



HARYANA BUDGETARY DIRECTIONS

MTEF FOR A
\$5 TRILLION
INDIAN
ECONOMY

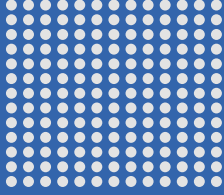


Department of Finance,
Government of Haryana
Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute
for Fiscal Management

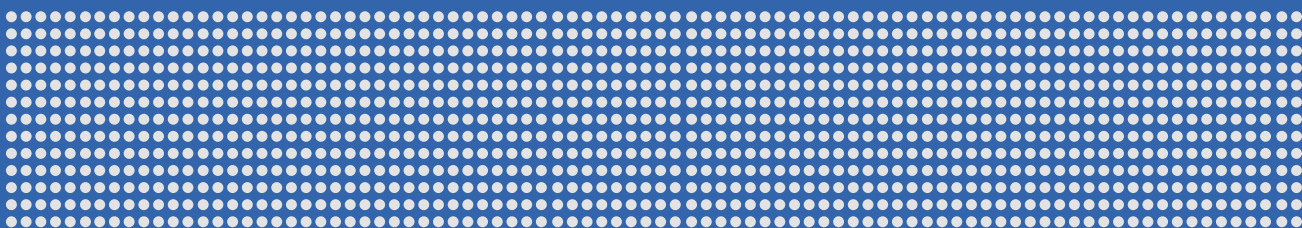


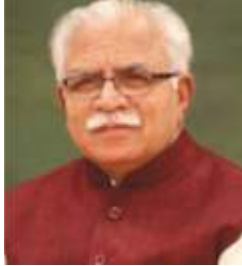
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MESSAGES





Shri Manohar Lal
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana

With India aiming to become a 5 trillion-dollar economy by 2024, Haryana aspires to significantly contribute to this ambitious endeavor. Haryana is already one of the leading states in the country with respect to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income and the state government is committed to align its economy with the national economic vision for 2024.

The Government of Haryana aims to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth and social development, along with environmental protection, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. As such, in order to make the budgetary process for the year more inclusive, a unique initiative was wider taken by the state government to organize consultation meetings prior to the upcoming budget of 2020-21. A series of pre-budget consultations were held in Gurugram, Panipat, Faridabad, Hisar & Chandigarh in the month of January 2020. Through these meetings, various stakeholders like sectoral experts, innovators, practitioners, policy makers, academia, institutions etc came together to deliberate on various issues like identification of sector-wise potential growth areas and strategies and interventions required to link capital expenditure being made in potential growth areas. This was also a great platform to share best case practices and all these meetings were very well received by all participants.

I would like to congratulate the Department of Finance & Planning and the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management for their immense contribution towards organization of these sessions and finalization of the Budget Strategy Document for the year 2020-21. Going forward, we aim to institutionalize this process to ensure that voices from the field are reflected in the budgetary process every year.

Shri Manohar Lal
Honourable Chief Minister



Smt Keshni Anand Arora
Hon'ble Chief Secretary of Haryana

Haryana is already implementing several successful schemes to improve the social-economic as well as the environmental indicators in the state. Nevertheless, realizing the vision of Antyodaya largely depends upon the formulation and implementation of participatory & inclusive policies and programmes that are well supported by necessary budgetary allocations.

The 'Haryana Budgetary Directions' as a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) would surely be contributing towards making India's five trillion-dollar economy by 2024. This is an outcome of the participatory pre-budget consultations held under the leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana. Valuable recommendations from different stakeholders for all the key sectors of economy have been received in the process. This innovative pre-budgetary consultative process has helped in identification of the potential growth areas to enable the state to make rationalized and balanced investments to realize the MTEF goal of Haryana.

I would like to congratulate Shri T.V.S.N Prasad, Additional Chief Secretary, Finance Department who conceptualized the idea and guided the team of experts in the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management to finalize the document

Smt Keshni Anand Arora
Chief Secretary
Government of Haryana



Shri T.V.S.N Prasad
Additional Chief Secretary of Haryana

It gives me great pleasure to share the Budget strategy document – Budgetary Directions – MTEF for a \$5 Trillion Indian Economy. Following the lead of Mr. Manohar Lal – our Hon'ble Chief Minister and now also the Finance Minister of Haryana, the Finance and Planning department has since 2018 been at the forefront of streamlining and modernizing the budgetary formulation as well as the implementation process.

In line with the emerging context of the new competitive federal structure of India, Haryana has already taken the lead to evolve as a transparent, vision focused, and efficient resource user to fund its ambitious growth. As the Indian economy surges ahead to yet another milestone of \$5 trillion by 2024, the state of Haryana too is gearing to double its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) from \$101 billion to \$200 billion by the same time. Haryana is one of the leading states in the country with respect to GSDP and per capita income and as such, it is well placed to contribute significantly to the national economic vision for 2024.

In order to move towards the above mentioned milestone and make the budget exercise more rigorous, the State government, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Chief Minister of Haryana, organized a series of pre-budget consultations in various districts to garner inputs from all sections of the society, so as to prepare a more comprehensive and robust Budget document for 2020-21. The feedback received from all the participants has been reviewed and incorporated into the (Budget Strategy Document) with an aim to make the process more inclusive.

I would like to congratulate the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management for conceptualizing and taking a lead on this initiative. I would also like to thank all our stakeholders from the industry, academia and other institutions for taking time out to participate in this crucial exercise.

It has been a great experience for the entire team to work on this ambitious agenda and pave the way for Haryana towards greater success and growth.

Shri TVSN Prasad

Additional Chief Secretary, Finance & Planning
Government of Haryana



Shri Vikas Gupta

Director General

Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management

Under the visionary leadership of Mr. Manohar Lal – our Hon'ble Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Haryana, Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (SJHIFM), is proud to present the Budget Strategy Document – Haryana Budgetary Directions – MTEF for a \$5 Trillion Indian Economy.

In support of the reformistic steps taken by TVSN Prasad, Additional Chief Secretary, Finance and Planning, Government of Haryana, this document captures the present overall and sectoral growth trends and challenges to achieve a substantial increase in the state's GDP. Through this document it is hoped that as part of the improvement of the budgetary process, the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) helps create a predictable and consistent state policy and budget framework.

The document also highlights the detailed and rigorous process that went into making the budget for 2020-21, considering the inputs and feedback received from various stakeholders during the pre - budget consultations held in Gurugram, Panipat, Faridabad and Hissar.

A lot of effort and rigor has gone into it and I would like to thank and congratulate the team of SJHIFM as well as the SDGCC for helping compile this document, which meticulously covers all aspects of the state's economy, along with social and environment development parameters. I would also like to thank the District Administration for convening various consultation meetings and providing timely inputs

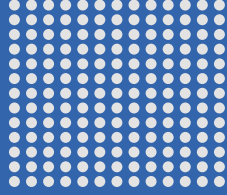
SJHIFM, is a new initiative undertaken by the Finance and Planning Department in Haryana and serves as a resource center, a knowledge center and a think-tank in the field of public policy and economy. We look forward to providing continuous support to the Department of Finance and Planning who have done a stellar job to spear-head this process and guide all the teams involved in finalization of this document.

Going forward, we aim to make the Budget Strategy Document an annual feature and look forward to receiving inputs from all stakeholders on the same.

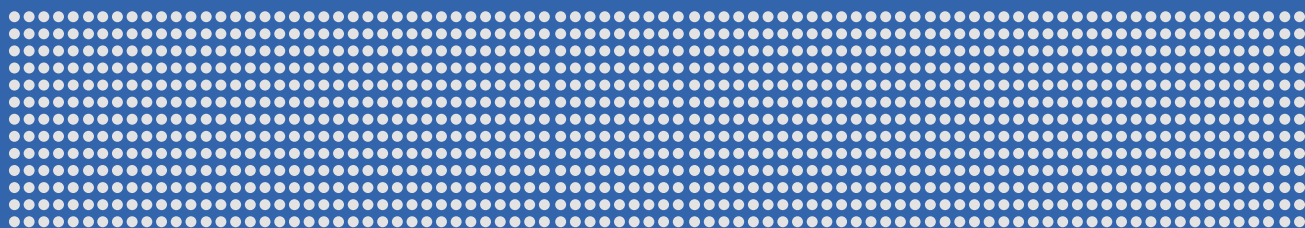
Vikas Gupta

Director General

Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management

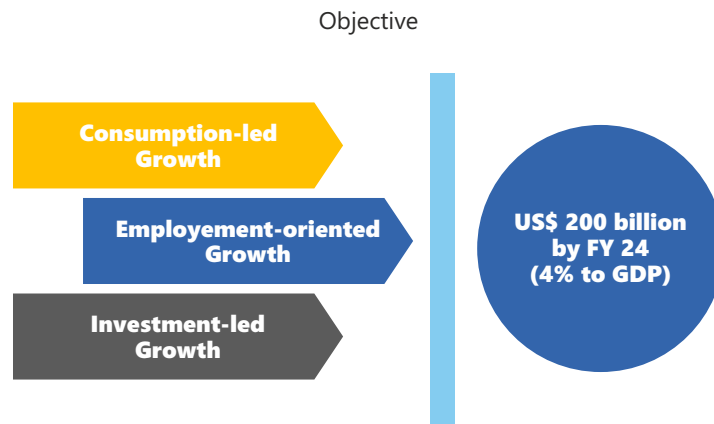


STRATEGY NOTE



Strategy For a \$5 Trillion Economy

Government of India has envisioned an ambitious target of almost doubling the size of its GDP from US\$ 2.72 Trillion (INR 190 lakh crores) in 2018-19 to US\$ 5 Trillion (INR 350 lakh crores) in 2024. To attain this target, an increased contribution from all the states to the national GDP is critical. Haryana is one of the fastest growing states with an average nominal GSDP growth rate of 12.12 per cent in the period 2014-19. Going forward, the state plans to double its GSDP to US\$ 200 billion (INR 14 lakh crore) and in the process increase its contribution to National GDP to 4 per cent in the next five years.

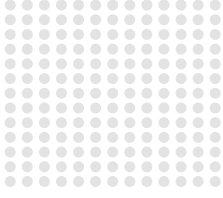


To achieve the above goal, it is imperative to link the current capital expenditure strategically with a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF-2024) for a sustainable and inclusive growth in the state. In this regard, the state will stress on enhancing growth and performance of all 21 GSDP sectors/sub sectors.

With this focus, the state government organized five pre-budget consultations in January 2020 with the stakeholders of primary, secondary and tertiary sector to identify the potential growth areas with a mid & long-term vision and make investments tactically to realise the MTEF goal.

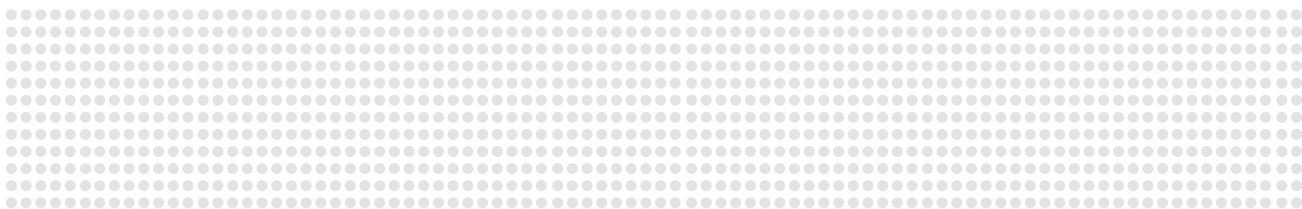
The inputs from these consultations provided a deeper understanding of each sector to help developing future strategies of the Haryana state. This has resulted in a three-pronged strategy of Consumption led economy, Employment led economy and Infrastructure led economy.

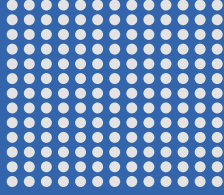




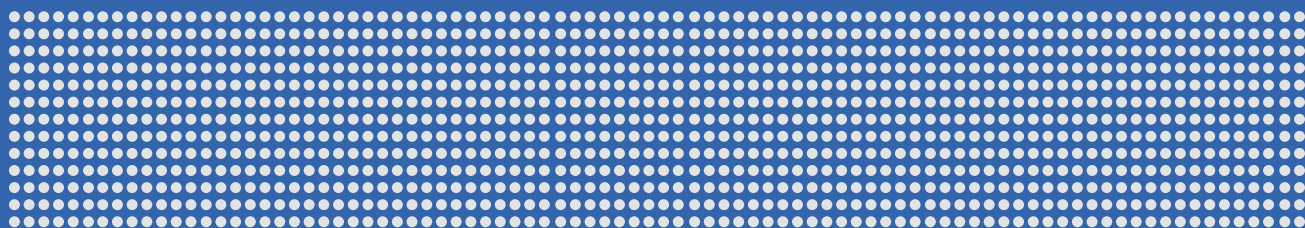
These strategies contribute to 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which target reducing poverty, inequality, hunger; promote health, education, gender equality, clean water & sanitation, green energy, decent work conditions, sustainable cities and communities, climate, and institutions.

In the process, the State government would have catalysed growth, achieved fiscal stability, increased efficiency of capital allocation by conserving environment & adopting modern technologies.





THE CONTEXT



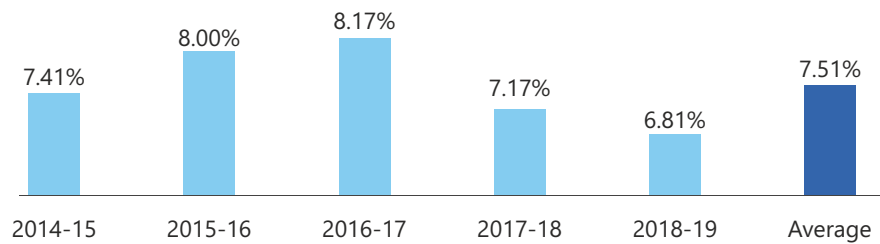
1. THE CONTEXT

1.1 India- Current Economic Scenario

According to World Bank, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India in 2018-19 was US\$ 2.72 trillion which translates to approximately Rs. 190 lakh crore. India is now the 5th largest economy in the world by nominal GDP, and the 3rd largest in the world by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).

Indian economy grew at an average growth rate of 7.51 percent during the period 2014-15. In the given duration, growth rate of India's gdp was highest in 2016-17 when it registered 8.17 per cent growth in its GDP figures. In the subsequent years, GDP growth rate declined to 7.17 per cent in 2017-18 and 6.81 per cent in 2018-19. As per the latest World Economic Outlook Report published in October 2019, IMF has projected the growth rate of India's GDP be to 6.1 per cent and 7 per cent in 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively. In the report, IMF forecasted global economy's growth rate to be 3 per cent for 2019-20 which is estimated to pick up to 3.4 per cent 2020-21

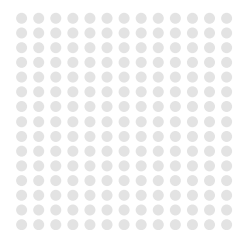
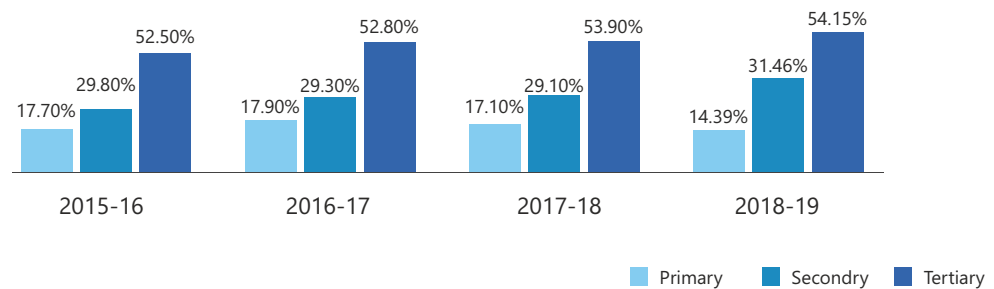
Real GDP Growth Rates of India

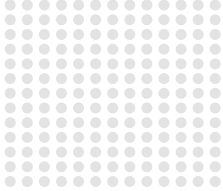


1.2 Sectoral Composition of India's GDP

Tertiary sector, with an average contribution of 53.34 per cent to India's GDP, has been the growth driver for the country in the period 2015-16 to 2018-19. Contribution of the tertiary sector has increased from 52.50 per cent in 2015-16 to 54.15 per cent in 2018-19. Secondary sector grew in terms of its contribution to the GDP of India from 29.80 per cent in 2015-16 to 31.46 per cent in 2018-19. Primary sector contributed the least with a declining trend among the three sectors in all the years from 2015-16 to 2018-19. Its contribution to the GDP declined from 17.70 per cent in 2015-16 to 14.39 per cent in 2018-19.

Sectoral Contribution to India's GDP

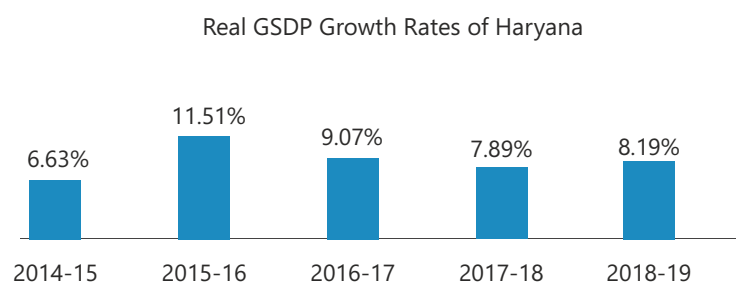




1.3 Haryana: Economic Growth

GSDP of Haryana in 2018-19 was ₹ 7,07,126 crores at current prices and ₹ 5,26,066 crores in real terms. The GSDP at constant prices of Haryana grew at an annual average growth rate of 8.66 per cent during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19. The growth rate of state's GSDP was consistently higher than the national growth rate during the period 2015-16 to 2018-19. In 2014-15, the growth rate of Haryana's GSDP was 6.63 per cent while India's GDP growth rate was 7.41 per cent. The state experienced a significant jump in its GSDP growth rate in 2015-16 when its GSDP grew by 11.51 per cent. In the following year, GSDP growth rate for Haryana was 9.07 per cent. The growth rate of GSDP of Haryana was 7.89 per cent in 2017-18 and in 2018-19 the state's GSDP grew at 8.19 per cent.

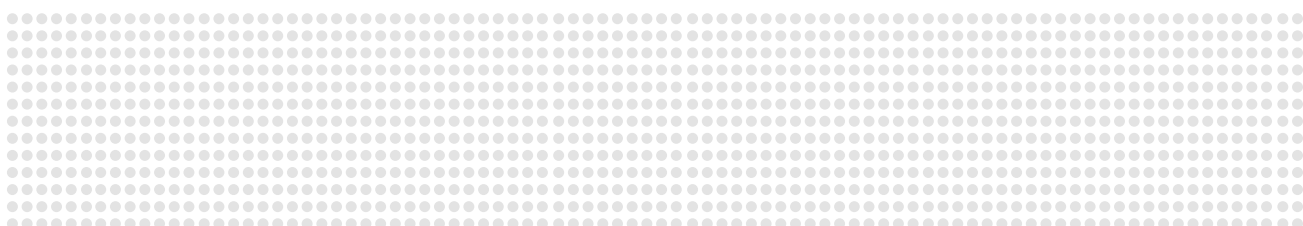
Haryana ranked 13th among all the other states in the country in terms of its contribution to the national GDP in 2018-19. The state's contribution to the national GDP increased from 3.51 per cent in 2014-15 to 3.72 per cent in 2018-19. This can be attributed to the fact that the growth rate of state's GSDP has been consistently higher than the national growth during 2015-16 to 2018-19 and the state is expected to further increase its contribution to India's GDP in the future.

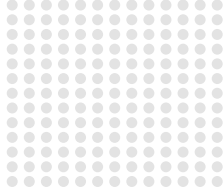


1.4 Components of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Haryana

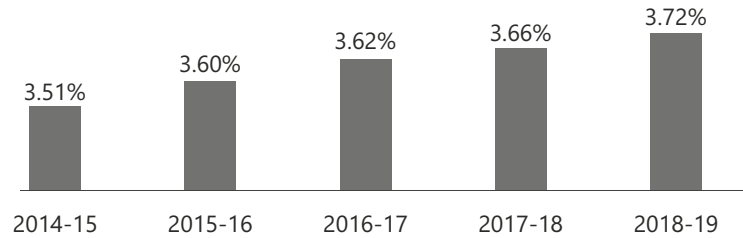
Year-wise contribution to the GSVA of all the sectors and sub-sectors summed up to measure the GSVA of the state has been shown in the table below. Primary sector is disaggregated into Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Mining & Quarrying. Secondary sector is made up of three sub-components i.e. manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services. Tertiary sector is a summation of six of its constituting components namely trade, repair, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, financial services, real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services, public administration and other services.

In the year 2018-19, agriculture, forestry and fishing was the largest contributor from the Primary sector. The segment accounted for 18.21 per cent of the GSVA in 2018-19. In the Secondary sector, the largest contributor was manufacturing segment which contributed 20.28 per cent to the GSVA. From the Tertiary sector, the largest contributor in 2018-19 was real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services segment with a share of 18.81 per cent in the GSVA.

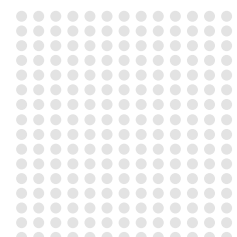




Real GSDP Growth Rates of Haryana



S. No	Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.06	19.28	19.70	19.29	18.21
1.1	Crops	11.53	10.66	11.23	10.75	9.72
1.2	Livestock	7.29	7.48	7.38	7.50	7.48
1.3	Forestry & logging	0.95	0.93	0.87	0.79	0.76
1.4	Fishing & aquaculture	0.28	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.25
2.	Mining & quarrying	0.09	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.22
	Primary	20.14	19.42	19.90	19.53	18.43
3.	Manufacturing	19.93	20.13	20.47	20.09	20.28
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.81	3.24	3.14	3.26	3.45
5.	Construction	9.16	8.22	7.64	7.22	7.03
	Secondary	31.90	31.59	31.25	30.57	30.76
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and	12.31	12.59	12.76	13.32	13.68
6.1	Trade & repair services	11.94	12.22	12.40	12.98	13.35
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.33
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	6.29	6.09	5.74	5.65	5.60
7.1	Railways	1.07	1.00	0.78	0.73	0.68
7.2	Road transport	3.62	3.47	3.40	3.39	3.42
7.5	Services incidental to transport	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.31	0.29



7.5	Services incidental to transport	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.31	0.29
7.6	Storage	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	1.17	1.25	1.18	1.17	1.17
8.	Financial services	4.20	4.45	4.19	4.16	4.13
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	17.5	218.19	18.38	18.50	18.81
10.	Public administration	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.63	2.70
11.	Other services	5.03	5.13	5.28	5.64	5.89
	Tertiary	47.96	48.99	48.85	49.90	50.82
12.	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	100	100	100	100	100

Data: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

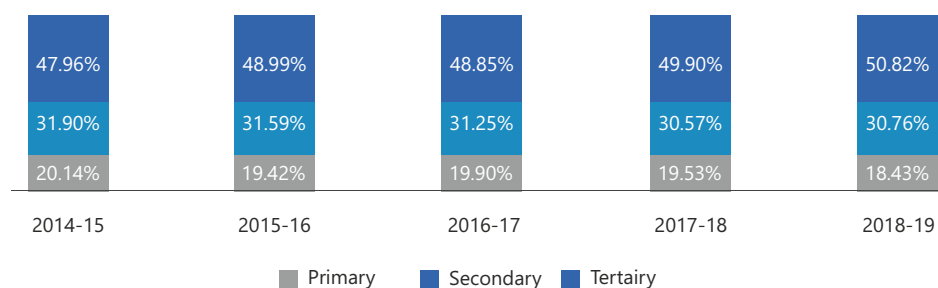
1.5 Sectoral Composition of Haryana's GSDP

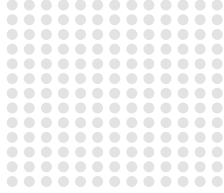
The sectoral contribution of primary sector in Haryana's GSVA showed a declining trend in the last five years. Primary sector's contribution to the GSVA was 20.14 per cent in 2014-15 which declined by approximately 1.7 per cent in five years reaching 18.43 per cent in 2018-19.

Sectoral contribution of secondary sector declined in the GSVA of Haryana during the period from 2014-15 to 2018-19. The sectoral share of Secondary sector in the GSVA in 2014-15 was 31.90 per cent which reduced by 1.14 per cent, over a period of five years, to reach 30.76 per cent in 2018-19.

Tertiary sector was the largest contributor towards the GSVA of Haryana with an average contribution of 49.30 per cent in the last five years. It was also the only sector which gained in terms of its contribution to the GSVA of the state. In 2014, tertiary sector accounted for 47.96 per cent of GSVA and it increased by 2.86 per cent to reach 50.82 per cent in 2018-19.

Sectoral Contribution to GSVA- Trend





1.6 Sub-Sectoral Analysis of Haryana

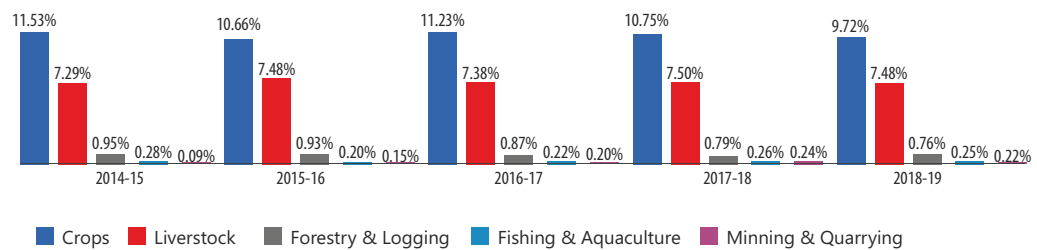
Primary Sector

Crops sub-segment of the primary sector accounted for the highest share to the GSVA of Haryana. The average contribution of the crops sub-segment during 2014-15 was 10.78 per cent of GSVA. It declined from 11.53 per cent of GSVA in 2014-15 to 9.72 per cent of GSVA in 2018-19.

From 2014-15 to 2018-19, the second largest sub-segment of primary sector in terms of its contribution was livestock. The sub-segment accounted for an average of 7.43 per cent contribution to the state's GSVA. The share of this sub-segment increased from 7.29 per cent in 2014-15 to 7.48 per cent in 2018-19 in the GSVA of the state.

Forestry and logging, fishing & aquaculture and mining & quarrying collectively contributed 1.23 per cent to the GSVA in the year 2018-19.

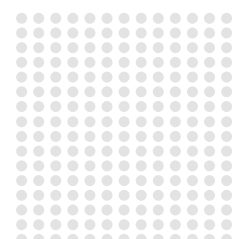
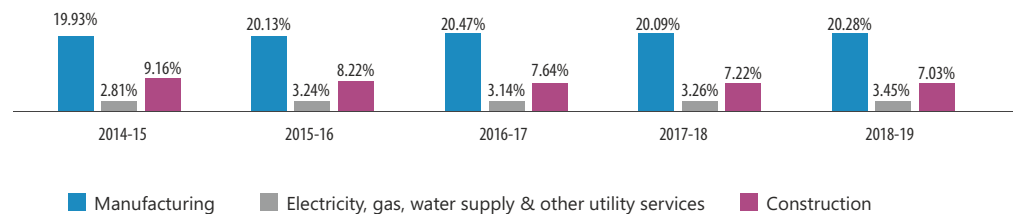
Contribution of Components of Primary Sector

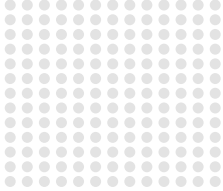


Secondary Sector

Manufacturing segment was the largest contributor to the GSVA of Haryana in the secondary sector. The average contribution of the manufacturing sector was 20.18 per cent to the state's GSVA during 2014-15 to 2018-19. Contribution of the construction segment declined from 9.16 per cent in 2014-15 to 7.03 per cent to the GSVA of Haryana in 2018-19. Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services contributed an average of 3.18 per cent to the state's GSVA during 2014-15 to 2018-19.

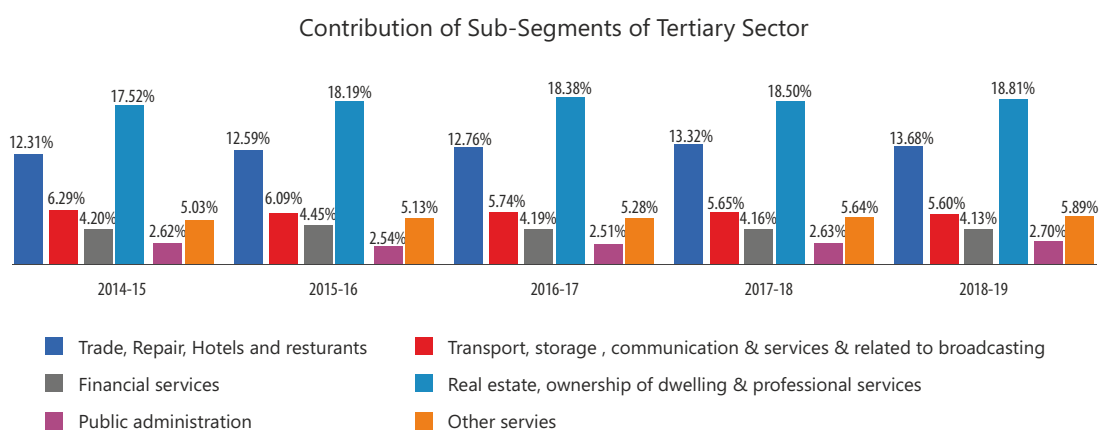
Contribution of Sub-Segments of Secondary Sector





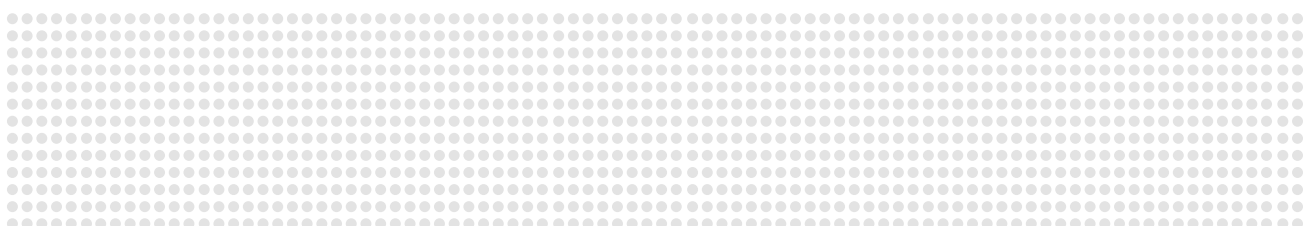
Tertiary Sector:

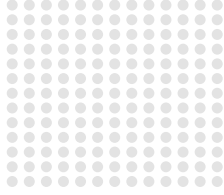
During the period 2014-15 to 2018-19, largest contributor to Haryana's GSDP in the tertiary sector was real estate, ownership of dwellings and professional services segment, with a combined average share of 18.28 per cent to the GSDP of the state. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants segment was the second largest contributor from the tertiary sector during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19. The segment contributed 12.31 per cent to the GSDP in 2014-15 and its share to the GSDP increased to 13.68 per cent in 2018-19. Transport, storage, communications and services related to broadcasting segment contributed on an average a share of 5.87 per cent to the GSDP during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19. Financial services, public administration and other services are the other segments constituting the Tertiary sector of Haryana which on an average have contributed 4.23 per cent, 2.60 per cent and 5.39 per cent respectively to the state's GSDP.



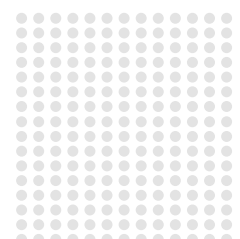
Highlights:

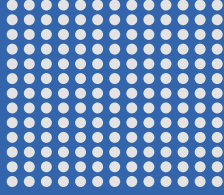
- As per the World Economic Outlook Report (October 2019), projections for the growth rate of the world economy are 3 per cent and 3.4 per cent for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively.
- Forecast for India's growth rate in the report are 6.1 per cent for 2019-20 and 7 per cent for 2020-21.
- Sectoral contribution of the tertiary sector was the highest in the Indian economy during the period 2015-16 to 2018-19.
- The contribution of Haryana to national GDP has increased from 3.51 per cent in 2014-15 to 3.72 in 2018-19.



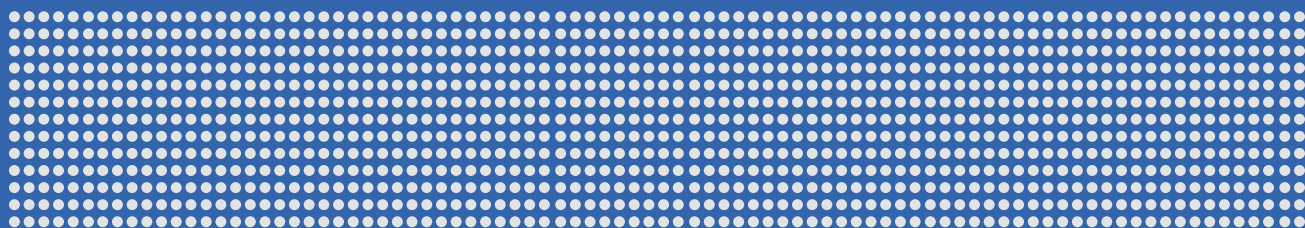


- In 2018-19, sectoral contribution of primary sector to the GSVA of Haryana was 18.43 per cent. Secondary sector contributed 30.76 per cent while the tertiary sector contributed 50.82 per cent.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing was the largest contributor from the primary sector in 2018-19. The segment accounted for 18.21 per cent of the GSVA in 2018-19.
- In the Secondary sector, manufacturing segment accounted for 20.28 per cent of the GSVA.
- In the Tertiary sector, the largest contributor in 2018-19 was real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services segment with a share of 18.81 per cent in the GSVA.





**HARYANA'S
USD 200 BILLION
GOAL FOR FY 24**



2. HARYANA'S USD 200 BILLION GOAL FOR FY 24

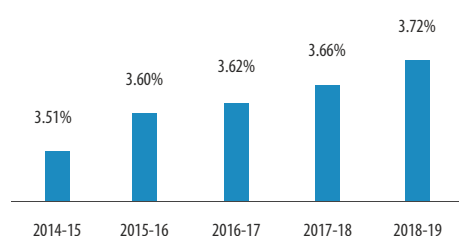
The Government of India has envisioned a growth target of USD 5 trillion mark by FY 2024. Considering the present size of the economy, this would mean nearly doubling the size of the Indian economy from a USD 2.7 trillion of 2018-19 in nominal terms. To achieve this target, India needs to grow at a nominal Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10.7 per cent, considering a standard inflation rate of 4 per cent as estimated by the Monetary Policy Framework. Achieving this target would make India the third largest economy in the world.

2.1 Haryana's Goal for National USD 5 Trillion Economy

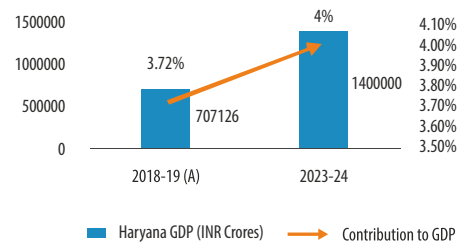
To reach the USD 5 trillion mark, India needs to leverage the full economic potential of its states. Assuring its participation in the national targets, the Government of Haryana is set to expand its economic potential and increase its contribution to India's GDP.

The size of Haryana economy in 2018-19 was INR 7.07 lakh crores which accounted for 3.72 per cent of the national GDP. Trends indicate that over the past five years, the share of Haryana's GSDP in the national GDP has increased from 3.51 per cent in 2014-15 to 3.72 per cent in 2018-19. Pushing this growth agenda forward, the Government of Haryana endeavours to raise the share of state's GSDP in the targeted national USD 5 trillion economy, from the present 3.72 percent to 4 per cent by 2023-24. This would require doubling Haryana's GSDP levels from INR 7.07 lakh in 2018-19 to about INR 14 Lakh crores by 2023-24 which is estimated to be about USD 200 billion in the targeted USD 5 trillion national economy.

Haryana's Contribution to National GDP



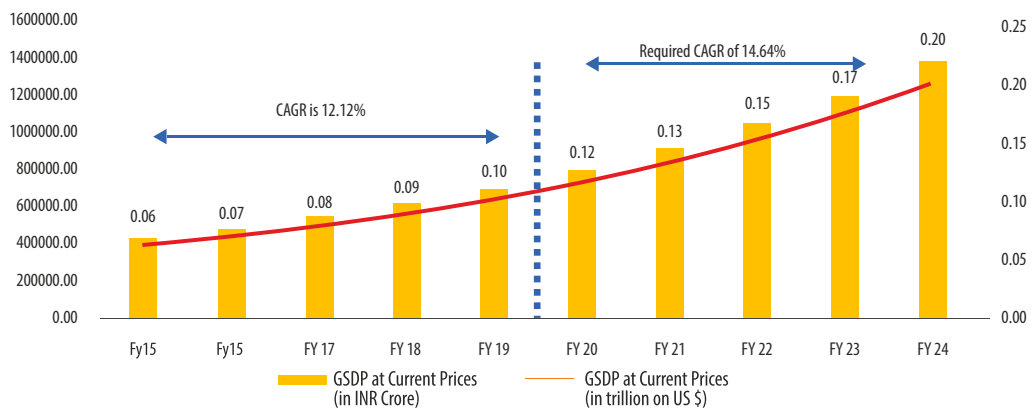
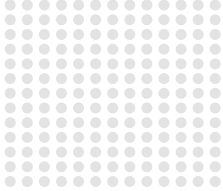
Contribution to India's GDP by FY 2023-24



2.2 Projected Growth and Sectoral/Component-wise Contributions

2.2.1 Growth Projections of Haryana Economy

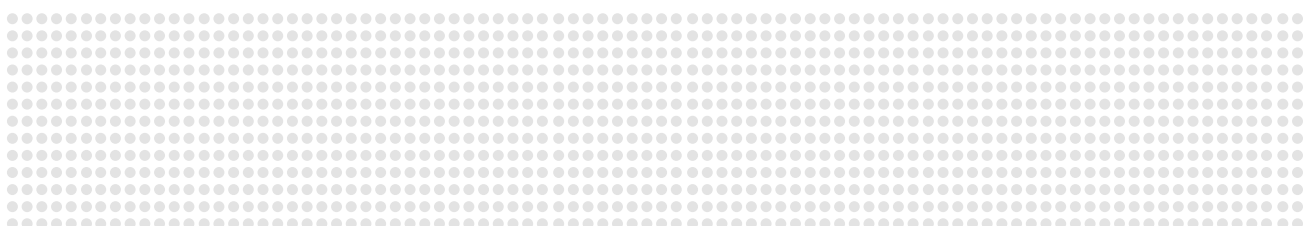
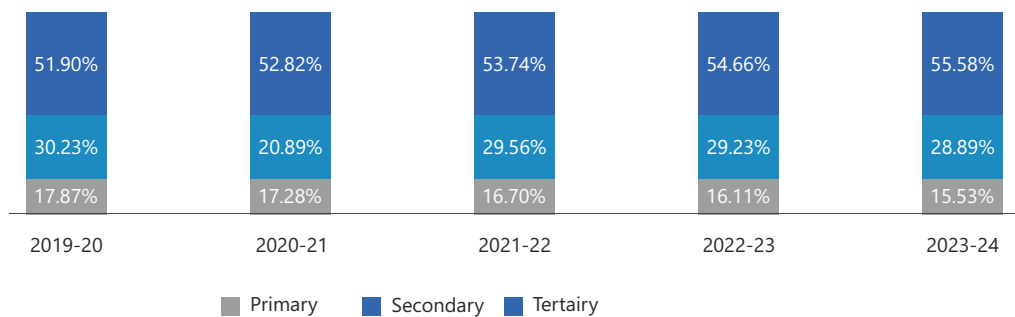
Over the past five years, the nominal GSDP of Haryana grew from about USD 62.4 billion (INR 4.37 lakh crores) in FY 2014-15 to about USD 100 billion (INR 7.07 lakh crores) in 2018-19. Thus, the overall economy of Haryana experienced an average annual nominal growth rate of 12.12 per cent during this period. Projections for the future years require the Haryana economy to grow at a nominal CAGR of 14.64 per cent to achieve the USD 200 Billion (INR 14 lakh crores) mark by 2023-24.

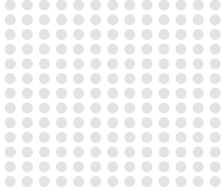


2.2.2 Projected Sectoral Composition of the Economy

Disaggregating the composition of Haryana's GSDP depicts a growth characteristic of transition, from a developing economy to an advanced economy. Sectoral share projections as proportions to the aggregate GSVA show a decline in the share of the Primary sector from 17.87 per cent in 2019-20 to 15.53 per cent in 2023-24. The projected share of the Services sector is expected to increase from 51.9 per cent in 2019-20 to 55.58 per cent in 2023-24. However, the projections for the Secondary sector show a declining trend from 30.2 per cent in 2019-20 to 28.89 per cent in 2023-24. While the declining trend in the contribution of the Primary sector and an increasing trend in the contribution of the services sector supports the transition, the declining share of the Secondary sector needs to be addressed, as this sector is expected to expand with increase in incomes of people with higher income growth levels.

Sectoral Contribution to GSVA - Forecast



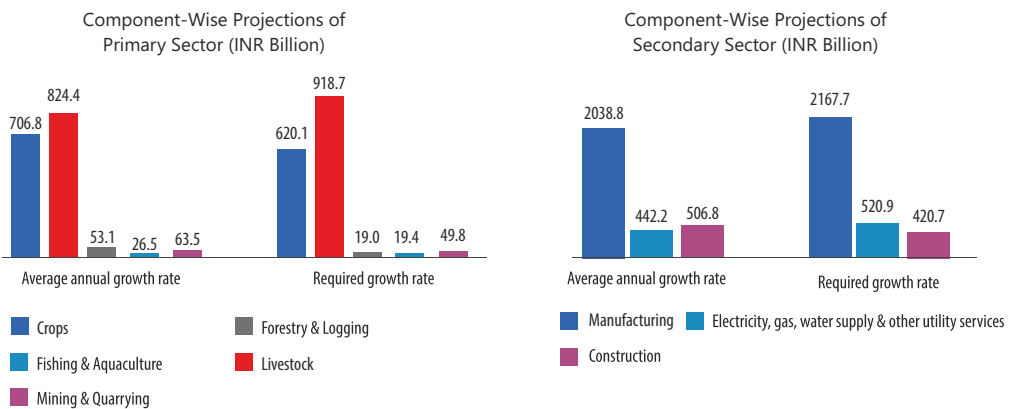


2.2.3 Sub-sectoral Projections of the Growth Targets

The growth projections in the sub-sectors of the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors, made using the average annual growth rate of each sector in the past five years (historical growth) and the required CAGR to achieve the USD 200 billion by FY 24 identifies, the key sectors where the state needs to focus and improve its incomes from.

Primary Sector

Comparisons of the growth projections of the various sub-sectors in the primary sector using average annual growth rate and required growth rate gives a clear indication of the need for sustained focus on the sub-sectors of crops and mining and quarrying. The state will focus on increasing incomes in livestock sector to attain the state target of a USD 200 billion economy.

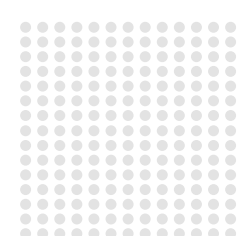


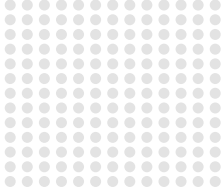
Secondary Sector

The projections in the secondary sector indicate that the performance of the manufacturing sector at the present rate is insufficient to meet the state targets and the state will endeavour to improve incomes from the sector. The contribution of the electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services also needs improvements to achieve the state targets.

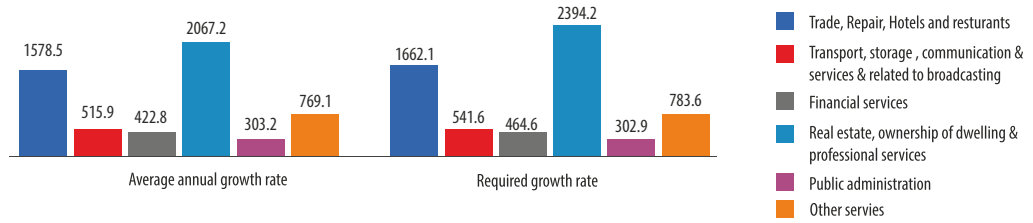
Tertiary Sector

The comparison of the services sectors projections at the present average rate of growth and the required growth also indicates a need for revamping each of the sub-sectors. The state will focus on income improvements from the sub-sectors of trade, repair, hotels and restaurants; transport, storage, communication and broadcasting; financial services; real estate, ownership of dwelling and professional services as well as other services.



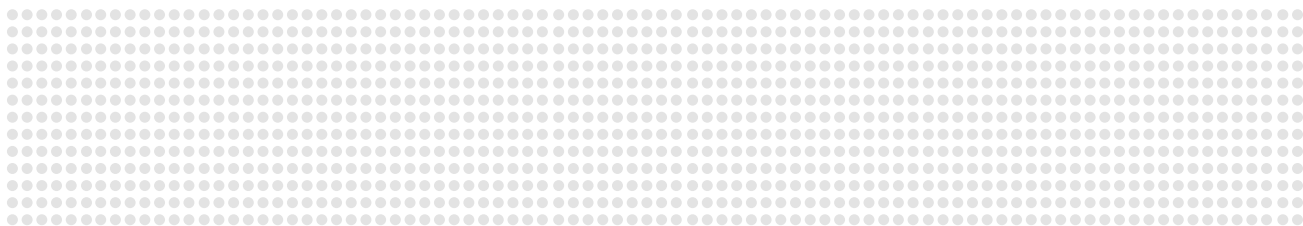


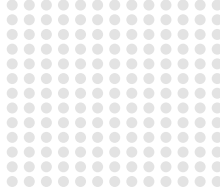
Component-Wise Projections of Tertiary Sector (INR Billion)



Overall, the projections of the sectoral contributions considering the average growth rate in the past five years and the required growth rates for the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors and their sub-sectors to reach a USD 200 billion economy by FY 24, the state needs to target higher growth, especially, in the Secondary and Tertiary sectors. In the secondary sector, increased contribution is expected from the sub-sectors of manufacturing; and electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services. Among the Tertiary sectors, a higher growth rate needs to be targeted from financial services; communications and services relating to broadcasting; real estate, ownership of dwelling and professional services; road transport; and trade & repair services. Increasing incomes from livestock rearing and management in the Primary sector are also to be focussed upon for achieving the state income targets of FY 24.

S.No.	Item	Average Annual Growth Rate (2014-19)-15 to 2018	Required CAGR to achieve Target by FY 24
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.86	7.45
1.1	Crops	3.76	1.08
1.2	Livestock	12.77	15.23
1.3	Forestry and logging	2.92	-16.20
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	11.61	4.81
2.	Mining and quarrying	36.67	30.18
	Primary	7.04	7.86
3.	Manufacturing	10.69	12.06
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	16.23	20.10
5.	Construction	3.59	-0.20
	Secondary	9.27	10.82
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	13.80	14.98
6.1	Trade & repair services	13.99	15.14
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	7.17	7.18
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	8.79	9.85
7.1	Railways	3.97	-3.87
7.2	Road transport	10.03	11.08
7.3	Services incidental to transport	1.39	-13.11





7.4	Storage	18.01	4.26
7.5	Communication & services related to broadcasting	11.30	15.70
8.	Financial services	11.08	13.19
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	12.69	16.05
10.	Public administration	13.14	13.12
11.	Other services	16.65	17.08
	Tertiary	12.78	14.89
12.	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	10.48	12.48
13.	Taxes on products	21.25	24.28
14.	Subsidies on products	-4.81	14.56
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	12.12	14.64

2.3 Challenges in achieving the \$200 billion goal

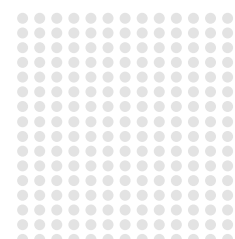
The present overall and sectoral growth trends in the state pose several challenges that result in creating fiscal stress, further ending up as a vicious cycle of stationing growth and sub-optimal resource mobilization.

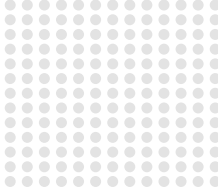
State-level Challenges:

- Stable growth over the past few years despite ability to achieve higher growth
- Inconsistent trends within sectoral growth
- Persistent regional disparities and development spending
- Constraints in revenue mobilization
- Unavoidable growth in revenue expenditure due to fiscal compulsions
- Funding for overlapping schemes
- Scientific basis of capital allocation
- Rising deficit indicators due to overall economic slowdown

Sectoral-level Challenges:

- Integration and coordination for fast-tracking horticultural development
- Necessary farm inputs and technology for raising cropping intensity
- Objective basis for improving resource use efficiency
- Exploiting full potential from dairying
- Mining potential under utilization impeding the growth prospects
- Prioritized targeted interventions for the potential manufacturing sectors
- Mapping the expansion feasibilities of the potential sectors in backward areas/districts





- Attracting private investment and creating a conducive environment for business in backward areas/districts
- Realization of full warehousing and storage potential
- Huge unsold housing inventory due to shortage of demand in the construction industry coupled with economic slow down
- Integrated development of the tourism sector along with the hotels and restaurant segments
- Ensuring last mile connectivity for e-marketing industry for timely service of customers
- Data storage system for each industry

2.4 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

Medium Term Expenditure Framework is an important instrument for improvement of the existing budgetary processes. It works by establishing the three pillars – fiscal discipline, allocative efficiency and technical efficiency advocated for sound public financial management.

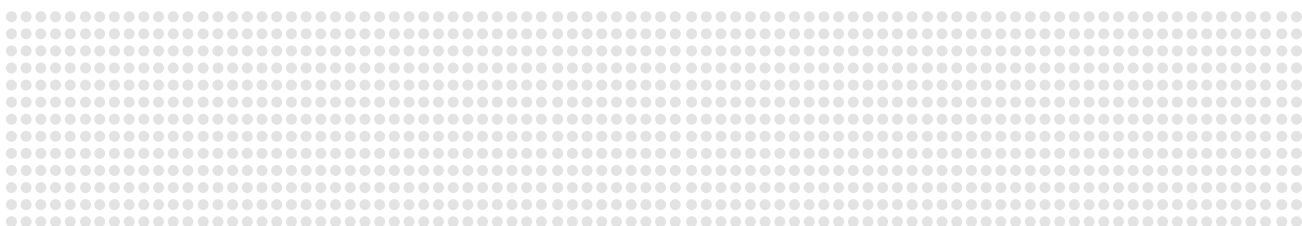
MTEF is defined as a budgetary framework with a medium term (3 year) planning horizon. It is a tool to translate strategic objectives into budget allocations, so that priorities of the government can be translated into corresponding allocations, over a medium term of 3 years.

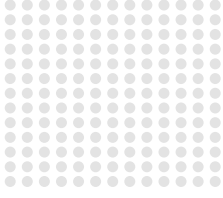
The main objectives of MTEF are to:

- ▶ Create a predictable and consistent state policy and budget framework, within which departments can estimate the budgetary requirements to achieve strategic objectives over a three-year period
- ▶ Foster development of detailed multi-year budget estimates based on government priorities
- ▶ Develop a comprehensive, integrated budget that captures all public expenditures (capital and recurrent) in an integrated manner within a multi-year perspective

The three major exercises under MTEF, are as follows:

- ▶ **Top Down estimation** of resources that are likely to be available to the line department in the ensuing three years.
- ▶ **Bottom Up estimation** of expenditure necessary to take the department and sector to an envisaged level of performance by linking expenditure to the broad objectives of the department and the relevant sector through a logical framework.
- ▶ **Reconciliation** of 'bottom up' plan expenditure requirements with 'top down' estimate of plan resource availability to the department and prioritization of programs/ schemes/ projects.





Adoption and Implementation of MTEF – The Global Context

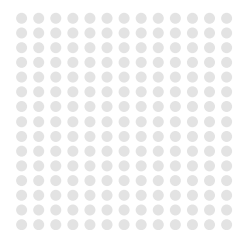
In the global context, most countries worldwide have engaged in MTEF reforms and adopted elements of MTEFs. Since the 1980s high income countries pioneered this process, starting with Australia which had formally adopted MTEF, leading to publication of three years' rolling budget allocations for all ministries. In the '80s and '90s, several other OECD countries also adopted MTEF, followed by several developing countries (in Africa). MTEF has been adopted by nearly two-thirds of all countries across the world.

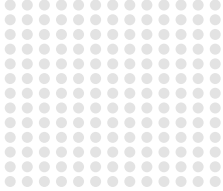
It is pertinent to note that successful MTEF implementation and its impact on fiscal performance and budget management have shown variations across countries. For instance, Brazil adopts a structure like MTEF and a comprehensive MTEF is yet to be put in place. However, there are evidences of limited focus on performance measurement and evaluation. In South Africa the MTEF is integrated with the annual budgetary process and the process entails identifying funds including those in underperforming programs that can be reprioritized and re-appropriated to programs that are expected to achieve envisaged outcomes. While in Korea, the MTEF estimates are rolling in nature, covering a five-year planning horizon and successive MTEFs and budget are not limited by out-year ceilings. A performance monitoring & reviewing system is put in place, and funding based on achievement of results.

MTEF Implementation – Indian Scenario

In India, the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 was legislated in order to establish a legal framework for ensuring debt sustainability by reducing deficit, and in turn, the debt of the Central Government over a medium-term period. This was aimed at achieving inter-generational equity in fiscal management and macro-economic stability in the long term. The FRBM Act mandated the Government to capture through a medium-term fiscal framework (MTFF), the projected fiscal aggregates (e.g., GDP, revenue, expenditure, deficits) to meet the fiscal targets set forth in Act/Rules. Further, the strategy to be adopted to meet the projected fiscal plan would need to be presented in the Parliament alongside with the Annual Financial Statement and demands for grants.

Amendments were made to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, through Finance Act 2012-13, so as to mandate the Government of India to lay the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Statement before both the Houses of Parliament in the session post the furnishing of the Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Statement Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement and Macroeconomic Framework Statement are laid. The amended FRBM rules also comprised formats for capturing the Medium-Term Expenditure projections and their underlying assumptions. These include estimates of expenditure commitments for various sections i.e., education, health, rural development, energy, subsidies and pension bifurcated into Capital and Revenue expenditure (including projections for grants-in-aid for creation of capital assets).





MTEF Approach for Haryana

Having set its goals of a USD 200 billion economy over the subsequent 5 years, it is crucial for the Government of Haryana to budget allocations over the medium term of 3 years at least, to have its priorities nourished with necessary resource allocations for the realization of the set objectives. The strategy for implementing MTEF in Haryana is envisaged to move away from an annual based budget allocation to multi-year budgeting especially on the capital expenditure. Though the budget is approved annually by the legislature, the departments would come up with 3- year budget requirements. The outer two years would be annually updated based on the projected progress and resource availability.

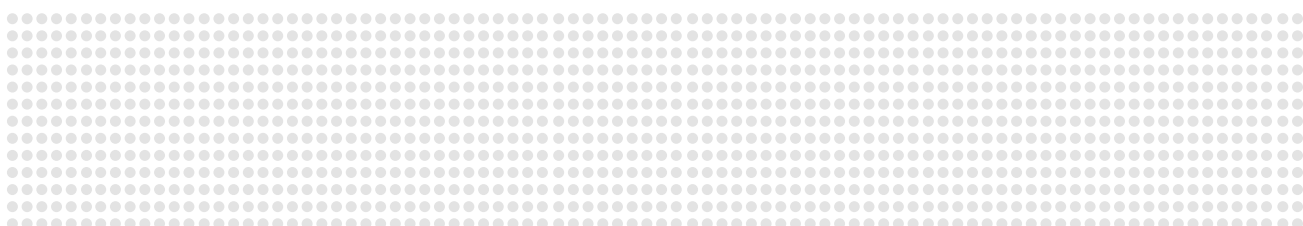
To achieve the above goal, it is imperative for the state to link the current capital expenditure strategically with MTEF (Department-wise expenditure can be viewed in the annexure)

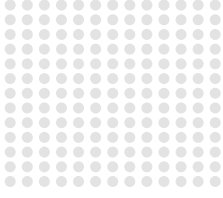
The state hopes to achieve its objectives towards a sustainable and inclusive growth through a three-pronged strategy of Consumption led economy, Employment led economy and Infrastructure led economy.

The major SDG targets which would trigger Haryana’s economy are tabulated here.

Targets Influencing Consumption Led Economy

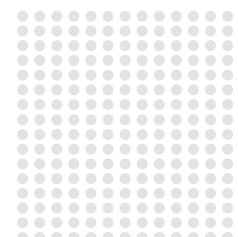
SDG	TARGET	2024
2	Production of milk	120 lakh tons
2	Increased production of horticulture crops	150 lakh MT
2	Egg Production	650 crore
2	Fish Production	12,000 kg per ha per year
12	Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation	3500 MW
12	Covered storage capacity for food grains at the micro level	25 lakh ton
12	Energy use per unit value added by industry	67 per unit
12	Total pesticides (40.70 MT) used in agriculture	15 MT to be reduced
13	Eliminate stubble burning	90%
16	Increase public satisfaction	70%
6	Drinking water for rural areas	100%
6	Sewerage systems for urban areas	100%
7	24x7 power for all	100%

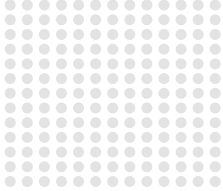




Targets Influencing Employment Led Economy

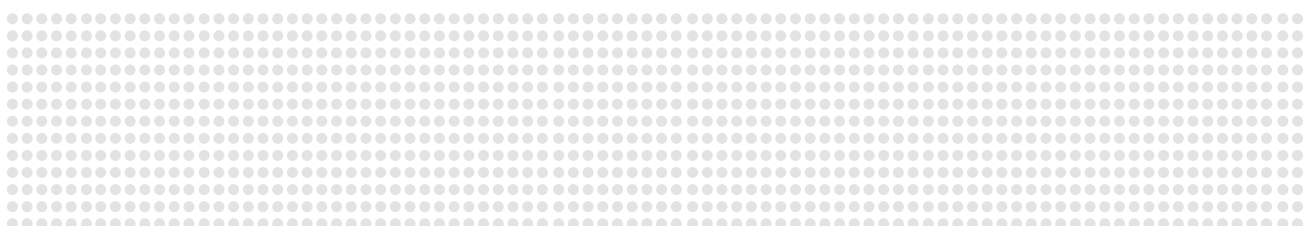
SDG	TARGET	2024
8	Diversify industrial growth to emerging sectors to generate employment	15 lakh
8	Female workforce participation rate	24%
8	Employment generation through MSMEs	27 lakh
8	Establishing/ upgrading of govt. ITIs	180
8	Establishing/ upgrading of private ITIs	300
11	Establish CNG/LPG filling stations (Number of NCR districts covered)	6 nos
11	Increase the availability of secure and commercial grade internet services throughout the state/ Percentage of internet penetration by state area	85%
5	Decrease the unemployment gap between men and women	5%
5	Percentage of women who own a home or land	55%
10	Skill development job trainings for 'Persons with Disabilities'	30,000 nos
10	Soft loans for income generating schemes for Persons with Disabilities	20,000 nos
10	Skill training in blue-collar jobs for minorities	30,000 nos
10	Training to skilled care givers for the elderly	6,000 nos
10	Soft loans to SCs for income-generating schemes	30,000 nos
10	Skill development training for SCS	20,000 nos

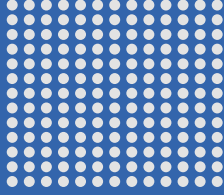




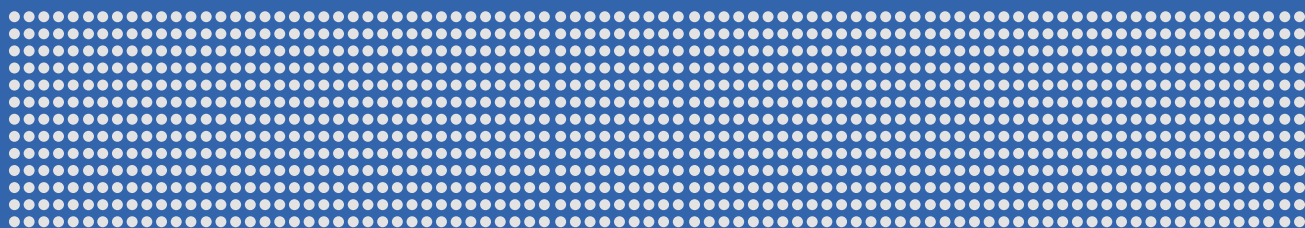
Targets Influencing Infrastructure Led Economy

SDG	TARGET	2024
9	Establishment of EMC, IT park and e-commerce warehouses	EMC : 5, IT : 5 e-Commerce warehouses : 2
9	Establishment of mega recycling plant	15 units
9	Construction of flatted factories and labour housing colonies	Flatted factories: 70 Labour housing colonies: 70
9	Establishment of effluent treatment plants	20 units
9	Addition of new buses	7,000
9	Construction of no. of flyovers, bypasses, bridges	Flyovers : 10 Bypasses : 15 Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges : 70
11	Increase affordable housing for economically weaker sections, including eligible rural beneficiaries	5 lakh units
11	Modernization of housing facilities for urban poor families	70,000
11	Implementation of traffic management systems, including traffic surveillance systems	70% coverage
11	Increase the number of sewage treatment plants	9
11	Establish new e-waste and solid-waste management plants	15
13	Establish climate smart villages	300
13	Introduction of micro-irrigation to replace flood Irrigation	7% of total irrigated area
16	Enhance police housing	32%
16	Lower the cases demanding investigation	16%
16	Increase number of police stations	450





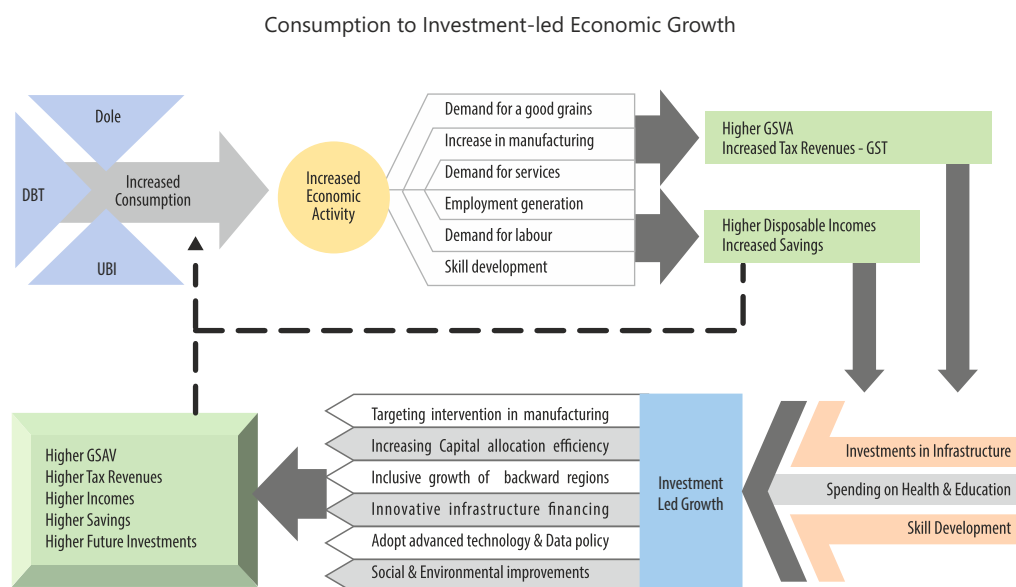
WAY FORWARD



3. WAY FORWARD

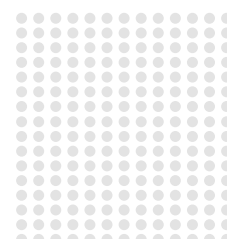
3.1 Economic Scenario

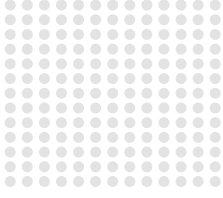
Amongst all the states in the country, Haryana has been one of the leading performers in terms of economic growth in the last five years. Its contribution towards the national economy increased and the growth rate of its economy has been consistently higher than the national economy since 2015-16. Asserting Haryana's growth towards playing a larger role in the development of Indian economy, the state government aspires to take pre-emptive measures which can make the economic environment in the State more conducive to achieve the USD 200 billion (₹ 14 lakh crores) goal. Taking account of the present scenario, the state would adopt Consumption-led growth strategies to raise the aggregate demand in the immediate future and graduate towards Investment-led strategies in order to reap full potential of the economy.



Consumption-Led Growth:

Increasing its impetus on consumption, Government of Haryana is planning to boost economic growth in the state by promoting consumption demand of goods and services in all sectors. The objective of pushing a Consumption led economy is to set in a cycle of higher economic activity through an increase in consumption demand. Increased consumption demand would lead to higher production activities which require labour creating more jobs in the state. Better employment opportunities would increase the disposable income in the hands of general population. Income generated in the cycle is brought back into the economy through further consumption which fuels the economic cycle again.



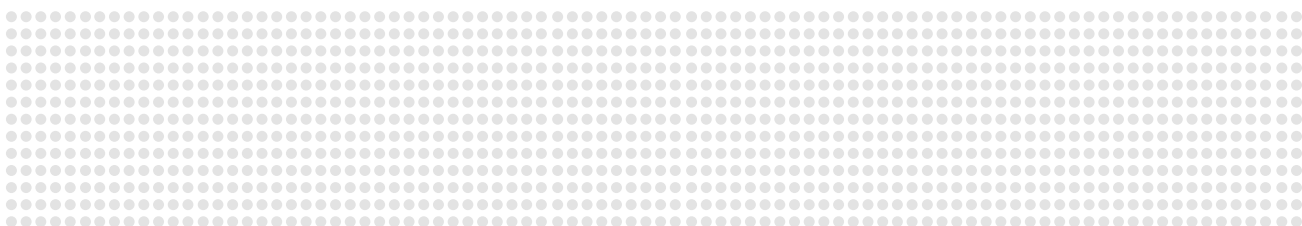


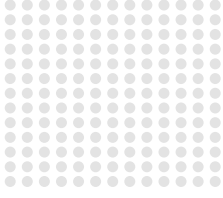
Investment-led Growth:

Heightened economic activity due to increase in consumption demand would increase the GSVA of the state, bring in more tax revenue for the Government and increase the disposable income in the hands of the people. Increased revenues collected by the Government and higher savings in the economy get diverted towards investments into infrastructure, health, education and skill development of the people leading to a further push to the economy. With further intervention oriented towards facilitating investments into the state, the Government can increase the economic activity and feed into the growth cycle fuelled by increased consumption.

Realizing the role of the government in providing the initial stimulus to kick start the growth cycle towards higher growth, Government of Haryana has identified reforms to be made at several levels to aid growth in the state.

- **Legal reforms:** Government of Haryana understands the importance of legal reforms aiming to create market-friendly, regulatory environments for economic growth. The government would strive towards making legal reforms and policies which can aid in improving the economic environment in the state.
- **Promote ease of doing business:** It is one of the most important initiatives run by the state. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective. The state would concentrate its focus further on taking measures to promote ease of doing business in the state.
- **Mobile connectivity and internet access:** Access to better mobile connectivity and internet services to the most backward regions of the state is important to spread growth. Internet access improves availability of products and services and creates market transparency. The government would provide the infrastructure and take necessary initiatives to ensure improvement in connectivity and internet access.
- **Increasing capital allocation efficiency:** Using the finite financial resources of the state to invest in sectors, regions and projects which offer more viability in terms of returns will increase the efficiency of allocated capital.
- **Skill development:** To aid the production activities in the state, emphasis on skill development of the youth needs to be placed. Skill development programs shall be defined in such a way so that the beneficiaries can get employment and improve entrepreneurial activities in the state. Customised programmes, specific to the needs of the industries in the state would be initiated.
- **Improve infrastructure:** Modernisation and improvement of infrastructure is a necessary condition for all economies to grow. Lack of adequate infrastructure not only hampers economic development, it also adds to cost in terms of time, effort and money of the people for accessing essential social services such as healthcare and education. Thus, emphasis will be laid on investment leading to infrastructure development in the state through innovative financing models.



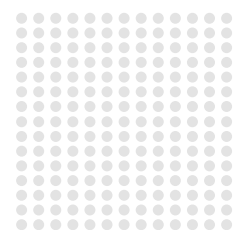


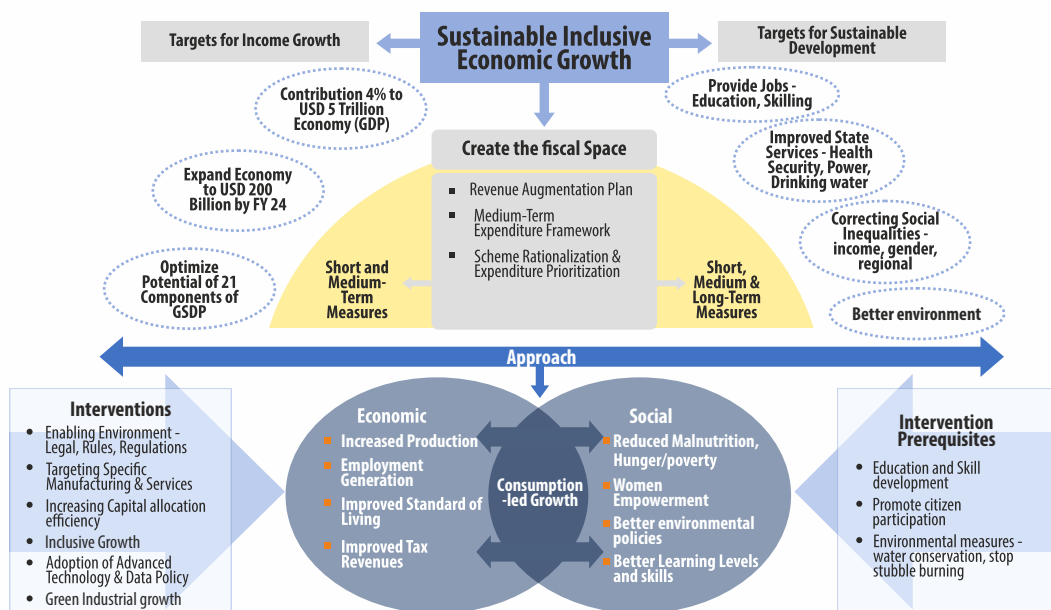
- **Targeted interventions in manufacturing sector:** Haryana is a hub for manufacturing activities in several industries. The state government has identified forerunners in the manufacturing sector such as automotive, food processing, textiles, footwear, electronics, aerospace, renewable energy and pharmaceutical industry. Targeted interventions, designed as per the need of each industry after a detailed analysis, will be implemented to promote growth.
- **Reduce income disparity among districts:** Concentration of wealth in selected districts within the state has led to income disparity. The government plans to identify the strengths of each backward district and work out a feasible development approach to reduce the income gap among districts.
- **Realizing the potential of lagging sectors:** Sectors in the economy of Haryana such as storage and warehousing, dairying, horticulture etc. which have huge potential in the state will be identified and uplifted to tap into their potential of fuelling growth of the state.
- **Adopting advance technologies:** In the age of advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence and Blockchain, the state wants to examine the prospects of using these technologies and adopt them to promote growth.

Apart from the growth in economic terms, Government of Haryana also wishes that the progress of the state should be inclusive and sustainable. The government is aware of the fact the spurring economic growth must go hand in hand with a vision to improve health, education, reduce inequality while tackling the issues of climate change. To achieve inclusive and long-lasting growth, the Government of Haryana has been putting increased emphasis on achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by all member countries of United Nations. Going forward, the Government of Haryana wishes to align its developmental goals with the SDGs to achieve economic advancement which is more equitable, inclusive and sustainable for a longer term.

3.2 Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

The government of Haryana, while it strives to achieve \$200 billion economy in the state by 2024, would like to facilitate a balanced development in each region, particularly by infusing investment opportunities in all three sectors in the aspirational districts; preparing highly skilled workforce; promoting green technology and infrastructure for industries; preserving/sustainable use of existing natural resources; favourable policies and strong institutional response; and above all ensuring that economic growth contributing to higher living standards and better per capita income among common citizens of Haryana.



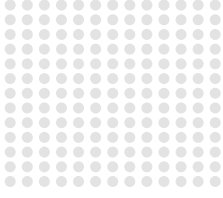


Way forward for sustainable and inclusive growth

Capital Allocation Efficiency: Comparing the rate of change of total factor productivity (A) and the rate of change of capital allocation (K) for Haryana across the three sectors reveals that for Tertiary sector K and A match, perhaps indicating that the reforms being undertaken are in step with the capital allocated for the year 2016–17. Overall, K is higher than A for the year 2016–17 indicating that while more capital is flowing into the economy K is relatively lower. This implies that it needs more reforms, especially structural reforms, in order to sustain capital allocation.

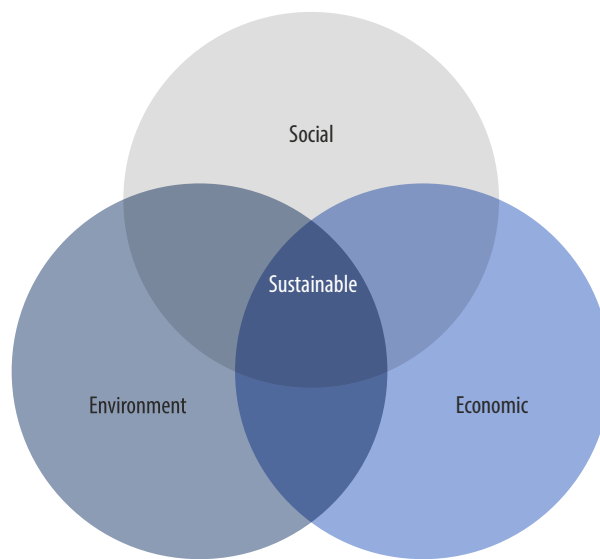
Consumption-based growth: The State Government shall create conditions that allow people to have greater job opportunities in the state. It will prioritise its expenditure to get net gain in revenue and employment. Currently, the government gets a net gain from the consumer as revenue from industries has reduced. Thus, emphasis will be on the industries, especially SMSEs, that provide greater employment opportunities for the state residents. Such industries will be given priority at the district level for incentives and industrial facilities.

Focus on aspirational districts: The state government has categorized industrial areas into ABCD blocks. It has decided to provide greater incentives such as subsidy, cheap land, and labour in C & D block to encourage industries to invest in these blocks. Under e-bhumi schemes land banks will be established to make it available to industries at a low rate with fast track FAR and CLU clearance. Further, industries will providing loans to MSMEs on a low-interest rate. The state government will encourage water recycling, solar energy, green technology, poultry, fisheries, and agro-based industries to preserve and develop its natural resources for balanced green growth.



Partnership for skilled workforce: The state government has Saksham Yuva Portal to get trained/skilled people for employment. The state has set up Vishwakarma Skill University (VKU) to pro-actively assess the need of the industries and supply required skilled workforce. Industrial houses are also encouraged to tie-up with the VKU through CSR funds to set up a skill development centre for their specific needs. The state will also seek support from the central government to establish a premier institution like the 'Indian Institute of Carpet Technology' in Haryana.

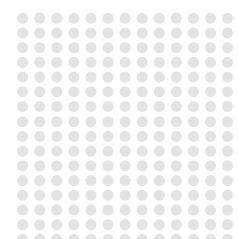
Strong policies and institutional response: The government needs progressive policies in place and to continuously upgrade capacities of the implementing institutions for greater transparency, accountability, and time-bound approval and grievance redressal through an online mechanism. The government will prioritize potential sectors such as handloom, footwear, and carpet sector for a favourable policy and support. Further, the government will encourage public-private partnerships in policy governance, e.g. industries can set-up private water treatment plants and the government will provide tax reduction/subsidy on the plant. The state government will establish a Groundwater Board for proper monitoring and assessment of water levels in the state. Further, it needs to simplify the process of collecting multiple charges by various agencies from an industrial house for the maintenance of the area.

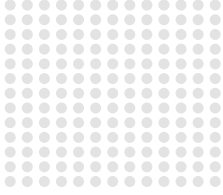


Sustainability Venn Diagram

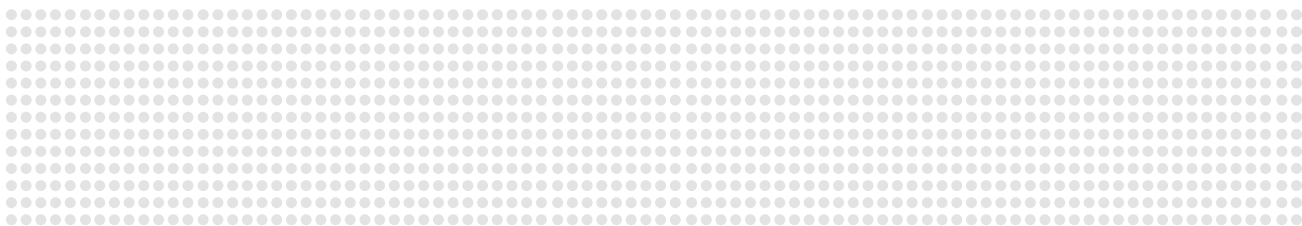
Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) framework for strong monitoring and review of the progress:

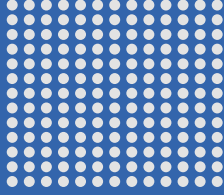
The Government of Haryana has developed SDG vision 2030 document with clear, short and long-term milestones for sustainable growth and development in the state. The government has defined a result-based framework for all schemes being implemented in the state. These schemes contribute to 17 SDGs on reducing poverty, inequality, hunger, promote health, education, gender equality, clean water & sanitation, green energy, decent work conditions, sustainable cities and communities, climate, and institutions. Government of Haryana has aligned outputs of all state and central sponsored schemes with these goals that have the principle of universality: 'Leave No One Behind'. Thus, the state government budget focuses on achieving targets and indicators of these goals.



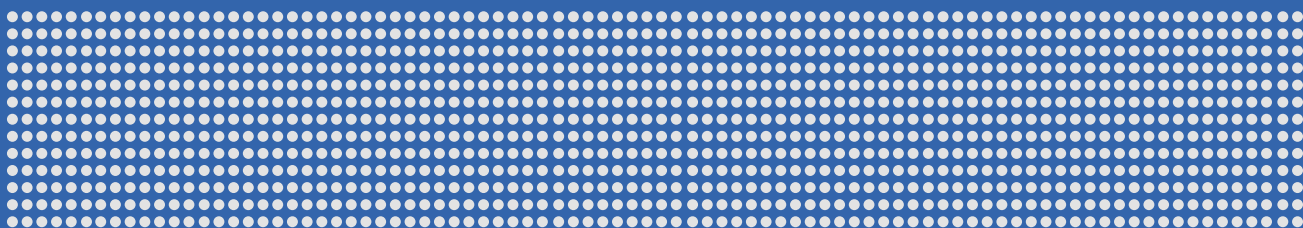


It ensures balanced growth including three dimensions of environment, social, and economic. Participation of all people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, is a prerequisite to achieve balanced growth. Thus, Haryana, with a comprehensive monitoring and review system, would like to achieve a target of \$200 billion economy in the state and contribute at 4% in the \$5 trillion economy of India.





PRE BUDGET CONSULTATIONS TOWARDS 2024



4. Pre-Budget Consultations: 8th Jan -19th February 2020

Background:

The state government is committed to align Haryana's economy with the national \$5.0 trillion economy vision for 2024. Haryana is one of the leading states in the country in GSDP and per capita income and contributes more than its share when compared to other states. Haryana's contribution to national GDP has increased from 3.41% in 2011–12 to 3.72% in 2018–19. The GSDP grew from Rs. 2.98 lakh crore in 2011–12 to Rs. 7.07 lakh crore in 2018–19 (A) at current prices (Rs. 3.51 lakh crore in 2014–15). At the current contribution level of 3.72%, Haryana's contribution to India's GDP in 2024–25 will be around Rs. 13.01 lakh crore. To contribute 4% to India's \$5 trillion economy in 2024–25, Haryana shall need to double its GSDP from \$101 billion to \$200 billion (Rs. 14.00 lakh crore)

The Process

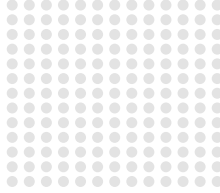
Sector	Venue	Date
Services and Real Estate	Gurugram	8 th Jan 2020
Manufacturing	Panipat & Faridabad	14 th and 15 th Jan 2020
Agriculture and Allied	Hisar	16 th Jan 2020
Banking	Chandigarh	23 rd Jan 2020
Women Stakeholders	Chandigarh	7th Feb 2020
Legislators	Panchkula	17th- 19th Feb 2020



At the Legislator's meet at Panchkula

In this regard, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana, Sh. Manohar Lal, five consultations were organised. These consultations primarily focused on identifying potential growth areas in all the sectors with a long-term vision 2030. Secondly, to link the current capital expenditure strategically with a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF-2024) for sustainable development and inclusive growth in the state.

Consultations were across Services, Real Estate, Manufacturing, Agriculture & Allied Sectors and & the Banking Sector.



Services and Real Estate Sectors at Gurugram



Banking Sector at Chandigarh



Manufacturing Sector at Faridabad



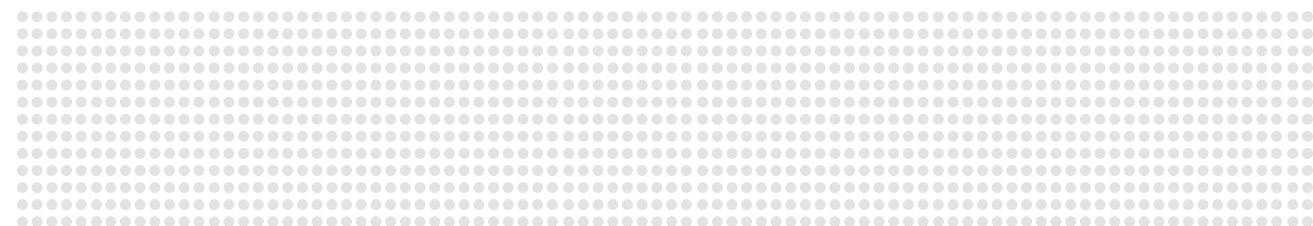
Manufacturing Sector at Panipat



Agriculture and Allied Sectors at Hisar

These consultations were well attended across all venues, where more than 500 stake-holders and experts participated in various discussions. All aspects concerning the sectors/sub-sectors including technology, skilling, governance reforms and also the Annual Credit/ Potential Linked plans amongst many others were discussed and the inputs have been considered in the preparation of this budget book.

This book consists a total of 108 recommendations under various sectors.





Pre-Budget Consultations 2020–21

Recommendations- Services Sector

8th January 2020, PWD Rest House, Gurugram

Using Technology in Healthcare Services:

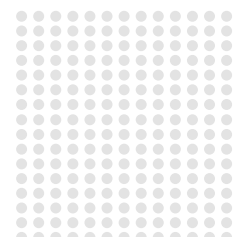
1. Haryana could invite institutions to provide remote healthcare services. Information technology-driven 10-minute OPD (telemedicine) clinics to serve patients across rural and urban areas of Haryana and to help expand healthcare beyond medical institutions to reach patients living in remote parts.
2. As backward integration of the Ayushman Bharat scheme, there is a need to privatize CHCs and PHCs - the first institutions of recourse for the rural poor. In the absence of such privatization, in effect, 95% of medicine remains outside the purview of Ayushman Bharat. The Ayushman Bharat policy document mentions the privatization of CHCs and PHCs as an objective so this should find mention in the next budget of the Haryana Government. 98% of medicine is non-invasive in nature. If the rural poor receive adequate care at the level of CHCs and PHCs, they will may need to seek further treatment at the larger district or city hospitals. Free diagnostic tests of BPL persons eligible under Ayushman Bharat may be provided.
3. Haryana could take the lead in preparing a regulatory framework for R&D in healthcare wherein permissions for research/clinical trials etc. could be granted within a fixed period. Further, a PPP model for training of Lab Technicians may be rolled-out in the State. Pilot initiative could be designed and rolled out in district Nuh for private management of PHCs and CHCs, incentivizing the Specialists to serve in the aspirational district.

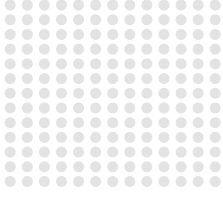
Telecom and Digital Infrastructure

4. Broadband infrastructure models using innovative approaches such as setting up SPVs, building the infrastructure, using convergence to combine cable television and telephone, etc. Readiness for 5G, along with preparation for optical fibre network and Wi-fi, to overcome poor connectivity. Communication and Connectivity Infrastructure Policy (CCIP) 2017, needs to be implemented through proper coordination across all state government departments. There is a need to push urban local bodies to adopt the policy and implement it wholeheartedly.

Tourism Services

5. An Integrated Tourism Plan, along with setting-up of a Tourism Development Fund will spur economic development at both local levels as well as support job creation. State should focus on creating the right infrastructure for tourism to flourish, and to attract private players to boost this sector. Develop cities of Panipat, Kurukshetra, and Karnal for promoting Heritage Tourism in the State. The development of complete infrastructure for Heritage Tourism may include providing medical aids, street lighting, accommodation, etc. to attract domestic and international tourists. Rural tourism may be promoted in Haryana with tourists being attracted to villages to experience the village life. Medical tourism could be further promoted by creating infrastructure around select tourist spots for food, housing, etc. for care givers and patients who come for treatment.





Telecom and Digital Infrastructure

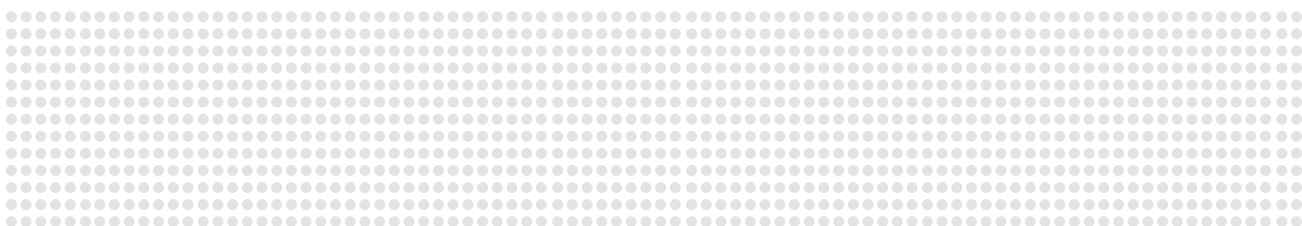
6. The National Capital Region (NCR) is an integrated zone based on ease of passenger as well as goods mobility. Mobility, however, is restricted mostly to within the state, not interstate. NCR Permit was conceptualized by the NCRPB under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to address the issue of access of goods and mobility of people so that there is no need to change vehicles at the border. This permit has been implemented by UP and Delhi. However, the Haryana government does not offer NCR Permit. While the vehicles may be owned in Haryana the business is likely to come from across Noida, Ghaziabad, etc. So, the propensity for those in the goods and passenger mobility business across NCR would be to register vehicles in UP or Delhi. State government may start issuing NCR permit for passenger vehicles.
7. There is an acute shortage of drivers in the state. Since driving is an excellent skill that makes people employable, ITIs may be used to provide training in driving. All 22 districts of Haryana have ITIs which could focus not just on driving courses but also communication skills which can help trainees explore job opportunities abroad. State may also partner with travel portals offering e-ticketing solutions so that people could book their metro tickets on their mobile apps and not queue up for tokens.

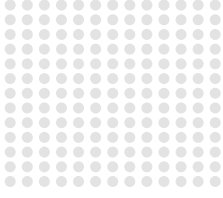
Entertainment Services:

8. Entertainment is big business with many facets besides film, including music, animation, VFX, events etc. Being next to Delhi NCR, Haryana should be able to leverage the advantage and gain leeway in the entertainment business. Hence the need of an Entertainment Policy. A Film City in NCR should be set up in the State. This will help in retaining the skilled manpower in entertainment sector within Haryana rather than have them move out to other entertainment hubs, besides generating employment options locally.

Higher Education in Emerging Technologies:

9. Two or three institutions of excellence that converge infrastructure on emerging technologies may be envisaged. These institutions will lead Haryana to become the petri-dish for the application of the technologies that are being developed in them. Universities should have their own innovation labs or hubs. Mass skilling/e-learning of teachers located in remote areas of the State.





Dedicated PSU/ Staffing Services Corporation for Creating Employment

10. The Saksham Scheme could be looked at for all Group C and D staffing needs of various corporations and departments of the Government of Haryana through a dedicated PSU/ Staffing Services Corporation on PPP basis. This could result in an immediate generation of 7.0 – 7.5 lakh jobs. If the government creates employment, with a mere 9% incremental cost there will be a positive climate. It will also increase the wage rate, leaving more money in the hands of the people. The Staffing Services Corporation would also help in skilling and developing service orientation in jobs that may lead to commitments, which is difficult to find in outsourced services. Such jobs should have a six-day workweek instead of the current practice of five workdays to cater to an expanding population base, which is in sharp contrast to some developed countries that are moving to a four-day working week routine due to a reducing population/workforce as well as a shrinking economy.

Ecosystem for Start-ups and MSMEs

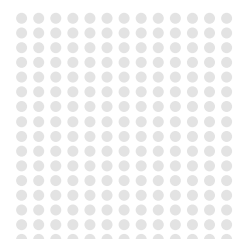
11. The State government can help build a database of available technologies which will be very useful for start-ups. These start-ups can then access those databases and work closely with government organizations. Such start-ups need support with filing for patents and IPRs. Such initiatives will deepen the connect of the companies with the State and lead to greater revenue generation. Such companies may be able to participate in and benefit from government-funded programs even while they don't need direct financing from the government. Common testing facilities could be set up for these companies to use in not just IT but also manufacturing. Besides reducing costs, such facilities would ensure greater regulatory oversight and quality control. The State could consider reimbursing a certain percentage of cost incurred by these companies in mandatory certifications from agencies of authority. This will create promotional benefits and incentives for companies to come to Haryana.

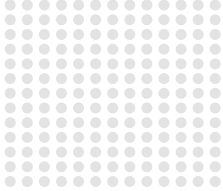
Skilling in Futuristic Technologies

12. The state may partner with expert organizations to help people acquire new skills in latest technologies such as AI, Big Data, IoT, 3D Printing, etc., which is bound to make them more employable. Leveraging these facilities for skilling could enhance Haryana's attractiveness for the service sector.

Data Policy

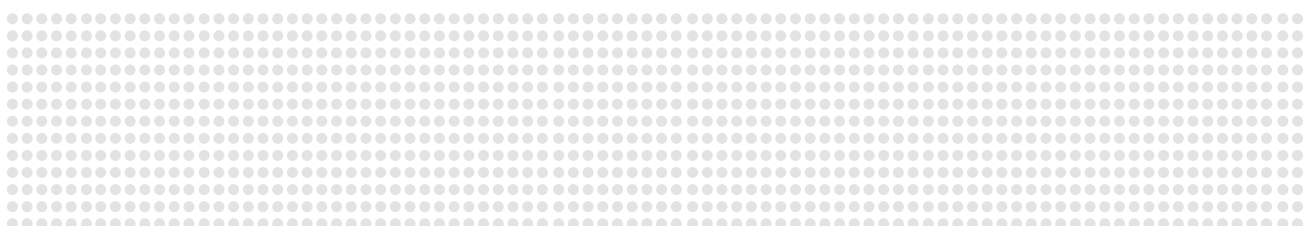
13. The State may further boost the service by coming up with a clear data policy on how the state might make available data that it holds and invite players to develop value-added services, which would be beneficial to the state as well as to businesses, using this data. These may be location-based services or individualized personalized services. Making available this data that the state holds and inviting players to develop services using that data for the development of AI could position the state quite differently.

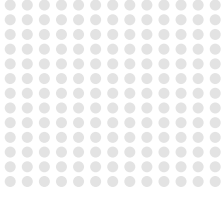




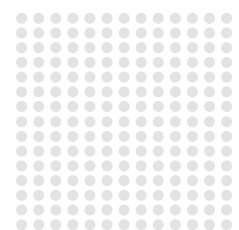
Other Recommendations:

14. Haryana is no. 2 in terms of milk availability (~660gms), yet unpackaged milk is 97% of the milk consumed in the state. In comparison, packaged milk is nearly 40% in Gujarat. There is a significant room in aggregating and channelizing that demand and, maybe, creating value added services there.
15. The two PSUs, HAFED and HDDCF, may consider some degree of privatization. Off loading some of the equity in these two PSUs could also provide funds. Equity-Based financing could help overcome either financing (wholly) or not financing (at all) dilemma, which the government could explore as an option.
16. The arbitration act mandates the closure of arbitration in 18 months., practically turning arbitration into a mere deferrer. While the exact data is not available, anywhere between Rs. 10,000 – Rs. 20,000 crore (maybe, ~Rs. 5,000 in HSIDC alone) is under arbitration in Haryana. Perhaps, services could be provided to businesses by setting up an agency that would offer a one-time settlement.
17. Last-mile financing seems to be another challenge for which government could take a lead by creating an agency that will provide financing to projects that are 80% complete considering the inventory that is sitting there. The budgetary allocation could be made for it so that this creates a positive climate in the state for businesses.
18. The Hybrid Annuity model which is a go-between the EPC and BOT models may be considered for financing infrastructure.
19. Haryana could take the lead in the commercialization of the hundreds of existing patented technologies. If it could pick up 50 such technologies, align its industries, and ensure public procurement of the technology at the state level, then over the next one or two years some of these indigenous technologies would start seeing a lot more application in the industry.
20. A State Research Foundation could be set up to channelize fund into R&D through formal structures.
21. Haryana is indeed a transit state, but it is also a consuming state which is the best possible ecosystem for the food services industry.
22. There is a need to create flexibility in procurement systems to accommodate specialized systems such as for those used in AI. A model RFP has been developed by the Centre, but even that has many limitations. So, the state government may float a model RFP process that could cater to the specialized needs such as AI.
23. It should be possible for municipalities of Haryana cities to float municipal bonds to tap the market. NSE proposed to work with the government to provide technical assistance to cities in the state to assist them to raise capital from the market.





24. SMEs often find it difficult to raise debt and equity capital. NSE has developed a separate platform especially for SMEs and four Haryana SMEs have already used it to raise capital. Whenever SMEs supply goods to large companies, NSE allows the discounting of bills at a market-determined rate through the SME platform where multiple banks and financial institutions are present. The SME thus gets the best possible rate at no risk. If the client company fails to pay, the banks intervene on behalf of SME. If Haryana Government can make it mandatory for all the state government-owned companies as well as all companies working out of Haryana to register on this platform, SMEs would benefit immensely. That way the entire supply chain could eventually come on board.
25. Government of Haryana could consider creating a fund to invest in IPOs of SMEs and start ups. The money can be recouped from the first round of investments for investment in the next set of companies. 50% could be contributed by the government and 50% could be raised from financial institutions and banks. Professional funding agent could be appointed to ensure that there is an arm's length between the actual investment and the money which is coming in. NSE has developed ready material related to financial markets in the CBSE syllabus from Classes IX to XII. Basic financial literacy has been introduced in the school curriculum in six other states wherein, NSE certifies successful students. Close to 25 lakh students have gone through the program in Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Assam. NSE would interested to collaborate with the Government of Haryana to help improve the infrastructure from the farm gate to the market. If such an infrastructure is aligned, the farmer's incomes can be increased. A couple of mandis in Haryana may be selected to look at the infrastructure end to end to help the farmers to reach their potential.





Pre-Budget Consultations 2020–21 Manufacturing Sector, Haryana

14th & 15th January 2020, Panipat & Faridabad

Textile Industry

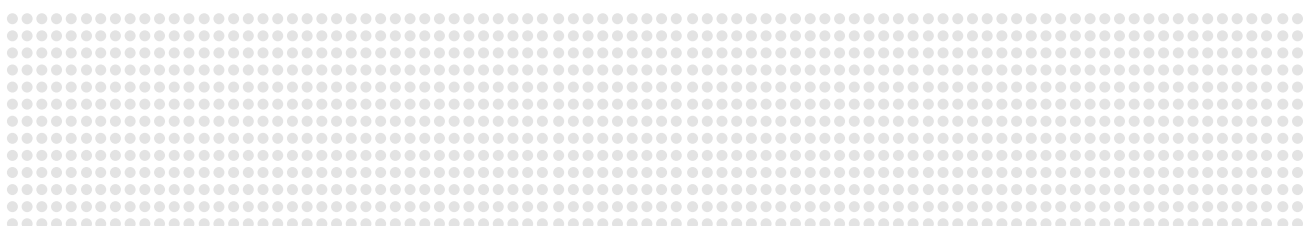
1. Progressive textile policy is required in Haryana. Industries in A & B blocks should also be given incentives. In new textile policy medium industry with an investment up to 100 crores should be given subsidy.
2. Provide skilled workers, credit facilities at low interest rate, lab testing facility of international standard, improved fire safety and response mechanism, improved electricity supply on subsidised rate, improved water supply with zero liquid discharge and treatment plant, exhibition centre and design studio to enhance growth and export potential of handloom industry in Panipat.
3. Review high import duty on raw material of recycling of yarn for export and enhance competitive advantage of the local industries.

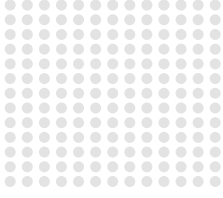
Carpet Industry

4. The industry expressed an urgent need of a kind of 'Indian Institute of Carpet Technology' in Panipat.
5. Establish carpet zone in Panipat for export purpose.
6. Simplify process for obtaining Change in Land Use (CLU) license in Haryana.

Plywood Industry

7. Implement Master Development Plan for controlled areas in Yamunanagar, Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (Western DFC) by Indian Railway. Development of these plans would ease the traffic congestion due to heavy motor vehicles.
8. Increase the freight subsidy from 1 per cent to 2 per cent for engineering goods and to expand its application to SAARC countries where freight movement takes place via roads.
9. Formulate water conservation and regulation policy. Set up Groundwater Board for proper monitoring and assessment of water levels in the State.
10. It was recommended to simplify the process of collecting charges by various government agencies for maintenance work. Further, HIPC to establish coordination among various agencies and work in partnership with local industry for maintenance work.





Food Processing Industry

11. Subsidy creates problems of dependency and instead, the state should focus on controlling interest rates in the initial 2 to 3 years of an enterprise.
12. Provide subsidy for hydroponic agriculture; financial support for agricultural research; and sector-wise study on challenges for industries in next 10 years for a pro-active policy response.

Footwear Industry

13. Regular electricity supply, improved road conditions, and better fire prevention and response mechanism, and much needed export subsidy to 400 footwear units in Bahadurgarh.

Pharma Industry

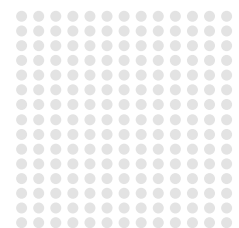
14. Support in meeting requirements for staff by connecting students to the pharma industry.
15. Develop one-time settlement policy for clearing the pending C-forms.

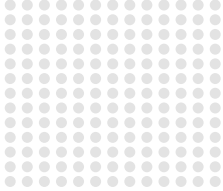
Print and Packaging Industry

16. Increase Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for print and packaging and improve solid waste management. Further, improve residential facilities for labour force working in industries to attract quality workers.
17. Fixed charges in electricity bills be implemented as 'minimum charges'.
18. Investigate non-acceptance of Mukhyamantri Vyapari Samuhik Niji Durghatna Beema Yojana by banks for loan application.

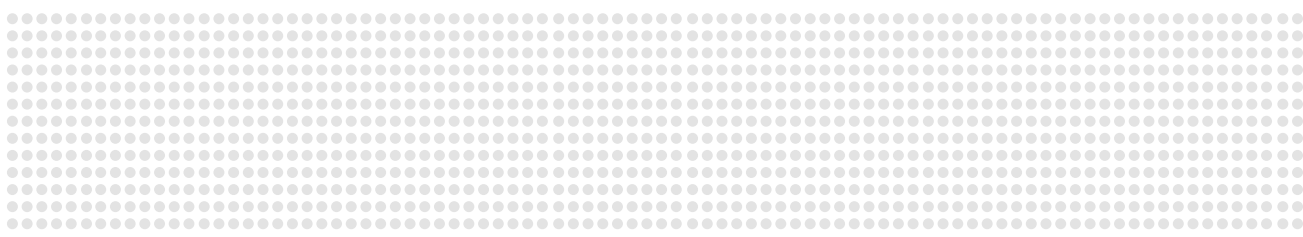
Other Industries

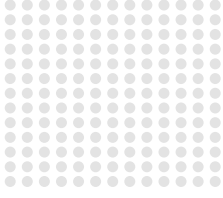
19. Provide land on low rent or lease to manufacturing units to avoid industries moving out of the state. Process to sell and transfer land should be simplified with minimum number of documents. FAR clearance process is very difficult at present, it should be simplified.
20. Simplify cumbersome process of obtaining 64 different NOCs for exports and the fees, department-wise.
21. Industry that employs to 50-100 people in the state should be given priority at the district level.
22. It was suggested that the industrial units that have done good work and complied with state rules need to be given recognition and should be honoured with the 'Privilege card' to meet higher authorities swiftly to discuss grievance and problem.



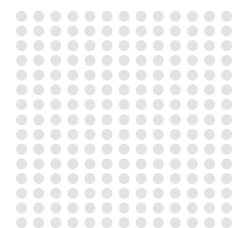


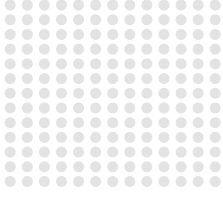
23. The current cumbersome process in HIDC for clearance and grievance requires reform.
24. Investigate the matter regarding banks denying loans without collateral guarantee despite the MoU between CIDBI and HFC.
25. Set-up the Credit Guarantee Finance Trust to facilitate and provide credit to start-up units.
26. CDSCO approved medicines be purchased in government dispensaries and be included in the essential drug list.
27. The state should focus on export-based investment and policy incentives. The manufacturers need hand holding support from the state government in identifying the export landscape for their goods and services. A single window system for getting approvals will surely ease the business.
28. The high cost of labour, land, and power in the NCR region leaves industries little space to compete. Further, high freight cost makes local export units more vulnerable to foreign companies. Thus, recommended to review freight charges in favour of local export units.
29. Promotion of solar power in manufacturing plants. Solar capacity should be tapped so electricity charges may be controlled. EV policy be formulated to control pollution.
30. Explore and strengthen other areas such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and organic farming in the state. AI incubation centres may be built pro-actively to take advantage of the state's expertise. Haryana should pro-actively develop suitable technology to combat the challenges posed by fossil fuel consumption.
31. The state may set up a study group for identifying and documenting best practices in the manufacturing sector.
32. It was recommended to focus on 'Berozgar to Swarozgar' campaign to make Haryana the first unemployment free state in India. Engage skilled students into entrepreneurship to promote 'job seeker to job giver' process in the state. It was suggested that the government should create an online portal where all industries in Haryana can display their products.
33. Process of Industrial mapping/survey should quickly be completed with electricity connection and GST documents. It can be further done through geo-tagging or Google survey.
34. Implement the MSME policy immediately.
35. The Deputy Commissioner meeting at the district level, as per the guidelines, should take place in the state on the first Monday of every month to review problems such as traffic jam in the industrial area (Gurugram), server of various departments remains down, objection and rejection for C-Form without explanation, huge number (20) of documents required for land transfer, and huge change in augmenting charges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 8500 for FAR.





36. Make ID numbers of the government officials online to validate their credibility when they enter industrial units for inspection etc.
37. Remove or reduce electricity fixed charges.
38. Make land allocation in name of women. Set-up business incubators for women entrepreneurs. Form a standing committee on women entrepreneurs and an industrial park for women.
39. ALC should be empowered with due authority to dispose of local issues.
40. Provide 2-3% subsidy on the bank loans interest rate to procure required green technology for the industry.
41. Improve connectivity to industrial areas through e-buses and construction of the metro.
42. Groundwater depletion is an alarming issue in Manesar that requires an immediate response. It was recommended to restore 100 old check dams in the area and a 100 acre land near Sultanpur can be created into an artificial lake to restore groundwater. Avoid merging of treated water from industries with polluted water.
43. The penal interest rates for industries in legal disputes be waived off.
44. Beyond creating infrastructure, it is now time for support from the government for innovations in defence manufacturing. Set up an export council immediately.

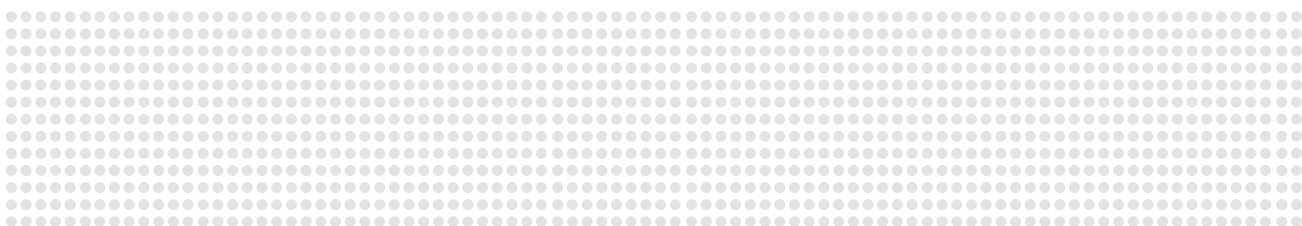


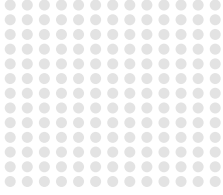


Pre-Budget Consultations 2020–21 Recommendations- Real Estate Sector

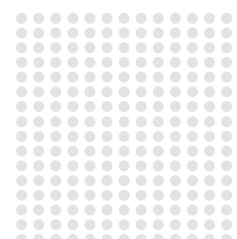
8th January 2020, PWD Rest House, Gurugram

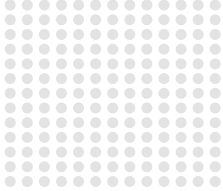
1. Rationalize External Development Charges (EDC). There should be onetime relaxation scheme for EDC and penal interest. There should be license surrender policy wherein relief regarding interest component of EDC shall be made.
2. Remove Bank Guarantee requirements for developers
3. Rationalize license renewal fee; the nominal fee should not exceed Rs. 50,000/ per acre.
4. Disposal of old VAT cases through one time waiver.
5. Review increase of Circle Rate as per market value of the land.
6. Remove all caps on group housing and commercial properties in the master plan and sectoral plan.
7. Develop policy for multilevel car parking
8. Review the increased rates for Affordable Group Housing projects as per indexing policy.
9. Formulate policy to utilize open spaces for recreation and entertainment purpose.
10. Renew license on 3 karam Rasta under migration policy.
11. TDR certificate should be tradable and should not be limited for some time period.
12. Renewal of licenses must be such that in case project is going to be completed in 6 months, there is no requirement for getting it renewed to 2 years /5 years and charges should be per year. There should be policy for grant of license for institutional and recreational uses as in case large area is to be developed, there shall be a provision to sale out/ lease out as this provision is not there in CLU permission.
13. The EDC levied should be related to clearances. For example, in case of HRERA, the project cannot be launched if all necessary clearances are not obtained say Environment, Forest etc. Therefore, all such dues be linked to the approval of HRERA.
14. Traffic scenario may be improved on SPR, for which, if any additional charges are required, may be demanded by the Government. The policy may be worked out for renewal of license vis-à-vis completion of these projects and also for Institutional /Recreational viability of licensing policy may be worked out.
15. The NOC from existing license holder FOR migration of licenses from old licenses should be waived off. It was recommended to work out that in case NOC is required for 24.0 metre /18.0 metre roads, these being public roads, NOC may not be sought, or an undertaking shall be taken from concerned at the time of approvals that 24.0 /18.0 metre roads are public roads and shall not be treated as internal roads.





16. There should be a policy that once housing board takes over the land for EWS, they should construct all units within 1 year and further in next one year, they should allot these units. Further, criteria for allotment of EWS should be reviewed while studying the current scenario whether the actual EWS or BPL gets these units or not and coming up with a policy to allot these unit to actual users.
17. Viable rates may be worked out as the circle rates are fixed and further multiple license fee/ charges are levied above the market rates.
18. The Affordable Group Housing projects rates are fixed on carpet area but there is need to review the same as it should be different from normal Group Housing. Moreover, there are various NGT/ court orders, due to which construction could not be made, accordingly the same need to be taken as zero period based on the facts.
19. Business offer with title "walk to work" with less travelling i.e. in all towns, people who travel for work within 15-20 KM, should be provided housing within their travelling distance for ease of common man.





Pre-Budget Consultations 2020–21 Recommendations- Agriculture & Allied Sector

16th January 2020, CCS HAU, Hisar

Tapping the Delhi NCR Consumer Market

1. More and more warehouse, cold storage and godowns around Delhi should be set up at different places in Haryana from where the products can be supplied in Delhi NCR region and the farmers of Haryana can take their products to these centers. There is a very big market for consumer products. The farmers and agri-institutions of the State should prioritize production keeping in mind the Delhi NCR market.

Strengthen Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs)

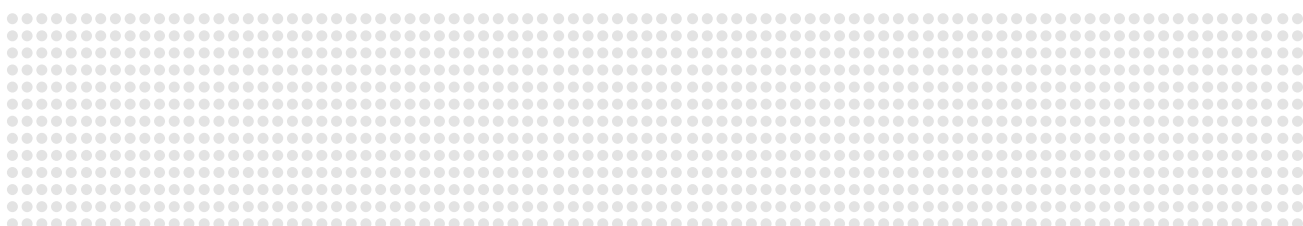
2. The Farmers' Cooperatives/ Federations should be promoted in the state. The upcoming budget should have special package for progressive farmers who generally experiment and embrace risk rather than going for a blanket incentivization package for all farmers. The government should identify and designate top 10 FPOs or 100 Progressive Farmers as change agents in the state. To establish partnership of FPOs with companies like Zomato etc., Distribution Outlets should be established in the Delhi NCR region.
3. Sugarcane harvester be provided to the FPOs on subsidised rate for providing services to the cane growers through Custom Hiring Centres. Single bud plantation technique should be popularised in the State.
4. Space should be reserved for FPOs in International market located at Ganaur (Sonapat). 50% advance subsidy payment maybe given to FPOs especially in aspirational district Nuh.

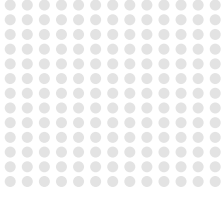
Global GAP Certification

5. To promote exports, the state should explore country wise demands (including required certifications, quality standards etc.) and match supply and quality accordingly. Most of the countries are now going for Global Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Certification. The FPOs in Haryana should be facilitated for Global GAP Certification. The government should facilitate exposure visits of FPOs and progressive farmers of Haryana to international markets.

Organic Certification Agency

6. Many farmers of the state have moved towards organic farming but there is a great need for authenticity to sell these organic products. Hence to certify organic products, an Organic Certification Agency to be set up to in the State with support of Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University.





Promote Animal Husbandry and Dairy

7. Animal Husbandry should be promoted in the State. The local breeds such as Tharparkar and alike should be included in the Breeding Policy. To encourage farmers, the government should increase milk rates of local breeds such as Sahiwal and Tharparkar. Animal Fairs (Pashu Mela) should be encouraged in the state through privatisation of such fairs for increased revenue generation. The government should award Rs. 51,000 to owners of cattle providing milk greater than 27 kg/day.
8. Dairy farmers should be provided electricity at agriculture rates or solar system units on subsidised rates be provided. Use of solar energy needs to be promoted in the animal husbandry and dairy sector.

Mushroom Cultivation

9. Mushroom cultivation should be promoted in the state. Mushroom is useful in paddy straw management, and can also address the stubble burning issue. The compost made up of paddy straw can be utilized in mushroom cultivation. Landless farmers, especially women farmers, can have gainful employment through mushroom cultivation.

Prawn Cultivation

10. The electricity rates for prawn cultivation should be subsidised or solar system units on subsidised rates be provided. As of now, the produce is being sent to the south for processing. Hence, there is need to have processing plant for produce of prawn cultivation. The prawn cultivation sector needs to be promoted by subsidizing it further. The permission to dig tube-wells should be granted wherever there is saline water.

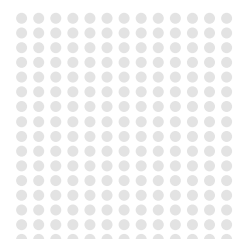
Water Management

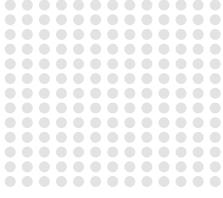
11. Special attention is needed to save water in the state. Water societies should be established for management of the drainage system at the village level. Solar System should be provided for village ponds. Rain Water Harvesting System should be made compulsory in all government buildings.

Conversion of irrigation channels to HDPE pipes for transporting water up to the tail end. There should be a Smart Minor Mobile App for automation of irrigation water schedule.

Lower GST Slab for Agriculture Inputs

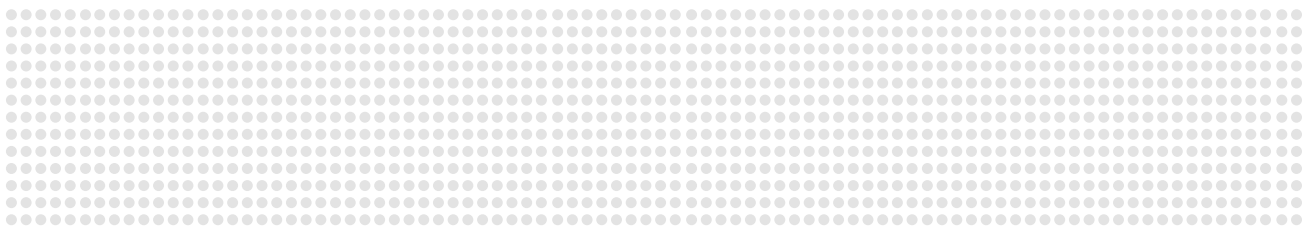
12. The issue of high cost of production needs to be addressed. This can be done by keeping items like diesel, pesticides, agricultural implements etc. out of GST or by keeping them in a lower GST slab.





Other Recommendations

13. Soil Testing Labs will be set up at every block headquarters in the state.
14. The MGNREGS workers could be utilized in the farmer fields as agricultural labourers with 70% payment support from government and 30% from the farmer.
15. The time schedule of electricity for farms needs to be re-looked at.
16. 'Cleaning Centres' should be established for activities related to sorting, grading, packaging etc. Vegetables coming to the market are found to be heavily dosed with pesticides, hence Vegetable Testing Labs should be established.
17. Wheat and Paddy stock management is still a challenge. To address this monthly based mandi rates may be set. The farmers opting for crop diversification instead of paddy should be incentivized.
18. Paperwork concerning Kisan Credit Card should be further reduced.
19. To promote food processing, the state should focus on select horticulture crops like maize (corn has multiple uses - in poultry, industries etc.)
20. The crop insurance process needs to be further simplified. Vegetables may be included in the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.





Pre-Budget Consultations 2020–21 Recommendations- Banking Sector

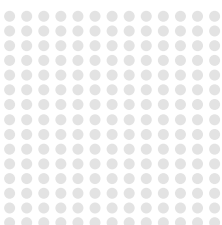
23rd January 2020, Haryana Niwas, Chandigarh

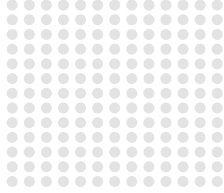
The State Credit Seminar 2020-2021 for the State of Haryana was held on 23.01.2020 by NABARD, at Haryana Niwas, Chandigarh. Shri Manohar Lal, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana graced the occasion as Chief Guest in the meeting. Shri J. P. Dalal, Hon'ble Agriculture Minister-GOH was the Guest of Honour. Smt. Keshni Anand Arora, IAS, Chief Secretary, GOH, Shri Sanjeev Kaushal, IAS, ACS – Agriculture, Shri Devender Singh, IAS, ACS – PHED & Irrigation, Shri T V S N Prasad, IAS, ACS-Finance, Shri Jyoti Kumar Pandey, RD, RBI, Sh D K Jain GM, PNB (Convener SLBC) and senior officials from banks & Govt. Departments attended the Seminar.

Shri TVSN Prasad, IAS, ACS Finance, speaking on the occasion highlighted the objective of achieving the target of 5 trillion dollar economy as envisioned by Hon'ble Prime Minister and increasing financial inclusion and digital literacy through state specific schemes like Mukhya Mantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana (MMPSY). He informed that the Hon'ble CM has started the process of pre-budget consultation with various stakeholders in Haryana and this Seminar will give a forum of wider consultation with bankers and Government Officials. He further informed that though Haryana is only 1.7% of geographical area of country and supports 2.6% of country's population, its share in the Country's GDP is more than 3.5%. A presentation was made on the sector specific contribution to the State GSDP and it was highlighted that the contribution of agriculture, forestry and fisheries can be increased through crop diversification, use of high yielding varieties, water management and use of micro irrigation in agriculture and food processing and cold chains. Suggestions of the bankers were invited on the ways to improve credit flow under DRI advances, FPO, education loan and PMAY. He requested the SLBC to form a task force on dovetailing DRI with other schemes and accordingly reallocate bank-wise targets.

During discussions, Sh. Sanjeev Kaushal, ACS, Agriculture raised the issue of pendency of 47 loan applications with banks related to FPOs and requested SLBC convener to study the concerns and suggest a mechanism to enhance credit flow to FPOs as also to reach out to all Controlling offices of Banks as also branches on this issue. It was also emphasized that there is a subsidy oriented scheme for warehousing (100 tonnes to 5000 tonnes) implemented by NABARD, which could be useful in enhancing credit flow and in enabling suitable linkages in the value chain.

Smt. Keshni Anand Arora, IAS, Chief Secretary stated that concerted and coordinated efforts of State Govt, NABARD and Bankers are needed towards achieving the targets stipulated under PMAY, DRI, Micro irrigation and strengthening of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) etc. She also appreciated the theme of State Focus Paper, i.e. High Tech Agriculture. Raising concern on inadequate credit flow under education loan she requested the banks to help deserving students in getting timely education loan. She also invited suggestions from banks on the steps/ legislative steps, if required, to tackle the issue of rising NPAs under education loan as also to study the concern for collateral. She suggested that the banks can have an IT system interface with State Govt. portal to extend benefits of micro insurance, pension, crop insurance etc. to the farmers and rural community of Haryana under the 'Mukhya Mantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana'. She suggested formation of a standing group of Lead Insurance Companies, State Bank of India and Govt. IT departments to work on it and submit a report to Govt. at the earliest. She said that banks have to introspect on the poor credit flow under DRI scheme. She also raised concern on below par performance of banks under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna and problems being faced by the beneficiaries relating to extensive documentation. She suggested that the GOH can organize training of CSCs to facilitate documentation under PMAY for hassle free credit flow. She also





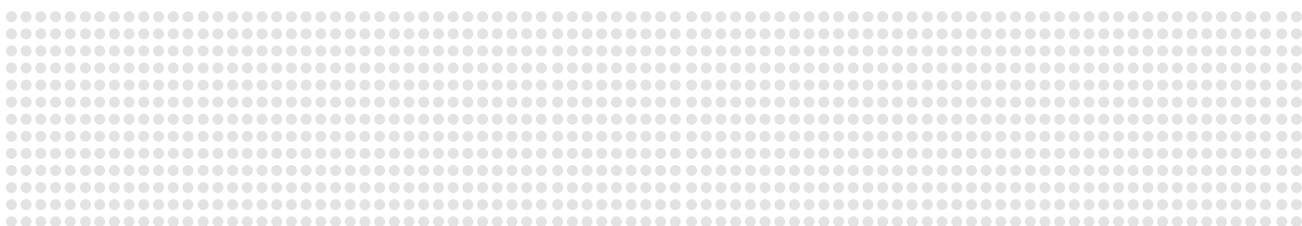
suggested that SLBC should have a sub-target for increasing lending under micro irrigation with focus on micro irrigation in paddy. The Chief Secretary also advised the SBI to keep her informed about the units shortlisted for the IOCL project.

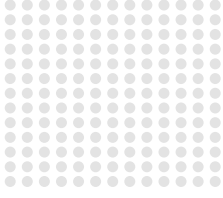
She appreciated the role of NABARD in promotion of FPOs in horticulture and organic farming sector, but stressed the need to extend adequate credit to FPOs. The Chief Secretary also raised concerns about the below par flow of credit to SHGs and JLGs and emphasized the need to scale it up, specially in resource poor districts and as such across the State.

The Chief Secretary further suggested that the DIC needs to be given the task of handholding of entrepreneurs at field level as regards MSMEs. She also asked the Fisheries Department / Pond Authority to submit a report on number of villages engaged in fish farming in the State. The GM, PNB requested that State Govt. may notify a insurance company for fisheries and share the insurance premium.

Sh. J.P.Dalal, Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, GOH, appreciated NABARD for its efforts in preparing an exhaustive and realistic State Focus Paper with aggregation of PLPs of all the districts of Haryana. He emphasized on the role of farmers in ensuring food security to the country. He requested all stake holders including banks, Govt. and non Govt. organizations to work collectively for the betterment of farmers and farming community of Haryana. Explaining the benefits of Govt. of India schemes like PM Kisan E-NAM, Soil health card etc., he stressed upon all out efforts for achieving the goal of Doubling of Farmer's income by 2022. Quoting the example of exorbitant rate of interest being charged by moneylenders in rural areas, he requested the bankers to extend timely and adequate credit to farmers of Haryana. He appreciated the role of Cooperative Banks and expressed confidence to continue their efforts in improving capital formation and investment in agriculture sector. He also stressed the imperative need to strengthen the cooperative credit system in the State on a priority basis as it would benefit the rural community immensely. Banks should also focus on the creation of Small Warehouses in villages to help farmers in avoiding distress sale of their produce and improving their income level. He said that SLBC may allocate bank-wise target for increasing the food grain/vegetables storage facility in villages and could dovetail Govt. sponsored subsidy with such initiatives.

Hon'ble Chief Minister released the State Focus Paper for 2020-21 which provided the potential for providing credit under the priority sector with a total projection of Rs 1,46,733 crore i.e. a growth of 13% over the previous year. This credit culminates into Annual Credit Plan which was also finalized during pre-budget consultation. While sharing the vision of Govt. of Haryana, he called upon all the bankers to work in close coordination with the State Govt towards the overall development of Haryana State. He stated that all the three sectors, agriculture, industry and services as well as infrastructure complimented each other in enabling the growth of economy for which the Banks and State Govt. needed to plan their allocation of resources with mutual consultations. H'ble CM outlined the important role being played by bankers for welfare of the people. Taking a note of the branch network in Haryana, H'ble CM mentioned the RBI and SLBC should vision to cover every village Panchayat through a formal bank branch and should fix a target of opening 50 branches in next one year to cover all the uncovered panchayats in Haryana. He said that the development, employment, generation and welfare in rural area should ideally take precedence over the sole focus on profit orientation and banks may service rural areas through their branches adopting a methodology of cross subsidization.



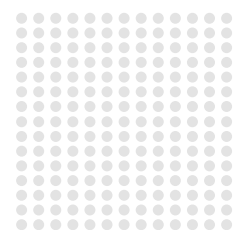


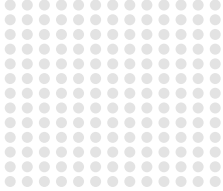
He stressed that the marginalized and needy may be serviced on priority for appropriate credit support by the banks. He said that the identification of such beneficiaries may be done by banks through BPL/ SLCC data. He informed that the Govt. of Haryana has also decided to give priority to those having annual family income upto Rs.1.80 lakh and said that income based categorization is now being done by State Govt. rather than asset based categorization. Keeping in view, this objective GoH is introducing the ParivarPehachanPatra and MMPSY. Under MMPSY, the GoH will provide a financial support of Rs.6000/- per family per annum. He said that banks should contribute to the system transformation and focus on employment oriented programmes and investments. H'ble CM impressed upon the need to make education loans hassle-free with minimum formalities. He also requested that the limit of Rs.7.5 Lakh fixed by RBI for extending collateral free loans may be scrupulously followed by banks.

The CM also put forward his vision of infrastructure development in rural and agriculture sector. He said that GoH was planning to make all the revenue roads and important rural path-ways as all-weather pucca roads in coming years. He also explained his vision of restructuring, repairing and maintenance of 14000 multi-purpose ponds in Haryana which will not only increase ground water recharge but will also increase area under micro irrigation. The CM also sought suggestions from all, in their individual capacity, for making the ensuing budget as an all inclusive budget of Haryana. Praising the role of NABARD in rural infrastructure development in the State, he said that this meeting will form a base for next year's planning.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also handed over appreciation letters to the top three performing banks under various Govt. Sponsored Schemes in Haryana. He thereafter also released the Annual Credit Plan for 2020-21 along with the other dignitaries.

Shri Rajiv Mahajan CGM NABARD, Shyoti Kumar Pandey RD RBI, and GM Mr. DK. Jain Lead Bank were amongst others who spoke on the occasion. SLBC also made a detailed presentation on the banking scenario in the state of Haryana.





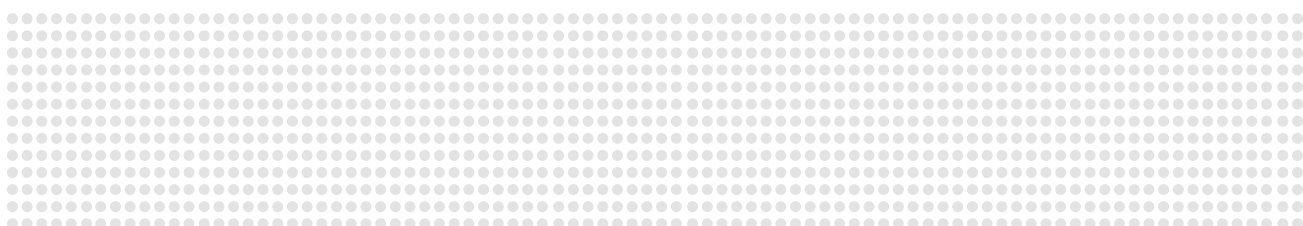
Pre-Budget Consultations 2020–21 Recommendations- Women Stakeholders

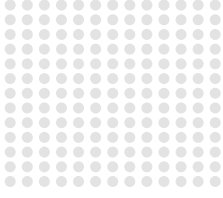
7th February 2020, Haryana Niwas, Chandigarh

The attendees of the session comprised women academicians from IIM Rohtak & universities in Haryana; women Mayors, Councillors & members of other municipal bodies; women Presidents of Zila Parishads, Sarpanches & members of other Panchayati Raj Institutions; representatives of women Self Help Groups, prominent women entrepreneurs; representatives of women organisations engaged in women's safety & empowerment; prominent women farmers; and prominent women sportspersons from Haryana.

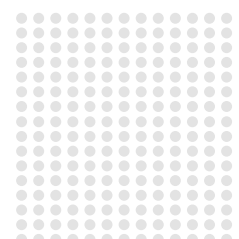
During the session, the following suggestions were received from various women stakeholders:-

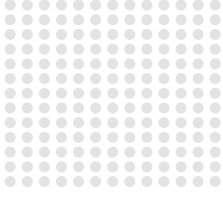
1. Ms. Pooja Singh, Program Assistant from UN Women (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) suggested that the state Government should consider gender-based budgeting (GBB) whereby dedicated funds could be earmarked in a well-planned way for women in various schemes of the state Government.
2. Ms. Sartaj Lamba, President, Women Entrepreneurs Committee, PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry suggested that interest on Government schemes intended for women's employment generation could be waived off. She also suggested that the state Government could consider setting up a Women - Special Economic Zone (W-SEZ) dedicated exclusively for the women entrepreneurs, and by doing so Haryana will not only become the first state to introduce this but this would also go a long way in establishing economic security of the women in the state.
3. Ms. Saroj Sihag, who is associated with an NGO in Hisar, suggested that the government should take steps to increase vocational training for the women, both quantitatively as well as qualitatively.
4. Ms. Namrata Gaur, Member, Haryana Women Commission suggested that the students in schools & colleges should be given moral & ethical education so that a positive change could be brought about in the mindset of the youth towards becoming gender sensitive. She also suggested that there should be more number of dedicated ambulances and doctors for the women.
5. Ms. Prem, a Supervisor from the Women & Child Development Department working in Kurukshetra suggested that a mechanism should be developed so that the products coming from women-SHG gets standardised & certified by an agency and also a 'brand-name' should be developed for these products so that the same could be marketed effectively.
6. Ms. Savita, a Supervisor from the Women & Child Development Department working in Rohtak suggested that new Working Women Hostels should be opened in the state. Further she suggested that Anganwadis should be strengthened by providing more facilities & resources.





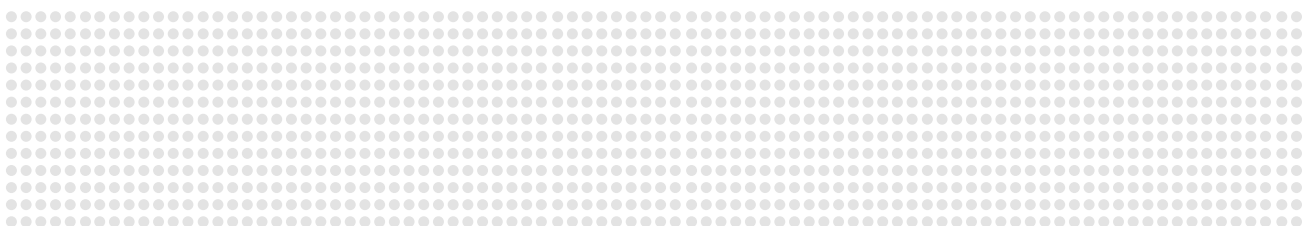
7. One of the women Sarpanches present at the session raised a point that there have been several instances where villagers were showing their under-18 daughters as 18-attained through fraud Aadhaar cards and were getting them married at an illegal age, i.e. below the age of 18 years. She suggested that a strict mechanism of vigil should be developed whereby authorities should ensure that no girl under the age of 18 gets married.
8. Dr. Anu Goel who is associated with an NGO in Panchkula named Zila Yuva Vikas Sanghatan suggested that special training camps should be organised across the state for women whereby information on an ideal diet-plan for the pregnant & lactating women could be disseminated to the women, in conjunction with the AYUSH Department, especially to the rural women so that the maternal mortality ratio comes down and also the good health of mothers could be ensured. She further suggested that more & more sanitary napkins should be made available for free to the rural poor women and to the school going students so that they could be saved from several medical conditions and for ensuring this 'Sanitary-Banks' could be opened by the Government. She further suggested that various Vanaushadhi (medicinal plants found in forests) could be identified that grow naturally in the state and information on the same be made available to the rural women inhabitants so that they could also benefit from the naturally available medicine in addition to the other available avenues. She said this would go a long way as the women especially in the rural areas seldom get timely access to required medicine, and in case they have the knowledge of locally available medicine in the form of Vanaushadi they would benefit from the same.
9. Ms. Shruti Malik Oberoi from Yamunanagar & Jagadhri Chamber of Commerce & Industries suggested that steps should be taken by the Government so that the skilled persons do not have to face difficulties in obtaining loan facilities from the banks. She further suggested that for this to happen a mechanism should be developed whereby the skill programmes get certified by an agency.
10. Ms. Kamla Dalal, a distinguished sportsperson from the state, (Hockey) suggested that a provision of Physical Training Instructors (PTIs) should be made in the nursery schools across the state so that sports potential in the children could be tapped at a young age and given direction to. She further suggested that more & more Sports Academies in the state should be opened so that sportspersons do not have to face paucity of resources for practicing. She further suggested that annually a huge state-level tournament should be organised where sportspersons could get an opportunity to showcase their talent and also steps should be taken to provide adequate suitable accommodation for the sportspersons made at such sports events.
11. Ms. Chandni Bedi who is associated with the Navjyoti India Foundation, an organisation engaged in the field of women empowerment, suggested that each village should have at least one Mahila Chaupal dedicated for the purpose of being used by women as the place for establishing & running their production units. She also suggested that a 'course on gender sensitisation' should be introduced in the school curriculum for both boys & girls.
12. Ms. Sunita Chauhan, Chairperson, Haryana Women Development Corporation (HWDC), suggested that affordable facilities for coaching of women for preparation of various competitive examinations should be provided. She further asserted that she would provide the necessary cooperation in case the same is done through the HWDC. She further suggested that training for opening & running of boutiques should be provided to the women which would serve as a step towards providing gainful self employment to several women. She further suggested that basic training regarding traffic rules should be provided to the women in a focussed manner so that lesser accidents take place involving women. She further suggested that dedicated budgetary allocation should be made to the HWDC so that

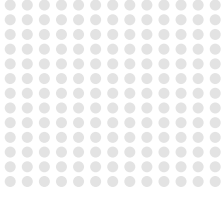




various self employment schemes could be offered by the HWDC to the needy women. She further suggested that effective steps should be taken to provide a nutritious diet to the pregnant & lactating women so that the child mortality ratio can be checked. She suggested that HWDC would be willing to provide necessary support in this direction to the Government.

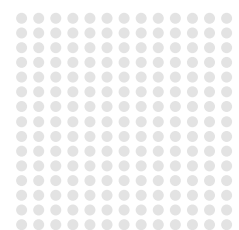
13. Dr. Surabhi Dhingra who is associated with POSHCA (Society for Prevention of Sexual Harrassment and Child Abuse), an organisation in the field of women safety, suggested that effective awareness campaigns should be organised across the state, especially in the rural areas, whereby women can be made aware about their rights, details of various facilities available to them, the benefits of schemes that are available to them, etc. She further suggested that more budgetary allocation of funds should be made towards schemes aimed at women's welfare.
14. Ms. Amneet Kaur, Mayor, Panipat, suggested that adequate number of 'Feeding Rooms' should be made available at all the public places across the state and especially in all public buildings/offices so that the women do not have to face any inconvenience in feeding their babies while they are out of the homes.
15. Ms. Drishti Rastogi, who is associated with Centre of Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), suggested that investments should be made for the long-term benefits of women by way of focussed budgetary allocations; gender sensitisation classes should be held in schools & colleges so that it works as an educative and preventive mechanism in the direction of ensuring women safety and reducing the incidence of crime against women, especially rape incidents and incidents of molestation. She further suggested that Nirbhaya Fund should be utilised for the intended purposes. She further suggested that 'Gender Budgeting' should be done while formulating the budget for the state.
16. Ms. Uma Sudha, President, Municipal Council, Thanesar suggested that, in case of Municipal bodies in the state, if the male employee dies then the successor wife should get a suitable employment on exgratia grounds which is presently not provided for. She further suggested that regular medical check-up of women, especially for ailments that require expensive tests like breast cancer and several other ailments, should be got conducted free of cost so that incidence of female illness and deaths can be brought down. She further suggested that special attention should be paid to the children of sanitation staff so that they do not become school drop-outs.
17. Ms. Anita Chhillar, who runs a no-profit-no-loss concern named Rapid Rise Consultancy engaged in providing training & employment to students coming from poor families, suggested that an online mechanism or an online-portal should be developed which can be accessed by the people in need of miscellaneous services of day-to-day needs like plumbing, gardening, laundering, electrician, carpenter, etc. in an organised manner so that such a portal serves as an interface between individuals providing these services & the individuals who require these services, at a standardised price and in a safe & secure way. She further suggested that an awareness camp should be conducted regularly, by involving Sarpanches, under the ongoing National Mission for Empowerment of Women, whereby dropout girls could be provided with educational & placement opportunities. She further suggested that there is a need to strengthen and extend the Swadhar Greh Scheme in a focussed manner which has been in place for helping the women victims of various circumstances in providing





them help regarding food, shelter, employment, etc. She further suggested that under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme there is a need to involve organisations working for women welfare so that specific initiatives could be taken for providing educational support by way of interaction between parents, volunteers, and School Management Committee. She further suggested that a dedicated 'Women Helpline Number with multiple lines' should be made operational so that women in distress can get the needed help in time. She further suggested that adequate budgetary provisioning should be made for establishing Mediation Centres for family issues. She further suggested that adequate budgetary provision should be made towards providing self-defence training to girls & women in schools/colleges. She further suggested that budgetary provision should be made to establish solar-power run water purifiers in water scarce districts namely Narnaul, Mahendragarh, Rewari, Mewat, Dadri, Bhiwani and Jhajjar where rural women have to travel long distances to fetch potable water.

18. Ms. Ritu Soni, President of an NGO Aarohan Welfare Society based in Yamunanagar, suggested that Government should take initiatives to provide health insurance for all women across the state. She further suggested that Government should bring about a policy or a mechanism through which provision of caretaking services for the handicapped persons, caretaking services for the old aged persons, caretaking services for the young age children of working women could be made across the state, in rural as well as urban areas. She further suggested that specifically earmarked budgetary allocation should be made towards provisioning of these services.
19. Dr. Smita Joshi, Professor in Finance at Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Rohtak suggested that specially designed loan schemes for women should be introduced in the budget so that they get impetus for establishing micro, small & medium scale units (cottage / handicrafts) which can go a long way in making the women economically self-reliant. She further suggested that crèche facilities for the children of working women should be established across the state as there is an acute shortage of such facilities in the state.
20. Smt. Ashwati, President, Zila Parishad, Palwal suggested that Nukkad Sabha should be organised in each village so that the rural women can be made aware of various schemes that are in place for the welfare of women. She further requested that the Government had announced that each Zila Parishad shall get a budget of Rs.20 crore for developmental purposes but the same has not been provided so far. She requested that the same may be provided at the earliest.
21. Ms. Amarjeet Kaur, Women Farmer from Ambala, suggested that separate space in the Sabzi Mandis and other organised/unorganised markets should be earmarked for the women engaged in organic farming so that they can easily market their products.

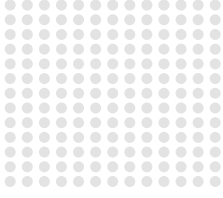




Pre-Budget Consultations 2020–21 Recommendations- Legislators

17th- 19th February, Panchkula

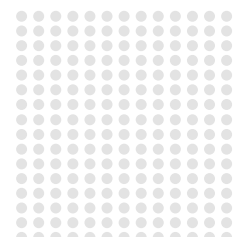
1. To reduce the risk of farmers and encourage them to adopt new and modern farming practices, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is being run in the state. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs 2097.94 crore has been disbursed to the farmers in the last three years as claim, which is more than the premium of Rs 1672.99 crore paid to the insurance companies. It is a matter of happiness that the Central Government has now volunteered this scheme for the farmers. With the increased authority of the State, in the implementation of this scheme, this scheme will prove more effective. From the year 2020-21, our government will ensure the availability of representatives of insurance companies under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in every block office of the Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Department so that all the work of farmers related to the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana can be completed at the block level. In the future, we will also seriously consider running the "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" as outline of trust model. We have also made a provision of payment of Fasal Bima premiums of farmers under 'Mukhyamantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana'.
2. With a view to protect the environment; the government has launched a comprehensive campaign for the management of crop residues through new farming methods and machinery. About 1637 custom hiring centers have been established, through which this year, 5225 farmers were provided agricultural machinery at subsidized rates. With the active support of farmers, the incidence of burning of crop residues has come down in the state. The incidence of crop residue burning has decreased by 35.32 percent as compared to the year 2018-19. Now the State Government has started giving additional incentive of Rs 100 per quintal to the farmers for managing crop residues in the field.
3. Among new important steps for which I have made a budget provision for the agriculture sector in the year 2020-21, I would like to mention specifically only 12 points, these are:
 - i. For Sustainable agricultural development, it is very important to increase the area of organic and natural farming in the State. In coming next months, an action plan will be prepared after a detailed discussion with progressive farmers across the State at a State level workshop on low budget natural farming. In the next three years, organic and natural farming will be expanded in an area of one lakh acres, for which provision of appropriate funds have been made.
 - ii. To promote the women empowerment, special women cell will be set up in the Kisan Kalyan Pradhikaran.
 - iii. CCTV cameras will be installed in all the warehouses of the Haryana State Warehousing Corporation, HAFED, Food and Supplies Department, etc., to prevent the problem of theft in warehouses. A target has been set to install cameras in 52 warehouses this year. The remaining warehouses will be taken up in the next phases.

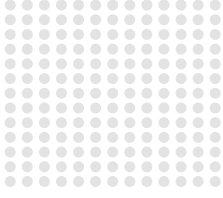


- iv. Progressive farmers who have adopted crop diversification will be identified as Master Trainers. These trainers will be rewarded for successfully encouraging other farmers for crop diversification.
- v. At present, the interest free loan facility is available only on loans taken from cooperative institutions and the limit is Rs 1.5 lakh. Now I propose that the facility of interest free loans will also be available to those farmers who take a crop loan of an amount of Rs 60,000 up to maximum 3 lakh per acre from any Nationalized Banks or Cooperative Banks.

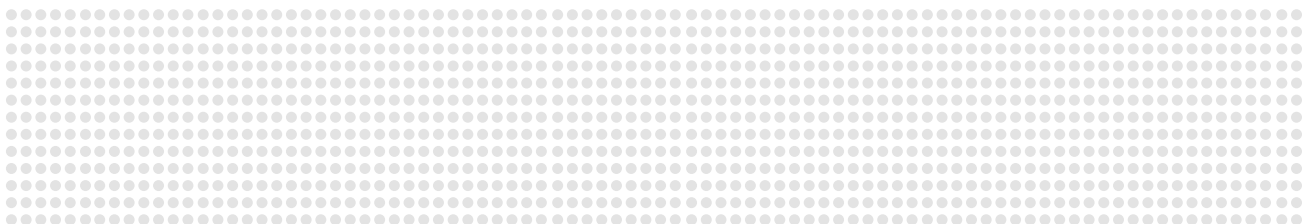
There are three conditions for this facility: - The first condition is that the farmer should repay the loan within the stipulated time; the second condition is that the farmer should declare the details of all the cooperative loans taken by him on "Meri Fasal Mera Byora" portal and the third condition is that the payment of the purchased crop directly will be deposited by the purchase agency in the account of the institution from which the farmer has taken a loan.

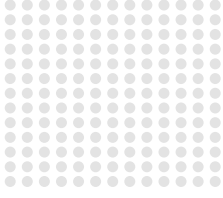
4. Horticulture Department has identified high yielding turmeric varieties to encourage turmeric cultivation in Ambala, Yamunanagar and Panchkula. We will also provide financial assistance to Farmer Producer Organizations in the year 2020-21 for setting up processing units. For processing of tomatoes, onions, potatoes, kinnow, guava, mushrooms, strawberries, ginger, cabbage, chillies, babycorn, sweet corn, will be set up in identified crop groups across the State
5. Our government is also determined to deal with the threat of destitute animals especially foreign and hybrid breed bulls. Sex sorted semen is available in all the animal institutions for artificial insemination in cows of the State, which is expected to produce 85 to 90 percent female calves. This Sex sorted semen has been purchased at the rate of Rs 850 / - per straw. The Cattle rearers get this at the rate of Rs 500 / -. I have decided to reduce this amount and provide it to the cattle rearers at a concessional rate of only Rs. 200 / - per straw.
6. In line with the development of infrastructures, 52 State veterinary hospitals and 115 State veterinary dispensary buildings are being constructed under the Scheme of NABARD
7. Mobile veterinary units will also be started to make animal health services available through the 'Animal Sanjivani Sewa' at the doorstep of the veterinarian from the year 2020-21.
8. For the control and shelter of destitute animals in the State's gaushalas, I have increased the provision from 30 crores to 50 crores. The amount will be provided as a financial aid by the government on the recommendation of the Gau Seva Ayog to those Gaushalas which will keep a minimum of the destitute cattle out of the total number of livestock. Besides the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department, from the year 2020-21, the Urban Local Bodies and Development and Panchayat Department will identify the destitute and injured animals and rehabilitate them in Gau Shalas after providing animal care services to them. Apart from this, Development and Panchayat Department will provide Gauchar Land to the Gau Shalas which do not have enough space for the accommodation of destitute animals.
9. The government will provide milk cooling facilities through Bulk Milk Coolers at the level of milk producing cooperatives at a cost of Rs 9.60 crore.)
10. Extending the 'Right to Free and Compulsory Child Education Act 2009' from academic session 2020-21, the students studying in 9th to 12th class of poor families with income below Rs 1.80 lakh will also be covered. Under this, provision of free textbooks, stationery and uniforms have been planned for these students. These students will not have to pay any fees and funds in schools from the academic session 2020-21



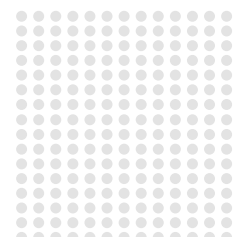


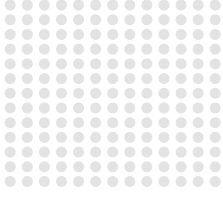
11. I will mention some new steps in order to provide advance facilities of education to all infants and adolescents. These are:
- (i) Educationists know that every 3 years to 6 years of age is very important for the development of intellectual abilities of the child. Till now the provision of Anganwadis for young children of this age group and primary schools for children older than this age group has been made by the governments. But this age group has not been taken care of, so we have decided to open 4000 Play Ways for the children of three to five years of age in the budget of 2020-21.
 - (ii) At present, 22 model culture schools are running in the state. With a view to improving the quality and learning outcomes of education, the government has decided to set up a new model Sanskriti senior secondary school blockwise in 98 blocks in the year 2020-21. Similarly, in the year 2020-21, 119 State Model Sanskriti Schools will be available for children wishing to study in English medium.
 - (iii) There are ongoing 418 primary schools of "Basta-Mukt and English medium" in the state. We have decided to establish 1000 more such schools in villages where more than two state primary schools are running.
 - (vi) All 1487 government senior secondary schools where science faculty is available will be converted into smart schools in the year 2020-21.
 - (v) On the lines of all the 'Chhatra Parivahan Suraksha Yojana', free transport facility will also be provided to all students and students studying science in these 'Sankul schools'.
 - (vi) Under the 'Mid-Day Meal Scheme', gram flour laddoo / pinni, one day per week and milk will now be made available to children daily.
 - (vii) In all the schools boundary walls will be constructed this year. Also, a paved road will also be made to the gate of every school.
 - (viii) Provision of appropriate funds has also been made to sensitize all government schools and make them attractive.
 - (ix) To promote the spirit of "Haryana one Haryanvi one", on the lines of "Ek Bharat Shresht Bharat", the combination of different districts of Haryana and every year at least 4000 children of other districts on reciprocal basis. A new scheme for culture, heritage and historical sites will be started from the year 2020-21.
 - (x) In the year 2020-21 itself, pure drinking water through RO will be made available to all the state schools for drinking. Solar panels will also be made available in every school in a phased manner.
12. Until the formation of our government in 2014, there were a total of 105 government colleges in Haryana, out of which 31 were women's colleges. For better education of women, we have made a policy that there should be a college within every 20 kilometers so that no girl has to travel more than 10 kilometres. In accordance with this policy, since 2014, a total of 52 colleges have been opened so far, out of which 30 are exclusively for women. The government has opened 8 new state colleges in the year 2019-20 and 240 new posts of assistant professors have been created for these. 4 more state colleges will be opened from the upcoming session. In this way the total number of state colleges will increase to 161. Next year 18 more state colleges will be opened



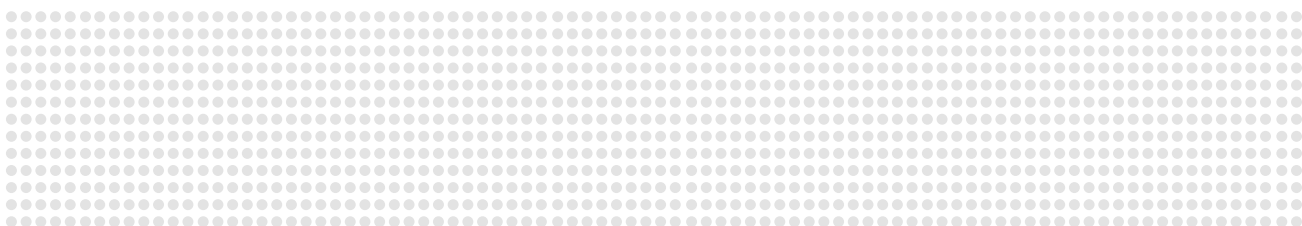


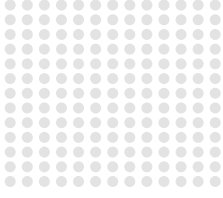
13. Our government is committed to fulfil the vision of 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan' of former Prime Minister late Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. For this, science subjects are being promoted in the college so that a society with better scientific nature is created and more livelihood opportunities are also created. To connect science with agriculture, our government will encourage soil testing in all government colleges and polytechnics. Classes of science faculty will be started in ten more state colleges from the next academic session. New courses related to emerging areas of science will be started in all colleges and universities. In order to encourage students' interest in science after 10th grade in a new scheme in the year 2020-21, it is proposed to recruit science promoters who go to higher and senior secondary schools in their respective colleges and interact with students. By encouraging them to advance in the field of science in higher education.
14. Infinite knowledge and world-class curriculum is available in digital form today. Digital course material will be delivered to the poorest of the poor through digital libraries. These digital libraries will be free for all students. Our government is committed to provide a safe environment for students studying in colleges. For this, a provision has been made in the budget to install 2000 blz cameras for 24 hours surveillance in all colleges.
15. In order to provide employment to the trainees of industrial training institutes, the curriculum of industrial training institutes has been changed to provide training according to the requirements of the industries and for the management of industries. In the year 2020-21, 24 new Aadarsh Audyogic Prashikshan Sansthan will be set up with energy backup, dual system of training, latest equipment, fully trained staff, internet connection and all facilities.
16. Shri Vishvakarma Kaushal Vishva Vidyalaya has also established strong liasoning with industries and has signed 69 MOUs, at present, the university is running 31 courses of diploma / undergraduate / postgraduate level. The university is in the process of signing an MOU with the British Government's Department for International Development through the National Open College Network to strengthen international connectivity. Vishva Vidyalaya has planned 31 new courses of Distance Diploma / Graduation / Post Graduate level from the academic year 2020-2021. Apart from this, the university also has plans to run PhD programs. The school has started the process of linking other institutions for business education programs. The institute will develop skills of 12,000 candidates and of 40,000 candidates in the related field in the campus.
17. 16,27,870 golden cards have been issued under Ayushman Bharat for 5,84,487 families. 526 hospitals have been listed and Rs 87.43 crore has been reimbursed. From the year 2020-21 onwards, the families whose annual income is less than Rs.1.80 lakh or who have less than 5 acres of land will also, be given similar benefits as under Ayushman Bharat-Prime Minister Jan Arogya so that these families can also avail health insurance up to Rs.5 lakh.
18. At present, the services related to Cath Labs is available only in four districts; MRI services in only four district hospitals; and CT Scan facility in 17 district hospitals. We have decided that these three facilities will be provided in all district hospitals in the year 2020-21. Similarly, the services of dialysis, which are presently provided in 18 district hospitals, will now be extended to sub-divisional hospitals in addition to all the district hospitals. Additionally, the facility of ultrasound will be extended to community health center. Ventilator facility for adults and children will be provided in all district hospitals. All the above services will be expanded on public-private partnership basis.



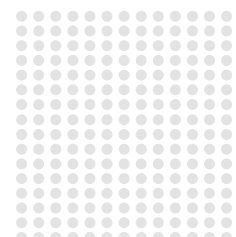


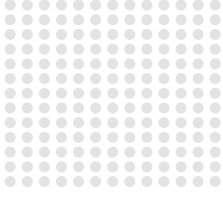
19. 27 new ALS Ambulances of the department will be linked to current operating 21 ALS Ambulances. There is a plan to connect with ambulances so that all district hospitals and sub-division hospitals can be covered. In addition, 47 additional mobile medical units are proposed so that a mobile medical unit can cover at least 2 community health centers. This mobile medical unit will visit village to village and conduct health check up at the village level.
20. To ensure the availability of medicines in government hospitals, the online inventory system will be further strengthened so that every medicine is available to every patient in every hospital in a transparent manner and without delay. The list of availability of medicines will be provide daily to the concerned Gram Panchayat. The list of medicines and availability in the stock will also be displayed daily at the main place of the hospital.
21. Along with the facilities of MRI, CT Scan, Cath Labs and Dialysis, the chemotherapy facility will also be made available for the treatment of cancer in all district hospitals from the year 2020-21 itself.
21. To ensure that sudden heart-related problems do not become fatal, sorbitrate tablets will be kept free, as a first aid, at public places such as railway stations, bus stands, grain markets etc. as a first aid.
22. Based on the demand of the members of the Legislative Assembly and the general public, we have requested the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for several projects. These projects include construction of flyover at NH-22 (New NH-7) in Panchkula city, construction of Gurugram-Pataudi-Rewari road including Pataudi bypass, 5 underpasses and service roads at Delhi-Rohtak NH-10 (New NH-9). Construction of ring road in Ambala and Bhiwani city and construction of bypasses in Karnal, Kurukshetra, Jind and Narwana cities, proposal to resume the four lanes work of Rohtak-Jind NH-71 (New NH-352). Similarly, requests have been made for the construction of underpass near Kambopura village on NH-1 (New NH-44) in the district Karnal; construction of underpasses for various roads crossing the newly constructed Yamunanagar bypass; interchange at the intersection of Palwal-Aligarh Road with Eastern Peripheral Expressway; construction of Nuh-Alwar (NH- 248-A) and Narnaul Mahendergarh-Charkhi Dadri road four lane works (NH- 148-B).
23. From 2014 to 2019, 259 new roads of about 538.36 km have been constructed at a cost of Rs 437.93 crore. Apart from this, in the year 2019-20, 182 new roads of about 438 km have been constructed at a cost of Rs 382.29 crore. At a cost of Rs 1130 crore, the work of converting all 530 kachcha roads into paved roads of about 1566 km long road of 6 karam or wider will be done in a time bound manner. After this, there will be no 6 karam or wider kachcha road left in the entire state of Haryana.
24. In addition, all the routes of the five karams, which connect one village to another village, will be paved in the entire state.
25. The information of the pits on roads is being uploaded by the department officials and general public on the 'Harpath App' and the pits are to be repaired by the contractor in 96 hours. There is a provision for automatic fine of Rs 1000 per pit daily on the contractor for not repairing within this time limit. If the complaint is not resolved within 96 hours, then I announce the scheme of providing Rs 100 as an incentive, out of this fine, to the complainant from April 1, 2020.



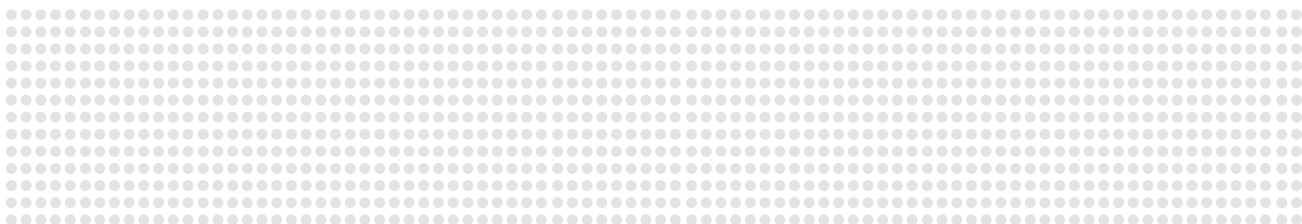


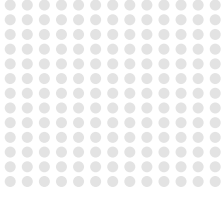
26. Elevating electrical lines is very important for the safety of road vehicles. Instructions have been given to the Public Works Department to survey the power lines passing through the roads, whose height is less than 6.5 meters from the road. The roads of all the departments / boards / corporations of Haryana Government will be surveyed. After conducting the survey in the next three months, the work of elevating the power lines on every road in the state will be completed by the Electricity Department in the next 6 months.
27. Just like gas cylinders have been made available under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana by the Government of India, similarly our Government has resolved that every household will be supplied drinking from the tap. This work will be done under the 'Jal Jeevan Mission' scheme announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and 50% of the funds for this will be borne by the Government of India and the remaining 50 percent by the Government of Haryana. Although, the Government of India has set a target of providing drinking water connection to all households, under the Jal Jeevan Mission, by 2024, but we, in Haryana, have set a target to complete this work by the year 2022. There are about 32.88 lakh households in rural areas of Haryana and currently 17.58 lakh households in the state have drinking water connections, putting Haryana in the fourth in the country. Out of the remaining 15.30 lakh households, 6.50 lakh households have been targeted to provide drinking water connection in the year 2020-21. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that this scheme was started on December 1, 2019 in the state and till February 23, 2020, 3.62 lakh drinking water connections have been provided under this scheme.
28. To provide drinking water in Mewat region, my Government has decided to construct the Mewat Feeder Canal, parallel to KMP Expressway near Badli, to transport water from the Gurugram Water Supply Channel to Gurugram Canal through a pipeline. Along with this, the GWS Channel will be rebuilt with a capacity of 450 cusecs from Kakroi Head to Badli.
29. In Ferozpur Jhirka Assembly constituency, water is supplied from Banarasi Distribution, Umra Minor and Shadipur Minor originating from Gurugram Canal. Apart from this, the Mewat feeder is also being constructed for an additional supply of water in this area. Along with this, supply is being strengthened in the Assembly constituency for the rehabilitation of Umra Minor and Shadipur Minor at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crores for which necessary budget has been provisioned.
30. Under the major policy change in the area of irrigation, the decision has been taken to increase the length of the waterways to be paved from 24 feet per acre to 40 feet per acre in lines with the agriculture command area, to realize the goal of 'Har Khet Ko Pani'. Paving of raw waterways and rehabilitation of old waterways will be done through a 9-inch thick wall, which will result in increased irrigation density in the state. For rehabilitation, the present period of 20 years will be reduced to 15 years where the farmer would like.
31. A project costing Rs.1098.25 crores for using treated wastewater from 207 STPs, with solvency of 1828 M.L.D., has been approved 'in principle' by the Government. In the first phase with a cost of Rs.500.00 crore for STPs in various districts of the state. The project for setting up community-based solar or grid powered integrated micro-irrigation infrastructure with micro-irrigation has been sent for approval under NABARD's Micro Irrigation Fund. These projects will prevent the flow of dirty water falling into the Yamuna River and Ghaggar River.



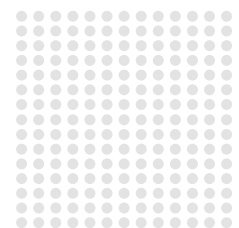


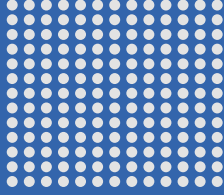
32. Before 2014, for many years, water did not reach to nearly 300 tails. Water has been delivered to most of the tails by the continuous and tireless efforts of the government. There are few tails remaining, to which water could not be transported due to poor and dilapidated condition of the channels. A special campaign has been launched to provide water to them.
33. Our government is working with enthusiasm to construct Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar Vyasi dams for the storage of water on the Yamuna river so as to ensure continuous availability of water from the Yamuna and its tributaries, Giri and Tans. Under the MoU, the Haryana government has to give an initial amount of Rs 458.42 crore to the Upper Yamuna River Board in a phased manner over 5 years so that these dams can be constructed. Accordingly, I propose an outlay of Rs 100.00 crore in the financial year 2020-21.
34. In order to conserve the additional surface water available, the work of digging, desilting and increasing the capacity of ponds of 4000 villages connected to canals has been given priority. This work will be done jointly by the Irrigation and Water Resources, and Development and Panchayat Departments. Now all these works will be under the supervision of Haryana Pond and Waste Water Management Authority for which special provision of Rs 1000.00 crore is proposed in the year 2021-22.(101-111, one parliamentarian, 1 legislator)
35. The government will also overcome the difficulties in the allocation of 100 yards plot to the beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi Grameen Basti Yojana. For this, the beneficiaries will be linked with the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Rural so as to facilitate them to build their house.
36. We have also decided that the Executive Engineer, Panchayati Raj will also be subjected to the District Council so that the District Council can ensure the development works in a better way. In order to provide financial freedom, the District Councils will be allowed to levy various types of tax. The government will only determine the minimum and maximum rates of these taxes. It has also been decided to provide grant amount of atleast Rs 20 crore to Rs 25 crore to District Councils every year.
37. It is often seen that in Panchayats, the land of Hoddarodi is almost finishing. Due to this the problem of disposal of dead animals has arisen. Taking this subject seriously, we have decided that in the year 2020-21, one or two vehicles will be provided to each District Council on the basis of number of animals and a toll free number will be given on which information of dead animals can be given and the system of disposal of such animals will be ensured.
38. To bring transparency in the functioning of gram panchayats, e-panchayat system will be implemented. Development works like paved streets being carried out by village panchayats will now be done only through e-tenders.
39. We also have a strong intention to take all those bodies towards financial autonomy. All urban bodies will have the right to decide the rate of taxes / fees to be levied in their area anywhere between the maximum and minimum limits set by the government. The property tax and other charges are being re-assessed to strengthen their financial resources. For the execution of work in urban local bodies, vacant posts will be filled and new posts will be created.



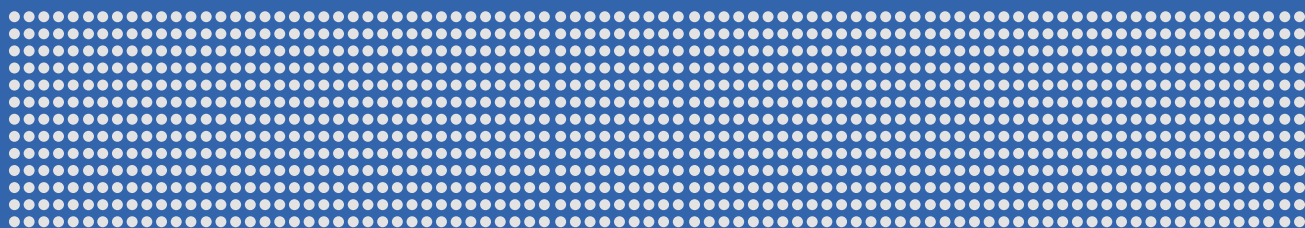


40. Suitable steps will be taken for decentralization of local bodies and administrative and financial powers will be transferred to a designated officer at the district level for all bodies located in that district. Also, administrative and financial powers of all municipal bodies will be increased to get development works done.
41. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I propose a new scheme 'Jagmag Shehar Yojana' for proper lighting on all the routes of all cities from the year 2020-21. Under this, about 5 lakh light points in all the urban areas will be replaced with LED lights.
42. At the same time, I propose a new scheme called 'Mera Shehar Sarvotam Shehar' for the all round development of some selected cities. Modern public facilities like minimum 18 hours drinking water distribution, stray animal-free, modernization of parks, provision of CCTV cameras at major places and roundabouts, toilets at public places, undergrounding of electric wires on one main road etc. will be arranged. According to their financial condition, the selected cities will be given a grant by the government and for this there is a provision of appropriate funds in the budget.
43. Although the government aims to make all local bodies fully autonomous, this work is likely to take some time. In order to provide basic facilities to all such financially weak bodies, it is proposed to make a budget provision of Rs. 200 crores in the 'Mangal Shehar Yojana'.
44. Our government is committed to the upliftment of the underprivileged section of the society. From the year 2020-21, it will ensure that all urban bodies get minimum 25 percent of the amount from their resources to be spent on the development works of slum colonies and scheduled caste dominated settlements.
45. Our government is very sensitive to the safety of personnel engaged in cleaning of sewers. In order to ensure that the sanitary workers do not have to enter the sewer under any circumstances, modern cleaning equipment such as jetting machines, super sucker machines and personal protective equipment will be made available in desired quantity in all cities immediately. There is a possibility of serious accident on the road if the sewer lid is open or broken; to address this, replacing the sewer lid will be included under the 'Right to Service Act'.
46. In urban areas, the sewer gets jammed due to pouring of dung by dairy owners, to solve this problem 'Dairy to Dairy' dung will be collected by the urban bodies, and dairies will also be charged a reasonable fee for this service.
47. Proper arrangements will be made for fire brigade in all grain markets. Hydraulic platforms will be made available for fire protection of multi-storeyed buildings in big metros like Gurugram, Sonipat, Panchkula, Faridabad etc.





ANNEXURE



Major Allocations (Rs. Crores)

Heads		2015-16 (Actuals)	2016-17 (Actuals)	2017-18 (Actuals)	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
Agriculture & Allied Services	Revenue	1902.7	2046.46	2306.28	3984.78	4201.71
	Capital	49.79	65.71	14.13	69.54	48.01
	Total	1952.49	2112.17	2320.41	4054.32	4249.72
Co-operation	Revenue	279.09	253.38	328.29	293.67	332.05
	Capital	743.52	757.44	646.39	756.14	1064.15
	Total	1022.61	1010.82	974.68	1049.81	1396.2
Education, Sports, Art & Culture	Revenue	9522.79	10665.37	11430.25	13416.97	14349.44
	Capital	158.36	117.25	353.58	378.65	455
	Total	9681.15	10782.62	11783.83	13795.62	14804.44
Technical Education, Skill Development & Industrial Training	Revenue	599.89	603.22	642.86	825.03	1001.85
	Capital	148.97	129.62	151.85	188.5	190.93
	Total	748.86	732.84	794.71	1013.53	1192.78
Health, Medical Education & Family Welfare, Ayush, ESI, Food & Drugs	Revenue	2348.46	2800.24	3074.25	3735.04	4392.98
	Capital	169.69	244.19	302.22	751.87	647.67
	Total	2518.15	3044.43	3376.47	4486.91	5040.65
Home	Revenue	2797.6	3280.5	3644.62	4520.93	4719.51
	Capital	227.65	215.59	250.36	376.57	431
	Total	3025.25	3496.09	3894.98	4897.5	5150.51
Power and Non Conventional Energy	Revenue	10224.54	10520.21	7637.05	8284.11	7345.12
	Capital	13864.33	5541.8	6341.91	6182.16	6119.4
	Total	24088.87	16062.01	13978.96	14466.27	13464.52
Social Justice and Empowerment, WCD and Welfare of SCs & BCs	Revenue	4470.02	5497.54	6152.08	7524.44	8510.58
	Capital	63.07	82.45	68.9	141.28	193.72
	Total	4533.09	5579.99	6220.98	7665.72	8704.3
Rural Development, Development and Panchayat	Revenue	1836.64	2875.59	2965.89	4177.46	4892.35
	Capital	0.58	0.39	0.32	99.94	301.8
	Total	1837.22	2875.98	2966.21	4277.4	5194.15
Transport	Revenue	1793.41	1905.85	2031.07	2452.19	2411.99
	Capital	111.14	108.49	160.48	230.71	407.11
	Total	1904.55	2014.34	2191.55	2682.9	2819.1
Urban Development and Town & Country Planning	Revenue	1963.44	2754.08	4029.65	4420.14	4604.7
	Capital	0	0	1000	1307	1305
	Total	1963.44	2754.08	5029.65	5727.14	5909.7
Industries and Minerals	Revenue	54.33	267.93	126.86	482.16	321.71
	Capital	12.6	72	30.01	72.01	85.01
	Total	66.93	339.93	156.87	554.17	406.72
Irrigation & Water Resources	Revenue	1358.03	1355.17	1402.76	1519.86	1724.57
	Capital	865.08	896.74	942.34	1610.78	1599.94
	Total	2223.11	2251.91	2345.1	3130.64	3324.51

Public Health Engineering	Revenue	1653.34	1734.06	1703.65	1804.91	2114.74
	Capital	930.13	972.18	1200.41	1785.56	1490.58
	Total	2583.47	2706.24	2904.06	3590.47	3605.32
Public Works (Roads and Bridges)	Revenue	1060.91	1181.47	1128.55	1128.55	1132.2
	Capital	2211.27	1529.09	1694.41	1694.41	2494.01
	Total	3272.18	2710.56	2822.96	2822.96	3626.21
Finance	Revenue	13697.33	16201.25	20744.4	22147.78	25632.63
	Capital	7214.68	5275.84	6338.85	17596.31	20257.15
	Total	20912.01	21477.09	27083.25	39744.09	45889.78
Others	Revenue	3673.18	4461.11	3908.85	4616.79	6553.78
	Capital	602.45	645.06	1775.48	1799.16	833.6
	Total	4275.63	5106.17	5684.33	6415.95	7387.38
Total		86609.01	85057.27	94529.00	120375.40	132165.99
Note: Agriculture & Allied Services include outlays for Departments of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.						
Education - Includes outlays for Primary, Secondary and Higher Education						
Finance - Includes Interest Payments, Pensions and Repayment of Public Debt						



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