

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

I rise to present the Budget of the State for the fiscal 2017-18 before this august House.

2. I feel honoured and privileged to present my third Budget in a row that too in this Swarna Jayanti year of State foundation. I take this opportunity to present achievements of the Government in the last two years and Government's vision and strategy to achieve its development goals in the next three years.

3. The fiscal 2016-17 is a unique year in the economic history of the country, which has witnessed two major policy reforms in the form of passage of Constitution (One hundred and first Amendment) Act 2016 paving the way for implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) from the year 2017-18 and withdrawal of Specified Bank Notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination. These measures would undoubtedly make the Indian economy bigger, cleaner and more organised.

4. Similarly, three reforms in the budgetary process have been carried out namely, doing away with Plan and Non-Plan classification, merger of Railway Budget with the General Budget from the financial year 2017-18 onwards and preponement of presentation of the Budget so as to complete its approval process well before the commencement of the new financial year. On behalf of the State Government and the people of Haryana, I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Union Finance Minister for these significant initiatives.

5. Though the global slowdown has transient effect on the National GDP growth, as it slowed down to 7.1 per cent in the current year vis-à-vis

7.9 per cent in 2015-16, the effect is not likely to spill over to the next year with the national economy expected to rebound to 7.5 per cent growth in 2017-18. The Indian economy remains a bright spot in the world arena as it is expected to emerge as number one fastest growing economy amidst the global sluggishness.

6. On the pattern of the Union Government initiative, we have also decided to dispense with the Plan and Non-Plan classification of expenditure and present the Budget in terms of revenue and capital classification, which would give holistic view of sectoral allocations, leading to optimal allocation of resources to Departments. This time, I have also attempted to classify the allocation of resources into rural and urban categories, wherever feasible, to have clearer view about the fund flow to priority areas.

Review of Past Performance

7. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, as this is the third Budget of the present Government, it is the right time to review our performance during the last two years vis-à-vis the performance of the previous Government.

State of the Economy - Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

8. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I am happy to inform this august House that under the dynamic leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister, the State has made significant progress in all economic and fiscal parameters. For example, the GSDP at constant prices (2011-12) has registered a high growth of 9.0 per cent in 2015-16 as compared to 5.7 per cent in 2014-15. In 2016-17, though the GSDP is growing at 8.7 per cent, it is expected to rebound to 9 per cent plus growth in 2017-18. The GSDP growth rate had never touched 9 per cent during the last five years of the previous regime. It was 7.4 per cent in 2010-11, 8.0 per cent in 2011-12, 7.7 per cent in 2012-13, 8.2 per cent in 2013-14 and as low as 5.7 per cent in 2014-15. Moreover,

Speaker Sir, the GSDP growth rate has remained significantly higher than the All India GDP growth during the tenure of the present Government.

9. When our Government was elected in 2014, per capita income (PCI) growth rate was 4.0 per cent as compared to the All India figure of 5.8 per cent in 2014-15. The per capita income growth rebounded to 7.5 percent in 2015-16 as against All India figure of 6.6 per cent. In 2016-17, PCI is expected to show a growth rate of 7.2 per cent while All India PCI is expected to grow at 5.9 per cent.

10. Similarly, the primary sector (agriculture and allied sectors), which had registered negative growth of 2 per cent in 2014-15, recorded a growth rate of 3.2 percent in 2015-16. In 2016-17, it is estimated to grow at 7.0 per cent. On similar lines, the secondary sector (industry) had shown a robust growth of 7.7 per cent in 2015-16 as against only 2.3 per cent in 2014-15. In 2016-17, 6.1 per cent is the estimated growth for this sector. The tertiary (services) sector has shown an impressive growth rate of 10.9 per cent in 2015-16 as compared to 10.3 per cent in 2014-15. In 2016-17, the growth rate of the sector is expected to be 10.8 per cent.

11. The composition of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) has shown structural transformation of the State economy towards services sector, a sign of mature/developing economy. Analysis of the composition of GSVA reveals that the share of services sector had increased from 49.6 per cent in 2014-15 to 50.7 per cent in 2015-16 and further to 51.7 per cent in 2016-17. The share of secondary sector remains more or less constant in the range of 30 to 31 per cent during the last three years. Correspondingly, the share of primary sector has shown a declining trend from 19.3 per cent in 2014-15 to 18.3 per cent in 2015-16 and further to 18.1 per cent in 2016-17.

State Finances – Fiscal Parameters

12. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, the present Government, by following prudent fiscal management policies, has been able to reverse the increasing trend in deficit parameters witnessed during the previous regime. This is clear from the fact that in 2014-15, the **revenue deficit**, which was 1.90 per cent of GSDP, had declined to 1.60 per cent in 2015-16 and in 2016-17, it is likely to be 1.33 per cent. For the fiscal 2017-18, I have targeted to bring it further down to less than one per cent and by the end of 2019-20, my target is to bring it down to zero.

13. **Fiscal deficit** has remained within the stipulated limit of 3 per cent of GSDP prescribed by the Fourteenth Finance Commission for the States. In 2015-16, fiscal deficit of the State was 2.92 per cent of GSDP, while in 2016-17 it is expected to be 2.49 per cent of GSDP. For the next year, it is likely to be in the range of 2.61 (without UDAY) to 2.84 per cent (with UDAY) of GSDP.

14. **Debt to GSDP ratio** remained within the prescribed limit of 25 per cent. It was 16.21 per cent in 2014-15, 17.40 per cent in 2015-16 and 18.08 per cent in 2016-17 (RE), without UDAY; and 20.96 per cent in 2015-16 and 22.82 per cent in 2016-17 (RE), with UDAY. In 2017-18, it is estimated at 18.74 per cent without UDAY and 22.93 per cent with UDAY.

Total Revenue Receipts (TRR)

15. TRR as a ratio of GSDP is estimated at 11.02 per cent in 2016-17 as compared to 9.80 per cent in 2015-16 and 9.33 in 2014-15. It is very significant development having direct impact on State resources.

16. For Revised Estimates 2016-17, Total Revenue Receipts (TRR) are estimated at ₹60327.09 crore, comprising tax revenue receipt of

₹45087.63 crore (74.74 per cent) and non-tax revenue receipt of ₹15239.46 crore (25.26 per cent).

17. In 2017-18 Budget Estimates, I have projected TRR at ₹68810.88 crore of which tax receipt is ₹51711.52 crore and non-tax receipt ₹17099.36 crore. This is an increase of 14.06 per cent in TRR in 2017-18 over 2016-17. In 2017-18, TRR is expected to be 11.12 per cent of the GSDP.

Interest payment to Total Revenue Receipts ratio

18. Interest payment to Total Revenue Receipts ratio was 16.98 per cent in 2014-15, which increased to 17.42 per cent in 2015-16. However, it has declined to 15.94 per cent in 2016-17. I have projected it around 16.36 per cent for 2017-18.

Capital Expenditure

19. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, the present Government is committed to enhance proportion of capital expenditure in total expenditure, which has direct impact on growth. I am happy to inform this august House that as against the total capital expenditure of ₹6780.12 crore in 2015-16, it increased by 9.6 per cent to ₹7432 crore at RE 2016-17. For the next fiscal 2017-18, I propose to double it to ₹14932 crore, over RE 2016-17. In addition, capital expenditure to the tune of ₹4725 crore is likely to be incurred by public sector units in 2017-18. Hence, total capital expenditure is estimated to be ₹19657 crore in 2017-18.

Rural Urban Classification

20. I have attempted to identify the expenditure incurred by 8 Departments in rural areas. In 2016-17, Elementary Education is estimated to spend its 91 per cent outlay (₹7296 crore) in rural areas. Similarly, Secondary Education is likely to spend 88 per cent (₹3870 crore),

Women and Child Department – 87 per cent (₹1050.52 crore), Social Justice and Empowerment Department - 70 per cent (₹2947 crore), Welfare of SC and BCs – 43 per cent (₹331 crore), Public Health Engineering Department - 38 per cent (₹513 crore) , Electronics and IT Department–33 per cent (₹28 crore) and Higher Education Department 17 per cent (₹288 crore) in rural areas. Needless to say, that bulk of the allocation made to Agriculture Department, Panchayats and Rural Development and Irrigation Department are meant for rural areas. It is expected that in the next financial year, the allocation for rural areas will further get a boost.

Review of Public Sector Enterprises:

21. The public sector enterprises (PSEs) have been playing a vital role in the economic development of the State. The performance of PSEs has improved over a period of two years not only in terms of number of profit earning PSEs but also in terms of reduction of losses.

22. Out of 22 PSEs registered under the Companies Act, 1956, 15 PSEs earned a net profit of ₹ 299.85 crore in 2015-16 as compared to 13 PSEs in 2013-14. The profit earned by these 13 PSEs was ₹ 803.92 crore. The number of loss making PSEs reduced to six in 2015-16 from nine in 2013-14. The losses reduced drastically by 78.67 per cent to ₹ 811.63 crore in 2015-16 from ₹ 3806.38 crore in 2013-14.

23. Similarly, 19 PSEs registered under the Cooperative Societies Act have also been able to reduce losses, thereby showing sign of improvement. The number of PSEs that were under losses reduced to 11 in 2015-16 from 13 in 2013-14 and the losses reduced to ₹ 407.70 crore in 2015-16 as compared to ₹ 435.39 crore in 2013-14. The number of profit making PSEs increased from five to six. The total accumulated profit rose from ₹ 451.07 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 468.02 crore in 2015-16.

24. The performance of five PSEs registered under special statutes have also considerably improved as these PSEs have been able to reduce their losses drastically to ₹ 39.43 crore in 2015-16 from ₹ 398.79 crore in 2013-14. Much more needs to be done in this direction of improving the performance of PSEs and reducing their cumulative losses.

Budget 2017-18

25. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, we are currently celebrating the Swarna Jayanti year on completion of 50 years of the establishment of our State in 1966. In this auspicious year, Sir, I am proposing a budget of ₹ **102329.35** crore for the fiscal 2017-18, an increase of 13.18 per cent over RE 2016-17 of ₹ 90412.59 crore. This is the first time in the State that the Budget has crossed the figure of one lakh crore, excluding foodgrain procurement operations. The Budget outlay of ₹ 102329.35 crore comprises 21.88 per cent as capital expenditure of ₹ 22393.51 crore and 78.12 per cent as revenue expenditure of ₹ 79935.84 crore.

26. The present Budget is based on the vision of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to transform our State to a vibrant, dynamic and resurgent unit of federal India. A State where farms overflow with produce; the wheels of industry grind uninterrupted; none feels deprived; people have a sense of fulfillment, the youth have a sense of pride, and SC, BC, vulnerable sections of society and women enjoy not only safety, security and equal opportunities but also feel empowered. "Antyodaya" and "minimum government and maximum governance" are the guiding principles to make the State a better place to live in. In order to fulfill this vision, a strategy as well as an action plan based on nine priority areas vis, (i) agriculture, (ii) rural development, (iii) urban development; (iv) infrastructure, (v) education and

IT governance; (vi) health; (vii) women empowerment (viii) development of youth and (ix) culture have been framed.

27. We have ushered in a new era of transformation of the system by providing responsible, transparent, accountable and corruption-free governance in the State. Direct benefit Transfer (DBT) is one of the major milestones in this direction, under which about ₹ 571 crore have been saved so far through weeding out ineligible beneficiaries under various welfare subsidy-oriented schemes. Election of educated to the panchayats, transparent recruitment of youth for government jobs - from HCS officers to police personnel-purely on merit basis, online teachers' transfer policy, effective redressal of people's grievances through CM's window, provision of about 170 e-services of 24 departments at the click of a mouse in a timely, transparent and hassle-free manner are some of other examples of governance transformation.

28. Enhancement of spending in rural areas, strengthening of Panchyati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by transferring certain works of various departments along with budgetary provisions in a phased manner, creation of durable infrastructure, ushering in governance reforms, focus on digital Haryana, implementation of Chief Minister's announcements are some of the areas identified for focussed attention in the Budget.

New Schemes / Initiatives

29. In the Swarna Jayanti year, I propose to launch a new scheme in the name of the great leader of Haryana, Rehbare Azam late Choudhry Chhotu Ramji as "**Deenbandhu Haryana Gram Uday Yojana**" to develop about 1500 villages having population between 3,000 to 10,000 by providing necessary physical, social and economic infrastructure facilities at par with the urban areas, in a phased manner within three years, with an outlay of

₹ 5000 crore. The scheme will be funded through NABARD assistance. For 2017-18, I propose to allocate ₹ 1200 crore for this scheme.

30. Similarly, in order to create modern infrastructure and for maintenance of existing infrastructure in urban areas, I propose to launch a new scheme in the name of Late Dr Mangal Sain, former Deputy Chief Minister and a great leader of Haryana as “**Mangal Nagar Vikas Yojana**”. I propose to allocate an outlay of ₹ 1000 crore for this scheme in 2017-18, to begin with.

31. The historic decision of the Government of India to withdraw the Specified Bank Notes (SBN) of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination provides an opportunity to discourage cash transactions and move towards cashless transactions to curb the menace of black money and corruption in the system. India is now on the cusp of a massive digital revolution. Haryana cannot afford to be left out from this process. Hence, the Government is promoting cashless transactions through digital modes like debit/credit/prepaid cards and other modes, to encourage formal sector in the State. In this context, it has been decided that all Government payments of more than ₹ 5000 should be made through digital mode only. Five per cent rebate will be given on bill payments to Utilities and other Government payments through BHIM App, subject to a maximum of ₹ 50.

32. In order to provide seamless and expeditious health services to the serving and retired employees, Government intends to explore the possibility of introducing “Cashless Health Insurance Scheme” for State employees and pensioners.

33. The quality of immovable physical assets created by the State Government in terms of buildings, vacant lands, infrastructure, etc. has deteriorated over the years for want of proper upkeep and maintenance.

Such physical assets need to be not only properly maintained but also strengthened at regular intervals so that their full potential is harnessed. I, therefore, propose to create a dedicated “**Asset Augmentation Fund**” for strengthening public assets. Beside this, a dedicated **Asset Management Cell** is being created in the Revenue Department to carry out asset mapping of the State resources and to prepare a register of all public assets.

Sectoral Allocation

Agriculture and Allied Sector

34. Hon’ble Speaker Sir, farmers and labourers are the backbone of the country, in terms of food security. It is, therefore, imperative to provide them a conducive environment where they get income security. Farmers of the State have shown resilience, which is reflected in the reversal of the negative growth of two per cent witnessed in agriculture and allied sector in 2014-15 to a positive growth of 3.2 per cent in 2015-16 and 7.0 per cent in 2016-17. Further, with the hard work of our farmers and Government interventions, the foodgrain production had increased by 7.2 per cent from 152.36 lakh metric tonnes in 2014-15 to 163.33 lakh metric tonnes in 2015-16. The target of foodgrains production for 2016-17 has been fixed at 174.50 lakh metric tonnes.

35. The State Government is working in tandem with the Union Government on seven action points to achieve the target set by Hon’ble Prime Minister to double the income of farmers by 2022 and their overall wellbeing. These are (i) effective irrigation methods, (ii) provision of quality inputs – seeds and fertilizers (iii) prevention of post-harvest losses, (iv) promotion of food processing units, (v) creation of e-market, (vi) crop insurance and (vii) promotion of allied activities – animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries, etc.

36. To identify the deficiency of major and micro nutrients in the soil, the State is implementing Soil Testing Programme in a sustained manner. At present 34 Soil and Water Testing Laboratories (STL) are functioning in the State. In addition, 50 mini soil-testing units have been procured during the year 2016-17. Further, a new Static Soil Testing Laboratory is being established at Gulha Cheeka in Kaithal. Under the Soil Health Card Scheme, 11.80 lakh soil samples have been collected, of which over five lakh soil samples have already been tested and prepared.

37. The Government has prepared "Horticulture Vision" to double the area and triple the production of horticulture crops in 15 years, by 2030. The Government has declared 340 "Bagwani Villages" in 140 Crop Clusters for which a Crop Cluster Development Programme (CCDP) has been prepared for crop diversification and to increase farmers' income.

38. A Horticultural University is being established in the name of Maharana Pratap at Karnal. The Government has envisaged establishment of "Centre of Excellence" in each district of the State. Three centres have already been established at Karnal, Sirsa and Kurukshetra. Another Centre is likely to be completed by March 2017 at Shahabad, Kurukshetra. Work on other two centres at Jhajjar and Narnaul has been started.

39. The Central Government has launched e-market platform under e-NAM (National Agricultural Market) Scheme to make the system for marketing of agricultural produce smooth, transparent and farmer/arhtiya-friendly. As many as 37 mandis in the State have been connected with this platform and the remaining will be connected shortly.

40. Farmers are being provided remunerative prices for their produce. Sugarcane growers in Haryana are getting ₹ 320 per quintal, which is the

highest in the country. For the first time in the State, moong dal has been purchased by Government agencies at minimum support price.

41. It is our endeavour that farmers undertake dairy farming along with cultivation to ensure extra income. For this purpose, subsidy of 50 per cent is being offered to the farmers for establishing mini dairy units of indigenous cows. Pashudhan Bima Yojana has been implemented for livestock owners. Free insurance cover is being provided for livestock of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes.

42. Agriculture and allied sector is one of the priority areas for focussed attention for the present Government. I propose an allocation of ₹ 3206.01 crore for agriculture and allied activities in 2017-18 as against ₹ 2698.80 crore at RE 2016-17, an increase of 18.79 per cent. This includes outlay of ₹ 1516.01 crore for agriculture, ₹ 746.88 crore for animal husbandry, ₹ 396.93 crore for horticulture, ₹ 457.62 crore for forests and ₹ 88.57 crore for fisheries.

Irrigation and Water Resources

43. The present Government has taken various initiatives in the field of irrigation with a clear vision to conserve and make optimum use of each drop of water in the State.

44. As a first step towards realizing the vision of "Har Khet Ko Paani", a project improving capacity of various pump houses and canals of the JLN Lift Irrigation System costing ₹ 143 crore has been approved. The work is likely to be completed by the end of 2017-18. A pilot project demonstrating sprinkler and drip irrigation for 13 districts costing ₹ 25 crore was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister in December 2016, at Pehowa.

45. Major rehabilitation works costing about ₹ 150 crore have been taken up on Petwar Distributary, Hisar Major Distributary, Prithla Distributary, Khanouri Minor, Jakoli Distributary, Tohana Distributary, New Urlana Minor, Jahagirpur Minor, Paharipur Minor, Loharu Distributary, Bassai Distributary etc. during 2016-17. The Department has identified 7500 watercourses for major repairs works, remodelling and rehabilitation in a phased manner.

46. Further, State Government has planned rehabilitation of 125 channels and 400 watercourses during the financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19 with financial assistance from NABARD.

47. The Government is committed for construction of SYL Canal and getting the State its rightful share of the waters of Ravi-Beas. Hearing of the Presidential Reference which was pending for the last over 12 years has now been decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 10.11.2016 in favour of Haryana. The Hon'ble Court opined that Punjab cannot nullify the judgement and decision of 2002/2004 and terminate the agreement of 31.12.1981. On 28.11.2016, Haryana had submitted a memorandum to the Hon'ble President of India for his personal intervention to ensure early completion of the remaining portion of SYL Canal in Punjab and to deliver long pending justice to the people of Haryana. Hon'ble Supreme Court on 22.02.2017 had reiterated that the interim order passed by the Court on 30.11.2016 would continue to operate until further orders. I propose to allocate an outlay of ₹ 100 crore specially for this purpose in 2017-18. I assure the august House that for construction of the SYL even if ₹ 1000 crore is required, we will provide the same.

48. I propose to increase the outlay for irrigation and water resources by 13.62 percent from ₹ 2397.68 crore in RE 2016-17 to ₹ 2724.26 crore for 2017-18.

Rural Development

49. The State Government is giving highest priority to development of villages in the State to fulfill the objective of “Gramoday se Bharat Uday” programme launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister by making our villages model villages.

50. In the first phase of the ‘Swarna Jayanti Mahagram Yojana’, all urban like facilities are being provided in villages with population of 10,000 or more in a planned manner. This scheme will be completed within five years from 2016-17 to 2020-21, at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,461 crore.

51. For the first time, devolution of assured package of funds for development works are being made annually to all Gram Panchayats based on population, under 'Swarna Jayanti Vikas Nidhi' scheme.

52. Haryana is committed to achieve the goal of Swachh Bharat Mission. With the cooperation of the people, the State has made remarkable progress in achieving open defecation free (ODF) status for 14 districts in 2016-17. The State Government aims to make the entire State ODF by November 2017.

53. Gram Sachivalayas and Atal Seva Kendras equipped with modern facilities, are being established in villages, with connectivity being provided through the Bharat Net project. WiFi facilities have so far been made available in 100 villages in the State.

54. The State Government is committed to empower the panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) in terms of functions, functionaries and funds. Election of educated persons as people’s representatives in PRIs is the first step towards this direction. The Government has enhanced the emoluments/honorarium of people representatives of all three tiers of PRIs. The increase

in honorarium ranges between ₹ 400 per month for panch of gram panchayat to ₹ 2500 for Chairman of Zilla Parishad.

55. I am proposing an allocation of ₹ 4963.09 crore for 2017-18 for Rural Development, Community Development and Panchayats, a historic increase of 56.69 per cent over ₹ 3167.55 crore at RE 2016-17.

Social Sector

Health

56. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, our aim is 'Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinaha – Sarve Santu Niramaya'. Therefore, the State Government has made it a priority to provide affordable, convenient and modern medical facilities in the State. All essential medicines are being provided free of cost in Government hospitals. MRI and CT scan machines have been installed in six district hospitals and three Medical Colleges on PPP mode. Besides, letters of award for installations of these machines have been issued in respect of five more district hospitals. For the first time, dialysis services have been started in four districts and are being installed in another ten districts. Ultra modern Cath-Labs are also proposed to be set up in four district hospitals namely, Panchkula, Gurugram, Amblala Cantt. and Faridabad.

57. The State Government envisages opening a medical college in every district. Detailed Project Report of Government Medical College in Bhiwani has been approved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The construction work will commence soon. The Medical University at Kutil, Karnal will have "State of the Art" 750 bed multi speciality and super speciality hospital. Construction of medical colleges in Jind is likely to begin in 2017-18. Medical Council of India (MCI) has already conducted inspection of Kalpana Chawala Medical College, Karnal and it is likely that the first batch of MBBS for 100 seats will be admitted in the

academic year 2017-18. Further, a Dental College will also be established in the Shaheed Hasan Khan Mewati Government Medical College, Nalhar to provide better oral healthcare and dental education to the people of socio-economic backward district of Mewat.

58. I propose to allocate ₹ 3839.90 crore in 2017-18 for health and family welfare which is an increase of 15.52 per cent over the RE outlay of ₹ 3323.95 crore in 2016-17.

Education

59. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, the State Government is committed to make younger generation educated, virtuous, healthy and skilled. The Government is focusing on introducing quality reforms in education at all levels, apart from making education employment-oriented.

60. The implementation of the Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 has enabled the State to achieve substantial progress in making education universally accessible. Besides, it is the quality of education which matters for which focus of the Government is on improving the academic atmosphere in schools. To achieve this objective, a programme for quality improvement has been started in the State with the objective to bridge the learning gap of students and to ensure that at least 80 per cent students of primary classes attain grade level competencies in five years. Remedial classes have been started at primary level under "Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP)". At the same time, capacity of the teachers is being enhanced through teacher training courses.

61. Beneficial uses of digital tools are being made to empower the teachers, students and other stakeholders in the schooling system. Towards this goal, the Department has developed an elaborate MIS portal to ensure

fairness, transparency and accountability and simplification of administrative and academic processes in the school administration. To ensure equitable and demand based distribution of teachers, to protect academic interest of students, to optimize job satisfaction amongst its employees in a fair and transparent manner, an MIS based online Teachers Transfer Policy has been introduced. 12843 PGTs and 22588 PRTs have been transferred through online system of teacher transfers, which has been appreciated by all. In addition, all incentives, scholarships and other benefits meant for students are being given through Aadhaar linked accounts. Almost all the students have been covered for registration of Aadhar cards.

62. While earnest efforts are being made to recruit regular staff through recruiting bodies, the Department has also formulated “Sugam Shiksha” scheme by providing teachers to the schools by engaging retired teachers, to make good the urgent and unavoidable deficiency of teachers in the schools. Similarly, “Swachh Prangan” scheme has been introduced in primary schools to ensure sanitation to improve the overall hygiene of schools.

63. Thirty three Government Middle and High Schools have been upgraded to the level of Senior Secondary Schools and two new schools have also been opened during 2016-17. In all these schools, Arts, Science and Commerce faculties have been sanctioned along with posts.

64. Higher education has been accorded top priority by the Government. While focussing on quality, adequate emphasis has also been laid on expansion to make the higher education equitable, affordable and accessible to all sections of the society especially the underprivileged and women.

65. I am proposing a total outlay of ₹ 14005 crore for Education (Elementary, Secondary and Higher Education) in BE 2017-18 against the

revised budget provision in 2016-17 of ₹ 11825.67 crore, showing an increase of 18.43 per cent.

Technical Education

66. The State Government has constructed five new polytechnics at Indri (Mewat), Malab (Mewat), Chhappar (Dadri), Mandkola (Palwal) and Shergarh (Kaithal). Further, an MOU has been signed with the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India to run a tool room / technology centre as well as a polytechnic in the village Neemka (Faridabad).

67. Two new Government Polytechnics-cum-Multi Skill Development Centres are being set up at Panchkula and Rewari at an estimated cost of ₹ 38 crore and ₹ 16.85 crore respectively.

68. The State Government has established two new Engineering Colleges at Silani Kesho, Jhajjar and Zainabad, Rewari. Classes in these colleges are likely to start from academic session 2017-18. The construction work of the IIIT, Sonapat and the NIFT, Panchkula is likely to begin in 2017-18.

69. The Government of India has sanctioned seven Polytechnics in un-served/under-served districts with a grant of ₹ 12.30 crore each. Polytechnics at Cheeka (Kaithal) and Lisana (Rewari) have been established. The construction work has been completed at Hatnikhund (Yamunanagar), Umri (Kurukshetra), Jattal (Panipat) and Dhangar (Fatehabad) work is in progress at Nanakpur (Panchkula). Besides, Government Polytechnic at Sadhaura, (Yamuna Nagar) under Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India, is being set up at an estimated cost of ₹10 crore.

70. I propose an outlay of ₹ 487.84 crore for the Technical Education Department in BE 2017-18.

Skill Development and Industrial Training

71. The State Government has launched “Haryana Skill Development Mission” on the pattern of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana for skill development of the youth. Under this, target has been fixed to impart training to about 1.15 lakh youth every year. Vishwakarma Skill Development University has been set up at Dudhola, Palwal.

72. There is a proposal to establish 15 Government Industrial Training Institutes in 2017-18 at Village Nohni (Ambala), Ghraunda (Karnal), Rai (Sonapat), Indri (Karnal), Satnali (Mahendergarh), Sikrona (Faridabad), Mushedpur (Gurugram), Khewra (Sonapat), Kadma (Bhiwani), Sehlang (Mahendergarh), Barana (Panipat), Palwal, Faridabad, Hassanpur (Ambala), Jeevan Nagar (Sirsa). Further, it is proposed to expand 5 Government Industrial Training Institutes Tankri (Rewari), Nalwa (Hisar), Julana (Jind), Kalayat (Kaithal) and Mundlana (Sonipat) under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) Scheme.

73. I propose an outlay of ₹ 487.39 crore for the Skill Development and Industrial Training Department in BE 2017-18.

Sports and Youth Affairs

74. The State Government had framed the Haryana Sports & Physical Fitness Policy 2015 with a view to ensure physical and mental health of the youth of the State. A new programme, namely, yoga and vyayamshala, has been launched with the objective to establish yogshalas in all villages and cities.

75. The Government has increased the award amount for medal-winners and participants in Olympics and Paralympics from Haryana. Award of ₹ 6 crore was announced for the gold medal winner, ₹ 4 crore for silver and ₹ 2.50 crore to the bronze medal winner and ₹15 lakh to each participant.

76. I urge the youth to recognise their hidden talent and come forward to contribute their energy towards State and Nation building. I propose an outlay of ₹ 535.36 crore for sports in BE 2017-18 against the RE provision in 2016-17 of ₹ 336.49 crore, showing an increase of 59.10 per cent.

Saksham Scheme

77. On the occasion of Haryana Swarn Jayanti, a new scheme 'Saksham Yuva Scheme' was launched on November 01, 2016 for educated youth of the State. The scheme has three important components vis, unemployment allowance, skill training and honorarium. Under the scheme, unemployment allowance at the rate of ₹ 3000 per month and honorarium at the rate of ₹ 6000 per month, in lieu of 100 hours of work, will be given to the eligible registered post graduates. Thus, they can earn upto ₹ 9,000 per month. The eligible applicants, who are not assigned honorary work, shall attend skill training under various skill development programmes organized by the Government. The scheme got overwhelming response from the applicants. By 28.02.2017, 18624 applicants have registered on the portal, and the eligible persons out of these will get the benefit of the scheme.

Infrastructure

Roads

78. Strong infrastructure is the building block of development. The State Government has spent about ₹ 4,700 crore on construction, strengthening, widening and improvement of 8,600 km of roads in the State during last two

years. Work on the Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) Expressway project, hanging fire for several years, has been started.

79. Four new National Highways, with total length of 505 km in the State have been announced by the Central Government, apart from improvement of 469 km of existing National Highways from October 2014 till date. Moreover, 11 State roads for a length of 703 km have been approved 'in principle' to be declared as National Highways.

80. Total nine National Highways falling in Haryana State, running into 906 km length, have been declared from September 2014 till date. The Union Government has approved the Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway via Jind, which would open up a new corridor of development in the State.

81. On the initiative of Government of Haryana, Government of India included the project of four laning of corridor Raimalikipur (Rajasthan Border) Narnaul-Mohindergarh-Charkhi Dadri-Bhiwani. The project will be executed on EPC mode by dividing this corridor into 5 packages. The two packages from Kharak to Bhiwani and Bhiwani to Charkhi Dadri have already been sanctioned for an amount of ₹ 517.54 crore and balance 3 packages are under sanction. The work on these packages is expected to be started during 2017-18.

82. Further, Government of India, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, has sanctioned the project of construction of bypass of Pinjore for Pinjore- Baddi- Nalagarh NH 21A for an amount of ₹ 140 crore.

83. Haryana Government has got sanctioned construction of 8 Road Over Bridges (2 at Jind and 1 each at Jhajjar, Ambala City, Rewari, Loharu, Kaithal and Pinjore) on different National Highways for an amount of ₹ 346.69 crore

under Setu Bhartam Scheme from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Railways

84. A historic agreement has been signed by the Haryana Government with the Ministry of Railways for improving railway network in State of Haryana by forming a Joint Venture Company to mobilize additional resources for undertaking new railway lines and modernization of railway stations. For this sufficient funds are being provided in the Budget.

85. New railway line from Sonapat to Jind was dedicated to the public in June 2016. Work of construction of railway line Rohtak-Meham-Hansi has also been taken up and expected to be completed in the next two years. Haryana Government has acquired land for construction of this railway track and bids have been invited by the Railways for the same.

86. Haryana Government has approved elevation of the existing Rohtak-Gohana track to decongest the Rohtak city at a cost of ₹ 315 crore. Work is expected to begin during 2017-18.

87. During the last 27 months, 13 Railway Over Bridges (RoBs) and 11 Railway Under Bridges (RuBs) have been completed, at a cost of ₹ 558 crore. Work is presently underway on 21 RoBs and RuBs.

88. The Union Government, on request of the Haryana Government, has earmarked a provision of ₹ 1217 crore for construction and improvement of railway amenities in the State which is almost double than that of the last year.

89. The projects sanctioned include surveys for construction of 55-km line between Yamunanagar to Jyotisar via Kurukshshetra, Ladwa and Radaur and 65 km railway line between Kaithal and Patiala. A new line has been

sanctioned between Jind and Hansi to be constructed in collaboration with the State Government at a cost of ₹ 900 crore, which will be instrumental in connecting Southern and Central Haryana to North Haryana and Chandigarh in due course.

Power and Solar Energy

90. It is the State Government's resolve to provide 24-hour power supply to all rural and domestic consumers, for which 'Mhara Gaon, Jagmag Gaon' scheme is being implemented. Under this scheme, 24-hour power supply to 165 villages is being provided. Panchkula has become the first district in the State where 24-hour power supply is being provided to villages as well.

91. Surcharge Waiver Scheme-2016 and Voluntary Disclosure Scheme has been implemented to reduce line losses and motivate rural consumers to pay their electricity bills. There has been a very positive result of this scheme and approximately 1.08 lakh consumers have participated in the scheme and around ₹ 400 crore bills are being settled.

92. In the last two years, seventy three sub-stations of varying capacities have been established to strengthen transmission and distribution system. Apart from this, capacity of 228 sub-stations has been increased and 1300 km of power lines have been laid.

Renewable Energy

93. The Government has made the installation of solar rooftop power plants mandatory for certain categories of buildings that will help in utilisation of available roofs for generation of power and reduction in electricity bills of users. So far, 45 MW capacity rooftop solar power projects have been installed in the State.

94. The Government has formulated a scheme "Manohar Jyoti" to provide 1,00,000 solar based home systems, in three phases at a total cost of ₹ 230 crore.

95. The Government has launched a scheme for farmers to meet their irrigation energy needs through solar power by providing 3050 nos. of 2 HP and 5 HP solar water pumping systems, at a total cost of about ₹ 122 crore by providing 90 per cent State and Central financial assistance.

96. I am allocating ₹ 112.50 crore for Non-Conventional Energy Department during 2017-18, which is 154.18 per cent higher than the last year's RE outlay of ₹ 44.26 crore

Public Health Engineering

97. The focus of the Government is to augment the drinking water supply in the habitations. As against the target to provide safe drinking water for entire population in 263 habitations in 2016-17, 157 have been covered by end December 2016. In 2017-18, it is proposed to extend this benefit to another 250 habitations.

98. The emphasis of the Government is to strengthen existing drinking water supply facilities in the villages to raise the level of water supply to 55/70 litre per capita per day. This will be done through digging additional tube wells, creation and augmentation of existing canal based water works, construction of boosting stations and strengthening of existing distribution system etc.

99. Presently, 11 schemes for augmentation of water supply with the investment of ₹ 750.29 crore are being implemented at 359 villages and 62 dhanies in seven districts vis, Mohindergarh, Rewari, Hisar, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Faridabad and Palwal with the financial assistance of NABARD.

100. All towns of the State have been provided piped water supply system. Sewerage facilities have been extended in 70 towns, while work of laying sewerage facilities is in progress in five towns. In the remaining five towns, work will be initiated after their notification.

101. Water supply schemes are being implemented with the financial assistance from NCRPB in four towns viz. Sohna, Nuh, Pataudi and Farrukh Nagar and sewerage facilities in three towns, Pataudi, Punhana and Hathin, falling in the National Capital Region.

102. Under the National River Conservation Programme, two projects for augmentation and improvement of sewerage facilities and construction of sewage treatment plants in Sonipat and Panipat towns have been approved at a cost of ₹ 88.36 crore and ₹ 129.51 crore respectively.

103. I propose an increase of 16.39 per cent in the outlay of the Public Health Engineering Department from ₹ 2906.52 crore in RE 2016-17 to ₹ 3382.84 crore in 2017-18.

Transport

104. The Government is committed to provide safe and efficient transport services to the people of Haryana. With the bus fleet of 4200 buses by the end of March 2017, the connectivity to the rural / urban areas will improve considerably. The fleet is likely to be further increased to 5000 buses in 2017-18. The Government also intends to hire private buses on per-km scheme basis to increase the connectivity. The State has notified the State Carriage Scheme 2017, which is likely to increase the availability of buses by private operators.

105. The Government has already initiated the process of recruitment to fill up the vacant posts of 2038 Drivers, 930 Conductors, 908 Helpers and Store men in the Transport Department.

106. The Government has taken a number of new initiatives in 2016-17, on pilot basis, which will be expanded to a larger scale in 2017-18. These, inter-alia, include (i) introduction of GPS based Vehicle Tracking System in all Haryana Roadways buses, (ii) operationalisation of hand held Electronic Ticket Issuing Machines in all buses of Haryana Roadways, including advance booking and for issuing passes and (iii) installation of CCTV cameras at all the major bus stands, as part of golden jubilee celebrations of Haryana State.

107. For 2017-18, an outlay of ₹ 2459.70 crore has been proposed for the Transport Department vis-a vis RE 2016-17 outlay of ₹ 2291.31 crore, exhibiting an increase of 7.35 per cent.

Urban Development

108. On the initiative of Hon'ble Prime Minister, two ambitious schemes, namely Smart Cities and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) are being implemented for transformation of cities by providing ultra-modern amenities in urban areas.

109. The State Government has taken several important steps towards realising the vision of the Prime Minister to ensure that each family has its own house by 2022. Approval has been given for construction of 11,259 EWS flats for economically weaker persons at different places in the State at a cost of ₹ 882.50 crore. New Integrated Licensing Policy has been prepared to make the process of licencing transparent and corruption-free.

110. I propose to allocate ₹ 4973.58 crore for Urban Development, which include ₹ 3869.63 crore for Urban Local Bodies and ₹1103.95 crore for the Town & Country Planning, which is 45.93 per cent higher than the RE outlay of ₹ 3408.16 crore in 2016-17.

Industry

111. Industries play an important role in strengthening of infrastructure and generating opportunities for employment. Keeping this in view, the State had formulated and implemented New Enterprises Promotion Policy, which had created congenial atmosphere for development of industries in the State. 407 MoUs with an investment of ₹ 6.19 lakh crore have been signed during the last one year. Of these, 148 MoUs with an investment of ₹ 86,013 crore are under implementation, providing employment to nearly 1.60 lakh persons in the State.

112. When the present Government came to power, Haryana was ranked 14th in terms of “Ease of Doing Business” in India. However, within one year of announcement of New Enterprises Promotion Policy, the State now ranks in top States in the country and first in North India.

113. In the two-year tenure of the present State Government, 12,725 small and 266 medium and large industries were established. With an investment of over ₹ 16,780 crore, these industries have provided employment to 1.70 lakh persons.

114. Haryana Enterprises Promotion Centre has been set up with the objective to bring all departments providing enterprise/industrial clearances under one roof, with single point of contact. The Centre is expected to provide seamless and hassle-free services in a transparent manner to the investors/entrepreneurs.

115. I propose an outlay of ₹ 399.88 crore in BE 2017-18 for Industries and Minerals, which is 8.96 per cent higher than RE 2016-17 of ₹ 366.99 crore.

Electronics and Information Technology

116. The State of Haryana has aligned its vision with the three focus areas of the Digital India Programme, vis, (i) digital infrastructure as utility to every citizen, (ii) governance and services on demand and (iii) digital empowerment of citizens.

117. For delivery of a whole range of citizen centric services relating to the Government and the Private Sector, ICT based Atal Seva Kendras (ASKs) are being set up across the State. More than 3600 ASKs and 134 e-Disha Kendras have already been established in the State.

118. Aadhaar saturation in the State is 100 per cent, based on the population in 2015. Special Aadhaar enrolment campaign, through mobile vans was carried out for the old-aged, infirm and bed-ridden residents. 400 Tablets for Aadhaar enrolment for 0-5 age group have been purchased and 500 Aadhaar enrolment kits for 5-18 age groups are being purchased.

119. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I am to inform this august House that the State Government has won a number of awards in e-governance. These are:

- PFRDA award for best implementation of New Pension Scheme
- CSI Nihilent Award of Excellence, 2016 for integration of e-GRAS with e-stamping
- Skoch Order of Merit, 2016 for integration of e-GRAS with e-stamping
- Order of merit for e-TDS (Tax Deducted at Source) by Skoch
- Haryana State for Digital India-Silver medal for overall web presence, MeITY, Government of India

- National e-Governance award for G-triangulation project, Gurugram district for integration of revenue records with GIS (Geographic Information System)

120. Under the State Resident Database (SRDB), about 1.58 crore citizen records from the Aadhaar repository have been collected. The resident data is being used for benefits' management, in line with the vision of the Government of India. 29 e-services of various Departments have been integrated with SRDB to exchange data. Using the SRDB, ineligible beneficiaries have been weeded out from availing Kerosene subsidy, social pensions and scholarships, leading to considerable savings for the State.

121. I propose an outlay of ₹125.56 crore for BE 2017-18 for the Department of IT & Electronics which is 41.57 per cent higher than RE of ₹ 88.69 crore during 2016-17.

Tourism and Culture

122. The State Government is conscious of its responsibility to preserve its rich cultural heritage beside the need of physical development. In this direction, the State had celebrated International Gita Jayanti Utsav in the month of December 2016. The State is also providing financial assistance to pilgrims for Sindhu Darshan, Mansarovar Yatra and Guru Darshan Yatra.

123. The Government of India has identified Kuruskhetra under Kishna Circuit as a major tourist destination. For this, the State has shortlisted development of Braham Sarovar, Jyotisar, Narkatri and Sanhit Sarovar, besides development of city infrastructure. The State has also proposed to develop Tourism Infrastructure Heritage Circuit for Rewari – Mohindergarh - Madhogarh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

124. The State Government is going to make Haryana as a film friendly State. For this, a Film Policy is going to be announced shortly.

125. I propose an outlay of ₹ 72.14 crore in 2017-18 for Tourism to undertake these projects.

Welfare of SCs, BCs and Old Age Persons

126. This is the birth centenary year of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, a great philosopher and politician of modern India, who propounded the principles of "Ekatma manav darshan" and "Antyodaya". The Government is committed to realising his vision. We have taken new initiatives for the welfare and upliftment of labourers, poor and those belonging to scheduled castes and backward classes, women and the old aged.

127. Under the Mukhyamantri Vivah Shagun Yojana, financial assistance of ₹ 41,000 is being provided to scheduled caste families living below the poverty line, on the wedding of their daughters, whereas widows of all sections of society are given financial assistance of ₹ 51,000 on the occasion of wedding of their daughters. The amount of incentive given under the 'Mukhya Mantri Samajik Samrasta Antarjatiya Vivah Shagun Yojana' has been enhanced from ₹ 50,000 to ₹ 1.01 lakh.

128. Annual scholarship of ₹ 8,000 to ₹ 12,000 are provided to students belonging to scheduled castes and backward classes according to their class, under the Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chhattar Yojana.

129. The pension of elderly and disabled persons and widows was enhanced to ₹ 1,600 with effect from Haryana Divas on 1st November 2016. The financial assistance given to disabled persons who do not attend school has been increased from ₹ 700 to ₹ 1,000.

130. For 2017-18, I propose an outlay of ₹ 736.84 crore for Welfare of SCs and BCs Department, an increase of 7.4 per cent over BE 2016-17 and ₹ 4875.47 crore for Social Justice and Empowerment Department, an increase of 16 per cent over 2016-17 BE.

Women and Child Development

131. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme is being implemented in the State. The State Government has taken various steps to bring various communities and social organizations on a single platform for the successful implementation of this programme. With the efforts of the present Government and successful implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme, sex ratio (at birth) has improved significantly, reaching the level of 900 in 2016 as compared to only 830 in 2011.

132. For Women and Child Development, I propose an outlay of ₹ 1247.24 crore in 2017-18 that is 23.53 per cent higher as compared to ₹ 1009.66 crore in RE 2016-17.

District Plan Scheme

133. Under the scheme, wide spectrum of development works in the districts, specifically covering education, health, drinking water, irrigation, power, streets, community buildings & sports, etc., as per local felt needs are being undertaken. I propose to allocate ₹ 400 crore under the scheme for 2017-18.

Welfare of Government employees and pensioners

134. Haryana is one of the few States to give the benefit of the Seventh Central Pay Commission recommendations, as accepted by the Central Government, to about 2.50 lakh State employees with effect from 1st January, 2016. The revision of pension to State pensioners, as per the accepted Seventh Central Pay Commission recommendations has been

approved by the Government, benefitting about 2.25 lakh pensioners. Sufficient provision has already been made in Budget 2016-17 to pay the arrears to employees and pensioners.

135. Haryana has also introduced weekly off for police personnel. On Swarna Jayanti year, the Government has also enhanced the honorarium of Home Guard personnel from ₹ 300 per day to ₹ 572 per day at par with the minimum pay of police constables, benefitting 5000 home guards. Minimum emoluments of about 11,000 *Safai-karmi* have also been increased to ₹ 10,000 in rural areas. The Government has also decided to enhance the emoluments of contract employees by 14.29 per cent with effect from 1st January 2017. Total financial implication of these enhancements comes to about ₹ 2500 crore per annum on State exchequer.

New Department for Ex-Servicemen

136. It is a matter of pride that every tenth soldier in the country belongs to Haryana. The State Government is committed to the welfare of defence personnel, ex-service men and their families. We cannot repay our martyrs for their ultimate sacrifice. However, in recognition of their supreme sacrifice and with a view to discharge our duty towards them, an independent “**Sainik and Ardh Sainik Welfare Department**” has been set up for the welfare of ex-servicemen. The amount of ex-gratia given to the families of martyrs has been increased to ₹ 50 lakh and scholarship given for the cadets studying in Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun, enhanced to ₹ 50,000 per annum.

137. An international-level war memorial is being established at Ambala, which would imbue youth with the spirit of supreme sacrifice and service.

138. The Government has proposed to launch a new scheme from fiscal 2017-18 for free coaching for the dependents of ex-servicemen, soldiers and

paramilitary forces for various competitive examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Haryana Public Service Commission, banking services and also various entrance examinations for engineering and medical courses.

Kerosene Free State

139. Under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, LPG connections are being provided in the name of women of BPL families as per Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 survey. The subsidy of ₹ 1,600 are being provided to such BPL families.

140. Eight districts, vis, Ambala, Gurugram, Jhajjar, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Panipat, Panchkula and Yamunanagar were made kerosene-free by November 1, 2016 in the first phase and the target is to make the entire State kerosene free by March 31, 2017. The efforts made by the State Government in this direction have been appreciated at the National level.

Science and Technology

141. In order to enhance awareness and understanding of science and technology amongst the public especially the youth, the State Government has envisaged to establish a Science City at Sonapat and a Sub Regional Science Centre at Ambala, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture, Government of India and the National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata. For this purpose, I propose to allocate ₹ 80 crore in 2017-18.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

142. Goods and Services Tax (GST), a uniform nation-wide IT driven indirect tax system, is a major taxation reform in the country, likely to be implemented from 1st July 2017. This uniform taxation law, across States and different sectors, would make supply of goods and services hassle-free

throughout the country. This tax reform would make the concept of **“One Nation One Tax”** a reality.

143. The State Government is fully prepared for implementation of Goods and Services Taxation system. The State is actively involved with GST Council in framing the GST laws. I wish to compliment the GST Council, chaired by the Union Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley Ji, for unanimously arriving at progressive decisions for all contentious issues. The State of Haryana is a model-I State for the purpose of development of IT Infrastructure for implementation of GST. The Excise and Taxation Department has already hired a System Integrator for the purpose of development of the requisite software and deployment of hardware. All the officers of the Department have been properly trained with regard to the GST provisions. Currently, the process of migration of the existing dealers under VAT to GST is going on in the State.

144. In 2017-18, revenue from VAT is likely to be about ₹ 8500 crore in first quarter and about ₹ 22000 crore from the second to fourth quarters of fiscal 2017-18 from GST, indicating the growth rate of 15.5 per cent over RE of 2016-17. Besides, resources of ₹ 6100 crore from State Excise Duty, ₹ 3900 crore from Stamp & Registration Fee and ₹ 2400 crore from tax on vehicles are expected to be mobilised.

Tax Proposal

145. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I do not intend to propose any change in the present rates of taxes under the Haryana Value Added Tax (HVAT) Act, 2003 or introduce any new tax in these Budget estimates for fiscal 2017-18. In fact, the State Government has decided to make bio diesel (B-100) and solar devices and parts used in installation of solar power projects tax-free by exempting them from the levy of VAT.

Recapture of Sectoral Allocations

146. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I shall now recapitulate the sectoral allocations for fiscal 2017-18. Agriculture and allied sectors (including Irrigation, Cooperation and Rural Electrification subsidy) is proposed to receive ₹ 12784.72 crore in 2017-18. For Rural Development and Panchayats, an amount of ₹ 4963.09 crore has been proposed. ₹ 15546.65 crore for Education sector (comprising Elementary, Secondary, Higher, Technical Education, Industrial Training, Sports, Art and Culture) and ₹ 3839.90 crore for Health and Family Welfare have been proposed to be allocated. ₹ 399.88 crore has been earmarked for development of Industries and Minerals. ₹ 6859.55 crore has been proposed for Social Welfare, Women and Child Development, and Welfare of SCs and BCs. ₹ 12685.71 crore for Power sector, ₹ 3382.84 crore for Public Health Engineering, ₹ 4973.58 crore for Urban Development and ₹ 400 crore for District Plan have been proposed to be allocated. For Transport sector, an allocation of ₹ 2549.81 crore has been proposed. For Buildings & Roads sector, ₹ 3827.70 crore has been proposed to be allocated.

147. The success of any effort is adjudged in terms of the benefits made available to the underprivileged sections of the society. I have specifically earmarked an outlay of ₹ 7230 crore, being 20.15 per cent of the development schemes outlay of ₹ 35885 crore, for the welfare of schedule castes under SCSP component in 2017-18.

148. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, this budget has a strong focus on capital expenditure and infrastructure development in both rural and urban areas, with a positive bias towards rural development. Creation of more jobs in the agriculture and allied sectors and private sector enterprises to reduce the rural distress to meet the expectations of the youth is another priority area.

Conclusion

149. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, while finalising the Budget proposals, I have tried to balance the interests of all sections of society of our progressive State in line with the philosophy of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikaas. Needless to say, one of

the important defining features of the present Government is to take everyone on board when it comes to the development agenda for the masses. I express my gratitude to all the members of this august House for attentively hearing my Budget speech. I urge all the members to rise above political and sectarian considerations to debate, discuss and adopt my Budget proposals to take Haryana to greater heights of all round development, prosperity and well-being of our people.

150. I hope that these Budget proposals based on the principle of welfare State mentioned in "Artha Shastra" by Acharya Chanakya will result in happiness and welfare of people of the Haryana. The principle is as:

सुखस्य मूलं धर्मः

धर्मस्य मूलं अर्थः

अर्थस्य मूलं राज्यं

राज्यस्य मूलं इन्द्रिय जयः

इन्द्रियाजयस्य मूलं विनयः

विनयस्य मूलं वृद्धोपसेवः

The basis of 'sukha' or all Bliss is 'dharma' or righteous conduct.

The basis of all 'dharma' is 'artha' or means and resources.

The basis of all 'artha' is rajya' or the State.

The basis for the stability of the State lies in control over the 'indriya' or sense faculties providing pleasure.

The basis for control over the sensual faculties is in 'vinay' or humility.

The basis of 'vinay' or humility is the service of the aged and deprived.

151. With these words, Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I commend the Budget for the year 2017-18 to the House for its consideration and approval.

Vande Mataram!

Jai Hind!