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**APPROVED
ANNUAL PLAN
2011-12**

**(Volume - I)
(WRITE-UP)**

**PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA
SEPTEMBER, 2011**

Publication No.987



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PREFACE

The “Approved Annual Plan” is an annual publication of this department and is being published regularly after the finalization of the draft annual plan for a particular year. The present addition of Annual Plan 2011-12 is 46th in the series and in the form of two volumes.

Volume-I includes summary of State’s Economy and State’s Resources along with the details of the schemes of various sectors/departments and a chapter on “Empowerment of Women in Haryana” has also been included in this addition. **Volume-II** contains department-wise detailed outlays, outlays under Externally Aided Projects, Bharat Nirman Programmes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Sharing as well as 100% Centrally Sponsored), Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan Component (SCSP), Women Component along with Physical Targets & Achievements of important schemes.

The document has also been placed on the department’s website which can be accessed at www.esaharyana.gov.in

I am thankful to the various Heads of the departments for their cooperation in ensuring the timely supply of data and to the Controller, Printing & Stationery Department, Haryana and his staff for printing this document expeditiously.

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(R.K. Bishnoi)

Director,

**Department of Economic and Statistical
Analysis, Haryana.**

**Panchkula:
Dated the 19th Sep.,2011**

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HARYANA AT A GLANCE

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Divisions	4
Districts	21
Sub-Divisions (as on 31.12.09)	54
Tehsils (- do-)	74
Sub-Tehsils (- do-)	44
Blocks (- do-)	119
Towns (- do-)	106
Villages including Uninhabited (2001 Census)	6955

Sr.No.	Item	Period	Unit	
1	Geographical Area	2001	Lakh Sq. Km.	0.44
2	Area Under Forest to Total Area	2008-09	%	3.54
3	Net Area Sown to Total Area	2008-09	%	81.8
4	Net Irrigated area to Net Area Sown	2008-09	%	80.5
5	Yield of Foodgrains	2008-09	Qtl./Hect.	NA
6	Yield of Wheat	2008-09	Qtl./Hect.	46.14
7	Population	Census 2001	Lakh	211.45
	(a) Rural Population	Census 2001	Lakh	150.29
	(b) Urban Population	Census 2001	Lakh	61.16
	(C) Percentage of Rural Population	Census 2001	%	71.08
	(d) Percentage of Urban Population	Census 2001	%	28.92
	(e) Percentage population in age group 0-6 to total population	Census 2001	%	15.77
	(f) Decennial Growth Rate	1991-2001	%	28.43
	(g) Literacy Rate	Census 2001	%	67.91
	Male	Census 2001	%	78.49
	Female	Census 2001	%	55.73
	(h) Life Expectancy- Male	2006-2011	Years	65.50
	-Female	2006-2011	Years	70.00
	(i) Population Density	Census 2001	Person/Sq.Km.	478
	(j) Sex Ratio females per 1000 males	Census 2001	Per thousand	861
	(k) Sex Ratio (0-6) females per 1000 males	Census 2001	Per thousand	819
	(l) Sex Ratio among Literates (Females per 1000 males)	Census 2001	Per thousand	617
	(m) Birth Rate	2007-08	Per thousand	23.4
	(n) Death Rate	2007-08	Per thousand	6.6
	(o) Infant Mortality Rate	2007-08	Per thousand	55.0
8	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity	2009-10	KWH	905
9	Consumption of Fertilizer	2008-09	Kg./Hect.	198
10	Per Capita Income			
	(a) At Constant (1999-2000) Prices	2009-10	₹	44493(A)
	(b) At Current Prices	2009-10	₹	77878(A)

A =Advanced Estimates

OUTLAY / EXPENDITURE UNDER PLANS

		(₹ in crores)	
Plan Period		Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1		2	3
Annual Plans	1966-69	77.11	94.14
Fourth Plan	1969-74	225.00	358.26
Fifth Plan	1974-79	601.35	677.34
Annual Plan	1979-80	219.76	202.96
Sixth Plan	1980-85	1800.00	1595.47
Seventh Plan	1985-90	2900.00	2510.64
Annual Plan	1990-91	700.00	615.02
Annual Plan	1991-92	765.00	699.39
Eighth Plan	1992-97	5700.00	4899.19
Ninth Plan	1997-2002	11600.00	7986.12
Tenth Plan	2002-07	12000.00	12979.64
<u>Eleventh Plan 2007-12</u>			
Approved Outlay		35000.00	
<u>Annual Plan 2007-08</u>			
(I) Approved Outlay		5300.00	
(ii) Revised Outlay		5500.00	5751.18
<u>Annual Plan 2008-09</u>			
(I) Approved Outlay		6650.00	
(ii) Revised Outlay		7130.00	7108.28
<u>Annual Plan 2009-10</u>			
(I) Approved Outlay		10000.00	
(ii) Revised Outlay		10400.00	9624.43
<u>Annual Plan 2010-11</u>			
(I) Approved Outlay *		18260.00	
(ii) Revised Outlay *		18260.00	15497.17
<u>Annual Plan 2011-12</u>			
Approved Outlay *		20358.00	

* includes PSUs & Local Bodies

STATE ECONOMY

The State economy recorded the growth of 8.6 percent during the year 2008-09. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Haryana at constant (2004-05) prices was ₹ 127024.72 crore and 137964.81 crore in 2007-08 and 2008-09, respectively recording the growth of 8.6 percent during the year 2008-09. The GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices has been estimated at ₹ 151691.82 crore and ₹ 165385.26 crore during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively witnessing the annual growth of 9.9 and 9.0 percent during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. It shows that the growth rate of state economy remained excellent during the years 2008-09 to 2010-11. At current prices, the GSDP has been estimated at ₹ 257792.62 crore in 2010-11 as against ₹ 216287.26 crore in 2009-10 recording the growth of 19.2 percent.

The growth of 9.0 percent in the GSDP in real terms in spite of low growth rates recorded in Agriculture sector (6.3%), Trade sector (6.7%), and Public Administration sector (6.3%) is mainly attributable to excellent growth recorded in Manufacturing sector (11.2%), Construction sector (9.1%), Transport, Storage & Communication sector (10.9%), Other Services sector (10.8 %) and Banking sector (18.0%) during 2010-11. The sectoral analysis reveals that the GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices from primary sector which comprises Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Mining sectors has increased from ₹ 24486.12 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 26020.79 crore in 2010-11 showing an increase of 6.3 percent. The GSDP from secondary sector which covers Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply sectors has increased from ₹ 46177.34 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 50926.23 crore in 2010-11 registering an increase of 10.3 percent. The tertiary sector, which comprises Trade, Transport, Storage & Communication, Banking, Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings, Public Administration and Other Services sectors recorded a growth of 9.1 percent. Its contribution in the total GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices has increased from ₹ 81028.36 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 88438.24 crore in 2010-11.

The structural composition of State economy has witnessed significant changes since the formation of Haryana State. Agriculture Sector still continues to occupy a significant position in State economy, although, the share of this sector in the GSDP is continuously declining. The predominance of Agriculture Sector is also responsible for instability in the growth rate of economy due to fluctuations in agricultural production.

Natural calamities and fluctuation in rainfall often cause substantial loss in crop production which eventually results in fluctuation and instability in growth rate of State economy. Moreover, rapidly increasing share of services sector is also responsible for decline in the share of agriculture sector. The composition of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices reveals that the share of primary sector which includes agriculture and allied activities has declined from 22.0 percent during 2004-05 to 15.7 percent during 2010-11.

Manufacturing sector occupies the second important place in the State economy after trade sector. The State has adopted liberal industrial policy and committed to create healthy environment for industrialization to attract foreign as well as domestic investment and participation to speed up the growth of industry and generate additional employment. But the share of secondary sector which also includes manufacturing sector has decreased from 32.9 percent during 2004-05 to 30.8 percent during 2010-11.

Tertiary sector which is a combination of different services like Trade, Transport, Banking, Public Administration, Education, Health, etc. witnessed the significant increase in its share. Its share in GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices has increased from 45.1 percent during 2004-05 to 53.5 percent during 2010-11. Trade sector which occupies the most important place in State economy witnessed an increase in its share in the GSDP and its share rose from 16.3 percent during 2004-05 to 20.1 percent during 2010-11 at constant (2004-05) prices. The continuous increasing trend in the share of this sector indicates good scope and potential for its future perspectives also. The composition of GSDP thus reveals that the share of primary sector is continuously declining whereas the share of tertiary sector is continuously increasing. It shows that the State economy is shifting from Agriculture to services sector, which is a sign of healthy economy and the State economy is moving in the right direction.

The Per Capita Income (Per Capita Net State Domestic Product) in real terms at constant (2004-05) prices has been estimated at ₹ 59188 during 2010-11 as against ₹ 55214 during 2009-10 showing an increase of 7.2 percent during 2010-11. At current prices, the per capita income has been estimated at ₹ 92327 during 2010-11 as against ₹ 78781 during 2009-10 showing an increase of 17.2 percent during 2010-11.

Composition of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors

(Percent)

Year	At Current Prices			At constant (2004-05) Prices		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2004-05	22.0	32.9	45.1	22.0	32.9	45.1
2005-06	20.2	32.6	47.2	19.8	32.6	47.6
2006-07	21.7	30.9	47.4	20.1	32.0	47.9
2007-08	22.2	30.0	47.8	18.3	31.3	50.4
2008-09	21.5	29.4	49.1	17.6	30.4	52.0
2009-10 (Q)	19.7	29.2	51.1	16.1	30.5	53.4
2010-11 (A)	19.8	28.9	51.3	15.7	30.8	53.5

Annual Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Percent)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
2005-06	-2.2	8.0	14.7	8.8
2006-07	13.6	9.2	12.3	11.5
2007-08	- 0.3	7.7	15.5	9.8
2008-09	4.8	5.2	12.1	8.6
2009-10 (Q)	0.7	10.3	12.9	9.9
2010-11 (A)	6.3	10.3	9.1	9.0

Per Capita Income of Haryana

Year	Per Capita Income (₹)		Percentage	Increase/Decrease
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (2004-05)	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (2004-05)
2004-05	37842	37842	-	-
2005-06	42133	40313	11.3	6.5
2006-07	49892	44222	18.4	9.7
2007-08	58090	47520	16.4	7.5
2008-09	67757	51016	16.6	7.4
2009-10 (Q)	78781	55214	16.3	8.2
2010-11 (A)	92327	59188	17.2	7.2

STATE RESOURCES
Annual Plan 2011-12 (AP)

The total resources for Annual Plan 2011-12 have been assessed and approved at ₹ 20358.14 crore including PSEs and Local Bodies. These resources comprises as under:-

- (i) Resources to be routed through state budget = ₹ 13200.00 crore
- (ii) Resources from PSEs = ₹ 6108.14 crore
- (iii) Resources from Local Bodies = ₹ 1050.00 crore
(i.e. ULBs, ₹ 610.00 crore and PRIs ₹ 440.00 crore)

The resources which are routed through State Budget for Annual Plan 2011-12 is ₹ 13200.00 crore of which State's own resources are ₹ 4215.79 crore, State Borrowings ₹ 7941.96 crore and Central Plan Assistance of ₹ 1042.25 crore including Normal Central Assistance of ₹ 201.84 crore.

Estimates of revenue receipts have been made at prevailing rates of taxes/tariff/cess at 2010-11 level. All estimates of receipts and expenditure have been made at current level of prices i.e, at the prices of the corresponding years.

Details of Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) Estimates for the Annual Plan 2011-12

(₹ in crore)				
Sr. No.	Item	Annual Plan 2010-11		2011-12
		AP	LE	Ests.
1	2	3	4	5
I	Share in Central Taxes	2193.71	2193.71	2765.11
II	State Taxes at current rates (a to f)	15767.50	17543.64	19811.50
a)	State Excise Duties	2100.00	2200.00	2400.00
b)	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	350.00	350.00	375.00
c)	Sales Tax/VAT	11200.00	12300.00	14100.00
d)	Taxes on Goods and Passengers	425.00	400.00	425.00
e)	Stamps and Registration Fee	1500.00	2100.00	2300.00
f)	Others	192.50	193.64	211.50
III	Non-Tax Revenue (a to f)	3132.15	3772.45	4376.79
a)	Interest Receipts	636.81	773.26	815.42
b)	Urban Development	500.00	1050.00	1300.00
c)	Major and Medium Irrigation	134.70	188.59	198.32
d)	Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries	200.00	60.00	75.00
e)	Roads and water transport services	900.00	875.00	1100.00
f)	Others	760.64	825.60	888.00

IV	Grants from the Centre (Non-Plan)	348.82	468.62	661.75
V	Total Revenue Receipts (I to IV)	21442.18	23978.42	27615.15
VI	Non Plan Revenue Expenditure (a to f)	21106.87	23974.99	24306.04
a)	Interest Payments	3467.60	3509.27	4125.40
b)	Pension Payments	2300.00	2950.00	3250.00
c)	Salaries	7903.88	9387.69	8757.97
d)	Others	6958.31	8025.15	7381.05
e)	Pay and DA revision	400.80		690.00
f)	Statutory Transfers to Local Bodies	76.28	102.88	101.62
	BCR (V-VI)	335.31	3.43	3309.11

A. Receipts

a) Central devolution recommended by Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC)

The award period of the TFC is for five years commencing from 1st April, 2010 to 31st March, 2015. The TFC has pegged the share of States in Central taxes at 32%. The total financial devolution to the States including grants has been capped at 39.5% of the Central revenues. The relative share of Haryana in tax devolution, has been fixed at 1.048% with total devolution of ₹ 15199.50 crore for 2010-15. In the overall devolution including grants, the share of Haryana has been fixed at 1.140% with total devolution ₹ 19470.30 crore.

The Planning Commission approved ₹ 2765.11 crore as share of Central taxes for Annual Plan 2011-12.

TFC has also recommended grants of ₹ 4270.80 crore for five year period (2010-15) including ₹ 267.00 crore for maintenance of roads & bridges, ₹ 229.00 crore for Elementary Education, ₹ 124.20 crore for improvement of Justice Delivery, ₹ 32.10 crore for incentive for issuing UIDs, ₹ 21.00 crore for District Innovation Fund, ₹ 21.00 crore for Improvement Statistical System at States & District level, ₹ 10.00 crore for employees & pension data base, ₹ 212.00 crore for Water Sector Management, ₹ 8.80 crore for maintenance of forests, ₹ 1000.00 crore for State specific needs, ₹ 1521.30 crore for local bodies and ₹ 824.40 crore for calamity relief.

(b) Tax Revenue

The VAT has been projected to grow at 14.63% during 2011-12 over 2010-11 (LE). The State Govt. apprehends revenue loss due to phasing out of CST which is proposed to be compensated by the GOI. As such the receipts of CST have been assumed on lower side. Further the LADT/Entry Tax receipts have also been shown as nil being the court case. As such the overall taxes are expected to grow almost at 12.9% rate.

(c) Non-Tax Revenue

Major sources of non-tax revenue are receipts from interest Urban Development, Forests, Mines and Minerals, Traffic Receipts. These receipts have been projected to increase by 16.02% during 2011-12 over 2010-11 (LE), due to revive in real estate and more receipts projected in transport sector.

Haryana is the pioneer State to undertake massive power restructuring programme with the assistance of World Bank starting from the year 1998-99. Four power companies, namely HVPNL, HPGCL, UHBVNL and DHBVNL have been set up. Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission has also been set up to suggest power tariff revisions. Budgetary support in the form of Rural Electrification (RE) subsidy for Agriculture Sector, as determined by the HERC and other support for establishment of HERC is being done to the Power Utilities. Provision of ₹ 2967.76 crore has been made for this purpose during 2011-12.

(d) Capital Receipts

The market loans have been assumed at ₹ 5286.84 crore for 2011-12 (AP). The maturity of past loans becoming due each year has been provided in the relevant year for the purpose of repayment. The negotiated loans from LIC/GIC have not been obtained by the State Government since last many years due to meager demand and low recovery. As such, no provision has been made for LIC/GIC loans.

RIDF assisted NABARD projects pertaining to Irrigation, Roads & Bridges, Public Health Engineering and Animal Husbandry Sectors are in various stages of implementation in the State. RIDF loans of ₹ 238.35 crore have been provided in 2011-12. A sum of ₹ 705.51 crore has been proposed to be obtained as loan from NCRPB for 2011-12. The loans against Small Savings have been assumed at ₹ 1471.16 crore during 2011-12. A sum of ₹ 643.90 crore as total loan has been proposed as loan for EAP (back to back) of Power Department.

(e) Central Plan Assistance

A provision of ₹ 840.41 crore has been made on account of Special Central Assistance under various schemes as approved by Planning Commission which includes ₹ 145.00 crore for AIBP, ₹ 62.29 crore for Roads & Bridges, ₹ 50.77 crore for NSAP, ₹ 10.32 crore for NEGP, ₹ 30.44 crore for RSVY/BAGF, ₹ 323.31 crore for JNNURM, ₹ 176.28 crore for RKVY and ₹ 42.00 crore for one time ACA. In addition to this a

provision of ₹ 201.84 crore has been made as Normal Central Assistance for the annual plan 2011-12.

Restructuring of State Finances

Haryana has been a pioneering State in carrying out reforms in various sectors from time to time. The State, since its inception in 1966, has made phenomenal progress on transformation of State's economy, particularly on economic and social fronts. The State Govt. is well aware that further improvement in the fiscal position requires measures aiming at widening the tax base, rationalizing user charges, better targeting the subsidies, restructuring of Govt. departments and public sector undertakings, rationalization and prioritization of expenditure. In recognition of the need for fiscal restructuring, Haryana Govt. adopted a composite strategy comprising revenue augmenting measures, fiscal restructuring measures, traditional economy measures and review of organizational structures of major departments and PSUs. Following major reforms have been undertaken:-

- i) Present organizational structure and staffing pattern of Government departments has been reviewed in order to rationalize them. New posts are being sanctioned only after close scrutiny. The surplus staff of departments is being re-deployed.
- ii) The debt liability of the State Govt. has increased manifold over the years. State Govt. has constituted a "Consolidated Sinking Fund" (CSF) and "Guarantee Redemption Fund" (GRF) to meet the payment obligations of the State debt as well as State guarantees. A guarantee fee @ 2% has been imposed w.e.f. 1.8.2001 which forms part of the corpus of GRF to meet such payment obligations.
- iii) Haryana has introduced complete transparency in its fiscal operations. Major economic and fiscal indicators have been displayed in the document "Budget at a Glance".
- iv) With a view to mop up resource, the State Govt. has adopted measures for simplification of rules and procedures for better compliance of State taxes. The State Govt. has adopted VAT system of taxation for April, 2003. Other measures like review of user charges of public services, optimizing recoveries from existing sources, broadening of tax base etc. have also been taken.
- v) Resources Mobilization Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister to suggest additional resources and plugging leakages etc.
- vi) An innovative education policy has been launched focusing on reorientation of the education system. It would also help encouraging private investment and self-financing in higher education.
- vii) A new industrial policy has been formulated to provide facilitating environment into infrastructure sectors so as to attract foreign and private investment. This policy would help generating employment opportunities in the private sector and also encouraging self-employment opportunities.

Impact of Fiscal Reforms

- i) Revenue deficit has reduced from the peak of ₹ 1540 crore (3.5% of GSDP) in 1998-99 to revenue surplus State of ₹ 1213.42 crore in 2005-06, ₹ 1590.28 crore in 2006-07, ₹ 2223.82 crore in 2007-08. But due to slow down in economy and impact of pay revision State has become revenue deficit of ₹ 2082.42 crore in 2008-09, ₹ 4264.72 crore in 2009-10, ₹ 4458.38 crore in RE 2010-11 and reduce to ₹ 2660.68 crore in BE 2011-12.
- ii) Fiscal Deficit has reduced from 3.54% of GSDP in 2003-2004 to 0.82% of GSDP in 2007-08. But due to economic recession and pay revision impact the fiscal deficit to GSDP raise to 3.59% in 2008-09, 4.67% in 2009-10, 3.39% in RE 2010-11 and decreased to 2.61% in BE 2011-12.
- iii) Interest payment as ratio to revenue receipts has reduced from 23.53% in 1999-2000 to 11.88% in 2007-08, 13.04% in 2009-10, 12.95% in RE 2010-11 and 13.68% in BE 2011-12.
- iv) Ratio of salary expenditure net of pensions and interest payments to revenue expenditure has reduced from 53.66% in 1999-2000 to 37.69% in 2008-09, 40.94% in 2009-10, 40.10% in 2010-11 RE and 38.01% in BE 2011-12. Ratio of salary expenditure net of pension and interest payments to revenue expenditure increased in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to pay/pension revision impact on pattern of Central Govt.
- v) The consolidated debt liability including guarantees of the State is 20.32% of GSDP in 2007-08, 19.90% in 2008-09, 18.96% in 2010-11 RE and likely to further go down to 18.35% in BE 2011-12.
- vi) The State Tax-GSDP ratio has improved from 6.85% in 1999-2000 to 7.53% in 2007-08. But due to slow down in economy the State Tax GSDP ratio has decreased to 5.39% in 2009-10, 5.13% in 2010-11 RE and likely to increase to 6.51% in BE 2011-12.

Scheme of Financing for the Estimates for the Annual Plan 2011-12

(₹ in crores)

Items		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan					
		2007-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11		2011-12
		Projections	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	AP	LE	AP
		(at 2006-07 prices)	(at current prices)					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	State Government							
	1 State Government's Own Funds (a to e)	16670.77	4489.84	3877.05	6401.59	3259.88	3246.80	4215.79
	a BCR	15318.75	4249.57	524.90	-189.92	335.31	3.43	3309.11
	b MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	1206.27	211.12	3326.75	3741.13	947.22	2995.85	595.66
	c Plan grants from Gol (TFC)	145.75	29.15	25.40	22.9	51.70	47.52	311.02
	d ARM					1725.65		
	e Adjustment of Opening balance				2827.48	200.00	200.00	
	2 State Government's Budgetary Borrowings (i-ii)	14766.30	564.94	3328.77	5887.80	6927.00	6927.00	7941.96
	(I) Gross Borrowings (a to f)	18727.16	1152.13	4037.78	6827.86	7935.43	7985.77	9135.76
	a Net Accretion to State Provident Fund	1920.16	308.62	358.68	868.72	515.00	780.00	790.00
	b Gross Small Savings	6510.00	171.50	292.83	1077.77	1078.11	1478.11	1471.16
	c Net Market Borrowings	6215.90		2795.00	4000.00	4633.38	4445.93	5286.84
	d Gross Negotiated Loans (i to vii)	4081.10	604.26	591.27	744.28	1097.54	963.39	943.86
	(i) LIC							0.00
	(ii) GIC							0.00
	(iii) NABARD		230.49	285.62	289.33	252.50	253.35	238.35
	(iv) REC							0.00
	(v) IDBI							0.00
	(vi) Others (HUDCO, PFC, NCDC etc)							0.00
	(vii) NCRPB		373.77	305.65	454.95	845.04	710.04	705.51
	e Bonds/Debentures							0.00
	f Loans portion of NCA	0.00	67.75	0.00	137.09	611.40	318.34	643.90
	(i) Loans portion of ACA for EAPs		60.00		13.55	3.50	5.00	0.00
	(ii) Loans for EAPs (back to back)				123.54	607.90	313.34	643.90
	(iii) Other Loans		7.75					0.00
	(II) Repayments (a to d)	3960.86	587.19	709.01	940.06	1008.43	1058.77	1193.80
	a Repayment of Gol Loans	615.20	112.74	113.46	169.56	118.18	115.30	115.25
	b Repayment to NSSF	1430.17	120.94	186.28	271.67	378.11	378.11	471.16
	c Repayment of Negotiated Loans	1632.27	137.66	207.04	296.6	309.91	363.13	405.16
	d Repayments--Others	283.22	215.85	202.23	202.23	202.23	202.23	202.23
	3 Central Assistance (a+b+c) - Grants	2217.90	391.22	540.31	862.48	913.12	926.20	1042.25
	a Normal Central Assistance	752.18	113.67	125.40	134.31	179.13	179.13	201.84
	b ACA for EAPs	37.91	34.10	27.56	5.81	1.50		0.00
	c Others Grants	1427.81	243.45	387.35	722.36	732.49	747.07	840.41
	i AIBP	64.15		44.11	101.42	60.00	60.00	145.00
	ii Roads & Bridges	372.75	60.28	91.18	18.16	52.50	52.50	62.29
	iii NSAP	211.41	20.66	41.27	35.32	46.22	46.22	50.77
	iv JNNURM	412.38	100.39	146.01	14.88	300.00	300.00	323.31
	vii RSVY/BAGF	195.05	25.60	3.23	0	33.48	33.48	30.44
	viii NEGP	72.38	11.28	0.14	6.02	10.32	10.32	10.32
	ix RKVY			31.24	113.56	190.97	205.55	176.28
	x One Time ACA		24.00	30.00	433.00	39.00	39.00	42.00
	xi Others	99.69	1.24	0.17	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Total A: State Government Resources (1+2+3)	33654.97	5446.00	7746.13	13151.87	11100.00	11100.00	13200.00
	Achievements/Proposed Plan	35000.00	5751.18	7108.28	9624.44	11100.00	11100.00	13200.00
	Gap in Resources	1345.03						0.00

Scheme of Financing for the Estimates for the Annual Plan 2011-12

(₹ in crores)

Items	Eleventh		Annual Plan						
	2007-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11		2011-12		
	Projections (at 2000-07 prices)	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	AP	LE	Estimates		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
B	Resources of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)								
	1	Internal Resources	-2374.73	1418.66	1491.01	1730.51	2082.00	1954.60	2254.27
	2	Extra Budgetary Resources	17055.31	3193.68	3864.40	3526.18	4718.00	3893.22	3853.87
	3	Budgetary Support							0.00
		Total B: PSEs (1+2+3)	14680.58	4612.34	5355.41	5256.69	6800.00	5847.82	6108.14
C	Resources of Local Bodies								
	i. Urban Local Bodies								
	a	Internal Resources	814.70	114.13	190.33	159.10	171.30	456.08	556.59
	b	Extra Budgetary Resources							0
	c	Budgetary Support	544.89	166.35	126.77	45.35	38.70	53.92	53.41
		Total i : (a+b+c)	1359.59	280.48	317.10	204.45	210.00	510.00	610.00
	ii. Rural Local Bodies								
	a	Internal Resources	1019.86	200.40	342.09	217.49	112.42	261.04	391.79
	b	Extra Budgetary Resources							0.00
	c	Budgetary Support	480.70	170.38	88.28	91.83	37.58	48.96	48.21
		Total ii : (a+b+c)	1500.56	370.78	430.37	309.32	150.00	310.00	440.00
		Total C: Local Bodies (i+ii)	2860.15	651.26	747.47	513.77	360.00	820.00	1050.00
D	AGGREGATE PLAN RESOURCES (A+B+C)								
								20358.14	
	STATE PLAN OUTLAY							20358.14	
E	Gap in Resources							0.00	

ANNUAL PLAN 2010-11 - REVIEW

State's Annual Plan for 2010-11 was approved by Planning Commission, Government of India for ₹ 18260.00 crore. Later on, in view of reassessment of State's resources, it was again revised to ₹ 18260.00 crore. This outlay includes an amount of ₹ 6800.00 crore for the State Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and ₹ 360.00 crore for Local Bodies to be met out from their own resources. Excluding the outlay of PSEs and Local Bodies, the Net State Plan Outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11 is ₹ 11100.00 crore.

While allocating the revised sectoral outlays, priority was accorded to the social service sectors like Education, Social Security, Water Supply, Urban Development and Health etc. An amount of ₹ 5673.81 crore (51.12%) was kept for social services sector in the revised outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2010-11 out of this allocation, an amount of ₹ 1634.08 crore (14.72%) was kept for Education & Technical Education, ₹ 1532.50 crore (13.81%) for Social Justice & Empowerment, ₹ 605.00 crore (5.45%) for Water Supply, ₹ 807.79 crore (7.28%) for Urban Development, ₹ 454.51 crore (4.09%) for Health Services, Medical Education, Ayush & ESI and the balance of ₹ 639.93 crore was allotted for Women & Child Development, ITI, Housing Sectors etc.

In order to boost the infrastructure development, an amount of ₹ 3561.15 crore which is 32.08% of the total revised outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2010-11 was allocated for the improvement/extension of the basic Infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Roads & Transport and loan to UIDF. Under Infrastructure Development, highest priority was accorded to transport sector for which an amount of ₹ 1145.04 crore (10.32%) was provided. The second priority was given to generation, transmission and distribution of Power for which an amount of ₹ 1039.91 crore (9.37%) was provided for energy sector. An outlay of ₹ 762.20 crore (6.87%) was kept for Irrigation and Flood Control in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 558.00 crore (5.03%) has been kept for UIDF.

An amount of ₹ 724.06 crore (6.52%) was allocated to Agriculture and Allied Activities in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11. A sum of ₹ 730.47 crore (6.58%) was allocated to the Rural Development sector in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11, which includes poverty alleviation programmes and other works for improving the rural infrastructure. In this sector, highest priority was given to Panchayati Raj institutions and

Community Development Programmes for which an outlay of ₹ 607.33 crore (5.47%) was kept in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11. For the development of backward Mewat area and Hilly & Semi Hilly areas of districts of Ambala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar, Mewat Development & Shivalik Development Board were set up and for which an allocation of ₹ 27.00 crore was made in Revised Annual Plan 2010-11.

A provision of ₹ 73.68 crore was made for Industries in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11. For Information Technology, an outlay of ₹ 22.45 crore was kept for the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11. To fill the gap between the demand for Public Transport services and existing fleet of State Roadways, an outlay of ₹ 157.50 crore was approved in Revised Annual Plan 2010-11.

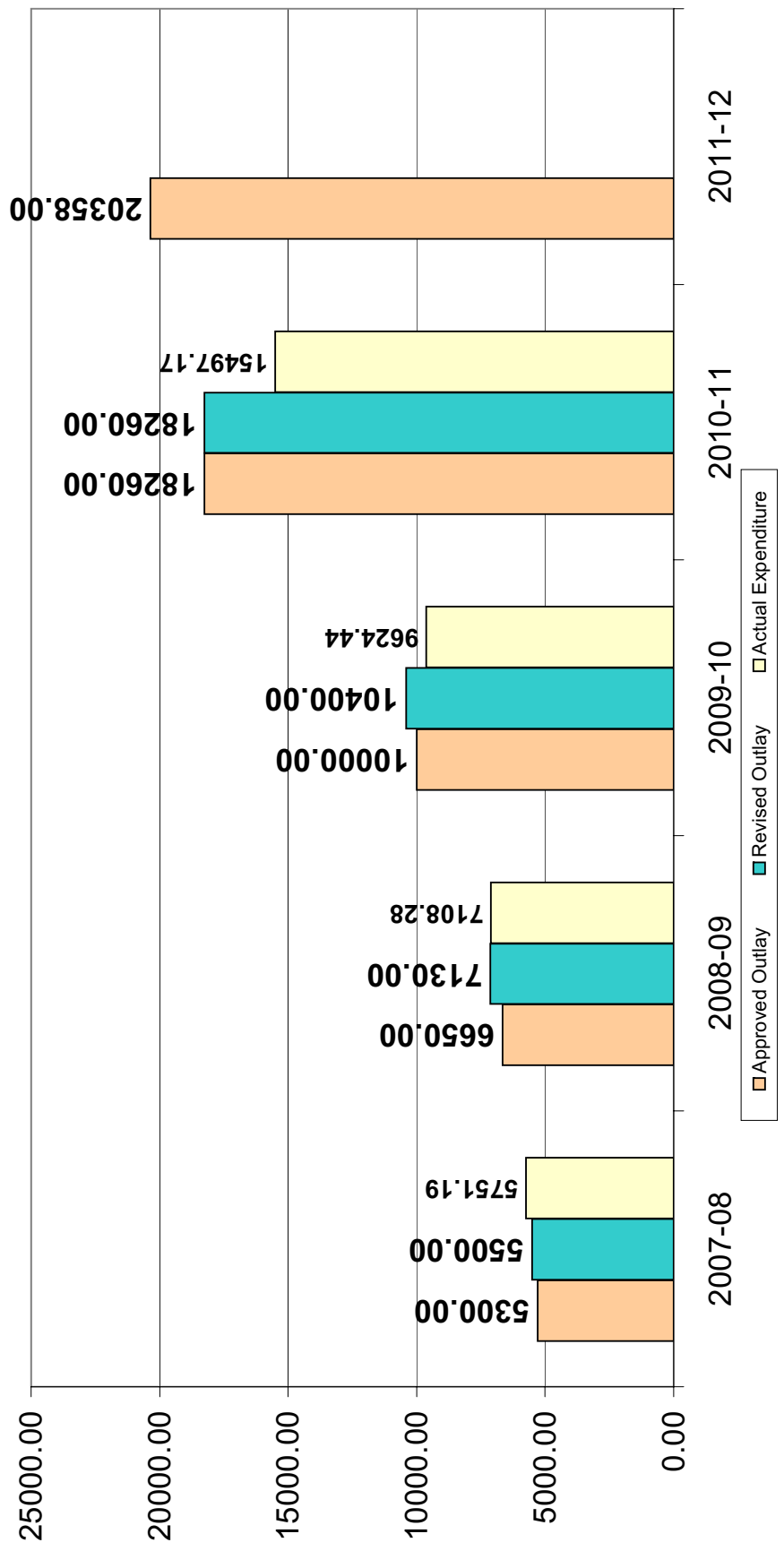
An allocation of ₹ 18.50 crore was approved in Revised Annual Plan 2010-11 for expansion of tourist facilities in existing tourist resorts. A provision of ₹ 152.17 crore was made in the Revised Annual Plan 2010-11 for Decentralised Planning & District Plan which will be utilized for development works of local nature. An allocation of ₹ 127.31 crore was approved for the Revised State Annual Plan 2010-11 for General Services. In this sector the highest priority was given to public works by providing an amount of ₹ 120.73 crore.

Against the revised plan outlay of ₹ 18260.00 crore, an expenditure of ₹ 15497.17 crore has been incurred which works out to 84.9% out of which an expenditure of ₹ 685.76 crore (94.7%) under Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development ₹ 696.50 crore (95.3%), Special Area Programme ₹ 21.09 crore (78.1%), Irrigation and Flood Control ₹ 732.03 crore (89.5%), Energy ₹ 966.12 crore (92.9%), Industries & Minerals ₹ 65.23 crore (88.5%), Transport ₹ 1041.79 crore (91%), Science & Technology, Environment ₹ 10.62 crore (98.3%), General Economic Services ₹ 19.05 crore (97.4%), Decentralized & District Planning ₹ 152.16 crore (100%), Social Services ₹ 5079.05 crore (81.5%) and General Services ₹ 105.29 crore (82.7%) had been incurred.

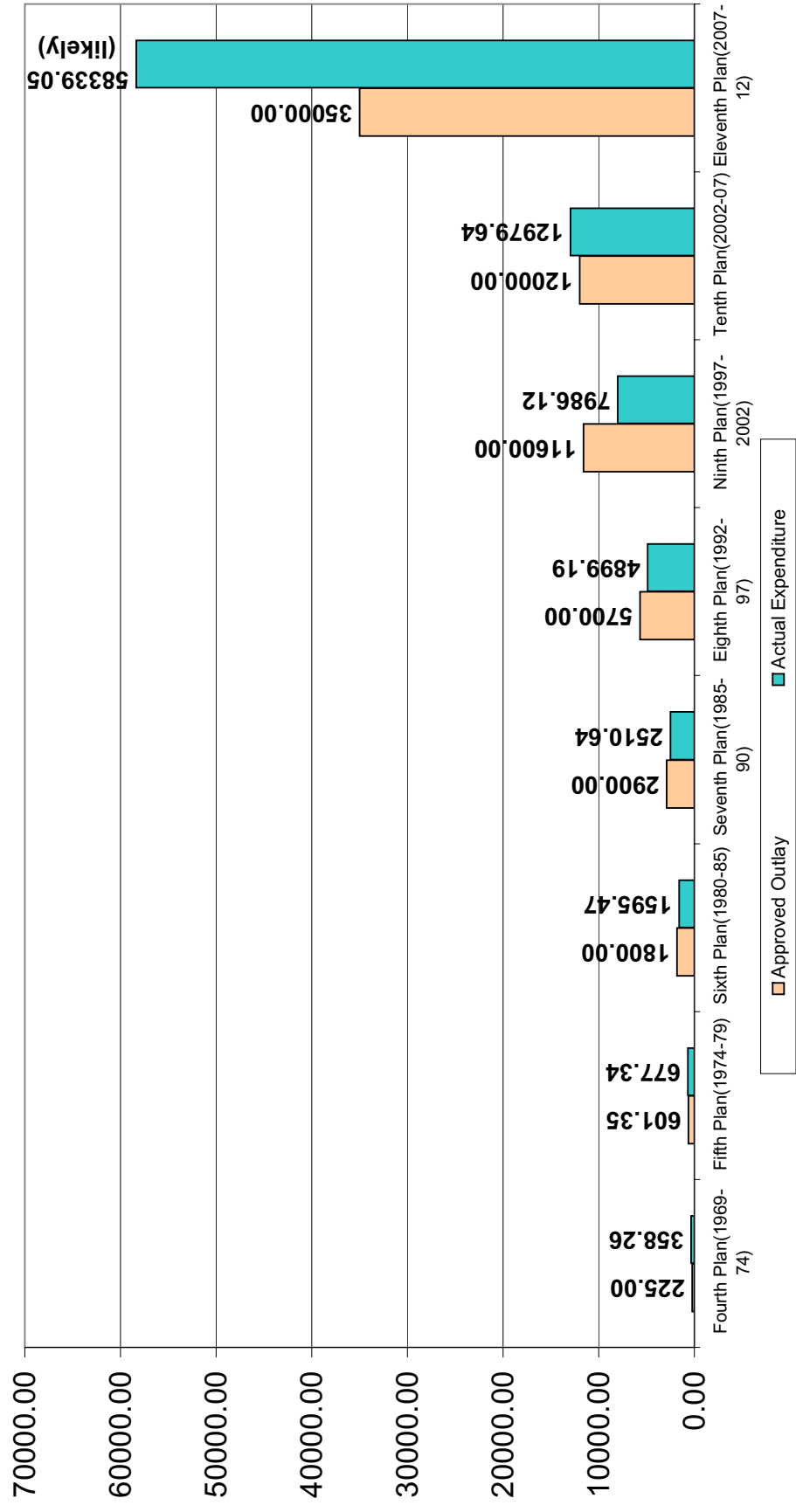
Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Sharing Basis), an expenditure of ₹ 1535.54 crore (73.9%) had been incurred against the revised outlay of ₹ 2078.92 crore under Central Share and expenditure of ₹ 638.74 crore (87.4%) has been incurred against the Revised Outlay of ₹ 730.65 crore as State's Share. Under 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes, an expenditure of ₹ 647.60 crore (80.7%) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 802.95 crore had been incurred. An expenditure of ₹ 258.01 crore (79.3%) against Revised Outlay ₹ 325.34 crore, under Externally Aided Projects, an expenditure of ₹ 444.29 crore (64.8%)

against Revised Outlay of ₹ 685.19 crore under Bharat Nirman Programme, an expenditure of ₹ 188.49 crore (98.2%) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 191.62 crore under 12th Finance Commission, an expenditure of ₹ 552.26 crore (59.3%) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 930.82 crore under CA/ACA, an expenditure for ₹ 1849.29 crore (69.9%) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 2645.73 crore under Earmarked Sector, an expenditure of ₹ 1605.05 crore (96.1%) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 1669.37 crore under Women Component and an expenditure of ₹ 1904.61 crore (82.5%) against Revised Outlay of ₹ 2309.65 crore under SCSP Component had been incurred.

**OUTLAYS & EXPENDITURE UNDER ANNUAL PLANS OF ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR
PLANS (2007-12)
(Rs. in crores)**



**APPROVED OUTLAYS & ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS
(Rs. in crores)**



APPROVED ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12 – AN OUTLINE

The Planning Commission, Government of India has approved the State's Annual Plan 2011-12 at ₹ 20358.00 crore. This outlay includes an amount of ₹ 6108.00 crore for State Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and ₹ 1050.00 crore for Local Bodies to be met out from their own resources. Excluding the outlay of Public Sector Enterprises and Local Bodies, the Net State Plan Outlay for Approved Annual Plan 2011-12 is ₹ 13200.00 crore. This outlay is 18.02% higher than the State Net Plan Outlay of ₹ 11185.00 crore for the Annual Plan 2010-11. While distributing the State Net Plan Outlay of ₹ 13200.00 crore among various sectors, the Social Services Sector has been given highest priority. The second highest priority has been accorded to the development of infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Road & Road Transport and special Economic Stimulus Package.

SOCIAL SERVICES :

Social Services have been allocated an outlay of ₹ 6641.04 crore (50.31%). Among social services, the highest priority has been accorded to the provision of pension for the old, the handicapped, the widows and the destitutes as these are the most vulnerable sections of the society and the State owns a moral responsibility towards them. Accordingly, an outlay of ₹ 1810.00 crore (13.71%) has been kept for Social Justice & Empowerment. Women and Children are the other vulnerable sections which also need the State care. An amount of ₹ 192.00 crore (1.45%) has been set apart for the Women and Child Development Programme including Nutrition. Education including Technical Education has been provided an outlay of ₹ 1710.00 crore (12.95%). Health Services including Medical Education have also been given a high priority in the Annual Plan by earmarking an outlay of ₹ 498.31 crore (3.78%) for these services. The State has already made available safe drinking water to all the villages in the State. Hence, the stress now is on increasing the availability of water to the people in adequate quantity. Accordingly, an outlay of ₹ 770.00 crore (5.83%) has been kept for augmenting the drinking water supply and improving sanitation. A sum of ₹ 101.10 crore (0.77%) has been kept for Housing including Police Housing and modernization. An allocation of ₹ 100.00 crore (0.76%) has been made for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. A provision of ₹ 1017.40 crore (7.71%) has been kept for Urban Development. An outlay of ₹ 643.90 crore (4.88%) has been approved for Externally Aided Project of Power Department.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE :

An outlay of ₹ 4364.33 crore which is 33.06% of the total approved plan outlay of ₹ 13200.00 crore has been allocated for the improvement/extension of the basic infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads & road transport and Irrigation Sector has been provided an amount of ₹ 790.00 crore (5.98%). Energy Sector i.e. Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power has been allotted an outlay of ₹ 1636.80 crore which is (12.40%) of the total approved plan outlay. Roads and Road Transport Sector has been allocated an outlay of ₹ 1437.53 crore (10.89%). A provision of ₹ 500.00 crore (3.79%) has been made for special Economic Stimulus Package.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES:

Agriculture and allied activities sector has also been given its due priority. An amount of ₹ 852.05 crore (6.45%) has been allocated for this sector. The main strategy for increasing agricultural production involves strengthening of the various supportive programmes like availability of certified seeds in sufficient quantity, balanced use of fertilizers, plant protection measures, land reclamation and other land development programmes. For increasing the production of crops like wheat, rice, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane, Centrally Sponsored Schemes are also in operation with sizeable allocation.

A plan provision of ₹ 145.00 crore (1.10%) for the year 2011-12 has been made for Haryana Agriculture University (HAU) to carry out its activities.

To provide effective and efficient veterinary health services at the nearest point to the livestock owners, network of veterinary institutions is being strengthened in the State. A sum of ₹ 70.00 crore has been approved for the year 2011-12 for expansion/extension activities of the Animal Husbandry and dairying department. Veterinary Vaccine Institute at Hisar is being strengthened to meet the requirement of essential vaccines for the prevention and control of various diseases among animals. For the development of Fisheries, an allocation of ₹ 7.20 crore has been made. A provision of ₹ 139.50 crore has been made for extension of Forest cover in the State to maintain ecological balance, improve environment and availability of wood for timber and fuel. An amount of ₹ 104.00 crore has been set apart for the strengthening of Co-operative structure in the State.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

An outlay of ₹ 878.70 crore (6.66%) has been made for the Rural Development Sector which includes poverty alleviation programme, aid to Panchayati Raj Institutions under Thirteenth Finance Commission Award, Community Development and

Computerization of land Records. Special beneficiary oriented schemes and Desert Development programme are being implemented by the department of Rural Development. A provision of ₹ 2.20 crore has been made for Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) to encourage the people to use fuel/energy saving devices and to promote the use of non-conventional sources of energy such as solar energy and energy produced from agricultural and animal waste. An allocation of ₹ 745.00 crore has been made for Community Development and Panchayats.

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT:

For the development of Backward Mewat Area inhabited predominantly by the Muslim community, Mewat Development Board is already in existence. An allocation of ₹ 20.00 crore has been set apart for Mewat Development Board for speedy development of this area. Like-wise, for the development of the hilly and semi-hilly areas of districts of Ambala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar, Shivalik Development Board also exists. An allocation of ₹ 10.00 crore has been made for the development of these areas. These amounts are in addition to the normal development activities of various departments in these two regions.

IRRIGATION:

Irrigation is a vital input to increase agricultural production. The State has limited water resources viz. canal as well as underground water. Therefore, the thrust is on the optimum use of this resource through minimizing its wastage. Total outlay for this sector has been pegged at ₹ 790.00 crore for 2011-12. Component-wise details are given below:-

		(₹ in crore)
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	600.00
2.	Flood Control	100.00
3.	C.A.D.A.	90.00
Total:		790.00

An allocation of ₹ 600.00 crore has been kept for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. A provision of ₹ 100.00 crore has been kept for the flood control measures. Command Area Development Programme is being implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Central Government. An outlay of ₹ 90.00 crore (State Share) has been kept for the year 2011-12.

ENERGY :

Power is a crucial input for the overall development of the economy. It is also essential for improving the quality of life of the people. In order to improve the Generation/availability of electricity to the people, an outlay of ₹ 1636.80 crore has been made for this sector for Approved Annual Plan 2011-12. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 8.80 crore has been provided for Renewable Sources of Energy.

INDUSTRIES :

Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation will continue to participate/assist in the establishment of joint and private sector industrial units. In order to attract foreign investment in the State, the State Govt. has constituted a Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) in September, 2001. This Board, apart from playing aggressive role also gives technical support to appraise foreign investment proposals and is empowered to take decisions regarding allotment of land, sanction of term loan etc. The State has been able to attract giant multinational companies to invest in the State, especially at Gurgaon in a big way. It is expected that this trend will continue in the Annual Plan 2011-12. An outlay of ₹ 80.62 crore has been made for various activities of the Industries department during 2011-12.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY :

The State Govt. has already framed an ambitious Information Technology (IT) Policy and Action Plan in order to make the State a front-runner in the age of Information Revolution. HARTRON has been entrusted the task of promoting use of Information Technology in all State Govt. departments. The State Govt. has also decided to invite private participation to create a communication back-bone in the State. Haryana State Wide Area Network (HARNET) is being set up by pooling all the existing facilities of DOT, NIC and the State Govt. An outlay of ₹ 24.02 crore has been earmarked for the above mentioned I.T activities in the State for the Approved Annual Plan 2011-12.

ROADS & TRANSPORT :

An allocation of ₹ 1437.53 crore has been made in the Approved Annual Plan 2011-12 for the development of Road network and Transport facilities in the State. Out of this, an outlay of ₹ 1271.68 crore has been kept for the construction of Roads and Bridges. An allocation of ₹ 165.00 crore has been made for replacement of old buses, construction of bus stands/shelters, modernization of workshops etc. An outlay of ₹ 0.85 crore is made for Civil Aviation.

TOURISM :

An allocation of ₹ 20.00 crore has been made for Tourism for the expansion of tourist facilities in existing tourist resorts especially in the tourist complexes along main highways at district/sub-divisional headquarters.

DECENTRALISED/DISTRICT PLANNING :

An outlay of ₹ 232.12 crore has been kept for "District Plan" in the State, which will be utilized for development works of Local Nature.

GENERAL SERVICES :

An allocation of ₹ 87.37 crore has been made under General Services which will be utilized for construction of essential Administrative buildings including Mini-Secretariats and its allied buildings and building for Jails, Judicial, Excise & Taxation (Non-residential buildings), PWD (B&R) buildings, Rest Houses, Holiday Homes, Treasury and Accounts Buildings & Hospitality buildings.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS :

An outlay of ₹ 643.90 crore has been approved for Externally Aided Projects of Power Department.

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN (SCSP) :

An allocation of ₹ 2554.09 crore which re-presents 19.35% of the State Net Plan Outlay has been made under SCSP for the Approved Annual Plan 2011-12 against the proportionate population of SCs i.e. 19.35% in the State.

THIRTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION:

An allocation of ₹ 521.01 crore has been kept for taking up various projects as recommended by 13th Finance Commission. Out of which ₹ 75.00 crore has been kept for Mewat Region.

The details of grant are as under:-

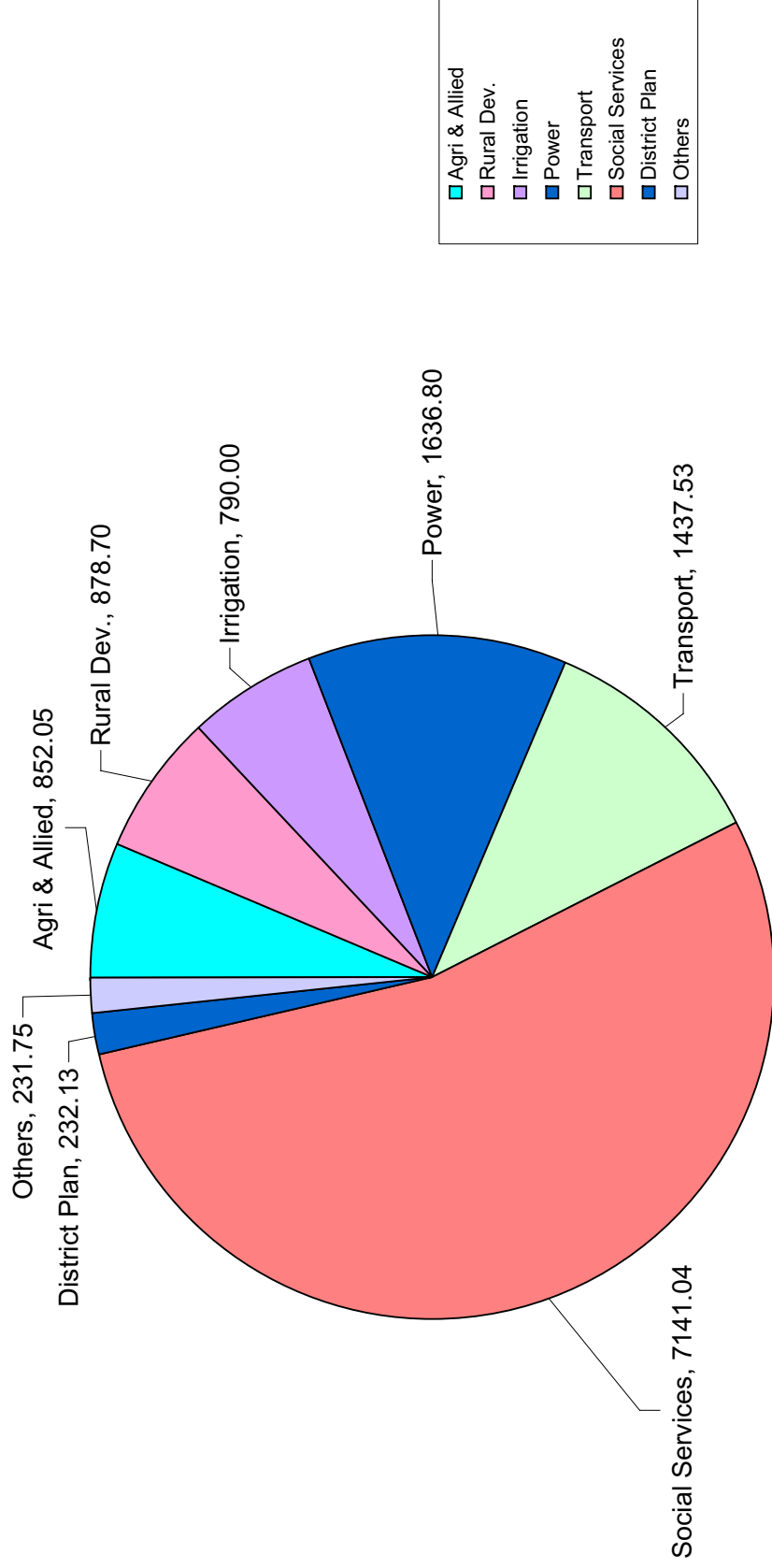
		(₹ in crore)
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A.	1. Forests	1.10
	2. Panchayats (PRIs)	157.53
	3. Information & Technology (for UID)	6.42
	4. Elementary Education	43.00
	5. Health Services	50.00
	6. Public Health Engineering	75.00
	7. Police Housing	25.00
	8. Urban Development	87.96
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	Total	446.01
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B.	Development of Mewat	
	1. Public Health	25.00
	2. ITI	25.00
	3. Health	25.00
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	Total	75.00
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	Total A + B	521.01
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ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE:

A special economic stimulus package for Infrastructure Development Fund amounting to ₹ 500.00 crore is kept for Approved Annual Plan 2011-12 which will be utilized for projects to be taken up on fast track basis such as up-gradation of district hospitals, setting up of new medical college, improvement of water supply & sanitation facilities in urban areas, setting up of special care institutions for the disadvantaged sections of the society, restoration of water courses, housing for the industrial workers and construction of office & residential buildings for the new districts of Mewat & Palwal.

APPROVED ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12 - SECTORAL ALLOCATION

(Rs. in crore)



FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has recently launched a 100% centrally sponsored scheme to incentives States to draw up plans for agriculture section more comprehensively taking agro-climatic conditions, natural issues and technology into account and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully with the name of National Agriculture Development Programme (NADP)/Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY). The new scheme aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the 11th plan period by ensuring a holistic development of agriculture and allied sector. The main objectives of the scheme are mentioned as under:-

- To incentives the states so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sector
- To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes
- To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the Districts and the States based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
- To maximize returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sector

The funds of RKVY scheme will be available under two district streams i.e. Stream-I and Stream-II. Stream-I is project based. The areas of focus envisaged in the operational guidelines under para-4 are the broad areas within which the projects required to be posed and sanctioned by the State Level Sanctioning Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Haryana. Atleast 75% of the total allocation under the RKVY would be available for stream-I with an intent that maximum flexibility be given to the States to plan for their agriculture development in accordance with their own unique needs and local aspirations.

Stream-II processes are relatively more conventional and aimed to augment/strengthen the existing state plan schemes. Once the State Planning Department poses the

proposals to the Planning Commission as a part of its State Plan exercise and obtains the approval of the Planning Commission, then the funds flow follows the same course as followed usually. A maximum of 25% of the funds allocated to a state are available under the Stream-II. During the year 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 19970.38 lakh has been spent on this scheme. An outlay of ₹ 25000.00 lakh has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

National Horticulture mission was started in the year 2005-06 and 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 10th five year plan. But during the 11th five year plan, the Govt. of India's assistance is 85% and the State Government contribution is 15%. The main objectives of the scheme are as under:-

1. To provide holistic growth in Horticulture through research, technology promotion, extension, processing and marketing.
2. To enhance the horticulture production to the level of 300 million tones by 2011-12 in the Country.
3. To establish convergence and synergy among various on-going and planned programmes in the field of horticulture development.
4. To promote the development and dissemination of technologies by blending traditional wisdom and frontier knowledge.
5. To create opportunities for employment generation for skilled and unskilled persons especially unemployed youth.

There is tremendous area expansion under fruits, flowers, mushroom and spices. Moreover best integration model in the country was developed by integrating farm ponds/water conservation with that of micro irrigation and orchard plantation. A distinct cluster of Citrus has been developed in south of Haryana and farmers are benefited by way of infrastructure created like cold storage, marketing yards and grading packing waxing units. During the year 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 6160.32 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 5117.65 lakh and State Share ₹ 1042.67 lakh) has been spent on this scheme. A sum of ₹ 8527.22 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 8075.22 lakh and State Share ₹ 452.00 lakh) has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

Earlier this scheme was implemented in the State in districts of Mahendergarh & Sirsa since February, 2006. From the Year 2007-08, two additional districts namely

Ambala and Mewat were also covered under the scheme. Now the Govt. of India has decided to merge SGRY with NREGA in the state from the year 2008-09 and the scheme has been extended by Govt. of India to all the remaining 16 Districts of the State w.e.f. April, 2008. Under this scheme, 90% funds would be provided by the Govt. of India and 10% by the State Govt. The State Govt. would be required to meet 25% cost of material and wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers, unemployment allowance payable to job seekers and administrative expenses of the State Employment Guarantee Council. The Govt. of India would bear the entire cost of wages of unskilled manual workers, 75% of the cost of material and wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers, administrative expenses of Block Level Programme Officer and their supporting staff.

The scheme is applicable only to rural areas. 1/3rd of the jobs are reserved for women. Minimum wages applicable in the State would be payable to the persons employed. Unemployed persons are to apply for registration with concerned Gram Panchayats.

The following works would be permissible under NREGS:-

- i) Water conservation and water harvesting;
- ii) Drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- iii) Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- iv) Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or to land beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of the Government of India.
- v) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- vi) Land development;
- vii) Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- viii) Rural connectivity to provide all-weather access; and
- ix) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Govt. in consultation with the State Government.

During the year 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 21464.00 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 19317.60 lakh and State Share ₹ 2146.40 lakh) has been spent on this scheme. A sum of ₹ 28000.00 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 25200.00 lakh and State Share ₹ 2800.00 lakh) has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

4. Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

The Planning Commission, Govt. of India, has launched this 100% Centrally Assisted Scheme namely, “Backward District Initiative -Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)” from the year 2004-2005 in Sirsa District. The main aim of this scheme is to solve the problems of Poverty, Low Growth, and Poor Governance in the Backward Districts. The Govt. of India from 2007-08 had merged RSVY into BRGF and the districts of M/Garh & Sirsa stand covered under the said programme.

The infrastructural gaps under various sectors have been identified and accordingly the schemes like construction of School Rooms, Anganwari Centres, Mid-day meal, kitchen sets, Vikas kinder, Drinking water facilities, Irrigation facilities etc. have been recommend by the PRIs. The consolidated Annual Action Plans are being prepared and approved by the District Planning Committee concerned. During the year 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 2577.09 lakh has been spent on this scheme. An amount of ₹ 3044.00 lakh has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

5. Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY)

The objective of IAY is primarily to help construction of dwelling units by members of Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes rural poor living below the poverty line. As per guidelines ₹ 35,000/- per house in plain areas and ₹ 37,500/- per house in hilly/ difficult areas are being given as grant-in- aid to the BPL families in the rural areas. As per guidelines under Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY), ₹ 35,000/- per house in plain areas and ₹ 37,500/- per unit in hilly/difficult areas are being given as grant-in-aid to the BPL families in the rural areas. During 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), 59616 Houses would be constructed. During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 7808.24 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 5856.18 lakh and State Share ₹ 1952.06 lakh) has been spent on this scheme. Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 8800.00 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 6600.00 lakh and State Share ₹ 2200.00 lakh) has been approved for constructing the 17703 houses for the year 2011-12.

6. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The TSC is a centrally sponsored scheme. All the districts have been covered under this scheme. The programme is being implemented through DRDAs in Haryana. The objective of this programme is as under:-

- a. Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- b. Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to access to toilets to all by 2012.

- c. Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- d. In rural areas, cover schools by March, 2008 and Anganwadis by March, 2009, with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- e. Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- f. Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid and liquid waste management.

Components of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC): Various components of Total Sanitation Campaign are: Individual Households Latrines (IHHLs), School and Anganwadi Toilets, Women Sanitary Complexes, Solid & Liquid Waste Management, IEC, Revolving funds for Rural Sanitary Marts/ Production Centres and to SHGs. During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 1685.68 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 1181.48 lakh and State Share ₹ 504.20 lakh) has been spent on this scheme. An amount of ₹ 4187.00 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 1200.00 lakh and State Share ₹ 2987.00 lakh) has been proposed for this scheme for the year 2011-12.

7. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

Under this programme a project amounting to ₹ 10028.00 lakh stands submitted to CWC for sanction. The schemes for increasing capacity of canals, drains and construction/ rehabilitation of bridges have been approved under this project. Work for increasing capacity of WJC Canal System, Hansi Branch, Butana Branch and Bhiwani Sub Branch in addition to construction of bridges on WJC Main Line and WJC Canal have been taken up. Work is in progress. No doubt that 25% of the budget under AIBP scheme is to be reimbursed from Govt. of India but due to none sanctioning of estimate by CWC the said amount could not be reimbursed. During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 1600.00 lakh has been spent on this scheme. An amount of ₹ 10000.00 lakh has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12. The whole of the budget is provided under State Plan.

8. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)-Rural Electrification

Every village to be provided Electricity. 90% capital subsidy will be provided for overall cost of the projects under the scheme. Electrification of unelectrified below poverty-line households will be financed with 100% capital subsidy at ₹ 1500/- per

connection in all rural habitations. 100% villages in the State have already been electrified. During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 5490.10 lakh has been spent on this scheme.

9. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Every habitation over 1000 population and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) to be provided an all-weather road In order to give focused attention to rural infrastructure, particularly roads, a society named 'Haryana Rural Roads & Infrastructure Development Agency' has been created with the following principal objectives:-

- i) To undertake infrastructure projects especially roads to benefit rural areas of Haryana particularly rural road works approved under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- ii) To undertake that is to plan, execute, monitor and review - implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and any other programme.
- iii) To meet the needs of rural infrastructure including creation, maintenance and management of road network;
- iv) To provide service for training of manpower for road/ infrastructure industry and other related fields;
- v) To create, assimilate, manage and disseminate information database of Haryana in general and in particular to facilitate planning and management of infrastructure projects in rural Haryana; At present, HARRIDA manages PMGSY programme. During the year 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 10939.00 lakh has been spent on this scheme. A sum of ₹ 11700.00 lakh has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

10. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The State Government is committed to implement the centrally sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in financial partnership with the Central Government. The financial partnership in 11th Plan period between the State and Central Government has been proposed by the State to be in the ratio of 65:35. This scheme is to be implemented through a State level society and the work has been entrusted to Haryana State Project Director (SPD). This scheme is a multi-faceted attempt to achieve Universalization of Primary Education by 2007-08, 8 years of Elementary schooling by 2010 and to ensure that all children are in school by 2008. The objectives are to be achieved by various inputs i.e. provision of teachers, opening of schools, alternate school facilities, quality improvement programmes, provision and strengthening of infrastructure

etc. During the year 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 64378.71 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 38978.71 lakh and State Share ₹ 25400.00 lakh) has been spent on this scheme. An amount of ₹ 130500.00 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 107500.00 lakh and State Share ₹ 23000.00 lakh) has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

11. Mid Day Meal (MDM)

Government of India launched Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education under Mid-Day Meal Scheme w.e.f. 15-8-1995 to increase enrolment, attendance and retention of children of Primary Schools as well as to improve their nutritional level. Now in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's orders, cooked food is to be supplied to students studying in Government Primary Schools and Government Aided Primary Schools and AIE Centres under SSA. Accordingly, implementation of Mid-Day Meal scheme has been started in entire Haryana State during the year 2004-05. This scheme has been converted to CSS on sharing basis during the year 2005-06. The Central Government provides funds for cooking assistance @ ₹ 1.50/- per child per school day alongwith ₹ 0.57 from the State Government. This programme has been extended in Upper Primary Schools (Class VI-VIII) during 2008-09 covering all Govt. Upper Primary Schools, Aided Local Bodies Middle Schools & A.I.E. Centres in Upper Primary Schools. The cooking is ₹ 2.50/- per child per school day. Out of this ₹ 2.00/- are borne by Central Government & ₹ 0.50 Paise by State Government. During the year 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 20964.74 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 14490.92 lakh and State Share ₹ 6473.82 lakh) has been spent on this scheme. An amount of ₹ 22288.00 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 17088.00 lakh and State Share ₹ 5200.00 lakh) has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

12. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

The Health Department, Haryana is committed to provide quality Health services and raise the Health Status of its people. Under the banner of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Govt. of India has launched Reproductive Child Health (RCH-II) with the funds to the tune of ₹ 749 crore for our State. This programme was launched on 12th April, 2005 and will continue upto the year 2012.

Following sub schemes are being implemented in the State under NRHM:-

1. Strengthening of Routine Immunization
2. Untied funds for sub-centres
3. Upgradation of CHCs as per IPHS Standards

4. Upgradation of Districts Hospitals and sub-divisional/Sub districts Hospitals
5. Districts Action Plans
6. ASHA
7. Untied funds for PHC and Annual Maintenance grant of PHC's
8. Drug Kits
9. Swasthya Mela for 10 parliamentary constituencies
10. PNDT/awareness creation through members of Parliament
11. Janani Suvidha Yojana
12. Village Health Water Sanitation Committee
13. BCC/IEC Activities

Further Fresh Releases & New Schemes taken up under this part in the year 2008-09 are:-

1. Grant of ₹ 15.00 crore released for purchase of medicines & free supply of the same to general public w.e.f. 01.0.1.2009.
2. Grant of ₹ 2.00 crores released for implementation of Jacha Bacha Scheme.
3. ₹ 3.08 crore for IEC/BCC activities & further transferred to SMS groups of Women & Child Development.
4. The funds amounting to ₹ 6.28 crore released to 6280 VLCs.
5. The process for purchase of New Referral Transport vehicle has also been started, which will be completed very shortly.
6. Under the head of construction of new CHCs, PHCs and Sub Centre, the funds amounting to ₹ 61.29 crore has already been released.
7. The orders for purchase of sub centre drug kit A & B amounting to ₹ 2.43 crore (approx,) have also been placed.

During the year 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 27866.00 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 24303.00 lakh and State Share ₹ 3563.00 lakh) has been spent on this scheme. An amount of ₹ 28936.00 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 24936.00 lakh and State Share ₹ 3500.00 lakh) has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

13. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

In Haryana State, all the villages were provided with at least one safe source of drinking water by 31st March, 1992. Thereafter, the focus has been given to augment / strengthen the drinking water supply infrastructures in the villages. In a survey conducted in December, 2004, it was found that out of 6759 villages; as many as 1971 villages had

slipped into the category of deficient villages where the water allowance had gone down below the proposed norm of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) due to various reasons. The State Government and Central Government are giving focused attention to the coverage of these deficient villages and by 31st March, 2009, drinking water supply facilities were improved in 1574 villages, leaving a balance of 397 deficient villages as on 1st April, 2009. It is proposed to cover these balance 397 deficient villages during the current financial year 2010-11.

Besides covering the deficient villages, the State is also giving priority to the improvement of drinking water supply facilities in the villages to a level of 55/70 lpcd. In 98 Model villages declared by the State Government, adequate drinking water supply arrangements are to be made by the Water Supply and Sanitation Department and the schemes of such villages are being augmented to 70 lpcd, wherever required. Further, the State has launched a prestigious programme, namely, Indira Gandhi Drinking Water Scheme with effect from November, 2006, wherein free water connections are provided to the Scheduled Caste households. In order to ensure that this programme is successfully implemented, it is imperative to strengthen the existing drinking water supply infrastructure in the villages, so that adequate drinking water is made available to the consumer. During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 18025.91 lakh has been spent on this scheme. Keeping in view the priorities mentioned above and in order to further cover the gap for improvement in the delivery system, an outlay of ₹ 30700.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

14. Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has formulated guidelines for the projects of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The scheme is additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme. Under JNNURM, planned urban perspective frameworks for a period of 20-25 years (with 5 yearly updates) indicating policies, programmes and strategies for meeting fund requirements would be prepared by every identified city. This perspective plan would be followed with preparation of City Development Plan integrating land use with services, urban transport and environment management for Mission Period i.e. 7 years (2005-12). In Haryana Mission is valid for Faridabad, Municipal Corporation (a Million Plus City) only. Now on the request of State Government, Panchkula City of Haryana has also been included as Tri City under Chandigarh. In the financing pattern of JNNURM, contribution from State and ULBs is

required. As per financing pattern of contribution for million plus Cities under the scheme is 50:20:30 between Central Government, State Government, ULB itself or through Financial Institutions. Besides JNNURM, State Government is also implementing two schemes namely (i) Urban Infrastructure development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSMT) and (ii) Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). These schemes are applicable to all cities and towns as per 2001 census except cities & towns covered under JNNURM. The main objective of these schemes is to improve infrastructure facilities and to create durable public assets. Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme aims to have an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. All these three schemes are covered under ACA earmarked for JNNURM. A new scheme namely “Integrated Low Cost Sanitation” has been launched from 2008. The objective of the scheme is to convert/construct low cost sanitation units through sanitary two-pit flush laterines & construct new laterines where EWS household have no latrine. During the year 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 10678.41 lakh has been spent on this scheme. A sum of ₹ 39275.00 lakh has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

15. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Under National Social Assistance Programme two schemes are being implemented namely: (i) National Old Age Pension and (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme. Under National Old Age Pension Scheme, persons of 65 years or above age who are destitute, having no other source of income and fall below poverty line (BPL) family are given pension at the rate of ₹ 200/- per month. They are also paid pension at the rate of ₹ 100/- per month by the State Government under the Tau Devi Lal Old Age Pension scheme so as to keep them at par with other beneficiaries of the State Old Age Pension Scheme

Under National Family Benefit Scheme, a BPL family is given financial assistance of ₹ 10000/- on the death of a primary bread earner of the family provided his age should be between 18 to 65 year. From the year 2009-10, two more schemes are included under NSAP i.e. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension scheme and Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension scheme. During the year 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 4849.24 lakh has been spent on this scheme. Funds amounting to ₹ 5077.00 lakh has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

16. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

Department of Women & Child Development, Haryana is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme) which is one of the most effective programme in the nation's strategy to provide children from the deprived sections of society with basic services for a better start in life. It is a comprehensive programme for the delivery of an integrated package of human resources development services namely Immunization, Supplementary Nutrition, Health check-up, Referral services, Non formal pre scheme education and Health and nutrition education. These services are being provided to children below 6 years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls through the network of 17444 Anganwadi Centres functioning under the State. In order to ensure the effective delivery of these services to the beneficiaries of the scheme, at present 119 rural and 18 urban ICDS Projects have been set-up in State.

Though the State Government was providing ready to eat food containing an average nutritive value as per above fixed norms with a financial norms of ₹ 2.00 per child and ₹ 2.50 per mother/adolescent girl per day, but now State Government has increased the norms from ₹ 2.00 to ₹ 3.00 per child and ₹ 2.50 to ₹ 5.00 per mother and adolescent girl w.e.f. 1-1-2007. State Government has also dispensed with the existing procedure of procuring SNP from contractor/manufacturer and now the SNP is being purchased from self Help Groups w.e.f. 1-1-2007 through Village Level Committee. In the year 2005-06 Govt. of India had agreed to provide 50% of the expenditure incurred under this scheme. During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 11006.76 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 5503.38 lakh and State Share ₹ 5503.38 lakh) has been spent on this scheme. An amount of ₹ 17200.00 lakh (Centre Share ₹ 8600.00 lakh and State Share ₹ 8600.00 lakh) has been approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

**APPROVED ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12
OUTLAY UNDER FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME**

SN	Department/Schemes	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan					Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12 Approved Outlay
			2007-08 Actual Exp.	2008-09 Actual Exp.	2009-10 Actual Exp.	2010-11 Revised Outlay	2010-11 Actual Exp.	2011-12 Approved Outlay		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
I	AGRICULTURE (Crop Husbandry) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			6023.03	11258.00	20555.00	19970.38	25000.00		
	Total- Agriculture	0.00	0.00	6023.03	11258.00	20555.00	19970.38	25000.00		
II	HORTICULTURE National Horticulture Mission(NHM) State Share Center Share	125.00 21845.00	1366.99 4532.69	221.67 6502.29	1124.89 6902.35	1053.00 5150.00	1042.67 5117.65	452.00 8075.22		
	Total- Horticulture	21970.00	5899.68	6723.96	8027.24	6203.00	6160.32	8527.22		
III	RURAL DEVELOPMENT 1 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA) State Share Center Share 2 Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) 3 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) State Share Center Share	11300.00 101700.00 18000.00 4300.00 12900.00	523.50 4711.51 794.66 841.73 2525.19	1097.56 9878.09 2355.38 1232.79 3698.37	1435.63 12920.69 3983.00 2033.29 6099.87	2254.00 20286.00 3348.00 2080.00 6240.00	2146.40 19317.60 2577.09 1952.06 5856.18	2800.00 25200.00 3044.00 2200.00 6600.00		
	Total- Rural Development	148200.00	9396.59	18262.19	26472.48	34208.00	31849.33	39844.00		
IV	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) State Share Centre Share	5786.00 14105.00	1100.00 1600.30	394.99 1225.46	436.91 1195.94	150.00 2362.00	504.20 1181.48	1200.00 2987.00		
	Total- Community Development	19891.00	2700.30	1620.45	1632.85	2512.00	1685.68	4187.00		

STATE : HARYANA

SN	Department/Schemes	(₹ in lakhs)												
		Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12		
		Approved Outlay	3	Actual Exp.	4	Actual Exp.	5	Actual Exp.	6	Revised Outlay	7	Actual Exp.	8	Approved Outlay
1	2													
V	IRRIGATION													
	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	17250.00		4649.45	3693.71	1220.04	6000.00	1600.00	10000.00					
	Total- Irrigation	17250.00		4649.45	3693.71	1220.04	6000.00	1600.00	10000.00					
VI	POWER													
1	Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY)	5000.00		1000.00	1880.00	2206.96	10123.04	5490.10						
	Total-Power	5000.00		1000.00	1880.00	2206.96	10123.04	5490.10						
VII	P.W.D. (Buildings & Roads)													
	Pardhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	100000.00		22363.00	33382.00	28372.00	20000.00	10939.00	11700.00					
	Total- P.W.D. (B&R)	100000.00		22363.00	33382.00	28372.00	20000.00	10939.00	11700.00					
VIII	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION													
1	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	120000.00		11160.44	11880.80	15000.00	27000.00	25400.00	23000.00					
	State Share			20726.46	18062.00	27685.40	53936.35	38978.71	107500.00					
2	Mid Day Meal (MDM)	14250.00		2422.00	3695.94	4758.40	4940.00	6473.82	5200.00					
	Centre Share			4355.63	6662.91	12790.86	14506.00	14490.92	17088.00					
	Total- Elementary Education	170475.00		38664.53	40301.65	60234.66	100382.35	85343.45	152788.00					
IX	HEALTH													
	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	2060.00		2428.00	2400.00	2807.00	2807.00	3563.00	3500.00					
	Centre share			3961.00	12750.00	21847.05	25091.00	24303.00	24936.00					
	Total- Health	2060.00		6389.00	15150.00	24654.05	27898.00	27866.00	28436.00					

STATE : HARYANA											
SN	Department/Schemes	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan				Annual Plan		Annual Plan		Annual Plan 2011-12 Approved Outlay
			2007-08 Actual Exp.	2008-09 Actual Exp.	2009-10 Actual Exp.	2010-11 Revised Outlay	2010-11 Actual Exp.	2011-12 Approved Outlay			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
X	PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	207425.00	36243.59	44848.88	28243.35	23700.00	18025.91		30700.00		
	Total-Public Health	207425.00	36243.59	44848.88	28243.35	23700.00	18025.91		30700.00		
XI	URBAN DEVELOPMENT Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission- JNNURM										
1	Urban Infrastructure	48925.00	4057.23	16195.00	704.90	19617.00	8488.55		17404.00		
2	Urban Infrastructure Development for small and Medium Towns including ACA (UIDSSMT)	22500.00	4968.00	3000.00	424.59	14358.00			12358.00		
3	Integrated Housing and Slum Dev.prog. (IHSDP)	5625.00	10388.00		1671.17	5100.00	2189.86		2777.94		
4	Integrated Low cost Sanitation Scheme				0.00	200.00			200.00		
5	Rajiv Gandhi Aawas Yojana								6535.06		
	Total-Urban Development	77050.00	19413.23	19195.00	2800.66	39275.00	10678.41		39275.00		
XII	SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)										
1	Indira Gandhi National Oldage Pension Scheme	14500.00	2846.00	3176.00	3304.00	3304.00	3127.34		3304.00		
2	National Family Benefit Scheme	2450.00	431.65	448.10	450.00	700.00	680.20		700.00		
3	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme				165.00	426.00	748.85		750.00		
4	Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme				70.00	192.00	292.85		323.00		
	Total-Social Justice & Empowerment	16950.00	3277.65	3624.10	3989.00	4622.00	4849.24		5077.00		
XIII	WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)										
	State Share	62562.50	9300.26	7214.37	7351.12	7703.00	5503.38		8600.00		
	Centre Share	22250.00	4302.48	4298.86	7219.88	7703.00	5503.38		8600.00		
	ICDS(General)				1231.50	1058.41	1058.41		900.00		
	Center Share				12294.35	13148.60	10860.06		15500.00		
	Total- Women & Child Development	84812.50	13602.74	11513.23	28096.85	29613.01	22925.23		33600.00		
	Grand Total	871083.50	163599.76	206218.20	227208.14	325091.40	247383.05		389134.22		

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Women have been subjected to neglect and suppression since time immemorial. The society in India has generally been male dominated and the lady of the house has often been relegated to the kitchen. In such a scenario, exploitation and abuse has also been common.

Haryana has seen these gender based social discriminations but the extent has never been as an expression of intent to repress and deny their rights and hence there has been a difference, as compared with rest of the country. Women in Haryana have been primarily involved in economic activities outside their homes. They work in fields and rear animals. Besides, they are also holding jobs in government offices as well as in private sector especially in the NCR region. All these factors have contributed to their economic independence, freedom of movement, mobility, decision making power and social recognition. The socio-economic status of women is analyzed below:-

1. Male-Female Ratio

1.1 Demographic presentation of male-female ratio in Haryana based on population census is given in the following table:-

Table – I
Demographic data on Male-Female Population

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1971 Census	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census Provisional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Population						
	Total	Lakh Persons	100.36	129.22	164.64	211.45	253.53
	Male	Lakh Persons	53.77	69.10	88.28	113.64	135.05
	Female	Lakh Persons	46.59	60.12	76.36	97.81	118.48
2	Decennial Growth of Population	% Decennial Percentage Increase	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43	19.90
3	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	867	870	865	861	877

1.2 As would reveal from the above, Haryana has shown an upward trend in sex-ratio during decades from 1971-81. However in the last decade of 1991-2001, sex ratio has dropped from 865 to 861. The census figure of 2001 shown decline of 4 points in the sex-ratio which has serious Socio-Economic implication. This drop out in the sex ratio is mainly of two child born by the couples which has resulted in favoring one sex over other. It appears to have been

influenced by the culture of neighboring states. The Govt. has taken a number of steps to improve the sex-ratio but results will be visible at the time of 2011 census.

2. Education and Literacy

2.1 Literacy and education becomes an important tool for economic growth and effective decision making which ultimately result in empowerment of the women. Quality of life and human development attainments invariably are high in the countries, which have invested heavily in education. In a country, which is in transition phase and is increasingly recognized as knowledge economy in the global market, education to women becomes of paramount importance. The male-female literacy data in respect of Haryana is given in the following table :-

Table -2
Male-Female Literacy Percentage-Census (1971-2011)

Item	Unit	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011 Provisional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Literacy Percentage						
Total	%	26.89	43.85	55.85	67.91	76.64
Male	%	37.29	58.49	69.10	78.49	85.38
Female	%	14.89	26.89	40.47	55.73	66.77

2.2 As would reveal from the table given above, overall literacy percentage according to 2001- Census was 67.91%. It has recorded 41.02% increase within a period of 30 years between the period 1971 to 2001. Whereas male literacy rate has shown an increase of 41.2% female literacy has recorded an unprecedented increase of 40.84%. Despite sharp increase in female literacy, it is still far below the male literacy percentage. One contrasting feature of increase in literacy among women is that it has not helped Haryana in checking the decline in sex-ratio. However, it has helped women in attaining economic empowerment.

3. Work Force Participation

3.1 Human Development is viewed as composite of indices, namely socio-economic empowerment, health, educational status etc. Economic empowerment of women can be gauged by measuring their participation in the work, nature of work, role and responsibility at work place as also the remuneration received in turn thereof. Since, per capita income continued to be important indicator of economic well being, but due to data constraints on per-capita income of women, it is not possible to estimate the income of women separately. The following table depicts the participation of women in the workforce on the basis of 2001 Census:-

Table-3
Details of Work Force-2001 Census

Sr.No.	Item	Unit	2001 Census
1	2	3	4
1.	Population	Lakh Persons	211.45
2.	Main Workers	Lakh Persons	62.41
a)	Male	Lakh Persons	49.33
b)	Female	Lakh Persons	13.08
3.	Marginal Workers	Lakh Persons	21.36
a)	Male	Lakh Persons	7.82
b)	Female	Lakh Persons	13.54
4.	Non-Workers	Lakh Persons	127.67
a)	Male	Lakh Persons	56.48
b)	Female	Lakh Persons	71.19

3.2 It reveals from the above table that among main workers, females constituted 20.95% whereas in marginal workers it accounted for 63.39%. It speaks of higher involvement of males in full time work and that of females in seasonal work. In non workers, females account for 55.76% which indicates that the traditional trend of engaging women in non-remunerative domestic chores still has its strong hold on our society. Low literacy rate among females is the main reason for their non-participation in full time work or jobs of professional nature. It also speaks of their less freedom in works of their choice.

3.2 Decadal work participation (1991-2001) data is analyzed as under:-

Table-4
Work Participation Rate by Sex, 1991-2001 Census

Item	1991 Census			2001 Census		
	Total Workers (male+female) %age to total population	%age of male workers to male population	%age of female workers to female population	Total Workers (male+female) %age to total population	%age of male workers to male population	%age of female workers to female population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	31.00	48.51	10.76	39.62	50.30	27.22

3.3 The above table shows work participation rate by sex among total population in 1991 and 2001 Census. The work participation rate for 2001 census has been recorded as 39.62% of total population as against 31.00% at national level. In 1991 Census, it was just 31.00%, thus showing a net increase of 8.62% Points. The sex wise work participation rate of the state among males stands at 50.30% in 2001 as against 48.51% in 1991 census. Among the females, it came to 27.22% in 2001 from 10.76% in 1991 Census. Though an increase in work participation rate has been noticed for both the sexes in 2001 census as against 1991 census,

but in case of females the state has shown a very significant increase of 16.46 points in comparison to males which has shown an increase of 1.79 points only.

4. Women and Health

4.1 WHO defines health as “State of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual well being and not merely the absence of diseases and infirmity”. The fundamental determination of health apart from the genetic constitution is nutrition, environment and lifestyle. The health of any rural Indian society is directly linked to its value system, cultural traditions, socio-economic setup and political organization. Each of these has a profound influence on the health of an individual or community.

4.2 The links between health and economic prosperity of the society are well known. Low nutritional intake and subsequently poor health has its linkage with low levels of income. Health improvement can accelerate economic growth. Therefore, investment in health, nutrition and other areas impacting women is not a matter of choice, Haryana compares favorably with rest of India in terms of health indicators and over the time, indicators for women have improved sharply than their male counterparts, Haryana is passing through the demographic transition and the trends in fertility given in table No. 5 below, demonstrate it clearly :-

**Table – 5
Total Fertility Rates**

Year	HARYANA	India
2006	2.7	2.8
2007	2.6	2.7
2008	2.5	2.6

Source : SRS, Registrar General, India.

4.3 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for Haryana has shown steady decline and is well below the national average of 25.4. According to SRS estimates for the year 2007, the CBR in Haryana stands at 23.4. The trend in birth rates is given as under :-

**Table-6
Birth Rates**

Year	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008
Rate	37.2	35.7	31.8	29.9	26.9	24.3	23.4	23.0

Source : SRS Estimates.

4.4 In 1980, the CBR was 37.2 and thereafter it has declined continuously. There appears to be no problem in achieving the target of 15 by the year 2020.

4.5 Infant Mortality Rate for the state, according to SRS is 50, while there is significant gap in rural and urban ratio. The area-wise infant mortality rates are as under :-

Table-7
Infant Mortality Rates

Year		1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rate	Rural	92.0	73.0	70.0	69.0	64.0	62.0	60.0	58.0
	Urban	58.0	52.0	65.0	57.0	45.0	45.0	44.0	43.0

Source : SRS Estimates

4.6 It is not worthy that decline in urban infant mortality over the years is sharper than the rural. While in the year 1985, Urban IMR stood at 58 as compared to Rural IMR of 92. In the 1990-2000 decade, State witnessed the lower urban infant mortality rate for the first time but the trend did not last long and further surged to 44 in the year 2007 as is visible from the table given above.

4.7 Life expectancy at birth for males and females is given in the table below :-

Table-8
Projected Expectations of Life

	2002-06 (Haryana)	2006-11 (Haryana)
Male	64.64	65.50
Female	69.30	70.00

Source : SRS Estimates

4.8 Life expectancy at birth for males as 64.64 against 69.30 for females for the period 2002-06. The females are genetically considered robust and are expected to live longer than their male counterparts. As per the SRS rates for the period 2006-11 life expectancy for females is 70.00 years as compared to 65.50 years for males which shows a healthy trend, however, the average difference in life expectancies in the developed countries between males and females is 5 years.

4.9 On political front, women MLAs constitute 10% in the present Vidhan Sabha which is higher than many other states. The %age of women participation in PRIs and ULBs is given in the table below :-

Table-9
Women Participation in Vidhan Sabha and Local Bodies

	Women Participation	Total Participation	%age
Ward Members	NA	NA	NA
Number of Sarpanches	2115	6187	34.2%
Chairpersons of Panchayat Samitis	62	119	52.1%
Members Zila Prishad	135	384	35.2%
Chairpersons Zila Parishad	NA	NA	NA
MP's	2	10	20%
MLA's	9	90	10%

5. Crimes and Security

5.1 In the issues related to the security of women, Haryana has been graded as one of the high ranking States. The yearwise status of crimes against women in the State is as under :-

Table-10
Crime Against Women in Haryana

Sr. No.	Nature of Crime	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Murder	135	141	137	133	142	139	165	185	188	173
2	Culpable Homicide	40	35	25	19	25	19	33	32	44	33
3	Rape	386	393	376	366	397	457	578	477	618	584
4	Dowry Death	257	272	269	223	229	223	266	291	322	310
5	Kidnap/Abduction	295	308	279	258	281	355	351	540	544	667
6	Molestation	443	437	407	340	351	368	364	386	403	423
7	Abetment to commit suicide	79	75	79	68	76	92	71	115	120	130
8	Cruelty to women	1068	1373	1415	1482	1855	1847	1978	2077	2174	2337
9	Eve teasing	472	591	1427	1136	827	530	459	437	549	536
10	Chain snatching	184	189	155	140	206	271	302	397	413	505
11	Dowry Prohibition Act	1	0	2	2	3	5	5	11	8	4
12	Immoral Trafficking Act	10	19	31	52	57	67	82	86	75	78
	Total	3370	3833	4602	4219	4449	4373	4654	5034	5458	5780

Source : DGP, Haryana

From the above table, it reveals that cases of crime against women have increased during 2006 to 2009 in comparison to the previous years. This increase is attributed to the increased awareness among women, change in social values, ethos, social reassurances being provided by the society, free registration of the cases.

The yearwise detail of missing women and children upto 18 years of age alongwith traced out figures is as under :-

Table-11
Details of Missing Women and Children in Haryana

Year	Missing Women	Traced Out	Missing Children		Traced Out	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
2004	221	109	324	116	175	54
2005	273	127	354	112	234	64
2006	225	198	379	143	261	94
2007	563	318	540	204	379	139
2008	616	294	404	247	334	125
2009	692	414	615	270	378	167
Total	2590	1460	2616	1092	1761	643

Source : DGP, Haryana

5.2 In the year 2007-08, the Law and Legislative Department, Govt. of India notified to Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act 2005 and Prohibition of Child Marriage (PCM) Act 2006. Special Cells for Women and Children established in the Office of Superintendent of Police in each district, where PPOs are located along with their subordinate staff to work on the issue of Domestic Violence against Women and Child Marriages and ensure effective implementation of PWDV Act and PCM Act. During 2009-10, PPOs have dealt with 3504 complaints of domestic violence. Out of them, in 1668 complaints Domestic Incident Reports (DIRs) have been recorded.

5.3 As per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, a complaint committee has been constituted in every Govt. department to provide protection to women from sexual harassment in places of work.

6. Empowerment of Women

6.1 Empowerment of women is the much publicized cliché concept of the 21st Century. Everybody right from local politician to national leaders, NGOs, International Community and policy maker talk about it. Women are not yet full and equal participants in public policy and choices that affect their lives. In fact, women lag behind on vital aspects of life, be it in terms of access about education, employment opportunities or even crucial decisions about their families.

6.2 Women are the most deprived amongst the marginalized communities. In 1994, the Beijing Declaration of platform for action stressed upon the need for empowerment. Subsequently, platform for action of the fourth World Conference on Women, 2000 stated,

“Women should be empowered by enhancing their skills, knowledge and access to information and technology”. This would strengthen their ability to combat negative portrayals of women internationally and challenge instances of abuse of power. As a follow up of national commitments made during these conferences, India has formulated the “Women Empowerment Policy, 2001” for the upliftment of women, socially, politically and economically. This would require creation of an environment, through positive economic and social policies, for the development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.

6.3 Haryana Govt. has taken a number of steps to empower women in every sphere of life.

MAJOR INITIATIVES :

1. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) launched for improving the living conditions and development of children in need of care and protection and for juveniles in conflict with law. Funds of the order of ₹ 4.95 crore have been provided during 2010-11.
2. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) will be launched in Ambala, Hisar, Rewari, Rohtak, Yamuna Nagar and Kaithal for self development, empowerment and for improving their nutritional health. The scheme will also bring out of school adolescent girls in the mainstream of education.
3. Proposal to establish State Women Empowerment Mission Authority under the chairmanship of Chief Minister, Haryana on the lines of National Women Empowerment Mission Authority for empowering women socially, economically and educationally.
4. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) – Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) scheme for pregnant and lactating women implemented in Panchkula district as pilot project.
5. Scheme for providing medical treatment including reconstructive surgery to women Victims of Acid Attack has been launched during 2010-11, under which 100% expenditure will be borne by the State Govt.
6. Indira Gandhi Shakti Award of ₹ 1.00 lakh, Kalpana Chawla Shaurya Award of ₹ 51,000/- and Bahin Shanno Devi Panchayati Raj Award of ₹ 51,000/- have been instituted.
7. Scheme framed for giving educational assistance to the daughters of single parent who have been incapacitated due to their imprisonment/absence with the objective of allowing such girls to pursue their studies while living with their relatives/guardians.
8. Proposal for providing financial assistance and support services to victims of rape for restorative justice.

9. Introduction of Annual Sports Meet for Rural Women for their self development and empowerment.

10. Two years (730 days) Child Care Leave to Women employees of State Govt.

OTHER MAJOR ONGOING SCHEMES :

1. Commended by Govt. of India for introduction of new and attractive recipes like Alloo-Puri, Stuffed Parantha and Meethe Chawal for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and adolescent girls in Anganwaris under Integrated Child Development Scheme.

2. Colourful Tables and Chairs to 17400 Anganwaris at a cost of ₹ 15.80 crore, Swings to 6500 Anganwaris at a cost of ₹ 4.01 crore and colourful and attractive pre-school education kits worth ₹ 4.31 crore for different age groups of children for developing their learning skills.

3. Incentive Awards of ₹ 5 lakh, ₹ 3 lakh and ₹ 2 lakh are given to the districts securing 1st, 2nd and 3rd position respectively for improving the sex ratio in the State.

4. State Govt. has appointed Protection-cum-Child Marriage Prohibition Officers at district level to prevent child marriage and for protection of women from domestic violence.

5. Under Ladli scheme, ₹ 5,000/- per year per family is given on the birth of second daughter for 5 years. 1.21 lakh families benefited with an expenditure of ₹ 158.35 crore. This scheme has been extended for another 5 years w.e.f. 20th August, 2010.

6. Bhagat Phool Singh Women University set up at Khanpur Kalan, Sonipat for higher education of girls.

7. 31 ITIs exclusively for Women.

8. 33% reservation for women in local bodies elections.

9. 1/3rd seats reserved in PRI's to promote equal rights to women.

10. Widow pension of war widows has been increased from ₹ 6,000/- to ₹ 11,000/-.

11. ₹ 31,000/- is given to families belonging to SC categories and widows on the marriage of their daughters under Indira Gandhi Priyadarshani Vivah Shagun Yojana and ₹ 11,000/- to all other categories of BPL families.

12. Pension of ₹ 500/- per month is given to father or mother having two girls only after attaining the age of 45 years under Ladli Samajik Suraksha Pension Yojana.

13. Education Loan Scheme is being implemented through Haryana Women Development Corporation under which interest subsidy of 5% per annum is provided to encourage girls for pursuing vocational and higher education. Under this scheme, different banks have sanctioned 2850 cases of loan to the girls.

14. ₹ 16.53 crore released for the construction of 551 Mahila Choupals. These Choupals will work as the focal point of activities of women's empowerment.
15. 2% concession in the stamp duty on registration of property in the name of women.
16. 10 paise per unit concession in electricity bill if the domestic connection is in the name of women.
17. Free traveling for girls and women in Haryana Roadways buses on the occasion of Raksha Bandhan.
18. 50% concession to the senior citizen women in bus fare (above 60 years of age)
19. 30% seats reserved for admission in Technical Education Institutions.
20. Financial assistance increased to ₹ 51,000/- on the marriage of orphan daughters of Ex-serviceman, financial assistance on the marriage of girls of war widows and 100% disabled Ex-serviceman increased from ₹ 6,000/- to ₹ 21,000/- and financial assistance provided to widows of Ex-serviceman has been increased from ₹ 2500/- to ₹ 11,000/-.
21. ₹ 1000/- per month financial assistance to all war widows in addition to their pension.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Partnering involves two or more organisations working together to improve performance through mutual objectives, devising a way of resolving disputes and committing to continuous improvement, measuring progress and sharing gains. The 1990s has seen the establishment of Public Private Partnership (PPPs) as a key tool of public policy across the world. Public Private Partnership is an increasing aspect of the delivery of public policies and services across the world. Not only have PPPs seen as a cost-efficient and effective mechanism for the implementation of public policy but they have also been articulated as bringing significant benefit in their own right- particularly in terms of developing socially inclusive communities.

Objectives of PPP

Today, Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) are increasingly becoming the preferred mode for construction and operation of infrastructure services. PPPs offer significant advantages in terms of attracting private capital in creation of public infrastructure as well as in improving efficiencies in the provision of services to users. PPPs can be undertaken through a range of alternatives such as BOT, etc. It enable government to transfer construction and commercial risks to the private sector which is best suited to manage them. However, considerable work is needed to create an enabling environment which should not only attract private investment but must also be seen to be in the public interest and this is best assured if the process is seen to provide services at reasonable cost and in a transparent manner. Because PPPs involve dealing with the private sector, they sometimes give rise to suspicion that corporate investors are getting a favoured treatment. Transparent processes and consultations with stakeholders combined with effective competitive bidding for PPP projects help in improving perceptions and enhance the acceptability of PPP projects. This approach also provides the requisite comfort to public servants who are responsible for awarding projects to private entities. The key to making PPPs acceptable is to create an environment where PPPs are seen to be a way of attracting private money into public projects, not putting public resources into private projects.

Govt. of India has decided to actively pursue the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model to meet the gaps in provision of basic infrastructure services. Govt. of

India is of the view that in the current scenario of fiscal constraint and ever increasing gaps in infrastructure sectors, PPP route offers a long term and sustainable option for infrastructure growth. A credible PPP programme would be a robust shelf of quality PPP proposals.

PPP Initiatives of the State Government

Government of Haryana recognizes that a partnership approach under Public Private Partnership (PPP) should be one of the tools to deliver public services and to improve the quality of life of its people. The State Government has established a PPP Cell in the Finance Department, which deals with all matters relating to PPP. A comprehensive PPP policy for the State has already been approved by the State Government and the same was circulated to all the concerned on 18.11.2010. Further, a Committee of Secretaries on Infrastructure (COSI) for facilitating infrastructure development in the State under PPP mode has been notified on 20.01.2011. A website on PPP in Haryana www.pppinharyana.gov.in was launched on 15.12.2010 including a Management Information System for creation of data base and monitoring of PPP Projects being undertaken by the various State Government Departments/Public Enterprises. The website is likely to create awareness about PPP approach and projects among the various stakeholders i.e. the concerned departments as well as the private sector participants and attract additional resources for PPP Projects. The State Government is in the process of finalizing Haryana Infrastructure Development Act, 2011 to provide for rapid development of physical and social infrastructure in the State and an enabling frame work to facilitate and attract private participation. The Act, inter alia, provides for the constitution of Haryana Infrastructure Development Board to act as Nodal Agency to conceptualize, identify consider, approve, and monitor the infrastructure projects to be taken up on PPP. With the establishment of the Board, there would be focused and expeditious development of PPP Projects in the State.

Status of PPP Projects in Haryana

A total of six projects worth ₹ 114.94 crores have been completed. Twenty one PPP projects having estimated cost of ₹ 64336.58 crores approx. are under implementation and thirty four PPP projects having estimated cost of ₹ 2095.82 crores approx. are in pipeline.

Some of the successfully completed/ under implementation PPP Projects in Haryana are as under:-

(i) Design, Engineering, Finance, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Gurgaon-Faridabad and Ballabgarh-Sohna Roads.

PW(B&R) Department has undertaken a project in PPP mode for design, engineering, finance, construction, operation and maintenance of Gurgaon-Faridabad and Ballabhgarh-Sohna roads in Gurgaon and Faridabad districts in partnership with M/S Reliance Infrastructure Ltd., Mumbai. The total cost of the project is ₹ 180.00 crore. The concession agreement was signed on 31.1.2009. Negative grant of ₹ 150.30 crore has been given by the private party to the government. Concession period of the project is 17 years including construction period of 2 years. The project corridor provides major inter-state North-South connectivity between Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra to northern states of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir. This 4 lane corridor also connects NH-8 at Kotputli to NH-10 at Rohtak.

(ii) Installation of Water Treatment Plants

Public Health Engineering Department has undertaken a project for installation of Water Treatment Plants based on Reverse Osmosis (RO) Technology in 100 selected villages in the State in PPP mode. An MOU has been signed between the Haryana Government and Naandi Foundation, an NGO from Hyderabad on 23.7.2008. A sum of ₹ 11.25 Crore has been released by the State Government to Naandi Foundation and out of 100 Plants, 99 Plants have been commissioned in the districts of Kaithal, Mohindergarh and Jhajjar. As a consequence, hygienic drinking water has become available to the consumers at a nominal rate of 10 paise per litre.

(iii) KMP Expressway Project

Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. has undertaken the development of Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Expressway (Western Peripheral Expressway) project in the PPP mode. The total project cost is ₹ 2545 Crore. The project was awarded on 14.11.2005 and the concession period of the project is 23 years 9 months including the construction period. This Expressway takes off from Kundli in District Sonapat on NH-1 and passes through Bahadurgarh in District Jhajjar on NH-10, IMT, Manesar in District Gurgaon on NH-8 and terminates near Palwal in Faridabad District on NH-2. On completion of the project, vehicular congestion in Delhi would be reduced to a large extent.

(iv) State of the Art Hotel/Hospitality Management Institute at Food Crafts Institute Complex, Badkhal, Faridabad (Haryana)

Tourism Department has given 5 acres of land of Food Craft Institute, Badkhal to a private entrepreneur viz. M/S Bharat Hotels Ltd., New Delhi on long term lease for 33 years for setting up of a State of the Art Hotel/ Hospitality Management Institute. The agreement between Tourism Department, Haryana and M/S Bharat Hotels Ltd. was signed on 8.10.2009. M/S Bharat Hotels Ltd. will undertake the entire construction work and run the Institute. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 40 crore out of which ₹ 20 crore will be promoters contribution, grant/unsecured loans and ₹ 20 crore as loan from Banks.

v) Jhajjar Power Transmission Project

Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.(HVPNL) is executing the Jhajjar Power Transmission Project in the PPP mode on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis for the construction of 100Km. 400KV D/C Transmission lines and 2 Sub Stations. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 382.00 crore (excluding the land cost of Sub Stations). The Concession Agreement for the project was signed on 28.5.2010 between HVPNL and M/s Jhajjar KT Transco Pvt. Ltd., a SPV formed by Kalpataru Power Transmission Ltd., Mumbai and M/s Techno Electric and Engineering Co. Ltd., Kolkata. The Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission has granted the Transmission Licence to the Concessionaire. The Concessionaire has achieved the financial closure. Approval under Section-68 of Electricity Act 2003, for installing transmission lines has been obtained from Govt. of Haryana. The Concessionaire has started the development activities, like approval of design of tower and their testing etc. The project is scheduled to be completed by December 2011.

Annexure-1
Status of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Infrastructure– Completed Projects
State : Haryana

Sr. No.	Project Name	Department/Agency	Estimated Cost (₹ in Crore)	Structure (BOOT/BOT)	Date of Completion	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Roads Sector i) Construction of R.O.B. and its approaches on Delhi-Agra Railway line in Faridabad. ii) 2 lane ROB at Kurukshehra on Yamunanagar-Pipli-Pehowa road. iii) Construction of 2 lane approaches to ROB in lieu of level crossing No.575-B on Ballabgarh-Sohna Road at Ballabgarh in distt. Faridabad.	PWD (B&R)	6.94	BOT	29.9.2000	
		-do-	16.00		March, 2007	
		-do-	24.00		Sept., 2000	
	Sub-total		46.94			
2	Any Other Sectors i) Development of Industrial Park, Sector-33-34, Gurgaon	HUDA	60.00	MOU	26.6.2009	
	ii) Upgradation and lease out of Cricket Stadium in Sector 3, Panchkula	-do-	4.00	BOT	21.12.2007	Lease money of ₹ 11.25 lakh for 50 days will be paid to HUDA every year.
	iii) Upgradation and lease out of Cricket Stadium in Sector 38, Gurgaon	-do-	4.00	BOT	25.3.2008	Lease money of ₹ 26.31 lakh for 60 days will be paid to HUDA every year.
	Sub-total		68.00			
	Grand total		114.94			

HUDA – Haryana Urban Development Authority

Annexure – II
Status of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Infrastructure– Projects under Implementation
State : Haryana

Sr. No.	Project Name	Department/Agency	Estimated Cost (₹ in Crore)	Structure (BOOT/BOT)	Date of award	Likely date of Completion	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Roads Sector Design, Engineering, Finance, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Gurgaon - Faridabad and Ballabgarh - Sohna Roads.	PWD (B&R)	180.00	BOT	31.1.2009		Negative grant of ₹ 150.30 crore has been given by the private party to the Govt.
	ii) Construction of Kundli Manesar Palwal (KMP) Expressway.	HSIIDC	2545.00	BOT	14.11.2005		
	Sub-total		2725.00				
2	Power Sector Setting up of Mahatma Gandhi, Thermal Power Project, Jhajjar	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	6000.00	BOO	23.7.2008	Unit-I: Dec-2011, Unit-II: May-2012	
	ii) Jhajjar Power Transmission Project	HVPNL	382.00	DBFOT	28.5.2010	December 2011	
	Sub-total		6382.00				
3	Urban Infrastructure Construction of Gurgaon Recreation Park.	HSIIDC	70.50	Joint Venture	1.4.2004	March 2008 However, there is delay in implementation	
	Sub-total		70.50				

Sr. No.	Project Name	Department/Agency	Estimated Cost (₹ in Crore)	Structure (BOOT/BOT)	Date of award	Likely date of Completion	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Any Other Sectors						
i)	Reliance SEZ Ltd., Gurgaon	HSIIDC	12500.00	Joint Venture	19.6.2006	To be implemented in three phases spread over a period of nine years	
ii)	Reliance SEZ Ltd., Jhajjar	HSIIDC	12500.00	Joint Venture	19.6.2006	-do-	
iii)	Unitech SEZ, Kundli-Sonapat	HSIIDC	22000.00	Joint Venture	4.4.2007	To be implemented in two phases.	
iv)	Petrochemical Hub, Panipat	HSIIDC	3730.00	Joint Venture	14.4.2006	To be developed in two phases by 2016	
v)	Nanocity, Panchkula	HSIIDC	1846.00	Joint Venture	31.10.2006	To be implemented in two phases.	
vi)	European Technology Park, Faridabad	HSIIDC	1448.00	Joint Venture	10.10.2006	To be implemented in two phases.	
vii)	Lease out of Auditorium Building in Sector 29, Gurgaon.	HUDA	40.00	BOT	15.2.2008		
viii)	Development of metro link from Delhi Metro Sikanderpur to N.H.- 8, Gurgaon	HUDA	900.00	BOT	16.7.2009	July, 2012	
ix)	Common Service Centre Scheme	HARTRON	18.00	BOO	17.4.2007	16.4.2012	
x)	Institute of Hotel Management at Badkhal.	Tourism Department	40.00	On lease basis	29.7.2009	Being worked out	5 Acre Land has been allotted on lease of 33 years
xi)	Installation of 100 Reverse Osmosis Plants in 100 villages.	Public Health Deptt.	11.25	BOT	23.7.2008		
xii)	Full facility management under ICT scheme.	School Education	39.78	BOO/BOOT	19.11.2009	18.11.2014	
xiii)	Full facility management under ICT scheme.	School Education	11.22	BOO/BOOT	25.11.2009	24.11.2014	

Sr. No.	Project Name	Department/Agency	Estimated Cost (₹ in Crore)	Structure (BOOT/BOT)	Date of award	Likely date of Completion	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
xiv)	Free Computer Education Programme in Govt. Sr. Secondary Schools	School Education	18.30	Service contract	28.5.2007		
xv)	Free Computer Education Programme in Govt. Sr. Secondary Schools	School Education	9.53	Service Contract	30.5.2007		
xvi)	Comprehensive Computer Education Project under ICT scheme in 213 Govt. Sr. Secondary Schools.	School Education	47.00	BOO/BOOT	3.3.2010	March/April, 2015	
	Sub-total		55159.08				
	Grand Total		64336.58				

HSIIDC - Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation

HUDA - Haryana Urban Development Authority

HARTRON – Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation

Annexure-III
Status of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Infrastructure – Projects under Planning / In Pipeline
State : Haryana

Sr. No.	Project Name	Department/Agency	Estimated Cost (₹ in Crore)	Structure (BOOT/BOT)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Roads Sector i) Development of Rai Malikpur- Narnaul – Mahendergarh – Dadri – Bhiwani- Kharak Corridor. ii) Development of Yamunanagar- Ladwa Road	PWD (B&R) -do-	1201.70 172.00	DBFOT BOT
	Sub-total		1373.70	
2.	Any other Sectors			
i)	Amusement Park in Sector-29 and 52-A, Gurgaon	HUDA	100.00	BOT
ii)	Integrated Multi Level Parking in Sector-29, Gurgaon.	HUDA	100.00	BOT
iii)	Integrated Tourism Resort at Kalesar – (about 9.00 acres).	Tourism Department		On lease basis
iv)	Integrated Tourism Resort & Spa at Mallah- (9.00 acre).	-do-		-do-
v)	Integrated Tourism Resort & Spa at Madhogarh – (8.00 acres).	-do-		-do-
vi)	Shopping Mall/Multiplex at Dharuhera-(6.29 acre).	-do-		-do-

Sr. No.	Project Name	Department/Agency	Estimated Cost (₹ in Crore)	Structure (BOOT/BOT)
vii)	Setting up of Amusement/Theme Parks at Karna Lake (9.00 acres) and Kurukshetra (Pipli)-(8.00 acres).	Tourism Department		On lease basis
viii)	Amusement Park at Tilyar Lake, Rohtak – (5.00 acres).	-do-		-do-
ix)	Adventure Camping sites at Surajkund (2.00 acres), Damdama, Hodal (1.50 acres) and Dharuhera (0.75 acres)	-do-		-do-
x)	Development of Bus Stands at 20 locations in Haryana	Transport Deptt.	Being worked out	BOT
xi)	Intra City Bus Service in Gurgaon	-do-	-do-	BOT
xii)	Setting up of Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul / Fixed Base Operation (FBO) facilities at Pinjore, Karnal, Bhiwani and Narnaul.	Civil Aviation Department	-do-	
xiii)	Setting up of Flying Training Institutes at Pinjore, Karnal, Bhiwani and Narnaul.	-do-	-do-	
xiv)	Setting up of special schools/ institutions for differently abled under Economic Stimulus Package.	Social Justice and Empowerment Department	150.00	BOT
xv)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Abub Shahar	HSAMB	5.70	O&M Contract
xvi)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Panipat	-do-	4.91	-do-
xvii)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Panchkula	-do-	2.21	-do-

Sr. No.	Project Name	Department/Agency	Estimated Cost (₹ in Crore)		Structure (BOOT/BOT)
			4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	
xviii)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Hisar.	-do-	2.21	O&M Contract	
xix)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Narnaul.	-do-	2.21	-do-	
xx)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Rohtak.	-do-	5.16	-do-	
xxi)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Karnal.	-do-	3.77	-do-	
xxii)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Gurgaon.	-do-	4.39	-do-	
xxiii)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Kurukshetra.	-do-	5.63	-do-	
xxiv)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Jhajjar(Beri).	-do-	3.32	-do-	
xxv)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Sonipat.	-do-	4.39	-do-	
xxvi)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Faridabad.	-do-	3.90	-do-	
xxvii)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Jind.	-do-	2.21	-do-	
xxviii)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Pehowa.	-do-	2.21	-do-	

Sr. No.	Project Name	Department/Agency	Estimated Cost (₹ in Crore)	Structure (BOOT/BOT)
xxix)	Pack House cum cold storage facility at Yamunanagar.	-do-	3.90	O&M Contract
xxx)	Setting up of juicing/ processing plant for Kinnow and other fruits and vegetables at Abub Shahar district Sirsa.	-do-	66.00	
xxxi)	Setting up of processing plant for fruits and vegetables at Rohtak.	-do-	70.00	
xxxii)	Terminal Market for fruits and vegetables at Gannour distt. Sonipat.	-do-	180.00 in Phase-I	
	Sub total		722.12	
	Grand total		2095.82	

HSIIDC - Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation

HUDA - Haryana Urban Development Authority

HSAMB - Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

AGRICULTURE (CROP HUSBANDRY)

An outlay of ₹ 34000.00 lakh has been approved for crop husbandry in the Annual Plan 2011-12. Out of this outlay, an amount of ₹ 25000.00 lakh has been kept under RKVY. The detail of schemes to be implemented under Crop Husbandry Sub Head are as under:-

1. Scheme for Quality Control on Agriculture Inputs

Objective of the scheme is to ensure the supply of quality agriculture inputs to the farmers. Fertilizer and Pesticides are important agricultural inputs. The use of Fertilizers and Pesticides in Haryana State has increased manifolds during the last two decades. In view of high prices of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Seeds the temptation on the part of unscrupulous elements to sell adulterated substandard fertilizer, Pesticide, Seeds and to indulge in other malpractices have increased considerably. The Govt. of India have enacted Insecticides Act, 1968. Insecticide Rules, 1971, Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985, Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973, Seed Act, 1966 and Seed (Control) Order, 1983 with the prime objective of determining purity and standards and to check malpractices, adulteration & sub standard inputs, strict enforcement of various provisions and for the timely supply of quality agricultural inputs to the farmers. There is need to draw pesticides, fertilizers and Seed samples at frequent intervals, analyze them & take action against defaulting traders. Therefore, it is necessary to establish/set up well equipped & modernized Quality Control Laboratories (Pesticides), Quality Control Laboratories (Fertilizer) and Seed Testing Laboratories in the State for analyzing Pesticides, Fertilizer and Seeds samples. Presently, there are four Quality Control Laboratories (Pesticides) set up at Karnal, Sirsa, Rohtak & Panchkula and three Quality Control Laboratories (Fertilizers) at Karnal, Hisar & Rohtak and two Seed Testing Laboratories at Uchani (Karnal) and Sirsa in Haryana State.

On the basis of targets set for the distribution of fertilizers, pesticides and seeds in the State about 5100 fertilizers, 4400 pesticides and 10000 seeds samples will be drawn by the notified Fertilizer, Pesticides and Seed Inspectors during the year 2011-12 which shall be analyzed by the Quality Control Laboratories (Fertilizers & Pesticides) and Seed Testing

Laboratories established at Panchkula, Karnal, Hisar, Sirsa, Rohtak, Uchani (Karnal and Sirsa respectively under the charge of Senior Analysts and Seed Analysts.

An outlay of ₹ 225.00 lakh has been earmarked for salary, DA, TA etc. of the staff engaged in quality control laboratories for the year 2011-12.

2. Scheme for Providing Soil and Water Testing Services to the Farmers

The main objective of the scheme is to analyze soil and water samples of the farmers for ascertaining the fertility of soil and to construct the building of Soil and Water Testing laboratories. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12 and the entire amount will be used for the construction of new buildings and material supply that is chemical filter paper and glass ware for all soil testing laboratories

3. Scheme for Stocking and Distribution of Fertilizers by Institutional Agencies

It is technically a plan scheme which is in operation since 2007-08. Fertilizers are one of the important agricultural inputs used for raising crops. The major fertilizers consumed in the State are Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Urea. The consumption of DAP during Kharif and Rabi seasons is about 3.00 and 4.00 lakh MTs respectively and the consumption of Urea fertilizer is 7.75 and 11.00 lakh MTs respectively yearly.

The sale, pricing and quality of fertilizers is regulated under the Fertilizers (Control) Order, 1985 which extends to the whole country. Presently, only Urea fertilizer is under the partial control and rest of the fertilizers are de-controlled. The distribution of major fertilizers i.e. DAP and Urea is done through institutional agencies like HAFED, HAIC and HLRDC and private network in the State.

An outlay of ₹ 700.00 lakh has been approved for creating buffer stock of DAP and Urea fertilizer with the institutional agencies during lean consumption period of fertilizers for compensating the carrying cost to the Govt. Institutional agencies during 2011-12 to ensure adequate and timely supply of fertilizers to the farmers.

4. Scheme for Managing the Micro Nutrients Deficiency in the Soil

The main objective of the scheme is to provide subsidy @ 50% or ₹ 500/-per hect. whichever is less with a maximum ceiling of 2 hect. per farmer on the supply of Micro Nutrients Fertilizers. An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12.

5. Scheme for Setting Up Strengthening of Biological Control Lab. at Sirsa under Integrated Pest Management

Under the IPM programme a biological control laboratory was established in 1998-99 at Sirsa under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A building has been constructed and

infrastructure has also been arranged as per provision of funds provided by Govt. of India. In this very laboratory the production of Trichoderma, NPV, Beauveria Bassiana and Rearing of Corcyra eggs and production of parasitised eggs of trichogramma are done which are distributed amongst the farmers free of cost.

The department has planned to expand the production programme to a larger extent, so that maximum farmers can take the advantages with the application of bio agents. Not only the cost of production of bio agents are very low but these are eco-friendly and better result oriented also as compared to chemical control measures,

In view of this, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been approved under the scheme for the year 2011-12. These funds will be utilized for the purchase of material and electricity and water supply charges etc.

6. Scheme for Safe and Scientific Storage of Foodgrains by General Category Farmers

The objective of the scheme is to make available different sizes of scientifically fabricated Metallic Bins and 50% subsidized cost to the general category farmers.

According to a study report it is estimated that after harvest of the crops about 9.33% losses are caused to the food grain during threshing, transportation and storages. Out of this 6.58% losses are occurred during storages. In the State there are about 65% Small and Marginal farmers who are having less than two hectare land. About 60-70% of the agriculture produce is stored at farmers level to meet their domestic food consumption, animal feed requirement and seeds for sowing of ensuing crops. The maximum losses to the stored food grains are occurred at farmers level that aggregated in crores of Rupees. An assistance @ 50% of the cost of metallic bin will be provided to the farmers of general category. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been approved for 2011-12.

7. Scheme for Promotion of Crop Diversification

The objective of this scheme is to promote the alternate crops like Summer Moong, Sunflower and Maize in order to reduce the wheat and paddy crop rotation because the wheat and paddy crop rotation is not in the national interest. Cultivation of rice and wheat over a prolonged period has caused degradation of natural resources to a great extent.

The soil health has deteriorated owing to decline in organic fraction and wide-spread deficiencies of micro nutrients. The ground water table has declined due to over exploitation of this resource in areas with fresh ground water. The sustainability of rice-

wheat cropping system is thus being questioned and rightly so. Diverting area from paddy and wheat to eco-friendly crops like pulses, oilseed and Maize crops would be promoted.

Pulses crop particularly summer moong will be promoted in paddy-wheat areas to provide an alternative crop to summer paddy growers. Moong being leguminous in nature will not only enrich the soil fertility but also add organic matter in the soil. Being short duration Moong crop also consumes less water and nutrients. Sunflower is an important oilseeds crop which is photo insensitive and thermo-neutral. This crop matures in 90-100 days. Thus, water and nutrients requirement is also comparatively less. Maize is also another important cereal crop in the world after wheat and rice will suited to reduce the wheat-rice rotation too. Thus, total budget of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been approved for conducting demonstrations under this scheme during 2011-12 and entire assistance will be borne by the State Govt.

8. Scheme for Strengthening of Agricultural Extension Infrastructure

The objective of the scheme is not only to ensure maintenance but also to improve and pursue the mandates of training and visit programmes of Agriculture Extension. A large number of vehicles purchased during the implementation of Agriculture Extension Project (1979-1993) and after the project, vehicles purchased under the scheme have been declared condemned by the State Condemnation Board and those condemned vehicles are being replaced year by year. There is a proposal for the replacement of condemned vehicles for which an amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh would be required.

During the financial 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 800.00 lakh has been approved for the repair/ maintenance of the official as well as residential buildings and replacement of condemned vehicles of the Department.

9. Scheme for Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture – Strategic Initiatives

i) Promotion of Green Manuring

The main objective of the scheme is to improve the soil health. Dhaincha is an important fast growing leguminous green manuring crop. Dhaincha being leguminous crop fixes the atmospheric nitrogen in the soil and also improve organic matter content of the soil. Cultivation of dhaincha for green manuring in between Wheat and Paddy crop will be promoted to improve deteriorating soil health. The dhaincha seed will be provided to the farmer on subsidized rate. The total provision of ₹ 400.00 lakh has been made for the year 2011-12 under the scheme.

ii) Extension through Mass Media

To strengthen the extension services by using print and electronic media and information technological support. An amount of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been approved for using Print and Electronic Media for the dissemination of Technology to the farmers for the year 2011-12.

iii) 100% Seed Treatment

It is approved to treat 100% seed of wheat wherein fungicides will be provided to the farmers free of cost for which an amount of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been kept for the year 2011-12.

iv) Strengthening of HAMETI

The State Government has planned to strengthen the Haryana Agriculture Management and Training Institute, Jind for which an amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12.

In this way, the total funds required under the scheme ₹ 1200.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

10. Scheme for Agricultural Extension Training Services to Farmers

It is a staff scheme. An amount of ₹ 907.00 lakh has been earmarked under head 109-Extension & Farmers Training-SB-97-Scheme for Agriculture Extension Training Services to Farmers as Salary TA, DA, OE etc. of the staff for the year 2011-12.

11. Scheme for Agricultural Engineering and Trial Boring

Main objectives of this scheme are as under :-

1. This is a staff scheme. This scheme will help to provide fuel for cooking purpose and organic manures to rural household through the construction of family type biogas plants.
2. To mitigate drudgery of rural women reduce pressure on forest and accentuate social benefits.
3. To improve sanitation in villages by linking sanitary toilets with bio gas plants.
4. To strengthen of tube well machinery & equipments for augmentation of underground water resources for irrigation purposes.
5. To help the farmers of State in the installation of tubewell at their field by providing operators, machinery and casing pipe. It will contribute as large extent to help the farmers in improving their economy and agriculture production in the state.

6. To increase the production and productivity and give employment to farmers by providing of tractors on custom hiring.
7. To maintain the Agri. implements/machinery purchased under centrally sponsored schemes.

An amount of ₹ 315.00 lakh has been earmarked under the scheme for the year 2011-12.

12. Scheme for Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)

The Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has launched a 100% additional Central Assistance Scheme to incentivise the State to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively taking agro-climatic conditions, natural issues and technology into account and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully with the name as National Agriculture Development Programme (NADP)/ Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The new scheme aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the 11th plan period by ensuring a holistic development of agriculture and allied sector.

The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:

1. To incentives the State so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.
2. To provide flexibility and autonomy to State in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.
3. To ensure the preparation of Agriculture plans for the districts and the state based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
4. To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the State.
5. To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
6. To maximize returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors.
7. To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.
8. Main streaming gender concerns in extension.
9. Capacity building/skill up-gradation of farmers and extension functionaries.

The funds of RKVY scheme will be available under two distinct streams i.e. Stream-I and Stream-II. Stream-I is project based. The area of focus envisaged in the operational guidelines under Para-4 are the board area within which the projects are required to be posed and sanctioned by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary, Haryana that have the authority to sanction specific projects. Stream-II processes are relatively more conventional and aimed to augment/strengthen the existing state plan schemes. Atleast 75% of the total allocation under the RKVY would be available under Stream-I with an intent that maximum flexibility to be given to the State to plan their agriculture development in accordance with their own unique needs and local aspirations.

Stream-II processes are relatively more conventional and aimed to augment/strengthen the exiting State Plan Schemes. Once the State planning department posed the proposals to the Planning Commission as a part of its State Plan exercise and obtained the approval of the Planning Commission, then the fund flow follows the same course as followed usually. A maximum of 25% of the funds allocated to the State are available under the Stream-II. An amount of ₹ 24500.00 lakh will be spent under the scheme during the year 2011-12. The scheme will be beneficial for skill up-gradation of farming community.

13. Scheme for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for Scheduled Caste

The Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has launched a 100% additional Central Assistance Scheme to incentives the State to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively taking agro-climatic conditions, natural issues and technology into account and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully with the name as National Agriculture Development Programme (NADP)/Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The new scheme aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the 11th plan period by ensuring a holistic development of agriculture and allied sector.

The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:

1. To incentives the State so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.
2. To provide flexibility and autonomy to State in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.

3. To ensure the preparation of Agriculture plans for the districts and the state based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
4. To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the State.
5. To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
6. To maximize returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors.
7. To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.
8. Main streaming gender concerns in extension.
9. Capacity building/skill up-gradation of farmers and extension functionaries.

The funds of RKVY scheme will be available under two distinct streams i.e. Stream-I and Stream-II. Stream-I is project based. The area of focus envisaged in the operational guidelines under Para-4 are the board area within which the projects are required to be posed and sanctioned by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary, Haryana that have the authority to sanction specific projects. Stream-II processes are relatively more conventional and aimed to augment/strengthen the existing state plan schemes. Atleast 75% of the total allocation under the RKVY would be available under Stream-I with an intent that maximum flexibility to be given to the State to plan their agriculture development in accordance with their own unique needs and local aspirations.

Stream-II processes are relatively more conventional and aimed to augment/strengthen the exiting State Plan Schemes. Once the State planning department posed the proposals to the Planning Commission as a part of its State Plan exercise and obtained the approval of the Planning Commission, then the fund flow follows the same course as followed usually. A maximum of 25% of the funds allocated to the State are available under the Stream-II. An amount of ₹ 500.00 lakh will be spent under the scheme during the year 2011-12. The scheme will be beneficial for skill up-gradation of scheduled caste farming community.

14. Scheme for Safe and Scientific Storage of Foodgrains by Scheduled Castes Farmers

The main objective of the scheme is to make available different sizes of scientifically fabricated Metallic Bins at 75% subsidized cost to the scheduled castes farmers.

It is technically a plan scheme. According to a study report it is estimated that after harvest of the crops about 0.33% losses are caused to the food grain during threshing, transportation and storages. Out of this 6.58% losses are occurred during storages. In the State there are about 65% Small and Marginal farmers who are having less than two hectare land. About 60-70% of the agriculture produce is stored at farmers level to meet their domestic food consumption, animal feed requirement and seeds for sowing of ensuing crops. The maximum losses to the stored food grains are occurred at farmers level that aggregated in crores of Rupees.

It is approved to extend the financial assistance @ 75% of the cost of the metallic bin to the Scheduled Castes Farmers, landless labourers, tenants etc. An amount of ₹ 300.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12 under the scheme.

15. Scheme for Technology Mission on Sugarcane

The Technology Mission on Sugarcane is a State Plan Scheme which aims to increase area, production, productivity of sugarcane to meet domestic demand of the country and to bring reduction in cost of cultivation and pesticides consumption for enhancing the competitiveness in the Global market.

The objectives of the scheme would be:-

1. To achieve the desired growth in area, productivity, production and recovery of Sugarcane in the state.
2. To increase the income of cane growers and sustainability of sugarcane.
3. To develop linkages with Sugar Mills, research centers and other organizations for collaborative exchange of information and material.
4. Enhancing productivity of ratoon sugarcane.
5. To disseminate the information/ technologies to the cane growers.
6. To provide training to cane growers at regional and State levels.
7. To maintain varietal balance of Sugarcane varieties.
8. To achieve desired sugarcane productivity through seed programme.

The sugarcane scenario in the country and also in Haryana during the year 2008-09 has not been satisfactory. The area under sugarcane in Haryana has declined by about 35% compared to that of previous year. The production has also drastically declined resulting in closure of most of the sugar mills much earlier than their peak recovery crushing in March-April, thus suffering huge losses.

The reduction in sugarcane area in Haryana has been because of shift in large cane area towards paddy. In the paddy-wheat cropping system sugarcane faces a stiff challenge from these crops as both these crops are short duration (4-5 months) against sugarcane being 2 year crop. Paddy and wheat also enjoyed substantial MSP by Govt. of India and assured marketing, whereas sugarcane is highly labour intensive and has staggered harvesting system. Also, the cultivation of wheat and paddy is largely mechanized, whereas, sugarcane cultivation is highly labour intensive and is not mechanized. The labour problem is becoming acute by the day as the migratory labour prefers urban jobs over agriculture jobs and least, the sugarcane operations.

It is the need of the hour to provide assistance to the farmers in the shape of giving assistance on seed and motivating the farmers to plant sugarcane with ring pit method of plantations, raising of foundation seed nurseries, mulching of sugarcane crop, multiple ratooning and organizing the training camps. Keeping in view the above objectives, an amount of ₹ 273.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12 under this scheme

16. Scheme for Constitution of Haryana Kisan Ayog (New Scheme)

It is new state plan scheme. An amount of ₹ 250.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Salary, DA, TA, Wages, POL and other office expenses etc.

17. Scheme for Promotion of Cotton Cultivation in Haryana State (New Scheme)

It is a new state plan scheme. An amount of ₹ 35.00 lakh has been earmarked for staff salary, HRA, DA etc. and an amount of ₹ 115.00 lakh has been earmarked for production and distribution of seed, training programme and PP equipments etc. Thus, an amount of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been earmarked under the scheme for the year 2011-12.

18. Scheme for Scientific Bee Keeping Quality Honey Production for Scheduled Castes Farmers including Agriculture and Non Agriculture Labour (New Scheme)

It is a new state plan scheme. An amount of ₹ 180.00 lakh has been earmarked for providing bee hive, hive stand honey, bee colonies, machine for honey extraction, honey cans etc. @ 75% of the cost. An amount of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been earmarked for providing training to SC farmers.

19. Scheme for Macro Management of Agriculture Mode (90:10)

It is a centrally sponsored scheme. This is a 90:10 sharing basis scheme with an outlay of ₹ 1700.00 lakh (₹ 1530.00 lakh as Central Share and ₹ 170.00 lakh as State Share) for the year 2011-12. The main objectives of the scheme are given as under :-

- Reflection of local needs/crop/regions specific/priorities etc.
- Providing flexibility and autonomy to State.
- Optimum utilization of scarce of financial resources.
- Maximization of returns;
- Removal of regional imbalances.

20. Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) (75:25)

It is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes on 75:25 basis. The main objective of the scheme is to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses in the State.

An outlay of ₹ 1000.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12 Out of this, ₹ 750.00 lakh will be borne by Govt. of India as its share and ₹ 250.00 lakh by State Govt. The scheme is very beneficial to the farmers for increasing production of oilseeds and pulses in the state.

21. Scheme for Intensive Cotton Development under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton (75:25)

It is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes on 75:25 basis. The main objective of the scheme is to increase the production and productivity of cotton per unit area along with its quality in the State. This scheme is being implemented since 1971 in the state. The scheme has been instrumental in the enhancing cotton production in the state. The production of cotton increased from 4.65 lakh bales during 1971-72 to highest of 20.75 lakh during 2004-05. Moreover, there are tremendous scope to increase further production and productivity of cotton crop. Besides this the efforts would also be made to improve the quality of fiber and reduce the cost of cultivation.

Out of the total outlay ₹ 500.00 lakh, ₹ 400.00 lakh will be borne by Govt. of India as its share (75%+100%) and 100.00 lakh by State Govt. as its 25% share. Under this scheme assistance is provided for distribution and production of seeds, organization of Farmers Field Schools, organization of Farmers Training, organization of Training of Extension Works/Dealers, organization of Front Line Demonstration (FLD) on Crop Production Technologies, FLD on Farm implements, organization of Training of Facilitations, distribution of manually and Tractor mounted spray pumps etc. Thus, the

farmers will be greatly benefited with the implementation of the scheme for the pushing up the cotton production in the State.

An outlay of ₹ 425.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12. Out of this, ₹ 325.00 lakh will be borne by Govt. of India as its share and ₹ 100.00 lakh by State Govt.

22. Scheme for Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms (90:10)

The main objective of the scheme is to reform public sector extension, mainstreaming gender concerns in extension and capacity building/skill up gradation of farmers & extension functionaries.

An outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12. Out of this, ₹ 1800.00 lakh will be borne by Govt. of India as its share and ₹ 200.00 lakh as State Share.

23. Scheme for National Agriculture Insurance

National Agriculture Insurance scheme has been implemented from Kharif, 2004 in the State. Earlier crops covered in Kharif – Bajra, Maize, Arhar and Cotton and in Rabi – Gram, Barley and Rabi oilseeds. But, now cotton is not being taken from Kharif, 2007. This scheme is being implemented under the norms and guidelines of Agriculture Insurance Company India Limited and Govt. of India.

An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12 for giving 50% share of loss compensation to the farmers.

24. Scheme for Weather Based Crop Insurance (50:50)

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This scheme is being formulated for crop. In the scheme only a part of premium is payable by the insured cultivator i.e. 1.5% out of 8% premium of sum insured and the balance is to be born by the Central Govt. and State Govt. on 50:50 basis. It is approved that this scheme would be implemented in three blocks of Haryana Ambala, Kurukshetra and Fatehabad Districts (one block from each district) on Pilot Basis only ₹ 750.00 lakh is approved under the scheme as State Share for the year 2011-12.

25. Scheme for Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (New Scheme)

It is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis. An amount of ₹ 800.00 lakh has been earmarked as State Share for providing subsidy on premium to the farmers for the year 2011-12.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

An outlay of ₹ 1485.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12. The detail of the scheme is as under:-

1. Scheme for Providing Assistance on Adoption of Water Saving Technologies

This is new plan scheme has been formulated after merging five plan schemes of similar nature being implemented in the State. Main objectives of the scheme are to conserve soil moisture, rain water and checking of degradation of land and ground water recharge under this scheme it is approved to utilize an amount of ₹ 1280.00 lakh during the year 2011-12. The major components of the scheme would be installation of sprinkler irrigation system, reclamation of alkali soils, land leveling, rain water harvesting structures and management of natural resources. The programmes would be taken up throughout the State.

2. Scheme for Development of Saline/ Waterlogged Soils in Haryana State

Under the scheme sub surface drainage are laid to allow toxic saline water to leach down out of the root zone of crop. The saline water is collected in the sump and pumped out in drain. At present the work is being taken up in Sonapat, Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Sirsa and Fatehabad. The expenditure on works component is shared by central and State Govt. on 70:30 ratio. The expenditure on salary component is 100% borne by State Govt. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12.

3. Scheme for National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (New Scheme)

It is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh has been earmarked as token provision for the year 2011-12.

HORTICULTURE

A separate department of Horticulture was created during the year 1990-91 for accelerating the pace of horticulture development in the State. The main emphasis is being laid on the development of fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, floriculture and plasticulture. An outlay of ₹ 2450.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12. The scheme-wise detail is as under :-

1. **Integrated Horticulture Development in Haryana**

This state plan scheme was started in the year 2009-10 for non-NHM districts (Kurukshetra, Kaithal and Rewari) on the pattern of National Horticulture Mission. Two more schemes namely Potato Development Scheme (which was started in the year 2008-09) and Popularization and Extension of Latest Technologies (which was started in the year 2002-03) are merged into this scheme in the year 2009-10. In the year 2010-11 a provision of ₹ 227.00 lakh was made and for the year 2011-12 the budget approved is ₹ 298.00 lakh.

Aims and Objectives: - To have holistic approach in horticulture development from seed to post harvest management, this scheme is devised primarily for non NHM Districts with the following objectives: -

1. To provide holistic growth of horticulture sector in diverse agro climate conditions.
2. To cover more area under horticulture as diversification by promoting horticulture to new untapped areas
3. To establish synergy among multiple ongoing and plan programme in Horticulture Department.
4. To promote development and dissemination of ongoing and latest technologies.

Benefits:- The benefits which were seen in NHM Districts specially with regard development of clusters and creation of infrastructure in horticulture shall be replicated in the non NHM Districts to give benefit to the farmers of these districts.

Programme for 2011-12:- This scheme shall be implemented as per the provision and guidelines of the National Horticulture Mission scheme. The activities which shall be undertaken are as: Development of nurseries, vegetable seed production programme esp. potato, cluster based area expansion programme for fruits, vegetables, spices and aromatic

plants, tours, trainings, shows, seminars, field days, water conservation techniques like farm ponds, IPM, bee-keeping, INM, protected cultivation, marketing infrastructures, farm mechanization and pre and post harvest management practices.

Pattern of Assistance:- Assistance shall be available both for farmers/entrepreneurs and public sector. The %age of assistance is exactly as per norms of National Horticulture Mission prescribed by Govt. of India and ranges from 25-100%.

2. Horticulture Biotechnology Centre

This state plan scheme was stated in the year 2008-09 with the primary objective of multiplication of plants through tissue culture technology and application of biotechnology in the field of horticulture. In the year 2010-11 a provision of ₹ 40.00 lakh was made and a full fledged tissue culture laboratory in the name of Horticulture Biotechnology Centre is being established adjoining Horticulture Training Institute, Uchani, Karnal. For the year 2011-12 the budget approved is ₹ 20.00 lakh.

Aims and Objectives:- The scheme was formulated with the following objectives: -

1. To popularize the tissue culture plants of horticultural crops.
2. To make available the quality seed of potato equivalent to breeder seed through micro tuber technology.
3. To make available the plants and seeds at remunerative prices to the farmers of the State.
4. To keep monitoring the ill effects of earlier adopted packages and practices by adopting DNA finger printing and virus indexing.

Benefits:- With the introduction of this scheme there are efforts for a systematic and planned production of tissue culture plants and potato tubers. Under this programme micro tubers production of potato and tissue culture plants of banana has already been produced and distributed to farmers in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Programme for 2011-12:- There is a target of producing 20000 bananas plants and one lakh micro tubers of new potato cultivar in the year 2011-12 alongwith trial production of some other flowers and seeds.

Pattern of Assistance:- There is a provision of selling of tissue culture banana and other plants on 50% assistance to the farmers and potato tuber shall also be sold on subsidized rate.

3. Demonstration-cum-Food Processing Technology Centre in Haryana

This State plan scheme was started in the year 2007-08 with the primary objective to conserve food and vegetable produce. In the year 2010-11 Govt. has sanctioned a sum of ₹ 50.00 lakh under this scheme. A provision of ₹ 56.00 lakh has been made for the year 2011-12. The substantial increase in budget approved is due to a new proposal for establishment of one more no. of Demonstration-cum-Food Processing Technology Centre at Sirsa.

Aims and Objectives:- This scheme was formulated with the following objectives: -

1. To aware farmers about post harvest losses of horticultural crops. To educate the farmers especially ladies to be self sufficient in preparation of fruit and vegetable products.
2. To educate the farmers and make available them the infrastructural facilities with respect of value addition.
3. To prepare the produce for local consumption.

Benefits:- The training are being conducted on post harvest management and processing of horticultural crops keeping farmers, entrepreneurs and women aware of post harvest techniques so that fruit and vegetable losses can be minimized and in case of glut of produce the alternate methods be adopted by conservation techniques.

Programme for 2011-12:- In the year 2011-12 regular training modules shall be provided to entrepreneurs, house hold ladies, fruit and vegetable growers. A target of 200 candidates is fixed for trainees at each processing centre at Kurukshetra and Rohtak.

Pattern of Assistance:- Free training to the trainees for one day training programme at this centre is being provided. Demonstration of various processed products are given on the spot.

4. Agricultural Human Resources Development

The State plan scheme was started in the year 2000-01. In the year 2010-11 Govt. has sanctioned a sum of ₹ 77.00 lakh under this scheme. A provision of ₹ 85.00 lakh has been made for the year 2011-12. The substantial increase is due to proposal of additional posts under this scheme at Horticulture Training Institute, Uchani (Karnal).

Aims and Objectives:- The salient features of this scheme is to acquaint field functionaries/Department personnel and farmers with the latest technologies, know how & through trainings with the following objectives: -

1. To act as media for refreshing with latest technologies.
2. To train Officers/officials and farmers with the latest innovative technology in the field of Horticulture.
3. To transmit the new technology to the farmers.
4. To reduce the communication gap between the Horticulture Officer and farmers.

Benefits:- With the achievement of above objectives there is increase in production and quality horticultural crops with decrease in post harvest losses and for this the farmers and officers are being trained at HTI, Uchani (Karnal) where regular training programmers along with seminars are being conducted. Further, at this institute 3 new programmers viz. one year diploma course, 6 months certificate course and 3 month entrepreneur course have already been started from the year 2008-09. Up till now two batches in one year course, four batches in six month course and three batches in three month course have been completed. Therefore, to continue these programmes the extra funds are required for additional staff.

Programme for 2011-12:- In the year 2011-12 weekly training programme shall be conducted at Horticulture Training Institute, Uchani (Karnal) to impart training to approximate 1500 farmers. Apart from this, the three courses i.e. one year diploma course, 6 months Gardener and three months entrepreneur course shall continue at this Institute and approximate 75 students shall be given full time course training.

5. Setting Up of Directorate of Horticulture in Haryana (Field Staff)

This is a State plan staff scheme. This scheme was started in the year 2005-06. In the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 120.00 lakh was sanctioned. One more scheme Maintenance of Official & Residential Building is merged into the scheme. For the year 2011-12 a budget provision of ₹ 120.00 lakh has been made.

Aims and Objectives:- This scheme was launched to cater the salary and other wages for the newly sanctioned staff for the District Mewat, Panchkula and Palwal with the following objectives: -

1. To carry out Horticulture Extension Activities in the Field for the new districts of Mewat, Panchkula and Palwal.

2. To update Directorate Office and District administration regarding various extension activities and progress made under various schemes of Govt.
3. To ensure proper repair and maintenance of official infrastructure across the State in Horticulture Department.

Benefits:- With the launching of this scheme in the State the development under Horticulture has been increased multifold as extension officer is to reach the farmers at frequent intervals and can transfer the scheme objectives and other activities to the farmers in more efficient manner. There is special focus in Morni Block in District Panchkula and different marketing and post harvest management infrastructural activities are being carried out in District Mewat.

Programme for 2011-12:- The sanctioned staff for these districts shall implement the State Plan Schemes and Central Sector Schemes namely National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation and National Medicinal Plants. Department of Horticulture has Head Office at Panchkula alongwith 4 residential quarters, one Training Institute having Administrative block, residential quarters, hostel, 17 Nos. District Horticulture Officers and 25 Govt. Garden & Nurseries having building infrastructure. Therefore, under this scheme regular maintenance of above infrastructure shall be done.

6. 2401-Crop Husbandary-789-Special Component Plan Scheme For Schedule Caste : Plan Scheme For Integrated Horticulture Development For SC's Families.

The State Plan Scheme was started in the year 2007-08. In the year 2010-11 a budget provision of ₹ 60.00 lakh was made and for the year 2011-12 a budget provision of ₹ 84.00 lakh has been made and the whole fund shall be borne by State Govt.

Aims and Objectives:- The following objectives are given: -

1. To encourage SC farmers to take horticultural crops as diversification option.
2. To acquaint the SC farmers about the latest technologies in the field of Horticulture.
3. To increase the income level of SC families by way of increasing output by adopting various horticultural crops.
4. To give quality planting material and other inputs of Fruits Plants, Mushroom, Vegetable Seeds, Flowers, Aromatic and also to provide trainings on different aspects.

Benefits:- SC families who are land less and having less land are being benefited under this scheme by subsidizing higher initial investment in Horticultural sector Programme for 2011-12:- For the year 2011-12, there is a target of 5300 vegetable mini kits, 5.0 acre tuber

crop yam, 10500 plastic crates, 105 units of flower mini kits, 40 mushroom shed units and 11483 mushroom trays exclusive for SC families alongwith 42 one day training covering 2000 beneficiaries.

Pattern of Assistance: In the year 2011-12, 100% assistance shall be given on vegetable mini kits, vegetable tuber crops-yam and mushroom trays. Further there is a provision of 75% assistance on plastic crates, flower mini kits and on mushroom sheds.

7. Information and Technology

This is a new State Plan Scheme. As per IT Plan of Horticulture Department, the various horticulture activities are to be IT enabled. In this direction various steps have already been taken and to accomplish objectives of the scheme a staff provision has been made as envisaged in IT Plan. Therefore, for proper implementation of this scheme a budget provision of ₹ 80.00 lakh has been made for the year 2011-12.

Aims and Objective:- The following are the aims and objectives:

1. To make Horticulture Department IT enabled.
2. To launch Horticulture web site and to update it regularly.
3. To have online progress updating and monitoring of various schemes of Govt.
4. To have regular maintenance work in various offices of the Department by IT Staff.

Benefit:- This scheme will benefit speedy transaction of information among various field offices and in between Directorate office and extension offices. The farmers of the State may have direct access about various programmes of the Department and can down load or up load various information and necessary formats for applications to avail the benefit under various schemes.

Programme for 2011-12:- Information Technology is a widely spreading and speedily developing sector and to make available all the technological inputs at the door step of farmers and entrepreneurs, an IT enabled web site shall be launched having all the features with respect to on-line progress monitoring and updating of information and also information dissemination. The IT staff so employed shall take care of all updating of information and helps in to set up of communication through e-mail and also to prepare various reports in the offices.

8. Good Agricultural Practices and Effect of Pesticide Residue on Fruits & Vegetables

This is a new State Plan Scheme. The State Govt. has decided to formulate this scheme to have minimum use of pesticides in Haryana by adopting Good Agricultural

Practices by ensuring environmental, economic and social sustainability. Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court has taken serious view of higher level of pesticide residue in fruits and vegetables. It was learnt that pesticides residue level is 200 times more in fresh fruits and vegetables. Farmers are adopting these practices to increase the production level by containing insect pest and disease population and further due to poorer awareness among growers, level and method adopted for using pesticides in unorganized way. Therefore, this scheme has been devised and a budget provision of ₹ 100.00 lakh made for the year 2011-12.

Aims and Objective:- The following are the aims and objectives:

1. To make aware about the safe use of pesticides to various stakeholders i.e. growers, vendors, pesticide firms and dealers.
2. To promote Good Agricultural Practices & Organic way of farming.
3. To promote Good Agricultural Practices in the use of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides and implement GAP component of the various schemes.
4. To provide organic farming in the State and to implement organic component of various schemes.
5. To conduct seminar/workshop/trainings/awareness campaigns regarding ill-effect and to promote safe use of pesticides.
6. To monitor maximum residual limit of various pesticides being used in F&V by collecting and analyzing samples at regular intervals.

Benefit:-

1. Farmers will be made aware and learnt the safe use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers so that their residues remain under tolerance limit.
2. Promotion to organic way of farming will get boost and chemical free produce may be made available in the market.
3. Horticulture produce from the State of Haryana will be more acceptable in the domestic market and export market can be catered along with.

Programme for 2011-12:- To achieve the objectives of the scheme, extensive awareness programme will be conducted along with promotion of organic farming and certification. In the year 2011-12, 7 No. of seminars, workshops & 21 Nos. of trainings will be conducted throughout the State. The comprehensive 400 samples will also be taken from the field and market to keep the track on the residual limit in fruits and vegetables. Simultaneously 10000 ha. area will be more focused for adoption of organic farming and

their certification and 50 ha. as a model field under GAP will also be taken up in the year 2011-12.

9. Strengthening of Horticulture Department

This is a new State Plan Scheme. The whole expenditure shall be borne by the State Govt. In the year 2005-06, the department has only plan outlay of ₹ 90.00 lakh only and which increased to ₹ 2966.00 lakh in the year 2010-11 which is approx. 300 times increase in plan outlay. Whereas total budget including GOI share is around of ₹ 11500.00 lakh, which is substantial jump in expenditure in Horticulture. This shows that the departmental activities has increased manifold in all horticultural crops. Department is facing problems in proper implementation and monitoring of scheme at various levels due to extreme shortage of technical man-power required to over look different components of the horticultural activities in the department. Department has approved some new posts that are required to be created amongst them important ones are creation of post of Additional Director Hort. and Joint Directors, Subject Matter Specialists along with supporting staff.

This scheme was launched to create a separate section in the Department of Horticulture for:

1. A separate section for Micro Irrigation, Water Management and Plasticulture.
2. A separate section for Post Harvest Management, Marketing and Processing.
3. A separate section for Extension Activities in fruits, vegetables and other horticultural crops.

Since for filling of posts after approval may take procedural time, therefore, a token provision of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been made and after filling up of the post the expenditure will be met out of overall savings of the plan outlay.

Aims and Objective:- The following are the aims and objectives:

1. To give focus on water conservation techniques.
2. To introduce new technologies in the field of protected cultivation.
3. To focus on post harvest management, marketing and processing of horticultural crops.
4. To implement objectives of new projects envisaged under Indo-Israel, Organic, Flower and other projects.
5. To focus on horticultural extension activities up to grass root level.
6. To promote the technologies to the farmers.

7. To make Haryana as Modern Fruit & Vegetable Cultivation in the State with a vision to lead in domestic and export market by incorporating various components and thereby providing for reaching benefits to the State.

Benefit:- By achieving the above objectives the following benefits will be accrued:-

1. Diversification from Agriculture to Horticulture will be taken up in systematic manner.
2. Doubling of horticulture production in the next 6 years thereby ensuring food security.
3. Optimal use of basic natural resources thereby saving the ever depleting natural resources like water and soil.
4. Improvement in productivity, yield and quality of horticulture produce and thereby reaching to large masses and nutritional security.
5. Increase in economic status and thereby increase in income per unit of the farmers.
6. Creation of export potential and earning of foreign exchange to enhance the GDP of the State.

Programme for 2011-12:- For approval and sanctioning of the staff the post will be filled up as per the State Govt. policies. This staff will be deployed to implement the above aims and objectives so that benefits may be transmitted to the farmers and entrepreneurs and also to ultimate consumer masses.

10. Horticulture Crop Insurance (Sharing Basis 50:50)

This Centrally Sponsored scheme was started in the year 2010-11 with a provision of ₹ 12.00 lakh. This is weather based crop insurance scheme and under this scheme a part 50% payable to ensured cultivator and balance 50% is given as assistance and is to be borne by the Central Govt. & State Govt. on 50:50 basis on availing crop insurance under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) from an insurance agency as notified by Govt., Out of this 50% assistance the GOI and State share is on 50:50 basis. For the year 2011-12, a provision of ₹ 14.00 lakh has been made.

Aims and Objectives:- This scheme is formulated with the following objectives:

1. To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of crops as a result of unfavorable weather conditions viz. excess/deficit rain, hailstorm, fog, temperature and humidity etc.

2. To encourage farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value in-puts and higher technology in Horticulture.
3. To help stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.

Programme for 2011-12:- On trail basis this scheme was started in the year 2008-09 in the Districts of Karnal and Mewat and only crops of onion and tomato were covered. During the year 2010-11 various fruit and vegetable crops have been covered with differential premium as per the differential crops estimation. Under this programme the horticulture crops are covered against vagaries of nature and following weather perils which are deemed to cause “Adverse Weather Incidence” leading to crop loss : (i) Deficit Rainfall (ii) Excess Rainfall (iii) Temperature & (iv) Humidity.

For the year 2011-12 all the major fruit and vegetable will be covered under this insurance scheme.:

Pattern of Assistance:- The 50% assistance shall be provided to insured cultivators of fruit and vegetable crops.

11. National Horticulture Mission (Sharing Basis-85:15)

It is a Centrally Sponsored (Sharing Basis) (85:15) scheme. This scheme was started in the year 2005-06. This scheme is implemented through a registered society (HSHDA) under 1860 Act as per Govt. Notification. The funds are directly transferred from GOI to this implementing agency. In the year 2010-11 Govt. has sanctioned a sum of ₹ 1215.00 lakh under this scheme as State share. For the year 2011-12 a budget provision of ₹ 452.00 has been made out for Grant-in-aid and for salary and contingency etc.

Aims and Objectives:- The followings are the objectives: -

1. To provide holistic growth in Horticulture through research, technology promotion, extension, processing and marketing.
2. To double the area and production under horticultural crops.
3. To establish convergence and synergy among various horticulture programmes.
4. To promote the development and dissemination of technologies.
5. To create opportunities for employment generation.

Benefits:- There is tremendous area expansion under fruits, flowers, mushroom and spices. Moreover best integration model in the country was developed by integrating farm ponds/water conservation with that of micro irrigation and orchard plantation. A distinct cluster of Citrus has been developed in south of Haryana and farmers are benefited by way of infrastructure created like cold storage, marketing yards and grading packing waxing

units. Two Indo Israel Projects were also established for demonstration of latest technologies to the farmers to cater domestic and export market.

Programme for 2011-12:- The activities which shall be undertaken are as: Development of nurseries, vegetable seed production programme esp. potato, cluster based area expansion programme for fruits, vegetables, spices and aromatic plants, tours, trainings, shows, seminars, field days, water conservation techniques like farm ponds, IPM, bee-keeping, INM, protected cultivation, marketing infrastructures, farm mechanization and pre and post harvest management practices. The targets shall be achieved as per approved AAP by GOI. Pattern of Assistance:- Assistance shall be available both for farmers/entrepreneurs and public sector. The %age of assistance is exactly as per norms of National Horticulture Mission prescribed by Govt. of India and ranges from 25-100%.

12. Micro Irrigation (Sharing Basis 40:50:10)

This is a Centrally Sponsored (Sharing Basis) scheme. This scheme was started in the year 2006-07. Initially this scheme was in the ratio of 40:10 and 50% is borne by the farmers. From the year 2008-09 State Govt. has increased the assistance and now ratio is 40:50 and balance 10% is borne by the farmers. In the year 2010-11 there was a budget provision of ₹ 1054.00 lakh. For the year 2011-12 a budget provision of ₹ 1100.00 lakh has been made and shall be revised in a revised plan ceiling as and when GOI will sanction and release the extra budget.

Aims and Objectives:- This scheme is formulated with the following objectives: -

1. To reduce the over exploitation of available water resource including groundwater.
2. To reduce the cost of cultivation, weed problems, soil erosion.
3. To increase the water, electricity and fertilizer use efficiency.
4. To impact the performance of related sectors viz. irrigation and water resources sector, fertilizer sector, power sector, banking sector, agriculture sector, forest and environment sector, petroleum sector and petrochemical sector.

Benefits:- There is tremendous benefit of water saving by adopting this technology and saving of 25-50% in water, 20-30% in fertilizers and increase in 20 to 60% in productivity has been noticed. So far an area of 10000 ha. Has been covered under drip irrigation.

Programme for 2011-12:- Under this scheme the drip and sprinkler irrigation systems are promoted for horticultural crops. There is a tremendous scope for drip irrigation and micro sprinkler irrigation in both fruits and vegetables. For the year 2011-12 a target of 9000 ha. area has been approved for drip and sprinkler irrigation system for horticultural crops.

Pattern of Assistance:- An assistance of 90% is provided to the farmers towards the installation of drip and micro sprinkler for horticultural crops.

13. Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) in Sericulture (Sharing Basis 50:25:25)

This is a Centrally Sponsored (Sharing Basis) scheme (50:25:25) i.e. 50% is borne by the farmer and balance by the GOI and State share in equal ratio. This scheme was started from the year 2010-11 and an action plan of ₹ 48.47 lakh has been approved out of which GOI share is ₹ 20.00 lakh and State share is ₹ 31.00 lakh. On the same pattern a budget provision of ₹ 31.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

Aims and Objectives:- This scheme is formulated with the following objectives:

1. To bring horizontal and vertical growth in cocoon production in the cluster.
2. To promote bivoltine sericulture & to bring out entrepreneurial abilities among local people.
3. To harness the available natural resources viz. waste/degraded land for development of viable and sustainable sericulture.
4. To provide need based infrastructure and technological support to various stake holders.

Benefits:- The promotion of sericulture will attract the farmers in the context of use of locally available resources and equitable development through adoption of sericulture. The agro-climatic conditions of some pockets of the state are very congenial and conducive for cultivation of mulberry silk and the area of low hills like Morni & Shivalik shall be benefited by the scheme.

Programme for 2011-12:- The scheme will be implemented in the districts of Panchkula, Yamunanagar & Ambala. Under the scheme there is a provision of mulberry plantation, construction of rearing houses, insurance supports of women and other support activities. For the year 2011-12 a target of 140 units under plantations and 50 units of rearing houses are approved.

Pattern of Assistance:- An assistance of 50% shall be provided to the farmers and entrepreneurs for promotion of sericulture activities.

14. Improvement of Agricultural Statistics (CES F&V) (100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

It is a Centrally Sponsored 100% Scheme. This scheme was started in the year 1995-96. In the year 2010-11 Govt. had sanctioned a sum of ₹ 45.00 lakh under this

scheme. A provision of ₹ 45.00 lakh has been made for the year 2011-12 and the whole fund shall be borne by Centre Govt.

Aims and Objectives:- This scheme is in operation with the following objectives: -

1. Obtaining reliable statistics of per hectare average yield of important fruits, vegetables and other minor crops framed on the basis of crop estimation survey for obtaining production estimates.
2. To work out the normal yield of important fruits and vegetables on the basis of quinquennial average of yield.
3. To provide information on the extent of adoption of different improved practices for horticultural crops.

Benefits:- This scheme has helped in formulating and streamlining of statistical data in the State that helped us in proper formulation of policies and scheme.

Programme for 2011-12:- Though it is staff scheme, the regular crop cutting experiments shall be conducted on mango, citrus, potato and onion crops across the state to assess the production and productivity of the crops.

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH & EDUCATION **(Haryana Agriculture University)**

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan all the schemes are formulated to revamp teaching, research and extension education to improve agriculture production and to bring prosperity in rural areas. For all the schemes, an outlay of ₹ 14500.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12. Following are the thrust areas in agricultural research and education :-

1. Welfare & Services.

A provision of ₹ 311.73 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for Welfare & Services.

2. Teaching

- Emphasis will be laid on updating the course curricula so as to equip students with latest knowledge in the field of agriculture to cater to the needs of agriculture community and various stakeholders.
- Initiation of Ph.D. programmes in the latest scientific fields like Bio-informatics and Food Science & Technology etc.
- Efforts will be made to introduce some job-oriented programmes like establishing Bakery Units etc.
- Research facilities will be strengthened by equipping laboratories with modern equipments required for research.
- Emphasis will also be focused on teachers' training in the subject matter areas in order to improve professional competence.

An outlay of ₹ 1101.87 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for Teaching Schemes.

3. Research

- Zoning for the efficient use of natural resources and better quality production.
- Development of technology for recycling the bio-waste (crop and animal). Its conversion in to compost, 1/3rd of total nutrients' requirement can be met.
- Efficient technology development for application of microbes in agriculture and identification of efficient strains of microbes for various agro-climatic conditions.
- Development and testing of structures for preservation of fruits and vegetables.

- Low cost farm machinery/equipment development, testing and popularization.
- Rising water table and salinity in north-west and central Haryana and falling water table in eastern Haryana.
- Entrepreneurial skill development and women empowerment.
- Nutritional improvement of cereals & pulses and development of value-added products.
- Development and Adoption of GAP technologies and application of ITK to support the production of organic/low chemical agriculture.
- Development of bio-control techniques for various insect pests and diseases.
- Technology development for phyto-reclamation of saline soils and heavy metals
Promotion of exportable crops e.g. India leader in Castor oil export-- high ricin content, coarse cereals, spices.
- Development of crop varieties for emerging farming systems and low input conditions/changing climatic conditions.
- Development of crop varieties for value addition/industrial use.
- Conservation of animal and plant diversity for the further improvement.
- Development of technology for value addition in animal products.
- Development of efficient feed technology for maintaining good health of animals and quality production at low cost.
- Strengthening of researches in biotechnology for animal and plant improvement.

An outlay of ₹ 6877.36 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for Research Schemes.

4. Crop Farm

An outlay of ₹ 120.55 lakh has been approved for Crop Farm of University for the year 2011-12.

5. Direction & Administration

An outlay of ₹ 5809.08 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the Direction and Administration of the University.

6. Extension Education

A provision of ₹ 279.41 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the Extension Education Scheme.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING

Haryana holds a very prominent place in the country for its livestock wealth. The State is proud of being the home tract of the famous breeds of Haryana cows and Murrah Buffaloes. According to 2007 census, the total livestock population in the State is 90.50 lakh consisting of 15.52 lakh cattle, 59.53 lakh buffaloes, 6.01 lakh, 5.38 lakh goats, 0.39 lakh camels, 1.34 lakh pigs, 2033 lakh horses, ponies, donkeys, mules and others. Besides this, there is 287.86 lakh poultry population. Animal power still remains the main source of the draught power in the State to perform various agricultural operations particularly on the small and medium size farms owned by the small and marginal farmers. With this livestock and poultry wealth, the State of Haryana has contributed significantly towards India attaining top position in milk production in the world and fifth top position in poultry production. A target to produce 65.00 lakh M.T milk, 43150 lakh No. of eggs and 13.30 lakh Kgs of wool has been setup for the year 2011-12. An outlay of ₹ 7000.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

1. Strengthening of office of Deputy Directors/SDOs and creation of new Districts

It is a continued scheme. A sum of ₹ 220.00 lakh is approved for implementing this scheme during the 11th five year plan period of which ₹ 100.00 lakh is kept for the year 2011-12. It is a continued staff scheme and a provision for ₹ 15.00 lakh under I.T. and Professional & special services has been made in the scheme.

2. Opening of New Veterinary Dispensaries

It is a continued scheme for which a sum of ₹ 2450.00 lakh has been approved for the 11th Five Year Plan period and ₹ 850.00 lakh for the year 2011-12. Under this program the salary to the staff sanctioned for 291 Civil Vety. Dispensaries will be paid, in addition to this, there is a target to setup 40 new CVDs during the year 2011-12.

3. Conversion of Civil Veterinary Dispensaries/SMCs into Hospital-cum-Breeding Centers

It is a continued scheme for which a sum of ₹ 2342.00 lakh has been approved for the 11th Five Year Plan period and ₹ 1050.00 lakh for the year 2011-12. Under this program the salary to the staff sanctioned for 252 Vety. Hospitals will be paid. Besides this, there is a target to setup 40 new Vety. Hospitals during the year 2011-12.

4. Scheme of construction/renovation/repair of veterinary institutions

Ever since the buildings of Veterinary Institutions were constructed no adequate provision of funds for repair/renovation of buildings have been made in the Departmental Budget. Due to lack of funds, most of the existing buildings of Veterinary Institutions are in dilapidated conditions and require immediate reconstruction. To meet this requirement it is approved that a constant flow of expenses be ensured for this purpose every year so this scheme is being continued in the 11th Five Year Plan for which a sum of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12.

5. Veterinary Infrastructure / construction / re-construction in the State under RIDF-NABARD Loan

The department is facing lot of financial constraints to set up various projects which are important in the present days. There is an increase in the occurrence of newly emerging disorders/diseases in the livestock, which, if not properly diagnosed and treated at the earliest may take a huge toll among the livestock population. Diagnosis which was not rule of the day in veterinary practice in olden days does not hold good now. Control programmes to be meaningful should reply on the epidemiological factors which vary in different species for different diseases. Diagnosis of diseases of livestock based on the clinical features may prove useful for treating the diseases or disorders in a symptomatic manner. A sum of ₹ 1000.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12 under this scheme. This amount will be utilized on the modernization of 250 Govt. Vety. Hospitals and 300 Govt. Vety. Dispensaries. In addition to this, a project for the construction of the buildings of Govt. Vety. Hospitals and Dispensaries will also be funded by NABARD under this scheme. Funds for this purpose will be provided by the NABARD under RIDF XVI.

6. Scheme for Animal Health care in the State

Needless to emphasize that Haryana is having one of the best livestock resources in the country. Although we have a good network of number of institutions i.e. one institution for every three villages in the State, there is always a great demand for the supply of necessary veterinary medicines/drugs for taking care of the livestock health in the State. The primary emphasis of the Department is one the prophylaxis aspect and due care is given by vaccinating the entire stock against important diseases like HS, BQ, ETV, Sheep Pox etc., however, to provide general veterinary care especially when the livestock in the State is owned by 70% of the population which is either landless or with small land holdings, there is always a shortage of minimum basic medicines/drugs. As per the latest

livestock census, there are 90.50 lakh livestock in addition to 287.85 lakh poultry birds in the State and even if a minimum of ₹ 10/- is spent per animal per annum, the minimum requirement for providing basic drugs/medicines comes out to be more than ₹ 10.00 crores against a meager provision of ₹ 500.00 lakh in the Departmental Annual Plan now.

It is, therefore, approved that in order to provide a minimum basic medicine/drugs in the veterinary institutions, ₹ 500.00 lakh is kept under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

7. Establishment of Haryana Veterinary Training Institute under Agriculture Human Resources Development Project

For the 11th Five Year Plan period provision of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been made under this scheme to meet out the salary component of the staff which has now been declared by the F.D. as committed liability out of which ₹ 20.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2011-12. In addition, the budget provision for Skelton staff, running as well as training cost is also made.

8. Scheme for Integrated Murrah Development

The State has the repository of the best genetic resources of Murrah buffaloes not only in the Country but also in the world. Other than the trading in milk and its products, Haryana has since long been the prime source of Murrah buffaloes for the rest of India and abroad. This thriving trade in animals has not only been the source of livelihood to many, but also provides the driving force behind the traditional breeding and development of these animals in Haryana.

The export (trade) of breeding buffaloes to other states is a desirable and a welcome intervention to the development of buffalo itself in the state, provided the number of animals leaving the breeding population of the state are within the population's ability to spare. On the other hand, the exodus of large number of very high yielding young Murrah buffaloes (the most prized genotype) for commercial milk production in the metros and mushrooming dairy herds in the peri-urban areas has resulted in genetic drain from the breeding population to an alarming extent and is not a healthy development by any means. The ever-increasing urbanization vis-à-vis human population has expanded markets for milk in the metros and other large cities. This has exerted a vicious pull on the high yielding milch buffaloes in Haryana. According to conservative estimates, nearly, 100000 high yielding buffaloes in their prime age of production, constituting the top 10% of the best genotype, leave the state annually for the metros and other cities/towns and nearly all of them end up in the city slaughter houses after their current lactation without leaving any

progeny behind. This situation has denied the buffalo population all chances of genetic improvement even in its home tract from generation to generation and left the Murrah population in a quagmire of genetic stagnation if not genetic degradation due to negative selection.

Being next door to Delhi, buffaloes from Haryana have also been meeting the ever-increasing demand for meat in this metro. The main source of buffalo meat particularly, in cities, has been the male buffalo calf. Farmers find it uneconomical to rear male buffalo calves. Even the best germplasm i.e. male born out of elite buffaloes is lost through injudicious slaughter resulting in an acute shortage of good quality pedigreed buffalo bulls. This has led to indiscriminate breeding without any regard to genetic merit of the sire. Keeping the meager allocation of funds in view, a provision of ₹ 470.00 lakh is approved for improving Murrah germplasm under this programme in the State Annual Plan 2011-12. This scheme will include identification of top 20000 yielding Murrah buffaloes. This scheme will include identification of top quality Murrah buffaloes yielding milk 13 Kg. or more per day. The owners of such buffaloes will be provided incentive money as under:

Lactation yield (Kgs)	Incentive (₹)
2600 - 3200 (13-16 Kg)	5000
3200 - 3800 (Above 16-19 Kg)	10000
more than 3800-5000 (Above 19-25 Kg)	15,000
Above 5000 (Above 25 Kgs)	25,000

To maximize per head productivity through regular breeding, a unique programme of 'Banjh Pashudhan Mukh' recently launched will also be a continued feature in the year 2011-12 through RKVY, under which rural youth after training will impart A.I. services to the livestock at the farmers' door step in addition to organize fertility management camps bringing awareness about balanced feedings as well as using modern technologies like 'insemination by clock'. The scheme also provides 75% Govt. share of insurance premium of these recorded animals. Remaining 25% is borne by beneficiary. The programme facilitates for purchase, rearing of male calves and marketing etc. The young stock out of the identified animals will be reared scientifically so as to act as a "gene pool" for future breeding. A provision of ₹ 400.00 lakh is approved for the year 2011-12 under this scheme.

9. Establishment of Pet Clinic at Panchkula

There is a proposal to set up an ultra modern pet Hospital-cum-Training Centre at Panchkula for diagnostic and treatment of the pet animals kept by the residents of the

Panchkula area in particular and of the state in general. This institute will function as a referral clinic where the facilities of diagnosis, follow-up during the course of the disease, evaluation of therapy and pronouncing a dependable prognosis will be provided. Besides this, the indoor and out-door patient department will function round the clock for the facility of the pet lovers. This institute would be made functional with the existing staff particularly M.V.Sc. PhD. in different disciplines. A piece of 2 acres of land has been allotted by HUDA for the pet hospital. The construction of building has been completed and the centre is functioning. ₹ 10.00 lakh has been approved for this centre in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

10. Special Livestock Insurance Scheme

This scheme is formulated specifically for the benefits and the welfare of the schedule caste families engaged in rearing livestock. In the State, 8.85 lakh schedule caste families are rearing one or the other type of livestock and any family owning as many as number of animals as per scheme will be insured under the scheme. The entire cost of insurance premium and expenditure on publicity will be borne by the State Govt. under the scheme.

State is rich in livestock production and proud to be the home tract of world famous Murrah Buffalo, Haryana & Sahiwal cows. With the creation of Haryana Livestock Development Board, the livestock breeding industry has been boost up. There are 2605 Vety. Institutions which cater to the needs of the farmers by providing quality Vety. services at the doorsteps. On an average, there are less than 3 villages per Vety. Institution, hence, highest density of trained manpower in the State. The concerted efforts are going on to make the State "Disease Free" and a unique programme of Foot & Mouth Disease Control is being implemented. Under this programme the quality livestock is vaccinated against FMD. Similarly, other diseases are also controlled through prophylactic measures. State has its own Bio-logical production Unit at Hisar. In short, it is emphasized that State has the best livestock & livestock infrastructure along with dedicated teams of experts catering to the needs of hardworking and cattle loving farmers round the clock.

State is already implementing State Livestock Insurance Scheme sponsored by G.O.I. through Haryana Livestock Development Board in 15 districts. The special livestock insurance scheme for schedule caste families will be available through out the State and the rates of insurance premium will be finalized by negotiation and the animals detailed below will be insured under the scheme:-

Type of Livestock	Remarks
Milch Animals	The milch animal yielding 8 lt. & above milk per day will be insured for a minimum market value of ₹ 20,000/- to a maximum of ₹ 30,000/- in case of buffalo and ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 20,000 in case of cattle including exotic cattle.
Sheep Unit	A sheep unit of 20 ewes and 1 ram of Nali breed will be insured for a market value of ₹ 2000/- per sheep and ₹ 3000/- per ram.
Piggery unit	A piggery unit of 3 ewes & 1 boar of Yorkshire breed will be insured for a market value of ₹ 3500/- per ewe and ₹ 4000/- per boar.

Publicity of the scheme

A wide publicity of the scheme is to be made for which a minimum sum of ₹ 5000 per block annually is required. Therefore, an amount of ₹ 5.50 lakh is approved under this scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

11. Modernization of Existing Vety. Institutions & Laboratories

A sum of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the modernization of the existing Vety. Institution for the year 2011-12 for providing equipments to the veterinary institutions to quality veterinary care facilities to the livestock breeders at the grass root level.

12. Animal Wealth scheme for employment opportunities to Scheduled Castes by establishing Livestock Units (SCSP)

The scheme has been included in the Annual Plan for the year 2011-12 within sole objective of providing employment opportunities to the Scheduled Castes in the State. There is a target to set up 700 units as per detailed given below for which a sum of ₹ 100.00 lakh is provided for the scheme to assist 700 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries:-

Sr. No.	Component	Physical Target
i)	Two Milch Animal Units (Buffalo/Cow)	500
ii)	Sheep Units	100
iii)	Piggery Units	100

Under the scheme financial assistance to the tune of 25% of the unit cost will be provided by the Govt. whereas the remaining part will be the contribution of the beneficiaries either as loan from the financial institutions or self. The self contribution towards this activity may include already available livestock, cart, shed, land, feeding,

management, labour and any other related assets with the S.C. families the cost of which will be counted as the share of the beneficiary S.C. family.

13. Establishment of Hi-Tech Dairy Units

It is a new scheme included in the Plan Budget with the following objectives:-

- (i) To provide self employment to unemployed rural/rural youths.
- (ii) To enhance the production of milk to cope up with the increasing demand of consumers in general and milk plants of the state in particular.
- (iii) To help to provide additional income to the families of the young entrepreneurs.
- (iv) Creation of pool of quality germ plasma of Murrah Buffaloes.

Subsidy @ 15% of term loan to maximum of ₹ 1.50 lakh will be given by the Govt. to set up a Hi-Tech Commercial Dairy Unit. There is a target to set up 200 such units in the State during the year 2011-12 for which a sum of ₹ 300.00 lakh is approved.

14. Scheme for the setting up of a Veterinary University

The Govt. of Haryana, with a view to improve the standards of Veterinary Education to the international level and give Research and Development in livestock sector a long overdue priority, has taken a decision to set up a University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences at Hisar which has come into force with effect from 1-12-2010. It is but natural that this University will have its own independent Administrative as well as teaching complex. For this purpose, funds will be required by the University. Assistance from the State Govt. as well as Central Govt. in the shape of Grant-in-Aid is one of the resources of the University and to make it functional and to achieve its objective, Grant-in-Aid from the State Govt. through the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department is to be provided. To set up this University and construct its own complex, land about 300 acres has been identified and is shortly being allotted to the new University. Steps to finalize the architectural design and related issues will be initiated by the University shortly. The construction work being huge and continuous process will be done in phased manner and to begin with a provision of ₹ 1150.00 lakh is approved in the Annual Plan 2011-12 as a Grant-in-Aid for this University.

15. Scheme for the establishment of Gau Seva Aayog.

The Govt. has taken a decision to establish Gau Seva Aayog for the preservation and welfare of cow in the State, for supervision and control of institutions established for the purpose and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. For the

functioning of this Aayog, an amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh is approved in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

16. Special Employment to Educated/ Semi-Educated Youngmen/Women of Rural Areas through Dairy Development by Establishment of Mini Dairy Units

This scheme envisages setting up of mini dairy units which primarily aims at providing gainful self employment opportunities to unemployed educated/semi-educated young men / women, scheduled castes and backward classes of rural areas to the retain them in the rural premises so that they may not rush to the urban areas for seeking white collared jobs. This scheme is being implemented since 1979-80 in the State. After completion of the successful 11 days dairy training, the candidates are assisted in securing loans for setting up of their commercial /mini dairy units of 20/10/5/3 milch animals through various financial institutions/banks for the purchase of milch stock.

To make scheme effective and result orientated with reasonable targets as per financial provisions, it has been experience in the last year that the sufficient budget/funds are not being provided by the Government/Planning Department for providing financial assistance to the beneficiaries/dairy farmers as per requirement of existing policy to achieve the targets fixed. In view of this position, it has become expedient to revise the existing policy/targets so that the scheme could be run the limited funds and also to make the existing policy more viable/effective. Therefore, the amendments are required for financial arrangements and target. A subsidy to a maximum of ₹ 15000 per unit would be provided to the beneficiaries of General Category where as in the case of Scheduled Castes beneficiaries the quantum of subsidy will be 25% of the loan amount. A sum of ₹ 2000.00 lakh has been ear marked under the scheme for the 11th Five Year Plan period and ₹ 250.00 lakh for the year 2011-12 to set up 1500 mini dairy units of 10/5 and 3 milch animals.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SHARING BASES SCHEMES

1. Assistance to States for the Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

The Government of India has approved a macro management Centrally sponsored scheme namely "Livestock Health & Disease Control" for the 10th Five-Year Plan period. Assistance to States for the control of Animal diseases (ASCAD) is one of its components. The main object of this scheme is to control economically important diseases of livestock and poultry in the country by way of immunization and strengthening/modernization of existing biological products units/State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories. It is a continued

scheme for which a sum of ₹ 1500.00 lakh and 500.00 lakh is approved for the 11th Five year plan period as a Central and State share respectively whereas for the year 2011-12 it is ₹ 150.00 lakh (CS) and ₹ 50.00 lakh (SS).

2. Scheme for the Establishment of State Veterinary Council (50:50)

It is a continued scheme and the Department wants to run this scheme in the next plan period also. For this purpose a sum of ₹ 50.00 lakh is approved for the 11th Five Year Period 2007-12 and ₹ 5.00 lakh as grant-in-aid for the year 2011-12. It is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the same amount will be shared by the Government of India as its 50% share.

3. Scheme for Sample Survey Estimation of Production of Milk, Eggs, Wool and Meat Production. (50:50)

For proper planning and immaculate execution of various programmes, it is imperative to have an updated data pertaining to the production of milk, eggs and wool to ensure mid-term appraisal of various programmes. To carry on this activity, it is approved to strengthen the existing Statistical Cell at the Headquarter as well as field level functionaries besides taking up Sample Survey for assessment of Animal Husbandry Department's Projects an estimation of cultivated fodder and grasses with Government of India's 50% assistance. For the estimation of production of milk, eggs, wool, meat, fodder and grasses, a sum of ₹ 65.00 lakh has been kept for implementing this scheme during the year 2011-12 as a state share and equal amount will be provided/shared by the GOI.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES 100%

1. National Project for Rinderpest Eradication

Rinderpest had been the most dreaded cattle plague in our country for centuries together. It was responsible for heavy mortality among cattle and buffaloes and efforts have been made at national level for its systematic control with the ultimate aim of its eradication since the 2nd Five Year Plan. From 1988, "Operation Rinderpest Zero" Programme, a Centrally Sponsored scheme was introduced with the aim on reaching the incidence of Rinderpest in India to Zero level by the end of 1994. In view of an advanced technical know-how available with the European Economic Community (EEC) for containing various diseases of livestock, an agreement was signed in

November 1989 between Government of India and the EEC mission on a Project "Strengthening of Veterinary Services for Livestock Diseases" of which National Project for Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) formed the major component. Actual implementation

of NPRES started only from April, 1992 as part of the 8th Five-Year Plan. The State has been declared free from Rinderpest since June, 1994 but, still to be on vigil, a proper check through sero-surveillance, village search etc. is being continued and a regular staff is posted which is paid by the State Govt. but to meet out their TA, POL, Laboratory expenses as well as publicity etc., a sum of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12 and ₹ 100.00 lakh for the 11th Five Year Plan period as Government of India share as this is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme.

2. Scheme for the Control of Brucellosis

Brucellosis is an economically important abortifacient disease of cattle spread through out the State. Infected cows/buffaloes usually abort in the second half of pregnancy with the sequel of retained placenta, delayed involution, predisposal to secondary bacterial infections and acute or chronic endometritis. In several cases, it may cause ovaro-bursal adhesions resulting into permanent sterility. Some of the infected animals which carry fetus to term, often give birth to either dead or weak and underweight calves leading to heavy neonatal mortality. Infected cows usually abort once but may continue to shed the organism subsequently, sometimes for life.

Bull may be affected at a younger age. The clinical signs involve infection of testes, epididymis, seminal vesicles and ampullae's. Although the infection of genital organs may have a variable effect on libido and semen quality but the organisms continue to be shed in the semen. There is high risk of Brucellosis transmission through artificial insemination as the semen is deposited after passing cervix which offers a protective barrier. In the initial phase, the testing against brucellosis will be undertaken at bull mother farms, sperm production centres and in the areas having high density of good quality livestock. An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh is approved under this 100 % Centrally sponsored scheme for the year 2011-12.

3. Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme

The State of Haryana has contributed significantly towards India attaining top position in milk production in the world and 5th top position in poultry production. Still there exists a vast scope for improvement and, therefore, the State is poised to make dynamic impact bringing a revolution in livestock and poultry production. However, these livestock and their products can freely enter and compete in the world market only when they conform to zoo-sanitary specifications and standards prescribed by the Office International des Epizootica (OIE). The major constraints which prevent export of livestock

and their products are the prevalence of a number of infectious and contagious diseases of livestock and poultry in the country.

The country needs to be free from Rinderpest, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) and Foot & Mouth Disease. With the implementation of the National Project for Rinderpest Eradication, Haryana and the country as a whole, have achieved the status of provisional freedom from Rinderpest. CBPP has also not been reported for the last five years in the country. In view of the above situation, a major thrust is upon the control and virtual eradication of Foot & Mouth Disease from the country as a whole and Haryana in particular to achieve the same. Mass vaccination and routine vaccination of all the susceptible animals within a zone will be undertaken.

The Government of India have approved this programme to be launched in the country during the 10th Five-Year Plan period. To begin with, this programme was taken up in the selected 54 districts in the country zone-wise. In Haryana which is a part of north zone, this programme was implemented in 8 districts namely Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Rohtak, Sirsa and Sonapat. But now the Govt. of India have extended this programme in the entire State of Haryana. This being a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme, the Government of India will bear the entire expenditure incurred under this programme for the control of Foot & Mouth disease in the identified areas by vaccinating susceptible livestock like cattle, buffaloes, pigs, sheep and goats etc.

To achieve the above goal, the following programmes will be undertaken vigorously:

- (a) Vaccination.
- (b) Establishment of check posts.
- (c) Strengthening of Diagnostic Labs at all District Headquarters.
- (d) Identification of individual animals.

A sum of ₹ 100.00 lakh is approved under this programme for the year 2011-12 whereas for the 11th Five Year Plan the provision is ₹ 150.00 lakh.

4. Scheme for National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding

Haryana has the best germplasm as far as Murrah buffalo is concerned and has a good pedigree of local cows like Sahiwal and Hariana. But it has been a matter of great concern for the State that the genetic stock of its famous breed is fast going down. To arrest this decline and to preserve and improve the valuable livestock in the State, the schemes of "Extension of Frozen Semen Technology" and the "National Bull Production Programme"

have been implemented during the 9th Five Year Plan in the State. The Government of India has released a sum of ₹ 475.15 lakh under this scheme during the years 1999-2000 and 2000-01, besides an additional amount of ₹ 1123.00 lakh have also been utilized by the Department through Haryana Livestock Development Board where as the amount of ₹ 800.00 lakh is anticipated to be utilized during the current financial year 2008-09. For the year 2011-12, a provision of ₹ 1000.00 lakh is made for this 100% Centrally sponsored programme. The funds under this project are directly released to the Haryana Livestock Development Board by the of India.

5. Scheme for the Assistance to States for Conduct of Livestock Census

For conducting the 17th livestock census in the State, the Govt. of India have sanctioned a scheme with 100% Central Assistance for printing of schedules for the census, collection of data on breed wise details of cattle and buffalo, data on facilities for veterinary health and fisheries activities available in the villages, training to be imparted to the officials of the State Animal Husbandry Department was approved by the Govt. of India in the year 2003-04 this scheme is a continued scheme and for the year 2011-12 a sum of ₹ 30.00 lakh has been provided in the scheme which will be borne by the Govt. of India on 100% basis.

6 Scheme for Integrated Sheep & Wool Development Programme

The State of Haryana provides a wide net work of veterinary institutions catering to the needs of sheep breeders. There are two Wool Grading-cum-Marketing Centres at Hisar and Loharu and 58 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres mainly situated on the migratory routes of sheep. There is heavy influx of sheep from Rajasthan during the months of June, July and August every year. During the period these sheep stay in the state and these centres provides vaccination control and deworming facilities to this flock. The State with the existence of its wool grading-cum-marketing centres has very good wool marketing net work. These centres organize wool purchases during shearing seasons i.e. in the month of March/April and September/October. Still there is a scope to improve and develop this sector to increase meat and wool production by improving the local breed with selective breeding and decrease the rate of morbidity and mortality as well as popularize sheep among the masses and adopt modern sheep husbandry practices. In this regard, a detailed project named Integrated Wool Improvement Programme has been prepared and submitted to Govt. of India on which a sum of ₹ 266.90 lakh is anticipated to be spent in four years.

A sum of ₹ 30.00 lakh is approved in the departmental Annual Plan for the year 2011-12 under this scheme where as for the 11th Five Year Plan period it is ₹ 150.00 lakh as a 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme.

7. Scheme for assistance to States for Feed & Fodder Development

Feed and fodder is the most essential constituent of livestock productivity which contributes more than 70% of the total production and re-production cost. Large number of dairy unites are coming having milch animals to a minimum of 20 or more and these units are striving hard to survive due to high cost of feeding. To sustain the dairying, silage is the only alternate which plays significant role. More than 200 units already existing in the State have applied for establishment of silage making units. Due to mechanizations of agricultural operations, the farmers are in dire necessity of power driven chaff cutters for proper management and feeding of the livestock. During the year 2011-12, about 200 such farmers are ready to bear 25% cost of the power driven chaff cutter. A sum of ₹ 240 lakh is approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

FISHERIES

Pisciculture is being accepted as secondary vocation by the farmers of the State. It is envisaged to attain the level of 440 million fish seed and 93904 MT fish production per year by the end of 2010-11. The target of fish productivity be raised from 5300 to 5400 kg./Hect./year. and water area under fish culture will be raised from 16275 Hect. at present to more than 17000 Hectare by the end of 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 720.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12. The scheme-wise detail is as under:-

A. STATE PLAN SCHEMES

1. Intensive Fisheries Development Programme

The ongoing schemes aim at to provide technical assistance for sustaining the fish culture in the farmer's ponds, community ponds and micro-water sheds. A provision of ₹ 260.00 lakh is being made for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. National Fish Seed Programme

The ongoing scheme aims at to produce quality fish seed in adequate quantity to meet the increasing demand of the fish farmers. Fish seed production and distribution have been identified as a core activity to attain the self-sufficiency in the fish seed production. Technical assistance is provided to the private fish seed producers. All the 15 functional Govt. Fish Seed Farms of the State have been included under this scheme. It is envisaged to maintain the existing farms for increasing the level of fish seed production. It is targeted to raised fish seed production level from 400 million in 2010-11 to 440 million during the year 2011-12. Aquatic Poly-Clinics established at farms would be strengthened to maintain conducive soil and water parameters which not only enhance per unit fish seed productivity but also check mortality rate in juvenile. A provision of ₹ 200.00 lakh has made for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. Development of Fisheries in Running Water

This ongoing scheme aims at to conserve natural fisheries in running waters. Fish production is depleting day by day in Rivers, Canals and Drains. Some of the commercial fish species of Catfish, Carps and Murrells have shown the decline trends in recent years. It is approved to enhance fish production by the level of 3000 tonnes by adopting certain conservation measures such as ranching of river, revival of destroyed breeding grounds of commercially important fish species, banning of fishing in selected stretches of rivers by

declaring notified, social and religious sanctuaries. Angling competition and awareness camps would be arranged to create affinity for fish amongst the peoples. It is also approved to create bigger water bodies in different ecological niches to keep the bio-reserve for future use. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2011-12 have been approved.

4. Agriculture Human Resources Development

It is an ongoing plan scheme under which Aquaculture Research & Training Institute, Hisar provide training to upgrading the skill of fisheries personnel, Para-fisheries staff, fish farmers and fishermen for implementation of various new technologies for enhancing the fish/ prawn production in the State. An outlay of ₹ 60.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2011-12 has been approved to implement this scheme.

5. Development of Ornamental Fisheries

Ornamental fish keeping is one of the most popular hobbies in the world today. The growing interest in aquarium fishes has resulted in steady increase in aquarium fish trade globally. The trade with the turnover of US\$ 5 Billion and an annual growth rate of 8 percent offers a lot of scope for its further development.

The overall domestic trade in this field cross 10 crores and is growing at the rate of 20 percent annually. Considering the relatively simple technique involved, this activity has the potential to create substantial job opportunities, besides helping export earnings.

It is envisaged to create a class of trained man power in the field of ornamental fish breeding and rearing by providing in house training to the educated youths at the approved hatchery at Saidpura. It is approved to extend financial assistance to the beneficiaries under the RKVY scheme. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been approved for implementing the scheme during the year 2011-12.

6. Development of Freshwater Prawn Farming

To utilize untapped water resources and to provide economically viable new avenue, with greater economic returns and to create opportunities of employment, a Pilot Project for Freshwater Prawn Farming in Haryana State was implemented in 12 Districts of the State during the year 2003-04 to 2009-10. The average prawn production was 277.60kg. per hectare crop and highest freshwater prawn production in the State was 1562 kg./hect/ crop (8 months).

Prawn culture would also be a value addition to traditional carp culture; therefore, it would be endeavor to continue this activity in the State. It is envisaged to develop 2.00 hectare area for prawn farming during the year 2011-12. A sum of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been

approved as token money for continuing Freshwater Prawn Farming in the State for the year 2011-12.

7. Welfare of Scheduled Caste Families

Keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Planning Department, a separate scheme to extend direct benefits to Scheduled Castes with an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2011-12 has been approved. The main objectives of the scheme are to provide full time employment to persons belonging to SC families in fisheries sector hereby raising their socio-economic status. Under the scheme 600 families would be benefited.

8. 4405-Capital Outlay on Fisheries-008 Other Expenditure (Buildings)

It is approved to construct office/ residential building at Govt. Fish Seed Farms under this scheme. A token amount of ₹ 30.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES ON SHARING BASIS

1. Establishment of Fish Farmers Development Agencies (75:25)

It is continuing Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The expenditure on the salaries of the staff and contingency is borne by the State Government and remaining expenditure is shared between State and Centre on 75:25 basis. This programme aims at to create a class of fish farmers by way of providing technical and financial assistance on the approved pattern of Govt. of India. This scheme is being implemented in 18 Districts of the State at present.

It is targeted to create additional water area under fish culture and to excavate new ponds on farmers land. An outlay of ₹ 76.75 lakh has been approved as State Share for the year 2011-12.

2. Development of Water Logged Area in to Aquaculture Estate (75:25)

It is continuing centrally sponsored scheme on 75:25 basis for the development of water logged areas. Technical and financial assistance shall be provided as per approved norm of Govt. of India. It is approved to provide 20% financial assistance for the renovation of new water logged area with a maximum ceiling of ₹ 2.00 lakh per hectare and inputs with the ceiling of ₹ 75000 per hectare. The suitable area along with canal system in Rohtak, Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Jind, Sirsa, Faridabad, Hisar, Mewat and Gurgaon shall be taken up. Any outlay of ₹ 6.00 lakh has been approved out of which ₹ 1.50 lakh is State Share and ₹ 4.50 lakh as Centre Share for the year 2011-12.

3. Utilisation of Saline Ground Water for Fish (75:25)

It is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme on the pattern of 75:25 basis to utilize the saline/ alkaline soil and water for fish culture. It is approved to provide 20% subsidy on loan/self financed projects for excavation of pond with a maximum ceiling of ₹ 3.00 lakh per hectare for excavation and ₹ 1.00 lakh per hectare for inputs. The saline/ alkaline effected areas of Gurgaon, Rohtak, Hisar and Karnal shall be taken up.

An outlay of ₹ 9.00 lakh has been approved out of which ₹ 2.25 lakh is State Share and ₹ 6.75 lakh as Centre Share for the year 2011-12.

4. Development of Inland Capture Fisheries (Reservoir/River) (75:25)

It is a continuing Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the pattern of 75:25 basis. The main objective of the scheme is to conserve and promote fisheries in rivers and reservoirs. As per findings, the fish species in river Yamuna have been depleted in recent years. 78 species were available in the year 1982 which are now reported to 60 species. It has become necessary to replenish the fish species and to maintain bio-diversity in the river Yamuna.

Most of the poor fishermen families are totally dependent on catching and marketing of fish from this river. The provision for providing the financial assistance to poor fishermen for the purchase of effective gears & crafts (Nets & Boats) has been made. An outlay of ₹ 3.50 lakh has been approved as State Share for the year 2011-12.

5. National Fisheries Development Board (90:10)

Govt. of India has recently constituted National Fisheries Development Board with an aim to increase productivity in the existing water bodies and to bring additional water area to meet out demand of fish in the country. The board would provide financial assistance to State Govt. on 90:10 basis. Major activities of the board will focus on intensive aquaculture in ponds and tanks, reservoir fisheries, se weed cultivation, infrastructure for post harvest programme, fish processing and domestic fish marketing. An outlay of ₹ 27.43 lakh has been approved out of which ₹ 5.00 lakh is State Share and ₹ 22.43 lakh as Centre Share for the year 2011-12.

C. 100% CENTRAL SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector (₹ 10.00 lakh)

It is continuing 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Strengthening of database and information networking. Survey of fisheries resources is carried out and updated regularly besides collection of fish catch data of ponds, rivers and other large water bodies of selected districts and pond bearing villages on monthly basis.

FORESTS

An outlay of ₹ 13950.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the department. The ongoing Schemes of the Forest Department are State Plan Forestry Schemes, Soil and Water Conservation Schemes, State Plan Wildlife Schemes, Externally Aided Projects and Centrally Sponsored (Sharing Basis) Schemes.

The other activities that will be continued during the Annual Plan 2010-11 include harvesting of trees as per approved Working Plans, maintenance and development of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, establishment of herbal parks, construction of soil and water conservation structures, constitution of Self Help Groups, promotion of income generating activities, patrolling of forest areas to guard against illicit felling and poaching of wild animals, detection and prevention of forest fires, training of forest staff in technical and other issues relating to socio-economic development of communities, purchase of vehicles, equipment, construction and maintenance of buildings, development of infrastructure and application of information technology in the Department. The detail of the scheme is as follows:-

1. Information Technology (Computerization)

- a. It is an on-going scheme started effectively from the year 2008-09.
- b. Financing pattern; The approved outlay for the scheme during 2011-12 has been kept at ₹ 100.00 lakh.
- c. Aims and objectives;
 - (i) To replace the traditional delivery of public service by an IT driven system of governance.
 - (ii) To undertake intensive re-engineering and administrative reforms, recasting the structure and functioning of governance to facilitate adaptation to IT.
 - (iii) Resource optimization and rationalization of rules and procedures to bring transparency and efficiency in working.
- d. Targets achieved so far; The department has initiated the process of procurement of hardware and software to computerize the activities. Forest management information system is in the process of development. An outlay of ₹ 150 lakh was kept for 2008-09. The required hardware is being procured through HARTRON and

process has been initiated for development of softwares for developing Haryana Forest Management and Information System.

- e. Financial targets for the year 2011-12; An outlay of ₹ 100 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.
- f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; It is a continuing plan scheme to be funded by the State Govt. from plan funds. Govt. of India has also been requested to provide ₹ 24 lakh under centrally sponsored Integrated Forest Protection Scheme for preparation of softwares for forest protection.
- g. Benefits of the scheme; Govt. has approved ₹ 254.00 lakh IT plan of the Department. During first phase of the implementation of IT plan, the Department has initiated the process of procurement of hardware and softwares to computerize its activities. Development of web based software modules are being taken up simultaneously. These include development of modules for Nursery and Plantation, Forest Conservation, Fire Management, control of illicit felling in Forest areas, legal cases, Accounts, establishment, harvesting of trees etc. Department has planned to link all its offices through State Wide Area Network (SWAN) facility to be provided by HARTRON. This will make collection, compilation and retrieval of data in field offices, district offices and head offices very easy and bring transparency and accountability in working.

2. Forest Publicity, Public Relation and Extension.

- a. It is a continuing State plan scheme.
- b. Financing pattern; It is a state plan scheme with approved outlay of ₹ 125.00 lakh, wholly funded by the State Govt.
- c. Aims and objectives;
 - (i) To create awareness amongst the people about protection of forests, environment and the effects of climate change
 - (ii) To carry out publicity and extension of the tree plantation schemes of the Department to make tree plantation activity, a people's movement.
 - (iii) For easy access of forestry information, books, periodicals, documentaries for the officials and the common public.
 - (iv) Most of the Forest Guards and Foresters have been provided trainings relating to field works.

- d. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; It is a continuing plan scheme to be funded by the State Govt. from plan funds.
- e. Benefits of the scheme; District level and State level functions for Van Mahotsava, Wildlife week, fire protection week etc. will be organized to fully involve maximum number of citizens of the State in forest and environmental awareness in order to realize the objectives of State and National Forest Policies of conservation of natural resources and bringing about increase in Forest and Tree cover in the State.

3. Preparation of Working Plan.

- a. It is a state plan scheme and will continue through the 11th Plan period.
- b. Financing pattern; It is a state plan scheme with a approved outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.
- c. Aims and objectives; Forest areas are managed as per approved Working Plans prepared every ten years for each Forest Division. A working plan includes the management prescriptions for the forest areas falling under a particular forest division. The preparation of Working Plans which have expired or likely to expire in the coming years is taken up under the scheme.
- d. Targets achieved so far; During the year 2011-12, working plan preparation / renewal has become due for majority of the forest divisions.
- e. Financial targets for the year 2011-12; The outlay for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 50.00 lakh.
- f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; As already mentioned it is wholly a state plan scheme.
- g. Benefits of the scheme; Since the preparation of working plans is a continuing activity in the department and all the forest areas are worked according to working plan prescriptions, this will help in the planning process.

4. Forest Buildings

- a. It is a continuing State plan scheme.
- b. Financing pattern; It is a state plan scheme with a approved outlay of ₹ 250.00 lakh for the year 2011-12

- c. Aims and objectives;
- (i) The construction of jeepable inspection roads and paths for inspection and supervision in the forest areas and promotion of eco-tourism.
 - (ii) Construction and maintenance of office and residential buildings for staff.
- d. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; It is a continuing plan scheme to be funded by the State Govt. from plan funds.
- e. Benefits of the scheme; Forest roads and Jeepable inspection paths have been constructed in the past in forest areas. These roads and paths are required to be maintained periodically. The scheme thus provides for maintenance of roads and paths for access in the forest areas for forestry works and supervision.

Forest Department has grown into one of the large departments of the state. Its assets include large number of buildings, in the field as well as at headquarters, for offices and residences. These require annual maintenance and repairs. A large number of employees in the department are still without Govt. accommodation. Thus, there is a need to construct new buildings and also maintain the existing buildings.

5. Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests

- a. It is a continuing state plan scheme to rehabilitate the degraded forest areas and will continue throughout the plan period.
- b. Financing pattern; The approved outlay of the scheme is ₹ 240.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.
- c. Aims and objectives; (i) to rehabilitate the degraded forest areas particularly in Shivaliks to stall their further degradation and bring them under green cover and in the process check soil erosion. (ii) Conservation of soil and water through construction of water harvesting structures in shivaliks to increase the moisture regime in these areas.
- d. Targets achieved so far during 11th Plan Period;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Achievement (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2009-10	Plantation & Maintenance	210	0	100.00
2010-11	Plantation & Maintenance	200	0	293.14

e. Financial and physical targets for the year 2011-12;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Target (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2011-12	Plantation & Maintenance	460	0	240.00
	Total			240.00

f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; Being a state plan scheme, it is to be funded by the State Govt. from plan funds.

g. Benefits of the scheme; The degraded Forest lands will be regenerated through plantations. Protection will be provided in the areas wherever the areas are likely to be filled up through natural regeneration. The scheme will improve the density of open forests in Shivaliks. Hill Resource Management Societies (HRMSs) and Village Forest Committees (VFCs) will also be constituted to spread the concept of joint forest management. This would help in preservation of the catchments by community participation and natural regeneration through observance of social fencing. Construction of water harvesting structures, besides being beneficial to forests, will provide great relief to farmers in the area through recharging of ground water. The scheme will be implemented throughout the state wherever the degraded block forests exist.

6. Protection of Forests (TFC)

- The scheme was started in the year 2002-03 and is a continuing plan scheme.
- Financing pattern; The funds amounting to ₹ 110 lakh for the year 2011-12 are to come from allotments made under the 13th Finance Commission.
- Aims and objectives; The main objective of the scheme is to ensure protection of forests from encroachments and thefts for which demarcation of boundaries of block and strip forests will be carried out. For protection of trees in urban areas, tree guards will be installed around the young saplings. Building maintenance work will also be undertaken under the scheme.

d. Targets achieved so far during 11th Plan Period;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Achievement (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2009-10	(i) Protection of forests from fires	-	-	30.00
	(ii) Protection of urban trees with Tree Guards	-	-	10
2010-11	(i) Protection from encroachment in block and Strip Forests.	-	-	35.00
	(ii) Enumeration of Trees.	-	-	15.00
	(iii) Control of Forest Fires	-	-	35.00
	(iv) Modernization of the Department.	-	-	25.00
	Total			110.00

e. Physical and Financial targets for the year 2011-12;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Target (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2011-12	(i) Protection from encroachment in block and Strip Forests.	-	-	25.00
	(ii) Enumeration of Trees.	-	-	50.00
	(iii) Control of Forest Fires	-	-	35.00
	Total			110.00

f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; The entire amount of ₹ 110 lakh will come from allocations under the 13th Finance Commission.

g. Benefits of the scheme; The scheme will benefit in protection of forests from illegal thefts and encroachments and maintenance of buildings in the forest areas.

8. Survey Demarcation & Settlement of Forest Area

a. This is an on-going plan scheme. However, there will be an increased emphasis on activities undertaken in the scheme during the previous year.

f. Financing pattern; The approved outlay of the scheme is ₹ 75.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.

g. Aims and objectives; The objective of the scheme is to carry out forest resource survey and preparation of survey maps and boundary demarcation of existing block and strip forests to prevent encroachments on Forest lands.

- h. Physical and Financial targets for the year 2011-12; The approved outlay for the scheme during 2011-12 has been kept at ₹ 75.00 lakh. Demarcation of forest boundaries will be carried out and boundary pillars will be installed to prevent encroachments in forest areas.
- i. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; It is a continuing plan scheme to be funded by the State Govt. from plan funds.
- j. Benefits of the scheme; As the land resource is limited and is fast becoming a scarce resource, there is a greater tendency to encroach on state owned forest areas by unscrupulous elements. If the forest area is properly demarcated by erecting suitable boundary pillars or making ridges along strip boundaries, detection of encroachments and their removal becomes easier.

9. Green Belt in Urban Area

- a. The scheme has been introduced from the year 2008-09 and is likely to continue through the 11th Plan period.
- b. Financing pattern; It is a state plan scheme with approved outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.
- c. Aims and objectives;
 - (i) To take up tree planting activity in urban areas along roads, in parks and in blank areas available in various localities for beautification.
 - (ii) To increase the green cover in urban areas for amelioration of the local environment and to check air pollution.
- d. Targets achieved so far; 525 RKM tall plants have been planted in urban areas under the scheme during the year 2011-12 at the cost of ₹ 200.00 lakh.
- e. Physical & Financial targets for the year 2011-12; An outlay of ₹ 200 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Target (₹ in lakh)
		No. of tree guards	RKM	
2011-12	Urban Plantation & maintenance and raising of 2 lakh Tall Plants	0	525	127.00
	Fabrication of Tree Guards and fencing	6000	-	73.00
	Total			200.00

- f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; It is a continuing plan scheme to be funded by the State Govt. from plan funds.
- g. Benefits of the scheme; The urban areas are most affected from vehicular and industrial pollution. The population in the urban areas, therefore, suffers from respiratory and water borne diseases. The amelioration of urban environment through tree plantation will bring about greenery in the area and will effectively check the air pollution bringing respite to the residents.

10. State Forest Research Centre

- a. It is a continuing plan scheme to carry out research activities.
- b. Financing pattern; The approved outlay of the scheme is ₹ 100.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.
- c. Aims and objectives; The main objective of the scheme is to bring about improvement of planting stock and production of improved quality seeds to enhance tree productivity in the forests and on farmlands.
- d. Physical and Financial targets for the year 2011-12; With the approved outlay of ₹ 100 lakh, following research activities are to be pursued;

(i) Seed Orchards

The research wing in Haryana has set up some seed orchards using Bhadrachalam Eucalyptus clonal seedlings in the past few years. More seed orchards and clonal orchards of priority tree species need to be established to act as a source of improved planting stock. More Clonal Seed orchards will be established for Eucalyptus and Shisham to develop quality seeds.

(ii) Creation of Seed Production Areas

Seed production areas will be identified, demarcated and managed scientifically to produce qualitatively improved seeds.

(iii) Identification of Candidate Plus Trees (CPTs)

Selection of CPTs is a continuous ongoing process. CPTs need to be selected for species like Eucalyptus, Shisham, Kikar, Khair, Acacia Tortilis, Bahera, Neem, Jamun etc. in the state. The Research wing has already identified some CPTs. This activity needs strengthening. Seeds from these trees are being collected and processed and their germination evaluated before supplying to various forest divisions.

(iv) Agro-Forestry Research

Different agro-forestry models are required to be developed in the state for different agro climatic zones. These models will be established on Government as well as on agricultural lands. Clonal propagation facilities for species like Eucalyptus, Shisham and Poplar will be expanded at research stations.

(v) Other new research priorities

New research areas will be identified and new research plots will be established as per the annual work plan for the research activities. It is also approved to carry out studies on growth and yield statistics of plants raised through clonal propagation techniques. Following the mission approach, the tree improvement Programme will be executed in collaboration with the scientists of Haryana Agriculture University and FRI Dehradun.

- e. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; It is a continuing plan scheme to be funded by the State Govt. from plan funds.
- f. Benefits of the scheme; In view of limited area under forests in the State, the option available to increase the production from forests is by increasing its productivity through genetic improvement and better management of forestlands. The other option available for production of enough wood in the state is through diversification of agriculture with tree crops. The farmers in the state have adopted planting of short rotation crops like eucalyptus and poplar on their farmlands.

11. Compensatory Afforestation

- a. This is an on-going scheme which was started in the year 1980 after the enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.
- b. Financing pattern; The scheme is implemented through the funds deposited by User Agencies for compensatory afforestation in lieu of the Forest Land diverted for non-forestry purposes.
- c. Aims and objectives; The scheme aims at regulating the diversion of Forest land utilized for non-forestry purpose and provides a mechanism to compensate for the lost forest wealth while allowing all essential development activities. Before the implementation of the scheme through Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, the forest lands were getting diverted for non forestry activities unabated.
- d. Targets achieved so far during the 11th Plan Period;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Achievement (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2009-10	Plantation & maintenance	-	225.00	150.00
2010-11	Plantation & maintenance	-	80.85	50.00

e. **Physical and Financial targets for the year 2011-12;**

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Target (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2011-12	Plantation & maintenance	-	-	50.00

- f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; The funds for compensatory afforestation are borne by user agencies.
- g. Benefits of the scheme; The scheme prescribes that any agency seeking diversion of Forest lands for non-forestry purpose shall compensate by giving funds for growing equivalent forest area and in some cases land also for compensatory afforestation. For future, a budget head CAMPA has been created by MOEF, Govt. of India for depositing funds received from user agencies for compensatory afforestation. The funds deposited by the user agencies will be utilized for Compensatory Afforestation in lieu of the trees felled from the forest area diverted for non-forestry purpose.

12. Development of Agro-forestry Clonal & Non Clonal

- a. The scheme has been introduced from the current year 2008-09 but will effectively start from the year 2009-10 and is likely to continue through the 11th Plan period.
- b. Financing pattern; It is a state plan scheme with approved outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.
- c. Aims and objectives;
- (i) To produce quality seedlings of Eucalyptus, Shisham and other species at a high-tech clonal propagation centre in district Kurukshetra.
 - (ii) To encourage practice of agro-forestry on farmlands for crop diversification and increase in the productivity of farmlands.
 - (iii) To raise woodlots on Panchayat lands, community lands and other Institutional lands.

- (iv) To ensure sustained supply of raw material to wood-based Industries from farmlands and in process to ensure preservation of gene pool and bio-diversity in natural forests.
- (v) To increase the tree cover outside forests in consonance with the State and National Forest Policies.
- (vi) To benefit the farmers through carbon credits.

d. Targets achieved so far during the 11th Plan period;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Achievement (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2009-10	Plantation & Maintenance	4775	0	2000.00

e. Physical & Financial targets for the year 2010-11.

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Target (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2010-11	Plantation & Maintenance	3550	0	2000.00

f. Targets achieved so far during the 11th Plan period;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Achievement (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2011-12	Plantation & Maintenance	3936	240	1339.34

- g. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; It is a continuing plan scheme to be funded by the State Govt. from plan funds.
- h. Benefits of the scheme; Agro-forestry is a dynamic land management system that combines agriculture with silviculture, horticulture, medicinal plants and/or animal husbandry on the same piece of land. It utilizes production potential of land in two to three tiers with suitable crop-tree combinations. Because of greater economic returns per unit area of agro-forestry, the latter has acquired national and international recognition as models to be emulated. The demand for agro-forestry products and services in the country is increasing with rapid economic growth, industrialization and increase in population. Agro-forestry is emerging as diversification and resource conservation options with the farmers. Integrated cultivation of agriculture and tree crops is being adopted as a strategy to save natural forests and to ensure sustained supply of raw-material to wood-based Industries. There is now an increasing realization that the conservation of natural

forests and creation of agro-forestry plantations are inextricably linked with the ecological security of man-kind.

Prior to 1988 Forest Policy of India, wood-based Industries were heavily dependent upon Government Forests for their raw material needs. The 1988 Policy specifically laid down that; Farmers would be encouraged to grow wood species required by Industries for their raw material needs. National Agricultural Policy 2000 also emphasized that Agro-forestry and Farm Forestry are the prime-requisites for maintenance of ecological balance and augmentations of bio-mass production in the agricultural systems and therefore, the farmers will be encouraged to take up Agro-forestry and Farm-forestry for higher income generation by evolving technology, extension and credit support. With this background, the scheme on Clonal Agro Forestry has been conceived to encourage practice of Agro Forestry on Farm Lands. The main emphasis in the scheme is on raising plants of commercial value of clonal Eucalyptus and planting them on the fields of small & marginal farmers. To produce quality seedlings of Eucalyptus and other species, high-tech Clonal Propagation Centre already exists at Seonthi in District Kurukshetra.

The clonal eucalyptus raised in mist chambers and clonal seedlings raised from clonal seeds will also be planted on the farm lands of small & marginal farmers of northern Haryana. Seedlings of Shisham, Ailanthus, Amla, Bakain etc. raised from Candidate Plus trees will be planted on farm lands of small and marginal farmers of the state in Southern and Western Haryana. These small and marginal farmers will also be paid incentive money in 2nd and 3rd year for all their surviving plants. The income from sale of trees will add to the profits generated from their farm lands. This will also augment the supply of raw material for wood based Industries and increase the tree cover in the State.

Besides Agro-forestry on farm lands, the other components of the scheme include creation of wood lots on Panchayat lands, rehabilitation of sand dunes, creation of linear tree groves and training of VFCs and SHGs.

13. Social and Farm Forestry

- a. It is a state plan scheme to bring about tree plantation on panchayat lands, community lands and farm lands and will continue throughout the plan period.
- b. Financing pattern of the scheme; The approved outlay under the scheme is ₹ 2970 lakh for the year 2011-12.

- c. Aims and objectives; This is a continuing plan scheme to realize the objectives of State Forest Policy of bringing 10% area of the State under forest and tree cover initially and 20% eventually through Farm and Agro Forestry activities on Farm lands. Farm lands have rich potential to bring increase in tree cover in the State.
- d. Targets achieved so far during 11th Plan Period;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Target (₹ in lakh)
		No. of plants (in lakh)		
2010-11	Raising & maintenance of nurseries, tall plants, Poplar ETPs and other plants for free supply.	407.45	2425.00	
	Total			886.00

- e. Physical and Financial targets for the year 2011-12;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Target (₹ in lakh)
		No. of plants (₹ in lakh)		
2011-12	Raising & maintenance of nurseries, tall plants, Poplar ETPs and other plants for free supply & Plantation	377.70		2970.00
	Total		3070 Ha.	2970.00

- f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; The scheme is to be funded by the State Govt. from plan scheme funds.
- g. Benefits of the scheme; Social and Agro-forestry was started with the help of World Bank Aided Project during 7th five year plan and continued as a part of the state plan scheme during the 8th and 9th five year plans. The Social and Agro-forestry work is to be continued further with some modifications. The main emphasis under this scheme will be to supply seedlings to farmers, government institutions and other general public free of cost for plantation by them on their own lands with an objective to bring about an overall increase in tree cover in the state. Emphasis will be on raising plants of commercial value like Eucalyptus, Poplar, Shisham to enhance income of tree growing farmers and thus their interest in tree planting activity. Institutions and other public will also be encouraged to plant ornamental and shady trees on their private lands from ecological considerations. The scheme will be implemented throughout the State.

An annual turnover by the agro forestry and farm forestry activities in the state is estimated at 450-500 crores per year. Such tree planting activities are also necessary in the present times for diversification from wheat and paddy rotation due to over production of these agricultural crops and also to meet the timber, pulp and fuel wood requirements of the state.

The seedlings raised from seeds will be planted on the farm lands of small & marginal. These small and marginal farmers will also be paid incentive money in 2nd and 3rd year for all their surviving plants.

This scheme has an immense potential to bring about increase in tree cover in the State.

14. Raising of Strip Plantations on Government Lands

- a. It is a continuing state plan scheme to bring the strips along roads, rails and canals, declared as protected forests in the State, under the tree cover.
- b. Financing pattern; The approved outlay for 2011-12 under this scheme is ₹ 2433.00 lakh.
- c. Aims and objectives; The main aim of the scheme is to undertake tree plantation on strips of lands along roads, canals, railway lines and bunds which have been declared as protected forests. Every year the strip forests are felled as a part of working plan prescriptions and are regenerated by way of fresh plantations or through maintenance of natural regeneration.
- d. Targets achieved so far during 11th Plan Period;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Achievement (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2009-10	Plantation & Maintenance	0	6360	1350.00
2010-11	Plantation & Maintenance	0	3035	1000.00

- e. Financial and physical targets for the year 2011-12;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Target (₹ In lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2011-12	Plantation & Maintenance	0	4500	2433.00

- f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; The scheme is to be funded by the State Govt. from plan scheme funds only.

g. Benefits of the scheme; Strip forests occupy a pivotal place in Haryana Forestry. Out of the total forest area of 1,55,066 ha., strips cover 81,167 ha constituting 53% of the forests in the State. Major part of forest revenue comes from strip forests only. Strip forests are felled as a part of working plan prescriptions from time to time. Therefore, these strips need to be regenerated immediately after felling by way of fresh plantations or through maintenance of natural regeneration. Some of the trees die due to natural death and calamities like floods, storms and fires. Therefore, Gap filling plantations in these strips also become essential. The strip plantations play a vital role in pollution control because of high density of traffic in Haryana. Some strips are either low lying or have compact soils; hence quality of earthwork plays a decisive role in successful establishment of plantations. Ridge work, mechanized auger-hole plantations and treatment of saline-alkaline sites would be main focus at the time of raising strip plantations. As these strips are located along national highways, state highways and other lines of communication open to people for use, extra efforts for protection have to be ensured.

15. Herbal Nature Park

- a. This scheme was started in the year 2004-05 and is a continuing scheme.
- b. Financing pattern; the approved outlay of the scheme is ₹ 430.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.
- c. Aims and objectives; to make general public, especially farmers, aware of the importance, scope and potential of herbal plants. Cultivation and propagation of medicinal plants outside forest is important for conservation and meeting the demand.
- d. Targets achieved so far during the 11th Plan Period; So far 28 Herbal Parks have been established in the State, with at least one herbal park in each district.
- e. Physical and Financial targets for the year 2011-12;

Year	Activity	Physical Target	Financial Target (₹ in lakh)
		No. of Parks	
2011-12	Establishment / Maintenance of Herbal parks	28	430.00

- f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; The scheme is to be funded by the State Govt. from plan scheme funds.

- g. Benefits of the scheme; The setting up of Herbal parks in each district help in generating awareness, preserving gene pool and production of quality seeds and seedlings for distribution to farmers. These herbal parks, in the long run, will also emerge as potential tourist attraction sites in Haryana.

Herbal Gyan Kendras setup inside the park will be utilized to educate people about the traditional Indian system of medicine. The State Medicinal Plant Board is already seized with the activity of popularizing the cultivation of medicinal plants in the state. The growing demand for Herbal products in recent past has led to a quantum jump in the volumes of medicinal plants traded within the country. Large scale cultivation of medicinal plants by farmers will bring desired crop diversification and enhanced income opportunities for the farming sector.

16. Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (Sharing Basis)

- a. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 75:25 sharing basis (Centre: Share). The scheme was started in the year 2002-03 and is a continuing scheme.
- b. Financing pattern; The approved outlay of the scheme is ₹ 200 lakh for the year 2011-12. Out of this amount, ₹ 150 lakh will be the central share and ₹ 50 lakh State Share.
- c. Aims and objectives;
- (i) Protection and conservation of forests from devastating forest fires to prevent loss of productivity.
 - (ii) Protection of environment and saving bio-diversity.
 - (iii) Checking the emission of green house gases.
- d. Targets achieved;
- The targets achieved under the scheme include;
- (i) Maintenance of fire lines in the forest areas.
 - (ii) Demarcation of forest boundaries.
 - (iii) Infrastructure build up for improvement in communication methods.
 - (iv) Creation of awareness amongst local population.
- e. Physical and Financial targets for the year 2011-12;
- During the year, the approved outlay under the scheme is ₹ 200 lakh and the physical targets again include maintenance of fire lines in the forest areas, demarcation of forest boundaries, infrastructure build up for improvement in communication methods etc.

- f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; ₹ 150 lakh will be borne by Govt. of India as central assistance and ₹ 50 lakh will be the state share.
- g. Benefits of the scheme; World over, the efforts are being made to protect and conserve the forests for healthy and clean environment. Government of India launched “Integrated Forest Protection Scheme”, commencing from the year 2002-2003. The scheme makes judicious use of all available methods for better protection and conservation of forest resources of the country. These methods include management of forest fires, maintenance of fire lines, purchase of fire fighting equipment, demarcation of forest boundaries, enumeration of trees, improving communication through wireless equipments and creation of awareness among the local masses. After the initiation of this scheme the annual loss of forests and wildlife during the fire season has considerably come down.

17. Revitalization of Institution in Aravalli Hills

- a. The scheme has been introduced from the year 2008-09 and is likely to continue through the 11th Plan period
- b. Financing pattern; It is a state plan scheme with approved outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.
- c. Aims and objectives;
- (i) To revitalize the village level institutions (VFCs and SHGs) created under the Aravalli afforestation project.
- (ii) To maintain and protect the green cover created under the project with the help of Village Forest Committees and other stakeholders.
- d. Targets achieved so far during the 11th Plan Period;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Achievement (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2009-10	Plantation & Maintenance	449	-	63.80
	PRA/Training/Microplan/SHGs	-	-	36.20
	Total			100.00
2010-11	Maintenance	-	-	22.10
	PRA/Microplan/Protection watcher/SHGs	-	-	14.75
	Construction of water harvesting dams and ponds in Aravalli Hills	-	-	73.15
	Total	-	-	110.00

e. Physical and Financial targets for the year 2011-12;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Financial Target (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
	Plantation & Maintenance	299	-	160.00
2011-12	Construction of water harvesting dams and ponds in Aravalli Hills	-	-	140.00
	Total	299	-	300.00

f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; The scheme will be entirely funded from State plan funds.

g. Benefits of the scheme; EU sponsored Project for rehabilitation of Aravalli Hills was executed by the department during 1991-2000. Village institutions were created and plantations were done in almost 350 villages in six districts wherein the Aravallis are located. After closure of the project, these institutions have become defunct and in several villages, the plantation areas have become degraded. This new scheme is approved to revive these institutions to maintain green cover in the Aravalli Hills which are one of the oldest mountain systems in the world.

In this scheme it is approved to reconstitute VFCs in about 200 Aravalli Villages during 2009-10. Fresh micro plans will be prepared Women in development programme will be revived to involve women in forest conservation. Self Help Groups will be constituted in each village. Some gap planting will be done in areas where degradation has taken place. Check dams and ponds will also be repaired.

18. Forestry Activities in Scheduled Caste Villages

a. The scheme has been introduced from the year 2008-09 and is likely to continue through the 11th Plan period.

b. Financing pattern; It is a state plan scheme with approved outlay of ₹ 1300.00 lakh wholly funded by the State Govt.

c. Aims and objectives;

(i) To channelize the flow of benefits to scheduled castes (in physical and financial terms) for bringing them above the poverty line.

(ii) To generate employment opportunities for scheduled castes population and creation of infrastructure for their overall socio-economic development.

d. Targets achieved so far during the 11th Plan period;

During the year 2011-12, 100 villages with majority of SC populations have been taken up for a variety of activities for the benefit of SC people. The budget outlay under the scheme is ₹ 1300.00 lakh for 2011-12.

Year	Activity	Physical Target		No. of plants under Agro-forestry	Financial Achievement (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM		
2009-10	Plantation & Maintenance	585	650	10.30 lakh	575.65
	Soil and water Conservation	-	-	-	116.85
	Other Activities	-	-	-	107.50
	Total			-	800.00
2010-11	Plantation/ Maintenance/ Extension	585	300	11.42 lakh	702.50
	Soil and water Conservation	-	-	-	50.00
	Other Activities	-	-	-	107.50
	Total	-	-	-	860.00

e. Physical and Financial targets for the year 2011-12;

Year	Activity	Physical Target		Raising of Plants for Free Supply SC Component (No. of Plants)	Financial Target (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM		
2011-12	Plantation & Maintenance	600	690	63.30	852.50
	Soil and water Conservation	-	-	-	340.00
	Other Activities	0	-	-	107.50
	Total	-	-	-	1300.00

f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; It is a continuing plan scheme to be funded by the State Govt. from plan funds.

g. Benefits of the scheme; The activities under the plan have been designed to help Scheduled Caste population through composite income generation activities. The Department will select 100 villages inhabited by 50% or more Scheduled Castes population during the Annual Plan period 2009-10. It will target Scheduled Caste population engaged as agricultural / forest labourers, small and marginal farmers, petty contractors and household women for their welfare. An allocation of ₹ 1300

lakh has been kept for the year 2011-12 for taking up forestry activities in SC villages under the Scheduled Caste Sub plan.

The department has identified various schemes and activities that will lead to employment generation, infrastructure development, building assets on the land belonging to scheduled caste population for the overall socio-economic development of scheduled caste villages. The major activities will include (i) raising plantations on community lands and strip forest lands falling in Scheduled Caste villages, (ii) agro-forestry plantations including raising of poplars on lands belonging to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries, (iii) construction and rehabilitation of water harvesting structures (iv) rehabilitation of Johads etc. Funds will also be spent on maintenance of assets generated during 2008-09 on similar activities taken up on 100 SC villages selected during the said year. To bring awareness about the importance of forestry and environment, Van Chetna Kendras will be constructed and school awareness plantations programme will be launched. For meaningful association of the entire population living in the identified 100 scheduled caste villages in afforestation programmes, entry-point activities for providing basic facilities in the villages will be taken up.

19. Extension Forestry (Rail, Road & Canal)(Plantation to check Pollution)

- a. Financing pattern; It is State Plan Continuing Scheme upto 2001-02. During the 2002-2003, the scheme been taken to Non-Plan (Non-Recurring) vide Govt. of Haryana, Financial Department Letter 405-FD-(Res. Cell) – 2001 dated 4-1-2002. All the expenditure is to be borne by the State Government, without any contribution from the Local Bodies.
- b. Objectives and Performance; This is a new state plan scheme to raise shelters belt plantations along roads to reduce vehicular pollution. Trees are a carbon sink and creation of shelters belt will help in carbon sequestration. The main aims of the schemes is to create shelters belts (Multiple rows of trees) along national highways, state highways and other main roads. Haryana State is famous for its tree avenues along the major roads but unfortunately in the process of widening of National and State highways, large number of trees have been felled in the recent years. Pollution caused by the large volume of traffic is now adversely effecting the environment and ecological balance of the region, which is consequently effecting

the general health of human being. There are no carbon sink left along the major roads. Accordingly, there is urgent need for restocking the areas.

- c. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; The scheme is to be funded by the State Govt. from plan scheme funds only.
- d. Benefits of the Schemes; Haryana State is famous for its tree avenues along the major roads but unfortunately, in the process of widening of National and State highways large numbers of trees have been felled in the recent years. Pollution caused by the large volume of traffic is now adversely effecting the environment and ecological balance of the region, which is consequently effecting the general health of human being. There are no carbon sink left along the major roads.

There is need to create wide green belts along national and state highways to mitigate the high pollution caused by road traffic. We need to establish carbon sink along roads for environmental stability and ecological balance in the State. But we have no land for plantation along these highways. We need at least 20 meter wide strips on both sides along highways for plantation to mitigate pollution and absorb carbon emission by vehicles. As government land has been used for widening of roads, shelters belt plantations will be raised in farmers land by forest department & maintained for three years. It will also protect agricultures crops from high velocity wind and heat wave. After three years all the produce will go to the farmers. Hence it will increase the income of farmers & will reduce pollution along the highways.

- e. Physical & Financial Targets 2011-12

Physical Targets (RKM)	Financial Targets (₹ in lakh)
2330	950.00

A sum of ₹ 950.00 lakh is approved to be provided for this scheme during the year 2011-12.

20. Afforestation of Wasteland and Agroforestry

This is State Plan Scheme continuing upto 2001-02. Now this has been taken to Non-Plan wide GOH Finance Department Letter No. 405-FDC (Res. Cell)-2001 dated 04/01/2002.

Afforestation of Wasteland and Agroforestry Project was launched in the state in the year 1991-92 to continue Social Forestry Project. This project covers wastelands

including alkali lands, Sand Dunes, Other Panchayat Land and Agriculture fields which are generally not covered under traditional forestry.

The Project will play vital role in harmonizing the regional imbalance of climate and environment in the State and neighbouring areas. The objective of the project is to promote and sustain agriculture production by maintaining fertility status. The project also promote social, economic and developmental activities. An outlay of ₹ 1717.00 lakh has been kept under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

A sum of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been approved for the department in the Annual Plan 2011-12. The scheme-wise detail is as under:-

1. DESERT CONTROL

- a. It is an on-going state plan scheme and is likely to continue during the 11th Plan and thereafter.
- b. Financing pattern; The approved outlay of the scheme during 2011-12 has been kept at ₹ 100 lakh.
- c. Aims and objectives; To control the advance of deserts through afforestation by creation of wind breaks, shelter belts etc.
- d. Targets achieved so far during the 11th Plan Period;

Year	Activity	Physical Achievement		Financial Achievement (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2009-10	Plantation & Maintenance	105	140	66.00
2010-11	Plantation & Maintenance	135	0	62.00

- e. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; The scheme will be entirely funded from the State plan funds.
- f. Benefits of the scheme; The desert conditions prevail in the districts of Bhiwani, Hisar, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Rewari, Mohindergarh, Jhajjar and Rohtak. The rainfall is scanty as the area is marked by the extremes of climate. It is generally dry during the greater part of the year. The area affected by wind erosion constitutes nearly 20% of the total area of the State. The treatment consists in raising shelterbelts and wind breaks along Rail, Road, Canal and Bunds. The species that will be planted include Azadirachta, indica, Acacia nilotica, Pongamia pinnata, Zizyphus, Dalbergia etc.

2. SOIL CONSERVATION ON WATERSHED BASIS

- a. It is an on-going state plan scheme and is likely to continue during the 11th Plan and thereafter.
- b. Financing pattern; The approved outlay of the scheme during 2011-12 has been kept at ₹ 100 lakh.

- c. Aims and objectives; Rehabilitation of Village Johads in Village water sheds, particularly in ecologically fragile areas by way of tree plantation in their catchments and remodeling village Johads.
- d. Financial targets for the year 2011-12; An outlay of ₹ 100 lakh has been approved under the scheme.
- e. Physical and Financial targets for the year 2011-12;

Year	Activity	Physical Achievement		Financial Target (₹ in lakh)
		Ha	RKM	
2011-12	Plantation	160	0	60.00
	Soil Conservation Works	0	0	40.00
	Total			100.00

- f. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; The scheme will be entirely funded from the State plan funds.
- g. Benefits of the scheme; Degradation of Johads in villages is a very important environmental problem. Originally the Johads were built to arrest and store rain water to meet various water requirement of the village including irrigation and drinking water for the domestic animals. However, with modernization and erosion of community participation the Johad system is gradually becoming redundant and most of the Johads in villages are today in a state of utter neglect and disuse. Village institutions that used to organize de-silting through voluntary labour and guard the Johads against pollution have collapsed and Johads are becoming garbage dumps and breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Micro-watersheds would be identified in about 15-20 villages in the state and complete treatment would be delivered by integrated approach that includes catchments treatment, soil and water conservation measures etc. All these physical activities would be done involving people right from the micro planning level to benefit sharing level.

WILD LIFE PRESERVATION

The Wildlife Wing of Haryana Forest Department is responsible for protection, development and management of wildlife resources in the State. A sum of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12. The scheme-wise detail is as under:-

1. Improvement of Zoos and Deer Parks.

- a. It is an on-going state plan scheme and is likely to continue during the 11th Plan period and thereafter.
- b. Financing pattern; The approved outlay of the scheme during 2011-12 has been kept at ₹ 254.50 lakh to be funded by the State Govt.
- c. Aims and objectives; Improvement of Zoos and Deer parks existing in the state for providing better habitat to wildlife living therein.
- d. Financial targets for the year 2011-12; An outlay of ₹ 254.50 Lakh has been approved in the scheme for the year 2011-12.
- e. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; The scheme is wholly funded by the State Govt.
- f. Benefits of the scheme; The zoos in the country have to follow the guidelines issued by the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) of MOEF (GOI) and have to be approved by it. In the absence of adequate resources for the management of zoos, four zoos were closed in the State and only two zoos at Pipli and at Rohtak were given provisional approval by CZA. In the light of the various directions issued by Govt. of India for proper enclosures for the zoo animals, a lot of improvement needs to be done at these zoos. Rohtak and Bhiwani zoos have been renovated and expanded to provide better habitat to animals. The funds asked for under this scheme are for normal upkeep and maintenance of the animals in the zoo.

2. Wildlife Protection in Multiple use area.

- a. It is an on-going state plan scheme and is likely to continue during the 11th Plan period and thereafter.
- b. Financing pattern; The approved outlay of the scheme during 2011-12 has been kept at ₹ 170.50 lakh to be funded by the State Govt.

- c. Aims and objectives; To ensure protection of wildlife through education, training and extension.
- d. Financial targets for the year 2011-12; An outlay of ₹ 170.50 lakh has been approved in the scheme for the year 2011-12.
- e. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; The scheme is wholly funded by the State Govt.
- f. Benefits of the scheme; All the schemes listed below have been merged into the scheme: Protection of Wildlife in Multiple use areas.
 - (i) Protection of Wildlife in Multiple use area.
 - (ii) Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade.
 - (iii) Nature Education and Wildlife Extension.
 - (iv) Translocation of wild animals from human habitation to forest areas.

These were all essentially staff schemes for protection of wildlife and to some extent for extension activities. It is approved to encompass all these into one scheme and expand the activities for improvement of habitat for wildlife, especially for birds outside protected areas and for promotion of facilities for eco-tourism. Additional check posts will be established for apprehending poachers and illegal trade in wildlife produce. A very effective means of protection of wildlife is through education of the common masses, farmers, teachers and students. Holding nature education camps, preparing the educational material and such other activities are included in this scheme. It is also approved to strengthen the information on the wildlife resources in the State. In-service training of the forestry staff in the wildlife and in-service training for up gradation the skills of the wildlife staff for better management of resources in the State has been approved and incorporated. In recent years unusual mortality of peacocks, partridges and quails has been reported. Excessive use of pesticides / insecticides in agriculture may be harming the birds. The survival of these wild birds is important for agriculture because they protect the crops from insect pests besides making the surroundings bio-diverse, interesting and colourful. So, there is need for proper wildlife extension activity in the primarily agriculture prominent state of Haryana. There are several important bird areas outside National Parks and Sanctuaries that will be developed. Activities to encourage publicity, extension and eco-tourism will be undertaken.

3. Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries (CSS)

- a. It is an on-going centrally sponsored plan scheme on sharing basis and is likely to continue during the 11th Plan period and thereafter.
- b. Financing pattern; The approved outlay of the scheme during 2011-12 has been kept at ₹ 275.00 lakh, of which ₹ 200.00 lakh will be the Central share and the remaining ₹ 75.00 lakh will be the State share.
- c. Aims and objectives; Improvement of wildlife habitats i.e. National parks and Sanctuaries.
- d. Quantum of funds likely to be borne by Government of India or by any other external agency; Being a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis, Govt. of India is to provide ₹ 200.00 lakh as central share.
- e. Benefits of the scheme; Although wildlife is found throughout the State, the secure home of wildlife are the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in the State where the animals have assured protection. The total area covered under the National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries is 303.62 KM². Though the wild animals live in wilderness, yet to mitigate the ill effects of human activities in their areas, some activities for the development of these animals and their habitats are necessary in their protected areas. Necessary action for improvement of wildlife habitats, provision of water, construction of fence, plantation of fruits and fodder species, erection of watch towers, development of camping sites, provision for guided tours and nature education, procurement of necessary equipment for bird watching, creation of nature trails, etc. will be taken in the protected areas. Eco-development activities in villages adjoining Protected Areas will be undertaken to the extent possible. Census of wildlife species of management importance will be carried out. The brief descriptions of the work to be undertaken in protected areas are as under.
 - (i) **Sultanpur National Park;** It is the oldest recognised bird habitat in the state visited by a large variety of domestic and migratory birds. The condition of this water body was adversely affected by changes in land use and natural drainage of the adjoining area in the past. However, a pipe line has been laid from village Kaliawas through Gurgaon Water supply scheme for augmentation of water to Sultanpur National Park and now there is a regular flow of water to the lake. Recurring expenditure on staff and maintenance of Salim Ali Information Centre and tubewells have to be done

in the National Park. Being located close to Delhi, it is often visited by VIPs and therefore special care of this National Park is essential. A part of the lake has been desalted and weeds have been removed from water body during the year 2004-05. There are mounds with tree cover in the water body serving as heronries. The eroded mounds will be strengthened. Ground water of Sultanpur and surrounding areas is brackish, and hence, plans are to bring treated water from Gurgaon water supply scheme to Sultanpur lake for the staff and visitors. Additional facilities will also be provided at the park for eco-tourism.

- (ii) **Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary;** It is the largest water body in Haryana regularly visited by over 300 species of migratory and domestic birds. Although, less known than Sultanpur National Park at present, it has a potential to develop into a prominent centre for bird-watching and eco-tourism. Efforts have to be made to see that it gets adequate water from JLN Canal System in the vicinity. The lake has to be kept free from water hyacinth and other weeds. The old chain link fence around the sanctuary needs to be repaired and replaced at many places. Plantation of fruit trees, de-silting of lake at several places and construction of mounds inside lake bed have to be undertaken to improve the habitat for birds.
- (iii) **Kalesar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary;** This protected area is well known not only in the State but in the northern Indian region. However, availability of drinking water for animals in this protected area, especially during the pinch period, is quite inadequate. Because of very limited availability of water points for wild animals in the park, they are prone to easy poaching activity. In order to mitigate this problem, it is necessary to increase the water points to spread out the wild population. Trenches need to be dug at strategic locations around and inside the protected area to prevent the entry of poachers. In addition fire prevention measures are required every year. Research on Red jungle fowl and other endangered species is being undertaken in the scheme. Facilities for nature education, guided tours and bird-watching will be developed. Camping sites and nature trails will be established to promote eco-tourism. Eco-development activities will be undertaken for human habitations living in the corridor area between Rajaji

National Park and Kalesar National Park. The wild animals like Tiger, Panther, Elephants etc. use this corridor for migration between the two National Parks. Eco-development activities in the corridor will help to develop peoples participation for protection of migrating wildlife population.

- (iv) **Bir Shikargah Wildlife Sanctuary;** Bir Shikargah Wildlife Sanctuary is close to cities of Chandigarh and Panchkula, easily accessible, densely covered with tree vegetation and having sizeable population of ungulates and birds. Since it does not have perennial water sources, artificial water sources will be provided. Lantana weed is required to be removed regularly to improve the habitat of the sanctuary. Gaps in the pockets of existing Eucalyptus plantations will be filled by planting fruit trees with a view to phase out Eucalyptus gradually.

- (v) **Khol-Hi-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary**

An area of 2226.58 Hectares of R.F. has been declared as Wild Life Sanctuary vide Haryana Government notification No. S.O.269/ C.A.53/ 1972/S.26-A/2004 dated 10.12.2004 w.e.f. 10.12.2004. This area will be developed. Water and fodder will be provided to the animals in the sanctuary.

- (vi) **Nahar (Rewari), Saraswati (Kaithal), Bir Bara Ban (Jind) and Berwala (Panchkula) Wildlife Sanctuaries**

Adequate protection would be provided to these sanctuaries. The basic requirement of food and water of the resident animal population would be met. Habitat will be improved by planting grasses, fodder and fruit trees.

CO-OPERATION

Cooperatives played an important role in the agricultural development of Haryana and improving the economic condition of the people. Cooperatives helps in ensuring smooth flow of credit to the agricultural sector, supply of agricultural inputs and arranging for people the marketing and their produce. An outlay of ₹ 10400.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12. The detail of schemes is as under:-

1. Share Capital to Credit Cooperatives (LTO Fund)

Under this scheme entire amount is provided by NABARD as loan to the State Govt. at the cheaper rate of interest for further contribution to the share capital of the various credit cooperatives in the State. A token provision of ₹ 550.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12. The amount will be released in the shape of share capital to the credit cooperatives. 100% amount will be provided by NABARD as loan to the State Government, which will be released as share capital to the Credit Cooperatives.

2. Interest Subvention Scheme for Harcobank & HSCARDB

This is new scheme which has been converted from non-plan to plan during the year 2010-11. To inculcate the habit of timely payment, the loanee members of PACS/DPCARDB in the State of Haryana who will repay their dues on or before due date to PACS/DPCARDB, it has been decided to give rebate to them in rate of interest so that they are encouraged to make it a habit to pay their dues in time in future. This scheme will be called State Interest Subvention Scheme for the members of the PACS/DPCARDB. For this purpose, the Harcobank will be provided ₹ 1700.00 lakh and The Haryana State Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank Ltd., Panchkula will be provide ₹ 2000.00 lakh in the year 2011-12. In addition the second part of the scheme by which 1% of the relief will be compensated to the Harco Bank as the State Government has approved to compensate the losses incurred on its crop loan advances out of own funds. For this purpose, the Department has approved ₹ 1500.00 lakh for Harco Bank in the year 2011-12. A plan provision of ₹ 5200.00 lakh has been kept for the year 2011-12

3. Computerization of Cooperative Department

Haryana Govt. has taken steps to computerize its official work. Accordingly, the Cooperative Department has also decided to computerize its most important branches

along-with field offices for effective controlling of the administration. The benefit of the scheme will be that the work of the department both in Head Office & field office will be computerized and it will improve the efficiency of the work. The I.T. Plan of the department is already under consideration of I.T. Department of State, which is likely to be completed soon. The State Government will provide 100% amount as subsidy. For the year 2011-12, a provision of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme.

4. Interest Subsidy to members of Scheduled Castes.

CBs/PACS/DPCARDBs are advancing loans to the members belonging to the scheduled castes. In order to reduce the burden of interest of these members it is approved to give subsidy in the rate of interest by 7% to non-defaulter members of the societies. In this way the non-defaulter members of scheduled castes will get loan 7% cheaper than others. The State Government in the shape of subsidy will provide 100% amount and benefit of the scheme will be that Scheduled Caste members of the societies will get financial help and these members will have a faith in obtaining loan from the societies in future. Under this scheme, ₹ 100.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

5. Share Capital to Urban Cooperative Banks

There are many Urban Cooperative Banks working in Haryana. Most of these banks are running in profit and these are providing better banking services to its members. But in most of the banks no share capital has been invested or if invested that is very meager amount. To strengthen the share base of these Urban Cooperative Banks the State Cooperative has a planning to contribute share capital to these banks. Some Urban Cooperative Banks are also to be shifted to Core banking solutions. An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

6. Share Capital to Sugar Federation

It is approved to contribute/ subscribe towards the share capital of Sugarfed. For this purpose an amount of ₹ 15.00 lakh is to be released as share capital to the Sugarfed, Haryana, Panchkula during the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. The State Government in the shape of share capital will provide 100% amount and the benefit of the scheme will be that it will boost the share capital base of the Federation. An amount of ₹ 15.00 lakh has been kept for this scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

7. Loan to Cooperative Sugar Mills for payment of cane prices

This is a new scheme converted from non-plan to plan. There are Cooperative Sugar Mills in Haryana which crush the crop of sugarcane and make payment to the

farmers. Since, these Cooperative Sugar mills are not financially sound so the government has decided to provide these sugar mills financial assistance in the shape of Loan. During the year 2011-12, the State government will provide ₹ 3600.00 lakh in the shape of Loan to these sugar mills.

8. Share Capital to Labourfed

Labourfed is the main Cooperative Federation, which has some good and important construction projects in its hands. The Federation has constructed new buildings of many Central Cooperative Banks in the State. The Federation has constructed prestigious Sahakarita Bhawan in Panchkula. The Department has already released share capital in the past to Labourfed and in the 11th Five Year Plan the Federation will be provided more share capital. The State Government will release 100% amount in the shape of share capital and the benefit of the scheme will be that it will boost the share capital of the Labourfed, which has important construction projects, which will lead to employment generation. Accordingly, a provision of ₹ 30.00 lakh is approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

9. Assistance to Scheduled Caste and General L/C Societies

Labour Cooperative Societies are playing a good role in the matter of construction work in Haryana State. The State Government prefers to give small construction works to these societies also. The State Government will provide financial assistance to the Labour & Construction Cooperative Societies of Scheduled Caste and general category members. Their cases will be recommended by the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies. The assistance will be provided in the shape of share capital ₹ 40,000/-, Loan ₹ 40,000/- and managerial subsidy ₹ 20,000/-. An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12 under this scheme.

10. Member Education & Leadership Training

The main object of this scheme is to promote awareness amongst committee members of the cooperative societies and to equip them with the management activities of these institutions. The committee members will be encouraged to feed societies amongst weaker sections of the society and propagate literacy. It is approved to reimburse only the salary of the staff appointed to impart such training besides stipend to the participants in the leadership. Besides this, the Federation will also organize member awareness programme and information sharing sessions for dairy cooperative, training of RTI Act, modernization of training programme etc. The State Government will provide 100%

subsidy and the scheme will give benefit to the members of various cooperatives to get knowledge of the working of these societies, knowledge of RTI Act to the staff of cooperatives. Accordingly, a provision of ₹ 300.00 lakh is approved for this scheme for the year 2011-12.

11. Publicity & Propaganda

Harcofed is doing the job of projecting proper image of cooperative movement. For this purpose a continuous public relation is required. Harcofed publishes publicity literature like booklets, folders, posters, leaflets, magazines etc. It also organizes seminars, debates, farmers training camps, exhibitions, radio talks etc. It also celebrates cooperative day/week. Harcofed also publishes periodical Sahakari Parkash Hindi Magazine. The main source of income of the Federation is the Education Fund created by Cooperative Institutions out of their profits. State Govt. will assist the Federation by providing assistance in the shape of subsidy. The State Government in the shape of subsidy will provide 100% amount and the benefit of the scheme will be that the Cooperative Movement will be spread among the society. Accordingly, a provision of ₹ 50.00 lakh is approved for the year 2011-12.

12. Share Capital to Harcofed

Harcofed is an Apex Cooperative Institution which is spreading the cooperative movement in the State. The State Government will provide share capital to this Apex Institution, so that it can strengthen its share base in the Institution. An amount of ₹ 40.00 lakh has been approved for providing share capital to Harcofed during the year 2011-12.

13. Assistance to Women Cooperatives.

At present there are 600 numbers of Women Cooperative Societies functional in the State. 200 societies are covered under STEP project of Govt. of India. These societies have been provided milk testers under the scheme. Milk tester is equipment which determines fat in milk and is quite dependable. The cost of a milk tester is ₹ 30,000/-. The societies which have members more than 45 will also be provided Automatic Milk Collection Centers which cost approximately 1.25 lakh. People have developed faith on these equipments, which has helped these societies to become viable. It is desirable to provide this equipment to remaining societies and to those societies which will be formed in the next two years.

An amount of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

14. Share Capital to Housefed

The Housefed is an Apex Cooperative Housing Federation in the State which is playing a good role in providing finance to the group housing cooperative societies and its members for the construction of houses. This Apex Cooperative Institution will be provided share capital so that it can serve its members societies. An amount of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

15. Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP)

ICDP scheme has been formulated by NCDC for Integrated Cooperative Development in the selected districts of the State. Under this scheme, the new buildings for the mini banks and their godowns are constructed. The State Government will provide only 50% amount of the subsidy and remaining 50% assistance will be provided by the NCDC. To implement these projects about 10 to 15 persons will be employed in each project. Under this scheme, a provision of ₹ 60.00 lakh is approved for the year 2011-12.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Special beneficiary Oriented Schemes, Wage employment Programmes and Area Development Programmes are being implemented by the Department of Rural Development through the District Rural Development Agencies. An outlay of ₹ 11500.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12. The detail of schemes is as under:-

1. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) (75:25 Sharing Basis)

This scheme has been launched by the Govt. of India from April, 1999 after merging the schemes of IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, TOOL-KITS & GKY. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of Self Employment such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The target Group consists of the families living below the poverty line.

Objective

The objective of the scheme is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line by providing Subsidy and Bank Loan.

Subsidy and Bank Loan

Back-ended subsidy under SGSY is uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of ₹ 7500/- for general category. In respect of Scheduled Castes, this is 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of ₹ 10,000/-. For groups of beneficiaries, the subsidy would be at 50% of the cost of the scheme, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 1.25 lakh. There will be no monetary limit on subsidy for Irrigation Projects. Banks are providing full project cost including subsidy to the beneficiaries as loan.

Achievements since-inception

Since inception of the scheme and upto the end of March, 2010, an amount of ₹ 23213.34 lakh has been spent and 188534 Swarozgaries have been assisted.

Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 1255.00 lakh has been approved as 25% State Share for assisting 22000 Swarozgaries for the Annual Plan 2011-2012.

2. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) 75:25

This scheme was launched during 1985-86 by the GOI as a sub-scheme of RLEGP.

Objective

The objective of IAY is primarily to help construction of dwelling units by members of Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes rural poor living below the

poverty line. As per guidelines of G.O.I. ₹ 45,000/- per house in plain areas and ₹ 48,500/- per house in hilly/ difficult areas are being given as grant-in-aid to the BPL families in the rural areas. No type design is prescribed for the construction of house and the beneficiaries are constructing the dwelling units as per their choice. Atleast 60% funds are required to be spent for the SCs BPL beneficiaries.

Achievements since inception

Under this scheme, upto March, 2010, an amount of ₹ 39394.08 lakh has been spent and 165409 houses have been constructed.

Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 2200.00 lakh has been approved as 25% State Share for constructing the 19500 houses for the Annual Plan 2011-2012.

3. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) 90:10

The Govt. of India had decided to merge Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) into Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) from the financial year of 2008-09. Under the Restructured Programme the norms for project area, selection criteria, cost norms per hectare, project period etc. have been revised. In order to strengthen the programme, dedicated institutional support at various levels has been provided. The Programme has now been decentralised and greater flexibility has been provided to the State and District level bodies. The thrust has been given on preparation of plans on scientific basis, capacity building has been enhanced and more technology inputs have been provided under the restructured programme.

The ongoing watershed projects sanctioned under DDP and IWDP would be completed under the earlier guidelines framed by the Govt. of India under these programmes.

Aims and objectives of the programme

To control severity of drought, desert conditions and to bring ecological balance by having integrated development of soil and moisture conservation including land shaping and development, dry land farming, water resource development, afforestation, pasture development, livestock, fisheries etc. in the watershed areas.

Under this programme, an outlay of ₹ 1065.00 lakh has been approved as State Share for the Annual Plan 2011-2012.

4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) 90:10

The scheme was launched in the districts of Mahendergarh & Sirsa by GOI during February, 2006 and was extended to districts Ambala and Mewat during 2007-08. All the remaining districts have also been covered under the programme w.e.f. 1st April, 2008.

Objective

The basic objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural area by providing atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every year whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The scheme is applicable only to rural areas. 1/3rd of the jobs are reserved for women. Minimum wages applicable in the State are payable to the persons employed.

The following works are permissible under MGNREGS:-

- i) water conservation and water harvesting;
- ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- iv) Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or to land beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of the Government of India.
- v) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- vi) Land development;
- vii) Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- viii) Rural connectivity to provide all-weather access; and
- ix) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Govt. in consultation with the State Govt.

Achievements since inception

Since inception of the scheme upto March, 2010 and amount of ₹ 34191.34 lakh have been spent and 178.67 lakh mandays have been generated. Employment to 429430 households have been provided and 10265 works have been completed.

Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 2800.00 lakh has been approved as State Share for the Annual Plan 2011-2012. This is a demand driven scheme and, therefore, no physical target has been fixed.

5. DRDA Administration 75:25

This scheme was introduced by the GOI from the year 1999.

Objective

The District Rural Development Agencies have traditionally been the principal organ at the district level to oversee the implementation of different anti poverty programmes. Earlier, the administrative costs of the DRDAs were met by way of setting apart a share of the allocations for each programmes like IRDP, DDP, JRY etc. However, keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level to coordinate the anti-poverty effort, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme known as DRDA Administration has been introduced by the Govt. of India from the year 1999-2000.

Expenditure since inception

Since inception of the scheme and upto March, 2010, an amount of ₹ 10177.28 lakh has been spent.

Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 700.00 lakh has been approved as 25% State Share for the Annual Plan 2011-2012.

6. Monitoring Cell at State Headquarters

At the instance of the Govt. of India, a Monitoring Cell at the State Headquarters was created under the Erstwhile Programme of IRDP. This Cell consists of various posts of Experts and other supporting staff. The expenditure of Monitoring Cell was shared between the Central and State Govts. on 50:50 basis. However, from the 9th Five Year Plan, the Govt. of India had withdrawn their financial support and the entire expenditure is now being met from the State budget.

Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 40.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-2012.

7. Pay of JGSY Staff at State Headquarter

The implementation of Sampooran Grameen Rozgar Yojana now NREGA, Indira Awaas Yojana etc. requires technical and ministerial support at State Headquarter. Under the erstwhile Scheme of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), technical and ministerial posts at the State, District and Block levels were sanctioned. As per guidelines of erstwhile Programme of JGSY, 2% of allocated funds were allowed for staff component. The Govt. of India from the year 1999-2000 had withdrawn the staff support from JGSY and therefore, the entire expenditure of salary and other allowances is being met by the State Govt. out of its own resources. From the financial year of 2011-2012, 283 posts of

various categories at Field Level alongwith an amount of ₹ 529.35 lakh have been transferred to Major Head 2515-ORDP (Non-Plan) to Panchayat Department with the concurrence of the Finance Department, Haryana conveyed vide their U.O.No. 53/106/2007-2FDI/3623, dated 4.12.2009.

Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 40.00 lakh has been approved for State Headquarter for the Annual Plan 2011-2012.

8. Pay of Gram Sevikas

The posts of Additional Gram Sevikas were sanctioned under the erstwhile Scheme of Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA). The expenditure of salary and other allowances had been reimbursed by UNICEF through the Ministry of Rural Development. However, from Dec., 1996, UNICEF had withdrawn their financial support from DWCRA Scheme. The Govt. of India during the year 1999-2000 had merged DWCRA Scheme in Swarnajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana. With a view to provide staff support to the groups being formed under SGSY, the entire expenditure of Additional Gram Sevikas is now being met by the State Govt.

Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 350.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-2012.

9. Information Technology (IT)

The Directorate of Rural Development, Haryana plays a major role in the socio-economic growth of the State by launching various Rural Development Schemes for the upliftment of the rural people. In order to effectively pursue the mandate given to the department, the department maintains regular coordination with the Govt. of India in Ministry of Rural Development and Planning Commission, State Finance and Planning Department for releases of funds under various schemes. To monitor the Rural Development Schemes effectively, to bring transparency in the day to day functioning, to disseminate information timely and accurately at various levels and to percolate IT for rural development, there is a need to implement Information Technology for Rural Development activities in the State.

Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 6.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-2012.

10. Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

The Planning Commission, Govt. of India, has launched this 100% Centrally Assisted Scheme namely, "Backward District Initiative - Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana

(RSVY)" from the year 2004-2005 in Sirsa District. The main aim of this scheme was to solve the problems of Poverty, Low Growth, Poor Governance in the Backward Districts. The Govt. of India from 2007-08 had merged RSVY into BRGF and the districts of M/Garh & Sirsa stand covered under the said programme.

Activities :-

The infrastructural gaps under various sectors have been identified and accordingly the schemes like construction of School Rooms, Anganwari Centers, Mid-day meal, kitchen sets, Vikas kinder, Drinking water facilities, Irrigation facilities etc. have been recommend by the PRIs. The consolidated Annual Action Plans are being prepared and approved by the District Planning Committee concerned.

Achievements

Since, the inception and upto the end of March, 2010, an amount of ₹ 10615.22 lakh has been spent and 3554 number of development works have been completed under RSVY and BRGF.

Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 3044.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-2012.

INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME (IREP)

The Department of Renewable Energy Sources is responsible for formulating policies and programmes necessary for popularizing the applications of various non-conventional and renewable sources of energy in the State. Currently, it is implementing its various programmes for the utilization of solar energy, bio-gas, micro hydel, bio-mass energy etc. To introduce the micro level energy planning for conserving the existing energy sources and also to exploit the non-conventional energy sources for the socio-economic development of rural sector, Department is implementing the Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) in the State.

Earlier, this programme was being implemented in the selected 39 IREP blocks of the State. But from the year 2003-2004, the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources has modified the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). As per the modified scheme the IREP programme shall be implemented in all the districts of the State (excluding urban area falling within notified Municipal limits), in lieu of the block-level approach followed earlier, with intensive/focused implementation in selected cluster of villages in each District. For the implementation of scheme, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Govt. of India is providing the central financial assistance of ₹ 5.00 lakh for the State Level Cell and ₹ 10.00 lakh for each District Level Cells. An outlay of ₹ 220.00 lakh (State Share) has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

LAND RECORDS

Land Records Department mainly updates the land records. An amount of ₹ 1650.00 lakh has been approved under this head for National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), Computerisation of Land Records and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Panchayati Raj Institutions play a key role in the programme of Community Development through various development activities. An outlay of ₹ 17000.00 lakh has been approved for this department for the year 2011-12. The scheme-wise detail is as under:-

1. Health & Sanitation, Education, Rural Roads and Communication Schemes under Community Development Programme.

Under this State Plan scheme, the funds were used to be utilized for a wide range of activities including Health & Sanitation, Education, Rural Sports, Rural Roads, IEC, and maintenance of WSC particularly benefiting the Scheduled Caste families. Later-on, it was felt that the range of activities is very wide whereas the funds are meager. Hence, it was decided in January 2007 that the funds should be utilized for drainage of waste water and maintenance of Community Toilets under TSC. Now, it has been decided that the funds should be utilized for the management of solid and liquid waste (maintenance of ponds) During the current year, the outlay is ₹ 300 lakh. (Including ₹ 100 lakh SCSP) has been approved which has been released for maintenance of ponds.

An outlay of ₹ 600.00 lakh (Including ₹ 200 lakh SCSP) is approved for the year 2011-12.

2. Construction/Repair of Anusuchit Jati/Backward Class/General Class Chaupals (Subsidy Scheme)

This is a State Plan scheme which came into existence in 1970-71 and transferred by Social Welfare Department in the year 1991-92 to this department. The aim of promoting the Chaupals under this scheme, is to provide a common place to the communities for celebrating their community functions like marriages, festivals and to discuss the issues of common importance. As per Government policy, an amount of ₹ 10,000/- for repair of old Chaupal and ₹ 20,000/- for the completion of on- going Chaupal is provided. Thus, about 1500 Chaupals get funds for repair and completion every year. During the year 2010-11, there is an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh out of which ₹ 10.00 lakh are for the repair / completion of Anusuchit Jati Chaupals only. In this manner, 50% funds will be spent on the works directly benefiting to Anusuchit Jati. As most of the chaupals have been got repaired from HRDF funds, hence, the funds from current year outlay have not been released.

An Outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh (₹ 100.00 lakh for Anusuchit Jati Chaupals being SCSP, ₹ 30.00 lakh Backward Chaupals and ₹ 70.00 lakh for General Chaupals) is approved for the year 2011-12. The total expenditure will be capital content. The scheme is likely to continue long.

3. Total Sanitation Campaign

The total sanitation campaign (TSC) under the Restructured Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (RCRSP) was launched in the year 2000-01. All the districts of Haryana State are covered under this scheme. Under this programme, Individual Household toilets, Women Sanitary Complexes, School Toilets, Anganwari toilets, Rural Sanitary Marts and Production Centre, IEC activities and Solid Liquid Waste Management are taken-up. The Programme funding is shared between Central Govt., State Govt. and Beneficiaries.

The individual household latrines are promoted with the total cost of ₹ 2500 out of which ₹ 1500 is given as subsidy from the Central share, ₹ 700 as State share and balance ₹ 300 or so is borne by the beneficiaries. In Women Sanitary Complexes, the Gram Panchayat had to contribute 20% of the cost of WSC whereas school toilets and Anganwari toilets are constructed with the Central and State Assistance only. In order to promote the sanitation system, the department has provided financial assistance for construction of 514942 IHHL to the BPL families. Besides this, toilets have been constructed in 7140 schools and at 5777 Anganwari Kendra's. The outlay of ₹ 600 lakh (includes ₹ 500.00 lakh as S.C.S.P. component) is approved for the year 2010-11, which will be utilized soon.

Now an amount of ₹ 1200.00 lakh as State Share is approved for the year 2011-12 out of which ₹ 1000.00 lakh is approved under S.C.S.P, which includes expenditure on IHHLs and WSCs directly benefiting the Anusuchit Jati. The total expenditure will be capital content. The aim of the project is to make the entire state Open Defecation Free by 2012.

4. Scheme for Assistance to HRDA

This is a State Plan Scheme introduced during the year 2007-08 as the Government has constituted Haryana Rural Development Authority to promote regulated growth in-and-around the villages. The intention of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to HRDA enabling it to provide urban like facilities in rural areas. The Authority has been set-up on the pattern of HUDA to provide basic amenities and residential facilities in village and their peripheries. The task of providing such facilities requires massive funds. The

resources will be mobilized through different sources. An amount of ₹ 2500.00 lakh is available under this scheme for the year 2010-11 which will be released to HRDA, soon.

An Outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh is approved for the year 2011-12 out of which ₹ 2000 lakh will be SCSP component. The total expenditure will be capital content. The scheme is likely to continue long.

5. Pavement of Streets Scheme

The Government of Haryana is committed to uplift the overall quality of life of the people living in rural areas. In this direction Development and Panchayats Department has taken steps to provide better facilities in the villages so as to arrest the influx of people to the towns. A major thrust of the department is to create hygienic atmosphere and clean environment in all the villages of Haryana.

New Initiatives

Streets with proper drainage provide the basic infrastructural requirement in any habitation. There is a vast length of streets in 6759 villages of Haryana. Initially, these were paved using bricks. Subsequently, these were paved by Cement Concrete specifications. Repair of the embedded water supply pipelines was however not possible without damaging these Cement Concrete pavements. Delay in repair & detection of leakages in pipelines was resulting into damage to the buildings on the sides of streets. It was also observed that the Cement Concrete pavements developed cracks/signs of failure within short periods of construction, on account of difficulty in achieving quality control during construction. Post construction curing was virtually not possible in the thickly inhabited areas. It was therefore decided to pave the streets using precast Interlocking Paver Blocks, which apart from other advantages, provide flexibility in dismantling & relaying for repair of water supply pipelines. Haryana State is possibly the first state in the country to have adopted this specification for large scale pavement of village streets. The facility of easy repair to water supply pipelines has resulted into saving the adjacent buildings from damage and avoiding contamination of water, saving the villagers from water borne diseases. Capacity building of contractual agencies in manufacturing paver blocks has been achieved. Paver blocks manufacturing units have come up in all the districts. Work of laying Water Supply Pipe Lines & Pavement of Streets being carried out by two different departments, combined tendering for the work of Pavement of Streets & laying of Water Supply Pipelines has been introduced to achieve quality work through better coordination.

Progress Achieved/Future Projections

Main streets of the selected villages were taken up based on choice of respective Gram Panchayats and Local MLAs with an estimated cost of ₹ 10 lakh in each village during the financial years 2006-07, 2007-08 , 2008-09 & 2009-10 as detailed below:-

- During the Financial Year 2006-07 an amount of ₹ 129.64 crore was sanctioned/ released for 1297 villages selected/identified by the State Govt. for pavement of streets with C.C/ Paver blocks funded out of LADT Funds.
- During the Financial Year 2007-08, since, the LADT funds were not available, a new scheme titled 'Pavement of Streets' was formulated and an amount of ₹ 157.37 crore was sanctioned under the said Scheme and released for 1573 villages selected/identified by the State Govt. for pavement of streets with C.C/ Paver blocks @ ₹ 10 lakh per village.
- During the Financial year 2008-09, a plan outlay of ₹ 200.00 crore was approved by the Planning Department to cover 2000 villages @ ₹ 10 lakh for each village under this Scheme. However, a budget provision of ₹ 82.82 crore was done by F.D. Haryana against which an amount of ₹ 80.49 crore could be released to the executing agencies during the financial year 2008-09 to cover 805 villages.
- Funds to the tune of ₹ 252.95 crore have been released during the year 2009-10. Besides, Pavement of streets, these funds include other works like repair of chaupals, Community Centers, Boundary walls of shamshan ghats/ play grounds retaining walls of ponds, construction of waste water nallas etc. However, the number of villages benefited is around 700.

In this way, total 4376 villages have been covered under this scheme. Apart from it, 98 villages have been developed as Model Villages and 391 villages, having more than 50% SC population have been developed under 'Mukhya Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Nirmal Basti Yojana'. About 500 villages have been covered under PRI scheme. Thus, 5365 villages have been covered under this scheme and the remaining 1394 villages are yet to be taken-up. An outlay of ₹, 6300.00 lakh is approved for the year 2011-12.

6. Financial assistance to Gram Panchayats for Improved Sanitation.

This is an ambitious State Plan scheme launched by the State Government on Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October 2007) for improvement in sanitation conditions of the Rural Haryana. Under this scheme, sweepers have been engaged at Panchayat level for general cleanliness of the streets and cleaning of community toilets. The No. of sweepers ranges

from 1-6 depending on population of villages. In this manner, about 11000 sweepers are needed through-out the state out of which more than 10430 Sweepers have already been engaged. The state Govt. used to provide financial assistance to gram Panchayats @ ₹ 3525/- per sweepers, per month which has been increased to ₹ 4348/- w.e.f. 1.11.2010, so that the gram Panchayats may pay the remuneration to the sweepers. A sum of ₹ 4623.75 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2010-11, out of which ₹ 3350.00 lakh have been released.

An outlay of ₹ 5526.75 lakh is approved for the year 2011-12 (including ₹ 5300.00 lakh SCSP component).

PANCHAYATS

For the 11th Five year plan (2007-2012) there is an outlay of ₹ 52062.00 lakh for Plan Schemes of Panchayats Department. An amount of ₹ 57500.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12. The scheme wise proposal of the Panchayat Department is as under:-

1. Financial Assistance to Panchayat/Panchayat Samities under Revenue Earning Scheme (R.E.S.)

This plan scheme has been continuing since 1957-58 with a view to augment the financial position of the Gram Panchayat/Panchayat Samitis in the State and to enable them to take up developmental works in their areas for the benefit of Panchayats/ Panchayat Samitis. Under this scheme interest free loan is given to Panchayat /Panchayat Samitis for installation of Tube-wells, Pumping sets on shamlat land, construction of shops at bus stand, construction of staff quarters etc. The loan is recoverable in 30 yearly installments.

Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 1833.00 lakh has been approved for the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) and ₹ 337.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.

2. Matching Grant Scheme

With a view to give incentive to take up development projects in rural and urban area, the scheme of Matching Grant was introduced during the year 1979-80. This scheme is executed under specific rules for projects, namely school buildings, Veterinary dispensaries, Hospitals, Recreation Centers, Mahila Mandal Bhawans Harijan and Backward Chaupals and other development works through Panchayat/Panchayat Samitis, PWD (B&R) and Local Committees. The Matching Grant Scheme has been introduced to bridge the gap and enables the people to seek financial help equal to the amount raised by them as public contribution except in the case of Girls Schools, Girls Colleges & Hostels in the State, where the amount of grant is twice that of the contribution. This scheme has encouraged people's participation. The rural people themselves identify the projects and raise their public contribution and are associated throughout the implementation of the project. This scheme has evoked a big response from the people and every year there is an increase in the demand of this grant.

Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 2035.00 lakh has been approved for the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) and ₹ 475.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.

3. Mukhya Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Nirmal Basti Yojana

There are total 6083 Gram Panchayats and 6759 villages in Haryana out of which there are 391 villages where population of Scheduled Caste families is more than 50% of the total population of village. State Govt. has launched a new scheme namely “Mukhya Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Nirmal Basti Yojana” to improve overall quality of life in rural areas by providing basic infrastructure and up gradation of infrastructure in villages having SC population more than 50%, which is in consonance with guidelines issued by the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Haryana and of the Planning Commission, Govt. of India regarding formation of schemes for the upliftment of the scheduled castes in a focused manner.

Under this scheme all such villages, where more than 50% population, is of the families of the Scheduled Castes, will be provided basic infrastructure. In these villages, subject to limit to ₹ 50 lakh, allocation of funds for improvement of infrastructure will be made as under:-

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Villages having population more than 1000 | ₹ 50 lakh |
| 2. Villages having population more than 500 but less than 1000 | ₹ 25 lakh |
| 3. Villages having population less than 500. | ₹ 10 lakh |

Under this scheme, following works can be taken up based on felt needs and informed choice of respective Gram Panchayats :-

- Pavement of streets by laying precast interlocking Paver blocks.
- Construction of Drainage for disposal of waste water.
- Construction of Chaupal.
- Boundary Wall of Shamshan Ghat.
- Laying of Drinking Water Pipelines by Water Supply and sanitation Department.
- Construction of Panchayat Ghar/ Community Centre.

Plan outlay of this scheme for the year 2008-09 was ₹ 9275 lakh. This amount was released to the executing agencies in respect of 335 villages and an amount of ₹ 2510 lakh was also released for 56 villages during the year 2009-10. Since villages being taken up under this scheme, are having scheduled castes population more than 50% of the total village population, total outlay of the scheme has been shown as ‘SCSP’ component.

Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 4235.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

4. Mahatma Gandhi Gramin Basti Yojna Scheme

Planning Commission, Government of India has been stressing from time to time to frame special schemes for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes in a focused manner. Special schemes were required to be framed for the villages which have more than 50% of the Scheduled Castes population. Keeping in view the guidelines of the Planning Commission, Mahatma Gandhi Gramin Basti Yojna has been launched in the State of Haryana. This scheme is aimed at benefiting the poorest of the poor of the society. Under this scheme State Government has decided to allot free residential plots to the eligible SC families, Backward Class (Category-A) families and BPL families in the villages.

In the first phase, the plots will be provided out of Panchayat lands wherever suitable land is available in Panchayats. Thereafter, in the villages where no suitable Panchayat land is available that will be made available either by way of exchange with that of private land or by acquisition. Basic infrastructure facilities such as streets, drinking water, drainage, power supply etc. are approved to be provided along with these residential plots.

Pursuant to the decision of allotment of free residential plots to the eligible SC, BPL & BC(A) families in the villages, applications were invited at District level. After scrutiny of applications, 3.25 lakh Scheduled Castes families, 1.57 lakh Backward Class (A) families and 1.25 lakh BPL families were found eligible for allotment of 100 sq. yard plots. 3.28 lakh eligible families have been allotted plots upto October, 2010.

Haryana Rural Development Authority has been entrusted with the work of development of basic infrastructure facilities such as pavement of streets and construction of drains. The work of laying of water supply pipelines is being done through the Water Supply and Sanitation Department. Electric Poles and lines are to be laid through the respective Power Utility. Under this Scheme an amount of ₹ 5000.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

5. PRI (12th & 13th Finance Commission Grants)

12th Finance Commission recommended grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions amounting to ₹ 388.00 crore for 5 years i.e. period during 2005-06 to 2009-10. The annual amount comes to ₹ 7760 lakh, which was released in two equal installments i.e. ₹ 3880 lakh each. These funds are transferred to the State Government and further released to the Panchayati Raj Institutions i.e. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads through the Panchayat Department. The funds are released to the districts through online

transfer of funds for further release to the PRIs i.e. Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads in ratio of 75:15:10 on the basis of rural population as per census 2001. The funds were to be transferred to the PRIs accounts within 15 days from the date of release from Government of India to Finance Department.

Objectives

TFC grants as per recommendation were to be utilized to improve the service delivery by the Panchayat in respect of Water Supply and Sanitation. Panchayats need to be encouraged to take over Water Supply assets created under the Swajaldhara programme and maintain them with the help of these grants. In the State, these funds were utilized for sanitation i.e. drainage system presently.

Status :- Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 388.00 crore were released during the year 2005-06 to 2009-10 @ 77.60 crore per year which had already been received and further distributed amongst the PRIs.

13th Finance Commission recommended grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions amounting to ₹ 710.661 crore for 5 years i.e. from 2010-11 to 2014-15 as General Basic Grants and ₹ 376.228 crore as General Performance Grant for 5 years i.e. from 2011-12 to 2014-15.

Under 13th Finance Commission Scheme an amount of ₹ 10117 lakh was approved for the Annual Plan 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 15753.00 lakh (₹ 11738.00 lakh General Basic Grants and ₹ 4015.00 lakh General Performance Grants) has been approved for the year 2011-12.

6. Special Development Works in Villages Scheme

An amount of ₹ 8000 lakh has been provided by the Finance Department during the year 2008-09, for utilization by Development and Panchayats Department for various development works in rural areas of the State. In addition to the funds already released. This amount was utilized on the works to be prioritized by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Haryana on the basis of felt need of the villages, to eradicate the backwardness of the area etc. The works of construction of CC streets and drains are being taken-up mainly under Special Development Works in Villages Scheme. The schemes for execution of the works in villages will be prepared in consultation with elected representative of PRIs. An amount of ₹ 8000 lakh was approved during the year 2009-10 but this amount was diverted in Pavement of Street Scheme with the approval of Finance Department.

Under this scheme ₹ 8400.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

7. State Finance Commission

The first State Finance Commission was set up on 31.5.1994. The award period of the Finance Commission was 1997-98 to 2000-2001. State Government had accepted the recommendations of the First State Finance Commission regarding sharing of taxes/duties/fees and has also recommended certain grants to PRIs. Second State Finance Commission was set up on 06.09.2000 and 3rd State Finance Commission was set up on 22.12.2005. On the recommendations of 3rd State Finance Commission, an amount of ₹ 230.38 crore (₹ 130.38 crore for model villages and ₹ 100.00 crore for pavement of streets) was released during the year 2009-10.

The 4th State Finance Commission has also been constituted on 16-4-2010 to review the Financial position of PRIs and to make recommendations with regard to distribution of the net proceeds of Taxes/duties and Fee etc between the State Government and PRIs and to suggest measures needed to improve the Financial position of the Institutions. Planning Department Haryana has decided to convert this scheme as “Plan Scheme” and an amount of ₹ 14300.00 lakh has been approved to be spent during the year 2011-12.

8. Surcharge on VAT for PRIs

An amount of ₹ 9000.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

MEWAT DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Mewat region of Haryana comprises of six blocks of District Gurgaon namely, Nuh, Taoru, Nagina, Ferozpur Jhirka and Punhana and one block namely Hathin of District Faridabad. The area has an uneven topography and undulating patches of land dotted with hills and hillocks of the Aravali mountain range. The main occupation of the people is agriculture or agro-based activities. Mewat region is socio-economically the most backward region of Haryana. Mewat Development Board implements development schemes in this region through various departments, organisations/NGOs. In order to ensure fast development of this region, infrastructure is created and basic amenities are provided to the masses in the field of education, water supply, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, health, public health, industries, establishment of industrial training institutes, industrial estates and housing colonies etc. Education is top priority of MDB as the area is educationally most backward region of the State. Special emphasis will continue to be laid on quality education.

An outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for Mewat Development Board. The detail of schemes is as under:-

1. Education

The Mewat Development Agency is running six Mewat Model Schools and one school of Science and Maths at Nagina to impart quality education in this most educationally backward region of Haryana State. The MDA has to meet out the deficit of salary of these schools. The MDA is also running Institute of Hospitality Management at Nuh. The MDA has also running Girls Hostel of 200 capacities in Mewat Model School, Nuh. The MDA has also made provision for developing educational and morale boosting of educational institutes in Mewat region by way of providing library, labs and computer centres etc. It is also approved that all SC students of Mewat Area from 8th std onward studying in Govt. and Mewat Model Schools will be provided with solar lanterns free of cost. Therefore, the Agency has approved an amount of ₹ 1245.00 lakh under Education component for the year 2011-12.

2. Health

The Agency has kept a provision of ₹ 75.00 lakh for 2011-12 under Health component for payment of balance amount for construction of Transit accommodation for

Doctors at CHC Nuh, GH Mandikhera and CHC, Nuh. Special Health Camps and vaccination in SC area and other services as approved by civil Surgeon for SC populated areas like construction of Sub center etc.

3. Community Works

In order to create infrastructure in the villages of Mewat area where SC population concentration is high such as Community Halls, Choupals, C.C./Brick Paths, interlocking paths, toilets, water tanks etc., a provision of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been made for the Plan Year 2011-12. The Mewat region has scarcity of infrastructure. There is still need to strengthen the infrastructure in the area.

4. Sports

The MDA has allocated an amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh for the year 2011-12 under sports component. The sports activities in the region are negligible. Therefore, the Agency is creating awareness about the sports among the people of Mewat region. The Agency has also promoting other games like Cricket, Badminton, Volleyball, Football, Weight Lifting etc. The MDA will organize an Area level tournament for promotion of Sports.

5. Agriculture

The main source of income of this region is agriculture. The MDA is continuously improving the agriculture by adopting new technologies of Mewat region with the help of diversification in agriculture and its related sectors. To further improve the Agriculture sector of this region, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been kept under agriculture component for the year 2011-12.

6. Animal Husbandry

The second main source of income is animal husbandry. The people are being provided subsidized loan under Mini Dairy Scheme. Unit of one milch animal will be provided a subsidy of ₹ 20,000 or 50% whichever is less, including insurance amount for SC beneficiaries of SHG in Mewat region through Block level Federations. An amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh have been kept for the repair and maintenance of Veterinary dispensaries. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh has been allocated under animal husbandry component to strengthen the animal husbandry sector for the year 2011-12.

7. Industrial, Vocational and Off-Farm Training

The Mewat region is surrounded by Industrial Hubs i.e. IMT Manaser, Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon, Rozka Meo, Faridabad, Dharuhera and Bhiwadi (Rajasthan). To avail the employment opportunity in this area, the Agency is imparting training in industrial,

vocational, machinist, motor driving with skill development. The MDA will also sponsored students of Mewat area for different para-medical courses in different institutes, courses of communication & personality development and coaching for PMT, PET, Management & Computer Higher Courses. An amount of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been allocated under Industrial, Vocational and Off-Farm Training component for the year 2011-12.

8. Community Development

The MDA has been formed 3559 Self Help Groups covering 45616 poor women. To link the members of SHGs with income generating activities and training on different modules to the SHG members, an amount of ₹ 80.00 lakh has been kept under Community Development Component for the year 2011-12.

9. Cultural Development

The Agency has allocated an amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh for 2011-12 under cultural development component to promote art & culture of Mewat area by protecting historical monuments, organizing seminars, workshops, printing of pamphlets, album, magazines/literature, honour to eminent personalities/freedom fighters and celebration of National festivals. Promotion of National Integration & Communal Harmony, documentation, video film and publicity of schemes, etc.

10. Project Management

The Agency has allocated an amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh for 2011-12 under Project Management component for salary, wages and strengthening of MDA to effectively implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the schemes.

SHIVALIK DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Shivalik Development Board has been constituted by the State Government for the development of Shivalik Area. An outlay of ₹ 1000.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12. A brief description is given as under:-

1. Drinking & Sanitation

There is still large number of villages where the drinking water supply is not adequate. A sum of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for water supply under this scheme.

2. Watershed Management

Shivalik Development Board has identified the soil conservation and water harvesting schemes as top priority of the area in order to minimize the problem of soil erosion of this area. An outlay of ₹ 800.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme.

3. Other schemes

A provision of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been kept for 2011-12 for other schemes like Solar Devices, Cattle development, Horticulture, Agriculture, Fisheries & Self-Employment activities

IRRIGATION

An outlay of ₹ 60000.00 lakh has been approved for Major & Medium Department for the Annual Plan 2011-12. The brief write up of the department is given below:-

1. S.Y.L. Project.

The provision for S.Y.L. Projects are made on regular basis to continue the scheme in Annual Plan for taking the matter of completion of SYL in Punjab with Government of India. A nominal provision of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. Dadupur Nalvi Irrigation Scheme

The scheme was sanctioned during 2007 for ₹ 26700.00 lakh. The work was approved to be taken up on the scheme in three phases. The work on phase I & II was taken up and work of 3rd phase was deferred. Total expenditure to the tune of ₹ 14684.00 lakh has been incurred to date and ₹ 800.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during the current financial year upto March, 2011. Thus total expenditure would be to the tune of ₹ 15484.00 lakh against the sanctioned cost of ₹ 20038.00 lakh of phase I & II. Provision of ₹ 1000.00 lakh is made for the completion of on-going works in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. Restoration Capacity of B.M.L.

Funds are provided for making payments to Punjab for the maintenance and repair of carrier channels passing through Punjab territory to carry the authorized discharge. The funds are provided on the basis of sanctioned estimate for repair and maintenance of the channels submitted by Punjab and after verification by the State Authorities of Haryana. Provision of ₹ 500.00 lakh is made in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

4. Linking BML with Hansi Butana Link Channel

The scheme was sanctioned for ₹ 39200.00 lakh and work was taken up during 2005-06. The scheme has since been completed except Linking of Channel with Head Regulator with an expenditure of ₹ 39334.00 lakh. Nominal provision of ₹ 100.00 lakh is approved for 2011-12 in anticipation of decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court for Linking of channel, since the matter is prejudice.

5. Rehabilitation of water Courses

The repair and rehabilitation of watercourses is being carried out by Irrigation Department. It is observed that the utilization of irrigation potential has considerably been increased on the implementation of this project.

In view of requirement of field offices provision of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is made in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

6. A.I.B.P.

The project amounting to ₹ 7028.00 lakh sanctioned by Government of India is to be closed by 31.3.2011. No doubt funds for the sanctioned project are not required, but a fresh project amounting to ₹ 10000.00 lakh stands submitted to Government of India during Dec., 2010. The work on the project would be started during 2011-12 after approval of competent authority. Provision of ₹ 10000.00 lakh is made in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

7. NABARD

15 No. of Irrigation Project have been got sanctioned by NABARD for finance under RIDF loan. RIDF project XII to XV part-III are in progress. Fund to the order of about ₹ 40000.00 lakh are required for the completion of already approved projects during the financial year 2011-12 since work on these project is in progress. Moreover, fresh project for rehabilitation of 463 watercourses costing ₹ 17000.00 lakh has already been submitted to Nabard after approval of the Govt. Another project costing ₹ 12500.00 lakh for side lining of WJC is under process of submission to Government for approval of finance under RIDF loan by NABARD.

In view of work in progress and completion of some project during 2011-12, funds to tune of ₹ 20000.00 lakh are required against the budget provision of ₹ 5000.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 2011-12. The additional fund of ₹ 15000.00 lakh is required and requested for enhancement of the same.

8. Construction of New Minor

Construction of New Minors is being discouraged due to lesser availability of water even for existing Canal System. However provision is required in anticipation of unforeseen demand/sanctions during the year 2011-12, budget provision of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is made.

i. Rehabilitation, Modernization of Bhindawas Lake and other reservoirs

3 Nos. projects for rehabilitation, renovation and repair of existing water bodies costing about ₹ 25000.00 lakh have been submitted to Government of India for approval. The funds will be got reimbursed after incurring expenditure on these projects after approval. Provision of ₹ 2000.00 lakh has been made in Annual Plan 2011-12.

ii. Raising & strengthening of embankments along river Yamuna

The project estimate for raising and strengthening of embankments along river Yamuna amounting to ₹ 17372.00 lakh stands sanctioned by Ganga Flood Control Committee. The said project is likely to be completed by 31.3.2012. Funds to the order of ₹ 5000.00 lakh are likely to be incurred during the current financial year 2010-11. The balance of ₹ 12372.00 lakh are likely to be incurred during the financial year 2011-12 in view of heavy flood received in river Yamuna during the Monsoon of 2010. Provision of ₹ 5640.00 lakh is made as per plan sanctioned plan ceiling. The matter for enhancement of plan ceiling to meet with the balance requirements has been referred to govt.

iii. Rehabilitation of Canal Net Work

Heavy floods received in Haryana during the year 2010 caused lot of damage to the Irrigation infrastructures. Various channels and other structures have been identified for rehabilitation, the cost of which works out to ₹ 30000.00 lakh. It is expected that a sum of ₹ 20000.00 lakh would be spent on this issue during 2011-12. Out of which ₹ 10000.00 lakh would be spent under AIBP and ₹ 5300.00 lakh would be available under Non-Plan from 13th Finance Commission. Balance of ₹ 2500.00 lakh is approved in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

9. Kaushalya Dam

The work on the project for the construction of Kaushalya Dam costing to ₹ 18000.00 lakh sanctioned by govt. was started during March, 2008. The revised cost of the project including annuity and royalty etc. works out to ₹ 21700.00 lakh Major works are likely to be completed by 31.03.2011. Provision of ₹ 1100.00 lakh is made in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the completion of petty left out works and payments.

10. Mewat Irrigation Scheme

For providing Irrigation and Drinking water facility to the backward area of Mewat, a canal namely Mewat Canal is approved to be taken up. The project stands sanctioned for ₹ 35400.00 lakh. The alignment and L-section as per the proposal of IIT Roorkee is under preparation and the project is being re-casted by the WAPCOS. Nominal provision of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for making payment of consultancy fees etc.

11. Institutional Strengthening

The work for the construction of canal colony at Panchkula costing about ₹ 1850.00 lakh, renovation of old existing canal rest houses such as at Kaithal, Kaul

(Kaithal), Narwana, Sohna, Nuh and renovation of existing canal colonies at different places are being approved under Institutional Strengthening. In addition the procurement of vehicles as well as computers with accessories is also being made from time to time. In view of sanctions received from government for the above said works, provision of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is made in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

12. Water Development Survey & Recharging Ground Water

Nominal provision of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been made for the year 2011-12 in anticipation of sanctions of schemes under the above said head.

13. Charged Head

Payments for enhancement of land cost and arbitration cases are made in accordance with the decisions of the different Hon'ble Courts and subsequent sanctions are issued by Government. The enhancement occurs on account of revision of rates for land by various courts. The provision of ₹ 4000.00 lakh is made in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for making such payments on the basis of payments made during 2010-11.

14. O&M- Plan

The work of silt clearance and repair/maintenance of structures, raising and strengthening of banks of channels are taken-up under operation and maintenance. The works of silt clearance are periodical and required to be taken up twice in a year to carry the authorized discharge to feed the tails and filling of drinking water supply tanks and village ponds. The provision of ₹ 3300.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan 2011-12 with an ordinary increase from the budget of last year.

15. Establishment

Provision of ₹ 13850.00 lakh has been made for establishment charges for the year 2011.12.

FLOOD CONTROL

The schemes approved in Haryana State Flood Control Board are being taken up under this head. A number of Flood Control and drainage Schemes are annually approved by State Flood Control Board. The Flood Control Works are mostly to be completed during the year of approval by govt. where as the drainage works spill over to the next financial year. Therefore provision in the approved outlay of 11th Five Year Plan exists for ₹ 46200.00 lakh. In view of the works stands approved during the last financial year and works likely to be taken up during the current financial year the budget provision of ₹ 10000.00 lakh for the financial year 2011-12 has been approved with break up as under:-

1. Flood Control and Drainage Establishment

A provision of ₹ 4500.00 lakh has been made for the scheme flood control and drainage establishment for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. Construction of Small Storage Dam on River Ghaggar to Check Flood.

For the construction of Small Storage Dam on River Ghaggar to check flood scheme an amount of ₹ 4800.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. Public Health

A provision of ₹ 700.00 lakh for Public Health scheme has been made in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Command Area Development Authority started functioning in Haryana during the year 1974 under a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis i.e. 50:50 by the State Government and Government of India to bridge the gap between the irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized on selected canal commands in the state under Command Area Development Programme (CADP) now renamed as Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) Programme. An outlay of ₹ 9000.00 lakh has been approved in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this department.

1. Survey, Planning and Designing

For this purpose a provision of ₹ 1500.00 lakh (₹ 750.00 lakh State Share & ₹ 750.00 lakh Centre Share) for 11th Five Year Plan and ₹ 505.00 lakh (₹ 252.50 lakh Centre Share & ₹ 252.50 lakh for State Share) for Annual Plan of 2011-12 respectively has been approved. An area of 5.00 lakh hectares will be covered during the 11th Five Year Plan and 50500 hectares is approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. Construction of Field Channels

Seepage Studies indicate that maximum seepage occurred from the unlined watercourses (20-30 percent). Therefore, in modernization of irrigation system a maximum emphasis is laid on the lining of field channels/watercourses. It is approved to constructing of field channels for covering an area of 5.00 lakh hectares with the cost of ₹ 50000.00 lakh (₹ 25000.00 lakh Centre Share, ₹ 20000.00 lakh State Share & ₹ 5000.00 lakh Farmers Share) during the 11th Five Year Plan & ₹ 9041.00 lakh (₹ 4520.00 lakh Centre Share, ₹ 3616.00 lakh State Share & ₹ 904.10 lakh Farmers Share) has been approved to cover an area of 51500 hectares during the year 2011-12.

3. Construction of Field Intermediate and Link Drains

For this purpose a provision of ₹ 4600.00 lakh (₹ 2300.00 lakh State Share, ₹ 2300.00 lakh Centre Share) for 11th Five Year Plan & ₹ 112.00 lakh (₹ 56.00 lakh State Share & ₹ 56.00 lakh Centre Share) for the Annual Plan 2011-12 has been made. An area of 115000 hectares will be covered during the 11th Five Year Plan and 2800 hectares during the year 2011-12.

4. Reclamation of Waterlogged Area

Reclamation of Waterlogged and Saline area is an approved activity of CADA. Out of 19 districts of the State, Saline ground water is found in 12 districts and a total area of 5.53 lakh ha. is currently under water logging. High Level Expert Committee on management of water-logging and salinity problems in Haryana has warned that in next 3 decades the area under critical water table will register four folds increase if no curative measures are undertaken. A provision of ₹ 5000.00 lakh (₹ 2000.00 lakh, State Share, ₹ 2500.00 lakh Centre Share & ₹ 500.00 lakh Farmers Share) & ₹ 112.50 lakh (₹ 45.00 lakh State Share, ₹ 56.25 lakh Centre Share & ₹ 11.25 lakh Farmers Share) has been made to treat the waterlogged area of 33,334 ha. during 11th Five Year Plan & 750 ha. during the Annual Plan 2011-12 .

5. Establishment

To meet the cost of establishment at State level and project level CAD authorities a provision of an amount of ₹ 11920.00 lakh (₹ 5960.00 lakh State Share & ₹ 5960.00 lakh Centre Share) has been made for 11th Five Year Plan and a sum of ₹ 1853.10 lakh (₹ 926.55 lakh State Share & ₹ 926.55 lakh Centre Share) has been made for the year 2011-12.

6. Institutional Support to WUAs (Functional grant to JAL SAMITIS)

To maintain the infrastructure created by CADA, Water Users' Association will be formed under societies registration Act 1960 in compliance of the provision made in the National Water Policy, 1987 which emphasized upon the efforts to be made to involve the share holders of the Irrigation system, particularly in water distribution collection of water rates and maintenance of infrastructure, created by CADA, an institutional support is given by CADA to WUAs in the form of one time functional grant @ ₹ 600 per ha. in the ratio of (₹ 270:270:60) by the Centre, State and Farmers w.e.f. 1.4.2004 and revised w.e.f. 01.04.2008 @ of ₹1000 per ha. in the ratio of (₹ 450:450:100) by the Centre, State and Farmers. A provision of ₹ 2800.00 lakh (₹ 1400.00 lakh State Share & ₹ 1400.00 lakh Centre Share) has been kept for functional grant for 11th Five Year Plan to cover 5,18,518 hectare area and for the year 2011-12 a provision of ₹ 508.50 lakh (₹ 254.25 lakh State Share & ₹ 254.25 lakh Centre Share) has been made to covering area of 56500 hectare.

7. Adaptive Trials / Demonstration Plots/Action Research Programme

Adaptive trails /Demonstration Plots/ Action Research Programme is an effective way of conducting training to farmers regarding adoption of modern techniques, farm management and agronomical practices. A provision of ₹ 400.00 lakh (₹ 100.00 lakh State Share & ₹ 300.00 lakh Centre Share) has been made for the 11th Five Year Plan to conduct 667 No. /267 ha. Adaptive Trials during 11th Five Year Plan. No provision has been made in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

For demonstration plots a financial outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh (₹ 50.00 lakh State Share and ₹ 150.00 lakh Centre Share) has been made for the 11th Five Year Plan and ₹ 26.00 lakh (₹ 6.50 lakh State Share & ₹ 19.50 lakh Centre Share)) has been made for Annual Plan 2011-12 for conducting 1334 No Plot in 534 ha & 130 No. Plots in 52 ha. during 11th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2011-12 respectively.

8. (i) Training to Technical Staff

Training of personnel engaged in CADWM programme is necessary to refresh their knowledge and infuse latest ideas with a view to improve their efficiency. A provision of ₹ 40.00 lakh (₹ 10.00 lakh State Share ₹ 30.00 lakh Centre Share) has been made for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 and ₹ 10.00 lakh (₹ 2.50 lakh State Share and ₹ 7.50 lakh Centre Share) has been made for Annual Plan 2011-12 for providing training to the 400 No. & 100 No senior/middle level officers and officials during the Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2011-12 respectively through WALMIs/IMTIs and other institutions.

(ii) Training to Farmers

8000 farmers are approved to be trained for adoption of modern techniques of farming through workshops, farmers Melas, study tour to other states, visit to other farms / universities etc. for which a provision of ₹ 120.00 lakh (₹ 30.00 lakh State Share and ₹ 90.00 lakh Centre Share) has been made for the 11th Five Year Plan. A provision of ₹ 18.00 lakh (₹ 4.50 lakh State Share & ₹ 13.50 lakh Centre Share) has been made for the year 2011-12 to train 1200 farmers.

9. Monitoring & Evaluation Study

For this purpose, a provision of ₹ 800.00 lakh (₹ 200.00 lakh State Share and ₹ 600.00 lakh Centre Share) has been made for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 and a provision of ₹ 13.40 lakh (₹ 3.35 lakh State Share and ₹ 10.05 lakh Centre Share) has been made for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for monitoring and evaluation.

10. Siwani Canal Command Project

This project has been approved in principle by the Government of India, MoWR, New Delhi in the XXIst meeting of Inter Ministerial Sanctioning Committee held on 3.3.2011 subject to 'confirmation by the Planning Commission of the fact that the project benefits drought prone areas' of Bhiwani district. This project will cover an area of 60071 ha. CCA for construction of 513 No. watercourses with an estimated cost of ₹ 17659.16 lakh Bhiwani, Hisar & Rohtak districts will be benefited under this project and duration of this project is five years. A plan provision of ₹ 332.45 lakh has been made in the Approved Annual Plan 2011-12.

11. Rehabilitation of Watercourses under State Plan Scheme

A plan provision of ₹ 3500.00 lakh has been approved in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

POWER

An outlay of ₹ 162800.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for various activities of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of power in the State. The following major projects are to be taken up during Annual Plan 2011-12 is given as under:

A. GENERATION

An amount of ₹ 44000.00 lakh has been kept for the following generation schemes of the department :-

a) 1050 MW (3x350) Gas based Plant at Faridabad

The existing coal based Thermal units of 185 MW at Faridabad are going to retire. The Generation Company is exploring the possibility of setting up a gas based plant as a replacement of the existing plant at Faridabad. An amount of ₹ 1000.00 lakh has been kept in the year 2011-12 for conducting the feasibility studies and payment to Consultancy out of state plan.

b) 300 MW DCRTPP, Yamunanagar Extension

In order to economize the initial cost of the project and subsequently the O&M expenses, Govt. of Haryana decided to bring additional 300 MW thermal unit at existing DCRTPP, Yamunanagar. The total cost of this project is around ₹ 132500.00 lakh. A sum of ₹ 28500.00 lakh has been kept in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

c) Renovation and modernisation of existing plants

In order to improve the efficiency of the existing thermal units at Panipat (Unit 3, 4, 5) and hydel units at Yamunanagar, there is a proposal of renovation and modernization of these units. In some of the cases it may lead to increase in plant capacity as well. An amount of ₹ 14500.00 lakh has been approved for these projects during 2011-12.

B. TRANSMISSION

An amount of ₹ 73000.00 lakh has been kept for the following transmission schemes of the department :-

a) Transmission works

For all the upcoming generation projects and further allocation of power from Central Sector Generating Stations, a matching transmission network is to be executed by HVPNL. An additional 5000 MW of transformation capacity is to be added to the system during next 4 years. The transmission projects are approved to be funded in the debt equity

ratio of 80:20. Necessary arrangement for raising the loan has already been done for these projects. An amount of ₹ 27250.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12 under this scheme.

b) IBRD Loan

Power Utilities are negotiating loan with World Bank. In the first phase, USD 400 Million will be disbursed to the Power Utilities over a period of 18 months. Transmission Utility has prepared 14 packages amounting ₹ 1591.82 crore. The projects will be funded in the debt equity ratio of 80:20. While IBRD will be funding 80% of the cost of the project, 20% equity will be provided by the State Govt. A sum of ₹ 43000.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12.

c) BBMB (H)(R&M)

Apart from transmission, HVPNL is Co-owner of BBMB hydel projects. In order to improve the efficiency and capacity of its hydel plants, BBMB has prepared comprehensive R&M, U program. The expenditure on R&M, U is to be shared between the partner states (Punjab, Haryana, Himachal & Rajasthan) in the power sharing ratio. While HVPNL has tied up a loan from REC for funding the 80% of the Haryana share of the R&M, U cost, balance 20% will be derived from the plan support of Govt. of Haryana. An amount of ₹ 2750.00 lakh has been provided for 2011-12 for R&M, U of BBMB projects.

C DISTRIBUTION

The distribution utilities are carrying out various capital investment schemes. An amount of ₹ 45800.00 lakh has been kept for the following distribution schemes for the year 2011-12:-

a) New substations, Augmentation, transmission lines & HT Capacitors

In order to distribute the additional power available, the distribution utilities had prepared plan for construction of new substations, augmentation of existing substations along with construction of new 33/11kV lines and installation of HT capacitors for regulation of voltage. A sum of ₹ 3600.00 lakh has been approved under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

b) Bifurcation/Trifurcation of 11kV feeders, addition of new Distribution Transformers

In order to strengthen the distribution network more particularly, the areas where the feeders are overloaded, resulting in frequent outages, the distribution companies has made a plan for bifurcation/trifurcation of 11kV feeders so that the overloading of the lines

are avoided. A sum of ₹ 2500.00 lakh has been approved under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

c) High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS)

The Utilities have identified High Theft areas for conversion of distribution system into HVDS. This will facilitate scrubbing of the losses in these areas as the theft will be impossible under this system. The experience has been very good in the past and the pay back period is 2 to 3 years in case the losses are more than 50%. This is also resulting in better power supply due to better management of voltage levels and transformation. An amount of ₹ 8852.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 2011-12 has been approved.

d). Metering at Distribution Transformers, feeders & consumers' Premises

In order to promote efficient energy accounting, the Utilities had made plans for appropriate metering at feeder level, distribution transformer level and at consumers' premises. This will facilitate the management in appropriate decision making and energy accounting. A sum of ₹ 1385.00 lakh has been approved under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

e) Area Loan Dispatch Center

Under the scheme ALDC, an amount of ₹ 40.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

f) Demand Side Management

In order to promote demand side management, the Utilities are working on various schemes, such as, use of CFL and other energy efficient electric devices etc. A sum of ₹ 60.00 lakh has been approved under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

g) IBRD Loan (EAP)

Power Utilities are negotiating loan with World Bank. In the first phase, USD 400 Million will be disbursed to the Power Utilities over a period of 18 months. Distribution Utilities have prepared 6 packages amounting ₹ 750.00 crore. The projects will be funded in the debt equity ratio of 80:20. While IBRD will be funding 80% of the cost of the project, 20% equity will be provided by the State Govt. These Distribution Projects will follow the new APDRP norms and will be eligible for IBRD funding and subsequently conversion of loan into grant by Govt. of India on achievement of established benchmarks. An amount of ₹ 17363.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

h) Customer Care-Revised ADPRP

Distribution schemes under Central Government R-ADPRP programme are being prepared for the selected towns of Haryana. Under this scheme a grant upto 50% will be provided on achievement of various technical benchmarks, more importantly reduction in AT&C losses. No provision has been made in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

i) Other Distribution Schemes

An amount of ₹ 12000.00 lakh has been kept for other distribution schemes like Civil works (₹ 2000.00 lakh), segregation of Tubewell loan from Rural Domestic (₹ 5000.00 lakh) and Power Factor Improvement (₹ 5000.00 lakh) and during 2011-12.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

An outlay of ₹ 880.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the department. The scheme-wise detail is as under:-

1. Administrative Set Up of DRE

To meet the expenditure of salary/DA/TA/OE etc. for one post of Additional Director, six posts of Project Officers, one post of private Secretary, one post of Personal Assistant, one post of Programmer, six posts of Assistant Project Officers, one post of Senior Scale Stenographer, two posts of Steno Typist and one post of Driver, a provision of ₹ 82.45 lakh is approved for Annual Plan for the year 2011-12.

2. Promotion & Demonstration of Solar PV Technologies in Urban Areas

(i) Led Based Solar Lantern

Solar Lantern is an emergency light which operate on solar energy. During the day time, solar panel convert sunlight into electricity & this is stored in a maintenance free battery. This stored energy is used to run the solar lantern. This light is very useful in the un-electrified areas & during power cuts. It is a portable device and can be carried easily anywhere. It is user friendly, easy to operate & compact & is very useful for farmers to carry it in fields during the night.

A small capacity low cost LED based Solar Lantern with 3 watt solar module with 60 lux from 1 feet of the centre of Solar Lantern with batteries 6 volt 4.5 Ah, which is very attractive, compact & portable and less costly, will be provided to the individuals in the State. The cost of one such lantern is approx. ₹ 1450/-. The State Government shall provide subsidy @ ₹ 550/- per lantern to the users. The beneficiary has to pay ₹ 900/- only for one such lantern. LED based device have long life and are comparatively cheaper. All residents of Haryana are eligible to get these systems.

A budget provision of ₹ 60.00 lakh is approved in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for providing state subsidy for 12727 LED solar lanterns, as these solar lanterns are very popular among the people of Haryana.

(ii) Led Based SPV Home Lighting System

Under this scheme, LED based Solar Home Lighting System consisting of one light 12 watt SPV module and 12 Volt 20 Ah battery costing about ₹ 6000/- are approved to be

provided to the individuals at a cost of ₹ 4000/- after providing the State subsidy @ ₹ 2000/- per system. All residents of Haryana are eligible to get these systems.

During the year 2011-12, 3000 no. of systems are approved to be provided to the individuals beneficiaries on which an amount of ₹ 60.00 lakh will be incurred.

(iii) SPV Street Lighting Systems (11 Watt) for Urban Areas

The SPV street lights fitted with 11 watt energy efficient lamps (CFLs / LEDs) are suitable for unlit roads, boundaries of institutions, hospitals and industrial units, residential colonies etc. which do not require high intensity lighting. These systems can also be installed on main roads, at selected locations, to ensure minimum lighting in case of any exigency such as power cuts, to avoid any security threat to the public. They can also be used for lighting public gardens and lawns. The increased use will help to conserve electricity during the evening peaks. Presently, the residents of the villages/urban areas are facing acute lighting problem because of frequent long hour power cuts. Thus, there is a good demand of installation of solar lighting systems because these systems are free from voltage fluctuations and ensure availability of power on demand.

The approx. cost of street light is ₹ 19,000/-. MNRE, Govt. of India shall provide the subsidy at the rate of 30% of the cost or 6660/-, whichever is less for Dusk-to-dawn systems of 74/75 Wp SPV modules with one 11 Watt CFLs and 12 volt 75 Ah battery, for which State Government is also providing the financial assistance @ ₹ 2500/- per Street Lighting System to the non-commercial institutions/organizations, SNAs, Electricity Board, Panchayats and Zila Parishads & Municipal Councils/ Corporations. Beneficiary has to pay ₹ 10,800/- per system.

No budget provision is approved for the year 2011-12.

(iv) SPV Street Lighting System for Rural Areas

Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA) is implementing the Solar Photovoltaic Programme in the State. SPV Street Lighting Systems are the stand alone street lighting systems for providing street light in the villages / unelectrified hamlets etc. The system consists of two SPV panel of 37 watt each with 12 volt, 75 Ah tubular plate lead acid battery, charge controller and a pole. During the day time, this battery is charged with the SPV panels and during the night one 11 watt CFL / LEDs glow for the whole night. The system has a provision of automatic functioning i.e. the system gets on during night automatically and switch off in the morning. All categories of non-commercial institutions/organizations, Electricity Boards, Panchayats, Zila Parishad, DRDAs, are

eligible for availing subsidy under the programme. There is a lot of demand in the Panchayats in the villages for installation of SPV Street Lighting Systems. The approx. cost of this system is ₹ 19,000/-. MNRE, Govt. of India is providing the subsidy @ 30% cost of the system or ₹ 6660/- per system whichever is less and State Government is providing the subsidy @ ₹ 2500/- per system. The user has to pay ₹ 10,800/- per system.

No budget provision is approved for the year 2011-12.

3. Demonstration Application of Solar Thermal Technologies for Social Sector

HAREDA has initiated a programme for providing solar water heating systems socially oriented institutions like working women hostels, Orphanages, Deaf and Dumb Centers, Creches, Old age homes, Nari Niketans, Bal Niketans, Sports Hostels, Charitable Institutes, hostels for the SC/ ST students, Nature treatment centers, Sports hostels etc. during the 11th FYP period. Systems are approved to be installed with 70% financial assistance. For these systems, Central Financial Assistance @ ₹ 3300/- per sq.m. in case of flat plate collector based system and @ ₹ 3000/- per sq.m. in case of evacuated tube collector based systems is also available. Solar Steam Cooking, solar drier, air heating systems are also approved to be promoted. For these systems the State Financial Assistance will be limited to 30% of the project cost in addition to the Central Financial Assistance of 30% of the project cost.

To implement the programme during the year 2011-12, a budget provision of ₹ 30.00 lakh is approved which will be utilized for installation of 14,000 LPD solar water heating systems.

4. Promoting the Installation of Solar Water Heating Systems for General Public

To conserve electricity and other conventional fuels in water heating applications, HAREDA is implementing a scheme on popularizing the use of solar water heating systems. Solar water heating is a techno-economically viable option for water heating application. The cost of a 100 lts. Per day system is about ₹ 22,000/- and its payback period is 3-5 years depending upon its use and fuel replaced. Realizing the need of the power, the State Govt. has also made the use of solar water heating systems mandatory. However, considering the high upfront cost of the system, the adoption of the technology is less in general public and therefore to promote the solar Water Heating Systems among the general public of the State and to encourage them for use of this technology, it is approved to provide capital subsidy to the employees @ ₹ 2000/- per sq. meter of the flat plate collector area subject to the max. 4 sq. meter of the collector area to all residents of

Haryana and Haryana Govt. employees living in Chandigarh. For evacuated tube collector based systems, the subsidy will be @ ₹ 1000/- per sq. meter limited to ₹ 3000/- or 200 lpd capacity. For these systems, Central Financial Assistance @ ₹ 3300/- per sq.m. in case of flat plate collector based system and @ ₹ 3000/- per sq.m. in case of evacuated tube collector based systems is also available.

To implement this programme during the year 2011-12, a budget provision of ₹ 20.00 lakh is approved which will be utilized for installation of 40000 LPD solar water heating systems in the domestic sector.

5. Setting Up of Demonstration Project Based on Waste to Energy and Industrial Waste

To promote setting up of power projects on Waste to Energy and New technologies, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Govt. of India is implementing schemes by providing financial incentives in the form of subsidies.

Waste generated from Urban and Industrial sector increase continuously with rising population, rapid urbanization and industrialization. Most of the waste generated finds its way into rivers, ponds, low lying land etc. without any treatment, resulting in odour, pollution of water and air as well as emission of Green House Gases like methane, carbon dioxide, etc. This problem can be mitigated through adoption of environment friendly technologies for treatment and processing of waste before it is disposed off. These technologies not only lead to generation of a substantial quantity of decentralised energy but also reduce the quantity of waste besides improving the quality of waste to meet the pollution control standards.

Haryana has a population of 225.13 lakh. It is estimated that about 1000 metric tonnes solid waste is generated per day in 13 major town of the State. There is a potential of generation of about 10 MW of power from the Municipal solid waste in the above towns. However, this will depend on the composition of the waste and treatment processes. Besides this there is a lot of potential to generate power from the industrial waste specifically in distilleries, chemical, leather and paper industries etc.

A budget provision of ₹ 0.10 lakh is earmarked as token money to promote the setting up of Waste to Energy Projects in Haryana and to carry out feasibility studies/ preparation of DPR's, for the year 2011-12.

6. Solar Power Packs

In Haryana, due to rapid growth of industrialization, the demand for energy has increased manifold, which has led to frequent power cuts during the peak hours. Solar energy is available in abundance in Haryana, which can be tapped to generate electricity through solar photovoltaic technology. This technology is employed for directly converting the solar energy into electrical energy by using "Solar Silicon Cells". The electricity generated can be utilized for different applications directly or through battery storage system. Solar PV has found wide application for various important activities like lighting and running electrical appliances.

The conventional inverters are very popular in the State for the power backup during the power cuts. The charging of the inverters are a problem due to long power cuts in the rural area. It is approved to promote the installation of Small Solar Power Packs of 225 watt to integrate with the existing conventional inverters. These systems will help in meeting the power requirements during the power cuts and it will also help for creating awareness among the public about the generation of power through Solar Photovoltaic Technology. The cost of a 225 Watt Small Solar Power Packs to integrate with the existing inverters is approx. ₹ 30,000/-. As the cost of Small Solar Power Packs to integrate with the existing inverter is on the higher side, it is approved to provide State subsidy @ ₹ 90/- per watt per system for the solar panel system required for charging the battery of existing inverter.

A budget provision of ₹ 10.00 lakh is approved for the promotion of Small Solar Power Packs (Qty 100) to integrate with existing inverters in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

7. Publicity and Awareness Programme

The Department /HAREDA is implementing the various programmes/projects/schemes for the promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Conserving Technology based devices/projects in the State. To create the awareness about the programmes/projects being implemented by the Department/HAREDA so as to assure its successful dissemination among the masses, there is need to give wide publicity of them through printing of pamphlets & brochures advertisement in the news papers and magazines, preparation of jingles/interviews in radios, television, erection of hoardings, wall paintings, posters, organizing exhibitions, participation in fairs etc.

For the year 2011-12, a budget provision of ₹ 5.00 lakh is approved for carrying out above mentioned Publicity & Awareness Activities.

8. Shikshadeep Scheme (Led Solar Lamp)

To promote and demonstrate the new emerging technologies in the field of Solar PV, HAREDA is implementing a scheme on LED based Solar Lamp (Shikshadeep) for helping students in their study during the power cuts. Light Emitting Diode (LED) is a device which emits light when an electric current passes through it. A LED based Solar Lamp system aims at providing solar electricity for operating LED lights for specified hours of operation per day. A LED based Solar Lamp is a lighting system consisting of the SPV module of 3 watt and battery of 6 volt 4.5 AH and LED (60 lux) and electronics, all placed in a suitable housing, made of metal, plastic or fiber. The battery is charged by electricity generated through the PV module. The LED based Solar Table Lamp is basically a portable lighting device. This lamp shall work for at least 5 hours.

The cost of one such lamp is approx. ₹ 1400/- In a National Function held on 20.8.2008, on the occasion of Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas, Hon'ble CM, Haryana has announced that the State Government shall provide these lamps to those girl students in rural areas, who stood first 5th, 8th, 10th & 12th class examination in their schools to help them to study during power cuts, 19054 Solar Lamps are to be provided during the year 2011-12, for which, a budget of ₹ 261.00 lakh will be required. However, a token budget of ₹ 1.00 lakh is approved for the year 2011-2012. The remaining amount of ₹ 260.00 lakh will be met from Green Energy Conservation Fund.

9. Promotion of Energy Efficiency Initiatives

The Govt. of India have enacted the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (52 of 2001) to provide for efficient use of energy and its conservation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act has become effective from 1st March, 2007. The Haryana Govt. has designed the Department of Renewable Energy, Haryana as the State Designated Agency (SDA) for implementing the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 in the State.

Haryana Govt. has initiated many new schemes for promotion of Energy Conservation in the State. To develop an energy and environment sensitive youth, who shall act, perform and inspire people from every strata of Society to use energy resources wisely and intelligently, the Department in collaboration with Management Development (MDI), Gurgaon has launched a very innovative, one of its kind pilot mission called Bal Urja Rakshak Mission (BURM) on 18th December, 2008 at Gurgaon. The objective of this mission is to sensitize students of 8th and 9th standard in the areas of energy conservation, Renewable Energy, climate change and sustainable development. The above mission is

planned to be implemented in 525 schools of the State, under which about 5 lakh students shall be sensitized. On occasion of the celebration of State Energy Conservation Day at Faridabad on 18-12-09, Hon'ble C.M. Haryana has announced to extend this mission at Faridabad district also. From the year 2010-11, the scheme was also implemented in Faridabad and Panchkula districts.

Accordingly, during the year 2011-12, it is approved to extend implementation of this mission at Hisar district. A budget provision of ₹ 20.00 lakh is approved to carry out the various activities of this mission in the new and ongoing districts.

10. Led Based Solar Lanterns for Scheduled Caste Students under SC Sub Plan.

There is a shortage of power in rural area during the peak hours due to which, the students find difficult to carry out their studies. Therefore, with a view to promote & demonstrate the new technologies like LED based Solar Lantern, HAREDA has prepared an innovative scheme to provide basic lighting to Scheduled Caste students for their studies in the rural areas. This Solar Lantern will help the students in their study during the power cuts. The system comes with LED with minimum 60 lux, which gives sufficient light for reading, a battery of 6 volt, 4.5 Ah and solar panel of 3 watt. This lamp works for at least 5 hours.

The cost of one such lantern is approx. ₹ 1400/-. The State Government shall provide subsidy @ ₹ 1200/- per lantern to the Scheduled Caste Student. The beneficiary will have to pay ₹ 200/- only for the solar lantern. The systems will be distributed to the school going students and preference will be given to the girl student. An amount of ₹ 70.00 lakh is approved for 6000 LED based solar lanterns for the year 2011-12.

11. Green Energy/Energy Conservation (EC) Fund

The Govt. of India has enacted Energy Conservation Act- 2001 with the objective to provide a regulatory framework for formulation and implementation of energy conservation strategy in the country for efficient use of energy. Under section 16 of chapter VI the said Act, the Haryana Govt. is required to constitute the State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF). This fund shall be utilized for promotion of energy conservation measures and Demand Side Management in the State. The Govt. of Haryana has designated the Department of Renewable Energy / Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA) as the State Nodal Agency (SNA) for renewable energy programmes and as the State Designated Agency (SDA) to co-ordinate, regulates and enforce the provision of the Energy Conservation Act-2001 in the State of Haryana.

Haryana has a potential of saving of about 600 MW by energy conservation and energy efficiency practices.

There is a great potential for generation of power from solar energy in the State. Haryana has solar radiation in the range of 5.0 KWH to 6.3 KWH per sq.mtr. and the State has about 320 clear sunny days in a year. But the potential is yet to be tapped due to higher cost of generation as compared to the conventional source of energy. It is therefore, approved to promote generation of electricity from various renewable sources like solar energy by setting up of rooftop solar PV generating systems for domestic, commercial, institutional and industrial use applications in the capacities ranging from 1 KW to 50 KW by providing financial incentives @ ₹ 90/- per watt subject to a maximum cost of 35% of the total cost of such system as demand side measures. Besides this, Shikshadeep Solar Lamp shall be provided to the meritorious girl students of rural schools who shall top in their schools in 5th, 8th, 10th & 12th classes.

Further, it is also approved to promote energy audits in industrial, institutional, commercial and Govt. buildings for which the State Govt. will bear the expenditure of 50% of the energy audit cost or limited to ₹ 50,000/- per building / industry as financial assistance.

For energy conservation in the agriculture sector, the Department is promoting the use of 4 star rated Pumpsets and accessories for which financial assistance @ ₹ 700 per HP subject to a maximum of ₹ 7,000/- per pumpset is provided to the farmer on its adoption. The Agriculture pumpsets programme will be implemented only on those HT feeders where segregation has been completed by the Power Utilities.

To energize tube wells with Solar Energy under Jawaharlal National Solar Mission, use of solar PV pump for irrigation and drinking water purposes shall be promoted. To run an AC submersible pump set of 5.5 HP which is capable of lifting water from the depth 100 ft to 1200 ft, solar array of 5.00 KW is required besides the invertors to convert DC energy into AC energy. These pumps are capable of giving discharge of 24,000 liters of water per hour at a depth of 100 feet (i.e. 1, 90,000 liters of water per day) which is sufficient to irrigate 4-5 acres of land. The total cost of a SPV pumping system is about ₹ 8.5 lakh and MNRE, GoI subsidy is @ ₹ 70/- per watt or 30% of the system cost. It is approved to provide state subsidy @ 20% of the system cost limited to ₹ 1.00 lakh.

To support the above mentioned Green Energy/ Energy Conservation Initiatives a budget of ₹ 510.45 lakh (₹ 10.00 lakh for generation based incentive on solar power

projects, Roof-top off-grid solar power plants - ₹ 130.45 lakh, Energy Conservation in Agriculture Pumpsets – ₹ 25.00 lakh, Energy Audit - ₹ 10.00 lakh, Energy Conservation Awards ₹ 10.00 lakh, Shikshadeep - ₹ 260.00 lakh, Energy Efficiency demonstration projects - ₹ 10.00 lakh Awareness - ₹ 5.00 lakh, SPV pumps - ₹ 50.00 lakh) is approved for the year 2011-12.

12. CDM Projects, R&D and Demonstration Applications

For carrying out feasibility study, preparation of DPR for CDM and other Renewable Energy based and Energy Efficiency based projects for looking opportunity for trading of carbon credit and Renewable Energy Certification and PAT for Energy Efficiency Projects, R&D and other demonstrative applications, a plan outlays of ₹ 1.00 lakh is approved for this scheme under the year 2011-12.

INDUSTRIES

Primarily, State economy is agriculture oriented. However, substantial progress has been made in the industries sector since the State came into existence. There has been phenomenal growth in the small sector. Outlays of ₹ 10.00 lakh and ₹ 5550.00 lakh have been approved for the Large & Medium Industries and village & Small Industries respectively for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

LARGE & MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

1. Share Capital to HSIIDC.

HSIIDC was established in March, 1967 with the objective to accelerate the pace of industrialization by providing equity support & term lending to industrial units. It also provides infrastructure facilities to the entrepreneurs by setting up industrial estates at various strategic points in the State. HSIIDC is a Nodal agency for development of industrial infrastructure in the State the State Govt. has been giving equity support to the HSIIDC for strengthening of financial base of the Corporation.

It is, therefore approved that the scheme may be continued during the year 2011-12. A sum of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been provided for the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. Share Capital to Haryana Financial Corporation (HFC).

Haryana Financial Corporation (HFC) came into existence in the year 1967 with the objective to promote industries in the State. The main activities of the Corporation are to provide long term financial assistance to the entrepreneurs for setting up industrial units. Share capital contribution by the State Government is essential not only to strengthen the equity base of the corporation but also to increase the borrowing limit of the Corporation to manage funds.

It is, therefore approved that the scheme may be continued during the year 2011-12. A sum of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been provided for the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. Grant- in- Aid to Investment Promotion Center (IPC)

Investment Promotion Centre (IPC) has been constituted to coordinate the activities of various departments, authorities and Corporation concerned with the development of industry in the State and to act as Institutional point of contact to expedite the clearance for the setting up of Industrial units in Haryana. The staff of Industrial Promotion Centre is

provided by the State Level Corporations viz Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation, Haryana Financial Corporation, Haryana Urban Development Authority, HARTRON, Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation and Directorate of Industries, Haryana. The expenditure on office contingency, advertisement, publicity, printing of literature stationery etc. are borne from the funds provided by aforesaid Corporations and Directorate of Industries.

It is approved to continue the scheme in the Plan. A sum of ₹ 7.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

4. Strengthening of Boilers Organization.

Chief Inspector of Boilers, Haryana is engaged in the enforcement of Indian Boiler Act, 1923 and Indian Boiler Regulation 1950 for the boilers installed in the State and Union Territory of Chandigarh. Due to the rapid industrializations of the State more and more boilers are being installed, resulting into increase in work of the organization. With the present staff, it is difficult to cope with the increased work load and to enforce the provisions of the Act/Regulation. Therefore, it is approved to fill up 3 sanctioned posts of Inspectors of Boilers to strengthen the organization. A sum of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES

5. Disbursement of Pending Claims of Incentives to Industries.

The following three schemes had been launched by the State Government to motivate the entrepreneurs, to establish their industrial units in the State, by providing them financial incentives in the form of subsidies, as mentioned below:-

i) Subsidy for the purchase of G.Set.

Due to power crisis in the State the Industries Department used to provide G. Set Subsidy @ ₹ 1200/- per KVA subject to the maximum ceiling of ₹ 15.00 lakh to the industrial units. This scheme has been discontinued from 1.7.99. However 6 cases of industrial units for a sum of ₹ 6.00 lakh of subsidy are under litigation with the department. To clear the pending liability of the said cases, the Scheme has been kept in the plan.

ii) Grant of Investment Subsidy.

The State Govt. was providing Capital Investment Subsidy under the Industrial Policy 1992 and special incentives to Agro based and Food Processing Industries, Electronic Industries Including the pioneer Units where the investment of ₹ 10 crore or above amount were also eligible for this subsidy. Subsidy was given @ of 15% to the

industrial units on fixed capital Investment subject to the maximum ceiling of ₹ 15 lakh. Agro based industries & Food Processing Industries and Electronics Industries were eligible for the subsidy @ of 25 % of FCI subject to the maximum Ceiling of ₹ 30 lakh.

The scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 1.8.97, but 4 cases of industrial units for a sum of ₹ 35 lakh are pending for disbursement of subsidy due to some or the other reasons. To clear the pending liability the Scheme has been kept in the plan.

iii) Incentive of Freight Subsidy of Export Oriented Units.

Export Oriented Units earn valuable Foreign Exchange for the Country and also provide substantial support to the economy of the State by providing employment to the people. In order to boost the exports and enhance competitiveness of exporting units subsidy upto 1% of the FOB value of exports subject to maximum of ₹ 10.00 lakh per annum was approved to be given to the exporters of the State. The scheme has been discontinued by the State Govt. in the year 2007 but cases of industrial units are pending with the department for disbursement of subsidy.

Since all the above three schemes have been discontinued by the State Govt. but these are required to be kept under Plan for disbursement of pending claims of the beneficiaries under these schemes.

Therefore, all the above three schemes have been merged and one scheme namely “Disbursement of pending claims of incentives to Industries” has been kept in the Plan. A sum of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been provided under the said scheme for Annual Plan 2011-12

6. Grant of Interest Free loan in lieu of Sales Tax/VAT.

The State Government implemented the scheme to provide the incentive of deferred sales tax which is recoverable after the period of five years. It was being considered as income of the assesses for the purpose of computing his income tax liability under section 43-B of the Income Tax Act. The State Govt. therefore decided to provide interest free loan through this scheme, to the extent of sales tax liabilities of an industrial unit which has opted for its deferred payment under the Industrial policy of the State Govt. This scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 1.4.2002. However, to clear the claims of the units which have already been established in the State prior to the cut-off date i.e. 15.11.1999, the Scheme has been kept under the plan.

On the same pattern a new scheme viz. “Refund of Tax under VAT to new industrial units” has been introduced by the State Govt., as per the Industrial Policy 2005, under which incentive of deferment of Tax, collected under VAT, is provided to the

industrial units and the same is converted into Interest Free Loan, which is returned by beneficiary after a period of 5 years. Under this scheme Mega project with investment of ₹ 100.00 crore and above or any project employing more than 500 persons irrespective of investment to be set up in the backward areas would be extended the facility of financial assistance to be quantified at, 50% of the tax paid on the sale of goods produced by such industrial units, under the Haryana Value Added Tax Act 2003 for a period of 7 years from the date of start of commercial production, as Interest Free Loan (IFL) repayable after a period of 5 years from the date of grant of IFL. Food Processing Industries shall be provided IFL @ 75% of the tax paid under VAT for period of five years.

New SSI Units in the backward areas would be extended the facility of financial assistance in the shape of Interest Free Loan to be quantified at 50% of the tax paid on the sale of goods produced in such industrial units, under the Haryana Value Added Tax Act, 2003 for a period of 5 years from the date of start of commercial production to be repayable after a period of 5 years.

Since, the purpose and nature of both of the above schemes are same, therefore, both of the above two schemes have been merged and renamed as “Grant of Interest Free Loan in lieu of Sales Tax/VAT”. For the year 2010-11 a sum of ₹ 9.76 lakh are to be disbursed under the scheme to the eligible industrial units. Further, the cases of ₹ 9.57 lakh are under examination of ETC Department and the funds of these cases will be released during the year 2011-12 after receipt of approval from ETC Department.

A sum of ₹ 900.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

7. Grant -in-Aid to Khadi & Village Industries Board.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Govt. of India provides budget for implementation of their schemes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. The State Government provides necessary funds for establishment expenditure on staff of Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) and the KVIC provides funds for promotional schemes. The KVIC has discontinued the scheme of rebate on sale of Khadi from the year 2010-11 and introduced the scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA). In order to provide the State Govt. share @ 10% on the pattern of the Govt. of India’s MDA scheme, the funds have been provided in the plan.

A sum of ₹ 900.00 lakh has been provided under the Grant-in-Aid to Khadi & Village Industries Board scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

8. Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS).

Govt. of India have launched IIUS Scheme for improving the global competitiveness of the domestic industries situated in cluster at identified locations. Govt. of India aims at upgradation of physical infrastructure, common facilities, ICT infrastructure, R&D infrastructure, Quality certification etc. The Govt. of India shall provide 75% of the total cost of the project upto a maximum of ₹ 50 crore. Under this scheme, State Govt. have approved three projects.

(₹ in crores)

	Project cost	State Share
1. Textile Industry Cluster, Panipat	61.48	7.00
2. Light Engineering Goods, Faridabad	43.78	4.38
3. Scientific Instruments industry, Ambala	48.41	4.84

Seed Money/funds are needed in the beginning to get matching contribution from the Govt. of India and on later stage the amount will be recovered from the user Industrial units. A sum of ₹ 900.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

9. Entrepreneurial Development Programme for SC/ST Beneficiaries.

For rapid economic development it is required to make every one of the society a partner in the development process. For the social and economic upliftment of SC/ST a booster dose in the form of special incentives to encourage them to become entrepreneurs and to start their own industrial /service venture, is necessary. It is approved to organize EDPs with special focus on SC rural youth and women in each district of the State.

A sum of ₹ 40.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

10. Health Insurance Scheme for SC/ST Beneficiaries.

The Govt. of India has been implementing the Health Insurance Scheme for the welfare of weavers. As per the provisions of the scheme it will be implemented through ICICI Lombard in the country. The premium of the Insurance is to be provided as under:-

i)	Govt. of India share	₹ 631.19 PA
ii)	State Govt. share	₹ 89.80 PA
iii)	Weavers share	₹ 50.00 PA
Total		₹ 770.99 PA

It is approved to implement the scheme in the State in the current financial year for the SC/ST Handloom Weaver beneficiaries. The Govt. of India will release its share of premium directly to the ICICI Lombard. The State Govt. will provide ₹ 89.80 per weaver to the ICICI Lombard. For this purpose it is approved to provide a sum of ₹ 10.00 lakh under Annual Plan 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

11. Health Insurance Scheme.

The Govt. of India has been implementing the Health Insurance Scheme for the welfare of weavers. As per the provisions of the scheme it will be implemented through ICICI Lombard in the country. The premium of the Insurance is to be provided as under:-

i)	Govt. of India share	₹ 631.19 PA
ii)	State Govt. share	₹ 89.80 PA
iii)	Weavers share	₹ 50.00 PA
Total		₹ 770.99 PA

It is approved to implement the scheme in the State in the current financial year. The Govt. of India will release its share of premium directly to the ICICI Lombard. The State Govt. will provide ₹ 89.30 per weaver to the ICICI Lombard. For this purpose it is approved to provide. A sum of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been provided under Annual Plan 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

12. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme.

The Govt. of India launched Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) during the year 2007-08. Under this scheme Govt. of India provides financial assistance for the up-liftment of weavers. It is approved to provide financial assistance to the Handloom weavers as per the Government of India scheme on group basis (a group of 10 or more handloom weavers are eligible for this purpose) and also for the development of clusters of handloom weavers in the State. During the year 2009-10 the Government of India approved 12 projects of Group Approach consisting of 20 Handloom Weavers in each group.

For this purpose a sum of ₹ 30.00 lakh has been approved under the Annual Plan 2011-12 as State Share. Similarly as per the guidelines/provisions of the scheme a sum of ₹ 110.00 lakh has been approved as Central Share under the scheme.

13. Construction and Extension of DIC/QMC/HTC/IDC Buildings

The Scheme has been continued for construction/ maintenance/ extension work of Field Offices buildings and the Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Haryana situated in the 30 Bays Building, Sector-17 Chandigarh.

A sum of ₹ 140.00 lakh has been approved for the scheme under the Annual Plan 2011-12.

14. Establishment of the Industries Department allocated to Plan Schemes.

The Schemes under Plan for Administrative and Establishment works and purposes have been merged and brought under a single scheme namely; “Establishment of the Industries Department allocated to Plan Schemes”. The details of the schemes merged in the above said scheme is as under:-

i) Expansion of existing QMC/HTC/IDC.

Realizing the catalytic role played by quality in the development of Industry, Government of Haryana started Quality Marking Scheme during late fifties which have influenced the manufacturers of the state to a large extent in the field of quality consciousness. Similarly, the Industrial Development Centres and Heat Treatment Centre has been started by the state Govt. which houses costly machines required by the entrepreneurs and who otherwise cannot afford these facilities in their Industrial Unit. Initially, this scheme was started on voluntarily basis and had received a very encouraging response from the industry and the Government had been increasing the network of these Centres from time to time, which has helped the industry in meeting their quality standards and making them compatible in the global market. From the financial year 2007-08 the State Govt. has approved to transfer the filled up posts under the scheme to non-plan budget and vacant post have been kept under plan.

ii) Staff for DIC Development Programme.

The Distt. Industries Centres were created in the year 1976 under a centrally sponsored scheme to streamline the setting up of small scale units in the far-flung areas of the country. Under the scheme each district was to have one District Industries Centre headed by a General Manger and assisted by Functional Managers, Industrial promotion officers. Field Functionaries and the necessary supporting staff. With the passage of time and the experience gained from the running of the scheme and also with the creation of new districts, the staff strength has been rationalized keeping in view the essentially

required staff. Also the Govt. of India has discontinued the assistance under the Scheme and the scheme has been transferred to the State side.

As a result of this the State Govt. is meeting the entire expenditure of the Staff under the scheme. From the financial year 2007-08 the State Govt. has approved to transfer the filled up posts under the scheme to non-plan budget and the vacant post have been kept under plan.

(iii) Training of Technical Staff in Special Training Program.

Due to rapid changes and technological development in the Industrial Sector, it has been felt that the technical staff posted in the Field Offices as well as at Head Quarter is required to be trained on the latest development made in various technical fields through different institutions from time to time to enable them to render better technical assistance to the industry. Besides deputing the officer/official for various training course, they will be deputed to attend various seminars and discussions organized by Govt. and semi Govt. institutions, National Level Bodies.

iv) Information Technology Plan

The State Government has formulated Information Technology policy, 2000, wherein it has been provided that all the department shall prepare their IT plan for:-

1. Upgrading the standard and Quality for administration in social and public services sector through a process of modernization and Nationalization of the administrative set up.
2. Providing public centered efficient and cost effective government.
3. Extensive percolation of IT Literacy and education in the state.
4. Promoting investment s in IT industry.
5. Encouraging private sector initiative in IT related infrastructure and services.
6. Increasing the share of IT in state Gross Domestic product.
7. Generating IT restated employment opportunity.
8. Enhancing earning capacity of the residents, there by ensuring a better quality of life.

In order to meet the above objectives and to fully computerize the department and facilitate E-Governance, the department has since approved Information Technology plan in the department.

v) Consultancy Services/Professional Services

In order to implement the IT plan of the department it is required to get the services of professional and Technical persons of IT field. These professionals will study in detail the functioning of the Industries & Commerce department, Haryana and suggest the revised role of the department for achieving the goals in the changing scenario. State Govt. will hire Services of Professionals persons.

vi) Creation of Industrial Facilitation Council (IFC) Cell.

Govt. of India enacted “Interest on delayed payment to small scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Act, 1993” to facilitate earlier payment to the small scale industrial units supplying goods to the other units and the State Govt. set up Industrial Facilitation Council, Haryana with Headquarters at Chandigarh. The Government of India has enacted a new Act called “The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 under which the Haryana Micro & Small Enterprises Facilitation Council (HMSEFC) has been constituted for arranging to make the delayed payment of Micro and Small Enterprises. The function of HMSEFC is of legal and commercial nature. Therefore, an Assistant District Attorney, an accountant, an assistant, one clerk, a stenographer and a peon are required for the functioning of the council.

A sum of ₹ 190.00 lakh has been approved under the “Establishment of the Industries Department allocated to Plan Schemes” in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

15. Promotion of Food Processing Industries.

Food Processing Industries is of enormous significance because of the vital linkages and synergies that it promotes between the two pillars of economy, namely Industry and Agriculture. With this in view particularly having considered the potential of this industry for diversification and commercialization of agriculture, employment generation in rural and urban area, value addition and export possibilities, the State has identified the food processing and agro based industry as a thrust area. The State Govt. has created a separate food processing Division in Industries Department which will also act as “Nodal Agency” for Promotion of Food Processing Industries in the State. A sum of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

16. Creation-Up-gradation& Maintenance of Industrial Infrastructure.

The Creation, Up-gradation & Maintenance of Industrial Infrastructure scheme has been approved in the plan by merging the following 4 schemes for the development of Industrial Infrastructure in the State. The details of the 4 schemes are as under:-

i) Financial Assistance for construction of flatted factories for SSI units.

In order to ensure optimum utilization of land and to ensure immediate availability of accommodation to the Small Entrepreneurs for setting up their projects like Readymade Garments, Software Development, Call Centres etc. it has been approved to introduce “construction of flatted factories for SSI Units”. The industrial units will get the constructed area as per their requirement on lease or hire purchase as the case may be. These units will be allowed to lease/rent out or sell their premises on payment of transfer fee. HSIDC will be the Nodal Agency for implementation of this project.

ii) Construction of Labour Colonies in Industrial Estate, Park, Towns.

In order to avoid slum near the major Industrial Townships there is a need to develop Labour Colonies. Generally labour find it difficult to get a suitable and economical accommodation to live around Industrial Towns. To facilitate them it is approved to construct Labour Colonies in the Industrial Area/Towns/Parks.

iii) Kundli -Palwal Express Way.

The issue of developing an Expressway within Haryana connecting NH 1, NH 10, 8 and NH 2 has become inevitable due to concentration of urban development in the Haryana sub-region of NCR and orders of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India for not allowing inter-city traffic through Delhi. The Express way will take off from NH-1 at a point about 1 km towards Delhi from HSIIDC’s Industrial Estate, Rai, Distt. Sonapat and will terminate on NH-2 at a point about 2 Kms from Palwal towards Mathura, after crossing NH-10 and NH-8 at Bahadurgarh and Manesar respectively. In order to exploit spin off effect, HSIIDC and HUDA will develop Indl. Estates and Townships respectively at sites to be identified along the Express way.

iv) Up-gradation of Industrial Area .

For providing infrastructure, Industries Department has developed 25 Industrial Estate in Rural/Urban Areas in the State. These Industrial Estates are old and require regular maintenance and to provide basic civic amenities.

A sum of ₹ 1400.00 lakh has been provided for the Creation-Up-gradation & Maintenance of Industrial Infrastructure scheme under the Annual Plan 2011-12.

17. Promotion of Handlooms, Handicrafts and Exports.

In order to promote Handlooms, Handicrafts and Exports in the State the scheme of Promotion of Handlooms, Handicrafts and Exports ₹ 9.00 lakh has been approved under Annual Plan 2011-12 with the following projects.

(i) Promotion of Handlooms

In order to develop the skilled manpower under Handloom sector stipend is provided to the students sponsored by Haryana State for 3 years Diploma in Handloom Technology at Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Jodhpur. The expenditure is also incurred for giving advertisement in the press for selection of candidates on merits. The expenditure of stipend is borne by the State and the Govt. of India on 50:50 basis.

(ii) Promotion of Handicrafts.

Under this scheme State Awards are given to outstanding master crafts persons, selected by the State Level Committee constituted by the State Govt. The Govt. of India Sponsored Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojna is also implemented for welfare of Handicraft Artisans. The State Govt. provides 50% of the premium of the Health Insurance to be given by the Handicraft Artisans. The Govt. of India share is provided directly to the Insurance Agency. The State Govt. shall provide 50% of the beneficiary's share of premium.

(iii) Promotion of Exports.

Export plays a vital role in the Economy of the Country. Government of India is giving thrust mainly to promote export from the country to earn valuable foreign exchange. A number of facilities such as Income Tax benefit, sale Tax Exemption, special Import License status of Export Houses and National Export Awards are given to the Exporting units by the Government of India.

The State Government is providing a number of facilities to the Exporting units such as sales Tax Exemption, Public utility status, priority in release of power connection, 10% reservation of Industrial plots. To encourage exporting industrialists of the State, the State level awards are given to the leading exporters under this scheme. A sum of ₹ 9.00 lakh has been provided for the Promotion of Handlooms, Handicrafts and Exports scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

New Schemes

18. Setting up of Distribution Network of CNG/PNG in the State

The Government of India office i.e. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulation Board (PNGRB) had recently convened a meeting on 24.9.2010 with the Hon'ble C.M, Haryana to discuss about laying of Gas pipelines in the State of Haryana for the supply of natural gas for domestic as well as commercial use. For this purpose, the selected gas agencies will further set up their distribution network of natural gas in the Cities and towns of the State.

The said gas pipeline and distribution network will be beneficial for the people as it is an environment friendly and cheap source of energy. In order to implement the project successfully the State Government's help and support is also required. The Industries Department is functioning as a Nodal office for the said work. Therefore, funds are required for the purposes of providing site maps, stationery, survey and consultancy etc.

In view of the above, it is approved to include a new scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12 namely "Setting up of Distribution Network of CNG/PNG in the State".

A sum of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

19. Winding up Expenses of Closed Corporations i.e. HSSI&EC/ HSH&HC/HTL.

For the promotion of Small Industries, Exports, Handlooms, Handicrafts and Leather Industries in the State, the State Government had constituted "Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation (HSSI&EC), Haryana State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation (HSH&HC) and Haryana Tanneries Ltd. (HTL)". Due to one reason or another these 3 corporations went in losses and the State Government decided to close these corporations. Now, the winding up of these 3 corporations is under process. For winding up of these Corporations, the funds are required for filing application in the Hon'ble High Court, contingencies and advocate fee etc.

A sum of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

20. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Cluster Development Programme.

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Cluster Development Programme is implemented for holistic development of clusters of MSMEs. The programme envisages measures for capacity building, skill development, technology up gradation of the enterprises, improved credit delivery, marketing support, setting up of common facility centres, etc. based on diagnostic studies carried out in consultation with cluster units and their collectives and management of cluster-wise facilities by the cluster collectives.

This office has received 15 proposals from the various districts of the State. The Government of India provides maximum grant-in-aid to the extent of ₹ 15 crores per cluster or the 70% of cost of the cluster whichever is less. The approximate cost of project of these clusters shall be to the extent of ₹ 150 crores and as per the scheme 70% shall be given by the Government of India, 10% State Government and rest of the 20% shall be

borne by the end users i.e. the members of the cluster. The approximate share of the State Government shall be approx ₹ 15 crore.

A sum of ₹ 900.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (100% basis)

1. Census-cum-Sample Survey.

This scheme was introduced by Govt. of India during the year 1978-79. The main objective of the scheme was to collect and compile data relating to Industrial Production, employment generation and investment etc. of SSI Units and pass on the same to Govt. of India. As per sanction by Govt. of India State Govt. has accorded sanction of 13 posts of Field Investigator under the scheme. A sum of ₹ 70.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2 Nucleus Cell at H.Q.

This scheme was introduced by Govt. of India during the year 1978-79. The main objective of the scheme was to collect the information in respect of Small Scale Industries from District Industries Centers and compile it at Head Quarter level as per procedure prescribed by Govt. of India. Monitoring the progress of SSI Units and updating of the data is a continuous process as it helps in planning the future growth of SSI. One post of Asstt. Director three posts of Statistical Assistants and post of one computer-cum-Steno-typist has been sanctioned by Govt. of India under this scheme.

A sum of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12

3. National Programme on Rural Industrialization (NPRI).

Scheme of National Programme on Rural Industrialization (NPRI) was announced by Union Finance Minister in his budget during the year 1998-99 and the objective is to set up 100 Rural Industrial Clusters every year in the country to create employment in rural area. For this purpose clusters of Small Units involved in similar activity of production are identified and assistance @ of ₹ 5.00 lakh per cluster is provided for the purpose of General Studies, Seminars, Workshop Modernization, Training Activities, Common Facility Centres etc. A sum of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

4. Enforcement of Handloom (Reservation) Act, 1985

The Govt. of India approved to the State Govt. to set up effective machinery for the implementation of Handloom (Reservation) Act, 1985 which provides protection to the Handloom Weavers from the on-slaught of the powerful powerloom sector.

As per instructions of Govt. of India an Enforcement Cell has been set up at Panipat where in following staff is sanctioned:-[

1. Deputy Director (Enforcement Cell)	-1(Filled)
2. Assistant	-1(Filled) (out of three)
3. Legal Assistant	-1(Vacant)
4. Clerks	-2(Filled)
5. Driver	-1(Vacant)

The entire expenditure of the scheme is borne by Govt. of India.

A sum of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

5. Rebate on sale of Handloom Goods

Govt. of India provides incentives to the Handloom Cooperative Societies under its 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme as one time grant for clearance of accumulated stocks during sales/ exhibitions.

A sum of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Schemes under SCSP

1. Entrepreneurial Development Programme for SC/ST Beneficiaries

In the era of economic development it is required to make every one of the society a partner in the development process. For the social and economic enlistment of SC/ST a booster dose in the form of special incentives to encourage them to become entrepreneurs and to start their own industrial /service venture, is necessary. It is approved to organize EDPs with special focus on SC rural youth and women in each district of the State. A sum of ₹40.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose under SCSP scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12 .

2. Health Insurance Scheme for SC/ST Beneficiaries.

The Govt. of India has been implementing the Health Insurance Scheme for the welfare of Handloom weavers. As per the provisions of the scheme it will be implemented through ICICI Lombard in the country.

The premium of the Insurance is to be provided as under:-

i)	Govt. of India share	₹ 631.19 PA
ii)	State Govt. share	₹ 89.80 PA
iii)	Weavers share	₹ 50.00 PA
Total		₹ 770.99 PA

It is approved to implement the scheme in the State in the current financial year for the SC/ST beneficiaries. The Govt. of India will release its share of premium directly to the ICICI Lombard. The State Govt. will provide ₹ 89.80 per weaver to the ICICI Lombard.

A sum of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been provided for implementation of SCSP scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

MINES AND MINERALS

Although the State of Haryana is not gifted with rich mineral deposits still because of its strategic location being close to Delhi, these deposits have a ready market. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been approved for the development of Mines and Minerals in the State for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The activities of the Department are mainly to identify new technology for promotion of Electronic & IT Industry, to arrange for processing new technology, dissemination of new technology in the State and to promote research on Electronic items through research institutions, laboratories, Universities, Schools etc. and provide financial assistance for updating the facilities of these institutions. An amount of ₹ 2402.00 lakh is approved for the year 2011-12. The scheme-wise detail is as under:-

1. Organisation and Administration

The Electronics & IT has assumed the role of providing a forceful leverage to socio-economic as well as technology growth of human society. It is one of the fastest growing industries, and also has the potential of leap-frogging the national development in view of its ability to deliver techno-economic multipliers. The rapid technological breakthrough in Electronics has introduced new products creating fully new areas of application. Today, electronics provides virtually all spheres of activities with increasing sophistication from entertainment equipment and household gadgets to voice and vision broadcasting, telecommunication, automobiles, industrial controls, weather forecasting, mineral prospecting, medical instrumentation, data processing, space research etc. The skilled manpower is less capital intensive and has low gestation period. The new industrial policy also gives a greater thrust to Electronic & IT Industry. An amount of ₹ 3.50 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

2. Haryana Wide Area Network (Earlier Haryana Computer Networks)

As per IT Policy of the State, the State shall establish a backbone network and Haryana State Wide Area Network (HARNET) for voice, data video transmission and dissemination. The network shall be utilized for inter department connectivity, multi-user and multi-service facilities, video conferencing, file transfer facility, e-mail, on line application processing, query and response, HARNET shall enable better communication, information sharing, allowing people to work together more effectively resulting cohesive administration. Phased implementation of HARNET will cover strengthening the existing intranets at State Secretariat, Haryana Bhawan and 20 Districts Head Quarters with existing NIC/DOT infrastructure. The second phase shall extend HARNET to all Government Departments, State Secretariat, Districts, Sub-Divisions, Tehsils, Sub-Tehsils and Block

Head Quarters. The project would be implemented through outsource model. Where DOT is not in a position to provide suitable links, such connectivity shall be achieved through private initiative. The State Government Departments shall establish departmental intranets and local area networks which will lay the foundation of Centralized Data Repository of public domain information for “Anytime-Anywhere” usage. Accordingly, State Government has already set up SWAN and work for setting up of State Data Centre is in progress. Accordingly, the proposal for setting up of Haryana State wide Area network (ADHAAR) was approved by Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India with total estimated outlay of ₹ 102.62 crore. Out of this ₹ 62.62 crore is to be funded by DIT, Government of India for providing the CAPEX for vertical connectivity and State Government is to contribute ₹ 40.00 crore towards the OPEX for Haryana State Wide Area Network. The said network was formally inaugurated on 05.02.2008. Progress note is attached. Therefore, an amount of ₹ 508.30 lakh is approved for the year 2011-2012 for Horizontal connectivity of the SWAN projects, Bandwidth and LAN etc.

3. Organizing of Seminars/Exhibitions/Workshops at National/International level

It is known that with the rapid technological innovations and large number of IT & electronic units entering in the field, the market is getting highly competitive. This, it is becoming difficult for the industry to market their products and services. It is particularly so far small-scale industry, which has meager resources in terms of trained manpower and finances for interacting with the buyers and to exhibit products and services in the national/international exhibitions.

In view of the above, it is approved that HARTRON/Society under the above scheme, may assist the IT & electronic industry in the State in the form of:

- i) Arranging Buyers'- Sellers' Meet where the products of the local industry will be displayed. Seminars will be held so as to know their requirements and future trends.
- ii) Seminars for e-Governance, Interaction/Meet with Electronic and IT companies in the country as well as abroad.
- iii) Participation in national/international seminars and Exhibitions by senior officials so as to know the emerging trends in the field of Information Technology and Electronics. A sum of ₹ 5.00 lakh is approved for the year 2011-12.

4. IT Plan for Haryana

Government of India has resolved to make India a Global Information Technology Superpower and a front-runner in the age of Information Revolution. The Information

Technology Policy of the State seeks a deep impact initiative by the State Government, replacing traditional delivery of public services by an IT-driven system of governance.

IT Policy envisages that the State shall undertake intensive re-engineering and administrative reforms, redefining its role, and recasting the structure and functioning of its organs to facilitate adaptation to IT. This exercise shall be carried out by removal of redundancies, resource optimization and rationalization of rules and procedures to bring about transparency in working and enhanced efficiency and productivity. IT application in transaction automation and creation of information databanks will be mandatory for all Departments, Boards and Corporations to achieve accountability and efficiency in administration. As a part of administrative re-engineering, integration of application across various departments will be aimed at to provide a single point to contact to citizens for electronic delivery of services. The allocated budget shall be spent on procurement of hardware, systems software, establishing IT Centre, Networking Web Technology, Development of application software, training and technical consultancy etc

The State Government envisages providing of speedy and transparent single window delivery of public services through service delivery points (SDPs). These SDPs would provide plethora of services, which include application filing, payment of utility bills, issuance of driving licenses and registration certificates etc. These services would be offered in an anywhere, anytime mode and shall facilitate the general public. A sum of ₹ 100.00 lakh is kept in the State Plan Budget under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

5. Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)

The State Government has laid down strong emphasis on the development of IT related industries in the State. The State Government shall also encourage setting up of Advanced Institutes of Information Technology and specialized schools of Information Technology by private promoters as Centers of excellence of IT. Such Institutes shall be developed for providing high-end Education in Information Technology, research and development and shall be ultimately developed as deemed Universities.

The Government shall also encourage setting up of Industries in the private sector for development of IT professionals and for up gradation of skills of high-end IT professionals answering the needs of IT Industry.

Certification/accreditations of IT professional shall be granted by the Secretariat for Information Technology (SIT) in association with private sector. The project is likely to be

finalised during the 2011-2012, therefore a token provision of ₹ 0.10 lakh is kept under the scheme.

6. Instruments Design Development & Facilities Centre (IDDC), Ambala

Under financial and technical assistance from UNDP/UNIDO, HARTRON has set up an Instruments Design Development and Facilities Centre (IDDC) at Ambala in order to provide a wide range of centralized facilities to electronic and Electro-optical Industry in the Region. The total cost of the project is about ₹ 5 crore including UN assistance of 2 million US Dollars. The Centre is already catering to more than 400 units in the region. As a result of extensive R&D Centre, a large number of import substitute items have been developed. These hi-tech products include: Laser pointer, night vision devices, laser range finder- electronic sub system, wide field unit magnification telescope, optical components for photo copiers and electronic controls for LCVs.

In addition to this HARTRON had been running two more R&D Centers namely Electronics Research Development and Facilities Centre (ERDC) and Precision Mechanical Design and Associates Facilities for Electronics Industry (PMDF) at Gurgaon. Board of Hartron decided that all the activities of the ERDC & PMDF at Gurgaon may be synergized with the activities at IDDC, Ambala and accordingly, the employees and machineries/ equipment of R&D Centre at Gurgaon be shifted to IDDC, Ambala alongwith the staff attached with them where there is sufficient space and building to accommodate all the activities. A sum of ₹ 110.00 lakh is kept in the State Plan Budget under this scheme for the year 2011-12 to meet the expenditure of these three R&D Centers.

7. Setting up of Hardware/Software Technology Park.

The IT industry is being accorded a high priority in the Country. In fact, the IT industry is one of the fastest growing segments of the Indian Industry. The IT industry in Haryana over the last few years has been big strides. At present almost all major IT, IT Enabled and related companies including multinational and Indian IT corporate have already established their units in the State and many more are in the pipeline. Looking at the present scenario of growth of IT and IT enabled service Industry in this part of the region, the Haryana State should also take effective steps to project other region as a second IT hub of Haryana State after Gurgaon. The State shall also take up promotion of Hi-tech ITT Complexes in Gurgaon, which shall facilitate IT investments in the State.

Setting up of these ventures will not only provide employment opportunities, but also improve the socio economic status. The project is likely to be finalized. Therefore, a token money of ₹ 0.10 lakh is kept under the scheme for the year 2011-2012.

8. Setting up of Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. – Share Capital

The IT Industry is being accorded a high priority in the country and in the State of Haryana. The IT Industry in Haryana has achieved a remarkable growth during the last decade. With so much already in the pipeline, the future of IT Industry in Haryana is indeed very bright. Haryana today is an ideal location to invest in the field of IT in the country because of the availability of liberal package of incentives, excellent infrastructure and also its proximity to Delhi.

Gurgaon area is fast emerging centre for development and production of pollution free industry including software and telecommunication. Looking at the present scenario most of the IT Companies require State of the art infrastructure in terms of multi-storied complex with world class facilities. Accordingly, the Corporation has decided to build multi-storied IT complexes on three plots measuring 3.5 acres and 2 acres in Electronics City, Gurgaon and 3.5 acres in Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon with world class facilities. The establishment of such a complexes in Gurgaon will result in nucleating the concept and the resultant germination of more and more medium and large software companies. Further, HARTRON has decided to directly take up the project of setting up of multi-storied IT complexes and the same was approved by the State Government.

Also, a core group of experts comprising of CTP-HUDA, CTP-Town & Country Planning, CTP-HSIDC, CCF-HUDA, Chief Architect-Haryana, Committee of GMs-HARTRON and Consulting Architect-HARTRON was formed by the State Government for the said project. Also, the Corporation is about to construct office building as per the standard plans of HUDA on an allotted plot at Panchkula, which would cost about ₹ 4.00 crore. 50% cost is approved to be met from the funds released by State Govt. and balance by raising loan from bank/financial institutions. The Authorized Share Capital is ₹ 10.00 crore and Paid up capital ₹ 983.76 lakh. Therefore, a token provision of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been kept under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

9. National e-Governance Action Plan

The Government of India has planned a national level initiative-National e-Governance Plan for increased transparency, efficiency and effectiveness for delivery of

citizen services. E-Governance is also the part of the Government's agenda of governance as defined in its National Common Minimum Program. An important component of the NEGP is State related Mission Mode Projects (SMMP), which falls essentially within the domain of the State Governments. The State Government naturally will priorities and choose amongst the SMMPs.

The nature and scale of e-governance initiatives planned under MMPs present a considerable enhancement in the aspiration level of government. Major managerial and technological challenges are one consequence of this, particularly in the context of the need for implementation of these projects in a "mission/projectised mode", by department. There is also a need to manage the entire programme at the state level in a coherent manner with consistent strategies for cost optimization and integration. For achieving this, the Department need to provide an overall direction, standardization and consistency across initiatives and at the same time, has an opportunity and flexibility to drive this plan.

The Planning Commission has incorporated a special Budget entry and has allocated funds as 78Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to all the States for initiating the National E-Governance Plan (NEGP) programme. An amount of ₹ 1032.00 lakh is approved under the scheme for the year 2011-12 for SWAN, State Data Centre, Capacity Building, CSCs etc. These funds will be utilized as per guideline issued by Planning Commission & Ministry of Information Technology Government of India. HARTRON has declared as nodal agency of the State for the project.

10. UID TFC

An amount of ₹ 642.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

CIVIL AVIATION

In today's world the prime and utmost need of the hour is fast communication for all round development of Haryana and in this connection Civil Aviation Department, Haryana has a very vital role to play. The main objective of this department is to provide/create better facilities for qualitative and faster training to its pilot trainees. The Plan Budget of the department needs to focus on the development of infrastructure to meet the entire training requirements/needs of our pilot trainees. Therefore, the flow of plan funds need to be rationalized and directed towards optimal use. Instead of piecemeal allocation, a realistic allocation of funds may be made so that targets of all schemes could be achieved in one go.

The Civil Aviation Department is mainly concerned with the VIP's EC-145 Helicopter/Aircraft Super King B-200 flight operations and imparting of flying and gliding training to the Haryana domiciled boys and girls at three centers of Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation situated at Pinjore, Karnal and Hisar Civil Aerodromes in the State. Besides this, the department also looks after the procurement and maintenance of trainer aircraft, gliders and other major equipments needed/required for providing infrastructural facilities to pilot trainees and construction & development of new aerodromes, airstrips and avionics buildings and maintenance of all existing aerodromes, airstrips and avionics buildings which are situated at Pinjore, Karnal, Hisar, Bhiwani and Narnaul in the State.

Very meager rather insignificant and unrealistic funds were earmarked and approved by the Planning Department of the State and the Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi during Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) due to financial constraints and drastic cuts imposed by them on one reason or the other. Against the said allocation only an expenditure of ₹ 99, 79,766.00 approximately was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 85.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12. The detail of schemes to be implemented during Annual Plan 2011-12 are as under:-

1 Construction & Development of Aerodromes, Airstrips and other avionics buildings in the State.

In order to create modern infrastructural facilities for setting up flying training academies and aircraft maintenance workshop at various Civil Aerodromes located in the State of Haryana particularly at Bhiwani, Karnal, Pinjore, Hisar and Narnaul. An outlay of ₹ 7.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12 under this scheme.

2. Providing of Runway lightings, Ground Aids, NDBs (Non-Directional Beacons) Air Traffic Control (ATC) facilities etc. at different Aerodromes in the State.

So far the VHF Sets and NDBs at Hisar, Karnal, Pinjore, Bhiwani and Narnaul Civil Aerodromes have been provided. High frequency radio sets at Pinjore, Hisar, Karnal, Bhiwani and Narnaul Civil Aerodromes are required to be provided for safer flying operations. Similarly runway lightings and Air Traffic Control facilities are also required to be provided there for night flying training. Besides this, as per latest instructions of Director General of Civil Aviation for all the existing trainer and advanced trainer aircraft, G.P.S (Global Positioning System) and requisite radio aids and Test equipment for Electronics Laboratory of Civil Aviation Department, Haryana are required to be procured during the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012 in a phased manner. An outlay of ₹ 7.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12 under this scheme.

3. Procurement of Machinery and Equipment for C of A Engine Aircraft and Electronics Equipment Overhauling Workshop.

For commissioning of C of A Engine, Aircraft Workshop the requisite paraphernalia such as Jacks, pedestal, pulleys, gadgets, engine special tools and ground machinery, dyes and jig-jag etc. etc. are required to be procured. This workshop is meant for the maintenance of trainer, advanced trainer aircraft, glider and VIPs Aircraft in order to provide self-sufficiency in the matter of keeping maximum aircraft and glider serviceable. An outlay of ₹ 70.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12 under this scheme.

4. Procurement of Trainer/Advanced Trainer Aircraft.

The present fleet of 12 trainer aircraft (5 Pushpak, 2 Cessna and 3 Swati) and one Advanced Trainer Aircraft-Piper Cherokee aircraft available with our three aviation centres of Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation (flying wings) is not sufficient to cater the need/requirement of all our pilot trainees who are undergoing flying training in our flying centers of Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation. As the Pushpaks are 30-35 years old and Cessnas 15-16 years old and their manufacturing have since been stopped by their manufacturers in 1971 and 1987 respectively and their major components are also not readily available, at least 15 trainer aircraft are needed at the present moment. Due to non-availability of major components and engines of the present trainer aircraft, it is very difficult to keep the entire fleet of aircraft in serviceable and airworthy condition. So it is the dire need of today that at least 2 trainer aircraft Cessna 172R SKYHAWK with single

engine was procured from abroad with the approval of Director General of Civil Aviation for providing qualitative flying training to our pilot trainees. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12 under this scheme.

5. Procurement of Glider/Power Gliders.

Gliding has advanced in foreign countries and it is becoming popular in India day by day. At present we have traditional way of doing gliding i.e. launching by winch. Power gliding is required to be introduced in our gliding centers of Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation and it is approved to procure two such power gliders. Besides this, 4 more gliders and its components are also required to be procured for replacing the old fleet of gliders which has been loaned to our gliding centers of Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation by NCC Directorate and Director General of Civil Aviation etc. Now 7 out of 10 gliders have already been grounded by Director General of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India, New Delhi being more than 20 years old. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12 under this scheme.

PWD (BUILDINGS & ROADS)

It is a recognized fact that adequate transport system is the first requisite for success of any development activities. Roads are said to be harbingers of all social, political and economic advancement of any country or state. No programme for better health, education, re-creation and other social services can succeed without the existence of road. Haryana has a predominantly agriculture based economy and 80% of its people live in villages. In order to bring these villages into the main stream of development, it is very essential to have an efficient road transport system.

Total metalled road length in the State at the time of formation on November, 1 1966 was only 5100 km and only 1386 villages were connected with metalled roads. The road length has now increased to 35064 km and 6756 villages are connected with metalled roads.

PWD B&R is maintaining a large network of state roads having length of over 24000 kms. Continuous upgradation of road network by way of widening and strengthening is needed in order to cater to the demand of ever increasing traffic and axle loads apart from routine, periodic and special repair of roads.

An outlay of ₹ 127168.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12. The details of various components of approved outlay under Annual Plan 2011 -12 are as under:-

1. Construction of New roads

Though every village of the State is connected with metalled roads yet there is demand for construction of multiple links which are warranted from considerations of reduction in distance and connections to important places/institutions. Therefore, construction of new links has received due priority. An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is approved during 2011-12 for construction of new roads including Central Assistance of ₹ 1000.00 lakh.

2. Bypasses

A number of bypasses are approved to be constructed to address the problem of congestion and traffic jams in various towns. Some of the towns and bypasses are planned. It is approved to allocate a sum of ₹ 2500.00 lakh for construction of bypasses under Annual Plan 2011-12 including Central Assistance of ₹ 1000.00 lakh.

3. Railway lines

Broadgauge railway lines have been got sanctioned connecting Rohtak-Jhajjar-Rewari and Sonapat-Jind having estimated cost of ₹ 80000.00 lakh on 50:50 sharing basis between Government of Haryana and Government of India. Work on both the railway lines has been commenced by the Railways. Provision of ₹ 6000.00 lakh has been made in Annual Plan 2011-12 for payment of State share.

4. Bridges & ROBs

Special emphasis has been given to construction of ROBs and rehabilitation/improvement of bridges. It would help in enhancing road safety and saving considerable time and fuel cost. 22 Nos. ROBs have already been completed and 7 Nos. ROBs are in progress. It is expected that 4 new ROBs shall be taken up during 2011-12. An outlay of ₹ 4500.00 lakh is approved during the year 2011-12 including Central Assistance of ₹ 1000.00 lakh.

5. NCRPB Schemes

Haryana Sub Region of NCR comprises 8 Districts namely Gurgaon, Faridabad, Nuh, Rewari, Rohtak, Panipat, Sonapat and Jhajjar which is 30.33 % of the area of the State. This region has witnessed increased economic development activities in recent years. There has been fast paced industrialization and urbanization leading to demands for basic infrastructure such as power, electricity, water and roads. Traffic intensity has increased manifold on the road network in the State in general and in NCR Sub Region in particular. The arterial roads of Haryana in NCR region serve as corridor routes for interstate traffic. The problem has been further compounded on account of ban on entry of non destined heavy traffic in Delhi by Hon'ble Supreme Court. Keeping all the above factors in view, Government of Haryana has accorded top priority for development of roads in NCR sub region realizing its importance. The allotment of funds for the year 2010-11 under NCRPB was ₹ 500 crore. An approx. length of 300 km. is likely to be upgraded during 2010-11. Sanction for the 34 road projects and 9 bridge projects costing ₹ 2539 crore was obtained and out of that 16 projects have been completed and an expenditure amounting to ₹ 1289 crore incurred. About 259 km. length of roads is approved to be improved and 2 ROB's to be completed within the approved budget of ₹ 60000.00 lakh during the year 2011-12.

6. NABARD

Improvement of rural roads and rehabilitation of rural bridges have been undertaken under NABARD Schemes which would provide impetus to rural economy. In

the new scheme of RIDF–XIV ₹ 13364.00 lakh for improvement of 188.00 Kms. of road length and under RIDF–XV ₹ 14651.00 lakh for 209.78 Km. road length have been approved. The work is in progress and likely to be achieved in the financial year 2011-12. 3 road works having length of 53.11 km were approved for ₹ 2504.00 lakh under NABARD RIDF-XIII. Under scheme RIDF-XIII, 8 No. bridges completed, 5 No. bridges are in progress. Another projects of 14 Nos. Rural Bridges having cost of ₹ 4981.00 lakh has been sent to NABARD through the Govt. (Finance Department) for obtaining loan assistance. A provision of ₹ 13000.00 lakh has been provided under NABARD Scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

7. Improvement of roads

The intensity of traffic is increasing day by day which requires widening of roads for capacity augmentation. Even the axle load has increased which is having significant impact in causing distress to the roads and, therefore, strengthening of roads is essential. Better roads lead to saving in fuel and maintenance cost and travel time apart from providing comfort to commuters. During last couple of years significant investment has been made for improvement of roads. An allocation of ₹ 31101.00 lakh is approved under Annual Plan 2011-12 for widening and strengthening of roads.

8. SCSP

A Scheme has been formulated for improvement/repair of roads leading to the villages having more than 40% scheduled caste population. The outlay under this component has been earmarked to ₹ 26670.00 lakh The flow has been shown to the other scheme i.e. wdg./stg. NABARD and NCR.

9. In addition to above scheme an outlay of ₹ 1240.00 lakh has been approved for Land Acquisition & Charged amount, Machinery & Equipments and Information Technology schemes for the year 2011-12.

Housing Schemes

4216-Housing-Admn. of justice

The works of construction of Housing Complex (28 nos. houses) for Judicial officers/officials at Kaithal amounting to ₹ 396.74 lakh, 26 nos. houses amounting to ₹ 279.00 lakh at Sonapat, 36 nos. houses for Judicial officials and subordinate staff at Fatehabad amounting to ₹ 389.19 lakh, Distt. & Session House at Rohtak, Bhiwani & ADJ House at Hisar are under progress. Administrative approvals amounting to ₹ 842.00 lakh for Judicial houses at Panipat and for ₹ 278.81 lakh at Faridabad have also been accorded

by the Govt. but the works are yet to be started. An outlay of ₹ 3100.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-2012.

4216-Housing-Distt. Administration

The works of construction of Houses for Distt. Administration officials/officers amounting ₹ 2488.00 lakh at Rohtak, 42 nos. amounting to ₹ 260.03 lakh, 41 nos. amounting to ₹ 341.42 lakh at Jhajjar, 8 nos. amounting to ₹ 70.57 lakh at Kaithal, houses at Hodal amounting to ₹ 97.36 lakh & DC/ADC residences at Rohtak are under progress. There is an administrative approval for construction of residential houses at Sirsa amounting to ₹ 542.90 lakh, at Panipat amounting to ₹ 319.58 lakh & at Indri amounting to ₹ 48.80 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2251.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-2012.

4216-Housing-Jails

The works of construction of Houses Kurukshetra is under progress. There is a demand received from Department of Jails who are getting houses constructed through the Haryana Police Housing Corporation. An outlay of ₹ 165.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-2012.

4216-Housing-Public Works

A Housing Complex at Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi with 200 Apartments amounting to ₹ 2533.00 lakh is under construction. An administrative approval amounting to ₹ 223.09 lakh for construction of 12 nos. 1 Kanal Senior Officer houses in Sector-39/B Chandigarh has also been accorded by the govt. There is a proposal for construction of other type of houses in Sector-39/B Chandigarh for which land has been allotted by UT Chandigarh. An outlay of ₹ 811.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-2012.

I. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Rural Roads)

(a) Physical

Population	Total No. of Habi. (2001 census)	Total No. of Habi. Connected upto 31.03.2002	Tenth Plan		Eleventh Plan		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
			Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1500 & above	3531		86	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000-1500	1177		1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
500-999	1203		1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
250-499	504				3	2	-	2	-	-	2
Below 250	349				3	3	-	3	-	-	3
Total	6764	6678	86	78	8	7	0	7	0	7	7

(B) Financial

State/Haryana	Tenth Plan		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Outlay	Expendt.	Outlay	Expendt.	Outlay	Actual Expendt.	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay
1	25000	28626	300000	28372	20000	10939		11700

II. Road Maintenance

Year	Requirement (₹ in lacs)	
	Requirement	Act. Exp.
2009-10	400	363.48
2008-09	455-68	316.87
2007-08	252.16	272.89
11th Plan	-	-
10th Plan		

ROAD TRANSPORT

The Transport Department, Haryana is divided into two wings i.e. the operational wing (Haryana Roadways) which is being looked after by the Director General, State Transport, Haryana and the Regulatory Wing dealing with the regulation and implementation of the Motor Vehicle Act/rules, issue of driving licenses, registration of vehicles, permits and enforcement etc. which is being looked after by the Transport Commissioner, Haryana. For smooth operation & development of Transport Services in the State, an outlay of ₹ 16500.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12. Following on- going plan schemes have been included in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for both the wings of the Transport Department, Haryana i.e the Haryana Roadways & the Regulatory Wing :-

1. Acquisition of fleet

This scheme is meant for purchase of vehicles for Haryana Roadways. It includes expenditure on purchase of bus chassis & cost of fabrication of buses to be replaced / added during the year as well as for repayment of loans taken by HREC for purchase of bus chassis/fabrication of buses etc. The bus bodies for Haryana Shakti Buses, Haryana Gaurav buses and CNG buses are approved to be fabricated by the HREC themselves. However, for Hi-end Luxury, Deluxe, AC, Mini AC & other type of buses the department may have to get fabrication of bus bodies and fully built up buses done from outside sources after following due procedure.

As approved in the 11th plan the fleet of Haryana Roadways is to be increased by 1000 buses thereby increasing the maximum fleet strength of Haryana Roadways from 3500 buses to 4500 buses by the end of the 11th plan (2007-12). It includes CNG, AC, SLF Deluxe & other Hi-end Luxury buses. Since the requisite addition of buses during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 (180+190+200+ 210=780) could not be done due to shortage of staff & failure of selected fabricator to deliver the fabricated bus within time leading to cancellation of the fabrication order at the level of Govt., the backlog is likely to be made up during 2011-12 and 220 buses are due for addition during 2011-12. Hence the total addition (570+210+220)=1000 is approved to be add in fleet upto 2011-12. During 2011-12, 547 buses are required to be replaced after completing the age of 8 years and 6 lakh kms alongwith the backlog of the replacement of buses of the year 2010-11. The further traffic demand is approved to be made through privatization scheme after due

approval from the Govt. separately by the Regulatory Wing. As such the following buses are approved to be procured during 2010-11 and 2011-12 subject availability of funds:-

Year	Replacements		Addition		Total Proposed	Remarks
	Due	Proposed	Due	Proposed		
2010-11	443	550	210	410	960	These include about 600 Haryana Shakti Buses, 200 CNG Buses, 50 Standard HVAC Buses, 50 SLF City Type, 30 Low floor non-A.C. mini buses, 30 low floor A.C. mini buses
2011-12	547	547	220	500 (220+280 back log)	1047	These include about 50 Hi-end Luxury AC buses, 50 HVAC buses and 947 Haryana Shakti Buses

An amount of ₹ 13585.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. Land & Building Programme (Haryana Roadways):

This scheme covers the programme for acquisition of land and construction of bus stands, depots, workshops and bus queue shelters etc. as well as provision of proper flooring and sheds in the existing bus stands/workshops of Haryana Roadways. Transport Department is strengthening the public transportation infrastructure to provide improved transport services to the people. The department is constructing new workshop at Ballabgarh, Kaithal, Sub-Depot Kalka and Sirsa and new bus stands Sadhora and Agroha in the State.

Land has already been acquired and is being acquired for construction of bus stands at Satnali, Bhuna, Raipur Rani, Badhra, Agroha, Loharu Farukhnagar, Barkali Chowk & Punhana, Distt. Mewat, Nangal Chaudhary, Sector-22, Bahadurgarh, Taoru Distt. Nuh and Shifting of old bus stand, Sonapat in HUDA Sector and construction of bus queue shelters MS folded type at various location. The department is also having a proposal for construction of residential accommodation of operational staff of HR at all depots.

To meet the changing requirements of traveling public of which modern bus stands also play a pivotal role in multi-modal transit, it was decided to develop them on BOT

basis involving private sector operators. These bus stands would be at Karnal, Sonapat, Rohtak, Yamuna Nagar, Faridabad (NIT and sector -12), Balabgarh, Bawal, Panipat, Hisar, Palwal, Ambala City, Gurgaon (Rajiv Chowk, Sector- 29 and at existing bus stand), Bahadurgarh, Panchkula, Manesar, Pipli and Kundli. For this the department has already assigned consultancy work to M/s Feedback Ventures (10 locations), M/s IL & FS Infrastructure Development Corporation (one location), CRISIL (6 locations) and Grant Thornton (3 locations) in the first phase. An amount of ₹ 2500.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. Modernization of W/shops:

With a view to improve the maintenance level of buses and to control pollution level of buses as well as to increase productivity and operational efficiency of the Haryana Roadways, the workshops of Haryana Roadways are required to be modernized with latest Tools, Plants & Machinery. It is approved 1 tyre re-treading plant, 12 Effluent treatment Plants and 5 silent diesel Generating Set will be provide in the workshop of Haryana Roadways during the year 2011-12. Haryana Roadways has 20 depots and 16 sub-depots. The depots have full-fledged workshops while sub-depots have small workshops to cater to the day-to-day repairs. Two central Workshops have also been set up, one for Tata depots at Karnal and other for Leyland depots at Hisar. There is a need to replace the old workshop machinery as well as to provide other modern machinery for these workshops. An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

4. Computerisation Programme:

It is approved to computerize all important activities of the working of the department through an on-line integrated Depot Management System. It is also approved to introduce on-line Reservation System, GPS System, Advance Booking System and Passenger Information System in Haryana Roadways. Apart from this it is also approved to introduce computerized Ticketing Machines in the buses. For this purpose an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been approved in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

5. Driver Training Schools:

With a view to impart in-service training to the drivers & conductors of Haryana Roadways as well as to give training to the new heavy vehicle drivers/conductors in the private sector, six departmental Drivers Training Schools have been set up in the state i.e. at DTI, Murthal, Central Workshop Karnal & Hisar and Workshops at Gurgaon, Rohtak

and at bus stand Mohindergarh. These schools are providing training to new heavy vehicle drivers apart from running refresher courses for Drivers of School buses and other heavy vehicle drivers in the Private Sector. The refresher training for the Haryana Roadways drivers is being held at DTI, Murthal only. It is approved to purchase 5 Simulators of double screen will be provide to the Driving Training Schools for the training of the drivers during the year 2011-12. With a view to modernize the Driver Training Schools an amount of ₹ 14.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

6. Share capital to HREC:

The Haryana Roadways Engg. Corporation was set up in 1987 with a workshop at Gurgaon for arranging institutional finance for purchase of bus chassis as well as for fabrication of bus bodies for Haryana Roadways on modern lines. By the end of 2010-11 a share capital of ₹ 6.60 crore has been paid to the HREC. It is approved to increase the share capital of HREC to ₹ 6.61 crore during Annual Plan 2011-12 by giving ₹ 1.00 lakh as additional equity to HREC for expansion and upgrading of the HREC Workshop at Gurgaon so as to improve the standard of fabrication of the Haryana Roadways buses. An amount of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme in Annual Plan 2011-12.

PLAN OUTLAY FOR REGULATORY WING - TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT:

1. 'Land and Building Programme'-(Regulatory side):

The offices of Transport Department in the districts are presently set up either in rented accommodation or in Mini Secretariats or Bus Stands. The accommodation is generally not adequate and suitable for offices. Consequently, the Department is not able to provide efficient services to the public. Besides, there is no space available for keeping the vehicles impounded by the departmental officers for various offences committed under the Motor Vehicles Act. The construction of separate office complexes of the Transport Department at the district level is therefore essential, having adequate space for parking of impounded vehicles besides the office.

With a view to ensure road worthiness of the vehicles, establishment of Inspection & Testing centers has been envisaged in all the districts by the Department. Such centers will be fully equipped with modern equipments to check the road worthiness of the vehicles. To provide training to the citizens, it has been envisaged to set up a driving training school each in all the districts. The driving schools will provide the mandatory driving training before issuance of the driving licences to the applicants and also refresher training before renewal of the driving licences.

The offices of the Transport Department, the Inspection & Testing centers and the driving training schools are approved to be set up in an integrated complex in all the 21 districts to provide all the services at the same place to the public and to ensure better control and supervision by the departmental authorities. 5 acres of land will be required in each district for the purpose of setting up of the offices, I&T centers and training schools. It is estimated that during the financial year 2011-12, a sum of ₹ 4000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred by the Department for procuring the land. Besides, an estimated amount of ₹ 6000.00 lakh would be required for construction of building of the offices, I &T centers & driving training schools. An amount of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been approved for Land & Building Programme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. 'Computerization Programme':

The computerization of the offices is required to be done. The Vahan & Sarathi software project has been launched by the Department and majority of the Registering/Licensing Authorities have started issuing Driving Licences and Registration Certificates by using the above softwares. To sustain the project, the hardware/software along with consumables will be required to be provided. Besides, diesel generator sets are approved to be provided to the Registering Authorities to ensure uninterrupted delivery of services to the public as the power supply is not regular in the field offices. For proper functioning of the computers, it is approved to install ACs in the offices of the Registering Authorities and also provide computer furniture, cabinets for storage and manpower. It is also approved to start issuing of Smart Card based DLs & RCs for which the tender documents are being finalized. An amount of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. 'Road Safety Programme':

The increasing number of accidents on roads is a cause of concern. To enhance the safety of road users, to regulate the traffic and to generate awareness about traffic rules & need for road safety, a campaign is approved to be launched by the Department. Modern equipments like breath analyzers, speed radars, ambulances, interceptors, communication equipments etc. will be required to be purchased besides the publicity and awareness material, for which an amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Continuing/New schemes - Transport Sector (State)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project/Scheme	Cost Original/ Revised (Rs. in Cr.)	Commissioning date original	Tenth Plan		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
				Outlay	Expdt.	Outlay	Expdt.	Outlay	Actual Expdt.	Approved Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
A	Haryana Roadways										
i)	Continuing Schemes										
1	Aquisition of Fleet		Long term Schemes	27925.00	27963.79	12848.00	9511.30	13260.00	11959.73	13585.00	
2	Land and Building Programme		Long term Schemes	1500.00	2473.51	707.00	3948.39	750.00	874.31	2900.00	
3	Modernisation of W/Shop		Long term Schemes	500.00	42.49	100.00	85.57	100.00	50.27	50.00	
4	Computerisation Programme		2004-05	0.00	300.00	100.00	106.26	100.00	98.52	100.00	
5	Driver Training School		Long term Schemes	75.00	7.32	25.00	25.13	15.00		14.00	
ii)	New Schemes										
1	Share Capital to HREC		2005-06	0.00	300.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	1.00	
Total of A				30000.00	31087.11	13800.00	13696.65	14245.00	13002.83	16250.00	
B	Regulatory Wing										
i)	Continuing Schemes										
ii)	New Schemes										
1	Land and Building Programme		2006-07	0.00	1000.00	800.00	911.88	1405.00	2645.69	100.00	
2	Computerisation Programme		2006-07	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	61.58	100.00	
3	Driver Training School		2007-08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	
4	Road Safety Programme		2007-08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total of B				0.00	1100.00	900.00	911.88	1505.00	2707.27	250.00	
G. Total				30000.00	32187.11	14700.00	14608.53	15750.00	15710.10	16500.00	

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Since its inception, the Department has been instrumental in implementing number of schemes pertaining to Science & Technology in the state. It has been making continuous efforts to promote research & development activities, areas of scientific investigation, Plant Biotechnology, implementation of social programme ensuring greater interaction among the scientific community and playing a catalytic role in the state in close cooperation with other line departments, district administration, research and academic institution and other state and central government agencies. It functions through its two organizations namely Haryana State Council for Science and Technology (HSCST) which is engaged in planning, implementing and monitoring policies for promotion of Science and Technology in the State and Haryana Space Application Center (HARSAC), Hisar which is a premier agency for utilization and applications of satellite data in various economic sectors of the state. An outlay of ₹ 850.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12 for Science and Technology Department. Following schemes will be implemented by the department during the year 2011-12 :-

1. Micro –Propagation of high quality planting material through Tissue Culture Technology

Centre for Research and Application in Plant Tissue Culture (CRAPTC), Hisar has been established in the year 2000 jointly by Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Govt. of India and Haryana State Council for Science and Technology, DST, (Govt. of Haryana) at CCSHAU New Campus, Hisar at a cost of ₹ 2.30 crore. The said centre has been renamed as Centre for Plant Biotechnology (CPB) during the year 2007-08. The centre has well equipped plant tissue culture laboratories and is engaged in the multiplication of elite germplasm of several crops through tissue culture technique having six growth rooms. The centre is multiplying elite germplasm of Guava, Alovera, Sargandha, Stevia, Banana, Gladiolous, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Chlorophytum, Dahia, Potato, Jojoba, Strawberry, Mehandi, Sugarcane and other plants. An outlay of ₹ 151.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12 under this scheme.

2. Admn. Set up of Haryana Space Application Centre (HARSAC)

The Haryana State Remote Sensing Application Centre established in the year 1986 has been renamed as Haryana Space Application Centre (HARSAC) in the year 2007. It is using remote sensing technology to provide necessary inputs for developing viable plans

for various user departments. HARSAC has been declared as the nodal agency in the State for all Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) based activities. Major projects included waste land mapping, agricultural land use/land cover mapping, urban land use planning, site selection for thermal power station and sewerage treatment plants, river migration, flood management, integrated resources surveys, wetland mapping, current fallow mapping, mapping mining areas, forest mapping, crop production forecasting, hydro-geomorphology mapping and Natural Resources Information System (NRIS), watershed mapping, route alignment for drains/canal, environment impact assessment due to mining etc.

New projects planned to be initiated during the year 2011-12 by HARSAC:-

1. Modernization of Land records of Haryana under NLRMP
2. Development of Haryana Spatial Data Infrastructure (HSDI)
3. Forestry Inventory in Yamuna Nagar and Panchkula Divisions
4. Identification of potential areas for micro-watershed development under Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP)
5. Establishment of HARSAC Corner in One School at Each District in the State.

An outlay of ₹ 142.00 lakh has been approved for the HARSAC for the year 2011-12 under the plan scheme for salary & other allowances of the staff members, purchase of new software & upgradation of existing software, purchase of books, journals/magazine/purchase of computer system and repair & maintenance of HARSAC building and staff quarter.

3. Grant-in-aid to Science and Technology Council

The Haryana State Council for Science and Technology (HSCST) was established in 1986 as an autonomous body, a registered society, under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Council was constituted to advise the State Govt. on policies and measures for promoting science and technology (S and T) in the State and to implement the policies and plans of the State Govt. more effectively and to utilize the funds received from various central and state govt. agencies towards promotion of Science and Technology in the state.

The main objectives of HSCST are to provide linkages between the operational departments of the government, research and educational institutions and productive sectors in agriculture, industry, environment, health, forest, biotechnology and land use to ensure application of S and T to solve real problems encountered in plan implementation, to promote location specific research, to demonstrate through model experiments and to

utilize local capabilities and local resource on an integrated basis. Apart from this, HSCST is engaged in science popularisation in order to promote scientific thinking among the people of the state.

HSCST has been receiving grants for the administrative set up for non-technical staff from the State Government and for the technical manpower of head office from Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India. The following activities are being undertaken by the Council: -

i) Setting up of an observatory/telescope

In order to impart the knowledge to the students and general masses about the astronomy, this office has planned to install a 11” diameter telescope at the office building for observing celestial bodies and astronomical activities.

ii) Haryana Vigyan Ratna Award

The S&T Council has introduced Haryana Vigyan Ratna Award for honoring the scientists of the State for their outstanding work in the field of Science & Technology.

iii) Promotion of Science Education scheme

The S&T Council has introduced Promotion of Science Education scheme.

iv) Fellowship Programme for Research Science Students

The S&T council has initiated a new scheme of fellowship to the research science students. Under the scheme research fellowship is awarded to those students who hold M.Sc. or equivalent degree with minimum 55% marks and on the basis of their performance in National eligibility test conducted by CSIR-UGC. Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 12000/- per month plus HRA for 1st two years and ₹ 14000/- per month plus HRA for the 3rd year is given to the students. An outlay of ₹ 70.00 lakh has been approved for these schemes for the year 2011-12.

4. Kalpana Chawla Memorial Planetarium, Kurukshetra

A Planetarium in the memory of the late astronaut Mrs. Kalpna Chawla has been set up at Kurukshetra at a cost of ₹ 650.00 lakh. It has a seating capacity of 120 persons. It is imparting non-formal education on astronomy/astrophysics amongst the students and general masses by showing various programmes on astronomy. An outlay of ₹ 40.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan year 2011-12 under this scheme.

5. Science & Technology Promotional Programme

Under the Science & Technology Promotional Programmes various schemes have been framed to give all sections of the society facilities and opportunities to gain

information on scientific and technological advancements taking place in the country as well as abroad. Besides the council would also organise other programme in collaboration with National Council for Science & Technology Communication (NCSTC), DST, Govt. of India. In order to create awareness about the various aspects of science, environment, intellectual propriety rights, etc. the Council has been sponsoring/organising the workshops/ seminars/conferences on need based topic of Science and Technology in the state. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

6. Grant-in-Aid to Research & Development Project

The main aim of the Research and Development scheme is to develop new/improve existing technology, to enhance the general capability of scientist and to encourage the young scientist for pursuing innovative research ideas, which have direct relevance to the benefit of the State. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

7. Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS)

A Natural Resources Data Management System Centre (NRDMS) has been established in the State and presently it is fully functional. The main objective of the centre is to increase the efficiency of use of natural resources of the state and districts through application of scientific management principles for sustainable development. The centre provides facilities for creation of spatial data base which includes both natural resources as well as socio-economic data required for micro-level planning. NRDMS is working under the overall supervision of Chief Scientist, HARSAC on the different schemes initiated by HARSAC. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12 for administrative set up of the NRDMS Centre.

8. Information Technology and Computerization

In order to introduce the office automation in the office, the latest equipment has been procured and the existing equipments were upgraded during the 10th Five Year Plan. The website of the department has been launched.

For further modernization and networking between the centers at Hisar, Kurukshetra and other Govt. departments a proposal has been invited from the nodal agency for preparation of the Information Technology Plan of Science and Technology Department. The IT plan is being formulated and will be implemented in the 11th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12.

9. Conference/Workshops/Seminars

An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12 for organizing Conference/Workshop/Seminars etc.

10. Financial Assistance to Scientists for attending Conference/Seminar abroad

Under the scheme “Financial assistance for attending International Conference/Seminar abroad” The officers of Science and Technology Deptt., S&T Council and its field offices are provided financial assistance for enabling them to attend various latest technical courses/Seminars/conference/ workshops abroad. The scheme is useful in providing international exposure to the scientists of the Deptt. Under this scheme air fare and registration fee is provided to the applicants for attending international conference/ seminar abroad. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

11. Grant in Aid for S & T Programme

(i) Promotion of science education in Haryana

There has been declining trend in the number of students opting for study in science leading to an over all shortage of trained technical manpower and science teacher in the State. Therefore, to promote basic sciences in the state, it is necessary to make certain action plan for the youth towards making the science as their career. Accordingly, a new scheme to promote science education in the State has been launched.

(ii) Setting up of Common research training centre in universities/ institutions in the emerging fields of Science & Technology.

It has been felt that there is a need to create credible common research facility in the universities/institutes of Haryana. In order to promote scientific research, training and education/infrastructure in the universities/institutes of the state in the field of science & technology, two centre of excellence first on DNA testing & diagnostics facility for research & application have been set up at Centre for Plant Biotechnology, Hisar at a cost of ₹ 233.85 lakh, second on setting up of Renewable Energy Test Centre at Deen Bandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science & Technology, Murthal, Sonapat have been set up at a cost of ₹ 100.00 lakh.

(iii) Setting up of Science City/Science Park

S&T department has decided to set up Science City at Sampla district Rohtak at a cost of ₹ 50.00 crore in 30 acre area. Proposal of setting up of Science City have been submitted to Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India. DST, GOI will provide ₹ 30.00 crore &

State Govt. will provide ₹ 20.00 crore. There is a proposal to set up Science Park at Kaithal.

(iv) Counseling cum Awareness camp for science students

These days most of the students are attracted towards engineering and medical courses and therefore, the numbers of students in basic sciences are decreasing day by day. Therefore, to motivate the quality science students studying at senior secondary level to take basic sciences & make it as their career, the deptt. has planned to conduct the block level counseling cum awareness camp in the state. These counseling camps would be organized through experts / private firms by way of outsourcing.

(v) Library cum Technical Data Centre

A Library-cum-Technical Data Centre (LTDC) has been set up to provide scientific information in the shape of scientific books/technical books/ periodicals/ newsletters/video cassettes/slides/CD' on biotechnology, remote sensing, science popularisation and other scientific programmes to the scientists and scientific organizations of the State.

Further, in order to implement the new schemes and existing schemes officers have to visit different state and central govt. offices, therefore one new vehicles are approved to be purchased. An outlay of ₹ 250.50 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12 for above mentioned schemes.

12. Haryana Science Talent Search Examination

The objective of the scheme is to identify talented science students and create enthusiasm for science subjects. Students studying in VIII class of recognized school are eligible under the schemes. Single written exams in science subjects will be conducted in all district of the state and on this basis top one thousand students will be awarded scholarship. The scholarship would start from IX to XII class for the students of science stream. Under this scheme ₹ 500/- per month is provided for 9th & 10th class students and ₹ 1500/- for 11th & 12th class students.

Besides above activities, Officers have to visit different state and central govt. offices for monitoring of ongoing schemes and to discuss the new schemes, therefore, the old vehicle is to be replaced during the year. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

ENVIRONMENT

An outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh has been approved for Environment Department for the year 2011-12. The schemes to be implemented are as under :-

1. Setting up of Special Environment Courts

The Department of Environment has set up two Special Environment Courts one at Faridabad and other at Kurukshetra presided over by Presiding Officer for speedy disposal of cases under water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981, Environment Protection Act, 1986, Forest Conservation Act, Wild Life Act pending in other courts on violation for the various provisions these acts.

The Deptt. ensure of speedy disposal of pending cases under various acts. The same have been speedily disposed off during the year. For the smooth functioning of Directorate and laboratory, 17 posts are to be continued in the plan scheme for the 11th Five year Plan 2007-12, A provision of ₹ 101.60 lakh for the 2 Special Environment Courts has been approved for the year 2011-12.

2. Direction & Administration including Establishment of Referral Laboratory

State Govt. has created the Department of Environment for effective coordination on the activities of various agencies/departments and to plan comprehensive programmes for environment protection and its improvement. The Head of Department i.e. Director with the held of technical staff i.e. Jt. Director, Scientists and ministerial staff is responsible for preparing the schemes received from various agencies, Ministry of Environment & Forests, GOI, Pollution Control Board and other concerned departments. The department is nodal agency of Pollution Control Board, Haryana, Pkl. and given guidelines time to time in their field. The Department has setup Referral laboratory for testing the samples such as Water, Air under section 21 of water act and Sec. 26 of air act.

The Government has committed to ensure speedy economic development; all necessary steps are also being taken for protecting and preserving the environment. For the smooth functioning of Directorate and laboratory, 17 posts are to be continued in the plan scheme for the 11th Five year Plan 2007-12. An outlay of ₹ 68.40 lakh has been approved for this scheme in Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. Promotion of CETP including sewerage in old industrial areas of various towns

Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India has introduced this scheme for setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of units to save the problem of providing costly individual treatment plants. State plan for establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants is that 25% of the cost is to be provided by Govt. of India as subsidy, 25% of the cost is to be provided by the State Govt. as subsidy and balance 50% is to be financed by the proponent. The Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment and Forest has resumed the scheme in 2001 and the financial pattern for construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants has been given as 25% central subsidy, 25% state subsidy, 20% entrepreneurs contribution and 30% loans from financial institutions. In Haryana state Common Effluent Treatment Plants has already been set up in the Industrial areas of Panipat, Murthal and Kundli with the association of HUDA, HSIDC and Industries Deptt., which are running successfully.

The Department has already released the budget to HUDA for construction of IIInd phase of CETP at Sec. 29, Part-II Panipat. This year, the deptt. provided the GIA to HUDA for the same purpose.

The tiny and small scale industries which are scattered in unconfined zones, such as electroplating units in Faridabad are being persuaded to set up their industry in a confirmed zone. The GOI has formulated this scheme and State Govt. are to provide 25% subsidy under this scheme.

A provision of ₹ 8.00 lakh for has been approved for the year 2011-12.

4. Sewerage treatment Plant in Haryana State

The State Government has introduced a scheme for providing Sewerage treatment Plant for undeveloped and newly developed cities and clusters of Industries to safe the problems of Environment. It is mandatory that sewerage system should be provided at the first step for collecting effluent at one point of disposal. The expenditure of this scheme i.e. providing the sewerage system is to be borne by the State Govt. and no assistance is being provided for this purpose by GOI. The department has already installed Common Effluent Treatment Plant in Jind, Murthal, Kundli and work in progress in Sec.29, Panipat. As regard for installation of STP, the department is serious to take necessary steps. A provision of ₹ 2.00 lakh for has been approved for the year 2011-12.

5. Hazardous waste/Solid waste management/ Municipal Effluent Management

According to rule 8 of the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989, the State Governments are responsible for the identification and Environment Impact Assessment study for the Hazardous Waste disposal sites. The State is required to identify areas for developing secured landfill and prepare proposals for financial assistance. The department also planning to grant financial assistant to municipal Committees for collection/segregation of Hazardous/Solid waste through Urban Development Deptt.

A provision of ₹ 5.00 lakh for has been approved for the year 2011-12. The hazardous waste generated by the industries are being disposed off at present in unscientific manner. To have a clean environment, it is necessary to disposed off these hazardous waste in a scientific manner for which a proper place and its management is required.

6. Environment Impact Assessment of Development Projects

The scheme is approved for conducting research on the impact of industrialization human health and environment in general. This scheme is included for carrying off the studies regarding the effect on the environment of the new projects and existing projects. The department has already carried out various studies like effect of pollution cause by the stone crushers, handloom/powerloom industries on the health of workers and general environment and ecology. A study is also required to be conducted on heavy metals in water effluent and other related environmental pollution issues in developed/developing cities in the State of Haryana to prevent pollution.

The purpose of the scheme is to know the impact of the pollution caused by the industrialization and urbanization in future so that preventive and effective steps can be taken in advance. A provision of ₹ 3.00 lakh for this scheme has been approved for the year 2011-12.

7. Environment Training Education & Awareness Programme.

Awareness and education about environmental pollution/hazards can be promoted through short films, pamphlets, distribution of environmental literature, posters, hoardings, blow-ups, conducting seminars/workshops and conferences, holding exhibitions, imparting training and advertising in leading newspapers, radio and Televisions. Films on environmental issues will be screened in different parts of the State in collaboration with Pollution Control Board and involvement of NGOs. To create awareness at the grass root level in general public is a very big project. The Environment Department with the

involvement of District Environment Committees, Pollution Control Board, voluntary organizations and NGOs will do the work of awareness at a large scale.

To spread awareness in school/college students with the co-ordination of Education Department regular seminars/workshops/quiz competitions for different age groups initially in urban areas and then in rural areas of whole State & when it is promoted in the coming generation, the schools are the best stage for creating awareness in the coming generations. A provision of ₹ 3.00 lakh for has been approved for the year 2011-12.

8. Establishment of Eco-Clubs.

Eco Clubs has been established in 2850 schools of Haryana State to create awareness regarding Environment amongst the school children. From this financial year, the number of school is going to be increased to 5000 in the State. Financial Assistant to these schools is given by MOEF, GOI.

To organize workshop, State Level Eco-Club camp, Awareness rallies and publication of literature/pamphlets and other activities relating to the eco-clubs, is only motive to create awareness amongst the new generation. A provision of ₹ 3.00 lakh for has been approved for the year 2011-12.

9. Ghaggar & Markanda Action Plan.

It is the sole responsibility of the State Government to provide facility of safe drinking water to the inhabitants. There are only two rivers flowing in the state i.e. Yamuna and Ghaggar. Yamuna river has already been covered under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP), Govt. of India. Ghaggar river and its tributary Markanda is being monitored regularly by Haryana State Pollution Control Board. This is a seasonal river. About 21 cities/towns are situated on the banks of the river in the Haryana State. To conserve the wholesomeness of water of Ghaggar and Markanda and ground water strata of the region, Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) will be required to treat the sewerage of the towns and cities before it being added to the rivers. Public Health Department has posed a project of ₹ 354.35 crore for construction of STPs in 21 cities of the State.

To ensure the effective functioning of these STPs and to maintain the purity of the water of the rivers Ghaggar and Markanda this department will do the regular monitoring of the water samples of Ghaggar, Markanda and STPs. A provision of ₹ 1.00 lakh for this newly created scheme has been approved for the year 2011-12.

10. Setting up of Environment Training Institute in Gurgaon.

This scheme is approved for setting up of Environment Training Institute. The main objective to start this scheme to promote environmental sensitivity and knowledge in all section of the society including Industrial units as Air, water, Hazardous & Solid waste pollution being created by the Industrial units and the persons handling these works are totally ignorant manner regarding scientific disposal/management of units. To impart training to these workers of industrial units who has handling ETP, Hazardous/solid Waste for proper functioning. It is approved to prepare short films, environmental literature, posters holding exhibitions, imparting training and advertising in the leading newspaper and other training related to the field of environment. There is no training institute in the State. The scheme also undertakes the research studies on environmental protection and monitoring of various Air and water quality. This scheme will be started by the State Govt. in collaboration with Industrial units situated in District Gurgaon.

The main objective to start this scheme is to promote environmental sensitivity and knowledge in all section of the society including Industrial units as Air, water, Hazardous & Solid waste pollution being created by the Industrial units and the persons handling these works are totally ignorant manner regarding scientific disposal/management of units. To impart training to these workers of industrial units who has handling ETP, Hazardous/solid Waste for proper functioning, a provision of ₹ 2.00 lakh for this scheme has been approved for the year 2011-12.

11. Setting up of State Environment Impact Assessment Authority

MOEF, GOI vide notification dated 21.4.2008 constituted a State Level Environment Appraisal Committee and State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority for giving environmental clearance to Category 'B' Projects under EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006 in the State.

For the smooth functioning of Directorate and laboratory, 17 posts are to be continued in the plan scheme for the 11th Five year Plan 2007-12, A provision of ₹ 88.00 lakh for this scheme has been approved for the year 2011-12.

12. Establishment of Haryana State Bio-Diversity Board

The State Govt. in the Environment Department vide notification dated 14.11.2006 has constituted Haryana State Bio-Diversity Board under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Environment, Haryana in pursuance of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 enacted by the MOEF, GOI wherein there is a provision that every State Govt. will constitute State

Bio-Diversity Board for conservation of Biological Diversity sustainable use of the components and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources etc. under sub section (1) of section 22 of this act.

The head quarter of this board will be at Chandigarh. There will be field offices in all the districts. To set up the office and other infrastructure at Chandigarh, the grant would be essentially required. A provision of ₹ 3.00 lakh for this scheme has been approved for the year 2011-12.

13. Common Bio-Medical Waste Management and Treatment

The MOEF, GOI vide their vide Notification dated 20.7.1998 notified the (Bio-Medical Waste Management & Handling) Rules, 1998. As per Section 4 of the rules, it is the duty of every occupier of an institution generation bio-medical waste which include a hospital, nursing home, clinic, dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank by what ever name called to take all the steps ensure that such waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment. The Department approved that IMA or other agency may be asked to set up Common Bio-Medical Waste Management and Treatment Facility as per requirement of the rules of which Govt. provided GIA to such occupier. The Department has provided the GIA of ₹ 65.00 lakh to such provider through HSPCB (Being implementing agency).

The main objective to take all the steps ensure that such waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment. The GIA will be provided to TSDF, Palli Distt. Faridabad and will take responsibility of proper segregation, packing, transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste. A provision of ₹ 5.00 lakh for this scheme has been approved for the year 2011-12.

14. Recycling Facility for Mercury contaminants from CFL/FTLS

The MOEF, GOI has prepared draft guidelines for environmentally sound mercury management in flourcent lamp sector. It was felt that there should be proper system for transportation, collection, disposal and recycling of the fused/disposed off CFL/FTLS scientifically and safely because mercury is toxic and non volatile metal which should be recycled and disposed off separately from the municipal solid waste being hazardous in nature. The Department approved that recyclers and the manufacturing units may be asked to recycle and reused the CFL/FTLS for which incentive for each unit will be given to them. An amount of ₹ 25.00 lakh will be provided to HSPCB (being implementing agency).

The main objective to take up in which GIA will be given to the manufacturing units to adopt recycling fused/disposed off CFL/FTLs for which incentive for each unit will be given to them. The GIA will be provided to the agency and will take responsibility of proper segregation, packing, transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste. A provision of ₹ 5.00 lakh for this scheme has been approved for the year 2011-12.

15. Climate Change Division

The “Green Buildings” or “Eco-Houses” signifies environmentally energy efficient building employing sustainable building design approaches and technologies offering a healthy, productive indoor environment with an optimized use of natural resource. This concept has gained wide spread acceptance and it is imperative to understand the philosophy of Green Buildings. Therefore, it is approved to establish a climate change division. A provision of ₹ 2.00 lakh for this scheme has been approved under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

An outlay of ₹ 210.00 lakh has been approved for Secretariat Economic Services for the year 2011-12. The following Plan Schemes are approved to be continued in the Annual Plan 2011-12 and 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 under the head 3451-Secretariat Economic Services-102-District Planning Machinery, Plan:-

1. Strengthening of District Planning Machinery at District level (On going scheme):-

This is an on going scheme. There were 36 posts under this scheme upto the year 2009-10. Out of these 36 posts, 28 posts have been converted into non-plan. Now only 8 posts consisting of two Planning Officers, One Assistant, Two Cartographers, One Peon and One Peon –cum- Chowkidar are on the plan side. The detail is as given below:-

Sr. No.	Name of Post	Total Posts	Converted to Non-Plan	To continue on the Plan side
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chief Planning and Development Officer	3	3	-
2.	Planning Officer	4	2	2
3.	Research Assistant	4	3	1
4.	Cartographer	3	1	2
5.	Assistant	6	5	1
6.	Steno-typist	3	3	-
7.	Gestetnor Operator	7	7	-
8.	Peon-cum-Chowkidar	4	3	1
9.	Peon	2	1	1
	Total	36	28	8

The department undertakes multifarious activities under the Head 3451 under the Planning Wing. The department has to assess the level of development in important sectors for the State, the financial, manpower and material resources, to assist the State Government in the formulation of the Five Year Plan and Annual Plan, to determine the priorities, suggest policies and programmes for removing the imbalances prevailing in various regions in the State, to assist in formulation of district plan, to make critical

appraisal of ongoing programmes and to advice on such other matters connected with the economic development as may be assigned by the State Government.

A. Additional Staff required at District Planning Unit:-

A District Planning Unit office exists in each district. At present a meager (one P.O., One research assistant and a peon) staff is employed in this office due to which this office is facing much hardship in discharging even its normal day to day activities. Now Planning Commission, Govt. of India has made strong recommendation to strengthen the planning system at district and lower level.

Govt. of India has also implemented a new scheme named as “District Plan” from 11th Five Year Plan in all the States of Union Govt. This scheme has been implemented in Haryana State also. This task has been assigned to Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis by the State Govt. The scheme is being implemented by this department through its District Planning Unit office in each district from the current financial year. But due to the shortage of staff in this office, the department is facing lot of problems to implement this scheme properly at district as well as at grass root level.

Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen District Planning Unit office in each district significantly so that all the function/ activities carried out by this office could be discharged properly. The following requirement of additional manpower is approved in District Planning Unit offices:-

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Posts</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Deputy Director	21
2.	Statistical Assistant	21
3.	Field Assistant	21
4.	Assistant	21
5.	Peon-cum-Chowkidar	21

B) Additional Staff required at Block Level:-

This department is engaged in indispensable important task of Planning Administration in the State. The success of plan depends upon the type of planning machinery and its mechanism available at Block/District as well as State level. It is submitted that the District Planning Units with a view to draw Integrated District Plans, have been established in the State during the year, 1986. Since then, District Planning Units prepares schemes of local importance for implementation under the scheme Decentralized Planning now under District Plan and also monitors the progress of the

works executed under this scheme. Apart from these, plan schemes of various departments are also monitored regularly.

Planning Commission, Government of India has been stressing for formulation of District Plan in the States since long. The Planning Commission has recently desired that the Government should prepare the District Plans for their districts and incorporate the same as an essential component in the State Annual Plan- 2011-12 and Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12. The Planning Commission has also stressed that the Annual Plan 2011-12 would not be approved without incorporating the District Plan component.

The work of formulation of District Plan is under process and the task has been entrusted to District Planning Unit at the District level. The preparation of District Plan is a continuous process and for formulation of the Plan, various types of socio-economic statistics are to be collected village wise every year from Block level offices. These offices are not supply the relevant data well in time. Apart from it District Statistical Agencies are also responsible for collection, compilation & maintenance of all types of statistics originated at the District level. These agencies have to collect village- wise data from Block offices. So to feed back these 2 offices, there is an urgent need of statistical incumbent at block level as detailed below :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
1.	S.A.	119
2.	F.A.	119

The proposal expenditure for these posts will be ₹ 50.00 lakh during the year 2010-2011.

2 Strengthening of District Planning Machinery at State Level Plan:-

Since independence, India has adopted planning as a major instrument for socio-economic development. The Five Year Plans and Annual Plans for Central and State Government constitute the key elements of the planning strategy.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) of Planning Commission lays stress on District Planning in order to achieve optimum outcomes in terms of balanced development. Based on the recommendation of an Expert Group on Planning at grass root level, guidelines for District Planning were framed by Planning Commission, Govt. of India in 2006. These guidelines were issued to State Governments to specify the steps to be taken at the State and district level and suggest modalities for the State's Eleventh Plan proposals. Through these guidelines, Planning Commission also suggested for

strengthening of the existing institutions like State Planning Board and State Planning Department.

Keeping in view the above mentioned recommendations by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) and Planning Commission, Govt. of India (GOI), there is also an urgent need to strengthen the State Planning Process of Haryana State so that an effective system could be developed at State level as well as State Planning Process of Haryana State so that an effective system could be developed at both level for getting reliable and timely desired results. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the Planning Unit at State level so that all functions/ activities could be carried out properly as detailed below:-

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Deputy Director	1
2.	Research Officer	2
3.	Superintendent	1
4.	Asstt. Research Officer	2
5.	Statistical Assistant	5
6.	Data Entry Operator	4
7.	Assistant	4
8.	Programmer	1
9.	Asstt. Programmer	1

Provision of office furniture for newly created building “Yojana Bhawan” at Panchkula:-

An amount of ₹ 864.55 lakh was provided for the construction of Yojana Bhawan Building. This building is being constructed on 2158 sq. yds. Area in 8 bays. The construction work was started in the year 2008 and it will be completed very soon. The old office furniture has become very obsolete and new office furniture is to be purchased. In addition to that, a Conference Hall with audio/video aids is to be prepared.

Hence, total approved outlay on the scheme of strengthening of Planning Machinery at State level will be ₹ 152.00 lakh during the year 2011-12.

3. Information Technology (Computerization):-

As mentioned earlier, in today’s modern technological era, the system of manual data processing and analysis has become obsolete and is also not suited to cope up with even the existing statistical system; increasing demand was felt in the department for new

computer based data processing technique since long time. The department had prepared its I.T plan as per State Government instructions. As per I.T Plan, the department had purchased Computer Hardware and Software. Keeping in view the nature and quantum of work of various sections of the department at Headquarter as well as its District level field offices, the department has identified 28 application software in all required for the fully implementation of the department's I.T. Plan. Therefore, for day to day data administration and data communication between districts and state headquarter level, development of application softwares and their proper implementation and maintenance alongwith the maintenance of LAN data base and systems.

Planning Commission, Government of India had earlier desired that 2-3% of total plan outlay should be earmarked for the Information Technology Sector. Finance Department, Haryana has also issued guidelines vide their U.O. No. 28/25/2000-1 B&C dated 14.11.2003 that a separate scheme of "Information Technology (Computerisation)" should be included in the Annual Plan Scheme.

To provide the facility of Computerisation at District level and Headquarter, an outlay of ₹ 8.00 lakh has been approved under the scheme during the year 2011-12.