in the age group of 18-28 and who are minimum 8th pass. The State Government has implemented this scheme in its own IHMs, in Private Institutes and also in collaboration with ITDC. A total number of 1,616 candidates have been imparted training under the scheme. The IHMs of Faridabad and Kurukshetra have organized unique skill development programmes for speech and hearing impaired persons in which a total number of 80 persons have been given skill development training. Special efforts have been made for getting jobs to these students. Out of the 17 persons trained at IHM Faridabad, 14 have been employed. The remaining 3 are working in private firms. Similarly, out of the 53 students trained in IHM Kurukshetra, 30 students have already been employed by private hotels and efforts are being made to ensure employment of the remaining candidates.

8.173 During the year 2011-12 (upto December, 2012), the work of construction of State Institute of Hotel Management, Rohtak, improvement of way-side amenities at Rai, Sultanpur and Sohna, construction of Camping Site at Damdama, Distt. Gurgaon, the work regarding Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore (Phase-I) as Mega Tourist Circuit and Renovation of rooms at Tourist Complexes of Badkhal Lake, and Lakeview Huts, Surajkund has been completed. The following project are being taken up during 2012-13:-

- Construction of the boys and girls hostel at IHM, Rohtak.
- Construction of staff quarters and extension of hostel at IHM, Kurukshetra.
- Construction of VIP hut at Tilyar Lake, Rohtak.
- Renovation of rooms at Hotel Rajhans and Hermitage Hut Surajkund, Tourist Complexes of Rewari, Dharuhera, Magpie (Faridabad) and Golf Course, Faridabad.

8.174 The famous 21th Mango Mela at Pinjore was organized on 7th and 8th July, 2012 and Mango products from across the Northern part of India were displayed. The 7th Heritage Festival has been organized from 15th – 16th December, 2012. The festival has been a great attraction for the tourists. The 27th internationally acclaimed Surajkund Craft Mela has been organized from 1st to 15th February, 2013 and it showcases the finest tradition of handlooms and handicrafts of India to domestic and foreign tourists. The Mela has been upgraded as an International Crafts Mela with greater participation of foreign crafts persons and cultural troupes. This time Karnataka was the Theme State of the Mela.

ENVIRONMENT

8.175 The Department of Environment is vigorously implementing various enactments to tackle the environmental pollution problems viz the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Environment Protection Act, 1986. The conscious efforts are being made for creating awareness amongst the general public regarding the importance of preserving and protecting environment through implementing agency i.e. Haryana State Pollution Control Board. The integrated Common Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility has been established and operating at Pali, Faridabad since 2009. 994 units are registered with M/s GEPIL, the operator of the facility and sending their hazardous waste to common disposal in scientific manner. The total hazardous waste disposed off in common site is approx. 12,568.42 tonne per annum out of which 8,287.88 tonne per annum is land-fillable and 4,280.53 tonne per annum is incinerable waste.

8.176 The State Government has set up two Special Environment Courts at Faridabad and Kurukshetra presided over by the Presiding Officers of the rank of Chief Judicial Magistrate for speedy disposal of the cases for the violation of various Acts i.e. Water Act, Air Act, Environment Protection Act, Indian Forest Act, Wild Life Conservation Act & Public Land Protection Act.

8.177 Eco-clubs have been established in 5,250 schools of Haryana State to create awareness regarding pollution free environment amongst the school children. An amount of ₹ 80 lakh has been released to them in addition to the financial assistance released by MoEF, GoI for distributing amongst Eco-Clubs.

8.178 Special awareness programmes were organized on occasion of World Environment Day, World Earth Day, World Water Day, World Wetland Day, National Pollution Prevention Day, Ozone day and International Biodiversity day.

8.179 The HSPCB is continuously endeavoring the industries for setting up of the online facilities for the monitoring the air emission and effluent samples. The Faridabad Gas Based Thermal Power Plant has already installed online stack monitoring facility and linked to the network of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). The disposal of fly ash from thermal power plants is posing a big challenge to the environment and board is taking all steps to meet with this challenge. The cement industries are being pursued to use fly ash as alternate raw material.

8.180 Haryana State Pollution Control Board started on-line processing of consent to establish (NOC) and consent to operate applications, which are mandatory required by every

polluting industry under the provisions of the Water and Air Acts. Now, industry can submit their NOC/Consent to operate applications on-line through software for prepared NIC, Delhi. The applications will be processed on-line by HSPCB and will expedite clearances and bring efficiency and transparency in the system.

8.181 Dyeing units operating in non-confirming and residential areas of Panipat, have been allotted plots in Sec. 29, Part-II, Panipat which has been developed by HUDA for relocation of these units, in which 510 plots has been carved out. For the treatment of effluent from these units, a Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) of capacity 21 MLD has been installed and operating, whereas 2nd module of CETP of capacity 21 MLD has also been proposed by HUDA. At present approx. 18.5 MLD of effluent is reaching and being treated in the CETP.

8.182 Three Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) have been set up by Haryana State Pollution Control Board at Gurgaon, Panchkula and Rohtak having cost of ₹ 3 crore (₹ 1 crore each) for monitoring of pollution level in Ambient Air. These stations have started generating Ambient Air Quality Data of suspended particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, & nitrogen oxides etc. One continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station is already operational at Faridabad.

20-POINT PROGRAMME

8.183 A number of programmes enlisted in the 20-Point Programme which addresses the needs and aspirations of the people have been undertaken. The targets and achievements under 20-Point Programme are given in **Annexure 8.1**.

8.184 Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), any rural household seeking unskilled manual work could register its family with Gram Panchayat and obtain a Job Card. The Gram Panchayat was entrusted with the legal duty of providing atleast 100 days work to the applicant within 15 days of the receipt of application. During the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012), 72.29 lakh mandays employment were generated under this scheme in the State. Under Indira Awas Yojana scheme against the annual target of 19,163 houses for the year 2012-13, 6752 houses were constructed upto December, 2012. 1,251 houses were constructed against the target of 2,075 during the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012) under EWS/LIG houses in urban areas scheme. This scheme is mainly for weaker section of the unclean society, SCs, STs and people living Below Poverty Line,

8.185 Under National Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme, two items namely habitations covered (partially covered, slipped back and coverage of water quality affected habitation) were included during the year 2011-12 under 20 point programme. The target for

the year 2012-13 were fixed 940 and 10 habitations for both point separately. Against these targets achievements were 429 and nil habitations upto December, 2012.

8.186 Under Institutional Delivery scheme, 2.89 lakh women availed the benefit during the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012). Under the scheme of Economic Assistance to SC Families to enable them to rise above the Poverty Line, 72,141 families were assisted against the annual target of 1,02,407 fixed for the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012). 148 ICDS Blocks were operational and 25,296 Anganwadies (cumulative) were functional during the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012) in the State. 50,374 hectares area were covered under plantation and 388.47 lakh seedlings were planted during the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012). Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 74 km. road length was constructed against the target of 30 km. During the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012), 13,487 pumsets energized against the target of 19,000.

HARYANA INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

8.187 Haryana Institute of Public administration has been set up by the Government of Haryana as multi disciplinary apex Training Institute to organize and impart in-service training to new entrants of the all India Services, Haryana Civil Services, Class-I & II Officers and also Ministerial Staff of the State Government and various Boards/Corporations to improve their capabilities to plan and effectively implement various development programmes and schemes to render expeditious services to the people.

Revenue Training Institute

8.188 As per the 55th meeting of Executive Council of HIPA held on 09.06.2009, Revenue Training Institute (RTI) was transferred to HIPA Gurgaon and made functional from September 2009. During 2011-12, Workshops on Zamabandi and Mutations and other related aspects of RTI were also organized.

New Partnership by Signing MoU with other Organizations/Institutions.

8.189 For enhancing the quality of the training programmes, Faculty Development and improving the functioning of the Govt. functionaries, HIPA has signed MoU with various leading Training Institutes and Organizations. HIPA has signed MoU with RIPA, NIFM, LBSNAA and ATI Bhopal, IIPA and DEA, NISG, Ministry of Finance, Government of India under the National PPP Capacity Building programme supported by World Bank. Indian School of Business, Hyderabad and Deloitte have also approached HIPA for the collaboration.

PLAN STRATEGY & REVIEW

The achievements of Haryana State during the 11th Five Year Plan are laudable. Our Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has grown at an average of 9.3 percent during the past 7 years. However, further serious efforts would be required in creating new and upgrading the old infrastructure in Haryana to sustain the expansion and growth of the State's economy. Haryana was the first State in the country to provide safe drinking water, power connections and road connectivity to all its villages. This had been done more than fifteen years ago. These facilities now require massive investment for upgradation. The State has already begun the process of increasing investment in the sectors of Health, Education and Women & Child Development during the last two years of the 11th Plan. The same shall be continued during the 12th Plan period too. The allocation and expenditure under Five Years Plans of the State are given in **Fig. 9.1 and Annexure 9.1.**

Agriculture

9.2 Agriculture remains the mainstay of Haryana's economy. The State has made rapid strides in agricultural production. Haryana is a leading State in wheat production and productivity, as well as in the productivity of mustard. A pioneer State in the adoption of resource conserving technologies, like zero tillage, Haryana was awarded "KRISHI KARMAN AWARD" for two consecutive years 2010-11 and 2011-12 for outstanding performance in wheat production and productivity in the country. During 2011-12, the wheat productivity was 51.82 qtl. per hectare which was highest in the country. The Centre of Excellence for Vegetables at Gharaunda in Karnal District, the first such Centre set up under the Indo-Israeli collaboration, has proved successful in stepping up production and productivity of vegetables. Inspired by the success achieved at Gharaunda, it has been decided to set up 12 more such Centres in the State in the coming years.

Industry

9.3 Having impressive economic growth, highest per capita income amongst the large States of the country and strong industrial infrastructure, backed by industry-friendly policies adopted by the State Govt. Haryana has emerged as one of the leading industrialized States in the country. The comprehensive Industry and Investment Policy evolved in 2005 and revised in 2011, has helped in attracting lot of investment across various sectors.

Education

9.4 With a view to providing quality education to all children to prepare them physically, mentally and socially for their later life, the Haryana Govt. has approved the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011. This would benefit 22 lakh children in the State. Under these rules, free and compulsory education is given to all children in the 6-14 age group. As many as 2,620 anganwaris have been shifted to primary schools. The State Govt. has also fixed a teacher-student ratio. Under RTE, 25 percent reservation has been made for the economically disadvantaged communities in admission to Class I in all private schools.

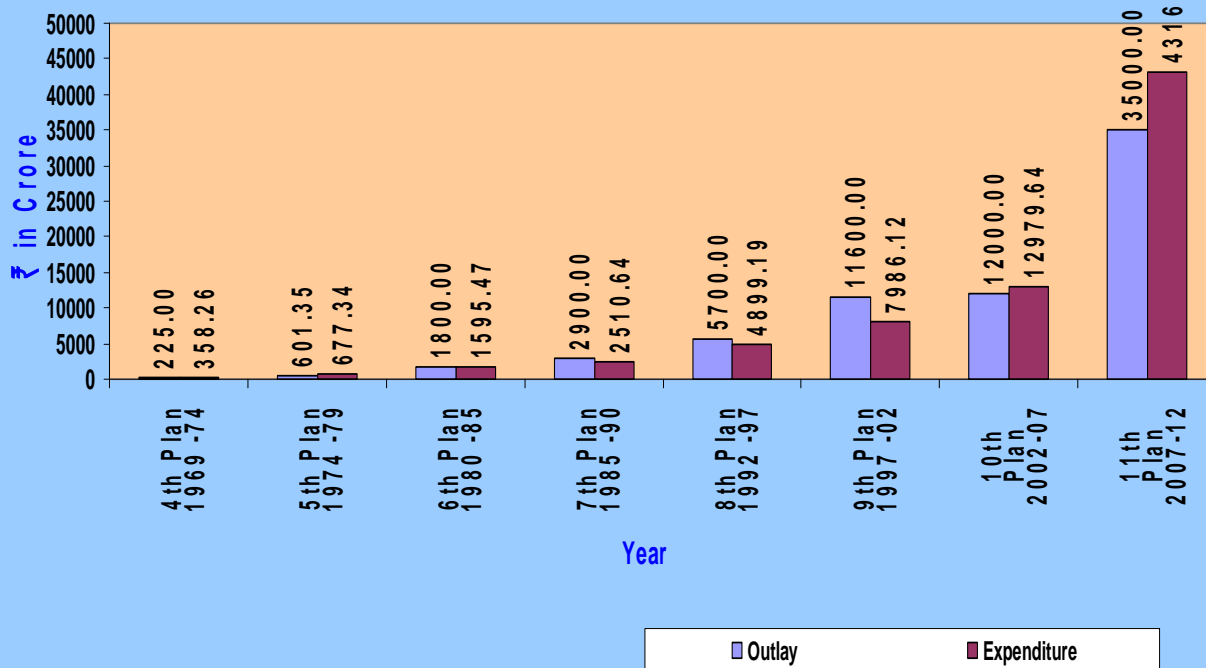
Health

9.5 Health of the people remains the primary concern. With the objective to make healthcare affordable to all, several path-breaking initiatives have been taken and innovative schemes launched. Some of the State's schemes have attracted attention and appreciation. Haryana's innovative scheme, 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' caught the fancy of the Central Government which evolved its improved version and launched it at the national level during 2010-11. The scheme provides free diet to all pregnant women delivering in Govt. institutions, besides free blood and diagnostics services; and zero expenditure treatment is given to sick newborns in public health institutions up till 30 days after birth. Haryana is the first State in the country to give free medicines to OPD patients in State hospitals. The free Referral Transport Service for expecting mothers for delivery, patients of BPL families, accident victims and freedom fighters, has attracted the attention of other States and is being further strengthened. To provide medical facilities to the people of Haryana, Kalpana Chawla Government Medical College is coming up at Karnal. National Cancer Institute is also being set up at AIIMS-II, Badhsa, Jhajjar.

Power

9.6 "Self-sufficiency in power" is our motto and "power for all" our goal. Taking this motto as the guiding principle, the State Govt. has made rapid strides on the power front during the 11th Plan period. The power generation capacity has been increased three times from 1,587.07 MW in 2004-05 to 5,300.50 MW during 2012-13. Haryana is well on way to achieving its avowed objective of adding 5000 MW to the generation capacity. On an average, 1,009 lakh units of electricity is being supplied to the consumers daily. During the 11th Plan period, 291 new sub-stations have been constructed, capacity of 521 sub-stations augmented, and 4,204 km. length of new transmission lines (33 KV and above) laid at an expenditure of ₹ 3,523 crore. In pursuance of the goal of 'Power for All', about 1,93,735 lakh out of the 2.04 lakh families living below the poverty line have been given electricity connection under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana at an investment of ₹ 192.69 crore.

Fig. 9.1- Approved Outlay and Expenditure During Five Year Plans of Haryana



Energy Conservation

9.7 The efforts made by Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA) to conserve energy have resulted in saving about 155.53 MW of energy in 2011. Haryana has bagged four awards at national level for its best performance in the implementation of energy conservation programmes in the State for 2010-11. During 2011-12, Haryana got second prize for energy conservation programmes. The State was also adjudged as the best State for creating awareness about energy conservation among students.

Empowerment to PRIs

9.8 The Haryana Govt. has taken several decisions to empower the PRIs. These grass-roots level bodies now not only take most decisions locally but also execute them for which enough funds are made available to them. All funds or grants-in-aid under all schemes are being transferred directly to the bank accounts of Gram Panchayats. They would be able to grant administrative approval for all works to be undertaken under various schemes, except those under HRDF, without any limit. The Gram Panchayat would have the discretion to either execute the work itself, directly or through a local contractor, or entrust it to the Panchayati Raj Engineering Wing for works estimated to cost ₹ 10 lakh. In case of works estimated above ₹ 10 lakh, the Gram Panchayat would get these executed through the Panchayati Raj Engineering Wing, which, in turn, might get the work executed either departmentally, or through a contractual agency by inviting tenders. The performance under 11th Five Year Plan of the State is presented in **Fig. 9.2 and Annexure 9.2.**

PROJECTED 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-17)

9.9 *The State has projected the size of 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 at ₹1,76,760 crore to the Planning Commission, Government of India. This outlay includes an amount of ₹73,570 crore for State Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and ₹13,190 crore for Local Bodies to be met out from their own resources. Excluding the outlay of Public Sector Enterprises and Local Bodies, the Net State Plan Outlay for 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 ₹90,000 crore. This outlay is 157 percent higher than the outlay of 11th Five Year Plan. The objectives of the 12th Five Year Plan have been framed keeping in view the Approach Paper of the Planning Commission. While allocating plan outlay for the Departments, States plan strategy of growth with social justice and welfare will be continued during the 12th Plan. Accordingly, highest priority has been accorded to the Social Services Sector with an allocated outlay of ₹49,474.30 crore which is 54.97 percent of the total projected outlay of 12th Five Year Plan. Among Social Services, the highest priority has been accorded to the provision of pension for the old, the handicapped, the widows and the destitutes as these are the most vulnerable sections of the society and the State owns a moral responsibility towards them. Accordingly, an outlay of ₹ 12,176 crore (13.53 percent) has been kept for Social Justice & Empowerment. Women and Children are the*

*other vulnerable sections which also need the State's care and support. An amount of ₹ 1,420 crore (1.58 percent) has been set apart for the Women and Child Development Programme including Nutrition. Education including Technical Education has been provided an outlay of ₹14,800 crore (16.44 percent). Health Services including Medical Education have also been given a high priority by earmarking an outlay of ₹ 3,737 crore (4.15 percent) for these services. An outlay of ₹5,200 crore (5.77 percent) has been projected for augmenting the drinking water supply and improving sanitation. An allocation of ₹624 crore (0.69 percent) has been made for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. A provision of ₹7,900 crore (8.77 percent) has been kept for Urban Development. The second highest priority has been given to the development/improvement of infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Roads and Road Transport by earmarking an outlay of ₹24,962 crore which is 27.74 percent of the total projected outlay of the 12th Plan. The distribution of Projected 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) is presented in **Annexure 9.2**.*

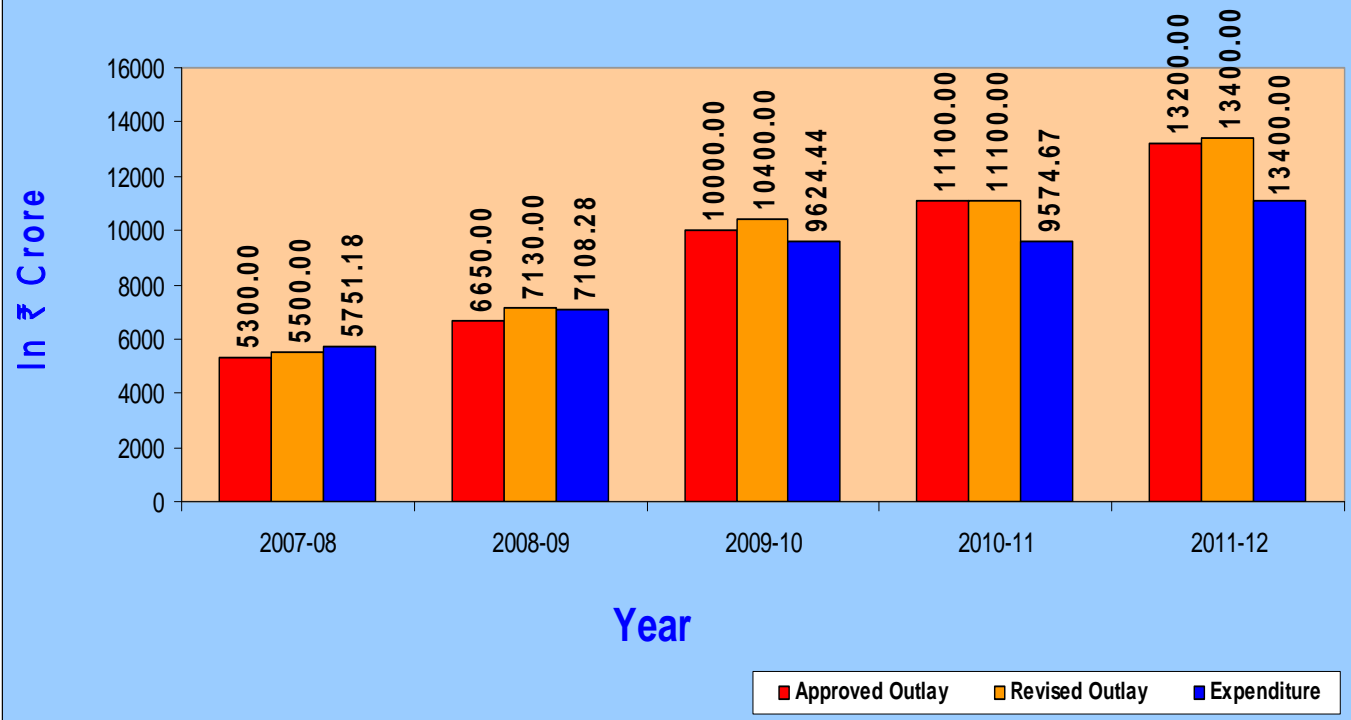
APPROVED ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13 – AN OUTLINE

9.10 State's Annual Plan for 2012-13 was approved by Planning Commission, Government of India for ₹ 26,485 crore. This outlay includes an amount of ₹ 9,950 crore for State Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and ₹ 2,035 crore for Local Bodies to be met out from their own resources. Excluding the outlay of Public Sector Enterprises and Local Bodies, the Net State Plan Outlay for Approved Annual Plan 2012-13 is ₹ 14,500 crore. This outlay is 9.85 percent higher than the State Net Plan Outlay of ₹ 13,200 crore for the Annual Plan 2011-12. While distributing the State Net Plan Outlay of ₹ 14,500 crore among various sectors, the Social Services Sector has been given highest priority. The second highest priority has been accorded to the development of infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Road & Road Transport and Special Economic Stimulus Package. The performance of Annual Plan 2012-13 is presented in **Annexure 9.2**.

SOCIAL SERVICES

9.11 Social Services have been allocated an outlay of ₹ 7,725.91 crore (53.28 percent). Among social services, the highest priority has been accorded to the provision of pension for the old, the handicapped, the widows and the destitutes as these are the most vulnerable sections of the society and the State owns a moral responsibility towards them. An outlay of ₹ 1,684 crore (11.61 percent) has been kept for Social Justice & Empowerment. Women and Children are the other vulnerable sections which also need the State care. An amount of ₹ 209.60 crore (1.45 percent) has been set apart for the Women and Child Development Programme including Nutrition. Education including Technical Education has been provided an outlay of ₹ 2,832.10 crore (19.53 percent). Health services including Medical Education have also been given a high priority in the Annual Plan by earmarking an outlay of ₹ 566.55 crore (3.91 percent) for these

Fig.9.2- Performance Under 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) of Haryana



services. The State has already made available safe drinking water to all the villages in the State. Hence, the stress now is on increasing the availability of water to the people in adequate quantity. Accordingly, an outlay of ₹ 780 crore (5.38 percent) has been approved for augmenting the drinking water supply and improving sanitation. A sum of ₹ 101.71 crore (0.70 percent) has been approved for Housing including Police Housing and modernization. An allocation of ₹ 110 crore (0.76 percent) has been made for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. A provision of ₹ 1,154.20 crore (7.96 percent) has been kept for Urban Development. An outlay of ₹ 474.37 crore (3.27 percent) has been approved for Externally Aided Project of Power and Technical Education Department.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

9.12 An outlay of ₹ 4,155.62 crore which is 28.66 percent of the total approved plan outlay of ₹ 14,500 crore has been allocated for the improvement/extension of the basic infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Roads & Road Transport. Irrigation sector has been provided an amount of ₹ 860 crore (5.93 percent). Energy Sector i.e. Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power has been allotted an outlay of ₹ 1,356.68 crore which is 9.36 percent of the total Approved Plan Outlay. Roads and Road Transport sector has been allocated an outlay of ₹ 1,465.94 crore (10.11 percent). A provision of ₹ 473 crore (3.26 percent) has been made for Special Economic Stimulus Package.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

9.13 Agriculture and allied activities sector has also been given its due priority. An amount of ₹ 950.08 crore (6.55 percent) has been allocated for this sector. The main strategy for increasing agricultural production involves strengthening of the various supportive programmes like availability of certified seeds in sufficient quantity, balanced use of fertilizers, plant protection measures, land reclamation and other land development programmes. For increasing the production of crops like wheat, rice, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane, Centrally Sponsored Schemes are also in operation with sizeable allocation.

9.14 A plan provision of ₹ 145 crore (1 percent) for the year 2012-13 has been approved for Haryana Agriculture University (HAU) to carry out its activities.

9.15 To provide effective and efficient veterinary health services at the nearest point to the livestock owners, network of veterinary institutions is being strengthened in the State. A sum of ₹ 101 crore has been approved for the year 2012-13 for expansion/extension activities of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department. Veterinary Vaccine Institute at Hisar is being strengthened to meet the requirement of essential vaccines for the prevention and control of various diseases among animals. For the development of Fisheries, an allocation of ₹ 7.20 crore has been approved. A provision of ₹ 154.44 crore has been made for extension of forest cover in the State to maintain ecological balance, improve environment and availability of wood for timber

and fuel. An amount of ₹ 114.40 crore has been set apart for the strengthening of Co-operative structure in the State.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

9.16 An outlay of ₹ 1,072.59 crore (7.4 percent) has been approved for the Rural Development sector which includes poverty alleviation programme, aid to Panchayati Raj Institutions under Thirteenth Finance Commission Award, Community Development and Computerization of Land Records. Special beneficiary oriented schemes and Desert Development programme are being implemented by the Department of Rural Development. A provision of ₹ 2.42 crore has been approved for Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) to encourage the people to use fuel/energy saving devices and to promote the use of non-conventional sources of energy such as solar energy and energy produced from agricultural and animal waste. An allocation of ₹ 926 crore has been approved for Community Development and Panchayats.

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

9.17 For the development of Backward Mewat Area inhabited predominantly by the Muslim community, Mewat Development Board is already in existence. An allocation of ₹ 22 crore has been set apart for Mewat Development Board for speedy development of this area. Like-wise, for the development of the hilly and semi-hilly areas of districts of Ambala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar, Shivalik Development Board also exists. An allocation of ₹ 11 crore has been approved for the development of these areas. These amounts are in addition to the normal development activities of various departments in these two regions.

IRRIGATION

9.18 Irrigation is a vital input to increase agricultural production. The State has limited water resources viz. canal as well as underground water. Therefore, the thrust is on the optimum use of this resource through minimizing its wastage. Total outlay for this sector has been pegged at ₹ 860 crore for 2012-13. An allocation of ₹ 680 crore has been kept for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. A provision of ₹ 80 crore has been kept for the flood control measures. Command Area Development Programme is being implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Central Government. An outlay of ₹ 100 crore (State Share) has been kept for the year 2012-13.

ENERGY

9.19 Power is a crucial input for the overall development of the economy. It is also essential for improving the quality of life of the people. In order to improve the Generation/availability of electricity to the people, an outlay of ₹ 1,356.68 crore has been approved for this sector for Annual Plan 2012-13. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 9.68 crore has been provided for Renewable Sources of Energy.

INDUSTRIES

9.20 Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation will continue to participate/assist in the establishment of joint and private sector industrial units. In order to attract foreign investment in the State, the State Govt. has constituted a Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) in September, 2001. This Board, apart from playing aggressive role also gives technical support to appraise foreign investment proposals and is empowered to take decisions regarding allotment of land, sanction of term loan etc. The State has been able to attract giant multinational companies to invest in the State, especially at Gurgaon in a big way. It is expected that this trend will continue in the Annual Plan 2012-13. An outlay of ₹ 62.26 crore has been approved for various activities of the Industries department during 2012-13.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

9.21 The State Govt. has already framed an ambitious Information Technology (IT) Policy and Action Plan in order to make the State a front-runner in the age of Information Revolution. HARTRON has been entrusted the task of promoting use of Information Technology in all State Govt. Departments. The State Govt. has also decided to invite private participation to create a communication back-bone in the State. Haryana State Wide Area Network (HARNET) is being set up by pooling all the existing facilities of DOT, NIC and the State Govt. An outlay of ₹ 24.75 crore has been earmarked for the above mentioned I.T. activities in the State for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

ROADS & TRANSPORT

9.22 An allocation of ₹ 1,465.94 crore has been approved in the Annual Plan 2012-13 for the development of Road network and Transport facilities in the State. Out of this, an outlay of ₹ 1,300 crore has been approved for the construction of Roads and Bridges. An allocation of ₹ 165 crore has been approved for replacement of old buses, construction of bus stands/shelters, modernization of workshops etc. An outlay of ₹ 0.94 crore is approved for Civil Aviation.

TOURISM

9.23 An allocation of ₹ 22 crore has been approved for Tourism for the expansion of tourist facilities in existing tourist resorts especially in the tourist complexes along main highways at district/sub-divisional headquarters.

DECENTRALISED/DISTRICT PLANNING

9.24 An outlay of ₹ 294.41 crore has been approved for "District Plan" in the State, which will be utilized for development works of local nature.

GENERAL SERVICES

9.25 An allocation of ₹ 126.74 crore has been approved under General Services which will be utilized for construction of essential administrative buildings including Mini-Secretariats and its allied buildings and building for Jails, Judicial, Excise & Taxation (Non-residential

buildings), PWD (B&R) buildings, Rest Houses, Holiday Homes, Treasury and Accounts Buildings & Hospitality buildings.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

9.26 An outlay of ₹ 436.37 crore has been approved for Externally Aided Projects of Power Department.

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN (SCSP)

9.27 An allocation of ₹ 2,843.34 crore which re-presents 19.61 percent of the State Net Plan Outlay has been approved under SCSP for the Annual Plan 2012-13 against the proportionate population of SCs i.e. 19.35 percent in the State.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE

9.28 A special economic stimulus package for Infrastructure Development Fund amounting to ₹ 473 crore is approved for Annual Plan 2012-13 which will be utilized for projects to be taken up on fast track basis such as up-gradation of district hospitals, setting up of new medical college, improvement of water supply & sanitation facilities in urban areas, setting up of special care institutions for the disadvantaged sections of the society, restoration of water courses, housing for the industrial workers and construction of office & residential buildings for the new districts of Mewat & Palwal.

THIRTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION

9.29 An allocation of ₹ 638.82 crore has been kept for taking up various projects as recommended by 13th Finance Commission. Out of which ₹ 75 crore has been approved for Mewat Region. The details of Grant is given in **Table 9.3**.

Table 9.1 - Details of 13th Finance Commission Grant

	(₹ in crore)

A.	
1. Forests	2.20
2. Panchayats (PRIs)	231.26
3. Information & Technology (for UID)	6.42
4. Science & Technology	10.50
5. Elementary Education	46.00
6. Health Services	50.00
7. Public Health Engineering	75.00
8. Police Housing	25.00
9. Urban Development	117.44
Total	563.82
B.	
Development of Mewat	
1. Public Health	25.00
2. ITI	25.00
3. Health	25.00
Total	75.00
Total A + B	638.82

Annexure 2.1- Receipts of Haryana Government

Items	(₹ crore)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (R.E.)	2012-13 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
1 Revenue Receipts(A+B)	20992.66	25563.68	33487.63	37327.97
A) State's Own Sources (a+b)	15960.90	20211.31	25538.06	28677.82
a) State's own Tax Revenue (i to viii)	13219.50	16790.37	21015.46	23873.28
i) Land Revenue	9.43	10.02	14.66	15.28
ii) State Excise	2059.02	2365.81	2800.00	3000.00
iii) Sales Tax	9032.37	11082.01	14100.00	16450.00
iv) Taxes on Vehicles	277.07	457.36	700.00	750.00
v) Stamps & Registration	1293.56	2319.28	2800.00	3000.00
vi) Taxes on Goods & Passenger	391.45	387.14	410.00	450.00
vii) Taxes & Duties on Electricity	119.58	130.27	145.00	160.00
viii) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	37.02	38.48	45.80	48.00
b) State's own Non-Tax Revenue (i to v)	2741.40	3420.94	4522.60	4804.54
i) Interest Receipts	667.89	689.34	899.59	1080.04
ii) Dividends & Profits	9.60	2.48	9.42	9.31
iii) General Services	271.80	216.34	283.14	292.40
iv) Social Services	502.31	1363.56	1580.16	1729.44
v) Economic Services	1289.80	1149.22	1750.29	1693.35
B) Central sources(c+d)	5031.76	5352.37	7949.57	8650.15
c) Share in central Taxes*	1774.47	2301.75	2765.11	3179.90
d) Grant in aid from Central Government	3257.29	3050.62	5184.46	5470.25
2 Capital Receipts(i to iii)	5931.63	6112.69	6423.71	7380.50
i) Recoveries of Loans	212.84	233.05	300.97	374.42
ii) Misc. Capital Receipts	9.39	8.00	17.47	19.72
iii) Public Debt(Net)	5709.40	5871.64	6105.27	6986.36
Total Receipts(1+2)	26924.29	31676.37	39911.34	44708.47

R.E.-Revised Estimates , B.E.–Budget Estimates

* Share of net proceeds assigned to State by the Centre given under the head "other taxes & duties on commodities and services" included in share in central taxes instead of State's own tax revenue.

Source : State Budget Documents.

Annexure 2.2- Expenditure of Haryana Government

(₹ crore)

Items		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(R.E.)	2012-13(B.E.)
1		2	3	4	5
1	Revenue Expenditure(A+B+C)	25257.38	28310.19	36049.25	39783.52
	A Developmental (i+ii)	17432.13	18900.81	25055.70	27282.54
	i) Social Services	9902.22	10904.08	14869.71	15934.80
	ii) Economic Services	7529.91	7996.73	10185.99	11347.74
	B Non-Developmental (i to v)	7755.34	9328.14	10829.31	12331.44
	i) Organs of State	296.76	367.63	507.38	500.78
	ii) Fiscal Services	231.58	249.82	260.01	274.29
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt.	2809.01	3424.24	4495.45	5476.79
	iv) Administrative Services	2026.85	2191.18	2315.31	2608.20
	v) Pensions & Miscellaneous General Services	2391.14	3095.27	3251.16	3471.38
	C Others*	69.91	81.24	164.24	169.54
2	Capital Expenditure (D+E)	6048.17	4752.97	5438.52	5535.41
	D Developmental (i+ii)	5745.89	4454.70	5008.95	5121.82
	i) Social Services	1562.31	1565.80	1880.89	2027.04
	ii) Economic Services	4183.58	2888.90	3128.06	3094.78
	E Non-Developmental (i+ii)	302.28	298.27	429.57	413.59
	i) General Services	187.37	198.94	255.24	228.01
	ii) Loans for Govt. Servant other than Housing	114.91	99.33	174.33	185.58
3	Total Expenditure(1+2=4+5+6)	31305.55	33063.16	41487.77	45318.93
4	Total Developmental Expd. (A+D)	23178.02	23355.51	30064.65	32404.36
5	Total Non-Developmental Expd. (B+E)	8057.62	9626.41	11258.88	12745.03
6	Others* (c)	69.91	81.24	164.24	169.54

R.E.- Revised Estimates

B.E.-Budget Estimates

*Compensation & assignment to local body and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Source : State Budget Documents.

Annexure 2.3- Financial Position of Haryana Government

					(₹ crore)
	Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (R.E.)	2012-13 (B.E.)
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Opening Balance				
	According to Books of				
	a) AG	(-)602.85	(-)1131.66	(-)1775.85	(-)1418.14
	b) RBI	(-)602.41	(-)1124.41	(-)1771.03	(-)1413.32
2	Revenue Account				
	a) Receipts	20992.66	25563.68	33487.63	37327.97
	b) Expenditure	25257.38	28310.19	36049.25	39783.52
	c) Surplus/Deficits	(-)4264.72	(-)2746.51	(-)2561.62	(-)2455.55
3	Misc. Capital Receipt	9.39	8.00	17.47	19.72
4	Capital Outlay	5218.48	4031.10	4695.34	4661.31
5	Public Debt				
	a) Debt Incurred	8455.37	10513.20	14060.94	16207.44
	b) Repayments	2745.97	4641.56	7955.67	9221.08
	c) Net	(+)5709.40	(+)5871.64	(+)6105.27	(+)6986.36
6	Loans & Advances				
	a) Advances	829.69	721.87	743.18	874.10
	b) Recoveries	212.84	233.05	300.97	374.42
	c) Net	(-)616.85	(-)488.82	(-)442.21	(-)499.68
7	Inter State Settlement	-	-	-	-
8	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	190.00	-	-
9	Contingency Fund(Net)	-	(+)190.00	-	-
10	Small Saving, Provident Fund etc. (Net)	(+)861.92	(+)747.80	(+)941.00	(+)1041.68
11	Deposits & Advances, Reserve Fund and Suspense & Misc. (Net)	(+)3273.49	(-)310.28	(+)884.31	(-)125.18
12	Remittances(Net)	(-)282.96	(+)305.08	(+)108.83	(+)119.72
13	Net(On year's Account)	(-)528.81	(-)644.19	(+)357.71	(+)425.76
14	Year's Closing Balance				
	According to Books of				
	a) AG	(-)1131.66	(-)1775.85	(-)1418.14	(-)992.38
	b) RBI	(-)1124.41	(-)1771.03	(-)1413.32	(-)987.56

R.E.- Revised Estimates

B.E.-Budget Estimates

Source: State Budget Documents.

Annexure 2.4- Budgetary Expenditure of Haryana Govt. as per Economic Classification				
(₹crore)				
Items	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (R.E.)	2012-13 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
I Administrative Departments (1 to 7)	27584.68	30426.31	38144.43	42353.22
1. Consumption Expenditure (i+ii)	11703.60	13159.02	15098.44	17059.71
i) Compensation of Employees	10291.79	11710.09	12709.06	14976.10
ii) Net Purchase of Commodities & Services including Maintenance	1411.81	1448.93	2389.38	2083.61
2. Current Transfers*	10135.08	12020.03	15097.47	16989.65
3. Gross Capital Formation	2734.09	2636.94	3451.05	3689.56
4. Capital Transfers	1257.63	1207.95	2772.52	2798.37
5. Net Purchase of Financial Assets	912.41	661.28	948.34	915.96
6. Loan Advances	829.69	721.87	743.18	874.09
7. Net purchase of Physical Assets	12.18	19.22	33.43	25.88
II Departmental Commercial Undertakings (1 to 6)	2821.28	3104.97	3540.52	3774.65
1. Purchase of Goods & Services including Maintenance	730.51	402.78	865.05	996.28
2. Compensation of Employees	827.41	1453.68	1551.52	1648.20
3. Consumption of Fixed Capital (Depreciation)	32.23	32.94	31.95	33.98
4. Interest	362.80	403.95	379.71	399.96
5. Gross Capital Formation	837.16	791.79	694.79	683.73
6. Net Purchase of Physical Assets	31.17	19.83	17.50	12.50
Total Expenditure(I+II)	30405.96	33531.28	41684.95	46127.87

R.E –Revised Estimates

B.E. – Budget Estimates

* Current Transfers also include subsidies & interest.

Source: State Budget Documents/Deptt. of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

Annexure 2.5- Performance of Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Sector/Schematic	Programme for year 2012-13	Advancement 1.4.12 to 31.1.13
1.	Minor Irrigation	17500.00	6240.75
2.	Farm Mechanisation	2000.00	479.44
3.	Land Development	7000.00	3224.72
4.	Dairy Development incl. Cattle Shed	3000.00	959.61
5.	Hort./Farm Forestry	5000.00	1946.06
6.	Rural Housing	3000.00	670.83
7.	Non Farm Sector	3500.00	1381.80
8.	Purchase of Land	1000.00	155.50
9.	Rural Godowns	500.00	22.50
10.	Others	2500.00	763.31
Total		45000.00	15844.52

Annexure 2.6- Projected Lending Programme of Haryana State Co-operative and Agriculture Rural Development Bank Ltd. For 2013-14

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No	Name of Scheme	Lending Projections 2013-14
1.	Minor Irrigation	19500.00
2.	Farm Mechanisation	2200.00
3.	Land Development	7700.00
4.	Dairy Development incl. Cattle Shed	3300.00
5.	Hort./Farm Forestry	5500.00
6.	Rural Housing	3500.00
7.	Non Farm Sector	3900.00
8.	Purchase of Land	1100.00
9.	Rural Godowns	550.00
10.	Others	2750.00
Total		50000.00

Annexure 2.7- Financial Position of Harco Bank**(₹ in crore)**

Sr. No	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Dec.12)
1.	Share Capital	69.33	72.04	72.33	79.18	101.74	112.51
2.	Own Fund	447.47	449.00	426.03	456.28	494.64	505.03
3.	Deposits	1362.58	1723.72	1935.17	2025.21	2130.90	2454.02
4.	Borrowings	2156.60	1751.74	1951.23	2528.91	3404.41	3385.61
5.	Loan Issued	3026.54	3227.40	3332.86	3764.48	4676.69	3661.57
6.	Loan O/S	3124.16	2800.00	2988.77	3738.89	4515.33	4586.36
7.	Profits/Loss	4.91	10.61	-17.94	5.01	18.69	-
8.	Recoveries %	99.76	97.75	99.93	99.94	99.95	-
9.	Total Overdue as % to Loans O/S	0.23	2.63	0.07	0.06	0.05	-
10.	NPAs %	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	-
11.	Working Capital	4005.66	3952.79	4360.21	5051.04	6070.63	6585.98

Annexure 2.8 - Crop-wise Advances Made by the Central Co-operative Banks

KHARIFCROPS

(₹ in crore)

Season	Targets			Achievement		
	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
2005-06	2120.00	112.00	2232.00	2020.09	94.91	2115.00
2006-07	2815.00	150.00	2965.00	2198.03	102.83	2300.86
2007-08	2636.00	126.00	2762.00	2274.41	116.58	2390.99
2008-09	2732.00	143.00	2875.00	737.18	49.29	780.47
2009-10	2805.00	145.00	2950.00	1800.15	94.51	1894.66
2010-11	2820.00	150.00	2970.00	2202.64	99.23	2301.87
2011-12	2898.00	157.00	3055.00	2739.13	139.19	2878.32
2012-13	3134.00	166.00	3300.00	3273.76	172.06	3445.73

RABI CROPS

Season	Targets			Achievement		
	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
2005-06	2330.00	270.00	2600.00	2079.52	195.36	2274.88
2006-07	2725.00	275.00	3000.00	2038.31	168.50	2206.81
2007-08	2550.00	210.00	2760.00	2117.61	226.22	2343.83
2008-09	2330.00	250.00	2580.00	1870.72	159.70	2030.52
2009-10	2560.00	261.00	2830.00	2141.93	167.78	2309.71
2010-11	2700.00	265.00	2965.00	2662.14	174.38	2836.52
2011-12	2927.00	273.00	3200.00	3041.42	198.09	3229.51
2012-13	3375.00	275.00	3650.00	1755.46	144.49	1900.39 (Upto 31.12.12)

Annexure 2.9- Rate of Interest on Loan Advances by Harco Bank

Sr. No.	Type of Loans	Rate of Interest (in Percentage)			
		NABARD to SCB	Apex Bank to CCBs	CCBs to PACS	PACS to Members
1.	Crop Loan/KCC Loan	4.50	5.00	5.50	7.00
2.	Professional & Other Purposes	-	9.00		
3.	Rural Artisans (owned fund)	-	9.00		
4.	Revolving Cash Credit Scheme		9.25		
5.	STL Fertilizer	-	9.00		-
6.	Non Farm Finance Scheme	NABARD to Apex Bank	Apex Bank to CCBs		
A)	Minor Irrigation, SGSY, SHGs, SC/ST Action Plan, Dry Land Farming	10.00	10.50		
B)	Rural Godowns	10.00	10.50		
C)	NFF (ARF)	10.00	10.50		

Annexure 2.10- Future Projection of Central Co-operative Banks for 2012-13
(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Projection for the Year 2012-13
1.	Own Fund	872.77
a)	Share Capital	398.65
2.	Borrowing	4465.40
3.	Deposits	6500.00
4.	Loan Issued	9300.00
5.	Loan Outstanding	8563.42
6.	Profit	167.39
7.	Recovery in Percent	77.26
8.	Investment	2600.60
9.	Working Capital	10919.00

Annexure 4.1- Agriculture Indices in Haryana

(Base : Triennium ending 1981-82 = 100)

Year	Area	Average Yield	Production
1	2	3	4
2001-02	119.16	153.80	220.71
2002-03	112.46	191.16	214.98
2003-04	119.21	200.88	239.47
2004-05	120.57	201.55	243.01
2005-06	122.07	187.94	229.42
2006-07	119.61	216.91	259.45
2007-08	119.16	215.28	256.53
2008-09	120.66	225.23	271.76
2009-10	120.30	217.36	261.48
2010-11	123.57	225.68	278.87
2011-12(P)	120.70	243.32	293.69

Source: Deptt. of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana

P: Provisional

Note:-Indices are based on 20 selected crops.

Annexure 4.2 Crop-wise Agriculture Production Indices in Haryana

(Base : Triennium ending 1981-82 = 100)

Year	Cereals	Total Food-Grains	Oil Seeds	Fibre Crops	Miscellaneous	Total Non-Foodgrains	All Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2001-02	249.82	218.73	585.83	130.18	171.19	225.73	220.71
2002-03	233.08	201.25	512.82	194.66	195.47	249.79	214.98
2003-04	247.41	215.79	706.51	255.99	174.29	299.54	239.47
2004-05	244.25	212.84	603.91	370.92	151.25	319.53	243.01
2005-06	243.23	211.31	580.25	263.35	161.16	275.36	229.42
2006-07	276.39	240.41	589.30	314.83	184.34	307.74	259.45
2007-08	286.85	247.91	438.77	322.33	168.68	278.38	256.53
2008-09	303.62	264.96	657.77	312.00	113.89	289.02	271.76
2009-10	289.98	251.93	623.38	323.08	118.29	293.03	261.48
2010-11	317.12	272.55	691.43	292.85	131.50	293.28	278.87
2011-12(P)	325.26	277.92	494.75	485.55	130.44	356.30	293.69

Source: Deptt. of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana

P: Provisional

Note:-Indices are based on 20 selected crops.

Annexure 4.3- Area Under Principal Crops in Haryana

(000 Hectare)

Year	Wheat	Paddy	Total F/Grain	Sugarcane	Cotton	Oilseeds	Gross Area Sown
1966-67	743	192	3520	150	183	212	4599
1970-71	1129	269	3868	156	193	143	4957
1980-81	1479	484	3963	113	316	311	5462
1990-91	1850	661	4079	148	491	489	5919
2000-01	2355	1054	4340	143	555	414	6115
2005-06	2303	1047	4311	129	584	736	6509
2006-07	2376	1042	4348	141	527	622	6407
2007-08	2461	1073	4477	140	482	511	6458
2008-09	2462	1211	4621	91	456	528	6500
2009-10	2488	1206	4542	79	505	523	6351
2010-11	2504	1243	4700	85	493	575	6505
2011-12	2522	1235	4630	95	603	553	6505
2012-13 (Provisional)	2505	1215	4491	107	595	576	6500

Annexure 4.4 - The Agricultural Production of Major Crops

(000 Tonne)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Total F/Grain	Oilseeds	Cotton (000 bales)	Sugarcane
1966-67	1059	223	2592	92	288	5100
1970-71	2342	460	4771	99	373	7070
1980-81	3490	1259	6036	188	643	4600
1990-91	6436	1834	9559	638	1155	7800
2000-01	9669	2695	13295	563	1383	8170
2005-06	8853	3194	13006	830	1502	8310
2006-07	10059	3371	14759	837	1805	9651
2007-08	10232	3606	15294	617	1882	8850
2008-09	11360	3299	16405	911	1862	5206
2009-10	10488	3628	15345	862	1918	5707
2010-11	11578	3465	16566	945	1747	6040
2011-12	13069	3759	18342	771	2621	6959
2012-13 (Provisional)	12434	3976	17621	947	2384	7490

Annexure 4.5- Average Yield of Wheat and Rice in Haryana and at all India Level

(Kg. per Hect.)

Year	Haryana		India	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
2000-01	4106	2557	2708	1901
2005-06	3844	3051	2619	2102
2006-07	4232	3238	2708	2131
2007-08	4158	3361	2785	2203
2008-09	4614	2724	2907	2178
2009-10	4215	3008	2907	2125
2010-11	4624	2788	2938	2240
2011-12	5182	3044	NA	2207
2012-13 (Provisional)	4950	3272	NA	NA

Annexure 5.1- Annual Index of Industrial Production

(Base Year 2004-05=100)

Group	Description	Weight	Index	
			2010-11	2011-12 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
15	Food products and beverages	54.98	140.5	152.8
16	Tobacco products	0.55	108.6	94.5
17	Textiles	38.77	92.6	78.8
18	Wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	47.59	140.9	143.0
19	Tanning & dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	6.25	125.9	107.6
20	Wood & products of wood & cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw & plating materials	3.11	133.3	157.6
21	Paper & paper products	9.67	93.5	112.1
22	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	2.72	87.6	86.5
23	Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	0.25	135.6	144.4
24	Chemicals & chemicals products	36.73	156.2	156.5
25	Rubber and plastic products	31.07	142.1	122.9
26	Other non-metallic mineral products	14.70	125.9	136.4
27	Basic metals	109.70	138.5	158.6
28	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24.55	199.6	205.6
29	Machinery & equipment n.e.c.	63.15	169.6	205.7
30	Office, accounting & computing machinery	4.12	150.5	216.3
31	Electrical machinery & apparatus n.e.c.	22.81	133.5	131.2
32	Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	7.44	180.7	190.1
33	Medical, precision & optical instruments, watches and clocks	17.10	154.3	127.0
34	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	233.94	197.5	193.7
35	Other transport equipment	173.52	163.7	176.3
36	Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	15.50	72.1	72.4
	Manufacturing	918.22	159.7	165.9
	Electricity	81.78	181.0	230.4
	General Index	1000.00	161.5	171.2

P= Provisional Source:- Economic & Statistical Analysis Department, Haryana

Annexure 5.2 - Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in Haryana
(Base Year 2004-05)

Year	Manufacturing	Electricity	General Index
2005-06	107.5	116.6	108.2
2006-07	118.6	128.5	119.4
2007-08	126.3	132.9	126.8
2008-09	129.4	154.8	131.5
2009-10	144.8	176.2	147.4
2010-11	159.7	181.0	161.5
2011-12(P)	165.9	230.4	171.2

P= Provisional Source:- Economic & Statistical Analysis Department, Haryana

Annexure 5.3- Growth of Industry Product Groups (at 2 digit Level)
(Base Year 2004-05=100)

Industry Group	Weight	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Manufacturing	918.22	12.0	10.3	3.9
Industrial Groups with Growth rates above 10 percent during 2011-12				
20. Manufacture of wood and of products of wood & cork, except furniture; manufacture of furniture, manufacture of articles of straw & plating materials	3.11	-7.6	1.9	18.2
21. Manufacture of paper and paper products	9.67	-14.2	1.5	19.9
27. Manufacture of basic metals	109.70	12.8	3.3	14.5
29. Manufacture of machinery & equipment n.e.c.	63.15	9.8	14.2	21.3
30. Manufacture of office,accounting & computing machinery	4.12	-13.0	14.3	43.7
Industry Groups with growth rates between 5 to10 percent during 2011-12				
15. Manufacture of food products and beverages	54.98	7.7	4.8	8.7
23.Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	0.25	41.7	10.7	6.4
26. Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	14.70	24.0	8.3	8.3
32. Manufacture of Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	7.44	-15.2	17.1	5.2
35. Manufacture of other transport equipment	173.52	7.7	9.5	7.7
Industry Groups with growth rates below 5 percent during 2011-12				
18. Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	47.59	3.5	3.9	1.5
24. Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	36.73	16.2	9.3	0.2
28. Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipments	24.55	20.7	26.7	3.0
36. Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	15.50	6.2	-11.5	0.4
Industrial Groups with negative growth rates during 2011-12				
16. Manufacture of tobacco products	0.55	-0.5	-22.7	-13.0
17. Manufacture of textiles	38.77	8.2	-13.1	-15.0
19.Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	6.25	4.9	-3.1	-14.5
22.Publishing, printing &reproduction of recorded media	2.72	-3.8	1.4	-1.3
25. Manufacturing of rubber and plastics products	31.07	0.8	6.9	-13.5
31. Manufacture of electrical machinery & apparatus n.e.c.	22.81	1.1	-0.2	-1.7
33. Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments,watches & clocks	17.10	8.7	14.0	-17.7
34. Manufacture of motor vehicles,trailers & semi trailers	233.94	22.3	17.7	-1.9

Source:- Economic & Statistical Analysis Department, Haryana.

Annexure 8.1- Achievements under 20-Point Programme

Point / Item		Unit	2012-13(upto Dec.2012)	
			Target	Achievement
01A	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	Lakh Mandays	NT	72.29
06 A	Houses Constructed (Indira Awas Yojana)	Number	19163	6752
06B	Houses Constructed-EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	Number	2075	1251
07A03	(i) Habitations Covered (Partially Covered & Slipped Back	Number	940	429
07A04	(ii) Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations		10	0
08E	Institutional Delivery	Number in Lakh	NT	2.89
10A	SC Families Assisted	Number	102407	72141
12A	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Cumulative Number	148	148
12B	Anganwadis Functional (Cumulative)	Cumulative Number	25488	25296
15A1	Area Covered Under Plantation	Hectares	57000	50374
15A2	Seedlings Planted	Number in Lakh	370.50	388.47
17A	Length of Road Constructed	K.M.	30	74
18D	Pump Sets Energized	Number	19000	13487

* N T- Non Targetable

Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

Annexure 9.1- Outlay/Expenditure Under Plans of Haryana			
			(₹ in crore)
Plan Period		Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
Annual Plan	1966-69	77.11	94.14
Fourth Plan	1969-74	225.00	358.26
Fifth Plan	1974-79	601.35	677.34
Annual Plan	1979-80	219.76	202.96
Sixth Plan	1980-85	1800.00	1595.47
Seventh Plan	1985-90	2900.00	2510.64
Annual Plan	1990-91	700.00	615.02
Annual Plan	1991-92	765.00	699.39
Eighth Plan	1992-97	5700.00	4899.19
Ninth Plan	1997-2002	11600.00	7986.12
Tenth Plan	2002-07	12000.00	12979.64
Eleven Plan 2007-12		35000.00	
Annual Plan 2007-08			
Approved Outlay		5300.00	
Revised Outlay		5500.00	5751.18
Annual Plan 2008-09			
Approved Outlay		6650.00	
Revised Outlay		7130.00	7108.28
Annual Plan 2009-10			
Approved Outlay		10000.00	
Revised Outlay		10400.00	9624.44
Annual Plan 2010-11			
Approved Outlay		18260.00*	
Revised Outlay		18260.00*	15497.17
Annual Plan 2011-12			
Approved Outlay		20358.00*	
Revised Outlay		20330.00*	16051.72
Twelfth Plan 2012-17			
Projected Outlay		176760.00*	
Annual Plan 2012-13			
Approved Outlay		26485.00*	

* Includes PSUs and Local Bodies.

Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

Annexure 9.2- Performance of 11th Five Year Plan, Projected 12th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2012-13

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	11th Plan 2007-12		12th Plan (2012-17)	Annual Plan 2012-13
		Approved outlay	Actual Exp.	Projected Outlay	Approved Outlay
1	2	3		9	10
I	AGRICULTURAL & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	1638.82 (4.68)	2544.24 (5.89)	5880.00 (6.53)	950.08 (6.55)
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1268.42 (3.62)	3037.81 (7.04)	6223.00 (6.91)	1072.59 (7.40)
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	127.40 (0.36)	111.88 (0.26)	202.00 (0.22)	33.00 (0.23)
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	4165.00 (11.90)	3955.81 (9.17)	7700.00 (8.55)	860.00 (5.93)
V	ENERGY	4713.46 (13.47)	4706.02 (10.90)	7402.00 (8.23)	1356.68 (9.36)
VI	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	389.52 (1.11)	444.84 (1.03)	647.00 (0.73)	87.01 (0.60)
VII	TRANSPORT	4335.35 (12.39)	4885.97 (11.32)	9860.00 (10.96)	1465.94 (10.10)
VIII	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT	19.88 (0.06)	58.95 (0.14)	120.00 (0.13)	23.15 (0.16)
IX	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	90.34 (0.26)	101.78 (0.24)	200.00 (0.22)	31.49 (0.22)
X	DECENTRALISED PLANNING	1292.93 (3.69)	789.82 (1.83)	1555.00 (1.73)	294.41 (2.03)
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES	16697.44 (47.71)	21940.15 (50.83)	49474.30 (54.97)	8198.91 (56.55)
XII	GENERAL SERVICES	261.44 (0.75)	583.94 (1.35)	736.70 (0.82)	126.74 (0.87)
	Grand Total (I-XII)	35000.00 (100.00)	43161.21 (100.00)	90000.00 (100.00)	14500.00 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages.

Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.