

Respected Deputy Chairman Sh. Montek Singh Ahluwalia Ji, Members and Officers of the Planning Commission and other participants!

I would like to start by thanking the Government of India, especially the Planning Commission for convening this important meeting. I understand that the officers of Haryana Government have already held detailed discussions with the officers of the Planning Commission as well as the Ministries concerned. I will confine myself to certain macro issues and specific points of general nature.

2. Geographically Haryana is a small State and accounts for only 1.3% of the total area of the country. Nevertheless, it contributes nearly 3.4% to the national GDP. Having per capita income of about Rs. 1.24 lakh in 2012-13, Haryana occupies top position among major States of the country. Between 1966-67 and 2004-05, the economic growth of the State registered an average annual growth rate of 6.4%. But during the last eight years, the State's economy grew at an excellent average annual rate of 9.3%, significantly higher than the rate of growth of the national economy.

3. Haryana has outperformed the major States in the country in mobilizing financial resources during the 11th Five Year Plan. The Working Group on State Financial Resources for the 12th Plan, set up by the Planning Commission records that as against the national average mobilisation of 92.5% of the projections for the 11th Five Year Plan by the States, **Haryana was able to mop up resources to the extent of 192% of the projected mobilisation.** For sustainable debt management, the 12th Finance Commission recommended that interest payment to total revenue receipts ratio should be 15% instead of 18% prescribed by the 11th Finance Commission. In Haryana, this ratio was observed 12.71% during the 11th Five Year Plan. It implies that the State is on the debt sustainability path.

4. The focus of the 12th Plan would be on broad-based but significant improvements in health outcomes, universal access to school, increased access to higher education, improved standards of education, including skill development and improvement in learning outcomes, and provision of basic amenities like water, electricity, roads, sanitation and housing etc. Special focus would, however, continue on the needs of the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, minorities, women and children.

5. To achieve the objective of **faster, inclusive and sustainable growth** in the 12th Five Year Plan, we have proposed an outlay of Rs. 27071.32 crore for the Annual Plan 2013-14

with an increase of 24% from the last year. This outlay includes an amount of Rs.7512.83 crore for State Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and Rs.1558.49 crore for local bodies to be met from their own resources. The Net State Plan Outlay for Annual Plan 2013-14 excluding the outlays of PSEs and local bodies is proposed at Rs.18000 crore. The enhanced plan budget is expected to propel the overall growth during 2013-14 as it will expand the capacity of the economy.

6. The Social Services Sector has been given the highest priority. The second highest priority has been accorded to the development of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads & road transport and projects under the economic stimulus package. An amount of Rs.3729.51 crore (20.72% of the State Budgeted Plan Outlay) has been proposed under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) for the Annual Plan 2013-14 against 19.35% SC population of the State.

7. We believe that economic growth must lead to improvement in the living conditions of the people particularly of weaker sections of society. However, mere financial allocations to different sectors would not take us closer to the desired goal. Good governance and improvement in the delivery mechanism are the prerequisite conditions of any meaningful development. Our fiscal management is reckoned as amongst the best in the country. Need of the hour, however, is a citizen-centric and cost effective delivery of public goods and services. We are working to ensure the same.

8. The State Government is committed to provide affordable housing to the weaker sections of the society. We propose to launch an ambitious scheme named **Priyadarshini Awaas Yojna** for rural areas from the year 2013-14. The objective of the scheme is to provide housing to the eligible/identified families of Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) and other poor families including those who have been allotted 100 sq. yards plots and who are either without any house or have only kutchha houses. Initially, two lakh families are proposed to be covered in a project span of two years (FY 2013-14 and 2014-15). A financial assistance of Rs.81,000/- as grant will be provided for the construction of a new house. In addition, an assistance of Rs.9100/- will also be provided to each of the beneficiaries for construction of a sanitary latrine in convergence with the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). We have provided a sum of Rs.350 crore in the year 2013-14 for this purpose with a similar provision in the next year. The remaining funds are being raised through HUDCO to be repaid by the State through the

Haryana Rural Development Agency (HRDA). The Government will also provide infrastructural facilities such as water, power and roads/streets to these beneficiaries.

9. In order to supplement our resources, we intend to leverage funds available with the government for bringing private sector investments in infrastructure development in PPP mode. For this, the State Government has constituted the Haryana Infrastructure Development Board with the Chief Minister as its chairperson. The Board will utilize the funds available under the Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) and the Infrastructure Augmentation Fund (IAF). We already have an amount of Rs.2500 crore under the two funds. These funds will be leveraged to implement projects in core sectors, viz., roads & highways, healthcare, education & skill development, tourism, urban transport system and water supply, sanitation and public utilities across the State. During the 12th Five Year Plan period, we are likely to float projects worth Rs.50,000 crore.

10. A conscious effort has been made to enhance the allocation for capital expenditure from Rs.5509.24 crore for the year 2012-13 (RE) to Rs.6936.99 crore for the year 2013-14.

11. The Building Construction Workers Cess Fund is not being utilized optimally in most of the States in the country. We have decided to utilise this fund to strengthen the infrastructure including dispensaries, poly-clinics, anganwaris, primary schools, sewerage & public health facilities including drains, public toilets, etc, in areas largely populated by construction workers. We hope to galvanise about Rs. 1000 crore over two years period and use the same for these works.

12. Governance Reforms

We have undertaken the following reforms during 2012-13 and will continue the trend in the coming years as well:-

- We have prepared the Result Framework Document of 39 departments for the year 2012-13 under Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) to mainstream citizens' feedback with a view to ascertaining the general perception and expectation of the people.
- State has formed 10 working groups to identify challenges and formulate appropriate strategies for the 12th Five year Plan in different sectors.

- The State Government has identified two institutes under Research & Development scheme to study and analyze the key issues of contemporary importance.
- Formulated the State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) to strengthen and streamline feedback for informed decision making.
- Set up the District Development and Monitoring Committees in the State comprising elected representatives and officers of the departments for providing untied funds to the districts under District Plan Scheme.
- The Haryana Human Rights Commission has been constituted for protection of human rights of the citizens.
- We have also decided to set up the Haryana State Commission for Scheduled Castes to examine, investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided to them under the Constitution and different statutes.
- The State Government has also approved the constitution of 21 fast track courts, one in each district, to expedite trial pertaining to crimes against women.

13. Now, I would like to highlight a few important issues pertaining to our State, though they may be relevant to other States as well.

- The present system of budgetary classification of State outlays under **Plan** and **Non-Plan** is outdated and needs to be rationalized. The accounting constraints arising out of this distinction are creating distortions in the planning process. It is the right time to move to a system where the planning process takes into account all public expenditure and allows the required flexibility to the State governments to fix priorities, evolve suitable programmes, projects and strategies as per their requirements. The Planning Commission would appreciate the fact that while the Government of Haryana would spend more than Rs.53073.59 crore in 2013-14, we have come to you to discuss only the utilization of Rs.18000 crore which is about 34% of our total budget. It is, therefore, suggested that the **Plan** and **Non-Plan** distinction may be

done away with and the outlays may be classified as **capital** and **revenue** only as also suggested by the Rangarajan Committee.

- The recommendations of B.K Chaturvedi Committee should be implemented at the earliest. We hope that the Government of India will eventually reduce the number of centrally sponsored schemes and give necessary flexibility to the States.
- In order to remove regional disparities within the State and to bring about a balanced development, some backward areas like Mewat, Shivaliks, Mahendergarh, Sirsa and Jhajjar need enhanced Central funds/grants to enable them to improve their physical and human infrastructure. In addition, the districts of Mewat and Jhajjar and the Shivalik areas may be covered under the BRGF Scheme.
- All future Central legislations involving States' involvement should provide for cost sharing on the pattern of the RTE Act. The existing Central legislations where the States are entrusted with the responsibility of implementation should be suitably amended to provide for sharing of cost by the Central Government.
- The States should be compensated for implementing all the Acts related to the Ministry of Environment and Forests because the compliance of these Acts results in a considerable revenue loss to the States.
- The implementation of GST in the country may take some more time. **Services** is the fastest growing sector of the economy. A major portion of indirect Taxes is accruing from the Service Tax. In the true spirit of Article 268A of the Constitution, some of the services should be transferred to the States for levy and appropriation of Service Tax. This will provide requisite experience to the States in anticipation of introduction of GST.
- The long pending matter regarding CST compensation for the year 2011-12 needs to be resolved expeditiously. Non-disbursement of

almost Rs.3000 crore on this account in the last fiscal has placed a severe strain on State's resources.

- In the 1st Plan (1951-56), the share of States' Plan Outlay was 63.52% which reduced to less than 39% during the 8th Plan (1992-97) and it was 39.27% in the 11th Plan. Since the focus is now on inclusive growth and responsibilities of States have increased considerably, the alignment of resources should tilt in favour of the States.

14. **Agriculture**

14.1 The State Government is adopting a number of innovative measures to ensure availability of certified seeds to improve the seed replacement rate. Haryana was the first and possibly the only State to have gone in for 100% treatment of certified seed of wheat for which 100% subsidy is being provided by the State Government. As a result of such progressive measures, **Haryana was awarded the Krishi Karman Award for wheat consecutively for two years, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The State achieved productivity of 5182 Kg/ha for 2011-12 which is the highest ever in the history of the country.**

14.2 Summer moong is being promoted as a cash crop in- between wheat and rice and there is a plan to bring about one lakh hectare area under moong during the current summer (2013) season.

14.3 The State Government has launched a drive to provide Soil Health Cards to all the farmers in order to promote a balanced use of fertilizers. As many as 15.76 lakh Soil Health Cards have already been distributed and we plan to cover the remaining farmers during the current year itself.

14.4 State Government is also promoting water saving devices like underground pipe lines, sprinklers and drip irrigation systems to improve water use efficiency. Direct seeding of rice (DSR) method is being promoted in paddy cultivation to save water.

15. **Issues**

- Degradation of natural resources like soil and water has become a limiting factor in crop production. There is a need to promote sustainable agriculture development in the State for which a special and sizeable package may be given by Government of India.

- We need to break the wheat-paddy cycle. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance the MSP of maize and kharif pulses crops. The State has been allocated Rs.90.2 crore under the scheme Crop Diversification in Original Green Revolution States. We have already submitted our crop diversification programme for Rs.197.35 crore. An assured procurement of maize, pulses, guar and poplar at remunerative price would have to be ensured to motivate the farmers to switch over to alternative crops as per the crop diversification programme.
- The coverage of the National Food Security Mission (NFSM-Wheat) should also be expanded to the entire State. At present only 7 district are covered under the Mission.
- The State is promoting protected cultivation to enhance the productivity of vegetables. There is a need to provide loans for meeting recurring expenses of protected cultivation at 4% interest for crop loans and at 7% for capital expenditure.
- A **National Mission on Seed** should be started to give impetus to quality seed production programme. It will go a long way in increasing the seed replacement rate across all crops.
- Similarly, a **Technology Mission on Small Farms Mechanization** should also be started to take care of the technology needs of small land holdings. Further, all types of agricultural tools, implements, machinery and equipment should be allowed to be freely imported without any import duty.
- Lack of adequate storage facilities and consequent wastage of foodgrains is a matter of serious concern. A massive programme for building modern silos is needed at the national level. Private sector should be encouraged to invest in modern silos in a big way. Subsidy under the **Gramin Bhandaran Yojana** should be enhanced from 25% to at least 40% to facilitate construction of rural godowns in the State.
- There is an urgent need to strengthen the R&D efforts, for which the current investment must at least be doubled to make our agriculture globally competitive.

- I would request the Government of India to provide a one time additional grant of Rs.150 crore to strengthen the R & D infrastructure of the Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar.
- A comprehensive policy for insurance cover of all important food crops needs to be put in place on priority. Of the existing agriculture insurance schemes, weather based crop insurance scheme is the most suitable as it is easier to implement. However, the scheme needs to be made more farmer-friendly. The premium rates should be considerably reduced to make it affordable by the farmers.
- I would request the Planning Commission to intervene in the rationalization of the existing methodology of fixation of MSP by the Ministry of Agriculture. We strongly recommend that MSP should be equal to the cost of production plus 50% as profit.
- Norms of the Calamity Relief Fund should be revised. Compensation for the loss of crops due to natural calamities like floods, drought etc. should be enhanced to at least Rs.30,000/- per hectare. Further, there is a need to authorize the State governments to use 10% of these funds for prevention of floods and drought.
- Credit to the farmers be made available at 4% per annum rate of interest. For non-agricultural needs of farmers the interest rate should not be more than 7% per annum. Fresh credit should be extended even to those farmers who have been benefited under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme.
- The NABARD refinance rate needs to be reduced and it should not be more than 2.5%.

16. **Water Resources**

16.1 The existing condition of water resources in Haryana is extremely precarious. Water availability in the State is only 14 MAF as compared to the requirement of 36 MAF. The problem is further aggravated as Haryana is not getting its due share of water from Ravi-Beas rivers despite the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

16.2 Haryana is further aggrieved by the fact that despite a conditional clearance of Shahpur Kandi Project by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Water Resources has released

money for the project without ensuring compliance of the attendant conditions by Punjab Government.

16.3 The Planning Commission should not insist upon setting up the Water Regulatory Authority by the State because food security concerns are of overriding importance at this stage. It is requested that the amounts withheld due to non-constitution of the Water Regulatory Authority must be released to the State forthwith. The State would nevertheless set up a Water Regulatory Authority at the appropriate stage.

16.4 Under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), the State will only get an assistance of 25%. The earlier proposal to increase it to 50% has not materialized so far. Haryana State is further aggrieved because it has not been given funds, though its projects were approved under the AIBP. The argument against Haryana seems to be that we implemented the projects with our own funds and by taking loans from NABARD. It is unfortunate that we are being penalised for our progressive and proactive measures.

16.5. Similarly, funds under the Ganga Flood Control Scheme are not being released on one pretext or the other despite 95% implementation of the project on ground. I would also request for expeditious clearance of the Command Area Development schemes in the drought prone areas of Bhiwani and Narnaul.

16.6 The Government of India should give liberal grants and assistance for land acquisition for developing water bodies such as Bibipur lake, Kotla lake and Peer Bahaudi. The State Government has already provided Rs. 50 crore in its budget for the purpose.

16.7 I have all along been emphasizing in the NCR Planning Board meetings that for assessing the drinking water requirement the entire NCR should be treated as one integrated unit. Therefore, while preparing water supply projects based on utilization of Ganga water, the requirement of the entire NCR including Haryana should be taken into account. At present only Delhi requirements are taken into account for Ganga water. It is discriminatory and also against the very concept of the NCR.

17. **Power**

17.1 The power situation in the State has been suffering due to the lack of proper policy guidelines for supply of coal or gas or both. Since the last two years, the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) which decides long term coal linkage to power projects has not decided any long term coal linkage. If the coal production in the country is not stepped up, no

new projects could perhaps be set up which will seriously jeopardize our generation capacity (addition) programmes.

17.2 The Government of India has recently initiated a scheme for the financial restructuring of power distribution utilities. This restructuring programme has put a tremendous financial stress on State governments. At the same time, the consumers face the prospects of rising power tariffs on account of higher input costs of coal, railway freight and payment of fixed costs on idle capacity owing to short supply of coal. I would strongly recommend that the Government of India should announce a package of assistance in order to compensate the State Government as we have to bear a very high subsidy cost of more than Rs. 4500 crore every year to protect the farm sector in the interest of food security of the nation.

17.3 The Government of India proposes to allocate new coal blocks to the power utilities. Haryana State is deprived of both hydro and thermal sources for power generation. Therefore, Haryana should be considered on priority in the new proposal. I would also suggest that the coal blocks allotted should be encumbrance free and environmental and forest clearance should be arranged for them in advance by the Government of India itself.

18. **Industries**

18.1 I wish to raise an important issue in connection with the National Investment Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) under the Industrial Manufacturing Policy. For a small state like Haryana, it is difficult to provide a chunk of 5,000 hectares of land as envisaged in the Policy. I would request the Planning Commission to intervene and advise the Ministry of Commerce & Industries to scale down the size of NIMZ to 1,000 hectares for smaller states like Haryana.

18.2 The Draft Development Plan for Manesar-Bawal Investment Region (MBIR) has been prepared for a projected population of 32 lakh people with urbanizable area of 40,232 hectares. About 8,800 hectares would be developed in the first phase, from 2011-21, while 15,000 hectares would be developed in the second phase i.e. up to 2031. The third phase of MBIR would be completed by 2039.

19. **Roads**

I thank the Planning Commission as well as the Government of India for revising the funding pattern of PMGSY – II and reducing the State share to 25%.

20. Rural Development

I would like to suggest certain improvements/modifications in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) as follows:

- The limit of allocation for material component may be enhanced to at least 50%.
- To strengthen the personnel/technical support at the level of Gram Panchayats, the limit of the administrative expenditure should be increased from the present 6% to 10%.
- The number of maximum days of employment may be increased from 100 to 150 days at least for BPL families, if not for all others, with the stipulation that the average number of days for the district as a whole does not exceed 100 days.
- The use of certain basic machinery such as road rollers etc. for compaction of earth in case of rural connectivity may be allowed for ensuring durability of assets, with the condition that such machinery does not displace manual labour.

21. I also have some suggestions regarding the implementation of the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) :

- ❖ Saline areas, mostly in the irrigated commands which have virtually become waste land, should be allowed to be taken under the programme.
- ❖ The overexploited areas like Karnal and Kurukshetra etc. where a steep decline in water table has taken place, should also be considered under the programme for the purpose of water re-charging structures.
- ❖ Some soil and water conservation structures constructed under the old watershed schemes have been damaged. They should be repaired under this programme.
- ❖ Keeping in view the recent increase in the wages and prices of other items, the present unit cost of Rs. 12,000 per hectare under IWMP be increased to Rs. 20,000/ per hectare.

22. Urban Local Bodies

22.1 Haryana is witnessing rapid urbanization. The decadal growth rate in urban areas is over 44% compared to about 10% for rural areas. Presently, 30% of our population lives in urban areas. About 40% of the NCR falls in Haryana. Proximity to Delhi puts a huge pressure on urban infrastructure and civic amenities like sanitation, waste management, drinking water, housing, transport, roads etc. I would request for higher scale of Central assistance to help augment our urban infrastructure.

22.2 Gurgaon town must to be included under JNNURM as its population has reached about 9.5 lakh as per 2011 census, besides the floating population of about 5 lakh.

22.3 City Development Plan (CDP) of Greater Panchkula, costing Rs. 6019.38 crore, which has already been sent to Government of India, may be approved as an independent project without linking it to Chandigarh and separate allocations under JNNURM be made.

22.4 Solid waste management in urban areas has become a major challenge, requiring huge investments. To deal with the challenge, special provisions need to be made under the 12th Five Year Plan.

22.5 At present, sanction of projects is highly centralized. State governments may be given requisite powers to take up projects as per local requirements.

22.6. The reforms agenda of JNNURM and UIDSSMT needs to focus on granting flexibility to the States, along with adequate funding, so as to facilitate faster implementation of these programmes.

23. Health

23.1 For Health Sector, Rs. 477.39 crore has been allocated in the Annual Plan 2013-14, which means giving an increase of 17%. The State has been able to significantly improve some of the important health indicators, viz., IMR, MMR and institutional deliveries especially during the last two years. A high level task force has been constituted to review the trends in health indicators and make recommendations on strategic interventions during the 12th Plan period.

23.2 We are setting up four medical colleges including an all women medical college at Khanpur Kalan (Sonipat). Another medical college is proposed to be set up in PPP mode. Two of these colleges, women medical college at Khanpur Kalan and the medical college at Nalhar

(Mewat), have become operational. Besides, there are 11 dental colleges and over 100 nursing institutions in private sector.

23.3 The State Government has provided CT scan and MRI scan facilities in all the district hospitals at subsidized rates in PPP mode.

23.4 Urban Health Mission is going to be started in the State to address the health concerns of the urban poor and improve their health status.

24. **Education**

24.1 Our highest priority is the education of the girl child. We are implementing the RTE Act, 2009 and have notified the Rules thereunder to ensure that all children including out-of-school children are enrolled. Our approach has changed from incentive based or project based to a right-based approach and we spent Rs.162 crore during 2012-13 under RTE.

24.2. Our focus is on access, equity, quality and governance of education sector with a clear objective to improve learning outcomes at all levels of schooling. For this, it is necessary to change the orientation of teachers and teaching-learning process. To effect this change, a State level School for Teachers Education is coming up at Silani Kesho. An innovative four year integrated B.Sc./B.Com./B.A.-cum-B.Ed. course is being started from the year 2013-14. A number of professional courses and research activities would be added in due course.

24.3. In the 12th plan period, we will ensure that learning goals of each class are clearly defined and then resources are aligned to achieve them. We also propose to integrate the Pre-School and School education to improve learning outcomes. Multi-grade multi-level learning will be promoted so that children are free from any fear or anxiety. We will provide universal access to secondary education at Senior Secondary level by increasing the gross enrolment ratio (GER) of Haryana from 60% to 65% by 2017.

24.4. We have taken extensive steps for improving the quality of higher education in order to produce students who can handle the emerging challenges. With a view to achieving excellence, the State Government has also been expending the institutions of higher learning.

24.5 The Rajiv Gandhi Education City (RGEC) at Kundli in Sonapat is a unique initiative in the field of higher education with a clear focus on quality in professional courses. It has been conceptualized on the pattern of Oxford University and will serve as a state-of-the-art facility for learning and research in cutting edge technologies including nanotechnology,

biotechnology, genetics, engineering apart from basic professional programmes in several fields.

24.6 The Government has opened 8 new Government colleges in 2012-13, which is a record. Under the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), six new government colleges have been identified as Centres of Excellence where apart from job oriented courses and other infrastructural facilities, opportunities for placement of students will increase. Introduction of schemes like **human resource development, up-gradation of laboratories, science exhibition, educational and excursion tours, compulsory computer education, setting up of smart class rooms, establishment of language labs etc.** are a few steps towards achieving quality improvement in the college education.

25. Social Security

25.1. Ours is a unique State which is committed to provide social security to the aged, widows, destitute women, handicapped persons, eunuchs, dwarfs, persons belonging to minority communities and families having only girl child/children. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs.1605.35 crore was spent on their welfare schemes. A provision of Rs.1731.56 crore had been made for the year 2012-13 against which Rs.1749.56 crore was spent. Further, an amount of Rs.1812.89 crore is proposed for the year 2013-14 for various welfare schemes.

25.2. Presently 20,66,863 persons are getting benefits under different pension schemes. As many as 12,84,032 persons have been covered under Old Age Samman Allowance Scheme whereas 5,40,719 widows and destitute women are being given the benefit under the Widows Pension Scheme. 1,34,249 handicapped persons are being given Handicapped Pension in the State.

25.3. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) has been started during 2013-14 for which Rs. 37 crore are provided. The scheme covers rural and urban BPL households or families marginally above the poverty line. It provides insurance cover of Rs. 30000 on natural death, Rs. 37500 on partial permanent disability and Rs. 75000 on death or total permanent disability due to accident. An add on benefit of scholarship @ Rs. 100 per month for each child (maximum of two children) studying between 9th and 12th standards including ITI courses will also be provided. We have added benefits over and above the AABY to provide assistance to families with an yearly income of Rs 2.5 lakh through the State's Rajiv Gandhi BimaYojana, besides

supplementing the assistance to Rs 1 lakh in case of death or total disability in accident, etc. Since the State spends a considerable amount on these schemes for achieving inclusion of all sections, we look for higher level of support from the Government of India and the Planning Commission.

26. **Women & Child Development**

26.1 The State Government is duly committed to the security, welfare and development of women and children. The Haryana State Commission for Women has been accorded a statutory status. A number of steps have been taken to improve the physical infrastructure impacting the implementation of ICDS and ICPS schemes. The State Government is augmenting its resources by way of **NABARD assisted RIDF** project worth Rs. 564 crore for construction of 6635 Anganwari Centres during the 12th Five Year Plan period.

26.2 We are equally concerned about the nutritional deficit, iron deficiency and worm infestation, among women and children. Accordingly we are taking steps to improve food habits and personal hygiene standards through IEC, upgradation of physical infrastructure including buildings, kitchen-sheds, furniture, toys, PSE kits, drinking water, toilets, and human resource development under the ICDS.

27. I would like to conclude by saying that we are taking a holistic view of the entire gamut of developmental concerns. Some of the challenges are indeed very daunting. But we are prepared to meet them and deal with them with an open mind. I have no doubt in my mind that with the help and support of Government of India and that of the Planning Commission we will succeed in our aim of achieving inclusive and sustainable growth for Haryana.

Thank you.

Jai Hind !