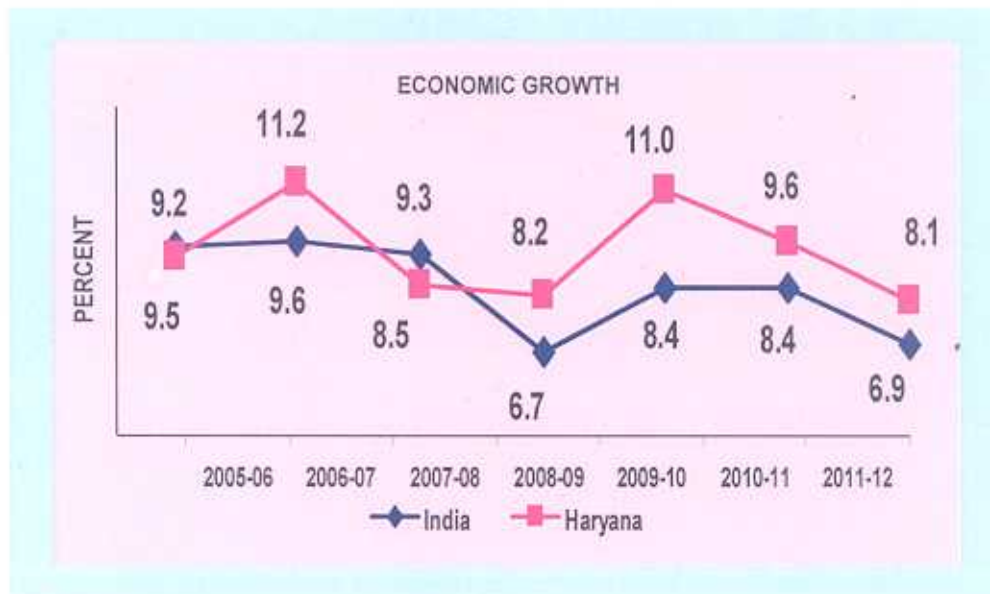




GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HARYANA 2011-2012



ISSUED BY

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, HARYANA

2012

Publication No.1001

Available at Deptt. Website: www.esaharyana.gov.in



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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HARYANA 2011-12

**Issued By:
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, HARYANA
YOJANA BHAWAN, SECTOR – 4, PANCHKULA
2012**

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HARYANA AT A GLANCE

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
1.	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	Census 2011(P)	Sq. Km.	44,212
2.	ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP		No.	
	(a) Divisions			4
	(b) Districts			21
	(c) Sub-Divisions			57
	(d) Tehsils			74
	(e) Sub-Tehsil			44
	(f) Blocks			119
	(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 '000' Male	877
	(i) Rural Population		Percent	65.21
4.	VITAL STATISTICS	2009	Per Thousand	
	(a) Birth Rate			
	(i) Combined			22.7
	(ii) Rural			23.8
	(ii) Urban			20.1
	(b) Death Rate			
	(i) Combined			6.6
	(ii) Rural			7.1
	(iii) Urban			5.7
	(c) Infant Mortality Rate	2009	Per Thousand	
	(i) Combined			51

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
	(ii) Rural	2009	Per Thousand	54
	(iii) Urban			41
	(d) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	2007-09	Death per Lakh Live Birth	153
5.	STATE INCOME (At Current Prices)	2011-12(A)	Rupee Crore	
	(a) State GDP			3,09,326.10
	(b) Agriculture and Allied Sectors GDP			63,940.95
	(c) Industries Sector GDP			87,306.67
	(d) Services Sector GDP			1,58,078.48
	(e) State Per Capita Income		Rupees	1,09,227.00
6.	LAND UTILIZATION	2009-10	'000' Hect.	
	(a) Net Area Sown			3,550
	(b) Area Sown More than Once			2,801
	(c) Total Cropped Area			6,351
	(d) Net Sown to Total Geographical Area		Percent	8.03
	(e) Area Sown More than Once to Net Area Sown		Percent	78.90
7.	AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS	2009-10	'000' Hect.	
	(a) Rice			1,206
	(b) Wheat			2,488
	(c) Jowar			78
	(d) Bajra			584
	(e) All Cereals			4,410
	(f) All Pluses			132
	(g) All Foodgrains			4,542
	(h) Sugarcane			79
	(i) Cotton			505
	(j) Groundnuts etc.			2
8.	PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS	2009-10	'000' Tonne	
	(a) Rice			3,628
	(b) Wheat			10,488
	(c) Jowar			39
	(d) Bajra			930

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
	(e) All Cereals	2009-10	'000' Tonne	15,248
	(f) All Pluses			97
	(g) All Food Grains			15,345
	(h) Sugarcane			571
	(i) Cotton		'000' Bales of 170 Kg. each	1,918
	(j) Groundnuts etc.		'000' Tonne	2
9.	YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS	2009-10	Kg./Hect.	
	(a) Rice			3,008
	(b) Wheat			4,215
	(c) Jowar			500
	(d) Bajra			1,592
	(e) Sugarcane			7,224
	(f) Cotton		'000' Bales of 170 Kg. each	646
	(g) Groundnuts etc.		Kg./Hect.	927
10.	OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS	2000-01		
	(a) No. of Operational Holdings		No.	15,27,774
	(b) Area of Operational Holdings		'000' Hect.	3,550
	(c) Average Size of Holdings		Hect.	2.32
11.	CO-OPERATION	2010-11		
	(a) Total Number of Cooperative Societies		No.	36,592
	(b) Total Membership of Cooperative Societies		No.	57,52,904
	(c) Total Working Capital of Cooperative Societies		Rupee Crore	24,26,093
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	2010-11	No.	
	(a) Hospitals			942
	(b) Dispensaries			1,809

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
14.	MILK & EGGS	2010-11		
	(a) Estimated Production		Lakh Tonne	62.67
	(b) Per Capita Availability of Milk per Day		Grams	680
	(c) Eggs Production		Lakh No.	39,644
15.	FORESTS	2010-11		
	(a) Area Under Forest		Percent	3.81
	(b) Value of Major Forest Produce		'000' Rupee	4,53,020
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, 2010	No.	
	(a) Registered Factories			10,513
	(b) Workers Employed in Factories			7,82,463
18.	TRANSPORT	2010-11	No.	
	(A) Vehicles			
	(a) Total Vehicles Registered			5,55,894
	(b) Total Vehicles on Road			53,77,003
	(B) Road	2010-11	Km.	
	(a) Total Road Length			25,653
	(b) Un-metalled			227
	(c) National Highway			1,462
	(d) State Highway			2,523
19.	TOURISM	2010-11	No.	
	(a) Tourist Spots			43
	(b) Foreign Visitors			1,30,423
	(c) Indian Visitors			68,25,459
20.	EMPLOYMENT		No.	
	(a) Total No. of Employment Exchanges	December, 2010		56
	(b) Employment in Public Sector	2010-11		3,89,337
	(c) Employment in Private Sector			3,24,001

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
	(d) Total Employment	2010-11	No.	7,13,338
	(e) No. of Haryana Govt. Employees	March, 2010		3,26,021
21.	HEALTH	2010-11	No.	
	(a) Govt. Hospitals			69
	(b) Primary Health Centres			429
	© Dispensaries			193
	(d) No. of Beds			10,006
22.	EDUCATION			
	(A) Institutions	2010-11	No.	
	(a) Primary/Pre-Primary Schools			13,094
	(b) Middle Schools			3,439
	(c) High/Secondary Schools			6,771
	(B) Enrolment	2009-10	No.	
	(a) Primary/Pre Primary Schools			16,94,900
	(b) Middle Schools			8,77,767
	(c) High/Secondary Schools			24,05,479
23.	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	2010-11	No.	
	(a) Seats in Technical Institutions			1,41,396
	(b) Boys			1,06,047
	(c) Girls			35,349
24.	BANKING	2010-11		
	(a) Scheduled Banks		No.	2,623
	(b) Deposits		Rupee Crore	1,29,721
	(c) Credits		Rupee Crore	92,773
25.	OLD AGE PENSION	2010-11		
	(a) Beneficiaries		No.	13,86,207
	(b) Amount Disbursed		Rupee Crore	899.15
26.	STATE GOVT. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE	2011-12 (BE)	Rupee Crore	
	(A) Total Revenue Receipts			32,018.19
	(a) Share in Central Taxes			2,765.11
	(b) State Taxes			24,293.97

SR. NO.	ITEMS	PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	STATUS
	(c) Grant-in-Aid & Contribution	2011-12 (BE)	Rupee Crore	4,959.11
	(B) Total Revenue Expenditure			34,678.87
	(a) General Services			10,684.07
	(b) Social Services			13,968.52
	(c) Economic Services			9,923.52
	(d) Others			102.76
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 (Proposed)	2012-17		* 1,76,760
	(h) Annual Plan Outlay (Proposed)	2012-13		* 26,485

P: Provisional

A: Advance Estimates

BE: Budget Estimates

R: Revised Outlay

* Includes PSUs & Local Bodies Outlay

HARYANA ECONOMY & PROSPECTS

Economic Scenario

The Economic growth of Haryana has been exemplary since its creation with average annual growth rate of 6.4 percent during the period from 1966-67 to 2004-05. Further, during the period of last 7 years (2005-06 to 2011-12), the State economy grew at an excellent average annual growth rate of 9.4 percent much higher than the rate of growth of Indian economy at 8.4 percent. Though, Haryana is geographically a small State accounting for only 1.3 percent of the total area of the country, but 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 Advance Estimates (AE) of 2011-12. With per capita income of ₹ 94,680 at current prices during 2010-11, it occupies the 2nd position after Goa in the country.

Growth of State Gross Domestic Product

1.2 The Department of Economic and 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 State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2010-11 as per Quick Estimates (QE) is estimated as 9.6 percent which is higher than the growth of 8.4 percent recorded by Indian economy. However, the GDP growth of the State has slowed down to 8.1 percent in 2011-12, still significantly higher than the growth of Indian economy at 6.9 percent as per the Advance Estimates. The Per Capita Income of the State at constant (2004-05) prices was estimated at ₹ 59,221 in 2010-11 which increased to ₹ 63,045 in 2011-12 with the growth of 6.5 percent.

1.3 During the first two years i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09 of the 11th Five Year Plan, the State economy registered the growth of 8.5 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 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 percent achieved by the State economy in spite of the negative growth of 1.6 percent posted in Agriculture Sector. It is attributed again to the excellent growth of Services Sector (16.1 percent) followed by Industry Sector (10.4 percent). During the period of these three years, the average annual growth rate of the State at 9.2 percent was higher than the average annual growth rate of 8.1 percent of the Indian economy.

1.4 The State's economic growth remained impressive during 2010-11 as well. The Quick Estimates of State GDP at current prices has been estimated at ₹ 2,64,148.70 crore for 2010-11 as against the Revised Estimates (RE) of ₹ 2,22,030.58 crore in 2009-10 recording the growth of 19 percent. The real GDP for 2010-11 has been estimated as ₹ 1,66,095.38 crore as against the Revised Estimate of ₹ 1,51,562.96 crore for 2009-10 reflecting the growth of 9.6 percent. In spite of low growth rates recorded in Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings (6.5 percent), Public Administration (7.2 percent), Unregistered Manufacturing (7 percent), Construction (8.3 percent) and Agriculture (6.3 percent) during 2010-11, the excellent growth of 9.6 percent can be attributed to the higher growth registered in Trade, Hotels & Restaurants (15.1 percent), Registered Manufacturing (9.2 percent), Electricity, Gas & Water Supply Sector (10.1 percent), Transport by Other Means (9.7 percent), Banking & Insurance (11.7 percent) and Other Services (11.8 percent) Sectors. As per the Quick Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth in real GDP of Indian Economy for 2010-11 has been

recorded as 8.4 percent which is 1.2 points lower than the growth of State GDP. After experiencing the excellent economic growth during the two consecutive years, the State economy lost its robust rapidity during the current year. As per the Advance Estimates for the year 2011-12, the GDP of the State at current prices has been recorded at ₹ 3,09,326.10 crore registering growth of 17.1 percent. The real GDP in 2011-12 is expected to reach at the level of ₹ 1,79,588.89 crore with the low growth rate of 8.1 percent. However, this growth rate is still higher than the all India growth rate of 6.9 percent. The sharp slow down in growth of Manufacturing (4.8 percent), Trade, Hotels & Restaurants Sector (8.3 percent) and Transport by Other Means (8.8 percent) Sectors is mainly responsible for the low growth of 8.1 percent in real GDP of the State in 2011-12 (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1- Growth in State GDP During 11th Five Year Plan

Industry	(Percent)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 P	2010-11 QE	2011-12 AE
Agriculture & Allied Activities	0.0	7.3	-1.3	6.1	5.1
Mining & Quarrying	3.8	-7.7	-49.9	-54.6	-4.7
Manufacturing	8.4	2.6	10.5	8.6	4.8
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	8.7	9.7	16.0	10.1	10.6
Construction	2.5	4.8	10.7	8.3	8.3
Transport, Communication & Trade	15.5	10.5	17.7	13.3	8.9
Finance & Real Estate	13.3	8.8	13.0	8.1	11.6
Community & Personal Services	7.7	20.9	16.1	10.4	12.6
Total Gross State Domestic Product	8.5	8.2	11.0	9.6	8.1

P: Provisional, QE: Quick Estimates, AE: Advance Estimates

1.5 During the first year i.e. 2007-08 of 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) the growth rate achieved by the State economy (8.5 percent) was somewhat lower than that of 9.3 percent recorded by the Indian economy. But during the remaining 4 years i.e. 2008-09 to 2011-12 of 11th Plan, the State economy achieved higher growth rate of 8.2, 11, 9.6 and 8.1 percent respectively than the corresponding growth rate realized by the Indian economy at 6.7, 8.4, 8.4 and 6.9 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 real GDP during the period of 11th Plan have been presented in **Fig 1.1**.

Structural Transformation of the State Economy

1.6 Over the past 45 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. At the beginning year (1969-70) of 4th Five Year Plan, the contribution of Agricultural and Allied Sectors (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing) in the State GDP at factor cost at constant prices was largest (60.7 percent) followed by Services (21.7 percent) and Industry (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.

1.7 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 Sectors in the State GDP. The share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in GDP at factor cost declined from 60.7 percent in 1969-70 to 28.1 percent in 2001-02, while the share of Industry Sector increased from 17.6 percent in 1969-70 to 28.6 percent in 2001-02. The share of Services Sector increased from 21.7 percent to 43.3 percent during this period. During the period of last 10 years (2002-03 to 2011-12), the pace

Fig. 1.1- Growth of GDP of Haryana and All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices

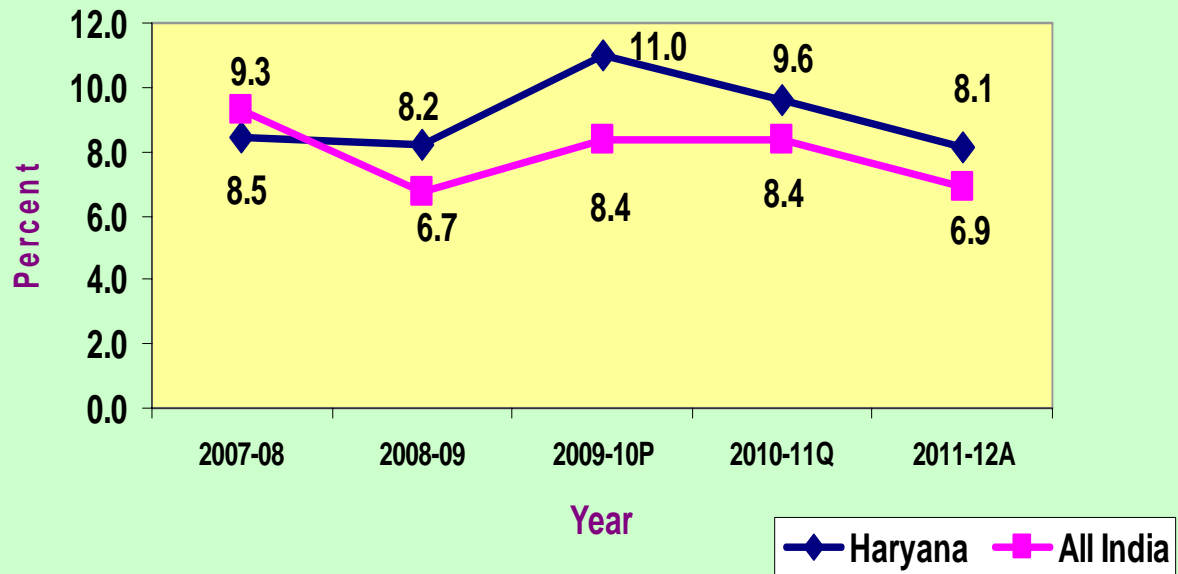


Fig. 1.2- Sectorwise Growth of State GDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices

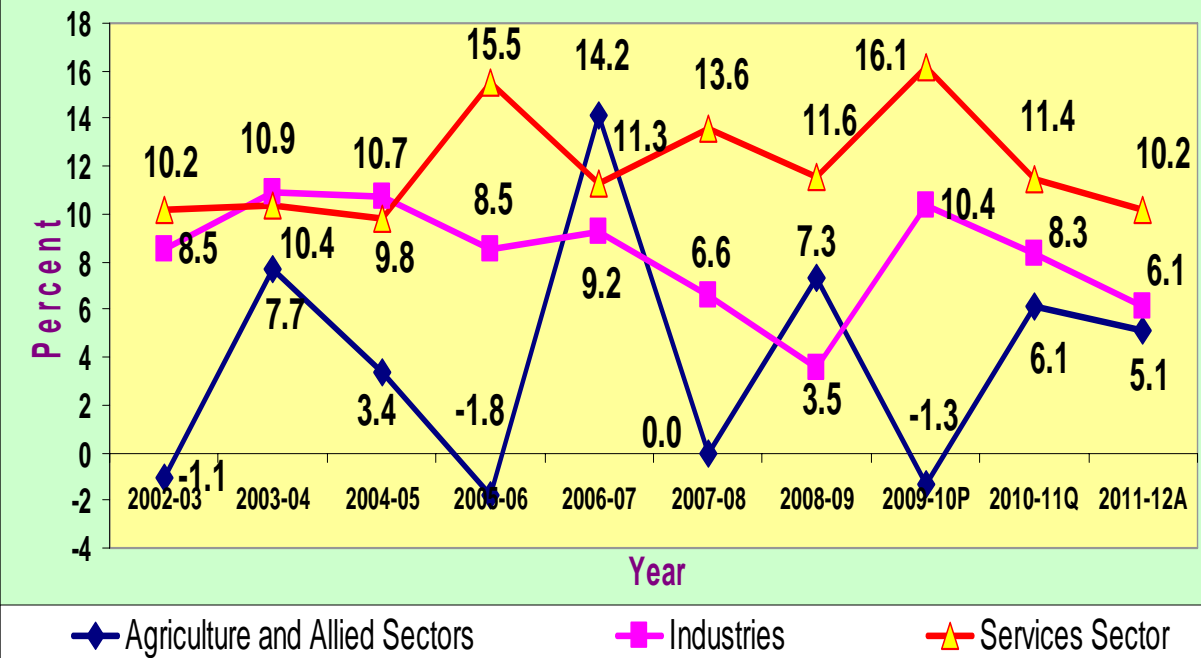


Fig. 1.3- Changing Sectoral Composition of State GDP

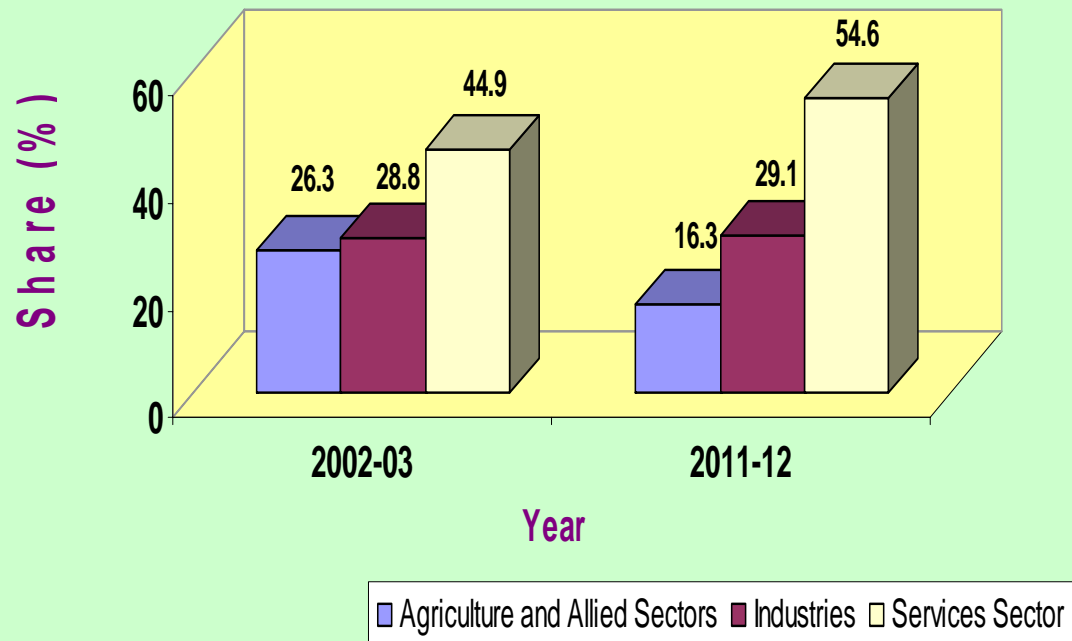


Fig. 1.4- Per Capita Income of Haryana

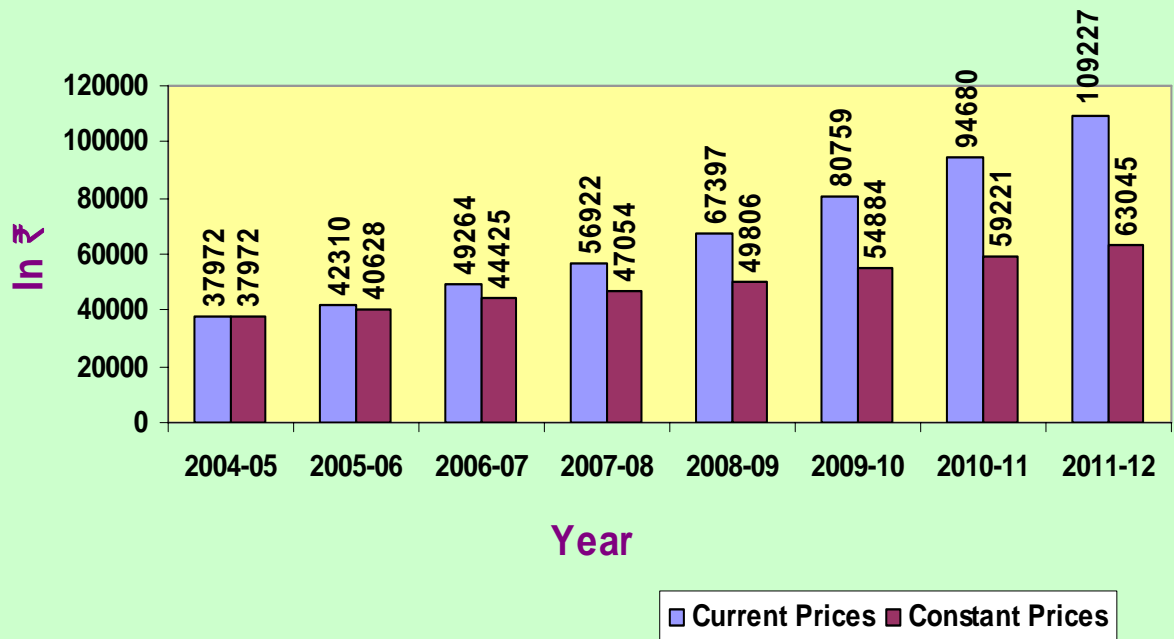
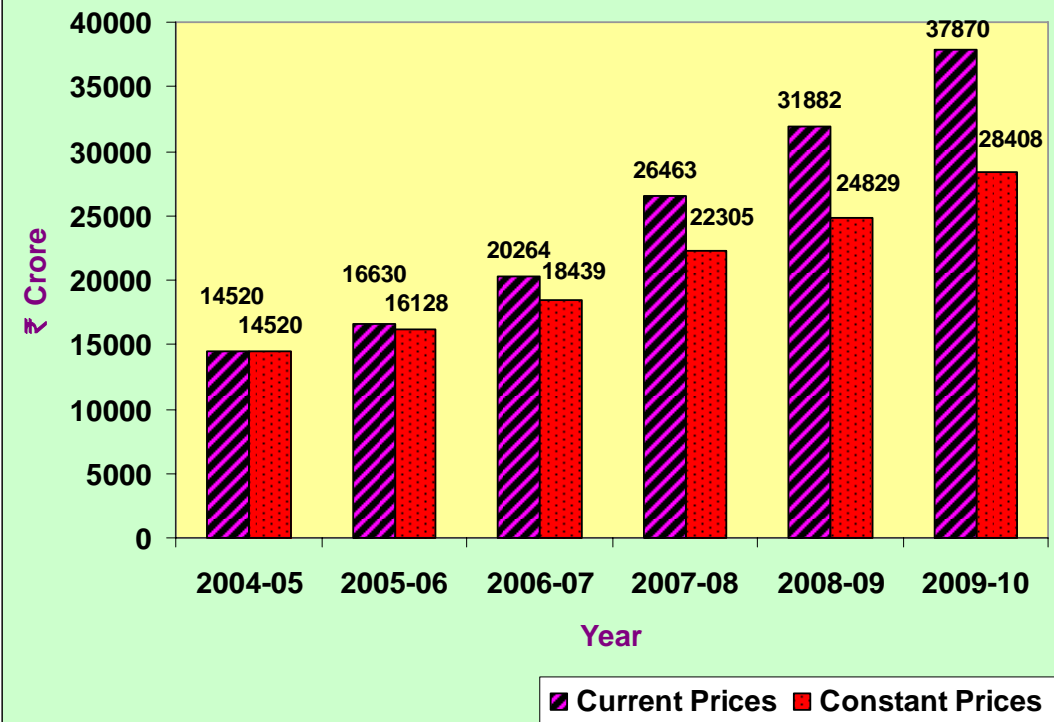


Fig. 1.5- Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Haryana



of structural transformation of State economy accelerated and the State is set on a high growth trajectory. In terms of average annual growth rates, the performance of Services Sector (11.9 percent) was excellent followed by Industry Sector (8.3 percent) during this period. The agriculture and allied activities registered the average growth rate of only 4 percent. The sectorwise growth rates of the State GDP during the period 2002-03 to 2011-12 are presented in **Fig 1.2**.

1.8 Consequent upon the robust growth recorded in Services Sector during the period, 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 Sectors at 16.3 percent (**Fig. 1.3**). The composition of State GDP thus shows that the share of agriculture & allied activities is continuously declining whereas the share of Services Sector is continuously increasing.

1.9 The same trend in structural transition has been pointed out in the National economy. The share of Agriculture & Allied Sectors in the National GDP has also decreased from 19 percent in 2004-05 to 13.9 percent in 2011-12 whereas the share of Services Sector has increased from 53 percent in 2004-05 to 59 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. In order to keep the momentum of the structural transformation of economy, investment need to be concentrated to those sectors which are strongly integrated with the rest of the economy and have a larger multiplier effect on growth and development.

Per Capita Income of the State

1.10 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 of a State or a country. During the year 1966-67, the per capita income of the Haryana State at current prices was only ₹ 608. Since then, the per capita income of Haryana State has increased many times. 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.1.4**.

1.11 The per capita income of the State at constant (2004-05) prices is expected to reach at the level of ₹ 63,045 during 2011-12 as against ₹ 59,221 in 2010-11 indicating an increase of 6.5 percent during 2011-12. At current prices, the State per capita income as per Advance Estimates is likely to reach at the level of ₹ 1,09,227 during 2011-12 as compared to that of ₹ 94,680 in 2010-11 showing an increase of 15.4 percent during 2011-12. It is also pointed out that 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 of India in 2011-12 has been estimated as ₹ 38,005 and ₹ 60,972 at constant (2004-05) and current prices respectively.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State

1.12 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 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 and are presented in **Fig. 1.5**. At current prices the GFCF of the State has been estimated at ₹ 37,870 crore during the year 2009-10 as against ₹ 31,882 crore estimated during the year 2008-09 resulting in an increase of 18.8 percent. Similarly, at constant (2004-05) prices the GFCF has recorded an increase of 14.4 percent estimating to ₹ 28,408 crore during the year 2009-10 as against ₹ 24,829 crore during the year 2008-09.

PUBLIC FINANCE, BANKING & CREDIT

Haryana is one of the most progressive States in the country and has been pioneer in carrying out fiscal reforms. Our Per Capita Income is the 2nd highest among the States in India, after Goa. State's fiscal management is reckoned at amongst the best in the country. The Planning Commission has also appreciated the State Government for the reform initiatives taken in various sectors. The State was experiencing revenue deficit upto 2004-05. However, the revenue deficit of the State reduced from 3.53 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. Due to slow down in economy and pay/pension revision impact, the State has become revenue deficit of ₹ 2,082 crore in 2008-09 and ₹ 4,265 crore in 2009-10 which were 1.14 and 1.92 percent respectively of Gross State Domestic Product. The State receipts mainly impacted due to reduced collection from Value Added Tax (VAT), Stamps & Registration and Urban Estates. The fiscal deficit has reduced from a peak of 5.13 percent of Gross State Domestic Product in 1998-99 to 0.83 percent in 2007-08 but it also increased to 4.54 percent of Gross State Domestic Product in 2009-10, however it decreased to 2.75 percent in 2010-11. The State Tax-GSDP ratio has improved from 6.85 percent in 1999-2000 to 7.66 percent in 2007-08. However, in view of economic recession the Tax/GSDP ratio has come down to 6.36 percent in 2010-11.

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. In the recent past, the State finance has experienced transition from fiscal deficit to surplus then deficit and return on the path of recovery. The downward trends are mainly because of global recession, high inflation and salary hikes. Various measures taken by the State Government have resulted in consolidation of State funds.

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 Central Government. A study of State Government Budget 2011-12 reveals that the expected revenue receipts of the Govt. of Haryana is estimated at ₹ 32,018.19 crore against the expenditure estimated at ₹ 34,678.87 crore, thereby showing a deficit amounting to ₹ 2,660.68 crore. The detail of Revenue Receipts of Haryana State is shown in Annexure 2.1 whereas the trend of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure from 2007-08 to 2011-12 (B.E.) has been depicted in the **Fig. 2.1**. The Revenue Receipts of the State Government was ₹ 19,750.74 crore against the expenditure of ₹ 17,526.87 crore, with a surplus amounting to ₹ 2,223.87 crore in the year 2007-08. However, Revenue Receipts decreased to ₹ 18,452.31 crore and Revenue Expenditure increased to ₹ 20,534.73 crore in the year 2008-09 mainly because of the decrease in receipt of stamp & registration fee, collection in central taxes and refund of license fee to colonizers and increase in Revenue Expenditure attributable to global recession, high inflation and salary hikes. The Revenue Receipts returned to the path of recovery after the year 2008-09. It was at ₹ 20,992.66 crore, ₹ 25,563.68 crore and ₹ 32,018.19 crore as against the Revenue Expenditure at ₹ 25,257.38 crore, ₹ 28,310.19 crore and ₹ 34,678.87 crore in the financial year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 Budget Estimate (B.E.) respectively depicting a deficit amounting to ₹ 4,264.72 crore, ₹ 2,746.51 crore and ₹ 2,660.68 crore respectively (Annexure 2.2).

Fig. 2.1- Trend in Revenue Receipt and Expenditure

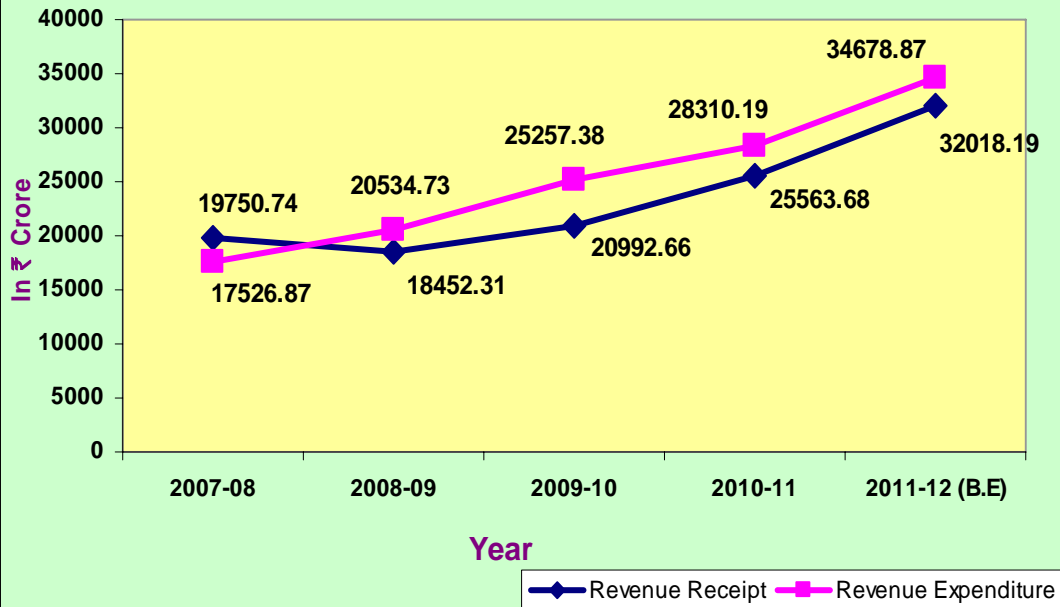


Fig. 2.2- Trend in State's Own Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue

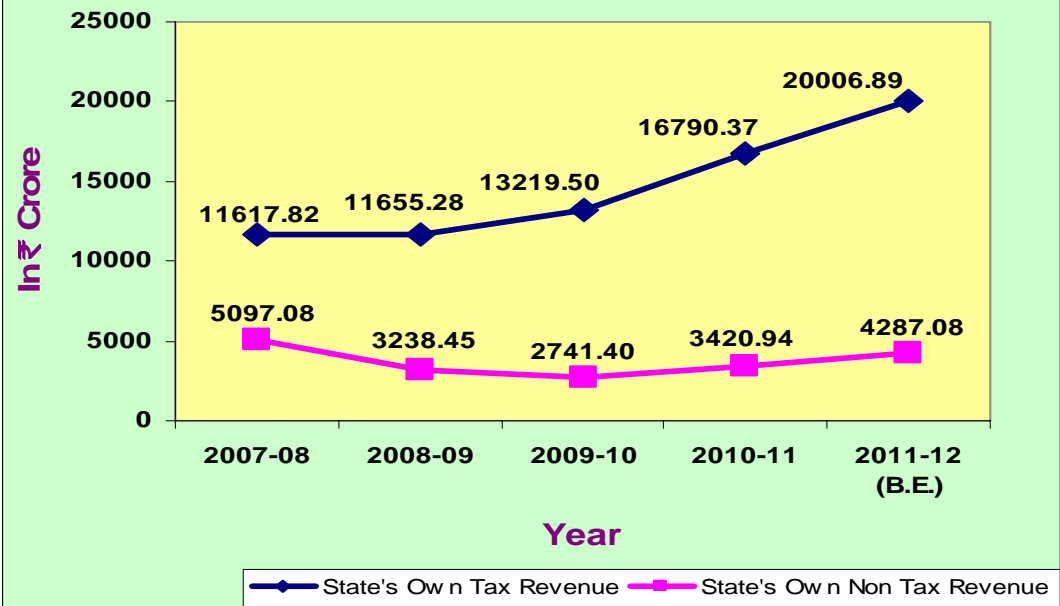


Fig. 2.3- State Share in Central Taxes

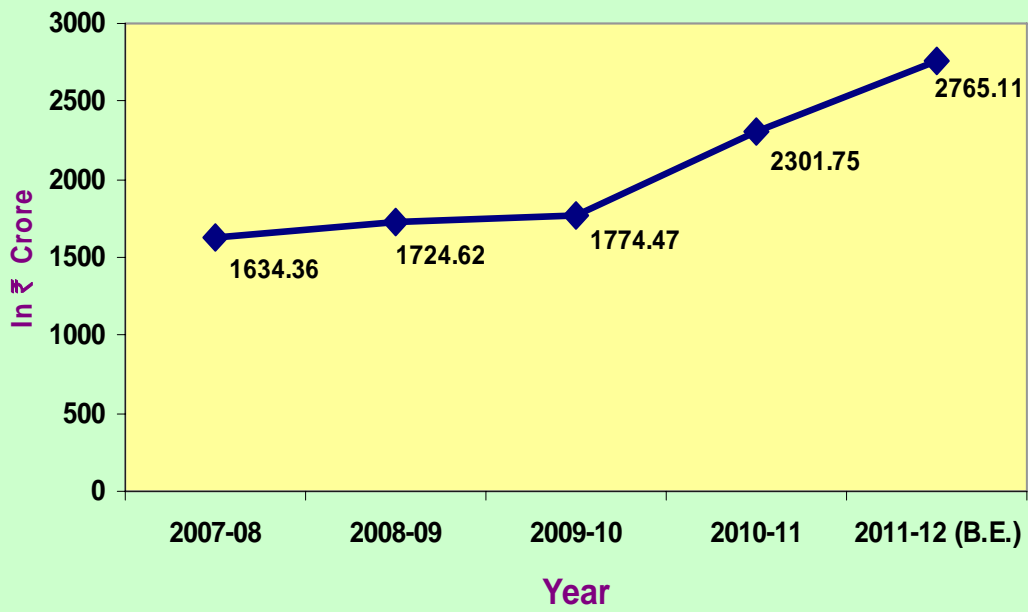
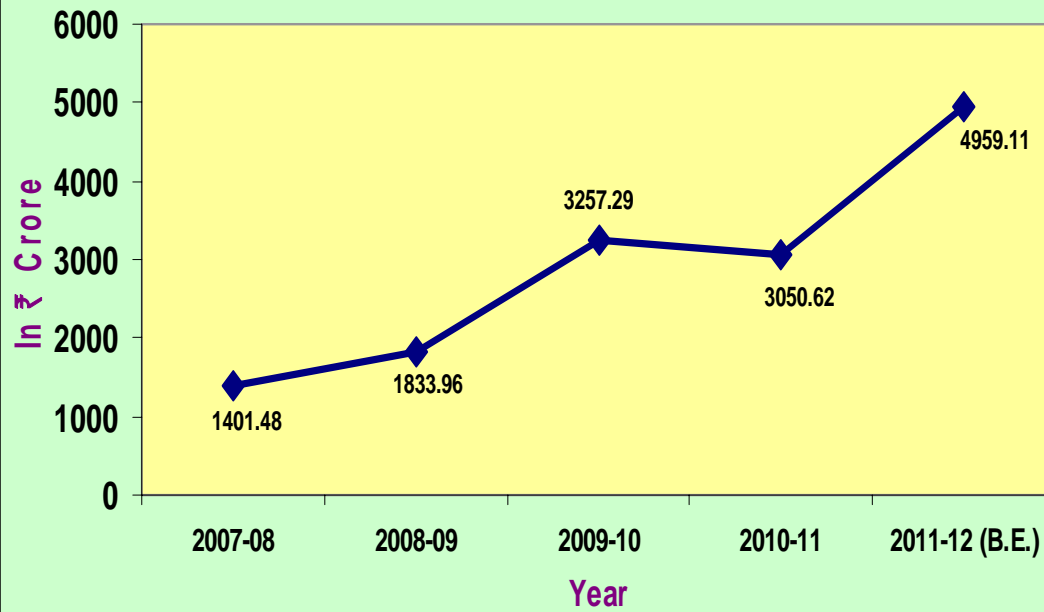


Fig. -2.4 Grant -in- Aid from Central Govt.



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

2.4 Revenue Receipts comprises two major components of State's own resources and transfer from Centre. There are two major components of State own resources i.e. (i) States own tax revenue and (ii) State own non-tax revenue. **Fig. 2.2** shows Revenue Receipts position during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12 (B.E.).

2.5 The State's own resources is expected to rise from ₹ 16,714.90 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 24,293.97 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.). The State's own tax revenue increased from ₹ 11,617.82 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 20,006.89 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) whereas the non-tax revenue decreased from ₹ 5,097.08 crore to ₹ 4,287.08 crore during the same period. The downward trends in non-tax revenue is mainly due to big recession in real estate market, refund of license fee to colonizers, non-receipt of final share of ESI and waiving of security amount of new water connection under Indira Gandhi Drinking Water Scheme etc.

Share in Central Taxes

2.6 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 been slow down during 2008-09 and 2009-10 due to global economic recession. Central tax transfer grew by 29.71 percent during 2010-11 over 2009-10 and by 20.13 percent during 2011-12 (B.E.) over 2010-11. However, it was increased by only 5.52 percent and 2.89 percent during 2008-09 and 2009-10 over the previous year 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. The total receipts as a share in central taxes for 2011-12 (B.E.) is expected to be ₹ 2,765.11 crore. The **Fig. 2.3** depicts the transfer of funds from the Centre during the last five years.

Grant-in Aid

2.7 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 ₹ 4,959.11 crore as grant-in-aid in 2011-12 (B.E.) as against ₹ 3,050.62 crore in 2010-11 and ₹ 3,257.29 crore in 2009-10. It indicates that the grant-in-aid is likely to be increased by 62.56 percent in 2011-12 (B.E.) over 2010-11 as shown in **Fig. 2.4**.

Tax Revenue

2.8 The break-up of tax revenue reveals that sales tax is the major source of tax revenue and it is estimated at ₹ 14,100 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) whereas it was ₹ 11,082.01 crore in 2010-11 and ₹ 9,032.37 crore in 2009-10. Sales tax is estimated to increase by 27.23 percent in 2011-12 (B.E.) over 2010-11 and this increase was 22.69 percent in 2010-11. The contribution in tax revenue from State excise is estimated at ₹ 2,400 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) as against ₹ 2,365.81 crore in 2010-11 and ₹ 2,059.02 crore in 2009-10 showing an increase of 1.45 percent in 2011-12 (B.E.) over 2010-11. The contribution in tax revenue from stamps and registration is estimated at ₹ 2,350 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) as against ₹ 2,319.28 crore in 2010-11 and ₹ 1,293.56 crore in 2009-10 (Annexure 2.1).

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

Capital Receipts:

2.9 The Capital Receipts consists 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. Reduction in public debt resulted in decrease of capital receipts of the Govt. to ₹ 226.53 crore during the year 2007-08. However, in the last three years capital receipts are rising because of increase in public debt from ₹ 2.58 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 2,596.23 crore in 2008-09, ₹ 5,709.40 crore in 2009-10 and ₹ 5,871.64 crore in 2010-11. Resultantly, capital receipts have increased from ₹ 226.53 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 2,954.83 crore in 2008-09, ₹ 5,931.63 crore in 2009-10, ₹ 6,112.69 crore in 2010-11 and ₹ 7,152.26 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) as shown in **Fig. 2.5**.

Capital Expenditure:

2.10 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. 2.5** that the Capital Expenditure of the State has increased from ₹ 3,711.67 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 4,833.98 crore in 2008-09. It again increased from ₹ 4,833.98 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 6,048.17 crore in 2009-10. However, Capital Expenditure decreased to ₹ 4,752.97 crore in 2010-11 from ₹ 6,048.17 crore in 2009-10 and it is expected to bounce back to ₹ 5597.41 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.).

2.11 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 and allied activities, irrigation and flood control, power, industries, transport, rural development, etc. is estimated at ₹ 29,147.52 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) as against ₹ 23,355.51 crore in 2010-11 and ₹ 23,178.02 crore in 2009-10 showing an increase of 24.80 percent in 2011-12 (B.E.) over 2010-11 whereas this increase was just 0.77 percent in 2010-11. 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 ₹ 11,026 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) as compared to ₹ 9,626.41 crore in 2010-11 and ₹ 8,057.62 crore in 2009-10. The total non-developmental expenditure is estimated to increase by 14.54 percent in 2011-12 (B.E.) over 2010-11 (Annexure 2.2)

Position of Revenue, Fiscal and Primary Balances

2.12 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. 2.6** shows the position of revenue, fiscal and primary balances and also the fiscal deficit/surplus as percentage of GSDP over the last five year period from 2007-08 to 2011-12 (B.E.).

2.13 In the year 2009-10, sudden deterioration of financial position of State was mainly due to abnormal increase of salary expenditure on account of implementation of revised scale of pay and pension of State Govt. employee. The percentage of revenue deficit to GSDP was (-)1.44 in 2007-08 which is estimated to increase 0.87 percent in 2011-12 (B.E.). The **Fig. 2.6** shows the trend of percentage of revenue and fiscal deficit to GSDP from the year 2007-08 to 2011-12 (B.E.).

Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts

2.14 The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts has been creeping persistently and it increased up to 13.04 percent in 2009-10. However, it decreased to 12.98 percent in 2010-11 before attaining the level of 13.68 percent in 2011-12 (B.E.). The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts 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. 2.7**.

Financial Position

2.15 The net transactions on year's account is estimated to show a surplus of ₹ 176.85 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) whereas it showed a deficit of ₹ 644.19 crore in 2010-11. The revenue account is estimated to show a deficit of ₹ 2,660.68 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) as against a deficit of ₹ 2,746.51 crore in 2010-11. The net deposits of small savings, provident fund etc. are estimated at ₹ 1,183.36 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) as compared to ₹ 747.80 crore in 2010-11 (Annexure 2.3).

Budgetary Expenditure of Haryana Government as per Economic Classification

2.16 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, reclassified and regrouped. Budget can broadly be divided into Administrative Departments and Departmental Commercial Undertakings. Administrative

Fig. 2.5- Trend in Capital Receipt and Capital Expenditure

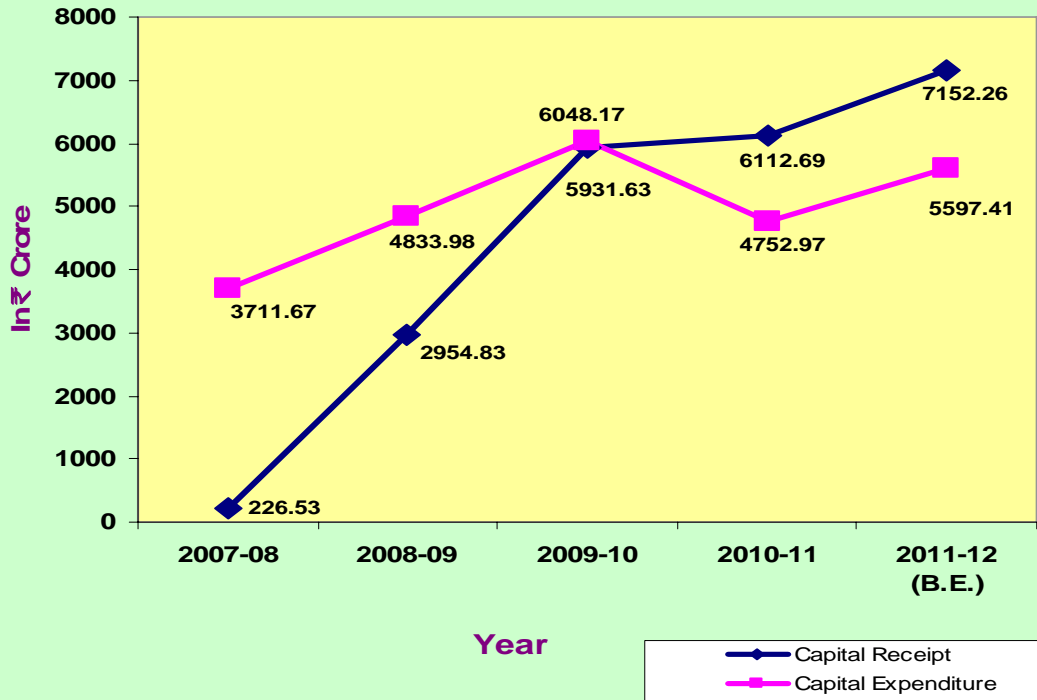


Fig. 2.6- Percentage of Revenue, Fiscal and Primary Deficit to GSDP

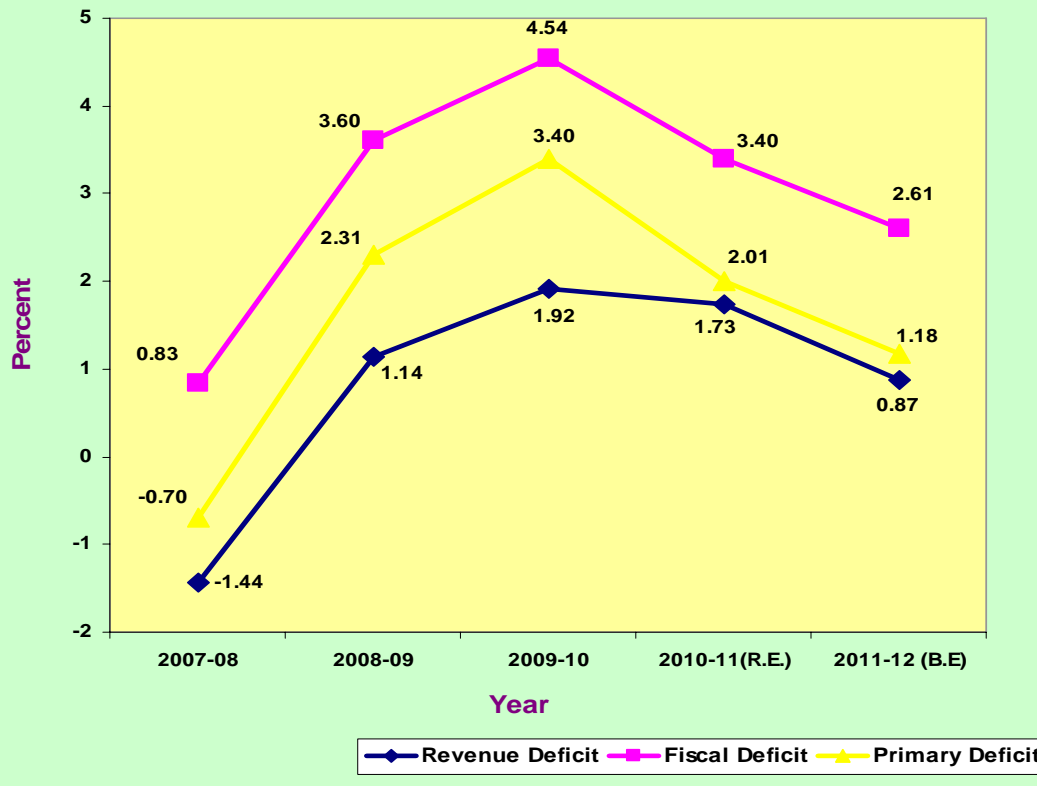
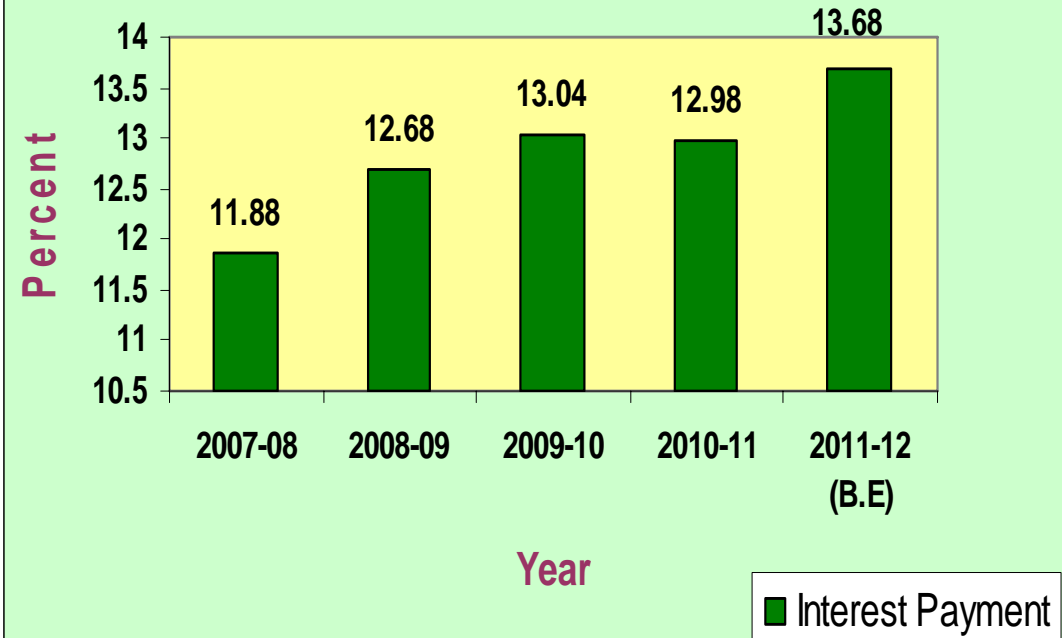


Fig. 2.7- Ratio of Interest Payment to Revenue Receipt



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.

2.17 The Economic Classification of the Budget which classifies the budgetary transactions in significant economic categories places the total expenditure at ₹ 40,922.08 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) as compared to ₹ 37,748.93 crore in 2010-11 Revised Estimate (R.E.) and ₹ 30,405.96 crore in 2009-10 showing an increase of 8.41 percent in 2011-12 (B.E.) over 2010-11 (R.E.) whereas this increase was 24.15 percent in 2010-11 (R.E.) over 2009-10 (Annexure 2.4).

2.18 Consumption expenditure of the State Government is estimated at ₹ 14,590.26 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) as against ₹ 14,567.53 crore in 2010-11 (R.E.) and ₹ 11,703.60 crore in 2009-10. It shows that consumption expenditure is likely to increase by 0.16 percent in 2011-12 (B.E.) over 2010-11(R.E.). 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 ₹ 4,254.41 crore in 2011-12 (B.E.) as against ₹ 3,742.45 crore in 2010-11 (R.E.) and ₹ 3,571.25 crore in 2009-10 showing an increase of 13.68 percent in 2011-12 (B.E.) over 2010-11 (R.E.) whereas it increased by 4.79 percent in 2010-11 (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 (Annexure 2.4).

BANKING & CREDIT

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

2.19 Institutional finance is essential for any development programme. The institutional finance available through Commercial, Co-operative Banks and other term lending institutions reduces pressure on the budgetary resources of the State Govt. The total number of Commercial Bank (CB) and Regional Rural Bank (RRB) branches working in the State as on September, 2011 was 2,653. In the State the total deposits of CBs and RRBs increased from ₹ 1,05,704 crore in September, 2010 to ₹ 1,26,891 crore in September, 2011 and total advances increased from ₹ 78,328 crore in September, 2010 to ₹ 92,320 crore in September, 2011. 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 slightly decreased to 73 percent as on September, 2011 as compared to 74 percent during the corresponding period of last year i.e. 2010.

State Annual Credit Plan

2.20 Annual Credit Plan for the current year 2011-12 envisages a credit lending of ₹ 43,678 crore in the State. The targets for 2011-12 are higher by 34 percent as compared to those for the year 2010-11. Overall achievement under State Annual Credit Plan 2011-12 stood at ₹ 19,469 crore upto quarter ending September, 2011 against the target of ₹ 22,293 crore which was 87 percent of the target (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1- Annual Credit Plan of Haryana for 2011-12 (Upto Sept., 2011)
(₹ in crore)

Sector	Target	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	15823	13450	85
Micro & Small Enterprises	3364	3595	107
Tertiary	3106	2424	78
Total	22293	19469	87

2.21 The performance of banks regarding credit lending to Agriculture Sector is satisfactory. Against the target of ₹ 15,823 crore, the achievement upto the quarter ending September, 2011-12 was ₹ 13,450 crore i.e. 85 percent. In the Micro Small Enterprises, the

performance was quite satisfactory. The banks disbursed ₹ 3,595 crore against the target of ₹ 3,364 which is 107 percent of the target. In the Tertiary Sector, banks disbursed ₹ 2,424 crore against the target of ₹ 3,106 crore which is 78 percent of the target.

Bank-wise Performance

2.22 Under Annual Credit Plan for the year 2011-12, CBs and RRBs advanced ₹ 15,905 crore upto September, 2011 against the target of ₹ 17,405 crore which is 91 percent of the target. The Commercial and Regional Rural Banks registered the highest advances of ₹ 10,318 crore in Agriculture Sector followed by ₹ 3,276 crore in Micro Small Enterprises Sector and ₹ 2,311 crore in Tertiary Sector. However, the percentage of achievement against the target was highest in Micro Small Enterprises Sector (104 percent) followed by Agriculture Sector (91 percent) and Tertiary Sector 81 percent (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2- Advances by CBs and RRBs During 2011-12 (Upto Sept., 2011)

Sector	Target	Achievement	(₹ in crore)
			Percentage
Agriculture	11394	10318	91
Micro & Small Enterprises	3145	3276	104
Tertiary	2866	2311	81
Total	17405	15905	91

2.23 Co-operative banks advanced ₹ 3,176 crore upto September, 2011 against the target of ₹ 4,451 crore which is 71 percent of the target (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3- Advances by Co-operative Banks During 2011-12(Upto Sept., 2011)

Sector	Target	Achievement	(₹ in crore)
			Percentage
Agriculture	4133	3012	73
Micro & Small Enterprises	122	65	53
Tertiary	196	99	51
Total	4451	3176	71

2.24 Haryana State Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) advanced ₹ 149 crore upto September, 2011 against the target of ₹ 364 crore which is 41 percent of the target (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4- Advances by Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank During 2011-12 (Upto Sept., 2011)

Sector	Target	Achievement	(₹ in crore)
			Percentage
Agriculture	298	121	40
Micro & Small Enterprises	23	14	61
Tertiary	43	14	32
Total	364	149	41

2.25 Haryana Financial Corporation (HFC) advanced ₹ 1.0 crore upto September, 2011 against the target of ₹ 13.0 crore which is 8 percent of the target (Table 2.5).

**Table 2.5- Advances by Haryana Financial Corporation During 2011-12
(Upto Sept., 2011)**

Sector	Target	Achievement	(₹ in crore)
			Percentage
Agriculture	-	-	-
Micro & Small Enterprises	13	1	8
Tertiary	-	-	-
Total	13	1	8

2.26 Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) advanced ₹ 238 crore upto September, 2011 against the target of ₹ 60 crore which is 396 percent of the target (Table 2.6).

**Table 2.6-Advances by Small Industries Development Bank of India During 2011-12
(Upto Sept., 2011)**

Sector	Target	Achievement	(₹ in crore)
			Percentage
Agriculture	-	-	-
Micro & Small Enterprises	60	238	396
Tertiary	-	-	-
Total	60	238	396

HARYANA STATE COOPERATIVE AGRI. AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD

2.27 The Haryana State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (HSCARDB) was set up on 1st November, 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 Tehsil and Sub-Tehsil level act as branches of these DCARDBs. The HSCARDB Ltd. has advanced ₹ 30,371.90 lakh from 1.4.2011 to 31.12.2011 against the annual target of ₹ 52,500 lakh which is 57.85 percent of the annual target (Annexure 2.5). The Bank has projected a lending programme of ₹ 577.50 crore for the year 2012-13 (Annexure 2.6).

New Schemes launched by the HSCARDB

2.28 The following new schemes are 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.

2.29 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.
- To help small farmers, ceiling of 6 acres of land for financing of tractors has been reduced to 5 acres.
- Third party payment upto loans of ₹ 2.00 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.

2.30 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.

2.31 Under the Govt. of India loan waiver scheme for the debt ridden poor small and marginal farmers having agricultural holding upto 5 acres and a OTS Scheme for the other farmers by providing 25 percent benefits of the outstanding loans if they deposited their entire amount of PL and interest outstanding against them the bank had given benefit of the above said scheme to 58,078 beneficiaries amounting ₹ 213.23 lakh. In the State, this historic scheme was implemented 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 scheme, the bank has released 13,946 Acre 6 Kanal and 5 Marlas over and above the value of loan outstanding in respect of 24,318 loanee farmers as on 30.11.2011.

2.32 The provision of 104 under the Haryana Coop. 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.

2.33 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 31.12.2011. Under this scheme, 48,440 loanee farmers have availed 5 percent interest subvention benefit to the extent of ₹ 30.27 crore from 1.01.2010 to 10.12.2011.

Rate of Interest

2.34 The bank has further re-fixed 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. 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 HO retains a margin of 1 percent only.

HARYANA STATE COOPERATIVE APEX BANK LTD.

2.35 Haryana State Cooperative Apex Bank Limited (HARCO) 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 45 years. The Short Term Cooperative 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 Coop. 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 the State.

2.36 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 Cooperative Bank in the country. It has working capital of ₹ 5,621.87 crore and disbursed loan of ₹ 4469.52 crore upto 31.12. 2011 during current year (Annexure 2.7).

2.37 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 Loans has been reduced from 10 percent to 7 percent w.e.f. 01.04.2006. For the benefit of farmers, 13.01 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) have been issued till December, 2011. 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.

Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term

2.38 For strengthening the Short Term Cooperative 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 +29.00 crore State share +38.92 crore PACS share) has been worked out and 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 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 ₹ 3.74 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

2.39 One Time settlements Scheme approved by State Govt. was implemented by Central Cooperative 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 2007-08 for Members of PACS

2.40 Timely payment incentive scheme for members for PACS was implemented by the Central Cooperative Bank of the State. Under this scheme, a relief of 2 percent in interest has been provided to the members of Cooperative 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

2.41 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 eligible amount (75 percent).

State Interest Subvention Scheme 2009 for Timely Repayment for Members of PACS

2.42 State Interest Subvention Scheme-2009 for timely repayment for members of PACS has been implemented w.e.f. 01.03.2009. Beneficiaries of the scheme were the loanee members of PACS who repaid their loans availed from 01.03.2009 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). Closing date of the scheme was 15.06.2010. Aggregate financial liability of the scheme was borne by the State Government. Interest subvention @ 1 percent on crop loans had been announced by Govt. of India in Union Budget 2009-10 for the farmers who pay their dues on schedule. Thus effective rate of interest on crop loan during 2009-10 was 4 percent per annum. A rebate in interest amounting to ₹ 26.03 crore to 6,11,884 loanee members has been provided under this scheme.

State Interest Subvention Scheme 2010 for Timely Repayment for Members of PACS

2.43 Under State Interest Subvention Scheme-2010 for timely repayment for members of PACS have been implemented w.e.f. 01.03.2010. Beneficiaries of the scheme were the loanee members of PACS who repaid their crop loans availed from 01.03.2010 to 28.02.2011 on or before due dates and got a benefit of rebate in interest @ 1 percent. Entire financial liability of the scheme was borne by the State Government. 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. Claims for crop loan advance from 01.09.2010 to 28.02.2011 received from the DCCBs amounting to ₹ 8.22 crore has been sent to State Govt. for sanction.

2.44 Govt. of India has announced in the Budget for the year 2011-12- that interest subvention @ 3 percent per annum 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 per annum for the prompt payee farmers since 01.04.2009.

Release of Surplus Land Mortgaged by Farmers

2.45 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 39095 acres of surplus land of 28386 farmers have been assessed to be released. 6373 acre of land has been released to 2054 farmers upto October, 2011.

Enhancement of MCL for Rural Artisans, Petty-shopkeepers for Members of PACS

2.46 The Maximum Credit Limit (MCL) for Rural Artisans, Petty-shopkeepers for members of PACS has been enhanced from ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 35,000.

State Loan Waiver Scheme for Rural Artisans, Petty-shopkeepers and Landless Labourers 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 labourers members of PACS. Under this scheme, overdue loan outstanding as on 30.6.2009 upto ₹ 10,000 alongwith interest thereon in respect of a such loanee members will be waived off. A benefit of around 470 crore to 3,94,835 members is likely to be provided under the scheme. A sum of ₹ 83.65 crore received from the State Govt. during the year 2010-11 and ₹ 85 crore has been sanctioned by the State Govt. during the year 2011-12.

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. 6.25 to KCC holders. The premium payable by KCC holder is ₹ 2.25. Under this scheme, 8,44,943 members have been covered so far and accident claim of ₹ 79 lakh have been received in respect of 158 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;

- 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.

Future Projection at the Level of Central Cooperative Banks for the Year 2011-12

2.50 Future projection at the Level of Central Cooperative Banks for the Year 2011-12 are given in Annexure 2.10.

Computerization

2.51 With a view to streamline the functioning of PACS and long term vision, the Bank has planned to computerize the working of PACSs as per requirements of Vaidynathan Committee recommendations. HARCO Bank has also planned to computerize its all branches in a phased manner with the help of NABARD. After complete implementation of CBSs in branches, the ATM facility would be provided to facilitate the customers for cash dispensing. After computerization of the Bank, the DCCBs will be connected with Bank so that the customers would able to enjoy the services of the Bank across State. Under the Revival Package of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS), the Bank has started process of computerization of all the PACS across State. In the first phase, 325 PACSs in 9 Districts have been selected for computerization. The remaining 277 PACSs 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 rise in prices of goods and services which is termed as inflation is crucial determinant in the growth of 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 prices of 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 (urban).

Wholesale Price Index

3.2 The Wholesale Price Index of 20 selected agricultural commodities (Base Year 1980-81=100) of the State from 2006-2007 to 2010-2011 presented in **Fig. 3.1** shows an increase (61.16 percent) from 607.9 in 2006-07 to 979.7 in 2010-11. The Index rose considerably by 15.78 and 16.18 percent during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 from the previous years respectively.

3.3 In order to study the movement of Wholesale Price Index during the year, the month-wise Index from December, 2010 to December, 2011 of the State is presented in **Fig. 3.2**. During this period, the Wholesale Price Index in the State witnessed an increasing trend while remaining constant at 1004 during February and March, 2011. It rose from 991.6 in December, 2010 to 1062.3 in December, 2011 registering an increase of 7.1 percent. This rise is mainly attributed to the increase in the prices of grains, pulses, oil seeds, fibers, gur, and other crops which recorded an increase of 3.6, 41.6, 0.5, 16.8, 1.8 and 1.7 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 is engaged in agriculture and allied occupation.

Fig. 3.1- Yearwise Wholesale Price Index

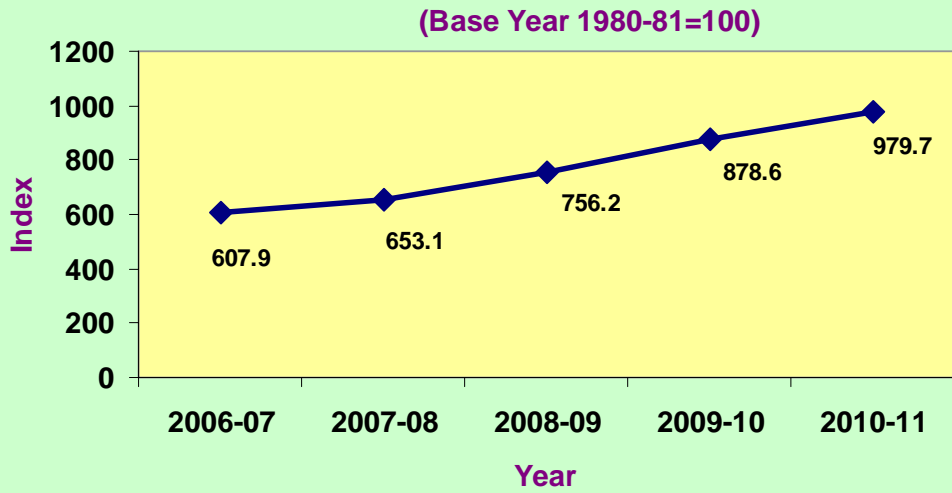
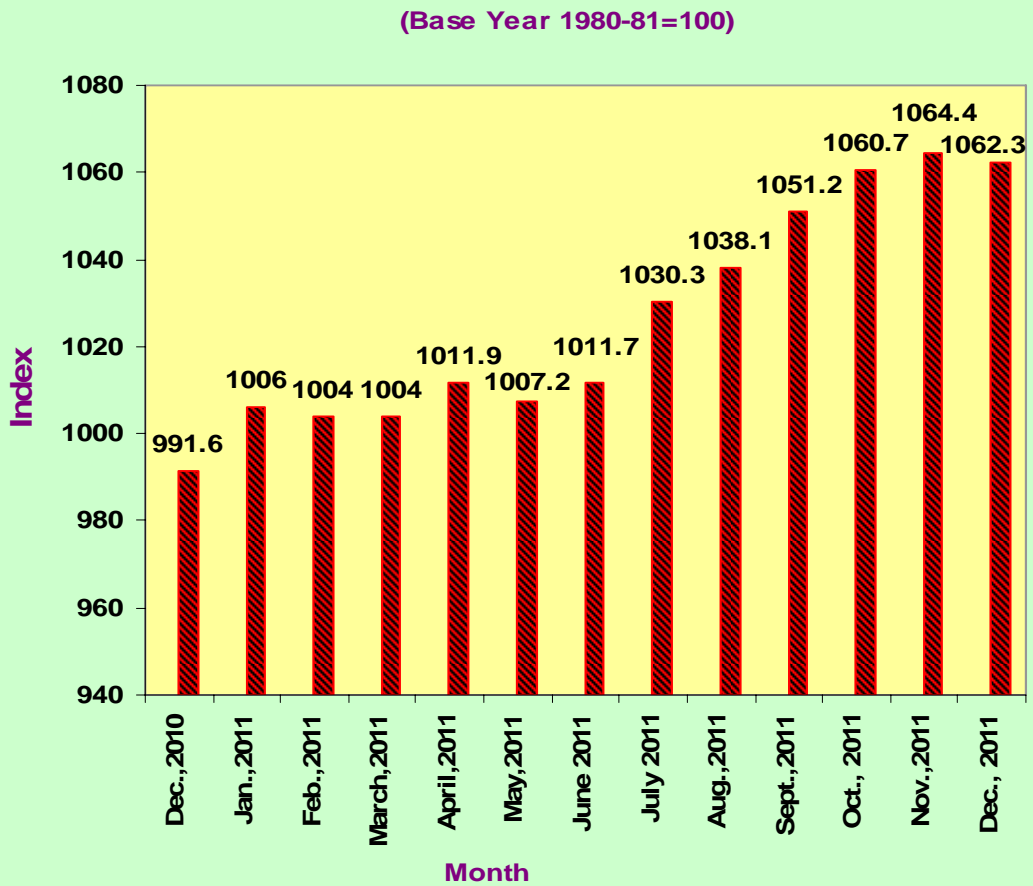


Fig. 3.2- Monthly Wholesale Price Index for Agricultural Commodities



3.5 The Consumer Price Index of Food Group and General Group moved invariably at the same pace during 2005-06 to 2008-09 but that of the Food Group moved fastly during the period from 2008-09 to 2010-11. The Index of General Group moved by 51.68 percent whereas that of Food Group increased by 65.74 percent from the year 2005-06 to the year 2010-11. Year-wise Consumer Price Index of rural Haryana from 2005-06 to 2010-11 is presented in **Fig. 3.3**. Month-wise movement of CPI (Rural) during the year, the Index from December, 2010 to December, 2011 is presented in **Fig. 3.4**. It was 499 in December, 2010 which rose to 530 in December, 2011 by registering an increase of 6.21 percent while remaining constant at 535 in October & November, 2011.

Consumer Price Index for Working Class

3.6 Consumer Price Index for Working Class 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 2007 to 2011 of the State is presented in **Fig. 3.5**. The increase in annual average Consumer Price Index for Working Class (Base Year 1982=100) for 2011 was 9.3 percent as compared to the increase of 11.5 percent in the year 2010. The centre-wise increase was comparatively high in Hissar (9.5 percent) whereas it was low in Panipat (8.8 percent) for the year 2011. The month-wise movement of Consumer Price Index for Working Class of the State from December, 2010 to December, 2011 is presented in **Fig. 3.6**. Consumer Price Index for Working Class (Base Year 1982=100) rose from 733 in December, 2010 to 783 in December, 2011, registering an increase of 6.8 percent while remaining constant at 792 in October & November, 2011.

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 poor. At the time of creation of Haryana State, PDS 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 reorganized and streamlined from time to time to accommodate human needs. As on 31.12.2011, there was a big network of 9,364 fair price shops (6,665 in rural areas and 2,699 in urban areas), catering to about 56.08 lakh ration card holders. At present, under the Targeted Public Distribution System, 35 Kgs. of Wheat at the rate of ₹ 4.88 per Kg. is being made available every month to 4,89,265 families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) and 4,85,862 State BPL families. Wheat at the rate of ₹ 4.88 per Kg. is being distributed to State BPL families which is received from Government of India for Above Poverty Line (APL) families and the difference of ₹ 2.05 per Kg. (₹ 6.93-4.88) between APL rate and BPL rate is being borne by the State Govt. The Targeted Public Distribution in Haryana is well organized.

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 fixed by Govt. of India of Wheat, Paddy and Bajra from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is presented in **Fig. 3.7**. MSP for Wheat has been raised from ₹ 850 (₹ 750+100 bonus) per quintal in 2007-08 to ₹ 1170 (₹ 1120+50 bonus) per quintal in 2011-12, showing a hike of 37.64 percent. However, now it has been fixed at ₹ 1285 per quintal. The MSP of Paddy has increased from ₹ 745 (₹ 645+100 bonus) in 2007-08 to ₹ 1080 per quintal for Common and ₹ 775 (₹ 675+100 bonus) per quintal in 2007-08 to ₹ 1110 for Grade-A in 2011-12.

3.9 The State makes elaborate arrangements through procurement agencies for procurement of foodgrains on MSP. The procurement of Wheat touched the maximum of

70 lakh tonne in the year 2009-10 from 33.50 lakh tonne in 2007-08 showing an increase of 108.95 percent. Procurement of Paddy, Wheat and Bajra dipped in 2010-11 but that of Wheat and Paddy again picked up to 69.28 and 29.32 lakh tonne respectively during 2011-12. The procurement of Wheat and Paddy registered an increase of 106.80 and 64.35 percent respectively in 2011-12 from 2007-08. The quantity of procurement of Wheat, Paddy and Bajra at MSP from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is presented in **Fig. 3.8**.

Fig. 3.3- Yearwise Consumer Price Index (Rural)

(Base Year 1988-89=100)

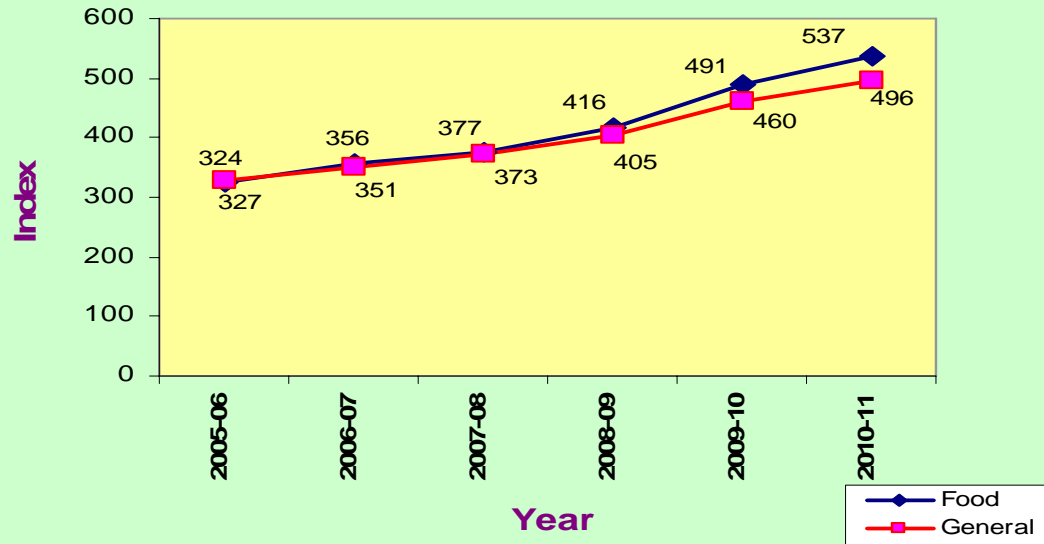


Fig. 3.4- Monthwise Consumer Price Index (Rural)

(Base Year 1988-89=100)

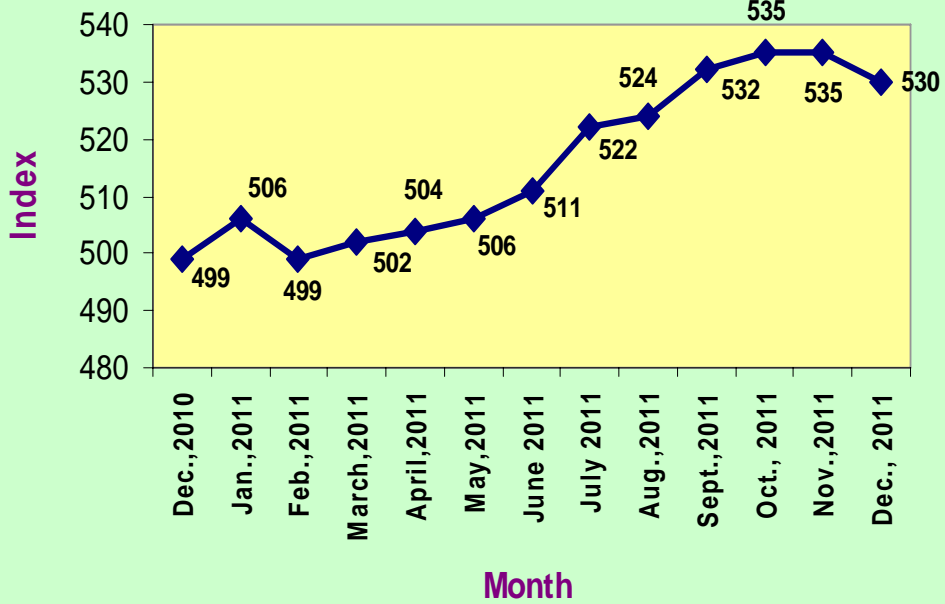


Fig. 3.5- Yearwise and Centrewise Consumer Price Index for Working Class

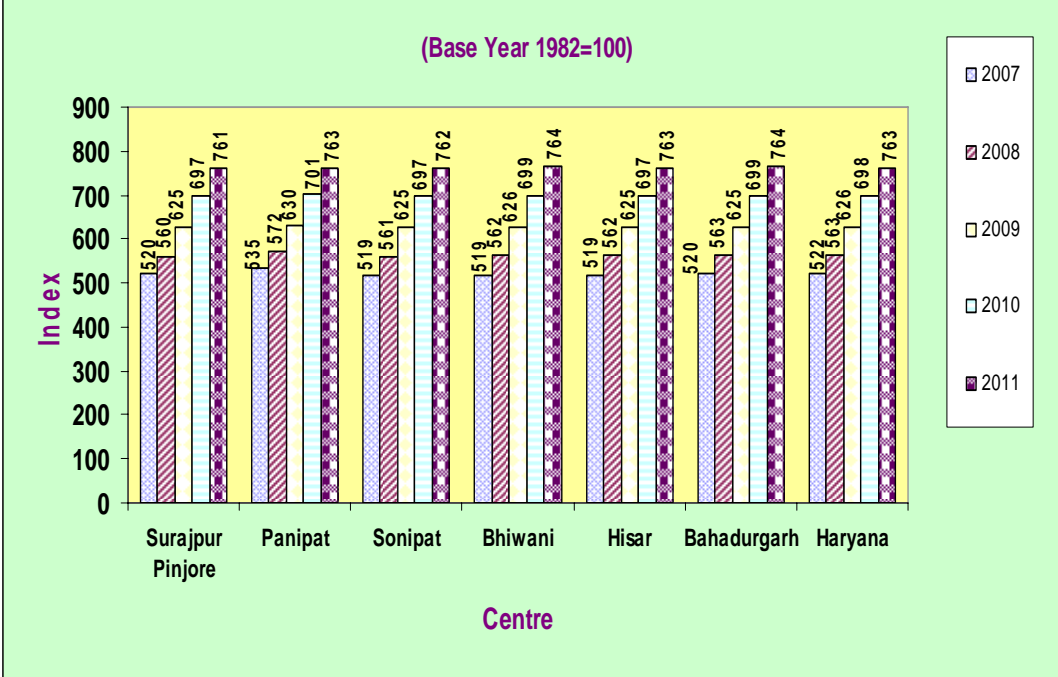


Fig. 3.6- Monthly Consumer Price Index for Working Class

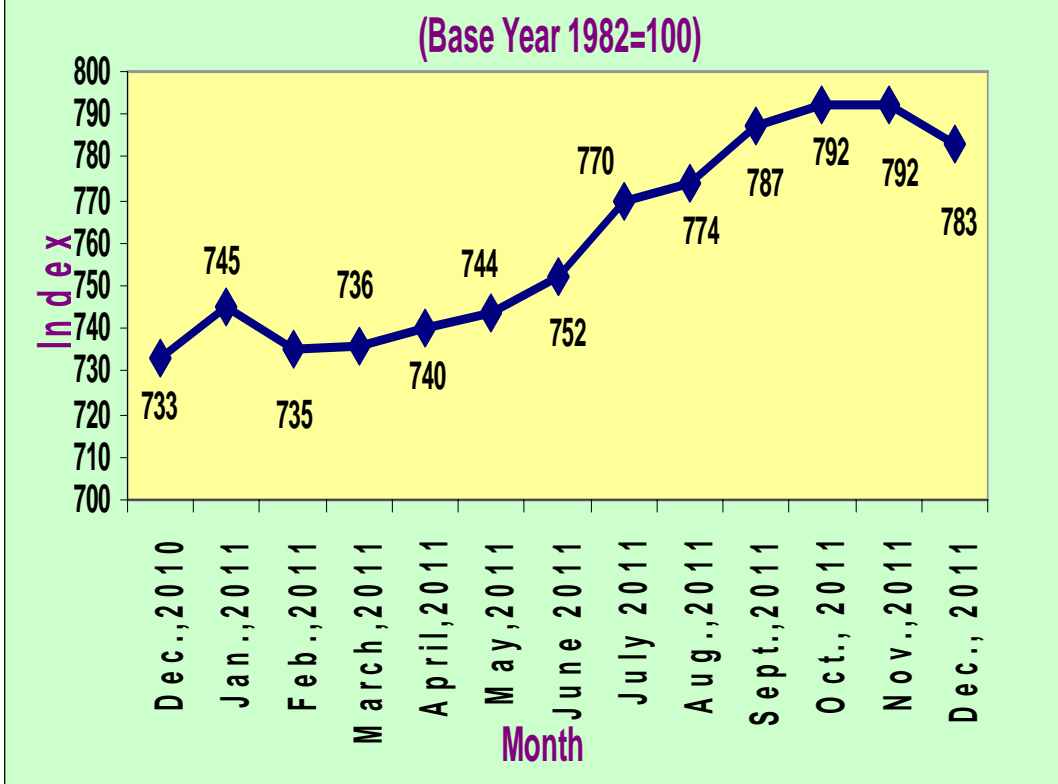


Fig. 3.7- Minimum Support Price(including Bonus) of Kharif and Rabi Foodgrains

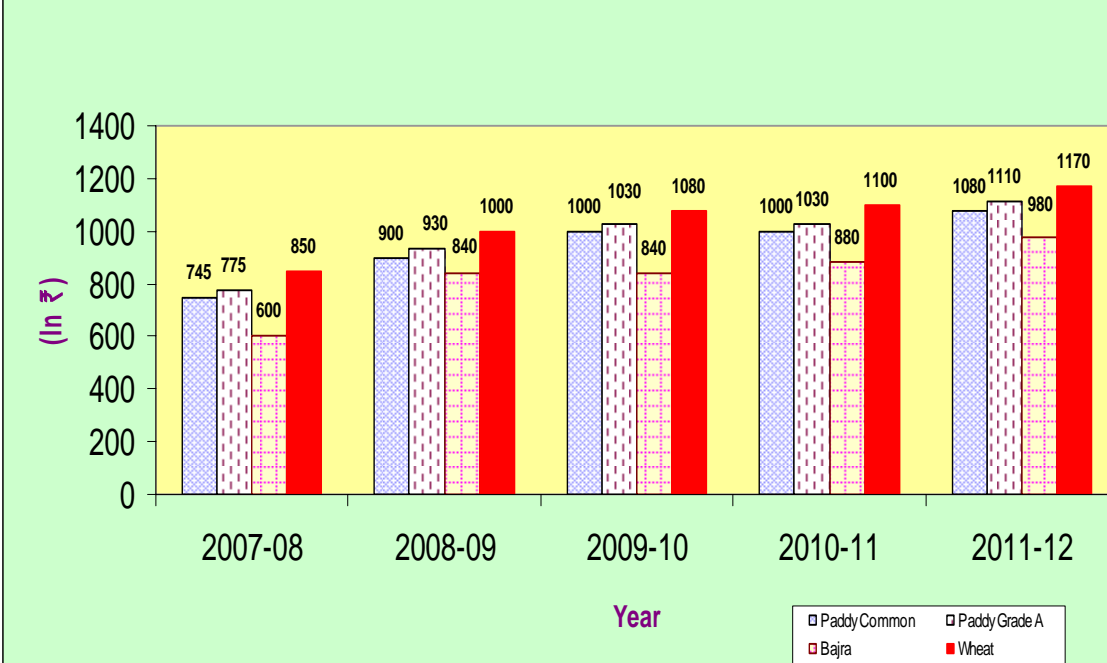
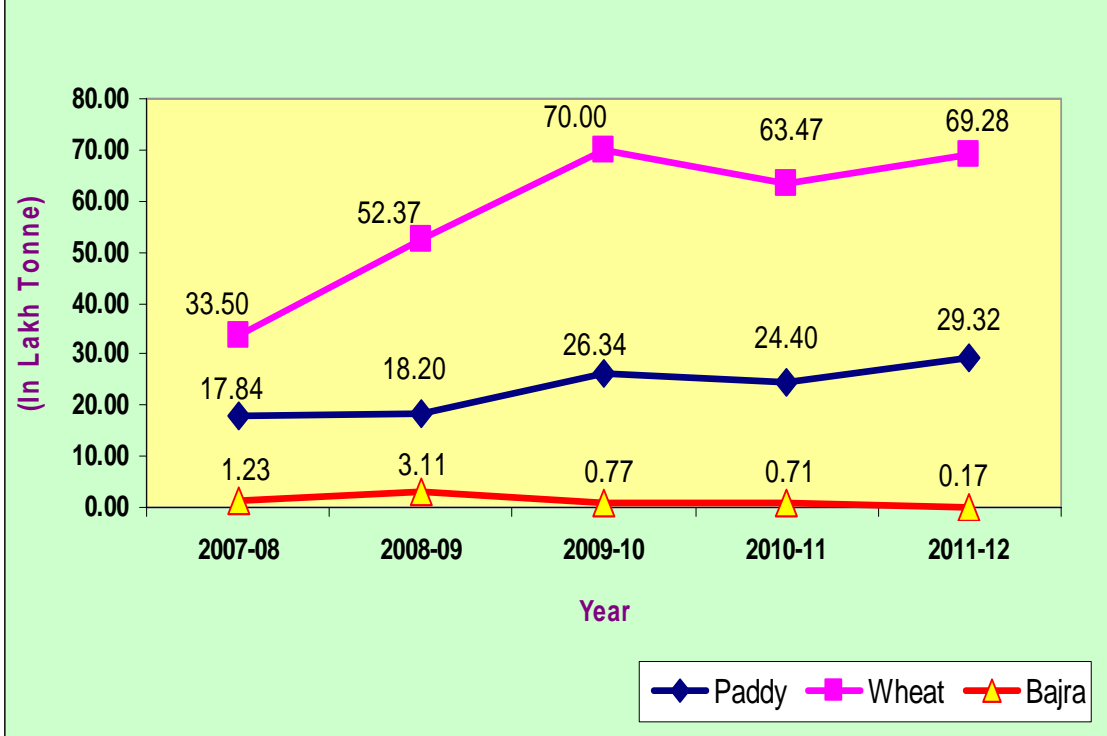


Fig. 3.8- Procurement of Kharif and Rabi Foodgrains on Minimum Support Price



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 as 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 Sectors at constant (2004-05) prices went down to only 16.3 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 may jeopardize the larger growth process. Therefore, the growth of the Agriculture and Allied Sectors continued to be a critical factor in the overall performance of the State economy.

4.2 Agriculture and Allied Sectors 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 Sectors. 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 and Statistical Analysis, Haryana prepares the estimates of Gross Domestic Product of Agriculture and Allied Sectors 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 current 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 recovered strongly recording the growth of 7.5 percent. This encouraging growth rate was the consequence of the excellent increase in production of wheat, rabi oilseeds, 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 1.6 percent was recorded in agriculture in third year i.e. 2009-10 of current Five Years Plan. The Forestry & Logging industry registered the growth of 3.3, 2.7, and 2.4 percent whereas Fishing Sector recorded the growth of 11.9, 13.3 and 15.5 percent during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, respectively. The GDP of Agriculture & Allied Sectors as a whole in 2007-08 remained at the same level as in 2006-07 but during 2008-09, Agriculture & Allied Sectors as a whole recorded the growth of 7.3 percent whereas in 2009-10 the negative growth of 1.3 percent was recorded in this sector.

4.4 The Quick Estimates (QE) for 2010-11 indicates that the real GDP at factor cost from Agriculture & Allied Sectors increased from the level of ₹ 26,262.90 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 27,873.40 crore in 2010-11 recording the growth of 6.1 during 2010-11. The GDP at constant (2004-05) prices individually from Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sectors during 2010-11 has been recorded as ₹ 26,392.16, 1,227.57 and 253.67 crore respectively. The growth rate recorded individually for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Sectors during 2010-11 were 6.3, 2.9 and

6.6 percent respectively. The encouraging growth of 6.3 in agriculture could be possible mainly due to the sharp rise in production of wheat (10.9 percent), oilseeds (11.2 percent), sugarcane (5.9 percent), gram (77.4 percent), and milk (4.3 percent) during the year.

4.5 As per the Advance Estimates (AE) of 2011-12, the State GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices for Agriculture & Allied Sector is expected to increase at ₹ 29,288.96 crore indicating the growth of 5.1 percent during the year. The GDP at constant (2004-05) prices individually from Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sectors during 2011-12 has been recorded as ₹ 27,739.94, 1,265.17 and 283.85 crore respectively. The Agriculture Sector is likely to achieve the growth rate of 5.1 percent whereas Forestry and Fishing Sectors are likely to register the growth of 3.1 and 11.9 percent respectively. The growth of 5.1 percent expected to be recorded in Agriculture Sector is mainly attributed to robust estimated increase in production of cotton (32.6 percent), sugarcane (24.6 percent), rabi oilseeds (21 percent), gram (30 percent) and barley (47.3 percent).

4.6 It is also pointed out that the average annual growth of Agriculture and Allied Sectors of the State recorded as 3.4 percent during the current Five Year Plan was more or less same as achieved at all India level (3.3 percent). The growth rates recorded by the State and Indian economy in Agriculture and Allied Sector during current Five Year Plan (2007-2012) have been presented in **Fig. 4.1**. The growth rates recorded by the State and Indian economy in Agriculture and Allied Sectors during current Five Year Plan (2007-2012) have also 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	2011-12	Overall
State						
Agriculture	-0.3	7.5	-1.6	6.3	5.1	3.4
Forestry	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9
Fishing	11.9	13.3	15.5	6.6	11.9	11.8
Agriculture and Allied	0.0	7.3	-1.3	6.1	5.1	3.4
All India						
Agriculture and Allied	5.8	0.1	1.0	7.0	2.5	3.3

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Agriculture

4.7 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 GFCF in the State 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 9.6 percent in 2007-08 but again decreased and attained the level of 8.7 percent in 2009-10 as depicted in the **Fig. 4.2**.

Agriculture Indices

4.8 The Index of area moved marginally from 120.57 to 123.57 from the year 2004-05 to 2010-11 whereas that of production and yield increased significantly from 243.01 to 278.87 and from 201.55 to 225.68 respectively during the same period because of the renewed research to boost production and productivity. The Index of area under crops increased from 120.30 in 2009-10 to 123.57 in 2010-11. The Index of agricultural production also increased from 261.48 in 2009-10 to 278.87 in 2010-11 and of yield from 217.36 to 225.68 during that period. The Index of area, production and yield was highest in the year 2010-11. The Indices of area under

Fig. 4.1- Growth in GDP of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Haryana and All India in 11th Five Year Plan

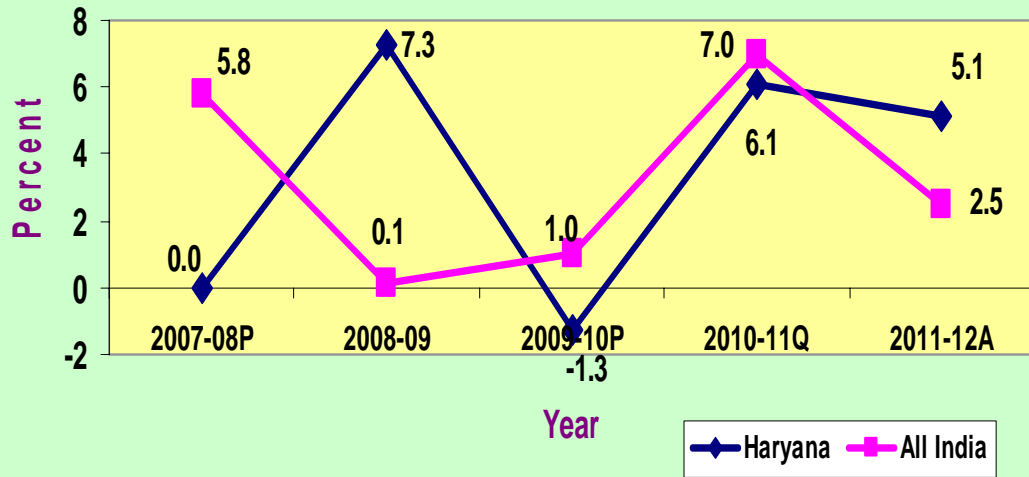
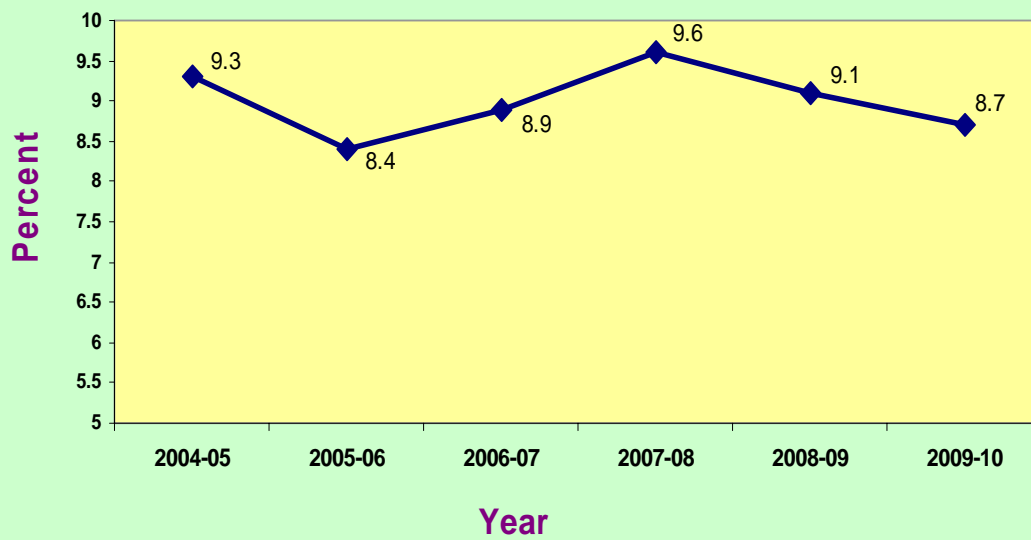


Fig. 4.2- Growth of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in State



crops, agricultural production and yield from the year 2001-02 to 2010-11 (Base Triennium ending 1981-82=100) for the State are depicted in **Fig. 4.3** and Annexure 4.1.

4.9 In the State, about 73.72 percent of the cropped area is under foodgrains and the remaining 26.28 percent area is under non-foodgrains. Foodgrains consists mainly of cereals and pulses with weights of 85.54 percent and 14.46 percent respectively. Non-foodgrains consists of oilseeds, fiber and miscellaneous crops with weights 17.22, 41.12 and 41.66 percent respectively. Index of agricultural production of all crops moved moderately from 220.71 in 2001-02 to 229.42 in 2005-06. There after, it moved considerably to 259.45 in 2006-07 before attaining the level of 271.76 in 2008-09. At present, it stands at 278.87 in 2010-11. The **Fig. 4.4** and Annexure 4.2 depicts movement of agricultural production Index of foodgrains and non-foodgrains crops.

4.10 The agricultural production Index of cereals registered an increase of 24.31 percent while moving 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. The **Fig. 4.5** shows the movement of agricultural production Indices of cereals & pulses from the year 2001-02 to 2010-11.

4.11 The agricultural production Indices of oilseeds decreased from 706.51 in 2003-04 to 438.77 in 2007-08, however, it increased to 657.77 in 2008-09 before attaining the level of 691.43 in 2010-11. The agricultural production Indices of fiber registered an decrease of 12.90 percent 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 percent. The **Fig. 4.6** shows the movement of agricultural production Indices of oilseeds and fiber from the year 2001-02 to 2010-11.

AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Area Under Principal Crops

4.12 The gross area sown during 1966-67 was 45.99 lakh hectares which has increased to 63.57 lakh hectares during 2010-11. The contribution of area under Wheat and Paddy crops to the total gross area sown in the State is likely to be 59.15 percent during 2010-11. The area under Wheat crop was 25.15 lakh hectares in 2010-11 which is likely to be 25.05 lakh hectares in 2011-12. The area under Paddy crop has also decreased from 12.45 lakh hectares in 2010 to 12.35 lakh hectares in 2011. The area under commercial crops i.e. Sugarcane, Cotton and Oilseeds has fluctuating trends. There has been a increase of 11.8 percent in Sugarcane, 22.6 percent increase in area of Cotton and 5.6 percent increase in Oilseeds during the year 2011-12 over 2010-11. During the year 2011-12, the gross area sown is likely to be 65 lakh hectares (Annexure 4.3).

4.13 The cropping intensity in the State has reached at 184 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.

Area Under High Yielding Varieties

4.14 The area under High Yielding Varieties of Wheat, Paddy, Maize and Bajra was 97.4, 64.6, 80.0 and 96.2 percent respectively during the year 2010-11 whereas it is likely to be 99.4, 65.6, 63.6 and 99.4 percent respectively during the year 2011-12.

Production of Principal Crops

4.15 The foodgrains production in the State has reached an impressive level of 166.29 lakh tonne during the year 2010-11 as compared to a meagre production of 25.92 lakh tonne in 1966-67 registering an increase of about six times. The production of Wheat and Rice (the main cereal crops of the State) has achieved all time high production. The production of Wheat during 2010-11 was 116.30 lakh tonne and production of Rice during the year 2010-11 was 37.59 lakh tonne as against 10.59 lakh tonne and 2.23 lakh tonne respectively during the year

1966-67 which shows eleven times increase in Wheat and seventeen times increase in Rice production. Keeping in view the increasing trend of tremendous achievements of Wheat productivity “KRISHI KARMAN AWARD” with a cash prize amounting to ₹ 1.00 crore along with Citation Trophy has been awarded recently to the State. 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. Similarly, Haryana has achieved an impressive level of productivity of 1869 Kg. per hectare under Mustard crop during 2010-11 which was highest in the country.

4.16 A remarkable increase in foodgrains production is visible in Haryana since the inception of the State. Production of total foodgrains in the State is likely to be 172.05 lakh tonne in 2011-12. The Wheat and Paddy crops have played a major role in pushing up the agricultural production. The production of Rice is likely to be 37.59 lakh tonne in 2011. Similarly, the production of Wheat is likely to be 118.61 lakh tonne in 2011-12 (Annexure 4.4).

4.17 The foodgrains production during Kharif 2011 is 50.22 lakh tonnes which is 5.6 percent higher than that of the previous year. The productivity of Cotton has been achieved at 739 Kg. per hectare (Lint) during Kharif 2011. The target of foodgrains production for the year 2011-12 has been fixed at 173.04 lakh tonne (51.27 lakh tonne for Kharif and 121.77 lakh tonne for Rabi season) which is 4 percent higher than the last year achievement. Similarly, the targets of Sugarcane, Cotton and Oilseeds were fixed at 70 lakh tonne 25.44 lakh bales and 11.72 lakh tonne respectively.

4.18 The production of Oilseeds and Sugarcane during the year 2011-12 is estimated as 10.29 and 67.45 lakh tonne against 9.65 and 60.42 lakh tonne respectively during the year 2010-11. The production of Cotton in the State is estimated to increase from 17.44 lakh bales in 2010-11 to 26.21 lakh bales in 2011-12.

Yield of Principal Crops

4.19 The average yield of Wheat and Rice at all India level was 2830 and 2130 Kg. per hectare whereas in Haryana it was 4215 and 3008 Kg. per hectare respectively during 2009-10. The average yield of Wheat and Rice during 2011-12 is estimated at 4735 and 3044 Kg. per hectare respectively in the State (Annexure 4.5).

Area Under Plant Protection measures

4.20 The area under plant protection measures was 71.10 lakh hectares in 2010-11 and which is likely to be 71.10 lakh hectares in 2011-12. The consumption of pesticides has decreased from 4,070 tonnes in 2009-10 to 4,060 tonnes in 2010-11.

Crop Insurance

4.21 In order to provide better risk management in agriculture, State Government has implemented National Agriculture Insurance Scheme from Kharif 2004 onwards. Presently, high risk prone crops like Cotton, Bajra, Maize and Arhar are being covered in Kharif season and Gram, Barley and Mustard during Rabi season under the scheme. The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and optional for non-loanee farmers. A provision of 10 percent subsidy has been made for small and marginal farmers on 50:50 sharing basis by Centre and State.

Agriculture Production Initiatives

4.22 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 ₹ 34.80 crore has been allocated during 2011-12 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

Fig. 4.3- Agriculture Indices of Area, Yield and Production of State
(Base : Triennium Ending 1981-82=100)

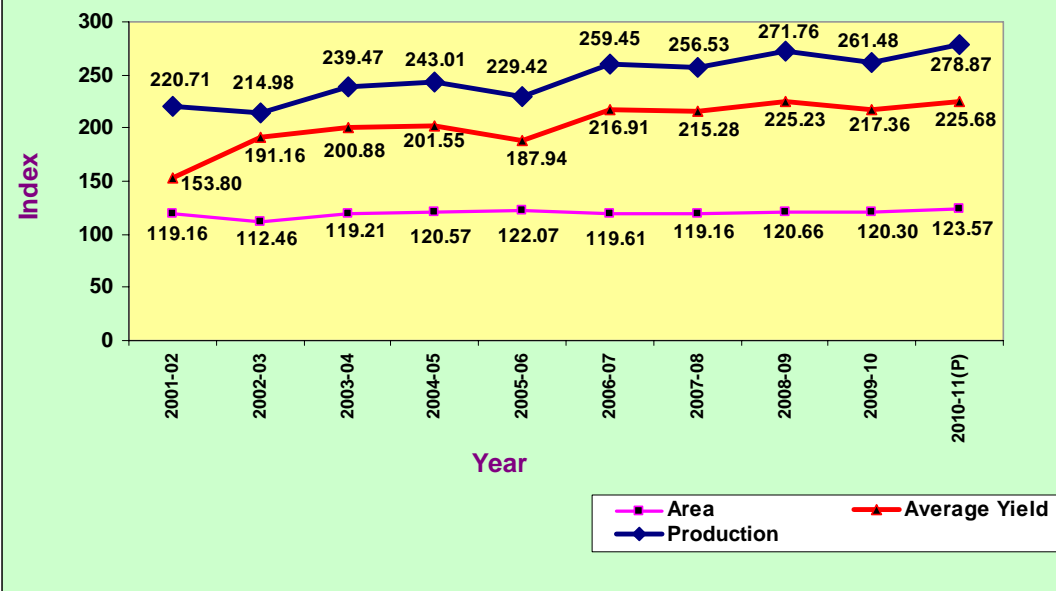


Fig. 4.4- Agriculture Production Indices of State
(Base : Triennium Ending 1981-82=100)

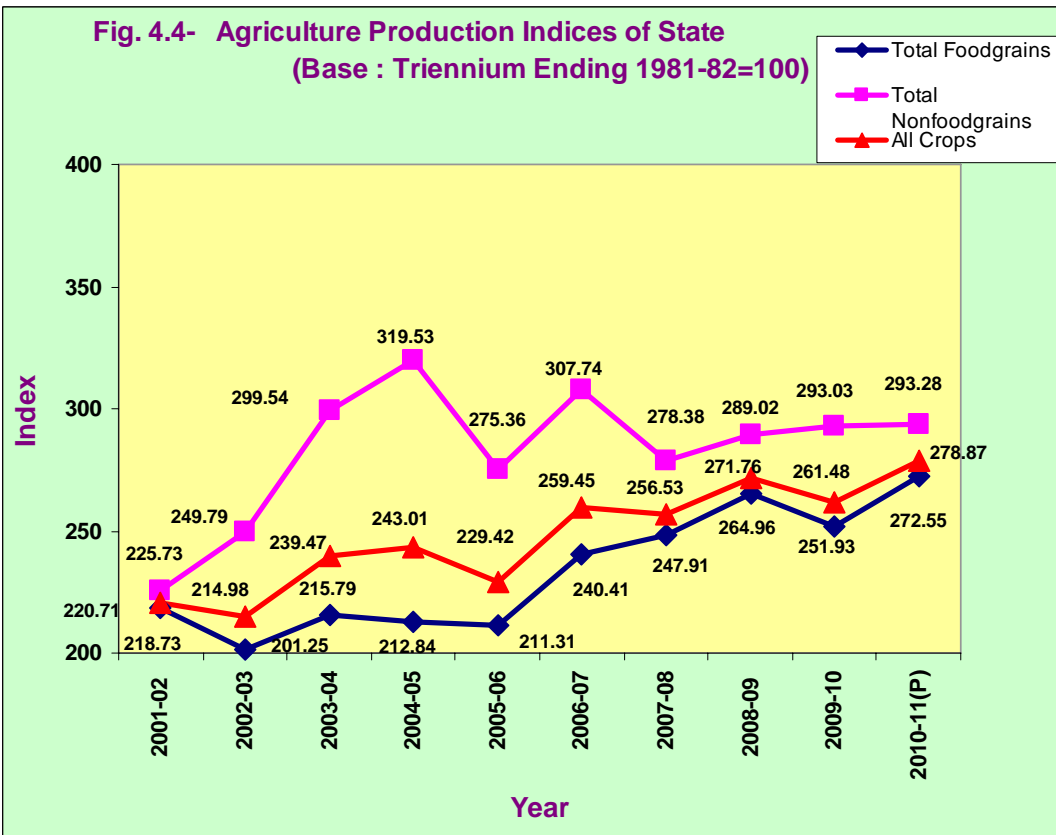


Fig. 4.5- Agriculture Production Indics of Foodgrains of State
(Base: Triennium Ending 1981-82=100)

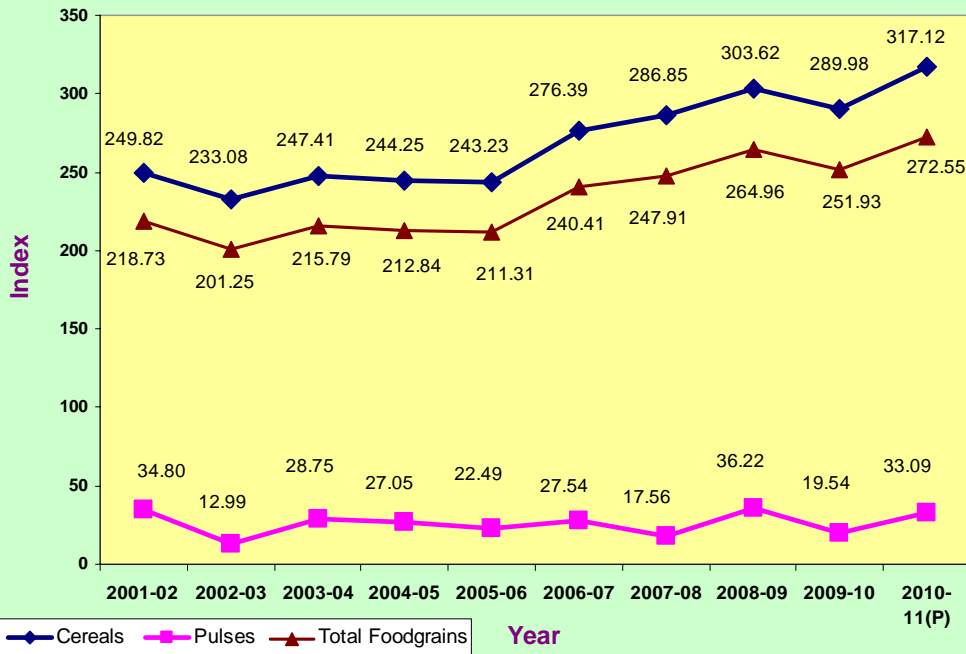
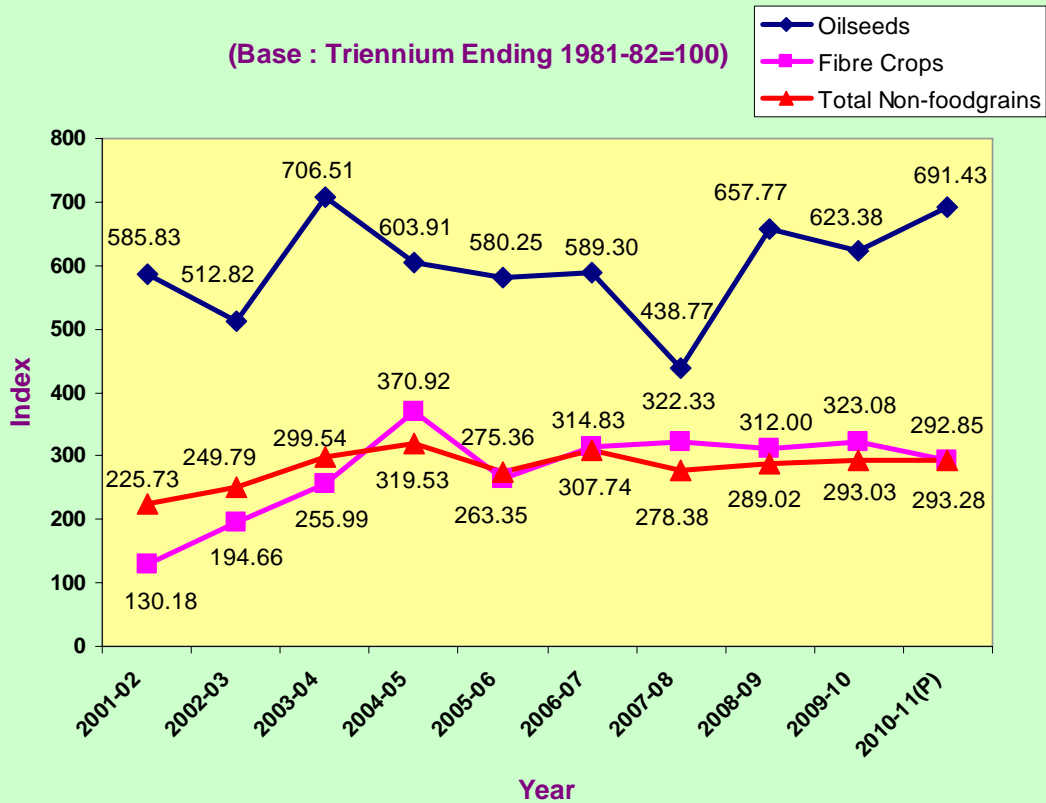


Fig. 4.6- Agriculture Production Indics of Non-Foodgrains of State

(Base : Triennium Ending 1981-82=100)



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 ₹ 40 crore is being spent on the activities under RKVY.

4.23 Haryana can legitimately claim the privilege of being a pioneer in adopting Sprinkler Irrigation Technology in the country. During the current financial year, 16,000 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.

4.24 Laying out Underground Pipeline System is popular water saving method being adopted by the farmers. During the year 2010-11, 36,748 hectare area was brought under this system and ₹ 41.72 crore were utilized for providing assistance @ 50 percent of the cost of system with maximum ceiling of ₹ 60,000 per beneficiary. During the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 40 crore has been approved under RKVY to cover 40,000 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 (nutrients) is expected to be 1438 thousand tonnes in 2010-11 (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)	210

IRRIGATION

4.26 The State Government has moved further to implement projects for optimum utilization of limited available water resources. Since the State is water deficit and water availability is very less i.e. 14 MAF compared to the requirement of 36 MAF. Conservation of water has become the main theme of the Haryana Irrigation Department. In order to reduce the losses in carriage of water, rehabilitation of canal network has been taken up in a phased manner. Project for Rehabilitation of Canal Network costing ₹ 67.28 crore has been taken up under AIBP-I for which works are almost complete. Project costing ₹ 115.94 crore has been taken up under AIBP-II for which works are in progress. Another project for rehabilitation, renovation and modernization of the irrigation network amounting to ₹ 53 crore has been approved and taken up under 13th Finance Commission besides the work of ₹ 32.50 crore taken up under State Plan during this year. Due to huge volume of work, rehabilitation of the canal network will be continued during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 to re-condition all canals. Besides it, there is also a proposal to line the sides of Western Jamuna Canal Main Line Lower and Western Jamuna Canal Main Branch from Dadupur to Karnal at a cost of ₹ 127.50 crore for which WAPCOS has prepared the DPR which is under examination. Work on Remodeling and Rehabilitation of Water Courses has also been taken up in a phased manner. Out of total identified 7,633 watercourses,

2,051 watercourses have been rehabilitated so far and work on 249 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 completed and test runs on the channel has been conducted successfully. Carrier Lined Channel for supply of drinking water to Delhi is also near completion. Kaushalya Dam on Ghaggar River in Panchkula District constructed at the cost of ₹ 217 crore has been completed substantially and it would provide drinking water to Panchkula besides moderating flash floods. Water has already been stored in the Dam Reservoir for supplying it to HUDA who has already started the work of laying the pipe lines.

4.28 For Ground Water Recharge, several schemes have been proposed by Haryana Irrigation Department and are at various stages of completion /construction. To utilize the surplus water of river Yamuna during monsoon for recharge of the ground water, construction of Dadupur Shahabad Nalvi Irrigation Scheme costing to ₹ 167.30 crore in 2nd phase has been taken up and first phase has already been completed whereas the 2nd phase is scheduled to be completed by December, 2012.

4.29 The de-silting work of Otu Lake in 1st and 2nd phase has been completed and it is proposed to be deepened further under 3rd phase. The Department has proposed to repair, restore and renovate the Bibipur Lake in District Kurukshetra at a cost of ₹ 117 crore for recharge of ground water and providing irrigation facilities during monsoon season. The project has been submitted to the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) under flood management programme where 75 percent funding is available. It is also proposed to create a water body in the shape of Kotla Lake in Mewat District at a cost of ₹ 116 crore.

4.30 The State is pursuing for the construction of up-stream storages namely Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar Vyasi dams on river Yamuna. Unless these storages are constructed, assured water supply to State from river Yamuna cannot be ascertained. The matter was taken up with the Government of India which has already declared all these projects as National Projects, in which 90 percent cost of water components of these projects is to be borne by the Government of India and balance 10 percent by the partner States.

4.31 Haryana has deposited part share cost of ₹ 25 crore with Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (HPPCL) for the construction of Renuka Dam for land acquisition. Process for the construction of Renuka Dam project is in progress after environmental clearance by the Ministry of Environment and Forest.

4.32 For providing irrigation and drinking water facilities to the backward areas of Mewat, a canal namely Mewat Feeder Canal is proposed to be taken up. WAPCOS Ltd. Has re-casted the DPR after necessary modifications and total cost of the project on prevailing rates is ₹ 666.60 crore. It is proposed to refer the project of Mewat Feeder Canal to NCR Planning Board for funding after approval from the Government.

4.33 The State is very sensitive to the requirement of control of floods. Haryana State Flood Control Board approves flood control schemes every year for every District to control floods. It has approved 252 new schemes amounting to ₹ 664.40 crore and 103 on-going schemes amounting to ₹ 157 crores for flood control and drainage works in its meeting held on 27.01.2011 out of which 95 new schemes and 28 ongoing schemes have been completed so far with an expenditure over ₹ 280 crore. This year the expenditure incurred on the flood control works is over ₹ 230 crore from January, 2011 to till date. In addition to it, a project costing to ₹ 173.75 crore sanctioned by Ganga Flood Control Commission for flood management works along river Yamuna and these works are in progress.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFIED SEEDS

4.34 The Haryana Seeds Development Corporation Limited (HSDC) had produced 11,714 quintal certified seeds of Kharif crops and 2,16,560 quintal certified seeds of Rabi crops

during the year 2010-11. During the year 2010-11, the Corporation sold 4,17,309 quintal certified seeds of various crops.

4.35 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/Fungicides to facilitate the farmers for getting maximum agriculture inputs from its sale outlets. The Corporation also supplies certified seeds outside the State to various State Seed Corporations, Agriculture Departments, Bulk Seed Purchasers and Distributors.

SEED CERTIFICATION

4.36 The Haryana State Seed Certification Agency inspected 88.14 thousand hectare area of seed crops and certified 2,185.63 thousand quintal seeds during the year 2010-11. During the year 2011-12, there is target of inspection of 88.50 thousand hectare area of seed crops and certification of 2,200 thousand quintal seeds. Presently, 153 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

4.37 Haryana is fast emerging as one of the leading States in the field of Horticulture. Horticulture crops cover 4.15 lakh hectare area which is 6.40 percent of the gross cropped area of the State. Production of Horticultural crops in the State was 51.49 lakh tonne during the year 2010-11.

Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation

4.38 The Department of Horticulture is encouraging cluster approach for the better development of fruit cultivation according to climatic and soil conditions, resulting the increase in area and production of fruits to 46,250 hectares and 3,56,620 tonne respectively during the year 2010-11. For the current year 2011-12, a target of additional area of 5,000 hectare with production of 4,00,000 tonne was fixed and out of which an area of 1,870 hectares with production of 2,87,800 tonne has been achieved up to December, 2011.

4.39 Having close proximity to NCR the requirement of fresh vegetable has increased manifold. In the year 2010-11, the area and production of vegetables was 3,46,400 hectares and 46,49,280 tonne respectively. For the current year 2011-12 a target of 3,45,000 hectares area with production of 48,00,000 tonne has been fixed and out of which an area of 2,77,080 hectares with production of 30,01,475 tonne has been achieved upto December, 2011.

Spices, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants

4.40 In the year 2010-11 the area under Spices has gone upto 15,960 hectares. For current year 2011-12, a target of 20,000 hectares has been fixed and against this 15,385 hectares area has been brought under Spices cultivation upto December, 2011.

4.41 An area of 1,020 hectares has been brought under Medicinal & Aromatic Plants during 2010-11. A target of 665 hectares area has been fixed for the year 2011-12 and against this 1,460 hectares area has been covered upto December, 2011.

Mushroom

4.42 Haryana is the largest producer of seasonal Button Mushroom in the country. In the year 2010-11, the production of 8,020 tonne of Button Mushroom has been achieved. For the

current year 2011-12, a target of 8,000 tonne has been fixed and against this 2,260 tonne production has been achieved upto December, 2011.

Flower Cultivation

4.43 In the year 2010-11, the area under flower cultivation has gone upto 6,300 hectares. For current year 2011-12, a target of 7,000 hectares has been fixed and against this 4,255 hectares area has been brought under flower cultivation upto December, 2011.

Green Houses

4.44 For raising disease free nursery, off-season and pesticide residue free vegetables, green house technology can play a vital role. In the year 2010-11, only 17,500 Sq.mt. of Poly Houses were constructed. For current year 2011-12, a target of 3,04,400 Sq.mt. of Green Houses was fixed and upto December, 2011 an area of 59,172 Sq.mt. has been achieved.

Horticulture Initiatives

4.45 Govt. of India has launched National Horticulture Mission for the holistic development of Horticulture. Under this mission during the year 2010-11, all the districts of Haryana except Faridabad, Rewari and Kaithal have been covered. For the year 2011-12, Govt. of India has approved an outlay of ₹ 95 crore, out of which State share is ₹ 14.25 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 42.32 crore has been incurred upto December, 2011.

4.46 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.

4.47 Upto December, 2011, ₹ 435.77 lakh were spent against the total budget of ₹ 1,462.50 lakh for providing 50 percent subsidy to the farmers on different projects under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

4.48 Under water management scheme, an amount of 20.86 crore has been sanctioned for construction of 393 Community Tanks/Water Farm Ponds during the year 2011-12. 228 Water Farm Ponds have been constructed upto December, 2011.

4.49 Under Micro Irrigation Scheme, an area of 9,340 hectares has been covered under micro irrigation system by the end of financial year 2010-11. For the current year 2011-12, a target of 6,118 hectares area has been fixed and 3,691 hectares have been covered under micro irrigation upto December, 2011.

AGRICULTURAL TEACHING, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

4.50 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 FOR 2010-11

- The University besides submitting varieties viz., HG 870 of Guar, HCP 46 of Cowpea, HG 17 of Garlic and HLB 25 of long Brinjal for release and notification, did release/notified the following varieties:

- *Desi* Cotton HD 432
 - American Cotton H 1236 and H 1098-Improved
 - Bajra hybrids HHB 216 (MH 1421) and HHB 223 (MH 1468)
 - Rice HKR 127
 - Maize HM 11 (HKH 1236), HSC 1 and HQPM 4
 - Guar HG 884 and HG 2-20
 - Mungbean - Basanti
 - Wheat WH 1025
 - Barley BH 902
 - Raya RH 0119
 - Oats OS 346
 - Marigold - Hisar Beauty and Hisar Jaffri-2
- Besides 913.4 quintal seeds of various vegetable crops, the University during the year produced 21,058 quintals of seed comprising of Nucleus, Breeder, Foundation, Certified and Truthfully labeled.
 - A total of 1,29,772 liquid bioinoculants vials (50 ml. each) comprising of *Rhizobium*, *Azotobacter* and Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria were produced and supplied to farmers and other farm agencies.
 - Three patents representing laboratory scale technologies for utilization of spoilt/damaged and normal Wheat/Rice, and molasses for faster production of ethanol, have been submitted to NRDC.
 - Long-term zero-tillage in pearl millet-wheat (14th year) and in Sorghum-Wheat cropping systems (11th year) was found sustainable.
 - Soil survey for micro and secondary nutrient status were undertaken in Rohtak and Fatehabad Districts and ground water quality assessment of various blocks of District Mahendergarh were undertaken.
 - User friendly software to work out Gypsum requirement for sodic soils and sodic irrigation water has been developed.
 - Farmers participatory seed production programme of Wheat and Raya varieties was undertaken in 4, 2, 1 and 1 Villages of Hisar, Sonapat, Bhiwani and Jind districts, respectively.
 - The Disease Free Small Animal House at the campus produced 8,764 laboratory animals (Mice, Rats, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits) for supplying to various departments of the university and outside research and teaching institutions, thereby generating an income of ₹ 12.68 lakh.
 - Department of Animal Biotechnology developed molecular tools for specific diagnosis of Blue Tongue, Mastitis and infections caused by parvo, rota and fowl adeno viruses. Biotechnological tools have helped in developing meat differentiation/ forensic tests and study of animal genomics and reproductive efficiency.
 - Network of disease investigation laboratories have attended 70 outbreaks of different livestock diseases and 3,879 poultry flocks affected with different infectious/ metabolic and toxic conditions were provided diagnostic and therapeutic consultancy. A total of 3,844 milk, 1,965 faecal, 106 urine and 78 blood samples were tested for diagnostic purposes. Urea detection test in 323 milk samples, aflatoxin/ salt test in 186 poultry feed samples and toxin detection test in 29 samples were conducted.
 - Department of Livestock Products Technology has developed value added chicken and milk based nutritious products, two of which have been submitted for patenting.
 - A Community Radio Station with the objective to provide latest agricultural information to the farming community has been established in the Directorate of Extension Education at the campus. The farming community would thus be largely enlightened by the recent developments taking place from time to time in the area of Agricultural, Animal Husbandry, Home Science, Agricultural Marketing, Veterinary Sciences, Agricultural

Engineering, Weather Forecasting, besides listening to Success Stories & Haryanvi Cultural Programmes.

- During the year 2009-10, the University entered into Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with two Universities abroad and an equal number of Research Organizations within the country, besides having non-exclusive License Agreements for Liquid Bio-fertilizer Technology and Milk Urea Detection Kit with private sector companies.

SALIENT ACHIEVEMENTS/PROGRESS MADE DURING 2011

- Sixteen varieties of different crops were released/notified at National/State level.
- A total of 17,498 quintals of seed of different field crops of various categories such as Nucleus, Breeder, Foundation, Certified and TFL was produced.
- Three-rows on 70 cms. raised bed proved better for seed production of Wheat than conventional and 3-rows on 90 cms. bed planting.
- Narrow row spacing of 15 cms. in Wheat yielded higher (59.4 quintal/ha.) than 17.5, 20 and 22.5 cms. spacing.
- Soil fertility maps of Haryana State at district level were prepared by using GPS and GIS techniques and placed on University website.
- SMS/Voice Message Service of weather forecast and agro-advisories for the farmers of the State were launched on the occasion of Kisan Mela.
- Mealy Bug infestation was kept under check in Cotton by its parasitoid (*Aenasius bambawalei*) with parasitization of 5-76 percent.
- Wheat sowing with Happy Seeder at farmers' field (Karnal, Kaithal and Kurukshetra) produced 2.2 quintal/ha. more than conventional practice.
- Bio-fertilizer vials, as many as 19,006 (50 ml. each) of *Rhizobium*, 20,931 (50 ml. each) of *Azotobacter chroocaccum* and 43,899 of PSB were produced.
- Bio-gas production increased from 2.76 to 16.32 percent over control on 5 percent supplementation of Paddy straw to cattle dung.
- More than 45,000 farmers from different parts of Haryana and adjoining States attended the Annual Kisan Mela. Seeds worth ₹ 27,74,408 and fruit saplings worth ₹ 21.5 lakh were sold during the Mela.
- The Agricultural Technology Information Centre, popularly known as Kisan Sewa Kendra (KVK) sold seeds of improved varieties of various crops, bio-fertilizers, food products including honey and farm literatures worth ₹ 34,72,812. During this period 9,067 beneficiaries were guided i.e. through personal contact 4,874, toll free helpline 4022 and correspondence 171. Technological inputs related to vegetable seed production, processing & marketing were provided to the visiting dignitaries from Nepal.
- In total, 246 vocational trainings were organized by KVKs, through which 9,046 participants were benefited from the various trainings viz., mushroom production, bee keeping, fruits & vegetables preservation, dairy farming, cutting & tailoring etc.
- As many as 647 method demonstrations, 910 frontline demonstrations and 247 adoptive research trails were organized by KVKs to transfer the technical know-how to the farmers. A total of 18,811 farmers/farm women visited the KVK campuses.

HARYANA LAND RECLAMATION & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

4.51 Haryana Land Reclamation and 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 Yojana(RKVY) & National Food Security Mission (NFSM) 62.5 percent subsidy is given to the farmers on the supply of Gypsum. During the year 2011-12 (upto December, 2011), the Corporation distributed 62,918 tonnes

gypsum to the farmers of the State. Out of 4,05,499 hectares alkali affected land, an area of 3,33,128 hectares have been reclaimed so far and remaining area of 72,371 hectares will be reclaimed in the coming 8-10 years. During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 the Corporation sold out 12,327 tonnes of Urea, 1,816 tonnes of Zinc Sulphate, 20,321 litres/Kg./units of Weedicides/ Pesticides/Insecticides and 9,273 quintal certified seeds to the farmers of the State.

FORESTS

4.52 Haryana is an intensively cultivated State and deficient in natural forests. The State's total forest area is spread over in just 0.1594 million hectares. To make up for the deficient forest cover, the State has developed plantation forests on community lands and agro-forests on farm lands. A State Forest Policy has been formulated in the year 2006. The policy aims at increasing the forest and tree cover in the State from present 6.80 percent (FSI Report 2009) to 20 percent in a phased manner. During 2011-12, against a target of 5 crore seedlings, 4.64 crore seedlings have either being planted by the department or supplied free of cost/sold to general public, small and marginal farmers, institutions and Panchayat lands etc. in the state.

4.53 About 140 ponds (Johads) in different villages have already been rehabilitated at a cost of ₹ 5.50 crore. Tree plantations have also been carried out around the ponds (Johads) for their beautification and this work is being continued to cover more villages during the current year. A new scheme under the name "Development of Agro-forestry-Clonal and Non-Clonal" has been started from the year 2008-09 to encourage the 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 and 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.

4.54 The State Govt. took initiative to setup Herbal Parks 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.

4.55 To bring people closer to nature, an Eco-Tourism Project has been started in the forests of Kalesar, Morni Hills and Sultanpur National Park. Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India has sanctioned ₹ 6.48 crore for Eco-Tourism activities in the first phase of the project for creation of infrastructure like log huts, tented accommodation, nature trails etc.

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

4.57 An Elephant Rehabilitation and Research centre has been set up at Bansantour 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 Mini Zoo in Bhiwani has been renovated and dedicated to Wildlife Conservation and Education. Rohtak Zoo is also being expanded and renovated from existing area of 16 acres to 44 acres. The Zoo is being modernized and new animal enclosures are being added to provide better habitat for the wild animals.

4.58 Management Information System (MIS) and Geographical Information System (GIS), significant tools for scientific planning and management, are being developed to improve efficiency in accounts, administration, forest and wildlife management and personnel management. Global Positioning Systems (GPS) are being used for mapping of forest boundaries, fire affected areas and plantation areas in the state. Satellite imageries to monitor changes in forest and tree cover in the state are proposed to be used. All relevant databases will be generated and regularly updated. All forestry personnel will be trained in use of these technologies and software in a phased manner.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

4.59 After agriculture, Animal Husbandry is an important sector to supplement the income of rural masses. The department has undertaken ambitious programmes for genetic improvement of the livestock as well as keeping it disease-free for their optimum production. Presently, livestock population of the State is 90.50 lakh including 15.52 lakh cattle and 59.33 lakh buffaloes, being catered by 2790 Veterinary Institutions. On an average, every 3 villages are having the facility of one Veterinary Institution in the State. In addition to this 1145 Integrated Livestock Development Centres (ILDC) have been established in Public Private Partnership mode to provide animal breeding facilities in equal number of villages. Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department, Haryana been assigned the work of 19th Livestock Census.

4.60 The milk production in the State during the year 2010-11 was 62.67 lakh tonnes. For the year 2010-11, the per capita per day milk availability was 680 grams in the State, which is the second highest in the country. In the State the production of eggs was 39,644 lakh and that of wool was 12.87 tonnes during the year 2010-11.

4.61 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. 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' has been launched in 2010-11. Under this programme, rural youth after training will provide Artificial Insemination (A.I.) services to the livestock at farmers' door steps in addition to help in organizing fertility management camps bringing awareness about balanced feeding as well as implementation of modern technique like "insemination-by-clock". A comprehensive programme for control of Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD), NPRI and Brucellosis etc. are being implemented in the State.

4.62 In order to provide quality veterinary services, selected district hospital are being upgraded into specialized Polyclinics in a phased manner. Three such Polyclinics at Sonapat, Bhiwani and Sirsa in addition to one Pet Animal Medical Centre-cum-Teaching Hospital at Panchkula have been commissioned during the year and Polyclinics at Rohtak is near to completion. In addition, new opening/up gradation of 80 Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries and 2 new Polyclinics at Rewari & Gurgaon are also to be taken up during the current financial year.

4.63 With the view to make dairy development a venture of self-employment, 1,437 unemployed youth were provided self-employment during the year 2010-11. During the year 2011-12, 988 dairy units have been established up to December, 2011.

4.64 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, 2.27 lakh animals under the scheme have been insured up to December 2011.

4.65 Under Special Component for Scheduled Castes, the scheme for establishment of 2 milch animals dairy as well as piggery and sheep units in the State is continuing in the year 2011-12. Employment opportunities for 710 Scheduled Caste families shall be generated under the scheme. Besides this, animals owned by the Scheduled Caste families are also provided free livestock insurance.

FISHERIES

4.66 There is great potential of fish culture in the State after Green and White Revolution. The 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. In the State the fish production increased from 88,130 tonne in 2009-10 to 93,950 tonne in 2010-11. During 2011-12, 83296.51 tonne of fish has already been produced and 4,592.61 lakh fish seed have been stocked upto 31st December, 2011. 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. Existing diagnostic and aquatic polyclinic at farm have also been strengthened. Haryana ranks 2nd in the country in per unit fish productivity of 5,500 Kg. per hectare per year, which would be raised to 5,600 Kg. per hectare per year during the year 2011-12.

INDUSTRY SECTOR

Industrialization plays a vital and crucial role in the development of an economy. It accelerates economic growth and thereby increases the contribution of Industry Sector in the State Domestic Product by way of increase in the production and employment. Industry sector is composed of Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and Construction sub-sectors as per the classification of Central Statistics Office, New Delhi for the purpose of compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana prepares the estimates of GDP of Industry Sector at current and constant (2004-05) prices on yearly basis to assess the growth of Industry Sector. The Industry Sector is the 2nd largest contributor to the State GDP. The contribution of this sector in the State GDP had improved continuously before 2005-06. But thereafter, the share of this sector decreased considerably from 32.7 percent in 2005-06 to 29.1 percent in 2011-12. During these years, the Services Sector has grown at the rate much higher than the growth rate of Industry Sector which eventually resulted in the decreased share of Industry Sector and increased share of Services Sector. It is true that the Services Sector has become the growth engine for the State economy but the good growth of Industry Sector is also equally essential for the balanced and higher growth of State economy on sustainable basis. The share of Industry Sector in the State GDP is shown in **Fig. 5.1**.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Industry Sector

5.2 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 continued to increase to 59.3 percent in 2009-10 with a slight decrease in 2007-08 as depicted in **Fig. 5.2**.

Industrial Growth

5.3 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. The Indices of Industrial Production are prepared by the Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana on yearly basis to assess the growth of Industry Sector in the State with 1999-2000 as base year covering Manufacturing, Electricity and Mining & Quarrying Sectors. The General Index of Industrial Production increased from 223.7 in 2009-10 to 241.4 in 2010-11 registering an increase of 7.9 percent. **Fig. 5.3** shows the growth of Industrial Production in the State from 2004-05 onwards.

5.4 The Index of Manufacturing Sector which carries the highest weight in IIP rose from 218.0 in 2009-10 to 236.5 in 2010-11, exhibiting a growth of 8.5 percent. The Index of Electricity Sector indicated a growth of 2.6 percent as it rose from 360.2 in 2009-10 to 369.5 in 2010-11. However, the index of Mining & Quarrying sector decreased from 98.7 in 2009-10 to 97.6 in 2010-11 registering a negative growth of 1.1 percent. The sectoral presentation of index numbers is given in **Fig. 5.4** and Annexure 5.1 and 5.2. Growth in major sectors and use based categories of IIP from the year 2004-05 to 2010-11 are given in Table 5.1.

Fig. 5.1- Share of Industry Sector in State GDP

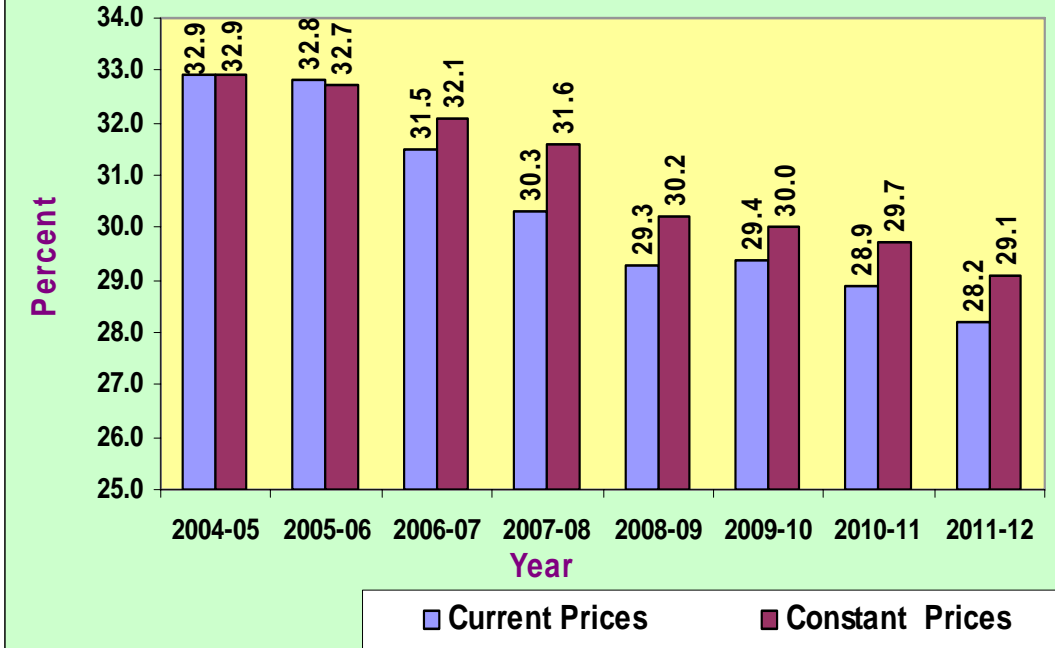
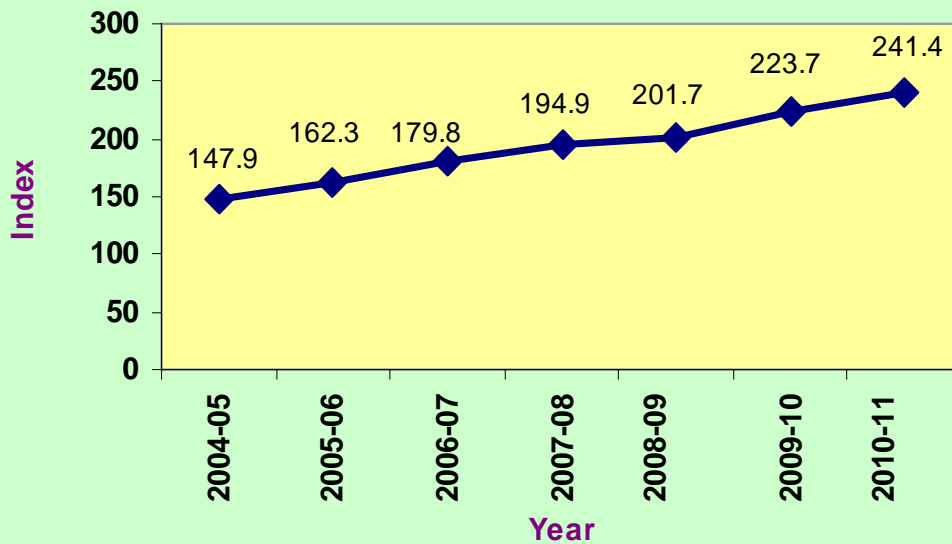


Fig. 5.2- Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Industry Sector in State



**Fig. 5.3- General Index of Industrial Production in State
(Base Year 1999-2000=100)**



**Fig. 5.4- Sectorwise Index of Industrial Production in State
(Base Year 1999-2000=100)**

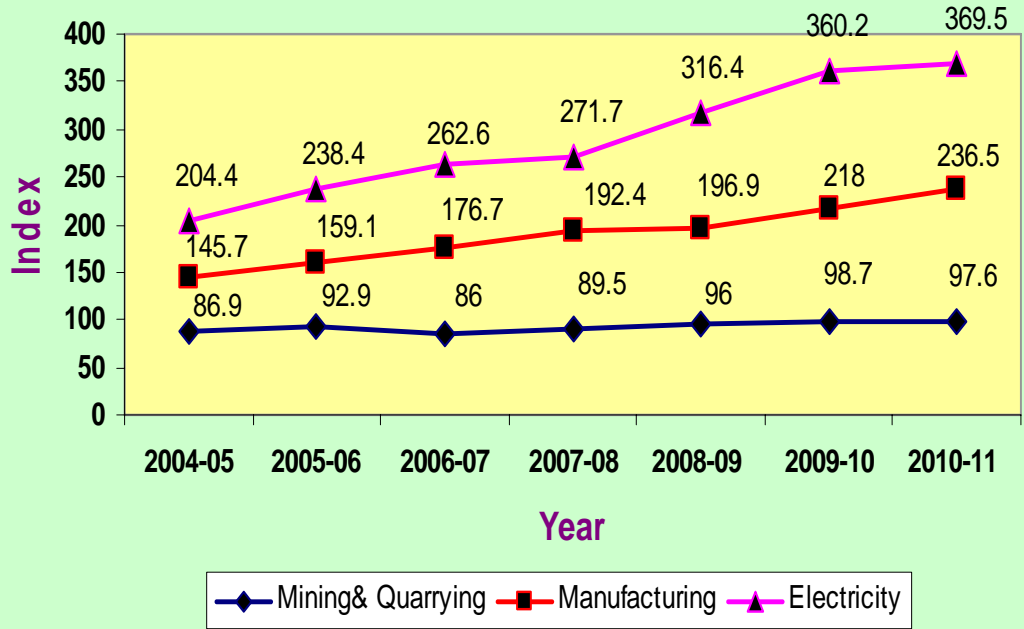


Table 5.1- Growth in IIP and its Major Components

(Base 1999-2000=100)

Period	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity	Basic Goods	Capital Goods	Intermediate Goods	Consumer Goods	General
2007-08	4.1	8.9	3.5	6.3	11.7	8.2	7.6	8.4
2008-09	7.3	2.3	16.5	8.1	3.8	6.1	0	3.5
2009-10	2.8	10.7	13.8	8.6	16.1	25.2	0.6	10.9
2010-11	-1.1	8.5	2.6	4.1	15.8	4.5	7.0	7.9

Source:- Economic & Statistical Analysis Department, Haryana.

5.5 The use base classification of IIP is given in **Fig. 5.5**. The Index of Basic Goods Industries like fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, various items of iron, steel & stainless steel, mining & quarrying and electricity etc. increased from 195.6 in 2009-10 to 203.7 in 2010-11 recording an increase of 4.1 percent.

5.6 The Index of Capital Goods Industries like tractors, motor cars, cranes, compressors, dump loaders, refrigerators, A.C. motors and insulated cables etc. increased from 201.7 in 2009-10 to 233.6 in 2010-11 showing an increase of 15.8 percent.

5.7 The Index of Intermediate Goods Industries like yarn, dyes and colours, glass bottles, fiber glass sheet/board, gas cylinders, motor vehicle parts & accessories and parts & accessories of motor cycles, scooters and three wheelers etc. increased from 274.9 in 2009-10 to 287.1 in 2010-11 recording an increase of 4.5 percent.

5.8 The Index of Consumer Goods Industries increased from 224.9 in 2009-10 to 240.5 in 2010-11 showing an increase of 7.0 percent. The Index of Consumer Durable Goods Industries like tyres/tubes, radio telephone system, motor cycles, bicycles and utensils all type etc. increased from 319.2 in 2009-10 to 345.9 in 2010-11 indicating an increase of 8.4 percent over the previous year. The Index of Consumer Non-Durable Goods Industries like milk & milk powder, desi ghee, rice, sugar, edible oil, leather shoes, readymade garments and papers etc. increased from 175.7 in 2009-10 to 185.6 in 2010-11 exhibiting an increase of 5.6 percent over the previous year.

5.9 The registered manufacturing sector carries highest weight of 924.94 (out of 1000) in IIP (Base Year 1999-2000). Out of this industries groups having weights of 284.56 (30.8 percent) which consists of manufacture of rubber & plastic products, fabricated metal products, computing machinery, medical precision & optical instruments and motor vehicle etc. recorded growth rates above 10 percent during the year 2010-11 over 2009-10. Industries groups which assigned weights of 249.76 (27.0 percent) consists of manufacture of tobacco products, chemicals, machinery & equipments and other transport equipments etc. rose between 5 percent to 10 percent. The industries groups which carries weights 338.99 (36.6 percent) consists of manufacture of food products & beverages, textiles, wearing apparel & dressing, dying fur, tanning & dressing of leather and leather products, wood and products of wood and cork, other non-metallic mineral products, basic metals and radio, television and communication equipments & apparatus etc. indicated growth below 5 percent. Only industries groups assigned weights of 51.63 (5.6 percent) which consists of manufacture of paper & paper products, publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media, coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel, electrical machinery & apparatus and furniture etc. have recorded negative growth rates during the year 2010-11 over 2009-10. The growth of Industry Product Groups is presented in Annexure 5.3.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Investment in Industrial Sector

5.10 The 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 at the international and national level, an investment of ₹ 59,000 crore has been catalyzed in the State since 2005, with an investment of about ₹ 96,000 crore being in the pipeline. The State has so far received Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of ₹ 13,128 crore, of which investment of ₹ 9,629 crore has come up after the implementation of Industrial Policy, 2005. The State has received Foreign Direct Investment of about ₹ 200 crore during 2011-12.

Industrial Exports

5.11 The total Exports from the State have increased from ₹ 43,679 crore during 2009-10 to ₹ 48,530 during 2010-11. The Government has disbursed an amount of ₹ 49 crore as Freight Subsidy to the Exporting Units. It is a matter of satisfaction that, barring very few appeal cases, nearly all the old outstanding liabilities under the various old subsidy schemes have been cleared.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

5.12 In furtherance of the Industrial & Investment Policy 2011, and the focus on promotion of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the manufacturing sector, the State has taken concrete steps for establishment of clusters in partnership with the Industry for various groups to serve as common facility centres for the MSMEs. 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 upgradation support, standardization of products, quality testing and marking facilities, marketing initiatives with promotion of branding of products etc. A total of 15 such clusters have been identified, of which Diagnostic Study Reports (DSRs) have been prepared in respect of 8 clusters and submitted to the Government of India for their appraisal. The involvement of Industry has already been crystallized for four such clusters planned to be developed at Bahadurgarh, Panipat, Kundli and Karnal.

5.13 There have been changes in the definitions of various industry categories since 1997 and the position has undergone a significant change with the implementation of the MSME (Development) Act in 2006. Unlike in the past, when every Small Scale Industrial (SSI) unit was required to be compulsorily registered, it is no longer mandatory for every industrial unit to register with the Industries Department. As a result, there has been a lag in compilation of industry related reliable data. Recognizing that a reliable database on industry is critical for informed policy interventions, the Department has engaged an independent agency for carrying out a 100 percent enumeration survey of all the industrial units in the State. This exercise is envisaged to be completed by October, 2012, when the Department would have a complete and comprehensive database on the industry. This is expected to provide critical insights for policy interventions in an otherwise dynamic economic scenario.

Industrial Colonies in Private Sector

5.14 Following from the Industrial and Investment Policy, 2011 and encouragement to the private initiative for creation and development of industrial infrastructure in the State, three licenses have been granted for the development of industrial colonies in the private sector. This marks a good beginning as a supplemental effort to support the Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation's (HSIIDC) plans as the sole Government agency responsible for development of industrial infrastructure. The HSIIDC has awarded the infrastructure development works in IMT Rohtak, Barhi, Bahadurgarh, and Panipat during the year in addition to the works under progress at other sites. The Corporation has already incurred an expenditure of ₹ 923 crore during 2011-12 (till January, 2012) on land acquisition and development works. The plans for creation of further land bank are under way. In addition, the HSIIDC is also in the process of implementation of projects on labour housing, flatted factories and skill development.

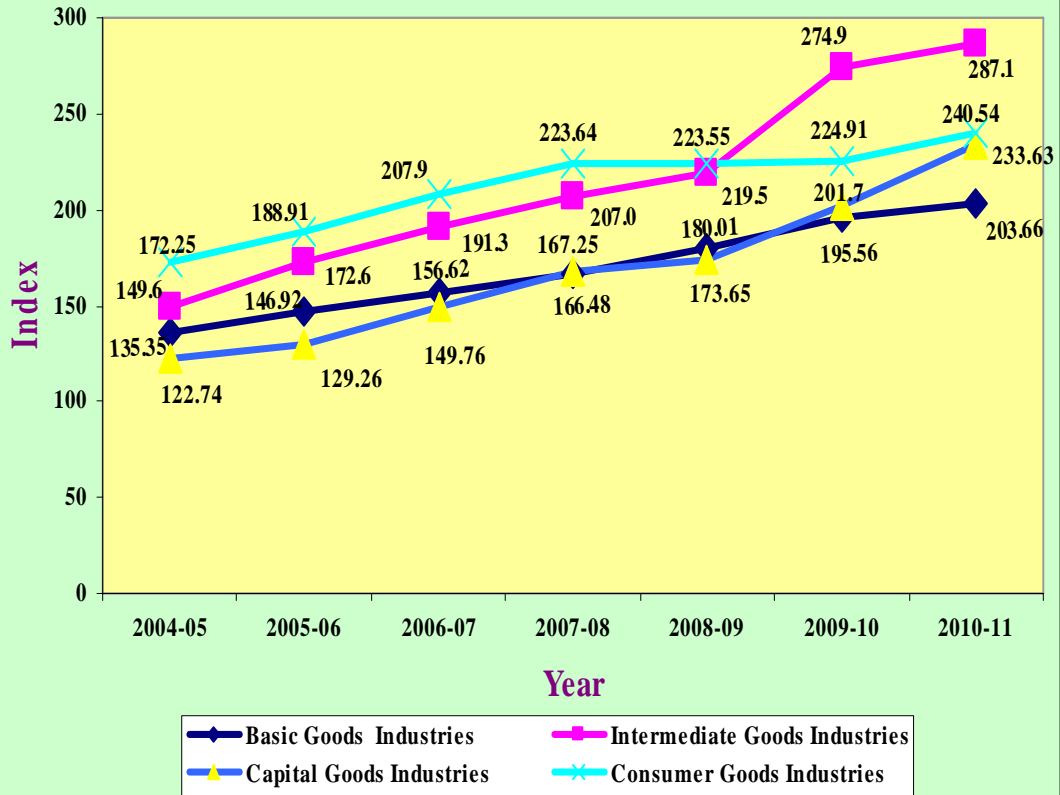
Effluent Treatment

5.15 A special attention has been paid to effluent treatment and re-cycling of the treated water in the industrial estates with setting up of CETPs under a revised model of efficient treatment and laying of dual pipelines for carrying the treated water in line with the Government's priority on efficient water management practices.

Expressways/Corridors

5.16 Provision of over-arching infrastructure is critical for taking the overall development to new horizons. The HSIIDC is steering the implementation of

**Fig.5.5- Index of Industrial Production for Each Class of Use-Based Industry in State
(Base Year 1999-2000=100)**



Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) Expressway and the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) projects in the State. The Manesar-Palwal stretch of the KMP Expressway is likely to be constructed and opened by the middle of the year. Considerable ground work has been completed for the implementation of three early bird projects under the DMIC Project.

AGRO INDUSTRIES

5.17 The Haryana Agro Industries Corporation (HAIC) Ltd. 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. The Corporation has two Manufacturing units i.e Cattle Feed Plant at Jind and Pesticides & Weedicides Plant at Shahabad. It has one Agricultural Engineering Workshop at Nilokheri. The Corporation is also engaged in the procurement of Wheat, Paddy and Bajra.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

5.18 Government of India has announced a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. Board caring the KVICs Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme through Banks with one time Margin Money Assistance (subsidy) for developing viable V.I. project. The PMEGP programme is not only a poverty alleviation programme but a compendium of different schemes under KVI sector. The rate of Margin Money (subsidy) for projects of maximum cost of ₹ 25 lakh is 25 percent for General Category and as far as weaker section beneficiaries like SC/ST/OBC/Women/Physically Handicapped/Ex. Servicemen and Minority Community etc. are concerned, 35 percent Margin Money (subsidy) is being provided on maximum project cost upto ₹ 25 lakh.

5.19 During the year 2011-12 (upto 30-09-2011), the Board's units produced goods worth ₹ 10,846.93 lakh and sold goods worth ₹ 19,789.69 lakh, generated full time employment to 23,463 persons and part time employment to 29,873 persons with earned wages of ₹ 3,264.89 lakh. During the year 2011-12 the Board has been given the target of 270 Projects/Cases. In these Projects/Cases Margin Money (subsidy) involved is ₹ 378.37 lakh. Board has disbursed ₹ 377.92 lakh as Margin Money (subsidy) in 165 Projects/Cases through Banks against the fixed target upto 31.12.2011.

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

5.20 Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) is a pioneer institute 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.

5.21 The Corporation has so far sanctioned term loans of ₹ 1,916.41 crore and disbursed ₹ 1,029.07 crore upto 31.12.2011. During the year 2011-12, HSIIDC has sanctioned loans to the extent of ₹ 55.65 crore against the target of ₹ 110 crore and disbursed ₹ 10.84 crore against the target of ₹ 45 crore.

5.22 Against the target of ₹ 51 crore and ₹ 18 crore regarding the recovery of principal and interest, the Corporation was able to recover ₹ 25.23 crore and ₹ 11.92 crore respectively upto 31.12.2011.

MINES AND GEOLOGY

5.23 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.

Mineral Exploration

5.24 The exercise in exploration of the minerals is carried out through three different agencies i.e. the Department itself, by the Geological Survey of India in the identified sites in accordance with the State & Central Geological Plan, and by way of grant of Prospecting Licenses (PLs) to private agencies under the provisions of 1957 Central Act;

5.25 The department has explored the presence of Gypsum, a Major Mineral, in the villages situated on borders of the districts of Bhiwani and Hisar during the current financial year. Though the mineral deposits are not in large quantities, but the same has increased the chances for the State to find the mineral in other parts. Therefore, the matter was taken up with the Geological survey of the India for detailed exploration. Further, the issue for exploration of the minerals like copper and associated metal minerals in the districts of the Mohindergarh has also been taken up with the Geological survey of India.

Minor Minerals

5.26 The mining operations 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. The grant of mineral concessions (i.e. contracts and Leases) for these minor minerals are regulated as per provisions of Punjab Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1964, as amended from time to time. The mining leases/contracts/permits are being granted through a transparent system of open auctions;

5.27 With the exception of sand quarries of Panipat and Sonapat districts and three minor hillocks in Mohindergarh district, all 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 consideration before the Hon'ble Apex Court for resolution and these are expected to be taken up shortly.

Revenue from Mining

5.28 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 ₹ 67.40 crore upto December, 2011 during the current financial year due to closure of the mining operations in a major part of the State. The revenue collections from mining since 2001-02 in the State are given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2- Revenue Receipt from Mines/Minerals(2001-02 to 2011-12)

Sr.No.	Year	(₹ in crore)
1.	2001-02	139.87
2.	2002-03	120.20
3.	2003-04	77.67
4.	2004-05	92.04
5.	2005-06	153.34
6.	2006-07	136.26
7.	2007-08	215.70
8.	2008-09	195.42
9.	2009-10	248.66
10.	2010-11	56.10
11.	2011-12 (upto December, 2011)	67.40

EXCISE AND TAXATION

5.29 There is general melt down in the world economy and almost every country is facing economic crisis which is adversely affecting tax collection. Haryana being surplus and exporting

State, is severely affected by this phenomenon. The following new initiatives have been taken by the State Government:-

- In order to provide relief to the general public mainly using Kerosene Oil, VAT on Kerosene Oil sold through Public distribution System has been abolished.
- Facility of concessional VAT rate of 5 percent on goods on which rate of tax otherwise applicable is more than 5 percent when sold to Police Canteens for further sale to the serving Central Police Force personal and their Ex-servicemen by such Canteens is granted.
- Passenger tax on fare of Student Bus Passes exempted w.e.f. 20.01.2011.

5.30 The position of revenue receipts of the State in the current year 2011-12 as compared to corresponding period of the previous year is given in Table 5.3. A target of ₹ 17,147.95 crore of total revenue collection has been fixed for the year 2011-12 and against which ₹ 11,676.71 crore has been collected upto November, 2011 which is 14.81 percent more than the corresponding period of previous year. A target of ₹ 2,500 crore of revenue collection was fixed under the Excise Head for the year 2011-12 which is now has been revised to ₹ 2,600 crore against which ₹ 1,971.69 crore has been collected upto November, 2011.

Table 5.3- Collection of Excise Duty and Taxes in Haryana

(₹ in crore)

Act	Achievement 2010-11	Target for 2011-12	Target %age Increase Over Achievement	Collection upto Nov., 2010	Collection upto Dec., 2011	%increase Over Previous Period
VAT+CST	13248.92	14100.00	6.42	8199.95	9356.48	14.10
LUXURY	54.03	0.00	0.00	31.47	36.23	15.13
LADT	22.91	0.00	0.00	17.19	17.96	4.46
Entt. Duty	35.09	37.95	8.15	24.87	27.39	10.17
PGT	364.23	410.00	12.56	241.26	266.96	10.65
Total	13725.17	14547.95	6.00	8514.74	9705.02	13.98
Excise	2374.40	2600.00	9.50	1656.00	1971.69	19.06
G. Total	16099.57	17147.95	6.51	10170.74	11676.71	14.81

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 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 Industrial and Service Sector contribute a major share in GDP while agriculture accounts for a relatively lower share). During the period of last 11 years (1995-96 to 2006-07), the Services Sector grew at the average annual growth rate of 11.2 percent. This growth rate of Services Sector was significantly faster than the annual growth recorded for combined Agriculture and Industry Sectors during the same period. The growth of Services 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 Services Sector as compared to other two Sectors remained on the same path throughout the period of 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12). During the first 3 years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 of current Five Years Plan, the Services Sector recorded excellent growth of 13.6, 11.6 and 16.1 percent as compared to the low and fluctuating growth of 0.0, 7.3 and -1.3 percent achieved in Agriculture and Allied Sectors and fluctuating growth of 6.6, 3.5 and 10.4 percent in Industry Sector.

Growth of Services Sector

6.2 The Department of Economic and 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. After experiencing a very excellent growth of 16.1 percent in 2009-10, the growth of Services Sector slowed down to 11.4 and 10.2 percent in 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively as per the Quick (2010-11) and Advance (2011-12) estimates. But the growth of this Sector during 2010-11 and 2011-12 remained significantly higher than the growth of 6.1 and 5.1 percent respectively recorded in Agriculture & Allied Sectors and 8.3 and 6.1 percent respectively achieved in Industry Sector. The growth rate of overall GDP and Services Sector GDP during the Five Year Plan is presented in **Fig. 6.1**.

6.3 The annual growth rates of Services Sector GDP of the State were significantly higher than the annual growth rates of this Sector of India recorded at 10.3, 10.0, 10.5, 9.3 and 9.4 percent during the 11th Five Year Plan. Thus the service Sector of the State performed better than that of all India level throughout the period of current Five Years Plan (**Fig. 6.2**).

6.4 As per the Quick Estimates (QE) of 2010-11, the State GDP from Services Sector at current prices has been estimated as ₹ 1,32,861.43 crore in 2010-11 which is further expected to increase at the level of ₹ 1,58,078.48 crore in 2011-12 as per Advance Estimates (AE). The real GDP from this Sector has been recorded as ₹ 88,905.91 crore in 2010-11 registering the growth of 11.4 percent during the year. The excellent growth of 11.4 percent during 2010-11 is attributed to the robust growth achieved in Trade (15.1 percent), Banking & Insurance (11.7 percent) and Other Services (11.8 percent) Sectors during the year. The real GDP of this Sector is further expected to increase at the level of ₹ 97,964.53 crore during 2011-12 with the growth rate of 10.2 percent. The lower growth rate of 10.2 percent in 2011-12 than the growth rate (11.4 percent) recorded in 2010-11 may be attributed to the sharp slow down of growth in Trade Sector from 15.1 percent in 2010-11 to 8.3 percent in 2011-12 and Manufacturing from 8.6 percent in 2010-11 to 4.8 percent in 2011-12.

Fig. 6.1- Growth of Services Sector and Overall GDP of State during 11th Five Year Plan

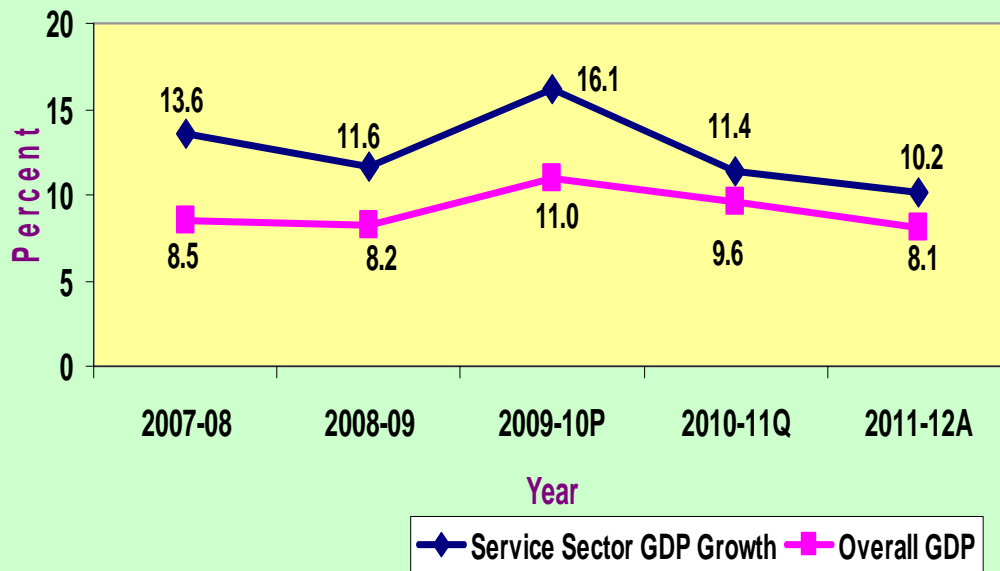
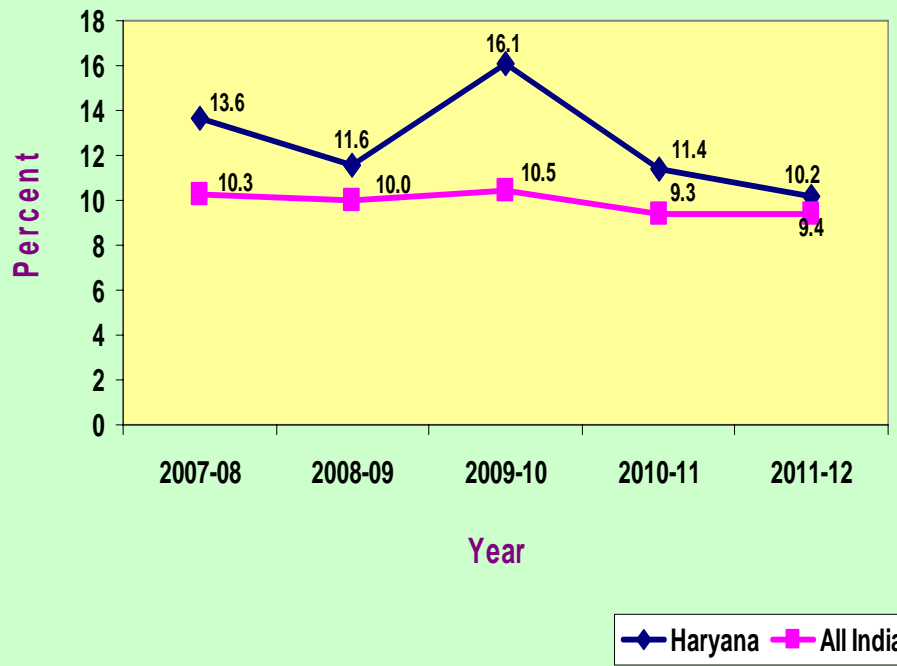


Fig. 6.2- Growth of Services Sector in Haryana and All India During 11th Five Year Plan



Performance of Sub-Sectors

6.5 The Service Sector is composed of following four sub-sectors as per the classification of CSO:-

1. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants
2. Transport, Storage & Communication
 - i) Railway
 - ii) Transport by Other Means
 - iii) Storage
 - iv) Communication
3. Finance, Insurance , Real Estate & Business Services
 - i) Banking & Insurance
 - ii) Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Legal and Business Services
4. Community Social & Personal Services
 - i) Public Administration
 - ii) Other Services

6.6 Among these four categories of Services Sector, Trade, Hotels & Restaurants was the largest group having the highest contribution to the State GDP. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate was the second largest group followed by Community, Social & Personal Services and Transport, Storage & Communication. 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.

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

Sub-Sectors	(percent)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10P	2010-11QE	2011-12AE
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	18.4	19.2	20.8	21.9	21.9
Transport, Storage & Communication	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	13.8	13.9	14.1	13.9	14.4
Communication, Social and Personal Services	7.4	8.3	8.7	8.7	9.1

P: Provisional , QE: Quick Estimates, AE: Advance Estimates

6.7 The share of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants in the State GDP at constant (2004-05) prices increased from 18.4 percent in 2007-08 to 21.9 percent in 2011-12. The share of Finance, Insurance & Real Estate increased from 13.8 percent in 2007-08 to 14.4 percent in 2011-12. The contribution of Community & Personal Services also increased from 7.4 percent in 2007-08 to 9.1 percent in 2011-12.

6.8 The review of growth in real GDP for sub-sectors of Services Sector during current Five Years Plan shows that Trade, Hotels and Restaurants has registered the two digits growth rates of 16.3, 13.0 and 20.7 percent during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively (Table 6.2). The sub-sectors wise GDP at constant (2004-05) prices for 2010-11 and 2011-12 has been presented in **Fig. 6.3**. The remaining three sub-sectors also recorded the growth of 2 digits excluding some exceptions during the period of 3 years. The performance of four sub-sectors as per the Quick Estimates of 2010-11 and Advance Estimates of 2011-12 has been presented in the subsequent paragraphs.

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

Sub-Sectors	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10P	2010-11QE	2011-12AE
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	16.3	13.0	20.7	15.1	8.3
Transport, Storage & Communication	13.9	5.4	11.3	9.1	10.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	13.3	8.8	13.0	8.1	11.6
Communication, Social and Personal Services	7.7	20.9	16.1	10.4	12.6
Overall Services Sector	13.6	11.6	16.1	11.4	10.2

Trade, Hotels & Restaurants

6.9 As per the Quick Estimates of 2010-11, the GDP from Trade, Hotel & Restaurants at constant (2004-05) prices has been estimated at ₹ 36,353.89 crore maintaining the excellent two digits growth of 15.1 percent during the year. But the growth of this sub-sector is likely to sharply slow down to 8.3 percent during 2011-12 as per the Advance Estimates. The lower growth by this Sector in 2011-12 was mainly responsible for the slow down of growth in Services Sector from 11.4 percent in 2010-11 to 10.2 percent in 2011-12.

Transport, Storage & Communication

6.10 The GDP from Transport, Storage & Communication sub-sector at constant (2004-05) prices has been recorded at ₹ 14,914.07 crore registering the growth of 9.1 percent during the year 2010-11 as per the Quick Estimates. The real GDP from this sub-sectors is expected to grow at the rate of 10.3 percent in 2011-12 as per the Advance Estimates.

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services

6.11 The real GDP from Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services has been worked out as ₹ 23,149.16 crore with the growth of 8.1 percent in 2010-11 as per the Quick Estimates. The GDP from this Sector at constant (2004-05) prices is expected to reach at the level of ₹ 25,832.41 crore registering the growth of 11.6 percent in 2011-12 as per the Advance Estimates.

Community, Social & Personal Services

6.12 The Community, Social & Personal Services recorded the two digits growth of 10.4 percent in 2010-11. The real GDP from Community, Social & Personal Services Sector has been worked out as ₹ 14,488.79 crore recording the two digit growth of 10.4 percent in 2010-11. The real GDP from this sector is expected to grow at the rate of 12.6 percent in 2011-12 as per the Advance Estimates.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION IN SERVICES SECTOR IN STATE

6.13 The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) refers to 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 decreasing trend from 35.3 percent in 2004-05 to 32.0 percent in 2009-10 as shown in **Fig. 6.4**.

Fig. 6.3- Sub-sectorwise GDP in Services Sector

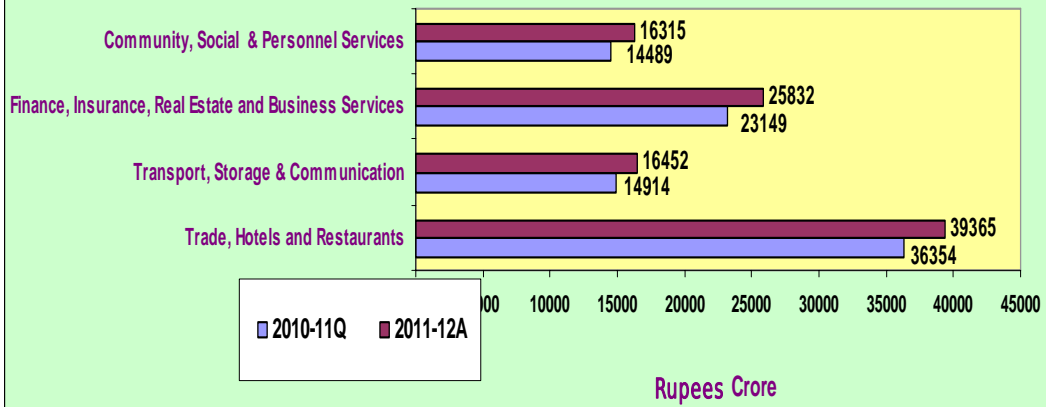
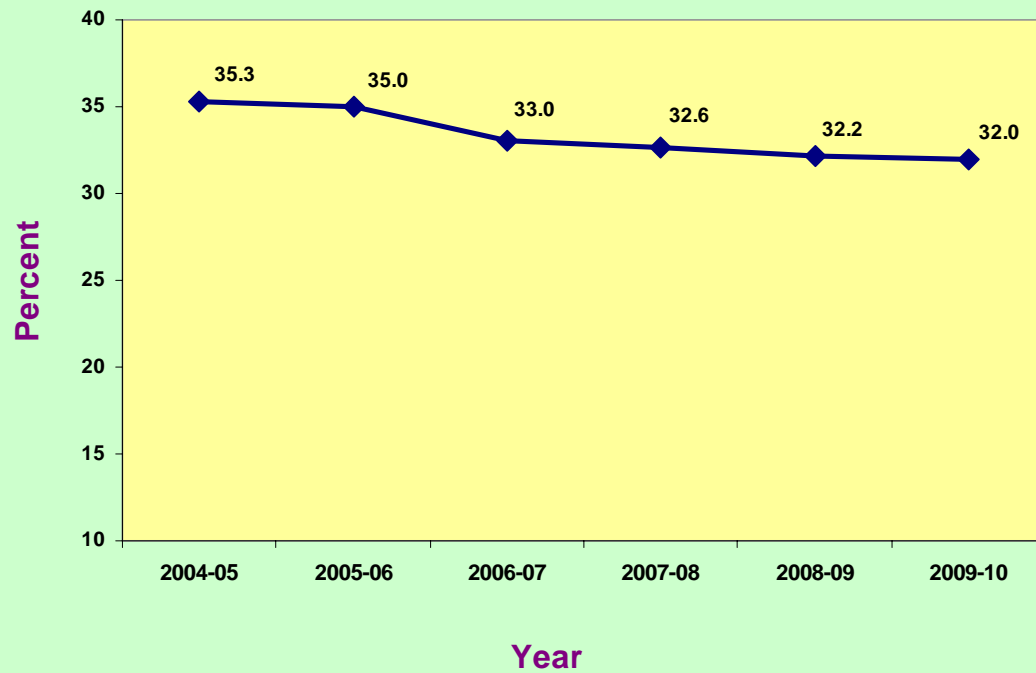


Fig. 6.4- Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Services Sector in State



ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT & STORAGE

The importance of infrastructure for sustainable economic development is well recognized. It is rather considered as 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. There is very less Hydro Generation potential in the State. Even the coal mines are far away located from the State. There is very limited forest area. Wind velocity prevailing in the State is also not sufficient to exploit the power generation. 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 6019.83 MW. It include 3230.50 MW from State's own stations, 875 MW from jointly owned projects and the balance as share in central projects and independent private power projects. The power availability from these sources during the year 2006-07 was 25125.3 Million Units (MUs), which has increased to 29662.3 MUs during 2010-11. During the year 2011-12 (upto November, 2011), it was 22573.4 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 State

Year	Installed Generation Capacity* (MW)	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Power Available for Sale (Lakh KWH)	Power Sold (Lakh KWH)	Number 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	6043.21	225734	163160	4932131
	(upto Dec.,2011)	(upto Jan.,2012)	(upto Nov.,2011)	(upto Oct.,2011)	(upto Nov.,2011)

Source : Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.

* 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 3544380 in 2001-02 to 4787922 in 2010-11. The category wise number of electricity consumers is given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Number of Electricity Consumers

Year	Domestic	Non-Domestic	Industrial	Tubewells	Others	Total
2001-02	2759547	347437	66247	361932	9217	3544380
2002-03	2822384	354144	64310	369716	9314	3619868
2003-04	2915354	364186	65482	384613	9921	3739556
2004-05	3022856	375161	68021	397534	10953	3874525
2005-06	3119788	387520	70181	411769	11402	4000660
2006-07	3277131	401606	73290	427832	16437	4146286
2007-08	3305927	415861	77341	451037	20436	4270602
2008-09	3382292	429849	79186	466393	24324	4382044
2009-10	3512501	446024	81955	491807	28771	4561058
2010-11	3684410	462520	85705	520391	34896	4787922
2011-12*	3797731	474704	87590	534715	37391	4932131

* Upto November, 2011

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity

7.5 The per capita consumption of electricity increased from 700 units in 2006-07 to 941 units in 2010-11. A new record of power supply was created on 8th August, 2010 by supplying 1207.74 lakh units during the year 2010-11 against earlier power supply of 1194.55 lakh units achieved on 23.7.2009 during the year 2009-10.

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 699.26 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 The State has renewable energy based installed power generation capacity of 155.53 MW. A capacity of 12.22 MW was added in 2011-12. During the year 2011-12, solar water heating systems of 800000 liters capacity per day are proposed to be installed in the State. So far solar water heating systems of about 86750 liters per day capacity have been installed. One 45 KW Solar Power Plant at Haryana Raj Bhawan and ten 4.5 KW Solar Power Plants each at 10 District Collectorate Offices shall be got installed with a total cost of ₹ 2 crore. The installation work is likely to be completed by March, 2012. With an objective to catalyze economic and social upliftment of the villages having 50 percent concentration of SC population and other categories by providing SPV Home Lighting Systems, HAREDA has implemented a special project for providing 3863 SPV home lighting systems (Model-III) in the 81 villages in cluster mode in Rewari, Mahendergarh and Jhajjar districts with total project cost of ₹ 410 lakh out of which Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) provided ₹ 123.20 lakh and State provided ₹ 50 lakh. 2301 LED based street lighting systems shall be installed in approximate 110 villages of 14 districts with a total cost of ₹ 3.68 crore during the year 2011-12. The subsidy of ₹ 4000 shall be provided by the State and the balance shall be shared by the beneficiary. 5000 SPV home lighting system (Model-III) are being provided to the individual users with a State Budget of ₹ 125 lakh. This system consists of 37 Watt Solar PV panel, 12 Volt 40 AH battery, a charge controller, one 9 Watt CFL & 1 DC Fan 20 Watt. Total cost of this system is approximately ₹ 10630. The State Government is providing the subsidy at the rate of ₹ 2500 per system and remaining ₹ 8130 is to be borne by the user. The project is likely to be completed by 29th February, 2012.

7.8 Haryana is one of the first few States in the Country who has created and notified the State Energy Conservation Fund in February, 2010 as required under the Energy Conservation Act 2001. A campaign for energy efficiency in the industrial sector is under implementation. A LED street lighting demo project with a cost of ₹ 70.16 lakh provided by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Government of India is being implemented in Kalka Town.

ROADS

7.9 Roads are the basic means of communication 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 on the improvement/upgradation of existing roads network, construction of Bye Passes, Bridges/Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and completion of road construction works. 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 Kms.
1	National Highway	1462
2.	State Highway	2521
3.	Major District Roads	1471
4.	Other District Roads	21453
Total		26907

7.10 The programme for improvement of roads by way of widening, strengthening, re-construction, raising, cement concrete pavements/blocks premix carpet construction of side drains and culverts/retaining walls etc. taken in hand during 2011-12 alongwith physical and financial progress achieved upto December, 2011 are given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 Programme for Improvement of Roads During the Year 2011-12

(A) Financial Progress			(₹ in crore)
Sr. No.	Head of Account	Budget Allotment 2011-12	Expenditure upto Dec., 2011
1.	Plan-5054 (Roads & Bridges including NABARD Loan)	1208.41	545.77
2.	Non Plan-3054	493.00	196.24
3.	Central Road Fund	150.00	94.45
4.	PMGSY/ Bharat Nirman	-	42.07
5.	NH (Plan)	81.00	80.20
6.	NH (Non Plan)	15.64	13.71
7.	Deposit Works (Roads & Bridges)including work of HSRDC	-	11.15
Total		1948.05	983.59

(B) Physical Progress

Sr. No.	Item	Length in Kms. (Upto Dec., 2011)
1.	New Construction	22.66
2.	Premix Carpet (State Roads)	566.19
3.	Widening & Strengthening (State Roads)	269.30
4.	Cement Concrete Blocks/Pavement	77.09
5.	Side Drain / Retaining Wall	30.58
6.	Reconstruction & Raising	82.86
7.	(a) Widening (b) Strengthening	} National Highways 204.00

7.11 During the year 2011-12, 129 works under Plan-5054, 193 works under Non Plan-3054, 5 works under NH and 54 Bridges of total amount of ₹ 1066.13 crore were sanctioned. The work wise detail is given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Road Works Sanctioned During the Year 2011-12

			(₹ in crore)
Sr. No.	Head of Account	No. of Works	Amount Alloted
1	Plan -5054	129	720.77
2.	Non Plan-3054	193	166.22
3.	NH	5	12.14
4.	Bridges	54	167.00
Total		381	1066.13

7.12 During the Year 2011-12, ₹ 544.83 crore were allotted for repair and maintenance and original works of buildings. The detail of repair and maintenance and original works of buildings is given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6- Repair and Maintenance of Buildings During the Year 2011-12
(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Head of Account	Budget Allotment 2011-12	Expenditure Upto Dec., 2011
1	Revenue Buildings	126.53	112.58
2	Capital Buildings	418.30	162.23
3	Deposit Buildings	-	18.04
Total		544.83	292.85

Major Initiatives

7.13 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. 6 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 7.7 and 7.8 respectively.

Table 7.7 ROBs Identified in Master Plan

Sr. No.	Description	Nos.
1.	ROBs completed and opened to traffic	27
2.	ROBs under construction	6
3.	ROBs likely to be taken up	8

Table 7.8 The Position of on-going Works of Bridges & ROBs

Sr. No.	Description	Nos.	Cost (₹ in crore)	Completed During (2010-11)	In progress
1	Bridges	28	48.55	-	28
2	ROBs	14	477.00	4	6

NCR Works

7.14 16 No. ROBs amounting to ₹ 580.81 crore and 7 No. Road Projects with the length of 166.89 Kms. costing ₹ 695.16 crore stand approved by the State Govt. which are at various stages for obtaining loan from NCRPB. 24 No. Road Projects amounting to ₹ 366.25 crore stand approved for Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Rewari and Rohtak.

NABARD Schemes

7.15 Under Head RIDF-XIV and XV for improvement of 21.40 Kms. rural roads of various districts of the State, ₹ 20.69 crore has been expended.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

7.16 In the State more than 28 percent of the population lives in Urban areas. The State Government has provided impetus and would continue to strengthen the financial status of Urban

Local Bodies and provide adequate funds for improving the civic amenities in urban areas. There are 77 Urban Local Bodies in the State consisting of 9 Municipal Corporations, 14 Municipal Councils, and 54 Municipal Committees. The budget provision of the department was about ₹ 808 crore in the year 2010-11 which is increased to ₹ 1390.41 crore in the year 2011-12 for different schemes. An amount of ₹ 325 crore have been earmarked for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in the budget of the Urban Local Bodies Department, which is ¼ of the total budget.

7.17 Under JNNURM only Faridabad town of Haryana is covered. Seven Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) amounting to ₹ 848.74 crore for the augmentation of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, construction of houses and urban transportation etc. were approved by Government of India. The Government of India has released ₹ 222.72 crore as Central share whereas State Govt. has contributed the amount of ₹ 116.25 crore as State share. Against the total funds, the amount of ₹ 437.24 crore has been utilized by Municipal Corporation, Faridabad including its share on the projects upto December, 2011. Against the target of 3,248 dwelling units, 2,896 units have been constructed in Faridabad. During the current financial year, a budget provision of ₹ 17,404 lakh has been made in the State budget.

7.18 Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), 8 DPRs for Integrated Solid Waste Management and Sewerage System & Sewerage Treatment Plants for 7 towns namely; Rohtak, Karnal, Yamunanagar, Bahadurgarh, Ambala Sadar, Narnaul and Charkhi Dadri costing ₹ 164.07 crore were approved by Govt. of India, The Govt. of India had released ₹ 67.15 crore and State Govt. had contributed ₹ 16.78 crore as State share. Against the total funds of ₹ 83.14 crore, ₹ 89.47 crore have been utilized upto december, 2011. During the current financial year, a budget provision of ₹ 12,358 lakh has been made in the State budget.

7.19 Under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), 18 projects for construction of houses alongwith infrastructure in 15 towns costing ₹ 262.12 crore were approved by Govt. of India, out of which the Govt. of India share is ₹ 209.70 crore. The Govt. of India has released ₹ 124.66 crore and State Govt. after adding its share has released ₹ 152.96 crore. Up to December, 2011, an amount of ₹ 100.84 crore has been utilized. 6,650 dwelling units have been constructed so far and construction work for 2,230 dwelling units is in progress and the work for providing infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers is also in progress. During the current financial year, a budget provision of ₹ 2,777.94 lakh has been made in the State budget.

7.20 During the current financial year, a budget provision of ₹ 5,000 lakh have 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. Against this, an amount of ₹ 2,250 lakh have been released to the Municipalities.

7.21 Under strengthening of Fire Prevention Services Scheme a provision of ₹ 250 lakh was made as State share for the year 2011-12 to compensate the Central share of ₹ 1,000 lakh approved by the Government of India.

7.22 The Government of India has launched a Centrally sponsored scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around Mega Cities. The scheme is equally applicable in context with Satellite Town of Delhi in Haryana. Sonapat town has been selected as Satellite town under this scheme. A provision of ₹ 80 crore has been made in the budget as Central share and ₹ 10 crore as State share. Against this amount, ₹ 1,361.64 lakh have been released as Central share and ₹ 170.20 lakh as State share to Municipal Council, Sonapat. An amount of ₹ 1,000 lakh has been made under this scheme during the current financial year.

7.23 The State Government had launched the Rajiv Gandhi Urban Development Mission, Haryana (RGUDMH) for State-wide urban infrastructure development programme on mission mode approach, in all the Urban Local Bodies of the State excluding Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon and towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission of Government of India. Under the mission, a revised budget provision of ₹ 733.80 crore has been made during the current financial year, out of which ₹ 323.54 crore has been released to Municipalities.

7.24 The State Govt. has also introduced the Rajiv Gandhi Shehri Bhagidari Yojana during the current financial year with an objective of institutionalizing citizen's participations in municipal functioning by setting up of the Area Sabha and Ward Committee in urban areas. All projects funded from the Rajiv Gandhi Shehri Bhagidari Yojana will have community contribution also. An amount of ₹ 1,000 lakh has been made under this scheme during the current financial year, out of which an amount of ₹ 170 lakh has been released to the Municipal Corporation, Hisar and Panipat.

7.25 The Ministry of Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India has launched a scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana for assisting the State to make cities slum free. The Govt. of India has sanctioned ₹ 1,686.36 lakh for the State for slum free city planning under Rajiv Awas Yojana and out of which Government of India had released ₹ 151.30 lakh to State for carrying out exercise for Phase-I. A provision of ₹ 6,535.06 lakh have been made including State share of ₹ 1,000 lakh for the year 2011-12.

7.26 13th Central Finance Commission has recommended a grant of ₹ 534.41 crore to the Local Bodies of Haryana for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. During the current financial year, a provision of ₹ 8,797 lakh has been made under this scheme. Out of which, an amount of ₹ 2,537 lakh have already been released to Municipalities.

ROAD TRANSPORT

7.27 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).

7.28 Haryana Roadways is one of the better run State Road Transport Undertakings of the Country. It has fleet of about 3500 buses at present, which are being operated from 21 Depots and 15 Sub-Depots. A new Depot has been set up at Charkhi Dadri w.e.f. 01.07.2011 and two new Depots at Nuh and Palwal have been decided to be set up. The Roadways operates about 10.33 lakh Kms. daily and carries more than 11 lakh passengers every day. The performance of Haryana Roadways has been noteworthy on parameters like average age of fleet, vehicle and staff productivity, operational cost per Km. (without taxes), accident rate and fuel efficiency.

7.29 The Haryana Roadways has won the Union Transport Minister's Trophy and Cash Award of ₹ 4.50 lakh for lowest accident record during the year 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 among all the State Road Transport Undertakings in the country. Haryana Roadways has been adjudged as the winner of STUs for the "maximum improvement in vehicle productivity during the year 2008-09 in respect of Moffusil area".

7.30 The Haryana Roadways has plans to further improve the public transport in the State and has taken many initiatives to improve the bus services and upgrading the public amenities at the Bus Stands. The Govt. has increased the Plan Outlay of the department from ₹ 56 crore during 2004-05 to ₹ 165 crore for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Modernization of Bus Services

7.31 The fleet strength of Haryana Roadways is fixed at 3500 buses and it is proposed to be increased up to 4000 buses in the next financial year which includes CNG, AC, SLF, Volvo AC buses etc. 529 buses were replaced during 2010-11 with newly designed buses. During 2011-12, it is proposed to replace 547 old buses with new buses and 500 towards addition to the fleet alongwith the back log of previous year. Out of which, 614 buses have already been replaced with newly designed buses up to 31.12.2011, in which 120 fully built up buses of JNNURM Scheme have been included. The department spend ₹119.60 crore for acquisition of fleet during 2010-11. An outlay of ₹ 125.35 crore has been earmarked for this purpose during the current financial year 2011-12.

7.32 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, Haryana Uday CNG bus services, Low Floor AC/CNG buses, Semi Low Floor buses. For meeting

the long standing demand of people of Morni areas for regular bus transport service, a fleet of special 6 mini buses have been acquired and made operational recently.

7.33 The fleet of 10 Volvo buses is being extended upto 35 for meeting ever increasing demand of public for this service. Haryana Roadways is planning to extend city bus services in all the prominent cities of Haryana. For city bus service, the State is also redesigning out existing bus structure and making it more city travel friendly by introducing a number of features.

Construction/Renovation of Bus Stands/Workshops

7.34 The Department has set up 94 bus stands at important places from traffic point of view, where basic amenities for the traveling public are being provided. CCTV based security system is proposed to be provided in all major bus stands to enhance passenger safety. New bus stands at Babain, Behal, Pataudi, Dhand, Hathin, Narnaund, Kaithal, Kharkhoda, Chachrauli Loharu, Shajadpur, Kalayat, Nissing and new workshop at Narwana, Rohtak & Kalka have been constructed and made operational during the last seven years. Rohtak Bus Stand has also been extended from 12 bays to 18 bays. New bus stands at Barwala, Sadhora, Pai, Raipur Rani, Bhuna Badhra, Agroha, Jhajjar and new workshop at Ballabgarh, Sirsa, and kaithal are under construction. The land for the bus stand Sampla, Satnali & Taoru has been acquired. The land acquisition is under process for new bus stand at Farukh Nagar, Nangal chaudhary, Hassanpur, Badkli Chowk, Punhana, Kund Mandi, Siwan, Loharu (Workshop) and Bahadurgarh.

7.35 During 2010-11 ₹ 26.46 crore were spent for the Land & Building Programme and ₹ 35 crore has been earmarked for the Annual Plan 2011-12. The workshops are also being modernized for the better up keep of buses for which ₹ 50.27 lakh has been spent during 2010-11 and ₹ 110 lakh has been earmarked for the Annual Plan 2011-12. For computerization of activities of Haryana Roadways an amount of ₹ 98.52 lakh has been spent during 2010-11 and ₹ 100 lakh has been earmarked during Annual Plan 2011-12.

Modernization of HREC Gurgaon

7.36 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 2010-11. The modernization process is proposed to be continued during the current financial year 2011-12.

Free/Concessional Travel Facilities

7.37 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, unemployed youth going for interviews, 100 percent Handicapped people 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 Tehsil 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. Concessional bus pass facilities to the General Public of Haryana @ 40 one side fares for one month, 110 one side fares for three months and 200 one side fares for six months is also introduced.

Road Safety

7.38 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 2010-11 in spite of enormous increase in the volume of traffic. Haryana Roadways is running 6 departmental Drivers Training Schools (DTIs) for training and certifying

new heavy vehicle Drivers. Training for light vehicle Drivers has also been started in DTI, Murthal and it is proposed to replicate it in the remaining 5 DTIs.

7.39 The accidents on road have been on the increase and are causing large number of deaths and serious injuries. The rash and negligent driving as well as driving by unauthorized Drivers is the major cause of these accidents. Therefore, proper Driving Schools are urgently required to reduce the number of accidents. For improving driving skills of commercial vehicle Drivers, 3 Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTR) namely Kaithal, Bahadurgarh and Rohtak are at advanced stages of completion. It has been decided to set up one more Institute of Driving Training and Research at Bhiwani. With a view to ensure road worthiness of Motor Vehicles, an Inspection and Testing Center is proposed to be set up at Rohtak with an approximate outlay of ₹ 14 crore. The Center will have a capacity to check road worthiness of 1,25,000-1,50,000 Vehicles per year.

7.40 The Regulatory Wing of the Transport Department enforces the provision of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Rules, issues driving licences and conductor licences, registers the motor vehicles, issues certificates of fitness to transport vehicles, grant permits, carries out road safety work by conducting awareness campaigns, checks emission levels in vehicles and trains the drivers. Revenue on account of motor vehicle taxes and fees collected has increased from ₹ 277.07 crore in the year 2009-10 to ₹ 457.36 crore in the year 2010-11. It is estimated that this will further increase to approximately ₹ 700 crore in the current financial year.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

7.41 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 Board aims at providing competitive alternative marketing opportunities to the farmers, thus helping them to get better value of their produce.

7.42 There are 106 Market Committees, 178 Sub-yards, 181 Purchase Centers in the State. To further facilitate and strengthen the hands of the farmers, 30 Subzi Mandis, 25 Fodder Markets, 33 Cotton Mandis have been set-up in the State.

7.43 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 at Karnal and Rohtak. The works of upgradation of 15 Mandis have been completed with the financial grant provided by Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). The total cost of the projects is ₹ 33.91 crore. Apple Market has been set up at Panchkula with an expenditure of ₹ 3.72 crore.

7.44 A most Modern Air Conditioned Retail Market (Agro Shopping Malls) which is first of its own kind in the North India is being set up at Panchkula with an estimated cost of ₹ 49.80 crore. The work of this mall is likely to be completed by the end of year 2012. Other such shopping malls at Karnal with an estimated cost of ₹ 47.20 crore, Panipat with an estimated cost of ₹ 22.27 crore and at Rohtak with an estimated cost of ₹ 89.53 crore are also in progress. A project of setting up of cold chain facilities including provision of cool chambers, ripening chambers, grading, sorting & packaging facilities in 15 Grain Markets has been taken up with an estimated cost of ₹ 83.23 crore with an assistance of ₹ 16.82 crore. The work of Kinnow project at Abubshahar District Sirsa has been made functional. An expenditure of ₹ 60 crore has so far been incurred on these projects.

7.45 In the 2nd phase under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), 17 Pack Houses in various Mandis have been approved with estimated cost of ₹ 70.26 crore with 25 percent back ended subsidy. In the 2nd phase under NHM, Modern Whole-Sale Markets at Panchkula & Mewat have been approved having estimated cost of ₹ 90.68 crore and ₹ 9.50 crore respectively with 25 percent back ended subsidy. Out of these pack houses and Modern Whole Sale Market, the work on 4 Pack Houses i.e. at Pehowa, Jind, Yamunanagar & Faridabad and Modern Whole Sale Market at Panchkula are in progress and an expenditure of ₹ 18.33 crore has been incurred on these projects.

7.46 Agri-Business & Information Centres (ABIC) have been opened at Sirsa, Karnal and Hisar. These Centres provide information on market, agronomic practices. It is planned to have ABICs at all District headquarters in next three years.

7.47 A most Modern Terminal Market is being developed in the NCR at Ganaur. Land measuring about 500 acres has been acquired. The project cost of development of this Terminal Market under 1st phase is likely to be ₹ 830 crore, however on completion, the project cost will be more than ₹ 1500 crore. The Terminal Market will be a hub for marketing of fruits, flowers and vegetables and it will cater to the needs and necessities of not only the capital consumers, but also of National/International consumers and will be of International Standards having modern facilities commensurate with markets in the Europe and U.S.

7.48 During the period from 5.3.2005 to 31.1.2012, road length of about 3908 Kms. have been completed with an expenditure of ₹ 379.34 crore by the Board. The work of special repair of 5560 kms. length of roads constructed by Board have been carried out at an expenditure of ₹ 424 crore while the works of special repair of 621 Kms. length of roads are in progress.

STORAGE

7.49 Haryana State Warehousing Corporation is a statutory body created under an Act of Parliament with twin objectives of providing scientific storage facilities for a wide range of agricultural produce and notified commodities to the Farmers, Govt. Agencies, Public Enterprises, Traders etc. and to make available credit against goods deposited in the warehouses. The Corporation is operating 107 Warehouses across the State with a total storage capacity of 16.67 lakh tonne which consists of covered Godowns of 14.27 lakh tonne capacity and open plinths of 2.40 lakh tonne as on 31.12.2011. The year wise average storage capacity and its utilization since 2005-06 is given in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 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	14,85,309	8,51,494	57	105
2006-07	13,90,272	8,37,581	60	105
2007-08	13,97,115	9,68,844	69	105
2008-09	14,68,483	12,20,165	83	106
2009-10	16,92,611	15,44,591	91	107
2010-11	16,14,080	14,98,059	93	107
2011-12 (Upto Dec. 2011)	16,73,902	16,90,720	101	107

7.50 The Corporation had a meager owned storage Godowns of 7000 tonne capacity at the time of inception on 1.11.1967. During the year 2010-11, the Corporation has taken up construction of 58,880 tonne Godowns at eight different locations in the State under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Scheme. The Corporation had also taken up construction of additional storage capacity of 1,65,870 tonne at 20 places under Gramin Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) Scheme administrated by NABARD.

7.51 The multi-storey and multipurpose Warehouse of 30,000 tonne having storage space of 1,80,000 square feet has been constructed at Gurgoan with an estimated project cost of ₹ 20 crore.

7.52 The Corporation is the first Public Sector Warehousing Corporation to switchover from the conventional asbestos sheet roofing to the state-of-the-art self supporting galvalume sheet roofing in its Godowns. The Corporation had so far used galvalume sheet roofing in 43 locations. The new roofing technology is environment friendly and eliminates chances of damage to stocks due to leakage as nuts and bolts are not used in this technology. The stocks remain healthier and fresher due to more enclosed space for aeration as the Godowns are constructed without trusses & purlins. The nuisance due to birds damaging the foodgrains is eliminated in this roofing technology.

7.53 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 the State and its adjoining States. Inland Container Depot, Rewari has been connected online to the world through the Electronic Data Inter-Change (EDI) system since 18.12.2009.

SOCIAL SECTOR

Social Sector plays a significant role in a developing and emerging economy. The ultimate objective of development planning is human development or increased social welfare and well being of the people. 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. The highest priority has been accorded to the Social Services Sector in the proposed 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). Education, Health and Social Justice & Empowerment are the main component of the Social Sector.

EDUCATION

8.2 The primary focus of the State Government is to provide quality and need based education to all. The higher education sector in the State is to respond to the dynamic changes happening all over the globe. A market driven approach, adopting emerging technologies, effective fund raising and deployment backed by the right policy framework by the Government is key to boost the higher education sector. 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 been consistently making sincere efforts and approaches to make education for all with required academic & infrastructural facilities and its easy access.

School Education

8.3 The State Government is providing educational facilities within a minimum distance (radius) to children. Now educational facilities are available within a radius of 1.52 Km. and 2.28 Km. for High and Senior Secondary Schools respectively in the year 2011-12. The Government has enacted "Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009" and has framed Haryana Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011. As per provision of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011, every child of the age of 6-14 years shall have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of elementary education.

8.4 Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 36 Aarohi schools have been opened. These have been established in Educationally Backward Blocks covering 10 districts namely Bhiwani, Hisar, Fatehabad, Jind, Kaithal, Mahendergarh, Mewat, Palwal, Panipat and Sirsa. With an objective of ensuring availability of quality education to the children of farming community in rural areas and also to improve the delivery of Science/Math/Commerce Education in rural areas, 1 Kisan Adarsh Vidyalaya in each district has been planned to be opened. Out of these, 6 schools are being opened during the year 2011-12.

8.5 Pilot Project of National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) scheme has been approved by Govt. of India for 40 schools falling in 9 districts of the State namely Gurgaon, Faridabad, Mewat, Palwal, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Fatehabad, Ambala and Yamunanagar. About 6,000 students are likely to be benefited under the scheme. This will increase the employability of graduating students and build a trained work force to promote growth. An amount of ₹ 2,726.68 lakh is proposed to be spent including Government of India's share of ₹ 2,329.88 lakh.

8.6 A centrally sponsored scheme "Saakshar Bharat" was launched in the year 2009. Under this scheme, the expenditure is shared between the Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 75:25.

8.7 Under Rajiv Gandhi Scholarship Scheme for excellent students (1st to 12th), ₹ 330 lakh have been sanctioned during the year 2011-12. Free textbooks and workbooks have been provided to all children studying in classes I to VIII.

8.8 An amount of ₹ 125.35 crore have been sanctioned under Cash Award Scheme (one time allowance) for Scheduled Caste students studying in Classes I to XII. An amount of ₹ 44.89 crore under "Monthly Stipend Scheme for BPL students and ₹ 119.06 crore under Monthly Stipend Scheme for BC-A students and an amount of ₹ 223.30 crore under Monthly Stipend Scheme for SC students studying in Classes I to XII have been sanctioned during the year 2011-12.

8.9 An amount of ₹ 17 crore have been released to Primary and Upper Primary schools for repair and maintenance of schools during the year 2011-12 and ₹ 500 lakh on Plan side and ₹ 1,700 lakh on Non-Plan side has been provided for construction/repair of buildings of Government Senior Secondary and High schools. Mid-day-Meal Programme has been in operation in 9,449 Primary and 5,432 Upper Primary schools covering 14.50 lakh students of Primary and 7 lakh students of Upper Primary schools.

8.10 The Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad is implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in the State. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a comprehensive and Integrated Flagship Programme to attain Universal Elementary Education (UEE) in the State in a mission mode. It aims to provide useful and relevant education to all children in the 6-14 age group. Presently, the sharing pattern of Centre and State is in the ratio of 65:35.

8.11 During the year, approval of opening of 8 new Primary schools and upgradation of existing 49 Primary school to Upper Primary level has been given. The construction of 3,948 additional classrooms, 2,695 Head Master rooms, 632 separate girl toilets, electrification of 597 schools, 167 drinking water facility, 1,55,806 boundary walls and 2,698 barrier free elements & ramps have been taken up.

8.12 The girls, SC & Minority children are being granted various incentives such as free text books, bicycles, transportation facilities, hobby/vocational and life skill development trainings, excursion tours, yoga and self defence trainings etc. for the deprived children of different categories. Bicycles have been distributed to all eligible girl students of 6th to 8th class. Transportation facilities have been provided to students of Mewat, Sirsa and Morni.

8.13 Till 31st July- 2011, 46918 children were enrolled in 1,688 Bhattapathshala. To address the problems of children of migratory labour in the State at bhattas, construction sites and stone crushers, worksite schools have been set up with the help of voluntary agencies. Nearly 33,000 children of migratory workers shall be benefited by this intervention.

8.14 National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is being implemented in 31 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) spread over in 10 districts of the State where the rural female literacy is less than National average and gender gap is above National level. Various interventions for the promotion of girls education and other programmes under NPEGEL were carried out through 393 Model Cluster schools functional in these 31 Economical Backward Blocks (EBBs).

8.15 To relieve girls from sibling care, 786 Early Child Care Centers (ECCSs) have been sanctioned. Against this, 596 centers have been made functional in which approximate 14,000 children in the age group of 3-5 years are being looked after by the volunteers. Efforts are afoot to make remaining centers functional. An amount of ₹ 1,000 per center has been provided for Play Way Kit for learning something while playing. The honorarium of volunteers working in these centers has also been enhanced from ₹ 600 to ₹ 1,400 per month.

8.16 Four Residential Hostels at Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panchkula for homeless and street children have been approved and are expected to be made functional from next academic session of 2012-13.

8.17 To universalize access to school and improve quality of education at Secondary level for all boys and girls in the age group of 14-18 years, a centrally sponsored scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been implemented. The Secondary and Sr. Secondary schools will be set up within a radius of 5 Km. and 100 percent enrolment will be ensured by the year, 2017 and universal retention by the year, 2020. The funding pattern is

75:25 between Centre and State during 11th Five Year Plan and will be 50:50 during 12th Five Year Plan.

Higher Education

8.18 In order to provide quality education and enhance the student teacher ratio, 500 additional posts of Assistant Professors for Government colleges and 338 posts of Assistant Professors for privately managed Govt. aided colleges have been sanctioned. 2 new Govt. colleges have been opened during 2011-12. The total budget for higher education has been increased from ₹ 760 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 892.61 crore in 2011-12. Higher Education Council has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with the objective to advise Government on policy issues pertaining to higher education particularly on innovations and reforms in higher education. 6 Private Universities have been established in the State under Haryana Private Universities, Act 2006. The first University exclusively for Women in North India has been established in district Sonapat. Distance Education has made rapid strides in taking education to the doorsteps of the masses at affordable cost. Govt. college, Kharkara and GCW, Safidon were opened from the session 2011-12. There are now 80 Govt. colleges running in the State and students are getting higher Education in Arts, Commerce and Science streams. In addition to this, Job Oriented Courses have been started in 37 Govt. Colleges.

8.19 In the State, reforms have been brought about in education sector by implementing semester system in all UG and PG courses, restructuring of examination system, revision of syllabi, introduction of internal evaluation system, introduction of job oriented courses in 47 Govt. colleges, implementation of compulsory computer education in 74 Govt. colleges and setting up of language labs and smart class rooms in 25 Govt. colleges of the State.

8.20 Govt. has given high priority to welfare of SC and BC students and accordingly has allocated ₹ 43.69 crore for welfare of SC and BC students under various scholarship schemes. Also, for providing facilities and incentives to students, a large number of welfare schemes have been worked out like Earn While You Learn, Tours & Excursions, Human Resource Development, Sports Promotion Scheme and setting up of Placement Cells in all Govt. colleges of the State.

8.21 The EDUSAT project has been implemented in 66 Government colleges and 43 privately managed Govt. aided colleges in the State. Initially EDUSAT was introduced for B.A., B.Sc. B.Com. final year student but from the year 2009-10 EDUSAT programme has been introduced for B.A., B.Sc. & B.Com 1st year student.

8.22 The State Govt. has decided to set up Rajiv Gandhi Education City (RGEC) at Kundli (Sonapat), which would act as a HUB for higher learning and centre for a research in cutting edge technologies such as Nanotechnology, Biotechnology and Genetics etc. RGEC will provide quality education in the State and also attract reputed domestic and international institutions for higher learning and expert academicians in various disciplines. The Rajiv Gandhi Education City, Sonapat in the proximity of Delhi is expected to attract premier institutions and catapult the State into the hub of higher education learning where 11 reputed private institutions have been allotted plots to set up educational institution. In the University 25 percent of total seats would be reserved for the students of Haryana. Education city is being design on the strength of five pillars:- people, research, trades-technology, transition and globalization, where peoples are the source of human capital. The development works in the University are in full swing. The University envisages development works of approximately ₹ 11 thousand million out of which work worth ₹ 280 million stands commenced.

8.23 The Haryana Private Universities Act, 2006 has been enacted and the following Private Universities have been established under this Act:-

1. O. P. Jindal Global University, Village Jagdishpur, Distt. Sonapat.
2. ITM University, Gurgaon.
3. Appejay Stya University, Distt. Gurgaon.
4. Amity University, Distt. Gurgaon.
5. MM University, Sadopur, Ambala.
6. NIILM University, Kaithal.

8.24 In order to empower female students and to bring out the latent talent of the girls, Empowerment of Female Students scheme was started in the year 2005-06. Under this scheme, Women Cells have been established in all Govt. Colleges of the State to organize various activities to bring awareness in students on gender related issues. Budget worth ₹ 50 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2011-12 for this purpose.

8.25 With a view to improve the standards of sports and to raise the participation of students in State/National and International Sports, Sports Promotion scheme was started in the year 2005-06. This scheme also provides help to the students to prepare themselves for the games being played in Olympics. Budget worth ₹ 150 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2011-12 for this purpose.

8.26 The compulsory computer education was started from the year 2010-11 in all the Govt. colleges of the State of all Ist year students of non-IT faculties. A total of 15 smart class rooms, purchase of 325 hindi software and establishment of 25 english language lab in 25 Govt. College of Excellence has been completed in 2010-11.

8.27 The Post Matric Scholarship scheme for the students belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes was instituted by the Govt. of India to provide financial assistance to the SC/ST students studying at post matriculation stage to enable them to complete their education. The students whose parents/guardians annual income is ₹ 1 lakh or below are given scholarships in the range of ₹ 140 p.m. to ₹ 510 p.m. including reimbursement of maintenance allowance, tuition fee, exam fee and other funds. Now the scheme has been revised by Govt. of India w.e.f. 1.7.2010 as below:-

1. Income ceiling increased to ₹ 2 lakh.
2. Rate of stipend increased from ₹ 300 to ₹ 530 p.m. to Day Scholars & from ₹ 570 to ₹ 820 p.m. to Hostlers.

8.28 Consolidated Stipend scheme for the welfare of SC students pursuing higher education in Govt. colleges was introduced in the year 2008-09. Under this scheme, a stipend of ₹ 1,000 per month for 12 months and an additional amount of ₹ 500 per month for 12 months to those SC students who are availing hostel facility has been given through electronic transaction. During the current year, 30,080 students have been benefited under this scheme.

8.29 An another scheme for providing books to SC students of Govt. colleges was started from the year 2008-09. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 2,000 per annum for purchasing books is given to the deserving SC students. The payment has been made through electronic transaction. During the current year 28,077 students benefited under this scheme.

8.30 A scheme of Post Matriculation Scholarship to promote education among students of Haryana domicile belonging to Backward Classes was instituted by Govt. of India. This scheme provides a stipend and reimbursement of tuition fee and examination fee to those BC students whose parent's/guardian's annual income from all sources is ₹ 1 lakh. At present as per the guidelines of the Social Welfare Department the eligible students are given only maintenance allowance.

8.31 The Merit Scholarship to under Graduate girl students have been introduced from the year 2005-06. The main objective of the scheme is to enable meritorious girl students of the state to pursue higher education. The 10 topper girl students who after passing 10+2 class with at least 60 percent marks and studying in any Govt. institution pursuing general degree courses are awarded under the scheme. The amount of the scholarship awarded is ₹ 3,000 per college per student annually. During the current year, 780 students benefited under this scheme.

8.32 Placement Cells have been constituted in all the Govt. Colleges under the supervision of the Principal and Senior-most Lecturers of the college. Budget worth ₹ 50 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2011-12 for this purpose. For the first time in the history of State 4 Government Sponsored Placement Fairs were organized at 4 Division level Government colleges of the State for final year students. About 750 students were offered placements and about 22 companies of repute participated in the fairs.

Technical Education

8.33 Adequately trained technical and professional manpower constitutes the most important component of the human resources that spearhead the socio-economic development. The Department of Technical Education promotes planned and sustainable development of Technical Education in the State consistent with the national and State policies.

8.34 The Department designs need based programmes for Diploma Institutions (Polytechnics) and ensures adequate human resources and infrastructural facilities for delivery of the curriculum. It also ensures objective evaluation and certification system for students, courses and institutions. It collaborates with the All India Council of Technical Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, All India Management Association, Council of Architecture, Universities, Industries and other Employing Agencies to provide quality education to Technical Managers/Scientists/Engineers/Supervisors and other Professionals through Post-graduate, Under-graduate and Diploma level Institutions in the field of Engineering and Technology, Computers, Information Technology, Management, Pharmacy, Architecture, Hotel Management and Applied Arts & Crafts. The Department of Technical Education assigns high priority to serving the educational needs of Scheduled Castes, Women, Physically Challenged Persons, rural population and socially and educationally backward persons. The Department of Technical Education also assists the students in proper placement for gainful employment besides providing them career guidance services.

8.35 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 Engineering College at Kurukshetra (joint venture of State Government and Government of India) with annual intake of 1,341 students. In the Academic Session 2010-11, the number of institutions had grown to 596 with intake of 1,24,705 students.

8.36 The Department also administers three Technical Universities viz., 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).

Notable Achievements in Technical Education

8.37 The Department of Technical Education established State of the Art Institutions in a single complex to provide quality training and certification in the fields of Fashion and Design, Film & Television and Fine Arts. Three Institutes became functional in the Academic Session 2011-12 with 99 admissions.

8.38 The establishment of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Rohtak by Government of India at village Sunaria, District Rohtak has been approved. Guest classes were started in the campus of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak from 2010-11 with 50 admissions and 124 admissions were made in 2011-12.

8.39 'The Haryana IGNOU Community College' and 'Institute of Competency Advancement of Teachers' commenced its operations from September, 2011 at Government Polytechnic, Manesar, Distt. Gurgaon, under the management of Haryana IGNOU Society for Community Education and Training.

8.40 The construction of Girls Hostel for SC students at Government Polytechnic for Women, Ambala City, Government Polytechnic, Sirsa, Government Polytechnic, Hissar, Government Polytechnic, Mandi Adampur, Government Polytechnic, Jhajjar, Government Polytechnic, Sonapat, Government Polytechnic, Ambala City has been completed in 2011-12. The construction of Girls Hostel for SC students at Government Polytechnic, Loharu and Government, Polytechnic, Uttawar will be completed in 2012-13.

Proposed New Projects

8.41 Construction of 5 Polytechnics viz., Ch. Ranbir Singh Hooda Institute of Irrigation & Power Engineering at Hathni Kund (Yamuna Nagar), Government Polytechnic, Umri (Kurukshetra), Government Polytechnic, Jattal (Panipat), Government Polytechnic, Dhargar

(Fatehabad) and Government Polytechnic, Nanakpur (Panchkula), is being commenced in 2012-13.

8.42 The Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET) will commence its operations from its new 10 Acre Campus in Murthal (District Sonapat) from July, 2012. The process for the establishment of an Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at village Kilod, Distt. Sonapat in the PPP mode has been commenced. The selection of the Private Partner is expected to be finalized in 2012-13.

Industrial Training

8.43 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 Govt. Institutes (93 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) , 30 Industrial Training Institutes (women), 7 Teacher Training Centres, One Govt. Art School Rohtak and 90 Private Industrial Training Institutes (having the capacity of 13,840 trainees) are presently providing certificate courses to about 48,444 students all over the State. These Institutes are not only supplying skilled craftsmen to the industries but also generate avenues for self-employment.

8.44 123 Industrial Training Institutes (including 30 Industrial Training Institutes for Women), with a seating capacity of 34,184 are working during the year 2011-12. Govt. Art School, Rohtak with a seating capacity of 120 students is also functioning in the State. Teacher Training Courses with seating capacity of 300 seats are being run at Ambala City, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Jind, Narnaul, Sirsa & Faridabad. No tuition fee is charged from women trainees in all these Institutions.

8.45 Centres of Excellence (COE) have been developed in 19 ITIs to provide multi skilling and modular training to the students. To make the training relevant and accountable to users, 64 ITIs have been adopted by 29 industries for upgradation. 68 societies have been constituted covering 75 ITIs to provide them functional, financial and managerial autonomy.

8.46 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. 23,316 trainees have undergone training under this scheme till March, 2010. The process is running for covering 65 more Institutes under this scheme.

Information Technology

8.47 The State Government is facilitating investments by creating investor friendly environment, providing speedy clearances and developing reliable infrastructure in the IT Sector on the philosophy of maximum facilitation and minimum interference. The State Government has formulated an Industrial and Investment Policy 2011, which includes provision of IT/ITES/BPO industry in view of the importance of Information Technology in the globalization process throughout the World and the growth of this industry in the State. The State Government has also developed infrastructure for Technology Parks/Electronics Hardware Technology Parks to promote IT Sector at Panchkula, IMT Manesar, Kundli and Rai at Sonapat. The State Government has granted licenses to 35 proposals for establishment of IT/Cyber Park in the State, which would provide employment opportunities for large number of IT Professionals and others.

8.48 Gurgaon enjoys the advantage in the Indian ITES/BPO market because of its proximity to Delhi and is also attracting knowledge pool from all neighboring States. Extensive interactions are being held on continuous basis with IT/ITES/BPO Companies at Gurgaon to study their manpower requirements. In view of these requirements, efforts are being made to tailor the existing courses/subjects and introduce the specialized courses in technical institutes of Haryana, to meet their manpower requirement and to increase employment opportunity for the educated youth in Haryana. An Advanced Institute of Information Technology, envisaged to be set up in the Public Private Partnership mode, has been approved by the Govt. of India for which the land has been offered by the Gram Panchayat of Village Kilohrad in Sonapat District.

8.49 An IT Cadre is being created in the State for implementation of e-Governance initiatives in various Departments. Considerable progress has been made in this behalf in formulation of IT Cadre Rules and it is expected to commence recruitment for the same during the

coming year. Also, State e-Governance Management Team (SeMT) has been put in place to extend technical and professional support to various Government Departments in conceptualization and implementation of various e-Governance initiatives. In addition, initiatives have also been taken to upgrade the skills of Government employees for successful implementation for e-Governance initiatives. Till date, more than 33,000 government 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. 800 girls/women have already been trained and it is planned to impart ICT training to 4,200 girls /women during the coming year.

8.50 Government has also set up State Wide Area Network Worth ₹ 102.62 crore, e-District project Worth ₹ 3.31 crore and State Data Centre project worth ₹ 12.38 crore in the State. To utilize the core infrastructures like State Wide Area Network, Common Service Centres and State Data Centre a new project namely, State Service Delivery Gateway Worth ₹ 10.92 crore is also being set up in the State. The RFP for the project has been released and the process for selection of implementing agency has been initiated.

8.51 Government is also taking concrete steps to augment the use of ICT in Governance. Many crucial departments like Transport, Finance, Excise and Taxation, Food and Supply etc., are in the process of rolling out their e-Governance initiatives in a big way with the help of IT Department/NIC/HARTRON. Various Flagship Projects such as the Smart Ration Cards for the Public distribution System, Commercial Taxes, Integrated Financial and Human Resource Management are at various stages of implementation.

8.52 IT Department has been declared as Nodal Department for implementation UID Project in the State. The most important step of this would be the enrolment and de-duplication of resident information. IT Department will link up all its e-Governance applications using this database, in order to avoid duplicacy, inconsistent and outdated information, to significantly reduce identify frauds in delivering Government services, to make it easy for citizens to obtain services, and to allow Government agencies to function with greater speed and efficiency. The IT Department has conceptualized a “One State” project for integrating various departmental applications under this pilot using the UID reference and this project is envisaged to be implemented during the coming year.

Science and Technology

8.53 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. There is a proposal to set up Science city at Sampla, district Rohtak and Science Centre at village Geong, District Kaithal. The department has also introduced new schemes such as “Promotion of Science Education in Haryana” under which scholarships is provided to the science students, who pursue their studies in basic sciences at Graduate & Post Graduate level, Fellowships to Research Scholar as per the norms of UGC/CSIR, Haryana Science Talent Search Scheme for award of scholarship at the rate of ₹ 500 per month during 9th & 10th classes and ₹ 1,500 per month during 11th & 12th classes to top 1,000 students on the basis of weightage of marks obtained in written examination for common stage INTSE & National Merit cum Means (NMMS) for Haryana State, organisation of Counselling Cum Awareness camp for the students of the State, Science conclave, Science Workshops with a aim to communicate development in the field of S&T to students by way of organising lectures on emerging fields of Science & Technology in different districts of Haryana, Recognition of Innovative Technology, Dissemination of Innovative Technology, Science Conclave and publication of quarterly newsletter “Science & Technology Reporter”, and Science Magazine “Haryana Vigyan Darpan”.

8.54 The Haryana State Council for Science and Technology is implementing various schemes like Science Quiz Contest, Science Essay Writing Competition, Children Science Congress, Celebration of National Science Day, Organization of Seminars/Workshops,

Collaborative Science & Technology Programme, grant for Research & Development Projects, Exposure Visits for the Meritorious Students, Haryana Vigyan Ratna Award for honoring the scientists of the State for their outstanding work in the field of Science & Technology, honoring Meritorious students of Haryana, All these activities will continue during the year. Further, an 11” diameter telescope has been installed in office building for observing celestial bodies and astronomical activities. In order to provide an opportunity for the students of Haryana to listen and interact with eminent scientists of India, the department has organized two days science conclave in collaboration with Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak during 2-3 December, 2011. Counseling-cum-awareness camp for school students at Panchkula and Science Workshops at Hisar & Yamuna Nagar.

8.55 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. It has a seating capacity of 120 persons. The planetarium is educating students and general masses by showing various shows related to astronomy.

8.56 The Centre for Plant Biotechnology (CPB), Hisar has developed micropropagation protocol for commercial multiplication of brahmi, sugarcane, sargandha, mehandi, chrysanthemum, alovera, banana, stevia, bamboo etc. At present nine research projects sanctioned by DBT, HSCST, NOVOD Board and DST, Govt. of India are going on at this centre. An MOU regarding academic co-operation with Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology (GJUS&T), Hisar has been got executed which will allow the students working at CPB to register for Ph.D. with the said University. The centre is providing training to the students of various institutes in “Plant Tissue Culture and Biotechnology”.

8.57 Since its inception, Haryana Space Applications Centre has been involved in the mapping, monitoring and management of natural resources and completed more than 100 projects till date and presently 35 projects are on going. It has also been designated as the nodal agency by Govt. of Haryana for Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) related activities in the State. During the year 2011-12, HARSAC is taking up projects like GIS based Infrastructure and Resources Mapping in Haryana, Digitization of Cadastral Maps of Haryana, Installation of Automated Weather Stations in Haryana, Management of Waterlogged Areas in Haryana, Watershed Evaluation in different parts of Haryana, , Change Analysis of Water Bodies, Ground Water Prospects Mapping for Haryana, Tree Cover Mapping in Haryana, Assessment of Crop Residue Burning in Haryana, Agriculture Drought Monitoring, Wastelands Change Analysis, Assessment of Isolation in Haryana, Space Based Information System for Decentralized Planning (SIS-DP) and Haryana Spatial Data Infrastructure (HSDI) Development, Modernization of Land Record of Haryana under NLRMP etc. Looking into the usefulness and employability of the trained manpower in geo-spatial technology both in private and public sector, HARSAC has started a M-Tech. Geo-Informatics course in collaboration with GJUS&T, Hisar.

HEALTH

8.58 It has been a consistent endeavour of the State Government to improve the health indicators of the people in the State. As a result of introduction of free institutional deliveries and free transportation, the institutional deliveries have increased to 77.2 percent. In order to reduce mortality amongst pregnant women and new born children, each mother and child are being tracked through computerized Mother & Child tracking system. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has come down from 51 to 48 as per latest SRS 2010. Special focus has been given to upgrading of infrastructure to reduce neo-natal mortality. 9 Sick New Born Care Units have been set up in the State which resulted in saving lives of more than 8,000 children and five more such units are being set up. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram was launched from Mewat in June, 2011. Under this programme, free diet to mother is also being provided at the hospital besides the above mentioned benefits. Apart from strengthening of routine immunization, Health Department has undertaken Measles Catch-up Campaign and it will be one of the few States in country to cover all children in the State. With a view to reduce the IMR, new Home Based New-natal Care Programme (HBPNP) is being introduced through training of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Auxillary Nurse & Midwife (ANM). In every district hospital, service of trained

health worker called “Yashoda” is being provided to pregnant women coming for delivery. A memorandum of understanding has been signed with Norwegian India Partnership Initiative and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) for training and development of HBPN. Referral Transport-102 service has been upgraded with launch of 17 Advance Life Support System Vehicles on 24th January, 2012. During the current year, 2.97 lakh patients have been transported by Referral Transport-102 service with 50 percent of them being pregnant women.

8.59 The improvement of infrastructure in the Government hospitals alongwith free drug and economical surgery package have resulted in the increase of out-door patients to 1.67 crore and Indoor Patient Department (IPD) patients to 13.94 lakh in 2011, which is nearly 32 percent increase from 2008.

8.60 Three District Hospitals of Panipat, Rewari and Narnaul are being up-graded with construction of additional blocks. At Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh, new hospital buildings have also been completed and made functional at the cost of ₹ 18 crore. Construction of 07 CHCs, 39 PHCs and 145 Sub Health Centres has also been completed. A provision of ₹ 15 crore in State budget and ₹ 50 crore under 13th Finance Commission have been earmarked for infrastructure.

8.61 All efforts are being made by Government to ensure availability of skilled human resources. The buildings of two Medical Colleges at Sonapat and Mewat are near completion. The hospital at Medical College Sonapat has started functioning with a daily OPD of 500-600 patients. In Pt. B.D.Sharma, University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, new building for Super-speciality, OPD and Dental with total cost of ₹ 43.78 crore have become functional. It is also proposed to set up new General Nursing Midwifery (GNM) Nursing Schools in 6 districts hospitals of the State. In order to strengthen, the district hospitals 285 new posts of Doctors have been created, under the upgraded norms. For the first time, 111 vehicles have been provided to all CHCs for better implementation and supervision of health programmes.

8.62 Under a new Government of India programme of Non Communicable Diseases which aims at prevention and control of diseases like diabetes, cancer, hypertension and stroke, over one lakh persons have been tested for sugar and blood pressure in District Mewat. Further, three more districts namely Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra and Ambala are being taken up under this programme.

8.63 To combat the evil of drug addiction, 4 de-addiction centers have been set up and 4 new centres are planned to be set up in the year 2012-13.

8.64 The buildings for a State Drug Testing Laboratory and Government Pharmacy have been completed in the campus of Shri Krishna Government Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra. These institutions would provide facilities for quality control and preparation of quality Ayurvedic Medicines for the use in AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

AYUSH

8.65 Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) Systems of Medicine have age old acceptance among various communities in India. They are time tested and validated by thousands of years of use during which they have played role in prevention and mitigation of diseases. AYUSH Systems of Medicine has an important role in the prevention and mitigation of many life style related chronic ailments where modern medicines are not so successful. With the increase in the number of life style disorders, there has been a resurgence of interest in the AYUSH Systems of medicine both globally and within the country.

8.66 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 20 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. A proposal has already been sent to Govt. and the case is under consideration with the Govt. There is a proposal to establish a Govt. Ayurvedic college and hospital at Narnaul.

8.67 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 50 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.

8.68 Under the Central Sponsored Schemes, the building of Drug Testing Laboratory and State Government Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been completed in the campus of Shri Krishna Govt. Ayurvedic College Kurukshetra and efforts are being made to make them functional, the manpower for these institutions are proposed to be created during the year 2011-12.

ESI

8.69 Comprehensive medical services and facilities to 10.64 lakh insured persons and their family members are being provide through 7 ESI Hospitals (5 State ESI Hospital + 2 ESIC Hospital) and 57 ESI Dispensaries located in the State. During the year 2011-12 (upto December, 2011), 20.97 lakh of insured persons and their family members received the comprehensive medical care as outdoor patient and 17,000 patients were given indoor treatment.

8.70 The construction of 500 bedded Medical College at a estimated cost of ₹ 550 crore by the ESI Corporation at ESI Hospital, Faridabad is in full swing and the first batch is likely to start in the year 2013. 18 new Dispensaries in the industrial areas and 3 Ayurvedic Wings in ESI Hospitals have been sanctioned.

8.71 Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is a cashless scheme for providing health insurance to BPL families in all the district of the State. Haryana is a leading State in implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and was awarded “Commendation Certificates” by Govt. of India for outstanding performance for three successive years in 2009, 2010 and 2011. Haryana has become the first State in the country to extend the scope of the scheme to other segments of the population by implementing the ‘Health Insurance Plan’ for Building & Other Construction workers in the State. Families of 24,761 registered construction worker have been issued Smart Card under this scheme. Haryana is also the first State in the country to extend the scheme to the Street Venders. Families of 979 street venders have already been covered under the scheme in four districts. The process for extending the scheme to the domestic workers and MGNREGA workers (who have worked for 15 or more days in the proceeding year) has also been started. 4 International Delegates from Nigeria, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Germany visited the State to study the enrollment process under RSBY scheme. The Govt. of India also assigned Haryana the status of ‘Mentor’ to assist the Rajasthan State in implementing the RSBY scheme in Rajasthan.

PUBLIC HEALTH

8.72 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/strengthen the drinking water supply infrastructure in the villages. In a survey conducted in December, 2004, it was found that out of 6,759 villages, as many as 1,971 villages had slipped into the category of deficient villages where the water allowance had gone down below the approved norm of 40 litres per capita per day (LPCD) due to various reasons. The State Government and Central Government are giving focused attention to the coverage of these deficient villages and by 31st March, 2011, drinking water supply facilities were improved in 1,844 villages, leaving a balance of 127 deficient villages as on 1st April, 2011. The focus of Govt. of India has now shifted to the coverage of habitations in terms of population. Out of 7,385 habitations in the State, 1,997 habitations are such where the coverage in terms of population is less than 100 percent. Out of these, 943 habitations are proposed to be covered 100 percent in terms of population during 2011-12.

8.73 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 31.3.2012. Till date, private water connections have been given to 9.83 lakh Scheduled Caste households in the rural and urban areas. During 2011-12, there is a provision of ₹ 52 crore under this programme and remaining 0.53 lakh Scheduled Caste households are expected to be covered by 31.3.2013.

8.74 During the year 2011-12, a sum of ₹ 223.68 crore has been provided under the State Plan excluding 13th Finance Commission. Further, a sum of ₹ 110.52 crore and ₹ 104.88 crore has been sanctioned by Government of India under National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Desert Development Programme respectively during 2011-12. Against the available funds under various programmes of State and Centre during 2011-12, drinking water facilities are proposed to be augmented in 943 habitations, against which, drinking water supply facilities have been improved in 424 habitations by 31st December, 2011. The target shall be achieved by 31.3.2012.

8.75 In order to accelerate the implementation of augmentation rural drinking water supply schemes, the State has been seeking NABARD assistance since 2000-2001 under various tranches. At present, 229 schemes have been approved by NABARD under RIDF-XII, XV, XVI and XVII, at a total cost of ₹ 484.59 crore. This includes a major project for improvement of water supply in 64 villages and 34 dhanies in district Mohindergarh at a cost of ₹ 127.04 crore as well as a project for district Rewari covering 42 villages at a cost of ₹ 100.47 crore. During the year 2011-12, an outlay of ₹ 35 crore has been earmarked for implementation of NABARD schemes.

8.76 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 at a revised cost of ₹ 300.49 crore. 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 litres per capita per day is in progress. A sum of ₹ 28 crore has been earmarked during the year 2011-12 for this purpose.

8.77 All the 79 big and small towns (including Faridabad and Panchkula being maintained by Municipal Corporation, Faridabad and HUDA) have been provided piped water supply system. During the current financial year, there is a provision of ₹ 107 crore for improving drinking water facilities in the urban areas of the State, besides extending water supply facilities in approved colonies.

8.78 As regards the sewerage system, 74 towns of the State have been covered with partial sewerage facilities. During the current financial year, the outlay for extension of sewerage facilities is to the tune of ₹ 123.50 crore. Against this provision, work is being executed in uncovered areas of various towns besides constructing Sewage Treatment Plants in various towns.

8.79 NCR Planning Board has been providing financial support for improving the existing water supply and sewerage infrastructure in the National Capital Region. In December, 2007 a project for water supply in 8 towns and 1 village and sewerage system in 6 towns and 1 village was approved at a cost of ₹ 189.60 crore. In February, 2008 NCR Planning Board approved a sewerage project for two towns, at a cost of ₹ 21.58 crore. The work on all these projects is in progress. In December, 2008 NCR Planning Board approved a water supply project for two towns, namely, Gohana and Sohna, at a cost of ₹ 107.79 crore. In June, 2009 a new project was approved by NCR Planning Board for two towns, namely sewerage scheme Sonipat at a cost of ₹ 8.29 crore and sewerage scheme Gohana at a cost of ₹ 16 crore. In November, 2009 a new project costing ₹ 8.51 crore for water supply scheme, Sonipat was approved by NCR Planning Board. 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. Recently, 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 current financial year, a sum of ₹ 77.70 crore (including loan) has been earmarked for implementation of works under this programme.

8.80 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 2011-12, a sum of ₹ 1 crore has been earmarked in the State Plan for implementation of works under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II.

8.81 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 ₹ 959.20 crore. Works in all these towns have been taken in hand. An expenditure of ₹ 537 crore has been incurred till date and this project is scheduled to be completed by March, 2013. During the year 2011-12, a sum of ₹ 225 crore has been sanctioned under this project.

8.82 Under the 13th Finance Commission Grants, a sum of ₹ 300 crore has been earmarked for improvement of water supply in Shivalik area and Southern Haryana for the period 2011-15. Similarly, a sum of ₹ 100 crore has been earmarked for improvement of water supply in Mewat area during the period 2011-15. Under the 13th Finance Commission Grants, two projects for augmentation of water supply in rural areas falling in the Shivalik area of district Panchkula and Yamuna Nagar have been approved at a cost of ₹ 13.27 crore. In addition, augmentation projects for the towns of Tosham, Siwani, Loharu, Bahadurgarh and Dharuhera have been approved under the 13th Finance Commission Grants, at a total cost of ₹ 81.23 crore. For improvement of water supply in Mewat area, a project for rural areas, costing ₹ 43 crore has been approved alongwith two projects for augmentation of water supply in Punhana and Hathin towns, at a total cost of ₹ 21.30 crore.

8.83 During the year 2011-12, a sum of ₹ 75 crore has been provided for taking up water supply improvement projects in Shivalik area and Southern Haryana, whereas a sum of ₹ 25 crore has been provided for improvement of water supply in Mewat area.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ

8.84 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.

8.85 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, 3.80 lakh families have been allotted plots 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. Development works in more than 600 village sites are currently under progress. An amount of ₹ 4,466 lakh released for taking up development works in these bastis during the year 2009-10 and an amount of ₹ 396 lakh was also released during the year 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 5,000 lakh has been provided for the year 2011-12 out of which ₹ 3,681.20 lakh has been sanctioned.

8.86 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 and funds to the tune of ₹ 11,785 lakh were released. ₹ 6,208 lakh was released during the year 2010-11.

8.87 To boost up the Total Sanitation Campaign in Haryana, the Mukhiya 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. During the period between 2008-2011 an amount of ₹ 918 lakh has been given as award money for 582 Gram Panchayats in the State. For the year 2011-12, the proposals (289 three tier awards plus 35 sustainability awards) have been received and are under process. A budget provision of ₹ 423.25 lakh has been made for the year 2011-12.

8.88 In order to improve the sanitation environment in the villages, more than 10,300 Safai Karmi have 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 now again revised to ₹ 4,848 per month w.e.f. 1.11.2011. The plan outlay for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 5,526.75 lakh out of which ₹ 5,188 lakh have been released.

8.89 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 street(s) 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 5,700 villages have already been covered under this scheme upto 31.03.2011. An amount of ₹ 6,300 lakh is available for 2011-12 out of which funds to the tune of ₹ 6,124 lakh have been released.

8.90 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 has 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.

8.91 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.

8.92 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 ₹ 1507.66 crore for various rural development works in the State. During the year 2011-12 (upto 31-1-2012), an amount of ₹ 267.78 crore have been released.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

8.93 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 ₹ 179 per day are being paid to the workers engaged under the scheme w.e.f. 1.1.2011, 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 bank 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. Dedicated staffs have been provided for implementing MGNREGS at District, Block and Panchayat levels.

8.94 During the current year (upto the end of January, 2012), an amount of ₹ 292.39 crore was available out of which ₹ 170.43 crore has been spent for generating 67.68 lakh persondays in the State, out of which 34.39 lakh persondays were generated for Scheduled Castes and 24.24 lakh for women in the rural areas of the State. During the current financial year, 12697 development works have been undertaken in rural areas and 4503 works completed. The Ministry of Rural Development initially approved the labour budget of ₹ 226.80 crore for generating 86 lakh persondays for the year 2011-12. Based on the performance of the State Govt., the Ministry has since revised the labour budget to ₹ 305.09 crore for generating 115.70 lakh persondays.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

8.95 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 ₹ 29.52 crore were available. Against the available funds, an amount ₹ 18.57 crore has been utilized for assisting 13,252 Swarozgaris against the target of 23,427 upto the end of January, 2012. The norms for coverage of SC and women beneficiaries are 50 percent and 40 percent respectively. So far 53 percent SC beneficiaries and 84 percent women beneficiaries are covered under SGSY.

8.96 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.

Indira Awaas Yojana

8.97 The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to help construction of dwelling units by members of Scheduled Castes and 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 17,293 houses, 9757 houses have been constructed and 6,604 houses in progress at the end of January, 2012, out of which 5,796 houses were

constructed for the benefit of SCs. During the current financial year, an expenditure of ₹ 45.28 crore has been incurred.

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

8.98 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 ₹ 21.07 crore has been spent against the allocation of ₹ 30.15 crore, 723 works have been completed and 1,359 works are in progress upto January, 2012. Works like construction of additional school rooms, construction of new Anganwari centers, 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 2011-12 as per the identified critical gaps.

Watershed Development Projects under DDP & IWDP

8.99 Area development programmes, namely Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) are being implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The objective of these is to control severity of drought and desert conditions in the identified districts through watershed development approach. Till the end of January, 2012, an amount of ₹ 27.15 crore has been spent on various activities of on-going Watershed Projects under DDP & IWDP. Both the schemes have been merged into Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) from the financial year of 2008-09. Under IWMP, 47 projects costing ₹ 215.44 crore for covering an area of 1,79,531 hectare have been sanctioned for 7 districts namely Ambala, Bhiwani, Hisar, M/garh, Rewari, Panchkula and Yamunanagar for the year 2011-12.

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

URBAN DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

8.101 This scheme was introduced by Government of India w.e.f. 1.12.1997, which has been revamped w.e.f. 1.04.2009. 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. The cost of training has also been enhanced from ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 10,000 per trainee and the Revolving Funds for Thrift & Credit Society has been enhanced from ₹ 1,000 to ₹ 2,000 per member. An amount of ₹ 225.81 lakh of previous year 2010-11 was available with districts. In current financial year, an amount of ₹ 1065.14 lakh as 1st installment of Centre and State share has been received. Apart from above, ₹ 80 lakh out of interest money has also been transferred for the implementation of SJSRY. As such, ₹ 1370.95 lakh is available for utilization under SJSRY scheme. Upto December-2011, by utilizing ₹ 534.24 lakh, 417 individuals, 20 UWSP Groups are provided Loan and Subsidy, 1,726 persons are provided skill training, 31 Thrift and Credit Societies are assisted and 0.01 lakh mandays are generated. There is a provision of ₹ 375 lakh of State share for SJSRY in the budget of current financial year, out of which, ₹120 lakh is earmarked for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

8.102 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 Ambedkar 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. The Govt. of India has approved 18 projects of 15 towns with a total outlay of ₹ 262.12 crore, out of which Central share is ₹ 209.70 crore. There is a provision for the construction of 16,608 dwelling units besides providing infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. Up to December-2011, the districts have utilized an amount of ₹100.84 crore has been utilized. So far 6,650 dwelling units have been constructed, the construction of 2165 dwelling units is in progress and the work for providing infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers is also in progress.

WELFARE OF SC/BC

8.103 The State 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. 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 per annum are being given as incentive to the students of 9th, 11th and 1st year of Graduation and Post Graduation classes on the basis of result of 8th, 10th, 12th and Graduate classes. Preference is being given to those students who belong to rural areas. An amount of ₹ 925.98 lakh has been spent on 12,730 students during the year 2010-11. An amount ₹ 1,600 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose for the year 2011-12. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 962.25 lakh has been spent on 810 beneficiaries upto December, 2011.

8.104 Coaching has been provided to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes candidates for various competitive examinations under the “Financial Assistance for Higher Competitive Entrance Examination to SC/BC Candidates through Private Institutions” so that they may be able to get more and more employment in Govt. and Non Govt. Sectors. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 70 lakh has been spent on 3,576 candidates during the year 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 426 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose for the year 2011-12. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 175.50 lakh has been spent on 8,100 candidates upto December, 2011.

8.105 In order to compensate the parents/guardians of Scheduled Caste students for being deprived from the earning of the school going children, arrest heavy drop-out and reduce the adverse female sex ratio, a new scheme namely “Annusuchit Jati Chhattra Uchch Shiksha Protsahan Yojana” has been launched from the year 2009-10. Under this scheme, ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 14,000 per annum scholarship is being given to the Scheduled Caste girl students who are studying in Science, Commerce and Professional courses and are not getting benefits under the State Plan schemes implemented by the Education/Technical Education Department. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 13.37 lakh has been spent on 165 Scheduled Castes girls students during the year 2010-11. An amount ₹ 20 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose for the year 2011-12. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 16.69 lakh has been spent on 149 students upto December, 2011.

8.106 Grant of ₹ 31,000 is being given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Denotified Tribes/Tapriwas Jatis and widows of all the sections of society living Below Poverty Line and ₹ 11,000 is being given to the persons of other sections of the society living Below Poverty Line on the occasion of the marriage of their daughters under the “Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Viwah Shagun Yojana” scheme. A grant of ₹ 31,000 is being given to all the destitute girls living in Govt./Aided NGOs/Institutions on the occasion of their marriage from the year 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 3,318.38 lakh has been spent on 17,285 beneficiaries during the year 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 3,863.37 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose for the year 2011-12. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 3,367 lakh has been spent on 12,941 beneficiaries upto December, 2011.

8.107 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. Under this scheme, ₹ 50,000 is being given as subsidy for the construction of house and ₹ 10,000 is being given as subsidy for repair of house to Scheduled Castes and Denotified

Tribes persons living Below Poverty Line. An amount of ₹ 1997.20 lakh has been spent on 4,664 beneficiaries during the year 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 2500 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose for the year 2011-12. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 850.10 lakh has been spent on 1,873 beneficiaries upto December, 2011.

HSCFDC

8.108 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 Castes 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 has assisted 5,904 beneficiaries by providing them financial assistance of ₹ 24.94 crore including ₹ 4.63 crore as subsidy for various self employment schemes during the year 2011-2012 (upto December, 2011).

Bank Tie-up Schemes

8.109 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

8.110 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

8.111 Under the scheme in collaboration with National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKDC), 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

8.112 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 2011-12, loan of ₹ 514.45 lakh to 1,015 persons of Backward Classes has been given upto 31st December, 2011. A target of ₹ 10.50 crore is fixed for providing financial assistance to 2,100 persons of Minority Communities during the year 2011-12

and the Nigam has managed to disburse loan worth ₹ 20 lakh to 33 persons of Minority Communities till 31st December, 2011. Against the target of providing financial assistance of ₹ 10.50 crore to 1500 Handicapped Persons during 2011-12, ₹ 141.35 lakh have been given to 237 Handicapped Persons till 31st December, 2011. The Haryana Government has also launched a Housing Loan Scheme for the people of Backward Classes & Minority Communities. Upto 31.12.2011, the Nigam provided loan to 323 persons amounting to ₹ 314.35 lakh under the Housing Loan Scheme.

SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

8.113 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 who were getting pension since last 10 years as on 1.3.2009, ₹ 550 per month from 1.4.2010 and ₹ 500 to as a fresh case is given to the eligible senior citizen of Haryana domicile. 13,38,221 eligible senior citizens have been covered under the scheme upto December, 2011.

8.114 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 5,25,589 such women had been benefited upto December, 2011.

8.115 The State has also taken a number of steps for Rehabilitation of Blind, Deaf, Handicapped and Mentally Retarded Persons. As many as, 1,35,807 Physically Handicapped Persons are being provided pension at the rate of ₹ 500 & 750 (₹ 750 per month only for 100 percent physically handicapped) per month upto December, 2011. Scholarships ranging between ₹ 400 to ₹ 1,500 per month were given to handicapped students. Un-employment allowance to the educated handicapped 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 ₹ 1000 per month to Matric/Middle Pass Diploma Holder, ₹ 1500 per month to Graduate/Matric Pass Diploma Holder and ₹ 2000 per month to Post Graduate/Graduate Pass Diploma Holder.

8.116 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 form. Similarly, ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 50,000 is also given on the basis of disability percentage. Under this scheme, 3,550 cases have been covered upto December, 2011.

8.117 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. The gross annual income from all sources of the family must not exceed ₹ 2 lakh to be eligible for getting benefit under this scheme. During the current financial year, 25,147 beneficiaries have been covered upto December, 2011 under this scheme.

REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT

8.118 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 ₹ 8380 lakh has been provided for the year 2011-12, out of which an amount of ₹ 2700 lakh has been provided for construction of these complexes. An amount of ₹ 2551 lakh has also been provided for construction of Residential Houses for Revenue Officers/Officials for the year 2011-12.

8.119 A policy for rehabilitation and resettlement of land owners-land acquisition oustees has been formulated by the Government. According to revised Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) Policy, land owners will be paid an annuity of ₹ 21,000 per acre per annum for the period of 33 years over and above the usual land compensation. This annuity amount will be increased by a fixed sum of ₹ 750 per year. In respect of land acquired for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SWZs), Technology Cities and Technology Parks a sum of ₹ 42,000 per acre per year will be paid for a period of 33 years by private developers and the annuity will be increased at the rate of ₹ 1500 every year.

8.120 The relief for damage to tubewells is also granted @ ₹ 7,500. Besides this, the Government has decided to grant relief on account of land lost due to the change of course of river @ ₹ 12,000 per acre. This relief will be payable to the small and marginal farmers. The Government has also decided to grant relief @ ₹ 3,500 per acre to the farmers whose land remained unsown due to standing water of flood. The Government has also decided to grant relief @ ₹ 2 lakh on account of human death due to lightening w.e.f. dated 21.7.2011.

8.121 The State Government on 12.1.2011 has revised the relief norms of damage to standing/harvested Sugarcane crops which is given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Revised Relief Norms of Damage to Standing/Harvested Sugarcane Crops

Sr. No.	Extent of Damage (in percentage)	Previous Relief Norms (₹ per acre)	Revised Relief Norms (₹ per acre)
1.	Damages Between 26 to 50	2,500	3,500
2.	Damages Between 51 to 75	3,500	4,500
3.	Damage Between 76 to 100	4,500	5,500

8.122 A sum of ₹ 14.93 crore has been sanctioned to the disbursement of gratuitous relief to the farmers whose standing crops have been damaged as a result of hailstorm during March/April, 2011.

8.123 Government of India has made provision of funds @ ₹ 5 crore per year for capacity building during the period 2010-15. An amount of ₹ 5 crore was released during the year 2010-11 by the Government of India.

8.124 The Department of Revenue and Disaster Management is implementing the GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Project (2009-2012) in three multi-hazard prone districts viz., Faridabad, Panipat and Rohtak. The main focus of the initiative is to strengthen the capacities of Disaster Management Institutions at different levels in the State, developing model multi-hazard disaster management plans and creating awareness, generation & building community capacities through social inclusion and participatory approach. The key achievements of the initiative of the DRR Project are development of model Disaster Management Plans in Faridabad and Rohtak districts, preparation of template for development of disaster management resource inventory, sensitization and training of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members in Panipat district, community based disaster management plan through local NGOs and self-help groups in Faridabad. State level capacity building programme for Town Planners on design of building with respect to seismic load, disaster risk mainstreaming in agriculture through capacity building of Agriculture Extension Officers, awareness and training of youth volunteers through Civil Defence and Fire Services are some of the good practices under the project.

8.125 In the year 2011-12, 2 Flood Relief Training Camps have been organized at Kurukshetra and Yamunanagar in which 130 officials were trained to operate flood relief equipments.

8.126 During the year 2011-12, the revised budgetary allocation for various activities for Mewat Development Agency is ₹ 20 crore out of which an amount of ₹ 5.50 crore has been spent upto 31.12.2011.

8.127 The allocation of funds for Shivalik Development Board for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 10 crore out of which an amount of ₹ 4.72 crore has been spent upto 31.12.2011.

8.128 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. 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. In case of landowners, whose land is acquired, purchases alternate agricultural land within the State of Haryana within a period of two years of award, with the amount of such compensation, would be exempt from payment of stamp duty and registration charges w.e.f. 7.9.2010. Income for the year 2011-12 (upto November, 2011), under head 0030-Stamp and Registration Fee is ₹ 1896.10 crore.

WELFARE OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS

8.129 The State Samman Pension of Freedom Fighters/ their Widows/their unmarried unemployed daughters and disabled unmarried unemployed sons belonging to Haryana State have been enhanced from ₹ 11,000 to ₹ 15,000 per month (including fixed medical allowance at the rate of ₹ 750 per month) with effect from 15.8.2011. In addition to Samman Pension some other schemes/facilities are also extended to the Freedom Fighters/their Widows and their dependents which are as under:-

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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

8.130 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.

8.131 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/Navv Sena/Vayu Sena Medals (Gallantry) ₹ 4,800 to ₹ 40,000 and Mention in Despatches (Gallantry) ₹ 2,400 to ₹ 20,000 per annum w.e.f. 15.8.2011. The amount of one time Cash Awards has also been increased. 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.

8.132 Disabled Ex-Servicemen have also been given the facility to travel free in the Haryana Roadways buses. Also Defence Colonies are 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 all war Widows of defence forces personnels in addition to their family pension already granted by the Government of India.

HOUSING

8.133 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

66,190 houses of different categories up to 31.12.2011 since its inception, out of which 46,290 (70 percent) houses are meant for the EWS and LIG categories.

8.134 The construction of 11,510 houses of different categories valuing ₹ 508 crore are in progress at Yamunanagar, Karnal, Narwana, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Jind, Hisar, Fatehabad, Hansi, Bahaudrgarh, Sirsa, Sonapat, Gurgaon, Bawal, Dharuhera, Narnaul, Rewari, Faridabad and Barhi, out of which 5,733 houses are for BPL families, 1,969 houses for EWS of the Society and 404 houses for LIG. In order to provide affordable houses to the BPL families of the State, a Policy has been framed by the Government of Haryana, wherein 50 percent EWS Plots of size 50 Sq. Meter each belonging to the Private Colonizers in the licenced area will be transferred to Board at a subsidized rate of ₹ 500 per Sq. Yard for construction of flats for BPL families.

8.135 Housing Board, Haryana is the first in the country which provides 33 percent reservation of the total houses/flats constructed by it for women applicants to improve their social status. Housing Board, Haryana for the first time has also provided reservation to the extent of 1.5 percent for media persons (accredited) and 2 percent reservation provided for older persons/ senior citizens who have attained the age of 60 years in the allotment of houses.

COOPERATIVES

8.136 The Cooperative Movement has made strenuous efforts in transforming the rural economy. Presently more than 35,000 Cooperative Societies of various types with a membership of more than 57 lakh are working for the welfare of people of the State.

8.137 The State Government has enhanced the Sugarcane price by ₹ 11 per quintal for all varieties i.e. early, mid and late varieties for the season 2011-12.

8.138 The Cooperative Sugar Mills are implementing an Intensive Cane Development Plan worth ₹ 37.28 crore during 2011-12, out of which ₹ 4.54 crore will be born by the Cooperative Sugar Mills as subsidy and the remaining ₹ 32.74 crore will be made available to the farmers by the Mills as recoverable loan.

8.139 Upto November, 2011, 111 new Cooperative Labour and Construction Societies have been registered comprising 1221 unemployed educated youths mostly Engineers and Technicians. The Primary Labour and Construction Societies have executed works to the tune of ₹ 394.24 crore during the current year upto November, 2011.

8.140 The Dairy Cooperatives in the State have procured approximately 4.26 lakh litres milk per day during the period 1.4.2011 to 31.12.2011. The rate of milk have been increased ₹ 350 to ₹ 410 per kilo fat.

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

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

8.142 Women and Child Development Department, Haryana is implementing various Schemes for the overall development and empowerment of Children and Women under Central sector, State sector and through Voluntary Organizations. A sum of ₹ 54,638.85 lakh has been provided in the budget for the year 2011-12. A sum of ₹ 26,415.67 lakh has been spent under different schemes up to December, 2011.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

Expansion of Anganwaris

8.143 The State Government has sanctioned 8,255 new Anganwari Centres in January-February, 2010 which include 260 Mini Anganwari Centres eleven new ICDS Projects. Out of these, 1,117 Anganwari Centres are located in the minority habitations and 873 in the SCs habitations. These Anganwaris have been sanctioned on the basis of the new population norms of 800 fixed by the Govt. of India. The State Government has provided cooking as well as

serving utensils in all Anganwaris. During 2011-12, 7,729 Anganwaries have been sanctioned Gas Connections at the cost of ₹ 2.32 crore.

Construction of Anganwari Building

8.144 For the construction of Anganwaris during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, ₹ 73.53 crore has been provided. A sum of ₹ 2,101 lakh (₹ 1,600 lakh under NABARD) has been provided in the budget for the year 2011-12 for this purpose.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

8.145 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 Gms. protein, in case of children 500 calories and 12-15 Gms. protein and in case of severely mal-nourished children 800 calories and 20-25 Gms. protein @ ₹ 5 per mother, adolescent girls, ₹ 4 per child and ₹ 6 per mal-nourished child. Supplementary nutrition is being provided to 11.19 lakh children between 6 months to 6 years of age and 3.25 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers along with other services. Under this scheme, 36,446.94 tonne of wheat and 4,106.77 tonne of rice has been allocated during the year 2011-12.

Honorarium to AWWs and AWHs.

8.146 The honorarium of AWWs has been enhanced from ₹ 1,500 to ₹ 2,000 & of helpers from ₹ 750 to ₹ 1,000 and now AWWs and helpers are given honorarium @ ₹ 5,000 & 2,500 respectively inclusive of honorarium given by Govt. of India.

Pre-School Education

8.147 During the three years, the State Government has provided colourful Tables and Chairs to 10,000 Anganwaris at a cost of ₹ 12.12 crore. The State Government has also provided Swings to 9,500 Anganwari Centres at cost of ₹ 6.53 crore. During 2009-10 and 2010-11, the State has supplied colourful and attractive Pre School Education Kits worth ₹ 3.66 crore for different age groups of children for developing their learning skills. Supply relating to small tables and chairs (plastic) worth ₹ 345.80 lakh is under process for the year 2011-12.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

8.148 The State Government has started implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) w.e.f. 1st April, 2010. This centrally sponsored scheme has a provision for ₹ 1,544 lakh including the State share of ₹ 144 lakh for the year 2011-12. State Government has constructed new buildings of Observation Home, Ambala and Hisar at a cost of ₹ 5.48 crore. The new building of State After Care Home at Sonapat will be constructed at a cost of ₹ 2.23 crore. The State has created a Juvenile Justice Fund for providing facilities to the juveniles.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls

8.149 The State has launched Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) in 6 districts i.e. Ambala, Hisar, Rewari, Rohtak, Yamunanagar and Kaithal. The scheme will provide nutritional and self development components to 1.26 lakh school going girls and about 40,000 out of school girls. A sum of ₹ 11.50 crore is proposed in the budget for the year 2011-12.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sehyog Yojana

8.150 Indira Gandhi Matritva Sehyog Yojana (IGMSY)-Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) which is a 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. 6,571 beneficiaries (pregnant and lactating women) are eligible upto 30.11.2011.

Ladli Scheme

8.151 Under "Ladli" scheme, ₹ 5000 per family per year are invested on the birth of their second daughter up to five years. Under this scheme 1.45 lakh families benefited with an expenditure of ₹ 197.85 crore up to December, 2011 since the inception of the scheme. A sum of ₹ 50 crore has been provided in the budget for the year 2011-12. This scheme has been extended for another 5 years by the State Govt. w.e.f. 20th August, 2010.

Kishori Shakti Yojna

8.152 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 promote awareness and educate them regarding health, hygiene, nutrition, home management, child care etc. Services under the scheme are being provided by formation of 1,132 Balika Mandals for six months in 10 percent of the Anganwadi Centers. 45,219 girls are being imparted vocational training and SNP. A sum of ₹ 420 lakh is provided in the budget for the year 2011-12 out of which ₹ 231.68 lakh has been spent upto December, 2011.

Best Mother Award

8.153 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 has been implemented. Under this scheme, 3 awards @ ₹ 1,000, ₹ 750 and ₹ 500 at block level and 3 awards @ ₹ 500, ₹ 300 and ₹ 200 at circle level are being given to 3 best mothers. A sum of ₹ 26.77 lakh has been provided in the budget for the year 2011-12, out of which a sum of ₹ 7.20 lakh has been spent upto December, 2011.

Incentive Awards for Improvement in Sex Ratio

8.154 To address the problem of declining sex ratio of females, the State Govt. has instituted District Level Incentive Awards under which the districts showing improvement in declining Sex Ratio and securing 1st, 2nd & 3rd positions in the State, are to be given district level Sex Ratio Awards every year to the tune of ₹ 5 lakh, ₹ 3 lakh & ₹ 2 lakh respectively.

Financial Assistance and Support Service to the Victims of Rape

8.155 Government of India has framed a new Scheme for Financial Assistance and Support Service to the Victims of Rape under which financial assistance to victim of rape and support service such as shelter, counseling, medical aid, legal assistance, education and vocational training depending upon the needs of the victims. Under this scheme State Board shall, in consultation with the District Board have the power to provide for an additional assistance upto ₹ 1 lakh, subject to maximum of ₹ 3 lakh.

Education Loan for Girls

8.156 The State Govt. has implemented 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 encourage girls to pursue the higher education at Graduate/Post Graduate/Doctoral/Post Doctoral level in the country and abroad. Under this scheme, different banks have sanctioned 4,287 cases of loan to the girls studying in different professional courses in various universities of the country and out side the country so far.

EMPLOYMENT

8.157 Unemployment Allowance for the Educated Unemployed Scheme, 2005 for the educated came into force from 1st November, 2005. Under 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 ₹ 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 revised 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 ₹ 1,000 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 2011-12 is ₹ 52.50 crore. An amount of ₹ 34.77 crore was disbursed as Unemployed Allowance to 60,387 beneficiaries from 1.4.2011 to 31.12.2011.

Private Placement Consultancy and Recruitment Service Centers

8.158 More than 616 applicants got gainful employment in the private sector with the efforts of the department. 6,062 candidates were registered in the private sectors.

Overseas Employment Bureau

8.159 During the period from 1.4.2011 to 31.12.2011, 228 applicants have registered themselves for overseas employment assistance under Overseas Employment Bureau (Plan).

Computerization of Employment Exchange Operations

8.160 The functioning of the Employment Department has been computerized and all the services have been made online w.e.f. 1.09.2010. Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India has chosen Haryana as one of the 5 selected States of the country to initiate Mission Mode Project on Employment Exchanges under National e- Governance Plan undertaken by them.

LABOUR

8.161 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.

8.162 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.

8.163 The rates of minimum wages of the unskilled workers in the State which had been revised 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. 1.7.2011 at the rate of ₹ 4,643.89 per month and ₹ 178.61 per day. It has also been decided to increase the minimum wages by ₹ 500 per month for 'Safai Karamchari'.

8.164 To provide quick justice to the workers, 9 Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts are functioning in the State. Besides this, 3 Labour Lok Adalats were held in the State to dispose of long time pending cases. In these Lok Adalats 36 cases were disposed of. To construct the new Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court complexes at Gurgaon and Faridabad, an amount of ₹ 623 lakh has been transferred to PWD (B&R).

8.165 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 during this financial year.

8.166 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 in the current financial year.

8.167 To encourage employment of women in the Information Technology and I.T enabled industries in the State, permission under Panjab 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, 108 establishments have been granted exemptions u/s 30 of the said Act and 20,445 women employees have been benefited.

8.168 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 ₹ 583.66 lakh has been spent on 10,280 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 ₹ 179.34 lakh have been spent on 8,399 industrial workers under the scheme during this year.

8.169 The Government is also taking steps for providing shelter to the labour in transit. In this regard, the construction of 'Rein Baseras' have already started in Faridabad and Rewari for which ₹ 18.50 lakh and ₹ 9.06 lakh respectively have been released to the Urban Local Bodies Department. Similarly, such shelter shall be constructed at Sonapat shortly.

8.170 Some other welfare schemes like Health Insurance Plan on the pattern of RSBY, free treatment up to ₹ 1.0 lakh for infectious disease like Cancer, AIDS, T.B., 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 ₹ 1,038 lakh have been spent for extending benefit to more than 3,000 beneficiaries during the year 2011-2012 (upto 31.12.2011). Workers Facilitation Centers which provides services of registration of eligible construction workers, health and crèche facilities have been established at Manesar, Sikandarpur (Gurgaon) and two at Faridabad. Two more such centers, one each at Rai and Kundli (Sonapat) are being established a cost of ₹ 300 lakh. The facilities of Sheds with civil amenities are also provided to labour at the labour chowks. Four labour sheds at Yamunanagar, two at Faridabad and Hansi are being constructed for which ₹ 28.05 lakh, ₹ 20 lakh and ₹ 5 lakh have been released for the construction work. Similarly, such shed shall be constructed at Julana (Jind) shortly.

SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

8.171 Players from Haryana has played a key role in country's upsurge in international sports arena in recent times. 16 percent of players in the Indian contingent in Olympic Games, 2008 were from Haryana, One of them went on to win bronze medal in Boxing. In Commonwealth Games, State's players won 21 gold, 6 silver and 8 bronze. The good run continued in Asian Games, too with State's athletes winning 5 gold, 9 silver and 9 bronze medals. With barely 2 percent of national population, the State's players have accounted for approximately one-third of international medal won by the country in recent time. In Ranchi National Games, the State was second among States after Manipur in medal tally with 42 gold, 33 silver and 40 bronze. In National Rural Tournament (PYKKA under 16 and Mahila Khel Utsav) organized by Government of India, Haryana finished as Runners Up after Tamil Nadu.

8.172 Sports & Physical Aptitude Test (SPAT), conducted under 'Play for India' campaign line, 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. 5,000 top performers in SPAT will get a cumulative annual scholarship of around ₹ 10 crore. The program's success in attracting children to playground has been acknowledged even by the central Government; the Sports Department was invited to make a presentation at States Sports Minister's Conference at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

8.173 The State has 2 State Sports Complexes, 21 District Sports Complexes, 13 Sub-divisional Stadiums, 141 Rajiv Gandhi Rural Sports Complexes and 226 Mini Stadia. There are also 9 Swimming Pools, 5 Multipurpose Halls, 3 Synthetic Athletic Tracks and 5 Hockey Astro-turfs in the State. Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Centers in 1,857 village schools and 36 Block Stadia have been set up to promote sports in rural areas. 71 more Rajiv Gandhi Rural Sports Complexes are in the pipeline. State has perhaps the highest playground density in the country. 4,996 high potential athletes who scored over 75 percent in SPAT, 2011 are being trained in Centers, Day-Boarding & Residential Nurseries & Academies. Players at Residential Nursery get diet money at the rate of ₹ 150 per day. Players at Academy get money at the rate of ₹ 2,000 per month. There are 97 Day-Boarding Nurseries with 14 or more SPAT qualifiers. Day-boarders get scholarship money 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 kits 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 Service Tournament in Kabaddi and PYKKA under 16.

8.174 Since 2005, 398 outstanding players have been given jobs in Police, 17 of them are in DSP rank. ₹ 32.42 crore have been given to 6,976 players as cash awards in this period. Honorarium at the rate of ₹ 5,000 per month is being given to 69 Arjuna, Dronacharya & Dhynachand Awardees. Haryana Sports Development Fund has been set up to encourage private participation in sports. Government has approved Employment Guarantee Scheme for the medal winners in Olympic, Asian, Commonwealth and World Championships. In a path-breaking move, Paralympics players have been accorded parity with general players in regard to cash award and job in the government.

8.175 Fair Play Scholarship Programme for players in SC category has been introduced to encourage more & more from the category to take to sports. Under the programme, ₹ 1500, 2500, 3000 & 3500 are given respectively as scholarship for participation and winning first three positions at State level. For first three positions at National level, the amounts are ₹ 5000, 4000 & 3000 respectively. For first three positions at International level, monthly scholarship amounts are ₹ 7000, 6000 & 5000 respectively. An additional ₹ 1,000 will be given in case of women athletes. For national and international medal winners in SC categories, the department will bear full cost of training, travel and equipment. The scholarship will be for a period of one year.

8.176 Government proposes to enact 'Right to Play' Act in the state to make it binding on key stakeholders of sports to deliver space, time and resource for sports to the citizen as a matter of right. First of its kind in the country, it will create a new class of sports-related services for the citizen. The government also proposes to take affirmative steps to raise girl's participation in sports during the financial year. Commercialization of sports is also on the agenda to create additional income, employment and competitive opportunities for the State's players. Sports Clubs will be encouraged and aided. State Premier Leagues in popular games will be held in collaboration with private sector. Olympic Games are being held in London, a sizable number of players from the state are likely to compete in the event. The Government wishes them good luck and call upon them to do their best to emerge victorious. The Government, with its job guarantee and cash award scheme, will change their lives forever.

TOURISM

8.177 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 840 rooms at present.

8.178 The Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore Circuit is being developed as an integrated tourist circuit which will further increase the tourism potential of the area. Central financial assistance of ₹ 2,964.37 lakh has been sanctioned for this project. An amount of ₹ 3,253.06 lakh has also been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism for developing of Yamunanagar-Panchkula-Paonta Sahib

as a Mega Tourism Circuit. The State Government has provided a plan outlay of ₹ 2,000 lakh for tourism promotion during the current financial year.

8.179 During the year 2011-12 (upto December, 2011), the work of construction of convention centre and camping site at Dundahera & Hodal, upgradation of rooms at tourist complex Red Bishop, Panchkula, upgradation/renovation of Pehowa Tirath, Pehowa & Prachi Ghat and restoration of old paintings at Shri Mata Mansa Devi Temple & covered passage upto Patiala Mandir were completed.

8.180 The work regarding Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore (Phase-I) as mega tourist circuit is nearing completion. Similarly, the work of construction of Institute of Hotel Management at Rohtak has been speeded up and is nearing completion.

8.181 The famous 20th Mango Mela at Pinjore has been organized on 22nd and 23rd July, 2011. The 6th Heritage Festival at world famous Yadvindra Gardens at Pinjore has been organized from 2nd to 4th December, 2011. The festival has been great attraction for the tourists. The 25th Surajkund Craft Mela was successfully organized from 1st to 15th February, 2011. Andhra Pradesh was the Theme State of the Mela. Seven foreign countries participated in the said Mela.

ENVIRONMENT

8.182 The Department of Environment is committed to protection and preservation of the environment. Conscious efforts are being made to create awareness amongst the general masses regarding the importance of a healthy environment. The Department 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. Besides the implementation of these Acts various laws for regulating pollution caused by Bio-Medical Waste, Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste, use of plastic etc. are being effectively implemented in the State. The implementing agency is Haryana State Pollution Control Board and Department of Environment exercises administrative control over the functioning of HSPCB.

8.183 At present, 2 Special Environment Courts are functioning at Faridabad and Kurukshetra. They are dealing with cases relating to various acts i.e. Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Environment Protection Act, Indian Forests Act, Wild Life Act and Public Land Protection Act.

8.184 The State Govt. has set up 2,850 Eco-Clubs under National Green Corps scheme in the State during the year 2005-2006, which has been raised upto 5,250 Eco-Clubs in 21 Districts of the State. Two days Master training workshop has also earlier been organized with a view to mobilize working of Eco-Clubs in the State for preservation and conservation of environment. There are 14 ongoing schemes and one newly created scheme i.e. Climate Change Cell running by the Department of Environment.

8.185 During the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 3 lakh has been distributed to organize Essay Competition on subject "Climate Change" in all the districts of the State.

8.186 Vide notification dated 31st May, 2011, the Haryana Govt. has prohibited/restricted on manufacture, sale, distribution and use of virgin and recycled plastic articles and recycled plastic containers. No person shall manufacture, stock, distribute, sell or use of plastic carry bags and plastic articles such as plates, cups, tumblers, spoons, forks and straw made of virgin or recycled plastic in the State of Haryana. No person shall use containers made of recycled plastic for storing, carrying, dispensing or packing of foodstuffs.

8.187 Conditions of manufacture of containers made of plastic subject to the provisions of clause (a) above, any person may manufacture containers made of plastics, if the following conditions are satisfied, namely:-

Containers made of virgin plastic shall be natural shade or white:

Containers made of recycled plastic and used for purpose other than storing and packing foodstuff, shall be manufactured using pigments and colourants as per IS: 9833:1981 entitled "List of pigments and colourants" for use in plastics in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water.

Recycling of plastic except carry bags shall be undertaken strictly in accordance with the Bureau of Indian Standards specification; IS: 14534: 1998 entitled "The Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics".

Manufactures of recycled plastic containers/having printing facilities, shall code/mark containers as per “Plastics” and the end product made out of recycled plastics shall be marked as “Recycled”.

Littering of plastic articles such as plates, cups, tumblers, spoons, forks and straw at public places such as parks, playgrounds, recreational places, tourist centers, religious places etc. shall not be permitted.

8.188 A campaign to enlighten the farmers about the environmental problems caused by the burning of wheat stubbles/paddy straw has been launched and also by depicting panels on Haryana Roadways Buses. The radio jingles have also been got prepared and are being relayed on AIR by the HSPCB. The Board has also engaged National Film Development Corporation, Delhi for then production of Short Documentary Film “Kuch Kehti Hai Purali” on ill effects of burning of wheat stubble/paddy straw and order has been placed for preparation of Short Documentary Film. The film will be shown to the farmers and displayed as Cinema Slides. A scheme of wheat stubble/paddy straw has been formulated by the HSPCB. The scheme has been circulated to all DCs/ADCs, Agricultural and other concerned department for implementation for the same after approval of the Board.

8.189 The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India vide notification dated 21.4.2008 constituted a State Level Environment Appraisal Committee and State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for giving environmental clearance to Category ‘B’ Projects under EIA Notification date 14.9.2006 in the State. The term of SEIAA has been completed 20.4.2011. The proposal for reconstitution of the SEIAA is in the final stage with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India.

20-POINT PROGRAMME

8.190 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.

8.191 Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 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 2011-12 (upto November, 2011), 54.81 lakh mandays were generated under this scheme in the State. Under Indira Awas Yojana scheme against the annual target of 17,293 houses for the year 2011-12, 6199 houses were constructed upto Nov., 2011. Under EWS/LIG houses in urban areas scheme, the income limit has been fixed is upto ₹ 3,300 to 7,300 per month. The scheme is mainly for weaker section of the unclean society, SCs, STs and people living Below Poverty Line. Subsidized loan amounting ₹ 1 lakh and ₹ 1.60 lakh is provided for EWS/LIG houses for a period of 15-20 years under this scheme. During the year 2011-12 (upto November, 2011), 11930 houses were constructed against the target of 5,500 houses under this scheme.

8.192 Slipped Back Habitations and Habitations with Water Quality Problems scheme is currently being implemented through Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State by providing financial and technical support to the scheme. Under this scheme, 323 Habitations were covered against the target of 962 during the year 2011-12 (upto November, 2011). Under Institutional Delivery scheme, 1.63 lakh women avail the benefit during the year 2011-12 (upto November, 2011). Under the scheme of Economic Assistance to SC families to enable them to rise above the Poverty Line, 48123 families were assisted against the annual target of 8,500 fixed for the year 2011-12. In the State, 148 ICDS Blocks were operational and 24,988 Anganwadies (cumulative) were functional upto November, 2011.

8.193 56,581 hectares area was covered under plantation and 460 lakh seedlings were planted during the year 2011-12 (upto November, 2011). Under Pardhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 120 Km.road length was constructed against the target of 292 Km. During 2011-12 (upto November, 2011), 15025 Pumpsets Energized against the target of 19,000.

PLAN STRATEGY & REVIEW

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-2012)

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 four 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 is 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 have 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.

Agriculture

9.2 Agriculture remains the mainstay of Haryana's economy. The State has made rapid strides in agricultural production. Haryana have achieved the highest productivity of 1,869 Kg. per hectare for rapeseed and mustard in the country against the national average of 1,179 Kg. per hectare during Rabi 2010-11. In 2011, Haryana received the prestigious 'Krishi Karman Award' for achieving the productivity and production of wheat in Haryana during Rabi season 2010-11. The food grain production has increased from 130.57 lakh tonne in 2004-05 to 166.29 lakh tonne in 2010-11. Lot of progress has also been made in the production of vegetable and horticultural crops. 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 in the country except Goa 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. Haryana has rich industrial base with 1,358 large and medium units out of which 108 units were set up during the 11th Plan with an investment of ₹ 2,819.74 crore. The State has about 82,549 small-scale/micro/small medium enterprises. Out of these, 14,336 were set up during 11th Plan period with an investment of ₹ 9,136 crore. The Comprehensive Industry and Investment Policy evolved in 2005 and revised in 2011, has helped in attracting lot of investment across various sectors. The State has catalysed investment worth ₹ 53,000 crore since 2005, and foreign direct investment worth of ₹ 13,130 crore, out of which investment of ₹ 9,630 crore has come since implementation of the Industrial Policy, 2005. The State has more than 1,000 projects with foreign technical/financial collaboration.

Health

9.4 Health of the people remains the primary concern. Determined to make healthcare affordable to all, several path-breaking initiatives have been taken and launched innovative schemes. 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.

Energy Conservation

9.5 The efforts made by Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA) 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

9.6 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. Each Panchayat Samiti is given an annual grant of ₹ 50 lakh. 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.

Education

9.7 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.

Power

9.8 “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 4,390.5 MW during 2011-12. Haryana is well on way to achieving its avowed objective of becoming self-reliant in power by 2012-13. 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 upto 2011-12. 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 upto 2011-12 under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana.

ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE UNDER 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

9.9 The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) was formulated keeping in view the national objectives set-out by the Planning Commission as well as the State’s own priorities based on the available resources and development requirements of the major sectors of the State’s economy. On the basis of the assessment of resources available and having consultation with the Planning Commission, the size of the 11th Plan was worked out at ₹ 35,000 crore at current prices. Out of

this outlay, ₹ 32,058.58 crore has been spent during the first four years (2007-11) of the 11th Plan which works out to 91.6 percent of the total 11th Plan outlay and ₹ 45,458.58 crore is likely to be spent during Eleventh Five Year Plan which would be 129.9 percent of the Approved 11th Plan.

9.10 In the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) the highest priority has been given to the Expansion/Improvement of Social Services in the State by allocating an outlay of ₹ 16,697.44 crore which is 47.7 percent of the total plan outlay. Out of this, ₹ 15,964.76 crore has been incurred against this allocation during first four years i.e. 2007-08 to 2010-11 of the 11th Plan which works out 95.6 percent of the approved outlay of 11th Plan and ₹ 23,459.11 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

9.11 The second highest priority has been accorded to the expansion and improvement of infrastructure of Power, Irrigation, and Roads & Transport by earmarking an outlay of ₹ 13,213.81 crore which is 37.8 percent of the total Eleventh Plan outlay. Out of the total Plan outlay, Power has been allotted an outlay of ₹ 4,713.46 crore (13.5 percent), Road & Transport sector ₹ 4,335.35 crore (12.4 percent) & Irrigation Sector ₹ 4,165 crore (12 percent). During 2007-08 to 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 11,572.05 crore has been spent on various infrastructure works against the approved outlay of 11th Plan which works out to be 30.32 percent of the approved outlay of 11th Plan and ₹ 15,385.75 crore is likely to be spent in 11th Five Year Plan (**Fig. 9.1** and Annexure 9.1).

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan

9.12 During the first four years of 11th Plan, an amount of ₹ 6,053.13 crore has been spent under SCSP Component. During 2011-12, an allocation of ₹ 2,593.29 crore has been kept under this component and an amount of ₹ 8,646.42 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

Externally Aided Projects

9.13 During the first four years of 11th Plan, an amount of ₹ 581.47 crore has been spent under EAP. During 2011-12, an allocation of ₹ 228 crore has been kept under EAP and an amount of ₹ 809.47 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

12th/13th Finance Commission

9.14 During the first four years of 11th Plan, an amount of ₹ 565.27 crore has been spent under 12th/13th Finance Commission. During 2011-12, an allocation of ₹ 531.51 crore has been kept under 12th/13th Finance Commission and an amount of ₹ 1,096.78 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

Women Component

9.15 During the first four years of 11th Plan, an amount of ₹ 5,112.03 crore has been spent under Women Component. During 2011-12, an allocation of ₹ 1,903.85 crore has been kept under Women Component and an amount of ₹ 7,015.88 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

Loans

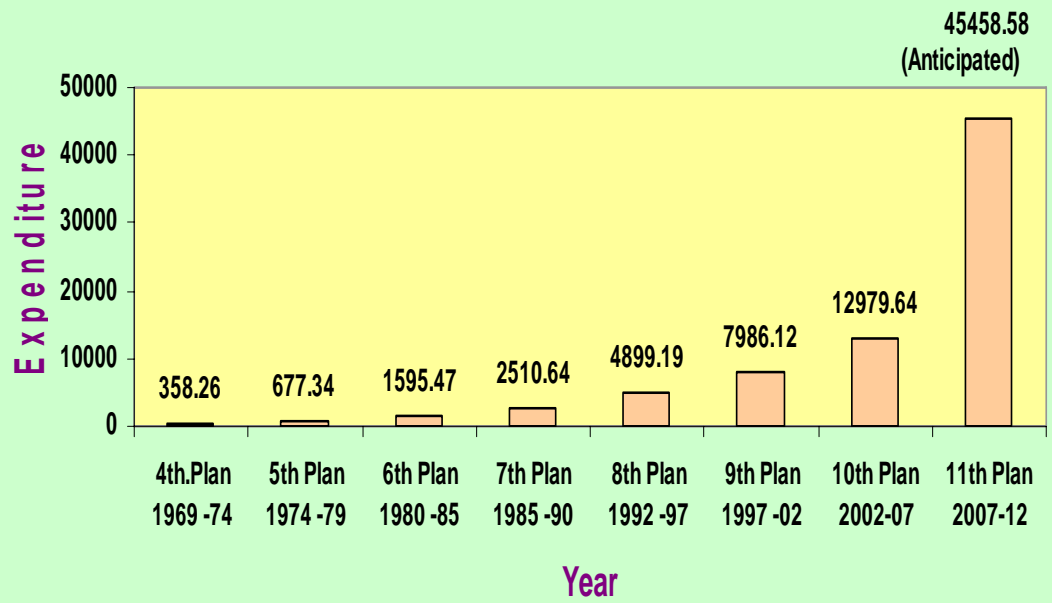
NABARD

9.16 During the first four years of 11th Plan, an amount of ₹ 1,271.29 crore has been spent under NABARD projects. During 2011-12, an allocation of ₹ 241 crore has been kept under NABARD projects and an amount of ₹ 1,512.29 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

NCRPB

9.17 During the first four years of 11th Plan, an amount of ₹ 2,329.86 crore has been spent under NCRPB. During 2011-12, an allocation of ₹ 752.46 crore has been kept under NCRPB and an amount of ₹ 3,082.32 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

**Fig.9.1- Expenditure During Five Year Plans Haryana
(Rupees in Crore)**



SECTORAL REVIEW UNDER 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

AGRICULTURE

Crop Husbandry

9.18 An outlay of ₹ 180 crore was kept for Crop Husbandry activities for 11th Five Year Plan. During the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan, the expenditure is ₹ 532.34 crore which work out to 295.7 percent of the approved outlay of 11th Plan because more funds have been provided under crop husbandry. ₹ 872.34 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

Agricultural Research (HAU)

9.19 An outlay of ₹ 130 crore has been earmarked for various activities of Haryana Agriculture University viz-Research, Education & Extension. The actual expenditure on all these activities during 2007-08 to 2010-11 is ₹ 184.23 crore which is 141.7 percent of the total outlay of 11th Plan and ₹ 329.23 crore is likely to spend during 11th Five Year Plan which comes out 253.3 percent of the approved outlay of 11th Plan.

Soil and Water Conservation (Agriculture)

9.20 To tackle the problem of salinity & alkalinity in the State, an outlay of ₹ 250 crore has been earmarked for various schemes in the 11th Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 39.15 crore has been incurred during the first four years of the 11th Plan and ₹ 54 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

HORTICULTURE

9.21 An outlay of ₹ 15 crore was approved in the 11th Plan period for this sector. Against this, expenditure during the first four years is ₹ 75.95 crore which is 506.3 percent of the approved outlay of this department and ₹ 130.37 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING

9.22 An outlay of ₹ 134.75 crore was approved for Animal Husbandry & Dairying during the 11th Plan period. An expenditure of ₹ 181.53 crore has been incurred on the activities of the department by the end of 2010-11 and ₹ 251.53 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan which comes out 186.7 percent of approved outlay of 11th Plan.

FISHERIES

9.23 An outlay of ₹ 89.73 crore was kept for development of fisheries. Against this, an expenditure of ₹ 30.67 crore is incurred by the end of 2010-11 and ₹ 37.87 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

FORESTS

9.24 An outlay of ₹ 750 crore has been kept for the extension of forest cover in the State during the 11th Plan. The expenditure upto 2010-11 is ₹ 426.02 crore and ₹ 565.52 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

CO-OPERATION

9.25 An outlay of ₹ 73.50 crore has been earmarked for extension of Co-operative Credit & Allied Activities such as establishment of co-operative sugarmills, dairy co-operatives, etc. during the 11th Plan. Upto 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 233.57 crore has been

spent on departmental activities and ₹ 490.46 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

9.26 An outlay of ₹ 600 crore has been kept for Rural Development Programmes during 11th Plan Period. Against this, an expenditure of ₹ 330.72 crore which is 55.1 percent of approved outlay of 11th Plan has been spent during the first four years of 11th Plan and ₹ 459.30 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATS

9.27 An amount of ₹ 134.75 crore and ₹ 520.62 crore has been kept for Community Development and Panchayats Department respectively for the 11th Plan period. An amount of ₹ 968.99 crore and ₹ 816.24 crore has been utilized respectively upto 2010-11 by Community Development and Panchayats Department respectively. ₹ 1,138.99 crore and ₹ 1,454.04 crore are likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

9.28 The State Govt. has constituted two boards namely, Mewat Development Board & Shivalik Development Board to remove regional imbalance and economic backwardness of under developed regions.

Mewat Development Board

9.29 In 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 73.50 crore has been kept to give special thrust to the development of Mewat area which is predominantly inhabited by the Meos (Muslims) Community. This amount is over & above the amount proposed to be spent on normal developmental activities in the region. This area is agriculturally backward with the low level of literacy and large family size. An amount of ₹ 46.31 crore (63 percent against approved outlay of 11th Plan) has been utilized under this programme by the end of 2010-11 and ₹ 66.31 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

Shivalik Development Board

9.30 The State Govt. has also constituted "Shivalik Development Board" for integrated development of sub-mountainous backward region called Shivalik Area of the State. An outlay of ₹ 53.90 crore has been allotted for development of this area during the 11th Plan. An amount of ₹ 46.15 crore has been spent during the first four years of the 11th Plan. ₹ 56.15 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan. This amount is also over & above the normal development funds allocated for various activities to the region.

IRRIGATION

9.31 During 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), an outlay of ₹ 3,373 crore was allotted for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. An amount of ₹ 2596.96 crore which is 77 percent of its 11th Plan outlay has been incurred by the end of 2010-11 and ₹ 3,347.71 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan. The approved outlay of 11th Five Year Plan for Flood Control and CADA was ₹ 792 crore. The expenditure under these schemes upto 2010-11 is ₹ 495.04 crore which is 62.5 percent of 11th Plan outlay and ₹ 729.29 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

POWER

9.32 The approved outlay of 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 on the Generation, Transmission & Distribution of power was kept at ₹ 4,687 crore. Against this outlay, an expenditure of ₹ 3,689.57 crore has been incurred upto 2010-11 which is 78.7 percent of the 11th Plan outlay and ₹ 4,840.17 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

9.33 During the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), an outlay of ₹ 26.46 crore was made available for promotion and development of non-conventional energy sources in the State. Out of which, an amount of ₹ 26.87 crore (101.5 percent against approved plan of 11th Plan) is spent upto 2010-11 and ₹ 34.63 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

INDUSTRIES

9.34 In the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-12), an outlay of ₹ 389.52 crore (including Electronics & Information Technology, Mines & Mineral) was provided to promote industrialization in the State. An expenditure of ₹ 365.73 crore has been incurred during first four years of 11th Plan i.e. 2007-11 and ₹ 466.35 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan. Of the total outlay of ₹ 389.52 crore for the Industry sector during 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 8.42 crore was kept for large & medium Industries and a sum of ₹ 261 crore was provided for Village & Small Scale Industries. However, an expenditure of ₹ 149.39 crore and ₹ 165.47 crore has been incurred to promote Large & Medium Industries and Village & Small Scale Industries respectively upto 2007-11. ₹ 169.99 crore and ₹ 220.47 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan to promote Large & Medium Industries and Village & Small Scale respectively.

ROADS & BRIDGES

9.35 An outlay of ₹ 3,739 crore was kept in 11th Five Year Plan for Road Network in the State. To cope up with the increasing load of traffic, the existing road network is being upgraded. The expenditure on roads and bridges during the first four years is ₹ 3,145.33 crore which is 102.7 percent of total approved plan of 11th Plan and ₹ 4,221.31 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

ROAD TRANSPORT

9.36 An outlay of ₹ 595 crore was allocated in the 11th Plan for road transport against which an expenditure of ₹ 610.97 crore has been incurred during the period 2007-11 and ₹ 775.97 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

9.37 In the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 13.81 crore has been kept for various schemes to be taken-up for promotion of Science & Technology. An expenditure of ₹ 42.78 crore has been incurred during the first four years of the 11th Plan and ₹ 61.78 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

EDUCATION

9.38 An outlay of ₹ 3,350 crore has been earmarked for General Education during 11th Five Year Plan. Out of this, ₹ 1,885 crore have been kept for Primary Education, ₹ 900 crore for Secondary Education & ₹ 565 crore for Higher Education. The expenditure for promoting general education upto 2007-11 is ₹ 3,834.21 crore which is 114.5 percent of the total 11th Plan outlay and ₹ 5,580.80 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan. The Component-wise allocation & expenditure under Education Sector is given in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1- The Component-wise Allocation & Expenditure under Education Sector
(₹ in crore)

Component	Approved 11 th Plan	Exp. Upto 2007-11	Likely Exp. During 11 th Plan	Likely Percentage of Exp. Against the Approved 11 th Plan
Primary Education	1885	2103.94	3195.96	169.5
Secondary Education	900	843.37	1283.44	142.6
Higher Education	565	886.90	1101.40	194.9

9.39 The Govt. of India launched programmes of Nutritional Support to Primary Education called Mid-Day Meal scheme to increase enrolment, attendance and retention of children of primary schools. The State Govt. has also started implementing this scheme in the State. In addition to this department has started some new scheme to enhance the enrolment like Monthly stipend to all BPL and BCA students of 9th to 12th and Saakshar Bharat Scheme etc.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

9.40 An outlay of ₹ 673 crore has been kept for Technical Education for the 11th Five Year Plan. The expenditure upto 2009-11 is ₹ 683.05 crore which 101.5 percent of the 11th Plan outlay and ₹ 1,034.05 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

HEALTH

9.41 To improve health care services in the State, an outlay of ₹ 450 crore was kept in the 11th Plan. Against this, an amount of ₹ 454.94 (101 percent of the approved outlay of 11th Plan) is spent during the period 2007-2011. During this period the emphasis has been laid to contain spread of diseases, purchase of curative and preventive medicines and ₹ 734.94 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan. Pulse Polio Programme is also being implemented in the State very effectively and efficiently in the first four years of 11th Plan. In addition, ₹ 285 crore were provided in the 11th Plan for Medical Education and Research, out of which an expenditure of ₹ 383.80 crore which is 134.7 percent of approved outlay of 11th Plan has been incurred by March, 2011 and ₹ 629.75 crore likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan. Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy have a vital role in the Primary Health Care. To promote this system, an outlay of ₹ 22.50 crore is kept for 11th Plan. Against this outlay, an expenditure of ₹ 26.83 crore (119.2 percent) has been incurred upto 2007-11 and ₹ 37.11 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

PUBLIC HEALTH

9.42 An amount of ₹ 4175 crore is kept for 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) for providing Safe Drinking Water and Improving Sewerage Facilities in the State. Out of which, an amount of ₹ 2354.29 crore has been spent during 2007-08 to 2010-11 and ₹ 3031.42 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

HOUSING INCLUDING POLICE HOUSING

9.43 An amount of ₹ 354 crore has been kept for Housing including Police Housing in the 11th Five Year Plan. Against this, an expenditure of ₹ 352 crore has been incurred during first four years of the 11th Plan and ₹ 468.10 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan. State Government is constructing houses for its employees and also providing loan for house building. Steps have been initiated for minimizing the housing problems in the State.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

9.44 Local Bodies Department of the State was given an outlay of ₹ 995 crore in the 11th Plan for Slum Development Programmes, Urban Solid Waste Management and Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns. An amount of ₹ 989.66 crore has been incurred during the period from 2007-08 to 2010-11 and ₹ 2,312.93 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

9.45 An outlay of ₹ 660 crore was kept for the welfare of SC&BC in the 11th Plan. An amount of ₹ 323.22 crore has been incurred during the first four years of 11th Plan and ₹ 432.22 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

9.46 An outlay of ₹ 3,812 crore was allocated in the 11th Five Year Plan for Social Justice and Empowerment which includes women welfare, welfare of handicapped persons, welfare of aged and orphans. An expenditure of ₹ 4,193.60 crore has been incurred during the 1st four years of 11th Plan i.e. 2007-2011 and ₹ 5,891.66 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

9.47 The total outlay earmarked in the 11th Plan for various activities relating to women and child development is ₹ 1,020 crore. Against this an expenditure of ₹ 618.78 crore has been incurred upto 2007-11 and ₹ 823.84 crore is likely to be spent during 11th Five Year Plan.

ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

9.48 Annual Plan 2007-08 is the first year of 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012). Planning Commission, Government of India had approved the State's Annual Plan 2007-08 for ₹ 5,300 crore. Later on, in view of reassessment of State's resources, State's Annual Plan 2007-08 was revised to ₹ 5,500 crore. While distributing the Revised Sectoral Outlays, priority was accorded to the Social Services Sectors like education, health, water supply and social security measures for the old, widows and destitutes. An amount of ₹ 2,581.14 crore (46.93 percent) was kept for Social Services Sector. The second priority was given to development of infrastructure. An amount of ₹ 2,031.51 crore (36.94 percent) was allocated for infrastructure development. The highest priority was accorded to the social welfare i.e. provision of pensions for the old, handicapped, widows and destitutes as these are the most vulnerable sections of the Society and the State owes a moral responsibility towards them. An outlay of ₹ 580 crore (10.55 percent) was kept for Social Welfare. For augmentation of drinking water supply facilities in the State, an amount of ₹ 566 crore (10.29 percent) was kept. Education and Technical Education was provided an amount of ₹ 724.10 crore (13.17 percent). An outlay of ₹ 108.74 crore (1.98 percent) was kept for the Health Services. Provision of ₹ 150 crore (2.73 percent) was made for Urban Development. An amount of ₹ 155.59 crore (2.83 percent) was set apart for the Women and Child Development Programme including Nutrition. Under Infrastructure development, highest priority had been accorded to generation, transmission and distribution of Power for which an amount of ₹ 872.52 crore (15.86 percent) was provided for Energy sector. Under infrastructure development, second highest priority was accorded to Irrigation Sector with an outlay of ₹ 750.24 crore (13.64 percent). For Roads & Transport sector, an outlay of ₹ 408.75 crore (7.43 percent) was kept in Revised Annual Plan 2007-08.

9.49 As regards Annual Plan 2007-08, an expenditure of ₹ 5,751.18 crore was incurred against the revised outlay of ₹ 5,500 crore which comes to 104.6 percent. The major chunk of expenditure has been spent under social services sector ₹ 2,725.60 crore (49.56 percent) followed by energy ₹ 855.72 crore (15.56 percent), Irrigation & Flood Control ₹ 759.37 crore (13.81 percent), Transport ₹ 533.59 crore (9.70 percent), Education including Technical Education ₹ 731.02 crore (13.29 percent), Health ₹ 120.42 crore (2.19 percent) and Women and Child Development including Nutrition ₹ 154.51 crore (2.81 percent). The expenditure of ₹ 81.92 crore under Externally Aided Projects was 99.3 percent which is quite good. The SCSP component was implemented in the State meticulously during AP 2007-08 in view of GOI guidelines. An expenditure of ₹ 939.23 crore (89 percent) was incurred against the revised outlay of ₹ 1,055.30 crore. Under Bharat Nirman Programme, an expenditure of ₹ 963.92 crore (106.3 percent) was incurred against the revised outlay of ₹ 906.62 crore.

9.50 It is also worth mentioning here that the performance was not satisfactory under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The expenditure incurred under sharing basis, it was ₹ 401.20 crore (85.5 percent) against the revised outlay of ₹ 469.42 crore under State Share whereas it was ₹ 725.82 crore (77.6 percent) against the revised outlay of ₹ 935.16 crore under Central share. The expenditure incurred under 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Schemes, it was ₹ 369.63 crore (81.7 percent) against the revised outlay of ₹ 452.18 crore. The major reasons for this shortfall were either the funds were released by GOI at the fag end of the year or

departmental proposals were not cleared or eligible beneficiaries were not found. However, the overall performance of the State during Annual Plan 2007-08 can be termed as very good.

ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

9.51 Govt. of India had approved the State's Annual Plan 2008-09 for ₹ 6650 crore. Later on, in view of reassessment of State's Resources, it was revised to ₹ 7130 crore. While allocating the Revised Sectoral Outlays, priority was accorded to the Social Services Sector like Education, Water supply, Social Security, Urban development and Health etc. An amount of ₹ 3,174.04 crore (44.5 percent) was kept for Social Services Sector in the Revised Outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2008-09. An outlay of ₹ 899.60 crore (12.6 percent) was kept for Education & Technical Education, ₹ 640.48 crore (8.98 percent) for Water Supply, ₹ 640 crore (8.97 percent) for Social Justice & Empowerment, ₹ 230 crore (3.32 percent) for Urban Development, ₹ 163.95 crore (2.29 percent) for Health Services, Ayush & Medical Education and the balance of ₹ 600.01 crore of the Revised Outlay was allocated for Women & Child Development, I.T.I. Housing Departments etc.

9.52 In order to boost the Infrastructure Development an amount of ₹ 2,558.45 crore which was 35.89 percent of the total Revised Outlay was allocated for improvement/extension of basic infrastructure. Under this, highest priority had been accorded to Transport Sector with an allocation of ₹ 882.21 crore (12.37 percent) followed by Energy Sector with an outlay of ₹ 868.74 crore (12.18 percent) for generation, transmission and distribution of Power and an amount of ₹ 807.50 crore (11.32 percent) was kept for Irrigation and Flood Control Sector in the Revised Annual Plan 2008-09.

9.53 An amount of ₹ 611.38 crore (8.57 percent) was allocated to the Rural Development Sector in the Revised State's Annual Plan 2008-09, which includes poverty alleviation programmes and other works for improving the rural infrastructure. In this sector, highest priority was given to Panchayati Raj Institution and Community Development Programmes. Under Agriculture and Allied Activities Sector, an amount of ₹ 404.47 crore (5.67 percent) was allocated to this sector in the Revised State's Annual Plan 2008-09 which is ₹ 175.94 crore more than the last year's Annual Plan. Regarding allocation to other sectors, ₹ 135.53 crore for Industries & Minerals, ₹ 100.63 crore for Decentralized Planning, ₹ 97.39 crore for General Services, ₹ 19.60 crore for General Economic Services and ₹ 6.02 crore for Science & Technology and Environment had been allocated in the Revised Annual Plan 2008-09.

9.54 As regards Annual Plan 2008-09, an expenditure of ₹ 7,108.28 crore had been incurred against the Revised Outlay of ₹ 7,130 crore which works out to 99.7 percent of the Revised Outlay. During the Annual Plan 2008-09, an expenditure of ₹ 3,279.76 crore (103.3 percent) had been incurred against the Revised Outlay of ₹ 3,174.04 crore under social Services Sector. An expenditure of ₹ 2,584.52 crore (101 percent) had been incurred against the Revised Outlay of ₹ 2,558.45 crore under Infrastructure Development. Regarding other sectors the expenditure under Agriculture and Allied Activities ₹ 369.33 crore (91.3 percent), Rural Development ₹ 482.86 crore (79 percent), Special Area Programme ₹ 21.92 crore (97.4 percent), Industries & Mines ₹ 134.28 crore (99.1 percent), Science and Technology ₹ 6.01 crore (99.9 percent), Decentralized Planning ₹ 100.62 crore (100 percent), General Economic Services ₹ 19.22 crore (98.1 percent) and General Services ₹ 109.77 crore (112.7 percent) had been incurred.

9.55 Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Sharing Basis), an expenditure of ₹ 845.33 crore (65.4 percent) had been incurred against the revised outlay of ₹ 1,292.38 crore under Central Share and expenditure of ₹ 379.19 crore (81 percent) has been incurred against the Revised Outlay of ₹ 467.99 crore as State's Share. Under 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Schemes, an expenditure of ₹ 492.54 crore (87.4 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 563.86 crore had been incurred. An expenditure of ₹ 59.58 crore (103.1 percent) against Revised Outlay ₹ 57.81 crore, under Externally Aided Projects, an expenditure of ₹ 1,055.44 crore (93.6 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 1,127.78 crore under Bharat Nirman Programme, an expenditure of ₹ 115.29 crore (92.3 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 124.95 crore under 12th Finance Commission, an expenditure of ₹ 475.67 crore (124.7 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 381.34 crore under ACA, an expenditure for ₹ 1,592.17 crore (99.4 percent) against Revised

Outlay of ₹ 1,601.92 crore under Earmarked Sector, an expenditure of ₹ 966.19 crore (102.2 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 945.81 crore under Women Component and an expenditure of ₹ 1,205.81 crore (89.7 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 1,344.86 crore under SCSP Component had been incurred.

ANNUAL PLAN 2009-10

9.56 State's Annual Plan for 2009-10 was approved by Planning Commission, Government of India for ₹ 10,000 crore. Later on, in view of reassessment of State's resources, it was revised to ₹ 10,400 crore. While allocating the revised sectoral outlays, priority was accorded to the social service sectors like Education, Social Security, Water Supply, Urban Development and Health etc. An amount of ₹ 4,923.58 crore (47.34 percent) was kept for social services sector in the revised outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2009-10 out of this allocation, an amount of ₹ 1,431.40 crore (13.76 percent) was kept for Education & Technical Education, ₹ 1,417.50 crore (13.63 percent) for Social Justice & Empowerment, ₹ 615 crore (5.91 percent) for Water Supply, ₹ 585.47 crore (5.63 percent) for Urban Development, ₹ 284.57 crore (2.74 percent) for Health Services, Medical Education, Ayush & ESI and the balance of ₹ 589.64 crore was allotted for Women & Child Development, ITI, Housing Sectors etc.

9.57 In order to boost the infrastructure development, an amount of ₹ 3,772.70 crore which is 36.28 percent of the total revised outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2009-10 was allocated for the improvement/extension of the basic Infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Roads & Transport and loan to HRDF & UIDF. Under Infrastructure Development, highest priority was accorded to transport sector for which an amount of ₹ 1,451.74 crore (13.96 percent) was provided. The second priority was given to generation, transmission and distribution of Power for which an amount of ₹ 1,055.35 crore (10.15 percent) was provided for energy sector. An outlay of ₹ 838 crore (8.06 percent) was kept for Irrigation and Flood Control in the Revised Annual Plan 2009-10. An amount of ₹ 10 crore (0.10 percent) has been kept for HRDF & ₹ 417.61 crore (4.01 percent) has been made for UIDF.

9.58 An amount of ₹ 523.24 crore (5.03 percent) was allocated to Agriculture and Allied Activities in the Revised Annual Plan 2009-10. A sum of ₹ 606.99 crore (5.84 percent) was allocated to the Rural Development sector in the Revised Annual Plan 2009-10, which includes poverty alleviation programmes and other works for improving the rural infrastructure. In this sector, highest priority was given to Panchayati Raj institutions and Community Development Programmes for which an outlay of ₹ 495 crore (4.76 percent) was kept in the Revised Annual Plan 2009-10. For the development of backward Mewat area and Hilly & Semi Hilly areas of districts of Ambala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar, Mewat Development & Shivalik Development Board were set up and for which an allocation of ₹ 30 crore was made in Revised Annual Plan 2009-10. A provision of ₹ 55.44 crore was made for Industries in the Revised Annual Plan 2009-10. For Information Technology, an outlay of ₹ 20 crore was kept for the Revised Annual Plan 2009-10. To fill the gap between the demand for Public Transport services and existing fleet of State Roadways, an outlay of ₹ 147 crore was approved in Revised Annual Plan 2009-10.

9.59 An allocation of ₹ 25.95 crore was approved in Revised Annual Plan 2009-10 for expansion of tourist facilities in existing tourist resorts. A provision of ₹ 275.11 crore was made in the Revised Annual Plan 2009-10 for Decentralised Planning & District Plan which will be utilized for development works of local nature. An allocation of ₹ 143.93 crore was approved for the Revised State Annual Plan 2009-10 for General Services. In this sector the highest priority was given to public works by providing an amount of ₹ 140.51 crore.

9.60 An expenditure of ₹ 9,624.44 crore had been incurred against the Revised Outlay of ₹ 10,400 crore which works out to 92.5 percent of the Revised Outlay. During the Annual Plan 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 4,880.35 crore (91.4 percent) had been incurred against the Revised Outlay of ₹ 5,341.19 crore under social Services Sector. An expenditure of ₹ 3,555.93 crore (94 percent) had been incurred against the Revised Outlay of ₹ 3,772.70 crore under Infrastructure Development. Regarding other sectors the expenditure under Agriculture and Allied Activities ₹ 460.23 crore (88 percent), Rural Development ₹ 594.12 crore (98 percent), Special Area Programme ₹ 26.70 crore (89 percent), Industries & Mines ₹ 57.49 crore (76 percent), Science

and Technology ₹ 31.14 crore (100 percent), Decentralized Planning ₹ 275.07 crore (100 percent), General Economic Services ₹ 26.15 crore (96 percent) and General Services ₹ 134.87 crore (94 percent) had been incurred.

9.61 Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Sharing Basis), an expenditure of ₹ 1,342.42 crore (77.2 percent) had been incurred against the revised outlay of ₹ 1,739.40 crore under Central Share and expenditure of ₹ 496.67 crore (91.2 percent) has been incurred against the Revised Outlay of ₹ 544.39 crore as State's Share. Under 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Schemes, an expenditure of ₹ 437.07 crore (75.1 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 582.35 crore had been incurred. An expenditure of ₹ 181.96 crore (86.6 percent) against Revised Outlay ₹ 210.15 crore, under Externally Aided Projects, an expenditure of ₹ 746.91 crore (95.6 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 781.03 crore under Bharat Nirman Programme, an expenditure of ₹ 136.53 crore (99.1 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 137.80 crore under 12th Finance Commission, an expenditure of ₹ 405.83 crore (55.6 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 730.41 crore under CA/ACA, an expenditure for ₹ 2,414.97 crore (82.3 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 2,935.97 crore under Earmarked Sector, an expenditure of ₹ 1604.98 crore (99 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 1,623.49 crore under Women Component and an expenditure of ₹ 2004.09 crore (95.5 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 2,098.07 crore under SCSP Component had been incurred.

ANNUAL PLAN 2010-11

9.62 State's Annual Plan for 2010-11 was approved by Planning Commission, Government of India for ₹ 18,260 crore. Later on, in view of reassessment of State's resources, it was again revised to ₹ 18,260 crore. This outlay includes an amount of ₹ 6,800 crore for the State Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and ₹ 360 crore for Local Bodies to be met out from their own resources. Excluding the outlay of PSEs and Local Bodies, the Net State Plan Outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11 is ₹ 11,100 crore.

9.63 While allocating the revised sectoral outlays, priority was accorded to the social service sectors like Education, Social Security, Water Supply, Urban Development and Health etc. An amount of ₹ 5,673.81 crore (51.12 percent) was kept for social services sector in the revised outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2010-11 out of this allocation, an amount of ₹ 1,634.08 crore (14.72 percent) was kept for Education & Technical Education, ₹ 1,532.50 crore (13.81 percent) for Social Justice & Empowerment, ₹ 605 crore (5.45 percent) for Water Supply, ₹ 807.79 crore (7.28 percent) for Urban Development, ₹ 454.51 crore (4.09 percent) for Health Services, Medical Education, Ayush & ESI and the balance of ₹ 639.93 crore was allotted for Women & Child Development, ITI, Housing Sectors etc.

9.64 In order to boost the infrastructure development, an amount of ₹ 3,561.15 crore which is 32.08 percent of the total revised outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2010-11 was allocated for the improvement/extension of the basic Infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Roads & Transport and loan to UIDF. Under Infrastructure Development, highest priority was accorded to transport sector for which an amount of ₹ 1,145.04 crore (10.32 percent) was provided. The second priority was given to generation, transmission and distribution of Power for which an amount of ₹ 1,039.91 crore (9.37 percent) was provided for energy sector. An outlay of ₹ 762.20 crore (6.87 percent) was kept for Irrigation and Flood Control in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 558 crore (5.03 percent) has been kept for UIDF.

9.65 An amount of ₹ 724.06 crore (6.52 percent) was allocated to Agriculture and Allied Activities in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11. A sum of ₹ 730.47 crore (6.58 percent) was allocated to the Rural Development sector in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11, which includes poverty alleviation programmes and other works for improving the rural infrastructure. In this sector, highest priority was given to Panchayati Raj institutions and Community Development Programmes for which an outlay of ₹ 607.33 crore (5.47 percent) was kept in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11. For the development of backward Mewat area and Hilly & Semi Hilly areas of districts of Ambala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar, Mewat Development & Shivalik Development Board were set up and for which an allocation of ₹ 27 crore was made in Revised Annual Plan 2010-11.

9.66 A provision of ₹ 73.68 crore was made for Industries in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11. For Information Technology, an outlay of ₹ 22.45 crore was kept for the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11. To fill the gap between the demand for Public Transport services and existing fleet of State Roadways, an outlay of ₹ 157.50 crore was approved in Revised Annual Plan 2010-11. An allocation of ₹ 18.50 crore was approved in Revised Annual Plan 2010-11 for expansion of tourist facilities in existing tourist resorts. A provision of ₹ 152.17 crore was made in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11 for Decentralised Planning & District Plan which will be utilized for development works of local nature. An allocation of ₹ 127.31 crore was approved for the Revised State Annual Plan 2010-11 for General Services. In this sector the highest priority was given to public works by providing an amount of ₹ 120.73 crore. Against the revised plan outlay of ₹ 18,260 crore, an expenditure of ₹ 15,497.17 crore has been incurred which works out to 84.9 percent out of which an expenditure of ₹ 685.76 crore (94.7 percent) under Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development ₹ 696.50 crore (95.3 percent), Special Area Programme ₹ 21.09 crore (78.1 percent), Irrigation and Flood Control ₹ 732.03 crore (89.5 percent), Energy ₹ 966.12 crore (92.9 percent), Industries & Minerals ₹ 65.23 crore (88.5 percent), Transport ₹ 1,041.79 crore (91 percent), Science & Technology, Environment ₹ 10.62 crore (98.3 percent), General Economic Services ₹ 19.05 crore (97.4 percent), Decentralized & District Planning ₹ 152.16 crore (100 percent), Social Services ₹ 5,079.05 crore (81.5 percent) and General Services ₹ 105.29 crore (82.7 percent) had been incurred.

9.67 Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Sharing Basis), an expenditure of ₹ 1,535.54 crore (73.9 percent) had been incurred against the revised outlay of ₹ 2,078.92 crore under Central Share and expenditure of ₹ 638.74 crore (87.4 percent) has been incurred against the Revised Outlay of ₹ 730.65 crore as State's Share. Under 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Schemes, an expenditure of ₹ 647.60 crore (80.7 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 802.95 crore had been incurred. An expenditure of ₹ 258.01 crore (79.3 percent) against Revised Outlay ₹ 325.34 crore, under Externally Aided Projects, an expenditure of ₹ 444.29 crore (64.8 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 685.19 crore under Bharat Nirman Programme, an expenditure of ₹ 188.49 crore (98.2 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 191.62 crore under 12th Finance Commission, an expenditure of ₹ 552.26 crore (59.3 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 930.82 crore under CA/ACA, an expenditure for ₹ 1,849.29 crore (69.9 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 2,645.73 crore under Earmarked Sector, an expenditure of ₹ 1,605.05 crore (96.1 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 1,669.37 crore under Women Component and an expenditure of ₹ 1,904.61 crore (82.5 percent) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 2,309.65 crore under SCSP Component had been incurred.

ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

9.68 State's Annual Plan for 2011-12 was approved by Planning Commission, Government of India for ₹ 20,358 crore. Later on, in view of reassessment of State's resources, it was revised to ₹ 20,330 crore. This outlay includes an amount of ₹ 4,960 crore for the State Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and ₹ 1,970 crore for Local Bodies to be met out from their own resources. Excluding the outlay of PSEs and Local Bodies, the Net State Plan Outlay for Annual Plan 2011-12 is ₹ 13,400 crore.

9.69 While allocating the revised sectoral outlays, priority was accorded to the social service sectors like Education, Social Security, Water Supply, Urban Development and Health etc. An amount of ₹ 7,066.35 crore (52.73 percent) was kept for social services sector in the revised outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2011-12. Out of this allocation, an amount of ₹ 2,097.58 crore (15.65 percent) was kept for Education & Technical Education, ₹ 1,698.06 crore (12.67 percent) for Social Justice & Empowerment, ₹ 677.13 crore (5.05 percent) for Water Supply, ₹ 1,323.27 crore (9.88 percent) for Urban Development, ₹ 551.23 crore (4.11 percent) for Health Services, Medical Education, Ayush & ESI and the balance of ₹ 719.08 crore was allotted for Women & Child Development, ITI, Housing Sectors etc. In order to boost the infrastructure development, an amount of ₹ 3813.69 crore which is 28.46 percent of the total revised outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2011-12 has been allocated for the improvement/extension of the basic Infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Roads & Transport and for Special Economic Stimulus Package. Under Infrastructure Development, highest priority was accorded to transport sector for

which an amount of ₹ 1,242.33 crore (9.27 percent) was provided. The second priority was given to generation, transmission and distribution of Power for which an amount of ₹ 1,158.36 crore (8.64 percent) was provided for energy sector. An outlay of ₹ 985 crore (7.35 percent) was kept for Irrigation and Flood Control in the Revised Annual Plan 2011-12. An amount of ₹ 428 crore (3.19 percent) has been kept for Special Economic Stimulus Package.

9.70 An amount of ₹ 1,034.84 crore (7.72 percent) was allocated to Agriculture and Allied Activities in the Revised Annual Plan 2011-12. A sum of ₹ 941.62 crore (7.03 percent) was allocated to the Rural Development sector in the Revised Annual Plan 2011-12, which includes poverty alleviation programmes and other works for improving the rural infrastructure. In this sector, highest priority was given to Panchayati Raj Institutions under Thirteenth Finance Commission Award and Community Development Programmes for which an outlay of ₹ 807.80 crore (6.03 percent) was kept in the Revised Annual Plan 2011-12. For the development of backward Mewat area and Hilly & Semi Hilly areas of districts of Ambala, Panchkula and Yamuna Nagar, Mewat Development & Shivalik Development Board were set up and for which an allocation of ₹ 30 crore (0.22 percent) was made in Revised Annual Plan 2011-12. A provision of ₹ 100.62 crore was made for Industries in the Revised Annual Plan 2011-12. For Information Technology, an outlay of ₹ 24.02 crore was kept for the Revised Annual Plan 2011-12. To fill the gap between the demand for Public Transport services and existing fleet of State Roadways, an outlay of ₹ 165 crore was kept in Revised Annual Plan 2011-12. An allocation of ₹ 20 crore was kept in Revised Annual Plan 2011-12 for expansion of tourist facilities in existing tourist resorts. A provision of ₹ 232.13 crore was made in the Revised Annual Plan 2011-12 for Decentralised Planning & District Plan which will be utilized for development works of local nature. An allocation of ₹ 137.05 crore was kept for the Revised State Annual Plan 2011-12 for General Services. In this sector the highest priority was given to public works by providing an amount of ₹ 134.44 crore.

9.71 The Financial Achievement during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) is presented in Fig. 9.2, Fig. 9.3 and Table 9.2.

Table 9.2 - Financial Achievement during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Exp.	Percentage of Exp. Col. 4 to 2	Percentage of Exp. Col. 4 to 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08	5300	5500	5751.19	108.5	104.6
2008-09	6650	7130	7108.28	106.9	99.7
2009-10	10000	10400	9624.44	96.2	92.5
2010-11	11100	11100	9574.67	86.3	86.3
2011-12	13200	13400	13400**	101.5	100
Grand Total	46250	47530	45458.58	98.3	95.6

Note: **Likely Expenditure.

9.72 The Major Head wise allocation and actual expenditure for first four years of 11th Plan and likely expenditure during 11th Five Year Plan is given in Annexure 9.2.

PROPOSED 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-17)

9.73 The State has proposed 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 Planning Commission as approved by the National Development Council in the meeting held on 22.10.2011. While allocating plan outlay for the departments, States usual plan strategy of growth with social justice and welfare

Fig.9.2- Performance Under 11th Five Year Plan Haryana

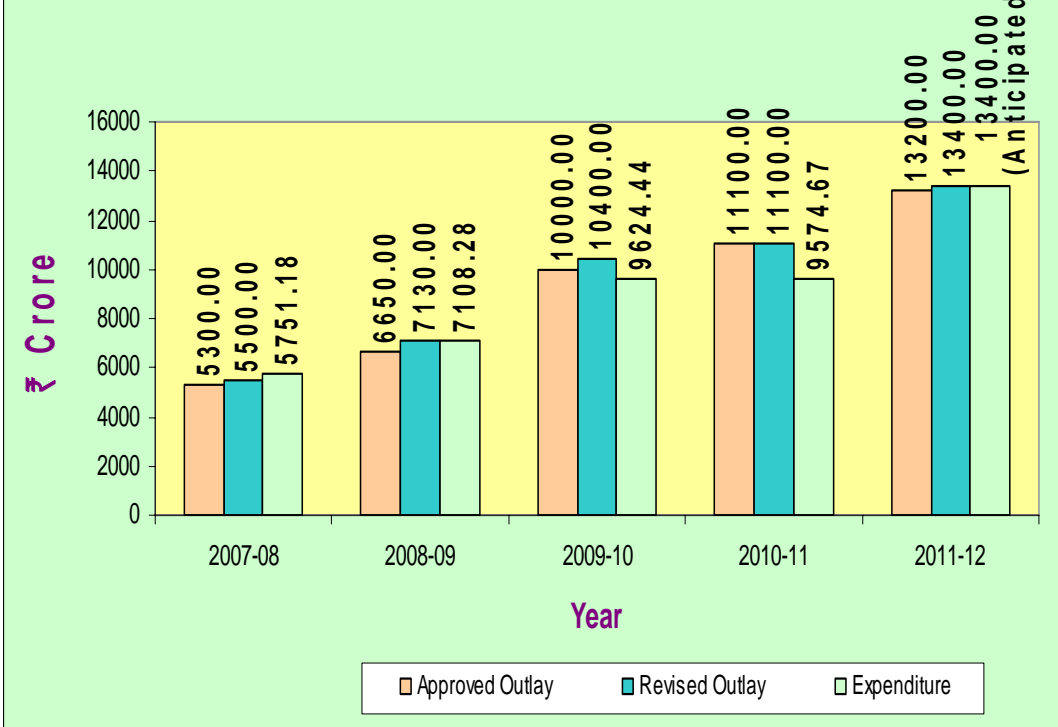
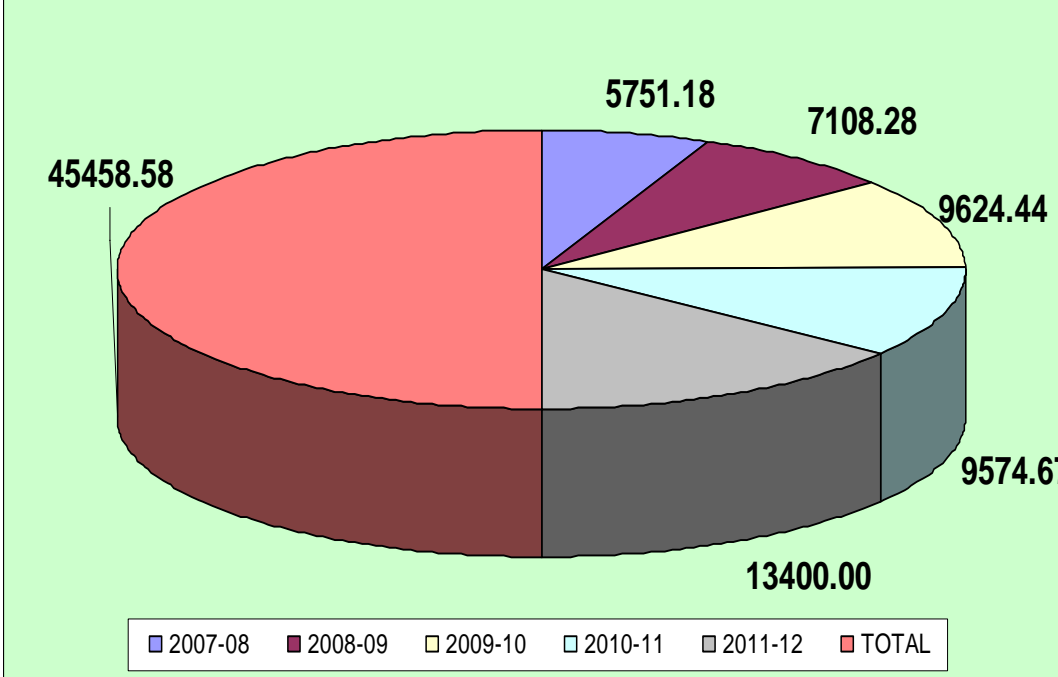


Fig.9.3- Yearwise Expenditure in Eleventh Five Year Plan Haryana



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 proposed 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 care. 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 in the Annual Plan 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 proposed 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.

9.74 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 proposed outlay during the 12th Five Year Plan (**Fig. 9.4**).

PROPOSED ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13 – AN OUTLINE

9.75 The State has proposed an outlay of ₹ 26,485 crore for the Annual Plan 2012-13 to the Planning Commission, Government of India. 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 Proposed 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 (**Fig. 9.5** and Annexure 9.3).

SOCIAL SERVICES

9.76 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. Accordingly, 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 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 proposed for augmenting the drinking water supply and improving sanitation. A sum of ₹ 101.71 crore (0.70 percent) has been proposed 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 proposed for Externally Aided Project of Power and Technical Education Department.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

9.77 An outlay of ₹ 4,155.62 crore which is 28.66 percent of the total proposed 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 proposed 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

9.78 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. A plan provision of ₹ 145 crore (1.0 percent) for the year 2012-13 has been proposed for Haryana Agriculture University (HAU) to carry out its activities.

9.79 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 proposed 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 proposed. 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

9.80 An outlay of ₹ 1,072.59 crore (7.4 percent) has been proposed 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 proposed 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 proposed for Community Development and Panchayats.

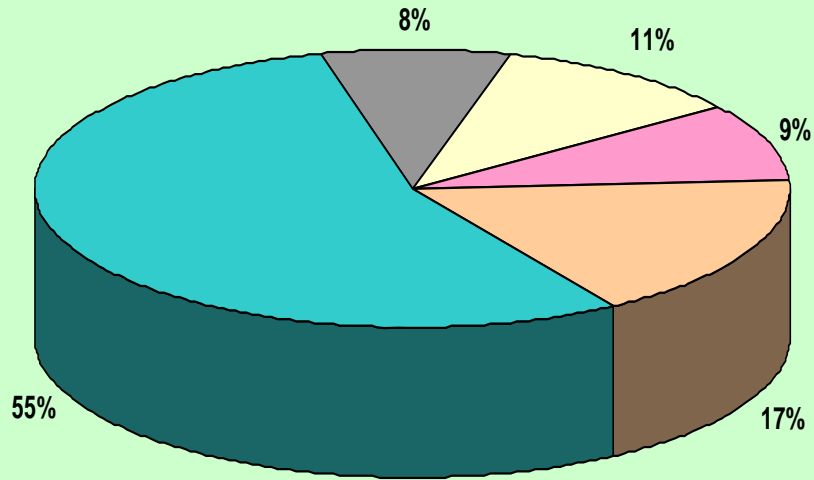
SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

9.81 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 proposed for the development of these areas. These amounts are in addition to the normal development activities of various departments in these two regions.

IRRIGATION

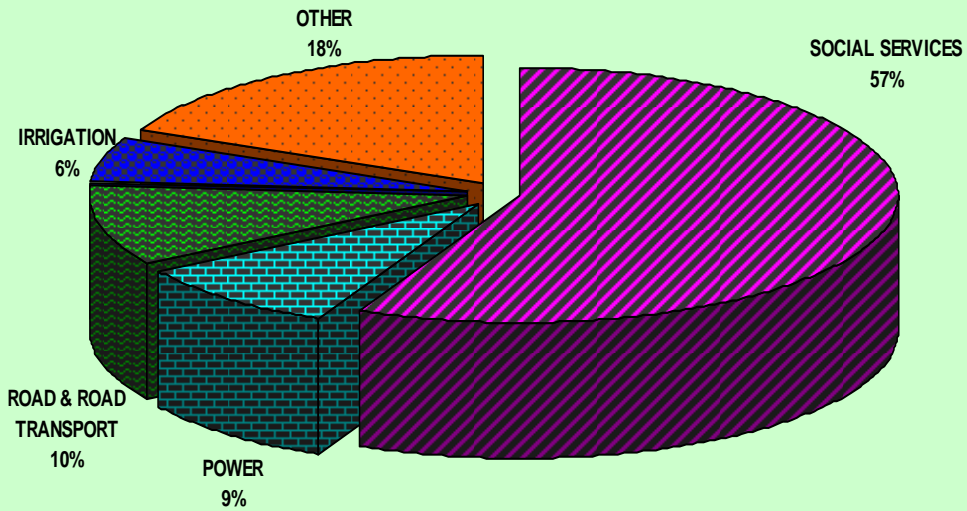
9.82 Irrigation is a vital input to increase agricultural production. The State has limited water resources viz. canal as well as underground water. Therefore, the thrust is on the optimum use of

Fig.9.4- Distribution of Draft 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) Haryana



■ SOCIAL SERVICES ■ POWER ■ ROAD & ROAD TRANSPORT ■ IRRIGATION ■ OTHER

Fig.9.5- Distribution of Draft Annual Plan (2012-13) Haryana



this resource through minimizing its wastage. Total outlay for this sector has been pegged at ₹ 860 crore for 2012-13.

9.83 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

9.84 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 proposed 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

9.85 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 proposed for various activities of the Industries department during 2012-13.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

9.86 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

9.87 An allocation of ₹ 1,465.94 crore has been proposed 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 proposed for the construction of Roads and Bridges. An allocation of ₹ 165 crore has been proposed for replacement of old buses, construction of bus stands/shelters, modernization of workshops etc. An outlay of ₹ 0.94 crore is proposed for Civil Aviation.

TOURISM

9.88 An allocation of ₹ 22 crore has been proposed 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

9.89 An outlay of ₹ 294.41 crore has been proposed for "District Plan" in the State, which will be utilized for development works of Local Nature.

GENERAL SERVICES

9.90 An allocation of ₹ 126.74 crore has been proposed 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

9.91 An outlay of ₹ 436.37 crore has been proposed for Externally Aided Projects of Power Department.

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN (SCSP)

9.92 An allocation of ₹ 2,807.74 crore which re-presents 19.36 percent of the State Net Plan Outlay has been proposed 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

9.93 A special economic stimulus package for Infrastructure Development Fund amounting to ₹ 473 crore is proposed 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

9.94 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 proposed for Mewat Region. The details of grant are given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3- Details of 13th Finance Commission Grant

	(₹ 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

Annex 2.1- Receipts of Haryana Government

(₹ crore)				
Items	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(BE)
1	2	3	4	5
1 Revenue Receipts(A+B)	18452.31	20992.66	25563.68	32018.19
A) State's Own Sources (a+b)	14893.73	15960.90	20211.31	24293.97
a) State's own Tax Revenue (i to viii)	11655.28	13219.50	16790.37	20006.89
i) Land Revenue	8.58	9.43	10.02	16.09
ii) State Excise	1418.53	2059.02	2365.81	2400.00
iii) Sales Tax	8154.73	9032.37	11082.01	14100.00
iv) Taxes on Vehicles	239.30	277.07	457.36	515.00
v) Stamps & Registration	1326.39	1293.56	2319.28	2350.00
vi) Taxes on Goods & Passenger	370.29	391.45	387.14	425.00
vii) Taxes & Duties on Electricity	106.31	119.58	130.27	155.00
viii) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	31.15	37.02	38.48	45.80
b) State's own Non-Tax Revenue (i to v)	3238.45	2741.40	3420.94	4287.08
i) Interest Receipts	776.28	667.89	689.34	816.49
ii) Dividends & Profits	8.27	9.60	2.48	10.70
iii) General Services	310.81	271.80	216.34	303.16
iv) Social Services	1124.79	502.31	1363.56	1775.83
v) Economic Services	1018.30	1289.80	1149.22	1380.90
B) Central sources(c+d)	3558.58	5031.76	5352.37	7724.22
c) Share in central Taxes*	1724.62	1774.47	2301.75	2765.11
d) Grant in aid from Central Government	1833.96	3257.29	3050.62	4959.11
2 Capital Receipts(i to iii)	2954.83	5931.63	6112.69	7152.26
i) Recoveries of Loans	351.80	212.84	233.05	232.93
ii) Misc. Capital Receipts	6.80	9.39	8.00	16.56
iii) Public Debt(Net)	2596.23	5709.40	5871.64	6902.77
Total Receipts(1+2)	21407.14	26924.29	31676.37	39170.45

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/Deptt. of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

Annex 2.2- Expenditure of Haryana Government

(₹ crore)				
Items	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(BE)
1	2	3	4	5
1 Revenue Expenditure(A+B+C)	20534.73	25257.38	28310.19	34678.87
A Developmental (i+ii)	14294.48	17432.13	18900.81	23892.04
i) Social Services	7258.73	9902.22	10904.08	13968.52
ii) Economic Services	7035.75	7529.91	7996.73	9923.52
B Non-Developmental (i to v)	6024.47	7755.34	9328.14	10684.07
i) Organs of State	233.07	296.76	367.63	402.86
ii) Fiscal Services	190.30	231.58	249.82	255.47
iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt.	2386.34	2809.01	3424.24	4531.98
iv) Administrative Services	1599.62	2026.85	2191.18	2242.47
v) Pensions & Miscellaneous General Services	1615.14	2391.14	3095.27	3251.29
C Others*	215.78	69.91	81.24	102.76
2 Capital Expenditure (D+E)	4833.98	6048.17	4752.97	5597.41
D Developmental (i+ii)	4525.88	5745.89	4454.70	5255.48
i) Social Services	1185.86	1562.31	1565.80	1929.22
ii) Economic Services	3340.02	4183.58	2888.90	3326.26
E Non-Developmental (i+ii)	308.10	302.28	298.27	341.93
i) General Services	194.81	187.37	198.94	189.60
ii) Loans for Govt. Servant other than Housing	113.29	114.91	99.33	152.33
3 Total Expenditure(1+2=4+5+6)	25368.71	31305.55	33063.16	40276.28
4 Total Developmental Expd. (A+D)	18820.36	23178.02	23355.51	29147.52
 Total Non-Developmental Expd.	6332.57	8057.62	9626.41	11026.00
5 (B+E)				
6 Others* (c)	215.78	69.91	81.24	102.76

B.E.–Budget Estimates

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

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

Annex 2.3- Financial Position of Haryana Government

(₹ crore)				
Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
1 Opening Balance				
According to Books of				
a) AG	(-)725.22	(-)602.85	(-)1131.66	(-)932.86
b) RBI	(-)670.29	(-)602.41	(-)1124.41	(-)925.61
2 Revenue Account				
a) Receipts	18452.31	20992.66	25563.68	32018.19
b) Expenditure	20534.73	25257.38	28310.19	34678.87
c) Surplus/Deficits	(-)2082.42	(-)4264.72	(-)2746.51	(-)2660.68
3 Misc. Capital Receipt	6.80	9.39	8.00	16.56
4 Capital Outlay	4501.67	5218.48	4031.10	4640.51
5 Public Debt				
a) Debt Incurred	3888.06	8455.37	10513.20	13568.89
b) Repayments	1291.83	2745.97	4641.56	6666.12
c) Net	(+2596.23)	(+5709.40)	(+5871.64)	(+6902.77)
6 Loans & Advances				
a) Advances	332.31	829.69	721.87	956.90
b) Recoveries	351.80	212.84	233.05	232.93
c) Net	(+19.49)	(-)616.85	(-)488.82	(-)723.97
7 Inter State Settlement	-	-	-	-
8 Appropriation to Contingency Fund(Net)	-	-	(+200.00)	-
9 Contingency Fund(Net)	-	-	(-)190.00	-
10 Small Saving, Provident Fund etc. (Net)	(+352.38)	(+861.92)	(+747.80)	(+1183.36)
11 Deposits & Advances, Reserve Fund and Suspense & Misc. (Net)	(+3758.19)	(+3273.49)	(-)310.28	(+102.83)
12 Remittances(Net)	(-)26.63	(-)282.96	(+305.08)	(-)3.51
13 Net(On year's Account)	(+122.37)	(-)528.81	(-)644.19	(+176.85)
14 Year's Closing Balance				
According to Books of				
a) AG	(-)602.85	(-)1131.66	(-)1775.85	(-)756.01
b) RBI	(-)602.41	(-)1124.41	(-)1771.03	(-)748.76

B.E.–Budget Estimates

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

Annex 2.4- Budgetary Expenditure of Haryana Govt. as per Economic Classification

Items	(₹ crore)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (R.E.)	2011-12 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
I Administrative Departments (1 to 7)	22367.35	27584.68	34440.25	37518.71
1 Consumption Expenditure (i+ii)	8625.44	11703.60	14567.53	14590.26
i) Compensation of Employees	7463.43	10291.79	12439.53	12726.65
ii) Net Purchase of Commodities & Services including Maintenance	1162.01	1411.81	2128.00	1863.61
2 Current Transfers*	8840.22	10135.08	13121.49	14845.99
3 Gross Capital Formation	2395.77	2734.09	3104.14	3634.50
4 Capital Transfers	1182.84	1257.63	2050.28	2473.96
5 Net Purchase of Financial Assets	969.68	912.41	721.96	987.78
6 Loan Advances	332.31	829.69	796.14	956.90
7 Net purchase of Physical Assets	21.09	12.18	78.71	29.32
II Departmental Commercial Undertakings (1 to 6)	2671.19	2821.28	3308.68	3403.37
1 Purchase of Goods & Services including Maintenance	624.34	730.51	760.86	806.38
2 Compensation of Employees	715.57	827.41	1493.56	1549.91
3 Consumption of Fixed Capital (Depreciation)	34.91	32.23	32.94	33.96
4 Interest	327.36	362.80	372.51	380.71
5 Gross Capital Formation	961.48	837.16	638.31	619.91
6 Net Purchase of Physical Assets	7.53	31.17	10.50	12.50
Total Expenditure(I+II)	25038.54	30405.96	37748.93	40922.08

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.

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

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Sector/Schematic	Programme for year 2010-11	Advancement 1.4.11 to 31.12.11
1	Minor Irrigation	12600.00	12421.96
2	Farm Mechanisation	5250.00	1274.72
3	Land Development	3150.00	4150.15
4	Dairy Development incl. Cattle Shed	3675.00	2257.82
5	Hort./Farm Forestry	3675.00	3727.74
6	Rural Housing	4725.00	1741.96
7	Non Farm Sector	4725.00	2472.90
8	Purchase of Land	3675.00	549.70
9	Rural Godowns	525.00	10.75
10	Others	10500.00	1764.20
Total		52500.00	30371.90

Annex 2.6- Projected Lending Programme of Haryana State Co-operative and Agriculture Rural Development Bank Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Lending Projections 2012-13
1	Minor Irrigation	13860.00
2	Farm Mechanisation	3465.00
3	Land Development	5775.00
4	Dairy Development incl. Cattle Shed	4042.50
5	Hort./Farm Forestry	4042.50
6	Rural Housing	4042.50
7	Non Farm Sector	5197.50
8	Purchase of Land	5197.50
9	Rural Godowns	577.50
10	Others	11550.00
Total		57750.00

Annex 2.7- Financial Position of HARCO Bank

(₹ crore)

Sr.No.	Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto-Dec.11)
I	Share Capital	44.54	51.94	60.94	69.33	72.04	72.33	79.18	92.62
II	Own Fund	368.35	409.60	434.40	447.47	449.00	426.03	456.28	467.83
III	Deposits	1106.31	1172.70	1206.52	1362.58	1723.72	1935.17	2025.21	2057.12
IV	Borrowings	1378.87	1497.18	2029.37	2156.60	1751.74	1951.23	2528.91	2845.81
V	Loan Issued	3311.91	3823.25	2987.14	3026.54	3227.40	3332.86	3764.48	4469.52
VI	Loan O/S	2094.23	2393.19	2910.96	3124.16	2800.00	2988.77	3738.89	3816.62
VII	Profits/Loss	35.01	37.00	25.63	4.91	10.61	-17.94	5.01	-
VIII	Recoveries percent	99.81	99.85	99.76	99.76	97.75	99.93	99.94	-
IX	Total Overdue as percent to Loans O/S	0.25	0.22	0.18	0.23	2.63	0.07	0.06	-
X	NPAs percent		0.22	0.18	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.06	-
XI	Wkg. Capital	2887.40	3709.95	4005.66	3952.79	4360.21	5051.04	5621.87	

Annex 2.8- Crop-wise Advances Made by the Central Cooperative Banks**KHARIFCROPS****(₹ Crore)**

Season	Targets			Achievement		
	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
2004-05	1680.00	88.00	1768.00	1635.46	81.26	1716.72
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

RABI CROPS**(₹ crore)**

Season	Targets			Achievement		
	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
2004-05	1800.00	197.00	1997.00	1751.32	154.88	1906.20
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	1482.13	134.28	2398.36 (20.01.12)

Annex 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
I	Crop Loan/KCC Loan	4.00	4.60	5.30	7.00
II	Professional & Other Purposes	-	9.00		
III	Rural Artisans (owned fund)	-	9.00		
IV	Revolving Cash Credit Scheme		9.00		
V	STL Fertilizer	-	9.00		-
VI	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		

Annex 2.10- Future Projection of Central Cooperative Banks for 2011-12

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Projection for the Year 2011-12
1.	Own Fund	817.37
a)	Share Capital	362.88
b)	State Share	41.52
2.	Reserve	446.84
3.	Deposits	5799.18
4.	Loan Issued	8397.37
5.	Loan Outstanding	7718.50
6.	Profit	28.77
7.	Recovery in Percent	70.39
8.	Investment	2082.02
9.	Working Capital	10500.00

Annex 4.1- Agriculture Indices

(Base : Triennium ending 1981- 82 = 100)			
Year	Area	Average Yield	Production
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(P)	123.57	225.68	278.87

P: Provisional Source: Deptt. of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

Note:-Indices are based on 20 selected crops.

Annex 4.2- Cropwise Agriculture Production Indices

(Base : Triennium ending 1981-82 = 100)								
Year	Cereals	Pulses	Total Foodgrains	Oil Seeds	Fibre Crops	Miscella- neous	Total Non- Foodgrains	All Crops
2001-02	249.82	34.80	218.73	585.83	130.18	171.19	225.73	220.71
2002-03	233.08	12.99	201.25	512.82	194.66	195.47	249.79	214.98
2003-04	247.41	28.75	215.79	706.51	255.99	174.29	299.54	239.47
2004-05	244.25	27.05	212.84	603.91	370.92	151.25	319.53	243.01
2005-06	243.23	22.49	211.31	580.25	263.35	161.16	275.36	229.42
2006-07	276.39	27.54	240.41	589.30	314.83	184.34	307.74	259.45
2007-08	286.85	17.56	247.91	438.77	322.33	168.68	278.38	256.53
2008-09	303.62	36.22	264.96	657.77	312.00	113.89	289.02	271.76
2009-10	289.98	19.54	251.93	623.38	323.08	118.29	293.03	261.48
2010-11(P)	317.12	33.09	272.55	691.43	292.85	131.50	293.28	278.87

P: Provisional Source: Deptt. of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

Note:-Indices are based on 20 selected crops.

Annex 4.3- Area Under Principal Crops

(000 hectares)

Year	Wheat	Paddy	Total F/grains	Sugarcane	Cotton	Oilseeds	Gross Area Sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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*	2515	1245	4714	85	492	504	6357
2011-12*	2505	1235	4602	95	603	549	6500

* Provisional

Annex 4.4- The Agricultural Production of Major Crops

(000 Tonne)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Total F/grains	Oilseeds	Cotton (000 bales)	Sugarcane
1	3	4	2	5	6	7
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*	11630	3472	16629	942	1744	6042
2011-12*	11861	3759	17205	1029	2621	6745

*Provisional

Annex 4.5- Average Yield of Wheat and Rice in Haryana and at All India Level**(kgs. Per hectare)**

Year	Haryana		India	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	3479	2775	2281	1740
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	2830	2130
2010-11*	4624	2789	NA	NA
2011-12*	4735	3044	NA	NA

*Provisional

Annex 5.1- Annual Index of Industrial Production**(Base 1999-2000=100)**

Group	Description	Weight	Index	
			2009-10	2010-11 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
15	Food products and beverages	116.38	128.0	132.7
16	Tobacco products	0.45	247.8	271.3
17	Textiles	34.30	130.7	136.1
18	Wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	35.64	339.3	355.9
19	Tanning & dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	20.98	158.2	159.5
20	Wood & products of wood & cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw & plating materials	1.10	152.9	153.3
21	Paper & paper products	8.98	158.4	156.8
22	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	5.44	87.3	78.0
23	Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	0.80	115.8	41.9
24	Chemicals & chemicals products	43.03	159.3	174.7
25	Rubber and plastic products	28.52	138.1	160.8
26	Other non-metallic mineral products	22.06	168.7	173.4
27	Basic metals	84.52	150.2	156.3
28	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	25.11	181.5	206.5
29	Machinery & equipment n.e.c.	123.04	168.9	184.0
30	Office, accounting & computing machinery	19.90	201.2	234.5
31	Electrical machinery & apparatus n.e.c.	32.14	146.3	145.3
32	Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	24.01	263.4	263.7
33	Medical, precision & optical instruments, watches and clocks	10.80	387.6	478.1
34	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	200.23	304.9	341.6
35	Other transport equipment	83.24	375.5	406.5
36	Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	4.27	114.2	100.0
	Mining & quarrying	18.83	98.7	97.6
	Manufacturing	924.94	218.0	236.5
	Electricity	56.23	360.2	369.5
	General Index	1000.00	223.7	241.4

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

Annex 5.2- Index of Industrial Production**(Base 1999-2000=100)**

Year	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity	General Index
1999-00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2000-01	114.2	105.6	119.2	106.5
2001-02	119.2	112.3	161.9	115.2
2002-03	109.1	121.6	174.6	124.3
2003-04	93.4	133.2	191.8	135.8
2004-05	86.9	145.7	204.4	147.9
2005-06	92.9	159.1	238.4	162.3
2006-07	86.0	176.7	262.6	179.8
2007-08	89.5	192.4	271.7	194.9
2008-09	96.0	196.9	316.4	201.7
2009-10	98.7	218.0	360.2	223.7
2010-11 (P)	97.6	236.5	369.5	241.4

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

Annex 5.3- Growth of Industry Product Groups (at 2 digit Level)**(Base 1999-2000=100)**

Industry Group	Weight	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Manufacturing	924.94	2.3	10.7	8.5
Industrial Groups with Growth rates above 10% during 2010-11				
25. Manufacturing of rubber and plastics products	28.52	2.4	7.6	16.4
28. Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipments	25.11	5.2	18.3	13.8
30. Manufacture of office, accounting & computing machinery	19.90	22.1	28.3	16.6
33. Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches & clocks	10.80	7.7	21.9	23.3
34. Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi trailers	200.23	5.4	3.3	12.0
Industry Groups with growth rates between 5%to10% during 2010-11				
16. Manufacture of tobacco products	0.45	1.7	23.6	9.5
24. Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	43.03	9.0	17.6	9.7
29. Manufacture of machinery & equipment n.e.c.	123.04	2.4	8.0	8.9
35. Manufacture of other transport equipment	83.24	2.0	3.3	8.3
Industry Groups with growth rates below 5% during 2010-11				
15. Manufacture of food products and beverages	116.38	-10.1	-1.1	3.7
17. Manufacture of textiles	34.30	-0.9	0.5	4.1
18. Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	35.64	11.3	4.6	4.9
19. Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	20.98	-12.9	2.7	0.8
20. Manufacture of wood and of products of wood & cork, except furniture; manufacture of furniture, manufacture of articles of straw & plating materials	1.10	2.7	0.7	0.3
26. Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	22.06	0.4	1.9	2.8
27. Manufacture of basic metals	84.52	-2.4	5.5	4.1
32. Manufacture of Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	24.01	6.8	-15.1	0.1
Industrial Groups with negative growth rates during 2010-11				
21. Manufacture of paper and paper products	8.98	0.9	0.7	-1.0
22. Publishing, printing & reproduction Of recorded media	5.44	-3.9	0.7	-10.7
23. Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	0.80	1.8	31.0	-63.8
31. Manufacture of electrical machinery & apparatus n.e.c.	32.14	-0.2	-17.2	-0.7
36. Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	4.27	0.7	5.6	-12.4

Source:- Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

Annex 8.1- Achievements under 20-Point Programme

	Point / Item	Unit	2011-12	
			Target	Achievements (upto Nov., 11)
	1	2	3	4
01A	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	Lakh Mandays	NT	54.81
06 A	Houses Constructed (Indira Awas Yojana)	Number	17293	6199
06B	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	Number	5500	11930
07A	Slipped Back Habitations and Habitations with Water Quality Problems Covered	Number	962	323
08E	Institutional Delivery	Number in Lakh	NT	1.63
10A	SC Families Assisted	Number	88500	48123
12A	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Cumulative Number	145	148
12B	Anganwadis Functional (Cumulative)	Cumulative Number	23247	24988
15A1	Area Covered Under Plantation	Hectares	24000	56581
15A2	Seedlings Planted	Number in Lakh	156	460
17A	Length of Road Constructed (PMGSY)	K.M.	292	120
18D	Pump Sets Energized	Number	19000	15025

NT- Non Targetable.

Annexure 9.1- Outlay/Expenditure Under Plans

		(₹ in crore)	
Plan Period		Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1		2	3
Annual Plans	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	1997-02	11600.00	7986.12
Tenth Plan	2002-07	12000.00	12979.64
<u>Eleventh Plan 2007-12</u>			
Approved Outlay		35000.00	
<u>Annual Plan 2007-08</u>			
(I) Approved Outlay		5300.00	
(ii) Revised Outlay		5500.00	5751.18
<u>Annual Plan 2008-09</u>			
(I) Approved Outlay		6650.00	
(ii) Revised Outlay		7130.00	7108.28
<u>Annual Plan 2009-10</u>			
(I) Approved Outlay		10000.00	
(ii) Revised Outlay		10400.00	9624.44
<u>Annual Plan 2010-11</u>			
(I) Approved Outlay		18260*	
(ii) Revised Outlay		18260*	15497.17
<u>Annual Plan 2011-12</u>			
(I) Approved Outlay		20358*	
(ii) Revised Outlay		20330*	20330.00 (Anticipated)
<u>Twelfth Plan 2012-17</u>			
Proposed Outlay		176760*	
<u>Annual Plan 2012-13</u>			
Proposed Outlay		26485*	

* Includes PSUs & Local Bodies

Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

**Annexure 9.2-The Major Head-Wise Allocation and Actual Expenditure for First Four
Years of 11th Plan and Likely Expenditure During 11th Five Year Plan
(₹ in crore)**

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)				Percentage of Expenditure		
		Approved Outlay	Aggregated Outlays of Annual Plans	Actual Exp. (2007-11)	Likely Exp. of 11 th Plan	To Approved Outlay (Col. 6 to Col. 3)	To Aggregated Plan Outlays (Col. 6 to Col. 4)	To Actual Exp. (Col. 5 to Col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1638.82	2397.51	1719.68	2754.52	168.1	114.9	105.0
2	Rural Development	1268.42	2726.95	2142.02	3083.64	243.1	113.1	168.9
3	Special Area Programme	127.40	130.30	92.46	122.46	96.1	94.0	73.0
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	4165.00	3893.40	3092.00	4077.01	97.9	104.7	74.2
5	Energy	4713.46	6418.48	3716.44	4874.80	103.4	75.9	78.8
6	Industry & Minerals	389.52	407.80	365.73	466.35	119.7	114.4	94.0
7	Transport	4335.35	5586.05	3803.00	5045.33	116.4	90.3	88.0
8	Science & Technology and Environment	19.88	60.70	51.69	73.12	367.8	120.5	260.0
9	General Economic Services	90.34	86.87	80.95	103.21	114.2	118.8	89.6
10	Decentralized/ District Planning	1292.93	938.42	562.85	794.98	61.5	84.7	43.5
11	Social Services	16697.44	23263.75	15964.76	23459.11	140.5	100.8	95.6
12	General Services	261.44	339.77	467.00	604.05	231.0	177.8	178.6
	TOTAL	35000.00	46250.00	32058.58	45458.58	129.9	98.3	91.6

Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

Annexure 9.3- Sectoral Plan Outlay**(₹ in crore)**

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	11th Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan 2008-09	Annual Plan 2009-10	Annual Plan 2010-11	Annual Plan 2011-12	12th Plan (2012-17)	Annual Plan 2012-13
		Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.	Actual Exp.	Actual Exp.	Actual Exp.	Revised Outlay	Proposed Outlay	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	AGRICULTURAL & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	1638.82 (4.68)	204.36 (3.55)	369.33 (5.20)	460.23 (4.78)	685.76 (7.16)	1034.84 (7.72)	5880.00 (6.53)	950.08 (6.55)
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1268.42 (3.62)	368.54 (6.41)	482.86 (6.79)	594.12 (6.17)	696.49 (7.27)	941.62 (7.03)	6223.00 (6.91)	1072.59 (7.40)
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	127.40 (0.36)	22.76 (0.40)	21.92 (0.31)	26.70 (0.28)	21.09 (0.22)	30.00 (0.22)	202.00 (0.22)	33.00 (0.23)
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	4165.00 (11.90)	759.37 (13.20)	802.50 (11.29)	798.11 (8.29)	732.03 (7.65)	985.00 (7.35)	7700.00 (8.55)	860.00 (5.93)
V	ENERGY	4713.46 (13.47)	855.72 (14.88)	864.23 (12.16)	1030.37 (10.71)	966.12 (10.09)	1158.36 (8.64)	7402.00 (8.23)	1356.68 (9.36)
VI	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	389.52 (1.11)	108.74 (1.89)	134.28 (1.89)	57.49 (0.60)	65.23 (0.68)	100.62 (0.75)	647.00 (0.73)	87.01 (0.60)
VII	TRANSPORT	4335.35 (12.39)	533.59 (9.28)	917.78 (12.91)	1309.84 (13.61)	1041.78 (10.88)	1242.33 (9.27)	9860.00 (10.96)	1465.94 (10.10)
VIII	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT	19.88 (0.06)	3.91 (0.07)	6.01 (0.08)	31.14 (0.32)	10.62 (0.11)	21.44 (0.17)	120.00 (0.13)	23.15 (0.16)
IX	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	90.34 (0.26)	16.53 (0.29)	19.22 (0.27)	26.15 (0.27)	19.05 (0.20)	22.26 (0.17)	200.00 (0.22)	31.49 (0.22)
X	DECENTRALISED PLANNING	1292.93 (3.69)	35.00 (0.61)	100.62 (1.42)	275.07 (2.86)	152.16 (1.59)	232.13 (1.73)	1555.00 (1.73)	294.41 (2.03)
XI	SOCIAL SERVICES	16697.44 (47.71)	2725.59 (47.39)	3279.76 (46.14)	4880.35 (50.71)	5079.05 (53.05)	7494.35 (55.93)	49474.30 (54.97)	8198.91 (56.55)
XII	GENERAL SERVICES	261.44 (0.75)	117.07 (2.03)	109.77 (1.54)	134.87 (1.40)	105.29 (1.10)	137.05 (1.02)	736.70 (0.82)	126.74 (0.87)
Grand Total (I-XII)		35000.00 (100.00)	5751.18 (100.00)	7108.28 (100.00)	9624.44 (100.00)	9574.67 (100.00)	13400.00 (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.