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Haryana Review

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ASSEMBLY VOTES TO MAKE PEOPLE PAY FOR DAMAGES TO PROPERTY P 4

CORONA TRACKER ■ ACTIVE CASES - **6,745** ■ SAMPLES TESTED - **61,07,247** ■ PATIENTS DISCHARGED - **2,72,714** ■ RECOVERY RATE - **96.51%** ■ POSITIVITY RATE - **4.64%** ■ FATALITY RATE - **1.10%**

ON MARCH 25, 2021

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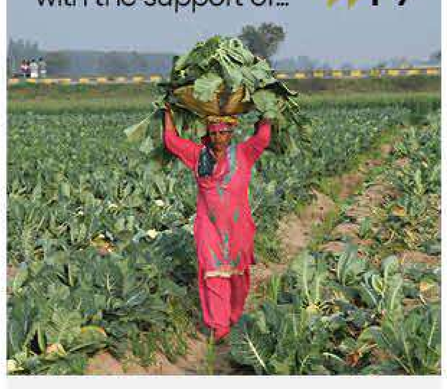


JC Bose University to mentor 9 institutes
The JC Bose University has been granted the status of 'Mentor Institute'... P 8

HARYANA SCORES ANOTHER FIRST

Exempts urban farm land from property tax

By **PARVEEN K MODI**

If you have agricultural land in an urban area of Haryana and are using it for agricultural purposes only, you will not be called upon to pay property tax on it. Pulling off another first, the Manohar Lal Government which never tires of taking farmer-friendly steps announced the decision to exempt such land from the purview of property tax during the recently concluded Budget session of the Haryana Assembly.

Significantly, Haryana is the first state in the country to do so. The decision lands both the state and the farmers in a win-win situation: while the farmers get exemption from paying the tax, implementation of the reform in property tax entitles the state to an additional 0.25 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) as loan; a natural corollary flowing from the resolve to stick to the path of reforms.

One of the primary revenue sources, property tax is levied by a municipal corporation on the value of a property or real estate. Owners of residential properties in Haryana are liable to pay property tax to the corporation. The various kinds of properties that attract tax in Haryana are: residential; commercial; industrial; institutional; government properties and vacant land.

Provisions mentioned in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India empower the state governments to levy property tax on lands and buildings. The recommendations made by the Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in this regard include notifying the floor rate of property tax as per the prevailing circle rates/guideline rates, putting in place a system of periodic increase in property in line with price increase

Like other states, Haryana also levies property tax on lands and buildings. Urban land is sought to be excluded from the purview of the property tax in the state by making relevant amendments in the property tax. A bill to amend the relevant section of the property tax was passed by the state Assembly during the Budget session.

Under the amendment voted by the Assembly, provision has been made to levy property tax only on the basis of value of the property, and to set a minimum rate for property tax. The municipalities will also have the right to levy property tax at higher rates than these minimum rates.

As a result of implementing these reforms in property tax, five states namely, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh and Manipur by making such amendments have been recommended to give 0.25 per cent as additional loan by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Photograph By **Vinay Malik**

9 per cent interest to farmers on delayed payments

By **RAJEEV RANJAN ROY**

How close is the cause of the farmers to the heart of the Chief Minister, Mr Manohar Lal, finds manifestation in the frequent farmer-friendly measures taken by his government. The pace at which these are taken defies frequency. Be it giving a record compensation to the farmers for the loss of their crops due to natural calamities, or paying the highest price in the country to the sugarcane growers, Haryana trumps its peers.

Now comes another significant initiative to ensure that farmers are paid on time for their produce procured. In order to ensure that there is no delay in doing so during the ensuing Rabi Season 2021-22 commencing April 1, 2021, the Chief Minister has announced that about 9 per cent interest–bank rate plus one per cent--would be paid to them if payments are delayed. Payments would be made directly into the verified accounts of farmers.

He announced this farmer-friendly decision while presiding over a review meeting of officers engaged in procurement. "Farmers must receive payment of their procured produce within a stipulated time period. Any delay in payment would not be tolerated. Responsibility should be fixed to ensure that farmers are paid on time," he said.

The Chief Minister reviewed the arrangements made to ensure smooth procurement of crops and directed the departments concerned and the procurement agencies to ensure that farmers did not face any inconvenience while selling their produce in the mandis across the state.

Two lakh get the jab every day

By **AJAY BHARDWAJ**

Haryana has undertaken a mega vaccination drive to fight Covid. More than 12 lakh people have been administered vaccination so far even as the Covid positivity rate in the state hovered around 4.64 per cent. Under the mega drive more than two lakh people in the state are being vaccinated daily.

The recovery rate in the state slipped marginally coming to 96.87 per cent though the fatality rate has been slightly above one per cent.

The state registered a rise of 2,074 fresh coronavirus infections last week (March 15-21) in comparison to the week before. The increase in the number of Covid cases has been on for six weeks now after 11 successive weeks of decline.

The state reported 4,691 new infections last week as compared to 2,617 the week before (March 8-14). The last time these many infections were reported during the virus climb was between July 6-12 last year, when 4,235 weekly infections were detected. Last week, the department tested about 1.33 lakh persons as compared to about 1.27 lakh persons tested between March 1-7.

The Health department data showed that despite an increase in the number of infections, only three districts - Faridabad (8.4%), Gurugram and Rewari (6.7% each) continue to have a critical positivity rate of over 6%.

Photograph By **Vinay Malik**

HARYANA REVIEW
APRIL 1-15, 2021

Potato: From farm to kitchen

PHOTO FEATURE BY **VINAY MALIK**

Sprinkling manure to prepare the ground for sowing

Beds await the seeds

Seeds are sown

Beds being cleaned

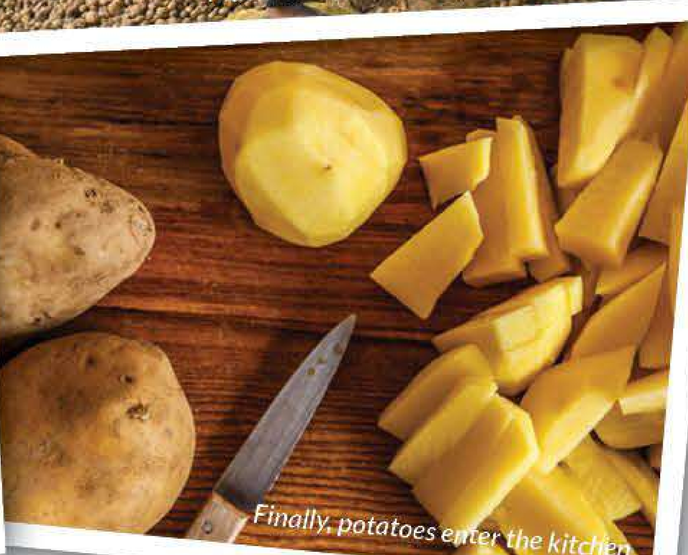
Picking up potatoes from the soil

Crop is packed into bags for sorting

Machine separates potatoes from the seeds

Potatoes are spread out for drying

The produce goes to mandi



Finally, potatoes enter the kitchen

HARYANA'S ECONOMY IS MATURING

Surging Services Sector takes driver's seat

By **PARVEEN K MODI**

The tiger of Haryana's economy is changing stripes. Having undergone structural transformation, the economy is maturing. Which, in economic terms, means it is gradually graduating to the status of a developing, if not developed, economy, something any state or country aspires for. A ready gauge to measure this progression is the role and contribution made by the Tertiary Sector, popularly called Services Sector, in the economy.

When applied to Haryana, the gauge offers a quick reality-check. The reality that the economy of the state is maturing is underscored by the robust growth logged by the Tertiary Sector, and its growing pie in the economic cake of the state. The rapid strides taken by this sector have played a pivotal role in the structural transformation of Haryana from what was essentially an agrarian state to an industrial entity.

The importance of the Services Sector, the hallmark of any economy inching its way up, can be assessed by looking at its contribution to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the economy. According to the Economic Survey of Haryana 2020-21, the share of Services Sector in the GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices has been estimated as 50.9% in 2020-21. **(See Fig. 1.3)**.

The high share of Services Sector in the GSVA marks a structural shift in the state's economy and takes it closer to the fundamental structure of a developed economy. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, the Services Sector grew at an average annual growth rate of 12.2%. Its growth rate was significantly higher than the average annual growth recorded by both Agriculture and Industry Sectors during this period. Interestingly, this trend prevailed during the 12th Plan (2012-17), and thereafter.

As per Quick Estimates for 2019-20, the real GSVA from this sector has been recorded as Rs 2,52,002.40 crore against the Provisional Estimates of Rs 2,31,163.03 crore in 2018-19, registering a growth of 9.%. As per Advance Estimates for 2020-21, the GSVA from Services Sector has been estimated as Rs 2,37,716.64 crore, recording negative growth of 5.7% over 2019-20. **(See Table 1.7)**

In 2020-21, while the share of Primary Sector in the economy increased to 19.1 per cent at constant prices (2011-12), the share of Secondary Sector and the Tertiary Sector stood at 30 per cent, and 50.9 per cent, respectively.

Breaking up the contribution made by the other two sectors, Primary and Secondary, into sub-sectors, one finds that in 2019-20 Agriculture and Allied activities contributed 98.96 per cent, mining held the remaining share (1.04 per cent) in the Primary sector.

MANUFACTURING UP

In the Secondary Sector, manufacturing and construction sub-sectors evolved as major contributors. While the share of manufacturing in 2019-20 was 70.99 per cent, that construction was 25.21 per cent. Notably, the share of manufacturing sector has gradually increased from 61.61 per cent in 2011-12 to 70.99 per cent in 2019-20, demonstrating that Haryana has also made rapid strides in the industrial sector, says the Economic Survey.

Sifting through the surge made by the Tertiary Sector with a pry, one finds that the sharp rise in its contribution has been mainly on account of two distinct sub-sectors, one consisting of real estate, ownership of dwelling and professional services' followed by another consisting of trade, repairs, hotels, and restaurants.

Significantly, these two sub-sectors together constitute 64.2 per cent of the total Tertiary Sector. Specifically, the real estate, ownership of dwelling and professional services group holds the highest share with an increasing trend as its share has increased from 33.3 per cent in 2011-12 to 34.02 per cent in 2019-20 while the trade, repairs, hotels, and restaurants group holds the second highest share increasing from 26.93 per cent to 30.14 per cent during the same period.

COVID IMPACT

Robust growth logged by the Services Sector notwithstanding, the spread of Covid-19 pandemic largely hit economic activities in 2020-21. Almost all sectors with the exception of Agriculture and Allied Activities were adversely affected. While the growth of GSVA of Haryana at constant prices (2011-12) was recorded at 8.0% in 2019-20, a negative growth of 5.2% is estimated for 2020-21. This negative growth of 5.2% in GSVA is mainly attributed to the negative growth of 9.6% in Industry Sector and negative growth of 5.7% in Services Sector in 2020-21. **(See Fig. 1.2)**

The negative growth recorded in Services Sector is mainly due to the negative growth recorded in trade, repair, hotels and restaurants (-7.6%), transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting (-23.0%), financial, real estate and professional services (-0.8%) and public administration and other services (-3.7%) sectors.

But with gradual unlocking, economic activities in Haryana as well as at the national level have begun to improve. A rapid V-shaped recovery has been projected in the state's economic activities in 2021-22. As per projection, the real GSDP growth in 2021-22 has been estimated as 11.5% as compared to the negative growth of 5.7% recorded in 2020-21 making a V-shaped recovery.

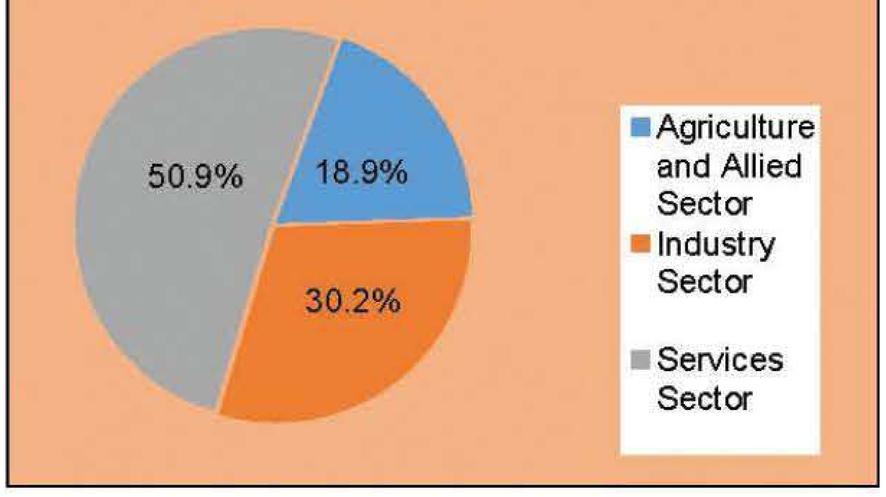
The sharp recovery of real GDP growth of 11.5% is expected to be based on a low base effect and inherent strengths of the economy. The real GDP growth at national level for 2021-22 has been projected as 11.0% in comparison to the negative growth of 8.0% recorded in 2020-21, the Economic Survey maintains. **(See Fig. 1.5)**

Table 1.7- GSVA from Services Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sector	2011-12	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Q)	2020-21 (A)
Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	33107.42	38434.40 (6.1)	43097.44 (12.1)	50324.65 (16.8)	55986.73 (11.3)	62598.69 (11.8)	68158.03 (8.9)	75943.33 (11.4)	70186.33 (-7.6)
Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	17276.89	20469.79 (9.2)	22937.61 (12.1)	24381.94 (6.3)	24631.92 (1.0)	24721.09 (0.4)	26088.07 (5.5)	27217.69 (4.3)	20947.74 (-23.0)
Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	52584.59	68666.72 (15.5)	74026.89 (7.8)	81917.61 (10.7)	89570.59 (9.3)	95567.09 (6.7)	103251.37 (8.0)	112010.68 (8.5)	111114.59 (-0.8)
Public Administration, Defence and other services	19956.26	22127.24 (3.0)	25264.26 (14.2)	26587.59 (5.2)	28722.72 (8.0)	32437.10 (12.9)	33665.56 (3.8)	36830.70 (9.4)	35467.97 (-3.7)
Overall services	122925.16	149698.16 (10.1)	165326.20 (10.4)	183211.78 (10.8)	198911.97 (8.6)	215323.97 (8.3)	231163.03 (7.4)	252002.40 (9.0)	237716.64 (-5.7)

Q: Quick: Estimates A: Advance Estimates * Figures in brackets show the percentage growth over previous year.
Source: Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana

Fig.1.3-Sector-wise Composition of State's Economy at Constant (2011-12) Prices in 2020-21



Sectors of economy defined

An economy consists of three sectors: Primary, Secondary/ Manufacturing and Tertiary, also called Services sector. Let's define them.

- **Primary Sector: Also called extraction sector, it involves extraction of raw materials, including agriculture, mining and fishing.**
- **Secondary/Manufacturing Sector: This segment of economy is concerned with producing finished goods, including construction, manufacturing and utilities like electricity. Manufacturing industry takes raw materials and converts them into higher value-added finished products.**
- **Tertiary/ Service Sector: It concerns offering intangible goods and services to consumers, including retail, tourism, hospitality, banking, transportation, entertainment, communication, IT and financial services.**

Fig.1.2- Growth of GSVA of Haryana at Constant (2011-12) Prices

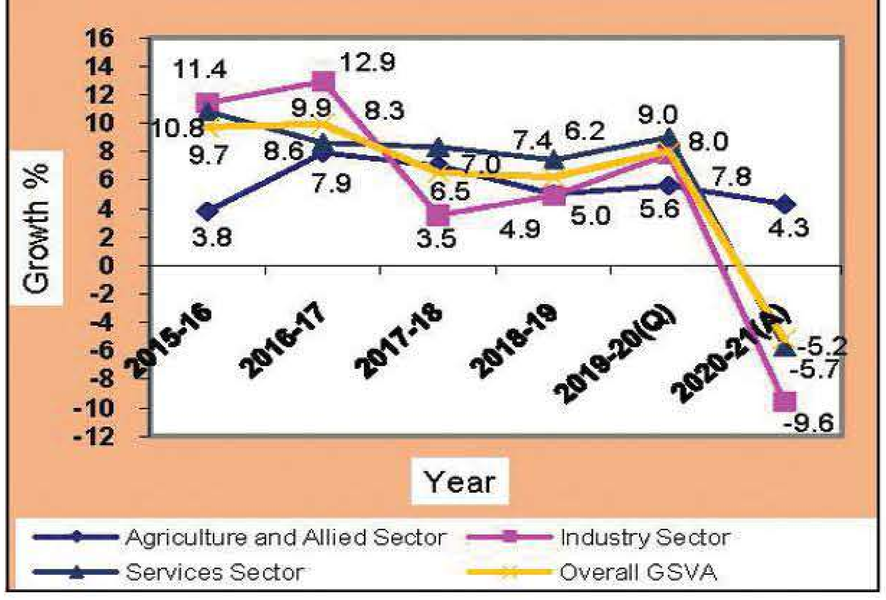
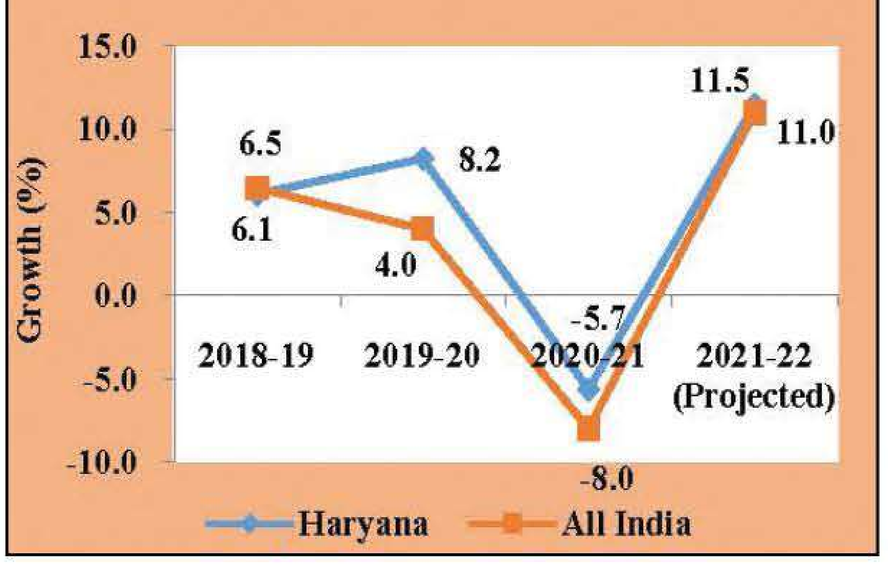


Fig 1.5-GDP Growth of Haryana & All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices



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FORTNIGHT IN RETROSPECT

Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas our goal: CM

The Haryana Chief Minister, Mr Manohar Lal, has said that unlike previous governments which would divide Haryana in the name of development, the present state government believes in the mantra of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' has ensured during the last six years, equitable development of all the 90 Assembly constituencies.

He was interacting with the media after inaugurating and laying stones of 163 projects worth Rs 1,411 crore in 22 districts of the state through video-conferencing in Chandigarh. These projects relate to education, health, medical college, strengthening road connectivity, water, irrigation, power etc.

On this occasion, Union Ministers, Cabinet Ministers of State, Ministers of State, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and Deputy Commissioners were present at the programmes organized in various districts of the state.

While lauding the officers concerned, including engineers, contractors and workers, engaged in designing and construction of these projects, the Chief Minister said that keeping in view the recent surge in the COVID-19 infection cases, it was decided to inaugurate and lay the foundation stone of all these projects from Chandigarh only.

In 2019, projects worth about Rs. 4,000 crore were dedicated to the people of the state in the month of March, and in October 2020, 306 projects worth Rs. 1,850 crore were inaugurated.

And now, tatkal deed appointment service

Adding another feature in the registration of land deeds at its modernized tehsils across the state, the Haryana Government has launched Tatkal Appointment Service.

Disclosing this, Mr Sanjeev Kaushal, Additional Chief Secretary and Financial Commissioner Revenue, said provision had been made to enable an applicant to book deed registration appointment on a tatkal basis for getting the deed registered on an urgent basis.

One wanting to make use of this service can book a Tatkal appointment for deed registration online by paying Tatkal fee of Rs 25,000 in the form of E-challan. Such an appointment can be booked only on the day of registration from 8.00 am onwards.

In each tehsil, 10 appointment slots have been reserved for Tatkal service in addition to the 100 normal appointment slots, Mr Kaushal added.

Assembly votes to make people pay for damages to property

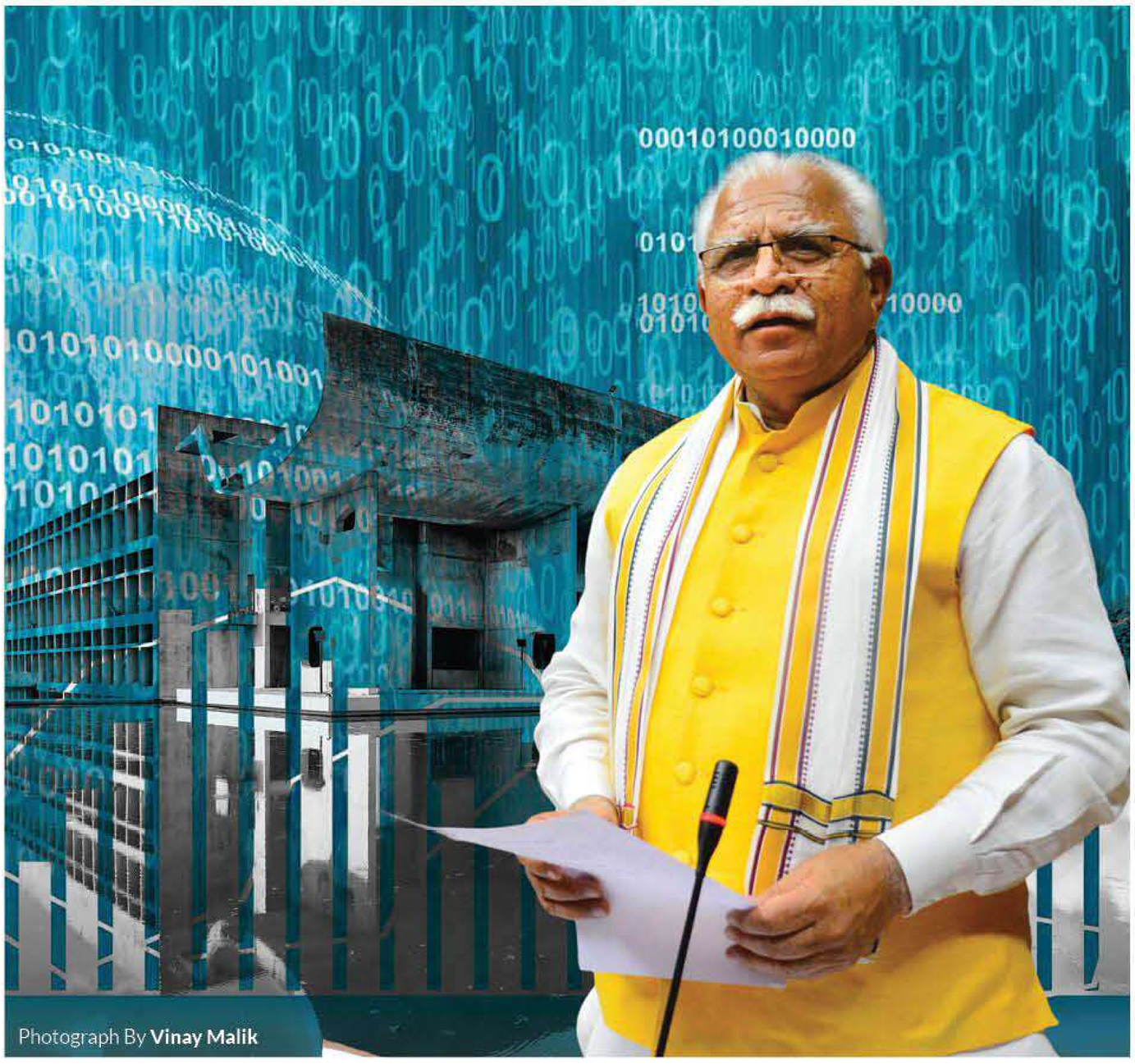
By **AJAY BHARDWAJ**

First it was UP, then Karnataka, and now it is Haryana. Haryana is the third state to make provision for recovery of damages to properties caused by persons during disturbances to public order by an assembly, lawful or unlawful, including riots and violent disorder.

While UP enacted an ordinance, Karnataka quoted a Supreme court order to this effect and the Haryana Vidhan Sabha voted the Haryana Recovery of Damages to Property During Disturbance to Public Order Bill, 2021 during the Budget session.

The Bill, which will become law after the Governor's assent, has also provision for the constitution of Claims Tribunal to determine the liability, to assess the damages caused and to award compensation. UP was the first state to bring such a Bill.

The objective of the bill noticed that the general public has taken a serious note of various past and recent instances of mob violence where there was large scale destruction, burning, looting of public and private properties, injury or loss of lives during disturbances to public order by an assembly, lawful or unlawful, including riots and violent disorder etc and thereof.



Photograph By **Vinay Malik**

The state as well as the private individuals, trusts etc had to suffer huge losses in terms of property and costs.

The bill observed that the Government is supposed to take all preventive, remedial measures so that such incidents are not repeated and public order is maintained. In order to prevent the recurrence of such circumstances, there should be a legal framework to cause deterrence in the minds of the perpetrators of violence as also the organizers, instigators etc.

Justifying the bill Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal said that the 2.5 crore people of Haryana have every right over the land and it is the responsibility of the State Government to protect it. For this purpose, the bill has been passed.

He said that this law should have been made long ago. He said that it is the responsibility of the State Government to protect the property of the state, whether it is private or government. He said that no one benefits from the loss of property, in fact, the loss of property leads to economic loss.

He said that in a democracy everyone has the right to speak and protest peacefully, but no one has the right to damage property. He said that this bill will determine the responsibility of those who damage property as well as ensure compensation to the victim.

The chief minister clarified that this bill has nothing to do with the agitating farmers presently. He said that it is necessary to instil fear in the minds of those who damage property and this is our constitutional legal system.

'Haryana' to replace 'Punjab' in some Acts

HARYANA REVIEW BUREAU

On the last day of the Budget session, the Haryana Vidhan Sabha passed six bills, including the e, The Haryana Recovery of Damages to Property During Disturbance to Public Order Bill, 2021. The other five bills voted are: The Haryana Short Titles Amendment Bill, 2021; The Haryana Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2021; The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2021; and The Haryana Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2021, The Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

The Haryana Short Titles Amendment Bill, 2021: The Haryana Short Titles Amendment Bill, 2021 has been passed to further amend the short titles of Punjab Acts and East Punjab Acts as applicable to the State of Haryana.

The State of Haryana came into existence after a long drawn struggle of the people of Haryana. The people of Haryana have always taken immense pride in their unique identity, both cultural and linguistic. However, despite lapse of more than five decades, the laws applicable to the State of Haryana (hereinafter referred to as "Haryana Acts") still carry the word "Punjab" and "East Punjab" in short titles.

Therefore, for better understanding of the applicability of the laws in the state of Haryana which instead carry the word 'Punjab' and 'East Punjab' in the short title, there is a pressing need that "Punjab Acts" and "East Punjab Acts" should be amended to "Haryana Acts".

The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2021: The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2021 has been passed to further amend the Punjab Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965, in its application to the State of Haryana. The amendment has been made to make provision to receive funds through online mode to make easier to augment resources of the fund.

The Haryana Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2021: The Haryana Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2021 has been passed to further amend the Haryana Contingency Fund Act, 1966. The Bill was introduced to provide out of the Contingency Fund of State of Haryana a sum required to meet with emergent nature of expenditure arising on account of any unforeseen situation such as COVID-19 pandemic, opening of new departments during the year, etc.

The Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2021: The Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2021 has been passed to further amend the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.

To bring the provisions of Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of India, it is necessary to fix the date of commencement of the term of five years of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads from the date appointed for its first meeting.

The Haryana Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2021: The Haryana Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2021 has been passed to authorize payment and appropriation of Rs. 173901,32,26,602 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana for the services during the financial year ending on March 31, 2021.

BRAVING THE CORONA ODDS ON ROAD TO TOTAL INCLUSION

By **RAJEEV RANJAN ROY**

Under Mukhya Mantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana, 8,76,103 families were disbursed an amount of approximately Rs 270 crore. As many as 4,67,604 BPL families and 3,50,621 registered building and other construction workers were released an amount of approximately Rs 250 crore and Rs 175 crore respectively

Braving all coronavirus induced odds and reverses, Haryana continues to be on the road to socio-economic resilience. Well-crafted strategies, fine-tuned mechanism and determination to deliver have done wonders as the State has successfully been able to deflate the adverse impact of Covid-19 pandemic, which has impacted the world order in myriad ways and at multiple levels. The State's corona mortality rate was checked at 1.1 per cent while the recovery rate remained as high as 98.4 per cent.

Though the corona tsunami did not spare anyone, the vulnerability of lesser mortals to lockdown ramifications was maximum. To ensure the poor don't suffer at all, essential commodities were distributed free of cost in the PDS basket from April to June, 2020. Persons, who had no ration cards, were provided 5 kg wheat per person and 1 kg pulse per family per month during May and June in 2020. Rs 131.85 crore was given to the Departments of Medical Education and Research, Urban Local Bodies, Home and Health and Family Welfare from the State Disaster Response Fund for the containment of Covid-19 pandemic.

In sync with the government's commitment to help the needy, financial assistance amounting to Rs 730 crore has been given to more than 17 lakh families at the rate of Rs 3,000 to Rs 5,000 per family. Under Mukhya Mantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana, 8,76,103 families were disbursed an amount of approximately Rs 270 crore. As many as 4,67,604 BPL families and 3,50,621 registered building and other construction workers were released an amount of approximately Rs 250 crore and Rs 175 crore respectively. Over 70,000 workers of the unorganized sector were also disbursed an amount of Rs 35 crore as financial assistance. Under operation Samvedna, 4,44,422 migrant workers were sent back to their home states through 100 Special Shramik trains and 6,629 buses incurring an expenditure of Rs 8.21 crore.

Responding to the aspirations of youths and meeting the wide spectrum of demand for manpower from the private sector, data pertaining to 38,46,601 candidates from the State Haryana have been ported on to the Rozgar Portal, a unique initiative of its kind. As many as 19,426 job offers have been made by employers and aggregators against which 14,685 candidates have been placed in various establishments. The profiling of youths and assessment process has been initiated. Profiling of more than 55,000 'Saksham Yuvas' has been completed.

Skill training has been provided to 14,710 Saksham Yuva under the scheme through Haryana Skill Development Mission. Under the new Dual System of Training (DST) MoUs have been signed between 64 GITIs and 165 industries for 244 trade units in 40 different trades and around 5148 DST seats have been offered for admission during the current academic session. Mistry Haryana App, in implementation from May 1, 2020, has 8,489 technicians registered. 470 job fairs and campus placements were held during 2020-21 resulting in the placement of 8012 trainees.

The holistic economic development is very much aligned with the idea of social inclusion. Industries have a big role to play in improving people's ease of life in a sustainable manner. The new Haryana Enterprise and Employment Policy, 2020 seeks to position Haryana as a favoured investment destination, achieve regional development, export diversification and augment livelihood opportunities. The objective is to attract investments of Rs 1 lakh crore and generate 5 lakh jobs in the State.

Farmers are the backbone of Haryana's economy and hence the government has been working for the last six years on a vision to make the agriculture sector profitable. The State gives the highest price of Rs 350 per quintal to its sugarcane farmers in the country. In 2019-20, sugarcane worth Rs 1263.74 crore was procured. The government has procured 56.07 lakh metric tonnes of paddy, 7.36 lakh metric tonnes Bajra, 650 metric tonnes peanuts, 1099 metric tonnes Moong and 4016 metric tonnes maize at MSP in the Kharif 2020 crop season. Rs 17,000 crore has been directly transferred to the bank accounts of 9.5 lakh farmers for this purpose.

'Mera Pani Meri Virasat Yojana' is proving a milestone in saving underground water for the future generations. The government is providing subsidy of Rs 7000 per acre as an incentive to farmers for diversification of paddy by alternate crops. In the year 2020-21, 38,000 hectares of land was diverted from paddy to cotton, maize and pulses. The government has set the target to reduce the area under paddy cultivation by two lakh acres during 2021-22. Till February 2021, an area of 97,000 acres has been diversified from paddy to other crops. Similarly, for reducing air pollution due to crop burning, the state government has launched a massive campaign for crop residue management.

While the government is leaving nothing unturned to ensure early completion of the SYL canal by vigorously pursuing the matter in the Supreme Court, the government has started the implementation of a major scheme to augment supply of water by channelizing and storing monsoon water by augmenting the capacity of Western Yamuna canal system by 5000 cusecs by spending more than Rs 2,000 crore. To ensure that there is no water shortage in Haryana, the government is also vigorously pursuing the construction of up-stream storage dams such as Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar Vyasi on river Yamuna for getting assured water supply to the State from river Yamuna and its tributaries – Giri and Tons.

Photograph By **Vinay Malik**

A scheme for constructing 1000 recharge bore wells costing Rs 32.33 crore has been approved under 'Mera Pani, Meri Virasat.' About 8000 acres of land submerged every year shall be benefited by this scheme. The Haryana Pond and Waste Water Management Authority (HPWWMA) has collected data of all 1,8121 ponds for rejuvenation and restoration of problematic ponds.

Emphasis on holistic empowerment of the poor has been one of the key focus areas of Chief Minister Mr Manohar Lal led BJP government from day one. Scholarship is being provided ranging from Rs 8000 to Rs 12,000 per annum to encourage meritorious Scheduled Caste students under Dr Ambedkar Medhavi Chhaatra Yojana in Class XI, first year of graduation and first year of Post-Graduation courses. Loans for self employment up to Rs 15 lakh are being given to the people belonging to Backward Classes, up to Rs 30 lakh to the people belonging to minority communities and up to Rs 50 lakh to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).

Uniquely inclusive!

Under the Super-100 Programme, outstanding results have been exhibited by both the centres at Rewari and Panchkula from where 23 students have cleared JEE advance and 72 students have cracked the NEET. For the first time, students from the government schools of the state have secured admission in IITs and other prestigious institutions. The program is now going to be expanded to two more centres – Hisar and Karnal. Rs 10 crore has been allocated for this in 2021-22 budget. Similarly, 50 Incubation Centre covering nine key skills have been constructed in the state in schools with state-of-the-art equipment. These incubation centres focus on 'Entrepreneurial Mindset' and assist students in becoming entrepreneurs. Taking this forward, Haryana intends to provide exposure to vocational education to at least 50 per cent students by 2025.

The Government Sanskriti Model Schools being run at district level have shown excellent results. It will now be expanded and 136 such schools would be established at block level. The medium of education shall be both in Hindi and English. These schools would be affiliated to the CBSE. Digital library portal has been initiated where e-books, e-journals, video lectures and other relevant material are available. While fighting against all natural odds in the last one year, the admissions in various state technical institutions have increased by 17 per cent over the previous years.

HARYANA REVIEW
APRIL 1-15, 2021

Scripting a rare story of fiscal consolidation

Haryana shows the way how discipline can leave you with money to spend where you need the most

By **RAJEEV RANJAN ROY**

It is easier said than done, but Haryana has been able to script a rare story of fiscal consolidation and buoyancy year after another. It is not just about keeping the fiscal parameters under control but also ensuring availability of adequate funds to meet all expenses – seen and unforeseen. This is possible only in a financial milieu which is well woven and embedded in a certain set of disciplines, planning and an unadulterated process of fiscal envisioning.

The colossal Rs 1,55,645-crore annual Budget for 2021-22, which represents an increase of 13 per cent over the Revised Estimates (RE) 2020-21 of Rs 1,37,738 crore, is a credible reflection on how Haryana's financial resilience has consolidated over the years.

The decision to put Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) with an untied fund of Rs 8,585 crore to be spent on special projects related to health, agriculture and infrastructure, is a pointer to increasing resilience of state finances.

"This pioneering and first of its kind MTEF funding structure will remove the uncertainty of allocations and will ensure that projects are planned in a proper and sustainable manner. Other significant advantages of the Reserve Fund include flexibility to allocate for projects that are anchored in multiple sectors and focus on priority sectors," said the Chief Minister, Mr Manohar Lal.

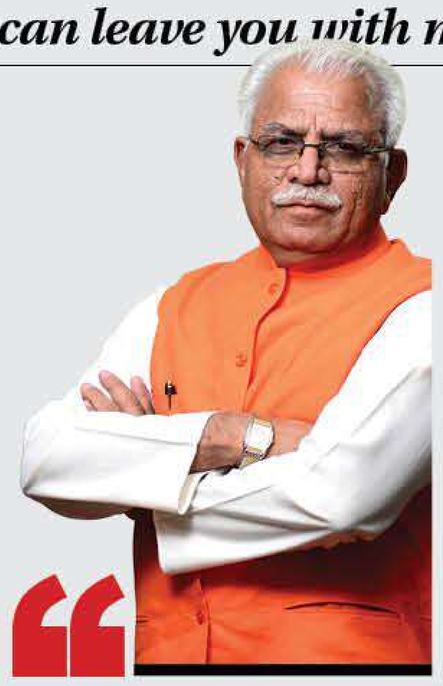
Fiscal assurance helps a state to prioritize specific sectors that are the key to leveraging a rebound in the economy, particularly in the times of crisis, and gives the required boost to achieve a 'V-shaped' recovery.

A fiscally consolidated state has the ease of accelerating economic growth even during the time of crisis or reverses suffered on account of unforeseen situations, leading to increase in the income and purchasing power of every individual.

"We have decided to adopt this uniquely crafted roadmap and hope that this will result in crossing many milestones in the economic journey of our state and transform into a vibrant and Atmanirbhar Haryana with sustainable, inclusive and grassroots-level development," said the Chief Minister while presenting the annual budget—his second in a row---in the state Assembly on February 12.

In real terms, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Haryana has grown at the average annual growth of 6.24 per cent from Rs 3,70,534.51 crore in 2014-15 to Rs 5,28,069.75 crore in 2020-21. All India real GDP has grown at the average annual growth of 4.28 per cent during the same period. As a result, the share of Haryana's GSDP in all-India GDP has gradually increased.

However, on account of Covid-19 pandemic there has been a contraction in all India GDP of 7.96 per cent in 2020-21. As compared to this, in case of Haryana only 5.65 per cent contraction has been recorded in the GSDP in 2020-21.



We have decided to adopt this uniquely crafted roadmap of fiscal consolidation and hope that this will result in crossing many milestones in the economic journey of our state and transform into a vibrant and Atmanirbhar Haryana with sustainable, inclusive and grassroots-level development.

Manohar Lal
Chief Minister

The per capita income of Haryana remains comparatively higher than the national average, posting a significantly faster growth than the latter. The national per capita income at current prices was Rs 86,647 in 2014-15, which increased to Rs 1,34,186 in 2019-20, whereas for Haryana, it has increased from Rs 1,47,382 in 2014-15 to Rs 2,47,628 in 2019-20.

The per capita income at all India level has declined to Rs 1,27,768 and in case of Haryana to Rs 2,39,535 in year 2020-21 as per current estimates.

As a result of prudent fiscal management, all fiscal parameters excluding the revenue deficit have been brought within the limits prescribed by the 14th Finance Commission under the FRBM Act.

Fiscal deficit has been projected at 2.90 per cent in RE 2020-21 and 3.83 per cent in BE 2021-22, well under the 4 per cent limit of FRBM Act. In BE 2021-22 provision of Reserve Fund of Rs 8,585 crore has been made for infrastructure projects on revenue side as per CAG classification.

However, this amount is to be utilized for creation of capital infrastructure. Thus, in real term the revenue deficit is 2.32 per cent in place of 3.29 per cent. The state's debt liability stands at Rs 199823 as per revised estimates for 2020-21.

The effective revenue deficit, which is a relatively pragmatic indicator of fiscal performance, was 2.81 per cent of GSDP in 2016-17, has reduced to 1.67 per cent in RE 2020-21 and is projected to be 1.42 per cent net of infrastructure projects. The debt to GSDP ratio has also been maintained at less than the stipulated norms of the Central Finance Commission and FRBM Act.

FISCAL DEFICIT is the difference between the revenue receipts plus non-debt capital receipts (NDCR) and the total expenditure

REVENUE DEFICIT refers to the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts

EFFECTIVE REVENUE DEFICIT is the difference between revenue deficit and grants for the creation of capital assets, whereby grants for creation of capital assets are defined as the grants-in-aid.

The Budget 2021-22 reflects the government's firm commitment to substantially boost investment in agriculture, rural development, health and education for comprehensive socio-economic growth of the State. The government's revenue receipts are anticipated to increase by 15.23 per cent in the BE 2021-22 to Rs 87,733.22 crore from Rs 76,135.24 crore in the RE 2020-21.

Fiscally, Haryana remains well cushioned to propel growth in the secondary sector through expansion of manufacturing activity and in the primary sector through exploring new avenues for vertical growth and diversification of activities undertaken while continuing to focus on sustainability.

Photograph By **Vinay Malik**

HARYANA PLOUGHS NEW GROUND IN CROP DIVERSIFICATION

By **AJAY BHARDWAJ**

Photograph By **Vinay Malik**

Haryana is fast moving towards a robust agricultural economy with a slew of measures and grassroots transformation in farming with the support of political will, dynamic practises in farming, implementation of farmer-friendly reforms, new initiatives, building infrastructure, educating the farmer community in the latest techniques of farming and providing market linkages to make the sector sustainable.

The state has resorted to crop diversification in a big way to optimize the potential of the farmland and workforce available to enhance the income of the farmers.

The State Government's ambitious 'Mera Pani Meri Virasat' scheme which has been launched targeting crop diversification and economic use of groundwater, a target has been set to reduce the area under paddy cultivation by 2 lakh acres during 2021-22.

Till March 2020, however, an area of 97,000 acres has been diversified from paddy to other crops such as maize, cotton, Bajra, pulses, vegetable, gram etc. even as the state government has been providing a subsidy of Rs. 7000 per acre as an incentive to farmers for diversification from paddy to alternate crops.

Another thrust area for the government would be to establish and expand the network of FPOs. The government has targeted to form 500 Farmer Produce Organisations up to March 2021 and 1000 Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs) up to March 2022 against which 486 FPOs have been formed.

The 'Mera Pani Meri Virasat' scheme has been making big strides for the replacement of paddy by maize/cotton/bajra/pulses on one lakh hectares of agriculture land in targeted blocks having water table more than 40 meters deep.

In addition to this, paddy cultivation is being restricted in gram panchayat agriculture land with groundwater level above 35 meters. The identified blocks where the groundwater table is more than 40 meters are Ratia in Fatehabad district, Siwan and Guhla in Kaithal district, Pipli, Shahbad, Babain and Ismailabad in Kurukshetra district and Sirsa in Sirsa district whereas blocks where water levels are above 35 meters have been identified as Thanesar and Pehowa in Kurukshetra district and Fatehabad and Jakhal in Fatehabad district.

Under the scheme farmers would not be allowed to cultivate paddy in any new areas where paddy was not grown the preceding year. On the agricultural lands of gram panchayats in various blocks where the groundwater level is 35 meters, the Panchayat would not be permitted to grow paddy.

Additionally, all those farmers who have been operating their tube well with 50 horsepower electric motors would not be allowed to grow paddy. The farmers who diversify more than 50% of their paddy area in the identified blocks will be able to sell all their diversified crops to the government at Minimum Support Price (MSP). It has also been provisioned to install 'Maize Dryer' in related grain markets for reducing the moisture content of maize grain produced by the farmers. Moreover, 85% subsidy will be provided for the installation of the Drip Irrigation System for the alternate diversified crops.

The scheme,in fact, offers a wider choice to the farmers who produce a variety of crops in a given area.

Haryana has been at the forefront of diversification for a long time. Diversification is happening in a big way in the state not only in farming but also in livestock, forestry and fishery sectors. Crop diversification is taking place due to governmental policies, thrust on some crops, market reforms, infrastructure development, government subsidies, certain other price-related support mechanisms, higher profitability, and stability in production. Crop diversification is practised in dry-land areas to reduce the risk factor of crop failures due to recurring droughts. Crop substitution and crop shift are also taking place in the areas suffering from some specific soil-related problems.

- Haryana targets 1 lakh acres of land for reclamation this season
- The State aims at reducing the area under paddy cultivation by 2 lakh acres this year
- 1000 FPOs to be formed

Though diversification generally indicates a shift from one crop to another crop, the other type of diversification may involve income-enhancing enterprises in addition to the existing ones. In essence, the diversification of commercial crops/ commodities becomes an essential strategy that can increase income in agriculture, minimize risks due to crop failures, and above all, earn foreign exchange.

In a significant move, the Haryana government started a pilot scheme named 'Jal Hi Jeevan' (water is life) in seven districts (Yamunanagar, Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Jind, and Sonipat) to promote crop diversification and prevent falling groundwater levels. Under this scheme, 53,341 farmers sowed other crops like maize and tur in about 48,119-hectare area instead of paddy.

Haryana, interestingly, is the first state in the country to implement 'Bhavantar Bharpai Yojana' or 'Price difference replenishment scheme' for vegetables from January 1, 2018. In the first term, tomato, potato, onion, and cauliflower were included in this scheme. At present, the scheme includes 19 horticultural crops, of which 14 vegetables, 2 spices, and 3 fruits.

To promote the use of high-quality vegetable plants, 50 % grant-in-aid is being provided to purchase capsicum, cucumber, tomato, melon, and brinjal plants prepared in high-tech poly-houses in the soil-free medium. The sunflower was also purchased at a minimum support price to promote oilseed crops. Crop diversification in the state was promoted by setting minimum support prices for crops like wheat, paddy, sunflower, moong, mustard, gram, millet, and groundnut.

It is a new chapter in giving a boost to the agriculture sector in Haryana.

New initiatives

- A special campaign 'Har Khet-Swasth Khet' will be launched to provide solutions at all levels of inputs and processing and marketing from soil health to crop selection.
- Farmers registered on the 'Meri Fasal Mera Byora' portal will be encouraged to plant crops on the basis of soil health.
- The program of collection and testing of soil samples of each acre will be started on a large scale from April, 2021.
- 125 soil testing laboratories will be set up in schools / colleges / technical universities / institutes.
- A new portal will be established for the treatment of alkaline and saline soils for improvement of One lakh acres of land.
- One thousand farmer producer organizations will be set up.
- Insurance claim of Rs. 980.74 crore to 13.27 lakh farmers under Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme.
- Crop residue management efforts reduced the incidents of burning crop residue by 11 percent.
- Aim to reduce paddy area by 2 lakh acres during the year 2021-22 under the 'Mera Pani Meri Virasat' scheme.
- A target to cover an area of one lakh acres in the next 3 years under zero budget farming, organic and natural farming.
- A new scheme for farmers, 'e-Mitra Kisan Financial Services Scheme' has been started to withdraw cash, deposit cash, give balance information, change PIN, make new PIN, mini statement, request for cheque book, Aadhaar number updation, request for loan, mobile number updation, and registration of problems etc.
- Under this scheme 1000 farmers ATMs will be set up in partnership with banks.

Early dawn signals onset of summer

PHOTOGRAPH BY **VINAY MALIK**

WINDOW ON SPORTS

State's first cycling velodrome for KU

HARYANA REVIEW BUREAU

Haryana's first cycling velodrome, equipped with all facilities for the youth, will be built at Kurukshetra University. With the setting up of this racing track, sports competitions can be organised on a large scale which would benefit the players.

Disclosing this, the Haryana Sports and Youth Affairs Minister, Mr Sandeep Singh, told Haryana Review that five types of games were being played in the stadium built on the land of the Education Department in Gharaunda. Apart from this, four types of sports are also being practiced by the players in the stadium in nearby village Bastara.

Facilities will be increased in the sports stadium for kabaddi and wrestling. Also, a final decision will be taken to upgrade the sports stadium after conducting a survey in Gharaunda, he added.

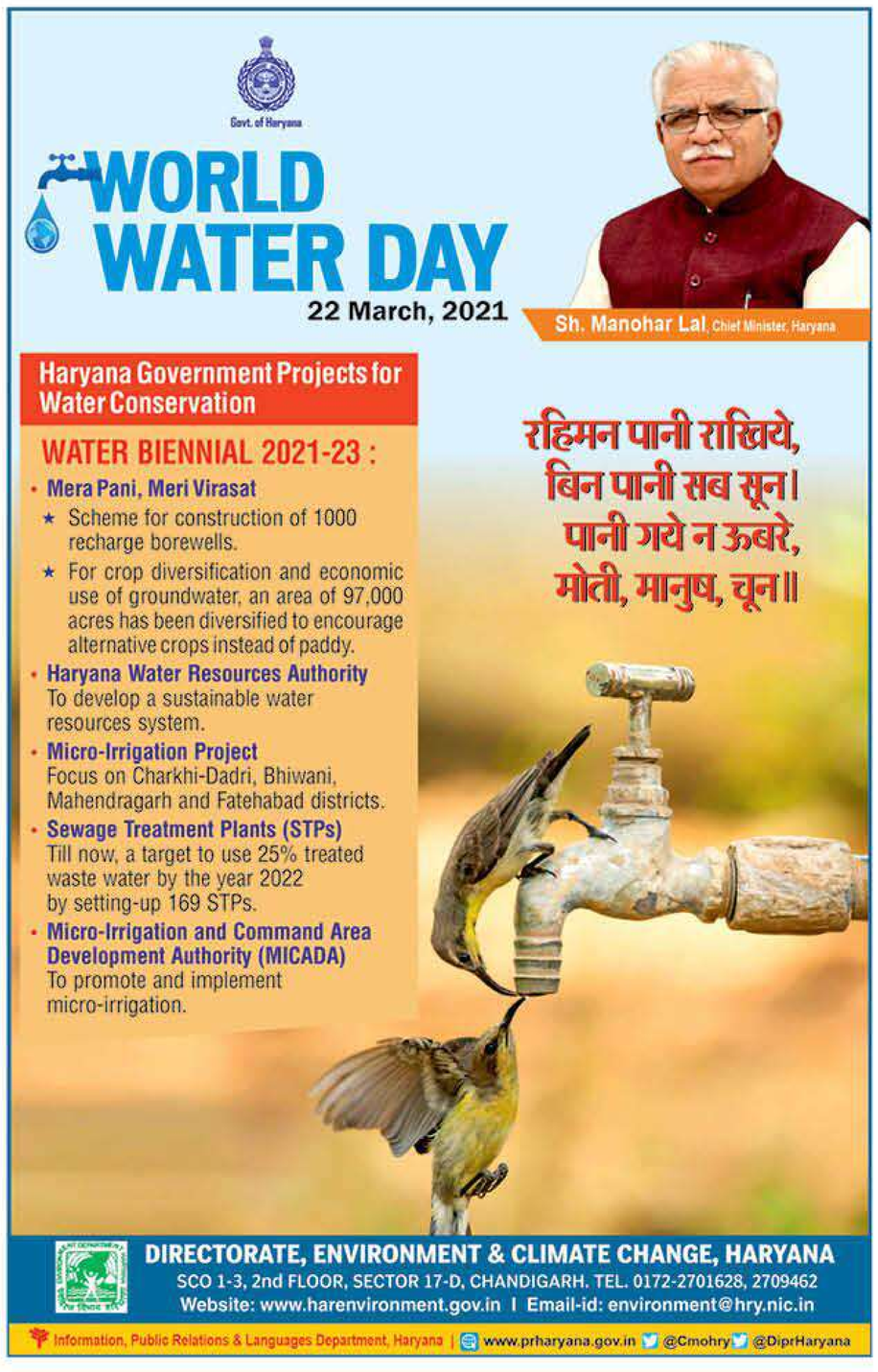
Photograph By **Vinay Malik**

Bodies to follow COVID SOPs

HARYANA REVIEW BUREAU

In order to ensure safety of sportspersons in view of the recent surge in COVID-19 cases, the Haryana Government has directed the Sports Federations to strictly adhere to the standard operating procedures (SOPs) while organising any sports activities.

The Haryana Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs said the federations would have to strictly follow the COVID-19 norms, including sanitizing the players' residing places, conducting a COVID-19 tests before 72 hours and regular rapid tests of the players. Moreover, proper arrangement of boarding and lodging will be ensured while organizing sports activities or tournaments, Mr Sandeep Singh added.



CAMPUS CORNER

JC Bose University to mentor 9 institutes

By **SHAGUN KAPOOR**

The JC Bose University of Science and Technology, YMCA, Faridabad, has been granted the status of 'Mentor Institute' by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). Under this scheme, the university will serve as 'Mentor' or 'Margdarshan' to guide and disseminate knowledge to nine technical institutes of the state.

While detailing about the 'Margdarshan' scheme and its implementation, Chief Coordinator, Prof Vikram Singh told Haryana Review that the main purpose of the scheme is to conduct faculty development programmes, national level workshops, guest lectures and other activities for the technical upliftment of the institutions in terms of teaching learning process.

In this regard, the council has sanctioned a grant of Rs 45 lakh to Mentor 9 Institutes under this project for the duration of three years, he added.

JC Bose University Vice Chancellor Prof Dinesh Kumar said the university has a proven track record in quality assessment parameters as it has successfully conducted various NBA visits. Most of the technical programs of the university are accredited with the NBA.

Moreover, the university has obtained accreditation from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with 'A' Grade in the First Cycle of Accreditation in 2016 and the track record of the university reflects the quality initiatives being taken by the University at Administrative and Academic front, said Prof Dinesh.

Considering the expertise of the university in the area of quality management, Prof Dinesh further said the university has taken a lead in providing guidance and support services to NBA and NAAC aspiring technical institutes so that they can match with the quality parameters required for NBA and NAAC accreditation.

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