

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker,

I rise to present before this august house the Budget Estimates for the year 2005-06.

2. At the outset, I express my deepest shock on the sudden and tragic demise of our two respected colleagues Late Sh. Om Prakash Jindal and Late Sh. Surender Singh which has left a void in the hearts of the people of Haryana which would be difficult to be filled.

3. I had presented an interim budget in this house on 23rd March 2005 to obtain a "Vote on Account" to meet the operating expenditure of the State for the first three months of the current year. Now I present the full budget of the State Government for the year 2005-06 for consideration and approval.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

4. Hon'ble Members would recall that after the Congress Government came to power at the Centre in 1991, the then Finance Minister and now the Prime Minister, Dr. Man Mohan Singh, set in motion major structural and economic reforms, which were later widely accepted in the country and appreciated by the international community. Consequently, the country made steady progress and acquired new heights of economic strength and stability. Haryana State consolidated the gains of economic liberalization and strengthened its economic base.

5. While presenting the "Vote on Account", I had stated that the new path of development charted by the UPA Government after coming to power at the Centre in May, 2004 has given an impetus to the national economy with focused attention to human resource development and welfare of the common man. States cannot remain insulated from the economic scenario at the national level. The **Economic Survey of Haryana**, already circulated amongst the Hon'ble Members, which highlights the overall economic situation of the State, is a testimony to this fact. It indicates that the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Haryana, at constant (1993-94) prices, recorded a growth of 8.6 percent to Rs.39993 crore in 2003-04 from Rs.36834 crore in 2002-03. The Economic Survey further reveals that the contribution of Primary Sector including agriculture to GSDP has been 29.6 percent in 2003-04 whereas Secondary and Tertiary

Sectors contribute 27.8 percent and 42.6 percent respectively. The gradual increase in the share of services sector indicates that the economy is moving in right direction.

TWELFTH FINANCE COMMISSION

6. The recommendations of Twelfth Finance Commission would be having important bearing on State finances during five year period 2005-10. The approach of the Commission indicates that little efforts seem to have been made to reward the fiscally better managed States like Haryana by way of re-adjustments of weightage of such parameters as population, income and tax efforts. The share of Haryana in central taxes has increased only marginally to 1.075 percent from 0.944 percent as was recommended by the Eleventh Commission. Likewise, share of Haryana in total devolution has slightly increased to 1.064 percent from 0.967 percent. Here, I would like to inform this august house that our State has been denied the deficit grant and the upgradation grants for education and health recommended by the Commission for other States. We have already expressed our concern on this and will continue to do so in future.

7. The Twelfth Finance Commission has further recommended that each State must enact a fiscal responsibility legislation prescribing specific fiscal targets with a view to eliminating revenue deficit by 2008-09 and reducing fiscal deficit to a level of 3 percent of GSDP by 2009-10. The Commission has also recommended two debt relief schemes for the States. The enactment of fiscal responsibility legislation has been made the necessary pre-condition for availing the benefits of both the debt relief schemes. The total financial benefits admissible to Haryana under both the schemes work to Rs.1029.70 crore during five year period 2005-10.

ANNUAL PLAN 2005-06

8. Hon'ble Members would re-call that while presenting the Vote on Account, I had informed this august house that the previous Government did not have a comprehensive long term approach for all-round development of the State. We had to struggle hard to augment resources and to re-allocate the public funds to enable us to build a roadmap for balanced development in the future. We had also to ensure that our priorities and commitments are fully catered to. Based on our plan strategy of balanced growth with equity and social justice, we have fixed State plan outlay for 2005-06 at Rs.3000 crore, which would be a record

increase of 34 percent compared to the revised outlay of Rs.2236.72 crore for 2004-05. This has already been approved by the Planning Commission of India during its meeting with our Chief Minister on 19th May 2005.

9. Our Government has accorded highest priority to the development of social services and physical infrastructure. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.1352.96 crore, which is 45.10 percent of plan outlay, has been kept for social services sector. It includes Rs.442 crore for social welfare with special focus on pensions for the aged, handicapped, widows and destitute towards which we owe a moral responsibility. An outlay of Rs.280 crore has been kept for water supply & sanitation, followed by Rs.279.66 crore for education including technical education, Rs.102 crore for health services, Rs.90.89 crore for urban development and Rs.26 crore for women & child development programmes.

10. For the development of infrastructure, a provision of Rs.1180.20 crore has been earmarked, constituting 39.34 percent of the total plan outlay. While doing this, priority has been given to generation, transmission and distribution of power by providing an outlay of Rs.449 crore, followed by Rs.393 crore for irrigation and 338.20 crore for roads and road transport.

11. Speaker Sir, I hope the proposed investment would provide enough impetus for economic growth, poverty reduction and improvement in human welfare.

OUR PRIORITIES

12. The Hon'ble Members would agree with me that the people of Haryana voted for change, new leadership, new policies, and a new focus on common man who is at the centre of the political philosophy of our Government. It was our foremost duty to instil a sense of confidence in the people by providing clean and benevolent governance which would provide them relief from fear, intimidation and insecurity. Immediately after coming to power, we addressed the problem of lawlessness in the State with a clear message to the District Administration to provide peaceful and orderly environment in the State. We have succeeded in inspiring confidence in the people. The sense of fear is gradually disappearing.

13. The landslide victory of the party in three by-elections to the Haryana Vidhan Sabha held recently with a record margin is an ample testimony of the

endorsement of our policies by the people of Haryana.

14. Being a pro-poor and farmer centric Government, we believe in the policy of considering the farmers' issues with sensitivity and care. Immediately after coming to power, we were confronted with the problem of providing relief for the damage to the standing crop caused by heavy showers and hailstorms. It was felt that the existing norms for providing relief for crop damages were quite inadequate. Consequently, these were increased by 50 percent for wheat and by 25 percent for other crops and Rs.54.82 crore were immediately released for providing relief to the affected farmers. Not only this, we have also allowed the same higher rate of compensation for crop damage which took place in the month of February, 2005. The annual corpus of **Calamity Relief Fund** has been substantially increased to Rs.124.37 crore for the year 2005-06 which we hope would adequately meet the relief requirements in the event of natural calamities.

15. Simultaneously, compensation on account of acquisition of land for public purpose has also been fixed with a floor price of Rs.15 lakh per acre in Gurgaon, Rs.12.50 lakh in rest of NCR including periphery of Panchkula and Chandigarh and Rs.5 lakh in other areas of the State. This would provide the much needed justice and would also fulfill the demands of the people for payment of a fair compensation for the land acquired by the Government. This measure would provide substantial relief to the farmers and would also lead to reduction in litigations in different judicial courts on which the farmers had to spend considerable time and money. This was one of our electoral assurances and I am proud to announce that we have fulfilled this promise.

16. Speaker Sir, the present Government believes in the policy of conciliation and dialogue. The Government has constituted a Committee under my chairmanship to address the sensitive issue of pending power dues from the farmers. Our Government is committed to the principle of governance with decentralized delegation. The autonomy of constitutional bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions has been restored by disbanding extra constitutional bodies like Gram Vikas Samitis.

17. The **Sutlej Yamuna Link canal** is the central concern of our irrigation policy. The State is committed to the early completion of SYL canal and protection of the share of the State in the river waters of the region. We will ensure that justice is not denied to the State. Our Government condemns the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 and firmly believes that it cannot stand in the

way of our rightful share of river waters and their delivery to Haryana.

18. Equitable and fair distribution of water to all the regions of the State is another priority of the present Government. We have already taken steps to provide additional water to water deficit areas of southern and south western parts of Haryana. Further, in order to meet the water scarcity of Gurgaon caused by rapid urbanization, we have initiated a scheme to augment the drinking water availability to Gurgaon and Manesar.

19. Our Government is very keen to strengthen the financial health of Urban Local Bodies. We have earmarked special funds for urban infrastructure. It is to the credit of the Union Government headed by Dr. Man Mohan Singh that an **Urban Renewal Mission** has been constituted under which special assistance is being provided to some of the mega cities in the country. Faridabad has been taken up as one of such metropolitan cities in the first phase under this project. We have also requested Government of India to include Ambala and Rohtak in the list of cities identified for improvement of urban infrastructure under this programme. In addition to this, substantial funds have been provided in the current budget exclusively for the upgradation and maintenance of urban infrastructure.

20. Education is another area of concern for the present Government. There is a proposal to construct a model school in every district in the State which will serve as a catalyst for providing quality education. As the Hon'ble Members must have read in media reports, the proposed "**Rajiv Gandhi Education City**" will serve as a "centre of excellence" for the residents of Haryana by providing world class education in various disciplines including Bio-Technology, Nano-Technology and Information Technology and will be a unique milestone. Better education would enable our students to compete for better job opportunities.

21. As per our commitment, we are re-orienting all our employment generation schemes to provide gainful job opportunities to the youth in the State. Avenues of wage and self employment in agriculture, industry and services sectors are being explored alongwith the schemes to advance cheaper loans. The Government will set up an **Overseas Employment Bureau** and constitute an Empowered Committee to take decisions about providing information and assistance in the matter of overseas placements. The eligibility parameters of the unemployment allowance will also be rationalized and the allowance will be

suitably enhanced to provide some real help to the needy.

22. Faster and better road connectivity is the area of focus for our Government. We have taken up construction of **Kundli – Manesar – Palwal Expressway** on BOT basis in order to reduce the traffic load on our State roads. Similarly, in order to provide better connectivity to the national capital in the NCR, we have requested the Government of India for extension of Delhi Metro Railways up to Gurgaon, Kundli, Bahadurgarh and Faridabad.

23. We are deeply concerned about the skewed sex ratio in the State. The **Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PNDT) Act, 1994** has been suitably amended to prevent female foeticide. However, merely amending the act would not eradicate this social evil overnight. There is a need to launch a sustained campaign for gender awareness with the active involvement and participation of Non Government Organizations (NGOs), social and religious organizations and public at large. Various incentive based schemes are proposed to be introduced for gender sensitization, like financial assistance of Rs. 5000/- per year upto five years to the parents giving birth to second girl child and pension for families having only girl child. With these efforts, I am sure we will be able to give due place to the girl child in the society who will be regarded as an asset for the family.

24. I am happy to announce that in order to encourage higher education amongst the women of Haryana, it has been decided to set up a new Government College for Women at Jind after the name of Indira Gandhi. Further, as a step towards woman economic empowerment, the Government is planning to set up a **Women Cooperative Development Bank** exclusively to be managed and run by women. In the field of social welfare, a number of new schemes have been launched which include increase of rate of monthly retainership allowance from Rs.1500 to Rs.2000 for visually handicapped persons working as caners. Similarly, the monthly pensions for severally handicapped persons have been increased from Rs.300/- to Rs.600/-. For girls from scheduled caste families belonging to below poverty line an amount of Rs.15000/-, increasing it from the present amount of Rs.5100/-, is to be provided on the occasion of their marriage and the scheme would be known as **Indira Gandhi Priyadarshani Vivah Shagun Yojana**.

25. It would be our endeavour to make the agriculture sector more productive and profitable through revamped agricultural infrastructure, crop diversification, use of bio-technology, better R&D facilities and assured marketing support to

agriculture produce. Generation of employment opportunities in the rural areas will keep a check on the problem of migration to urban areas. As per the common minimum programme of UPA Government at the Centre, there is a proposal to substantially increase the flow of agriculture credit during the coming years. We would try to meet this obligation for the benefit of the farmers.

26. Employees' welfare is also one of the priorities of the present Government. We are sympathetic to the grievances of our employees. In order to meet their financial needs, the amounts of advances for house building, marriage of daughter and purchase of vehicle have been suitably enhanced.

27. The State Government also accords highest regards to our freedom fighters who sacrificed their present to make our life happier. In order to show our deepest gratitude to them, we have raised the **Swatantrata Senani Samman Pension** from Rs.1400 to Rs.3500.

28. Fiscal discipline and containment of unproductive expenditure is also one of the priorities of our Government. Immediately after coming to power we took cognizance of the debt stock of the State and signed an MOU with Government of India for fiscal prudence which provided us an additional Rs.55 crore as special incentive. Further, in order to bring transparency, accountability and stability in our fiscal operations, a **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill** is being introduced in the current Vidhan Sabha session. This legislation would also act as a guide to policy makers for pursuit of a prudent fiscal policy, besides, committing the State Government in future to a deficit and debt reduction path. This will also provide immense relief to the State by way of reduced rate of interest on outstanding debt due to reschedulement of central loans. Also in order to mobilize additional resources, a Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister.

29. The main agenda of our Government would be to broaden its revenue base, containing expenditure on establishment and limiting borrowings only to finance capital expenditure and investment in priority areas. We have disbanded lottery business in the State which was causing havoc to the social fabric of the State. We have streamlined the VAT without compromising the interest of the farming and trading communities. Our recently announced excise policy has helped preventing monopolistic regime in liquor auction resulting in additional revenue by about 17 percent to State exchequer. The success of our new policy can be seen from the quantum of increase achieved in the current year which is

more than the last few years' increase put together. Similarly, recently held auctions of quarries and mines in different parts of the State has also shown considerable increase in the Government revenue. These illustrate confidence of the investors in the present policy of the State which is transparent, rational and impartial.

30. We have delegated financial powers to Administrative Secretaries to sanction funds under various categories of plan schemes in order to cut-short delays. This will provide much needed relief to the department in implementing their policies more earnestly. Further, in order to ensure objectivity and transparency, we have discarded the earlier purchase policy of the Government. I assure the Hon'ble Members that we would constantly continue to analyse and review our financial position for judicious re-allocation of public funds. I would like to make our intention very clear at this stage that we are more interested in the output than only the outlays which used to be the practice earlier. We are keen to see the final result of our policies at the grassroot level and the satisfaction of the common people derived therefrom. In this regard we have already introduced **Performance Audit** and propose to appoint external agency to quantify the performance of the engineering departments.

31. By following the above mentioned policies and strategies, we would endeavour to generate substantial surpluses on our revenue account which would be utilized in coming years for financing our plan outlays.

32. Now, I would briefly discuss some key areas of our developmental activities which have been given priorities in the plan allocation for 2005-06.

ENHANCING POWER AVAILABILITY

33. Electricity is reckoned as the central hub for the growth of State economy. Accordingly, we are committed to provide assured, reliable and affordable power supply to all categories of consumers in the State.

34. To achieve our objectives, we are making concerted efforts to augment our own generating capacity, strengthen the transmission and distribution system and to improve the working of the power utilities. Schemes such as high voltage distribution system, segregation of agricultural load from rural domestic load and modernization programmes including IT initiatives are proposed to be undertaken with an investment of Rs.180 crore. Our priority is also to enhance the installed

generation capacity of the State by entering into long term power project agreements with the central generating stations and independent power producers. It would also be our endeavour to add a gas based generating station in near future in the State.

35. The Hon'ble Members would be pleased to note that the power situation in the next about two years would substantially improve with the addition of generating assets of 600 MW at **Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Project**. Efforts would also be made to have more joint hydro electric power projects with Himachal Pradesh and Uttranchal.

36. As I said, our Government is keen to redress genuine grievances of electricity consumers in the State. We have already constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee to find an amicable solution for the long pending electricity bills and other issues including the revitalization and improving the financial health of our power utilities.

37. Our Government has also taken a number of measures for conservation and efficient use of renewal energy in the State. We would like to use solar water heating systems in Government buildings, industries, hotels, hospitals, banquet halls, jail barracks, canteens, housing complexes, educational institutions, tourist complexes etc.

A total outlay of Rs.1708.21 crore has been kept for power sector including renewable energy in 2005-06.

WATER RESOURCES AUGMENTATION

38. Our Government is committed to provide adequate quantity of irrigation water to the farmers. The scope for exploiting ground water resources is very limited in the State. Our Government, therefore, lays major focus on water conservation and its equitable and just distribution. To achieve this, efforts are being made to rehabilitate and modernize the existing irrigation channels, enhancing the capacity of distributaries, construction of new canals and check dams. We also plan to bring surplus rainy water of various rivulets to raise ground water level and recharge the arid land of the State, especially, the southern parts of Haryana.

39. The State Government is utilizing NABARD funds under RIDF for

faster rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation systems. NABARD has sanctioned 585 irrigation, drainage and recharging schemes costing Rs.697.62 crore. A plan outlay of Rs.76 crore has been provided for NABARD funded irrigation projects during 2005-06.

A total provision of Rs.922.68 crore has been made for irrigation sector in 2005-06.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: MAKING LIFE SAFE & SPEEDY

40. Roads constitute a key infrastructure for economic development. Haryana has substantial network of 23162 Kms. of PWD roads as compared to only 5110 Kms. of road length at the time of formation of the State in 1966. The condition of our existing roads is deteriorating partly due to increased traffic intensity and partly due to inadequate maintenance. Our Government, therefore, lays major thrust on improvement, widening and upgradation of the existing road network. The **Kundli – Manesar – Palwal Expressway** around Delhi is proposed to be constructed on Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis. This is major road network project which would open up considerable area of NCR and would bring prosperity through better infrastructure facility. We also propose to upgrade National Highways, including NH-10 from Bahadurgarh to Punjab border. The much awaited elevated highways at Panipat on NH-1 and Badarpur on NH-2 are likely to be taken up for construction in few months time after our long follow up with the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Government of India.

41. Speaker Sir, in view of our anxiety for proper upkeep of our road network, the provision for maintenance of roads has been given a record increase to Rs.141.92 crore in 2005-06.

42. We propose to complete the construction of State Guest House at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi which was pending for last many years. There is also a proposal to construct more MLA flats at Chandigarh during the current financial year.

A total provision of Rs.636.20 crore has been made in 2005-06 for roads and buildings.

MODERNIZING THE TRANSPORT NETWORK

43. Hon'ble Speaker, an efficient road transport network is crucial for economic growth. The State has the credit of transporting 11.19 lakh passengers per day covering a distance of 11.28 lakh kilometers through a fleet strength of 3255 buses. Our Government proposes to take up new initiatives to improve the level of bus services. More than 600 new buses are proposed to be added to the fleet during the current year.

44. Hon'ble Members would be pleased to note that our main focus would be to renovate and reconstruct the existing bus stands and workshops for which sufficient provision has been made during the current year. New bus stand buildings at Kaithal, Dhand, Barwala and Pataudi would be completed and work at Bhuna, Narnaund and Behal would be started during current year. We also propose to upgrade bus stands at Pipli, Rohtak and Jhajjar. A leading car manufacturing company has also offered to set up a state of the art automobile driving school in Haryana which, we hope, will bring lot of discipline in the road traffic.

An outlay of Rs.691.02 crore has been kept for road transport during 2005-06.

DRINKING WATER: ENHANCING PER-CAPITA WATER ALLOWANCE

45. The State Government has the distinction of providing potable drinking water to every village in the State. Now our main focus is to enhance the per capita water allowance. According to a fresh survey conducted in December, 2004, 1971 deficient villages have been identified with drinking water availability less than 40 lpcd. During 2005-06, drinking water supply is proposed to be enhanced in 840 of such villages.

46. The only sustained source of providing adequate drinking water to 503 villages in Mewat area is through Ranney Wells on Yamuna river bed as the local water is mostly brackish and not always fit for drinking. NCR Planning Board has sanctioned **Mewat Ranney Wells** scheme at a cost of Rs.205.91 crore. Work on this project has already been started. In addition, NCR Planning Board has also approved an augmentation project for rural areas falling in the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Jhajjar and Sonipat at a cost of Rs.162.10 crore. We also propose to improve drinking water facilities in urban

areas.

A total outlay of Rs.690.33 crore has been kept for Public Health in 2005-06.

DIVERSIFYING & MODERNIZING THE FARM SECTOR

47. Haryana is predominantly an agrarian State as 75 percent of its population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Our Government, thus, accords major thrust on promotion of agriculture in a planned way with special focus on research, extension and support services including market intervention.

48. A target of 135.73 lakh tonnes of foodgrains production has been fixed for the year 2005-06. Production targets for sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds have been fixed at 9.90 lakh tonnes (gur), 21.00 lakh bales and 12.03 lakh tonnes respectively.

49. Speaker Sir, in the backdrop of the existing cropping pattern of the State, crop diversification is the most crucial to protect soil health and restore degradation of natural resources. We have launched special awareness campaign to educate the farmers about the benefits of crop diversification. But we feel that crop diversification cannot succeed unless farmers are assured of higher incomes from alternate crops.

50. Animal Husbandry is also an important activity to supplement income and enhancing living status of rural masses. The State Government has undertaken ambitious programmes towards the genetic improvement of the milch animals and keep them disease free. To provide veterinary services at the farmers' door steps, 198 new veterinary institutions will be opened. District hospitals are proposed to be upgraded into super specialty hospitals (polyclinics) in a phased manner. Two such polyclinics at Sonipat and Bhiwani and one veterinary medical care centre for pets at Panchkula are proposed to be established during 2005-06.

51. People in the State have taken fish farming as an alternate means of earning. Our Government, therefore, would pay due attention to the promotion of fish farming. Haryana State ranks second in the country in per hectare fish production. We have fixed a target to stock 2500 lakh fish seed to produce 48000 tonnes of fish during 2005-06.

52. Speaker Sir, trees play a pivotal role in maintaining ecological balance. Our Government accords high priority to afforestation. Presently, in Haryana, forest and tree cover is 7.4 percent of the total geographical area of the State. Intensive afforestation programmes are proposed to be undertaken on village common land and private land under community forestry and farm forestry with the active participation of villagers and local people.

An outlay of Rs.550.25 crore has been proposed for agriculture and allied services during 2005-06,

NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

53. Speaker Sir, Haryana has now emerged as an investment destination for domestic and foreign investors due to its excellent infrastructure facilities, conducive investment environment, congenial labour relations and supportive policy framework.

54. The process of privatization and globalization initiated during the reforms period, duly backed by infrastructural facilities and incentives given to the trade and industry, have further boosted investments and export from the country. Exports from Haryana are expected to cross Rs.20000 crore in the current year. A **Special Economic Zone** is proposed to be set up at Garhi Harsaru in Gurgaon to boost exports. We have planned to develop **Kundli – Manesar – Palwal Expressway** by HSIDC. This is going to be one of the biggest road network projects of the State. Our endeavour is to develop economic hubs all along the expressways. We also propose to develop petro chemical hub at Panipat around the existing oil refinery.

55. Due to its sound industrial base and improved infrastructure, Haryana has become a destination for foreign direct investment. For boosting industrial growth, our Government proposes three cluster development projects; Panipat for textiles, Gurgaon for automobiles and Faridabad for light engineering. We propose to set up **Central Institute of Plastic and Engineering Technology** in collaboration with Government of India. We have also approached the Central Government for setting up **National Institute for Food Technology Management** besides one Mega Food Park in Haryana to boost food processing industry in the State.

56. In view of fast growth in service sector and to give further boost

to industrialization in the State, our Government has announced its **New Industrial Policy, 2005**. The basic objectives of our industrial policy is to provide balanced industrial growth with special emphasis to backward areas, creating quality infrastructure, generating new employment opportunities and providing investor friendly environment. Emphasis would be to promote public private participation in infrastructure projects and develop new industrial townships to attract mega projects. Under this policy, our priority would be to encourage agro-based food processing industry and other thrust areas like software development, information technology, bio-technology, textile, scientific instruments etc.

A total provision of Rs.64.15 crore has been made for industrial promotion in 2005-06.

EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

57. Hon'ble Speaker, growing unemployment is posing a serious threat to the social fabric of the State. Avenues for Government jobs being limited, a large number of youth are facing a bleak prospect. Our Government is committed, therefore, to provide gainful employment to the youth in the State.

58. We propose to rationalize the existing un-employment allowance scheme which is not properly focused to deal with the problem. We would introduce a system of facilitating overseas employment and make private placement services in major industrial towns of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonipat and Yamuna Nagar.

59. Our Government recognizes the need for synergy between the industrial sector and human resource development efforts in the State. We aim to provide quality technical manpower to cater to the needs of the expanding industry, business and trade. For this purpose we plan to set up ITIs & VEIs at different places of the State where such institutions do not exist. Centres of excellence are also proposed to be opened at five ITIs for providing multi skills in specified trades. A high powered committee has been set up recently by the Government to explore the possibility of private participation in upgrading the technical institutes of the State.

EDUCATION AND SPORTS

60. Speaker Sir, quality education is crucial for human resource

development. However, as I said in my speech on interim budget, this sector is lacking in quality and infrastructure which has resulted in mushroom growth of educational institutions with little emphasis on quality. Our government, therefore, lays major thrust on universalization of elementary education, expansion of educational facilities and improvement in quality of education at all levels.

61. To achieve these objectives, sincere efforts are being made to bring all children in the age group of 6-11 years in the primary schools. We have launched a new scheme **Rajiv Gandhi Scholarship for Excellence in Education** to reward 50,000 brilliant students in Government schools. This is a unique scheme aimed at increasing enrolment, attracting brilliant students to Government schools, encouraging girls to continue education and inculcating a healthy competitive spirit among the students. The centrally funded **Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan** programme would be continued in the State to achieve the goal of universalization of primary education.

62. For quality improvement in education, various steps like strengthening of educational supervision, introduction of comprehensive evaluation and active participation of community are being taken. Efforts are also being put in to make aided higher educational institutions financially self sustaining. "**Development of soft skills in school students' programme**" is proposed to be introduced in NCR and the districts near Chandigarh. Ultimately all the students in Government schools would be provided with desks. It is also proposed to open one model school in every district of the State.

63. Our Government would pay special attention to the promotion of sports and youth welfare activities. Haryana has the distinction of producing outstanding sportspersons. We propose to introduce a new scheme to hold State level competition every year for physically handicapped to create self confidence and discipline in them. We propose to reactivate all the youth clubs so as to develop them as a hub of youth activities in the villages. A High Powered Committee has been set up to find out ways and means to promote sports and to improve the skill of the sportspersons of the State.

A total provision of Rs.2180.69 crore has been proposed for education, sports, art & culture in 2005-06.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT OF THE VULNERABLE SECTIONS OF

SOCIETY

64. Our Government is committed to provide social security cover to the elderly citizens, widows, handicapped and the deprived sections of the society. We will equally focus our attention on development and enhancement of the status of women and children.

65. As I have mentioned in the beginning of my speech, the declining sex-ratio is a matter of serious concern for us. There is a need to change the mind-set of society by introducing incentive based schemes and creating awareness among school children. We propose to introduce various new schemes like gender sensitization training programmes, communication and publicity, converting mahila mandals into self help groups, best mother awards, sports meet for women, awards for rural adolescent girls etc. to achieve our objectives.

A total provision of Rs.737.79 crore has been made for this sector in 2005-06.

HEALTH SERVICES: ADOPTING PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MODEL

66. Speaker Sir, health is crucial indicator for human resource development. Our Government is, therefore, committed to raise standard of health of the people of Haryana.

67. Our Government lays special emphasis on expansion of health infrastructure. We intend to provide modern equipments, sufficient medicines and other basic facilities in all our health care centres. We are also making efforts for adequate maintenance and up-keep of the existing hospital buildings for which sufficient provision has been made in the current year budget.

68. The second phase of **Reproductive and Child Health Programme** (RCH-II) has been launched from 1st April, 2005 to provide 24 hours delivery services and emergency obstetric care services. The main objective of this programme is to improve health indicators like MMR, IMR, fertility rate etc.

69. We propose to adopt various new schemes during 2005-06 to strengthen the health net-work for efficient and quality health care services. To provide primary and specialist health care to the poor living in rural areas/urban slums, especially, farmers and labourers, who are preoccupied during the day in

fields/place of work, an innovative scheme of Public Private Partnership will be launched on pilot basis. We also propose to establish delivery huts in 300 villages for institutional deliveries. Health needs of the people living in Mewat are proposed to be met through **Medical Mobile Units** and Multi-Speciality health camps.

An outlay of Rs.468.29 crore has been made in 2005-06 for health services including medical education and alternate systems of medicines.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

70. Our Government is very keen for development of rural areas. We, therefore, lay major emphasis on creation and upgradation of rural infrastructure. Simultaneously various State and Centrally funded schemes are being implemented for eradication of poverty and creation of employment opportunities in rural areas. **Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana** (SGSY) is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment, on which an amount of Rs.16 crore would be spent during 2005-06. **Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana** (RSVY) is a new scheme being funded by Central Government for backward districts.

71. Substantial financial assistance is proposed to be provided through various sources to all tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions during 2005-06. A number of administrative and financial powers have been delegated to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to enable them to contribute in the development process and to strengthen the democratic system. Further delegation of functions and powers to these bodies would be made as per the decision to be taken on the recommendations of Second State Finance Commission which are under the active consideration of the State Government.

A total provision of Rs.277.49 crore has been made in 2005-06 for various rural development programmes.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

72. Speaker Sir, municipal bodies are important units of local governance. Our Government is, therefore, equally concerned about the integrated development of urban areas and the welfare of the people living therein.

73. Our Government is also keen to strengthen the financial status of municipal bodies without which no development work would be carried out by them. As per the recommendation of Twelfth Finance Commission, annual grant of Rs.18.20 crore would be provided to urban local bodies during 2005-06 for undertaking development works. Under the **Urban Renewal Mission** financial assistance of Rs.47.30 crore would be provided to urban local bodies for strengthening urban infrastructure. We are examining the financial devolution recommended by the Second State Finance Commission and on adhoc basis, an amount of Rs.50.00 crore is proposed to be transferred to these bodies from State budget.

74. Our Government is also committed to provide shelter and hygienic surroundings to the poor and weaker sections of society living in urban areas under **Valmiki Ambedker Awaas Yojana (VAMBAY)**.

A total provision of Rs.167.70 crore has been made for urban development during the year 2005-06.

E-GOVERNANCE FOR TRANSPARENT & EFFECTIVE PUBLIC DELIVERY SYSTEM

75. Information Technology has a vital role to play in socio-economic development of the State. Our Government, therefore, attaches major importance to the promotion of Information Technology sector. The main thrust of our IT initiatives is to provide citizen centric services for transparency and efficient service delivery. The IT Department has formulated a comprehensive policy for setting up of Technology Parks and Technology Cities for facilitating investment in the IT Sector in the State.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 2005-06

76. Hon'ble Speaker, I now present before this august house the budget estimates for the year 2005-06.

77. As per the books of RBI, the year 2004-05 opened with a deficit of Rs.215.97 crore and is likely to close with a deficit of Rs.242.36 crore.

78. As per the Budget Estimates 2005-06, the year is likely to open with a deficit of Rs.242.36 crore and to close with a deficit of Rs.294.03 crore. The

transactions on year's account, thus, show a deficit of Rs.51.67 crore.

79. The Consolidated Fund of the State shows total receipts of Rs.16130.12 crore in Budget Estimates 2005-06 as against Rs.15767.34 crore in Revised Estimates of the previous year. The proposed budget indicates an expenditure of Rs.16137.42 crore as against Rs.15858.92 crore in Revised Estimates 2004-05. The budget estimates provide for a State plan outlay of Rs.3000 crore in addition to an outlay of Rs.394.48 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and other development plan schemes.

80. The revenue receipts in Budget Estimates 2005-06 are likely to increase by Rs.648.75 crore to Rs.12037.27 crore from Rs.11388.52 crore in Revised Estimates of the previous year. The revenue expenditure in Budget Estimates 2005-06 is estimated at Rs.12985.44 crore, which would be higher by Rs.1371.12 crore over the expenditure of Rs.11614.32 crore in Revised Estimates 2004-05.

81. Speaker Sir, we have kept the budget deficit within manageable limit and the measures proposed by me for financial discipline are likely to help containing the deficit. We expect that our tax revenue would substantially increase during the year as a result of new found resilience in the national economy. We, therefore, do not propose any new tax measures in the budget. I am hopeful that we would be able to fully utilize the proposed plan outlay by successfully implementing our plan programmes.

82. Before I conclude my presentation, I take the opportunity to acknowledge the untiring efforts of officers and employees of Finance Department and NIC who have worked hard to help me prepare the budget proposals.

83. Sir, now I commend the budget estimates 2005-06 for the consideration and approval of this august house.

JAI HIND !