



HARYANA SDG VISION 2030 MIDPOINT REVIEW



- 1 NO POVERTY**
- 2 ZERO HUNGER**
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**
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- 5 GENDER EQUALITY**
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MIDPOINT REVIEW

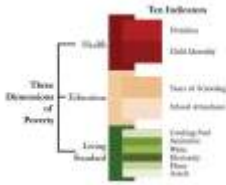
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SDG 1 – NO POVERTY



To ensure livelihoods and income opportunities to all vulnerable people living in poverty in all its dimensions; and to provide easy access to health, education, housing, basic services and social protection as well as risk mitigation across the state.



As per the **MPI, Haryana's Multidimensional Poverty Headcount Ratio** is estimated at **12.28%** i.e. around **12** out of every **100** hariyanvi are multidimensionally poor. How poor are these **12%** Hariyanvis? These Multidimensional poor lack 44.4% of the most basic and essential services (health, education, drinking water, sanitation, electricity etc.)

CURRENT STATUS



Haryana rural poverty was **2.08%** compared to **1.76%** of urban poverty - as per the estimation from 68th round of Household Consumption and Expenditure (**HCE Survey**).

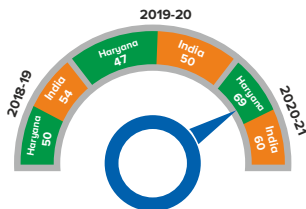


At all India level, the provision of employment stands at **85.9%** of the total demand for employment. Haryana stands at **81.9%** on this indicator under **MGNREGA**

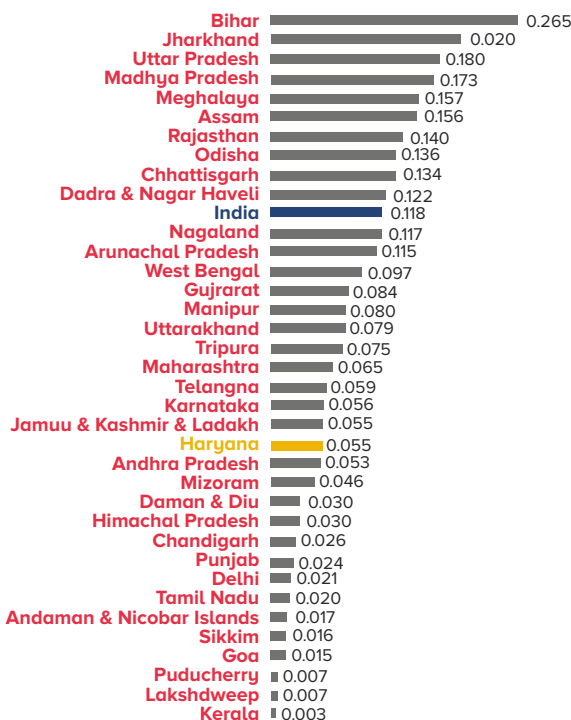
The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) developed a multi-pronged strategy to address the goal of 'No Poverty'. This strategy covers all three dimensions which contribute to problems of poverty and its growth such as, social, economic, and environmental.

In India, NITI Aayog with the help of various other ministries and with necessary methodological supports from UNDP and Oxford Human Development and Poverty Initiative developed a national level MPI. Accordingly, the MPI for all India from states to the district level has been prepared for the year 2021 with the use of various socio-economic data obtained from the 4th round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 2015-16.

SDG Index Composite Score



State wise MPI scores in 2020-21



Source: National MPI India, NITI Aayog Report Nov 2021



11.16% Population in Haryana living below the national poverty line

Source: NITI Aayog, Government of India



Haryana's multidimensional poverty headcount ratio is estimated at **12.28%**

14.86% rural and **8.16%** urban population are multidimensionally poor

Source: National MPI India, NITI Aayog Report Nov 2021



Health insurance has increased from **12.2%** in 2015-16 to **25.7%** in 2021-22

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



83.7% Persons Provided Employment

As a %age of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA

Source: MGNREGA Dashboard, Government of India



%age of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) has increased from **52.7** in 2020-21 to **80.3** in 2021-22

Source: PMMVY Dashboard, Government of India



%age of households living in katcha houses is **0.2**

Source: National Sample Survey -76th round - Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India

SDG 1 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



● Achiever (100) ● Performer (54-64)
● Front Runner (65-99) ● Aspirant (0-49)

₹ 4017.91 crore
BE 2023-24
available to state
for achieving SDG 1



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
AGT - Administrator General and Official Trustee Haryana	19.34	24.79	23.90
DEV - Development and Panchayat	308.59	963.36	1,475.00
DHS - Health	131.50	211.67	788.17
DLB - Director Urban Local Bodies	0.00	21.00	26.10
EDH - Education (Higher)	209.85	270.00	280.00
ESA - Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana	1.64	50.31	200.58
FCR - Revenue	12.20	343.92	384.83
FDH - Finance Department	0.00	0.50	1.00
FIS - Fisheries	0.00	0.03	0.03
IRR - Irrigation and Water Resources Department	0.07	0.50	0.50
ITV - Skill Development and Industrial Training Department	2.25	15.00	25.00
MER - Medical Education and Research	36.25	33.50	35.10
RSB - Sainik and ArdhSainik Welfare Department	17.23	18.60	18.87
RUD - Rural Development	246.10	426.33	507.15
SJE - Social Justice and Empowerment	87.81	82.90	97.34
TED - Technical Education	7.25	15.00	20.00
WCP - Women and Child Development	0.00	0.20	0.20
WSB - Welfare of S.Cs and B.Cs	74.36	129.14	134.14
Total	1,154.44	2,606.74	4,017.91

CHALLENGES

Out-of-Pocket Expenditure on Healthcare

- The Out-Of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) as a share of total healthcare expenditure in the state was 77.3% in 2019, higher than the national average of 58.7%. The challenge of high out-of-pocket expenses for healthcare services can significantly impact total household income and may push families below the poverty line.

Health Insurance Coverage

- Approximately 26% of households in Haryana have at least one member covered under a health insurance or health scheme, as compared to the national average of 41% (NFHS-5, 2020-21), indicating need for improvement in health insurance coverage.

Literacy Rate and Regional Disparities

- The literacy rate in the state is 75.6%, close to the national average of 73%, but lower than Kerala with a literacy rate of 94%.

Source: Census 2011, Government of India

Addressing regional growth inequality issues, such as the significant disparity in per-capita income between districts like Nuh and Gurugram, is crucial for balanced development.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

- The state has an Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 28 (as per SRS Report 2020) and a high Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), highlighting the need for targeted efforts to improve maternal and child health outcomes.

Child Sex Ratio 0-6 years at Birth

- The child sex ratio at birth is as low as 774 in Jhajjar, compared to 903 in Nuh, indicating the need for measures to address gender imbalances and promote gender equality at birth.

Source: Census 2011, Government of India

Human Development Factors and Growth

- Attaining take-off stage growth is impeded by low levels of human development factors, such as education and life expectancy, which are crucial for productivity, employment, and poverty reduction.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. **Conducting MPI at block level in the state:** NITI Aayog has completed the task till the district level and now it's the states responsibility to conduct the MPI for its blocks. The exercise will help assess the level of multidimensional poverty, so that corrective actions can be planned and implemented.
2. **Increase enrolment of the poor in public health insurance programs** - Health insurance coverage should be expanded to cover out-patient services to discourage overutilization of in patient services. To reduce out-of-pocket costs, insurance needs to cover all family members (especially of marginalized communities) rather than restricting coverage to a specific maximum defined.
3. **Transformation of Higher Education in the State.** State needs to draw a plan to increase its GER for higher education and conduct a need assessment study i.e., a 'Job Mapping' exercise to identify the skills required by Industries in Haryana to employ youth.
4. **Encouraging women's participation in Work Force** - Women's labour force participation leads to multiplier effect – **women headed households reinvest 90% of their income** into their families, compared to 30% - 40% contributed by men. It is crucial for the state to reduce or remove the barriers to their entry in workforce.
5. **Strengthening Haryana State Rural Livelihoods Mission** to provide gainful employment to women SHGs at the last mile through financial inclusion, livelihoods support, training and capacity building, etc.
6. **Create more skilling opportunities for young girls and women.**



Long-Term Strategic Actions

- **Developing growth absorption capacity/increasing trickledown effect** - Poverty reduction strategy is to apply a redistribution policy and help the growth trickle down to the bottom of the pyramid. The trickle-down effect would be stronger if the growth absorption capacity of the people living below poverty line is increased. **Growth absorption capacity can be developed with rising level of education, skilled training, good health, and others. This strategy needs higher allocation of public spending on education and health sector.**
- **Creating safety nets for poor population** - Evidence shows safety nets programs — i.e. cash, in-kind transfers, social pensions, public works, and school feeding programs targeted to poor and vulnerable households help people escape extreme poverty, close the poverty gap, and reduce inequality. Apart from ensuring **budgetary provisions, the state should ensure robust implementation of programmes that build household resilience** to respond to shocks across the life cycle - a key to building human capital.
- **Balancing Regional Development** - There is **wide diversity at district level standard of living and per-capita income**. Differences at the base level per-capita income and at the same time difference in growth lead to divergence of income at district level. To minimize the divergence gap, the **public spending on capital formation needs to be more strategic**. The districts with low performing indicators need specific attention in terms of resource allocation under various development programs.
- **Emphasis to improve the productivity in agriculture sector** - Agriculture sector provides about 50% of total employment in the state. Above **30% of total farmers in the state belong to small and marginal sections**.
 - Provisioning of **better farm technology**, high yielding varieties of seeds, and technique of product diversifications suitable to soil and climate would be helpful to the small and marginal farmers.
 - Seeking support from the Union Government to help in **domestic development of drone technology and its use in agriculture sector to improve productivity**.
 - Ensuring **better credit facilities** through banks at the time of need and covering all farmers under the PM-Kisan scheme

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Parivar Pehchan Patra (PPP) and **Mukhya Mantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana (MMPSY)** - The family ID initiative is aimed at improving the 'Ease of Living' of citizens of the State, by targeting 'paperless', 'faceless' service delivery to citizens. MMPSY is a step towards universal social security by ensuring life and accident insurance for economically weaker sections of Haryana along with assured pension and Family Provident Fund for farmers and unorganized workers of the State.



Chirayu Yojana is a scheme that has been initiated to provide free medical treatment facilities to BPL families. Families whose annual income was less than Rs. 1.20 lakh were included in Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana. The State Government has increased the annual income limit to Rs. 1.80 lakh for BPL families. Now about 28.89 lakh families are availing free medical facilities under this scheme and getting health cover of Rs. 5 lakh annually.



The Government has established a trust namely **Haryana Parivar Suraksha Nyas** to consolidate existing insurance schemes, ensure standardized and simplified claims processing and provide direct benefits to the people.



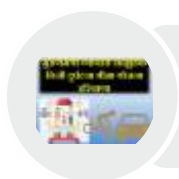
DAYALU scheme has been launched which aims to provide financial assistance in case of death (natural or accidental) or permanent disability in respect of a member of a family having an annual income less than Rs. 1.80 lakh as verified in the Family Information Data Repository (FIDR) database. Haryana Parivar Suraksha Nyas will be the implementing agency for the DAYALU scheme.



Mukhyamantri Antyodaya Parivar Utthan Yojana being run for the upliftment of Antyodaya families for provision of self-employment to poor families to make them financially self-reliant by making loans available through the banks.



Mukhya Mantri Haryana Karamchari Durghatana Bima Yojana - an accidental insurance policy for State's 'C' & 'D' category of employees working in high-risk jobs like Fireman, Lineman and Sewerman, Safai Karamcharis, and alike.



Mukhyamantri Vyapari Samuhik Niji Durghatna Bima Yojna - for small traders in case of accidental death or permanent disability.



e-kshatipurti portal was launched where farmers can directly report damage to standing crops due to natural causes.



e Kharid - an initiative to bring transparency at all levels in the food procurement process and streamline various processes and steps in farmer's produce procurement lifecycle.



The **SVAMITVA** portion of the Haryana Large Scale Mapping (HaLSM) Project has concluded with 25.44 lakh properties mapped.

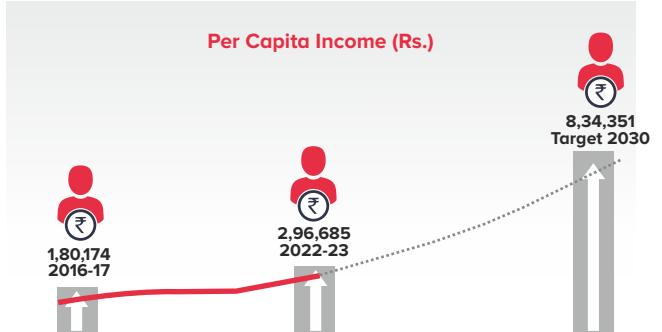


The Government has transferred the Fire Safety Directorate to the **Revenue and Disaster Management Department** as Fire Safety now is not limited only to urban areas.

HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana



Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana

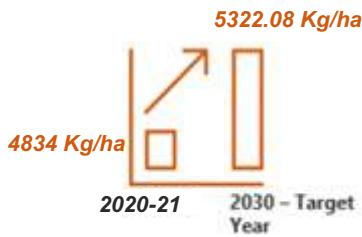
SDG 2 - ZERO HUNGER



VISION

Ensuring no malnutrition amongst children and adequate, safe and nutritious food for all residents of Haryana, particularly women of reproductive age, children and extra-vulnerable populations, by making farming efficient, economically viable, progressive, sustainable and climate resilient.

CURRENT STATUS



Haryana is close to achieving the targeted agricultural productivity at national level with high current level of productivity of wheat and rice



100% coverage of target beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA) in 2020-21

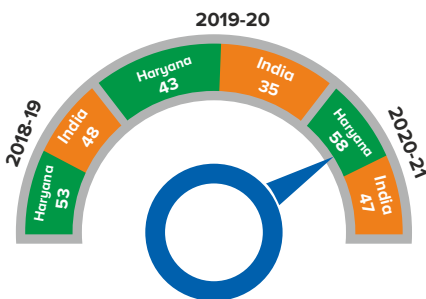


State is providing better connectivity to the agricultural markets; All villages have been linked to the mandi (market) towns with pucca (permanent) roads



With Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture per worker at Rs. 2.7 lakhs, Haryana is a leading performer state and has already surpassed the national targeted value of Rs. 1.36 lakhs.

SDG Index Composite Score



Anaemia



7 OUT OF 10 CHILDREN

in age group 6-59 months are anaemic

Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Anaemia



29.9% ADOLESCENTS

in age group 10-19 years are anaemic

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18

Anaemia



5 OUT OF 10 PREGNANT WOMEN

in Haryana are anaemic (15-49 years)

Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Anaemia



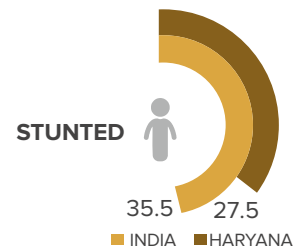
6 OUT OF 10 NON-PREGNANT WOMEN

in Haryana are anaemic (15-49 years)

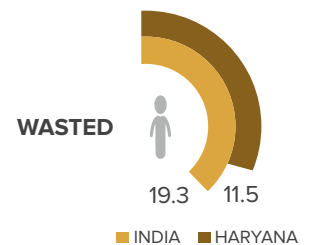
Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Malnutrition

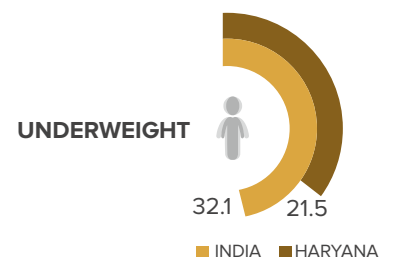
Under 5 years children



Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

SDG 2 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



- Achiever (100)
- Front Runner (65-99)
- Performer (54-64)
- Aspirant (0-49)

₹ 22547.50 crore

BE 2023-24
available to state
for achieving SDG 2



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
AGR - Agriculture and Farmer Welfare Department	992.66	2,395.77	2,775.72
ANH - Animal Husbandry	462.70	2,368.19	1,368.11
COS - Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana	1,011.51	1,115.26	903.86
DHS - Health	3.38	1.50	1.50
DLB - Director Urban Local Bodies	0.00	1.00	1.00
DLR - Land Records	0.65	0.70	1.20
EDP - Education (Elementary)	236.35	424.02	838.00
FAS - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department	12,462.97	11,312.50	14,728.24
FCR - Revenue	582.51	382.30	232.10
FDA - Food and Drugs Administration Haryana	8.51	9.65	10.60
FIS - Fisheries	54.36	125.10	266.06
HOR - Horticulture	236.25	461.11	512.78
WCP - Women and Child Development	579.61	779.34	908.33
Total	16,631.46	19,376.44	22,547.50



Malnutrition Status

- Approximately one-fourth of the adult population in Haryana experiences Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED), indicating a need for targeted efforts to address malnutrition and improve nutritional outcomes.
- Anaemia levels in the state are significantly high, indicating the need for measures to address this health issue and improve overall health and well-being.

Crop Diversification

- Agricultural growth in terms of productivity and profitability has plateaued, indicating the need for measures to promote crop diversification and sustainable farming practices.

- Overexploitation of natural resources, such as groundwater and soil, is a concern that requires sustainable management practices.
- The prevalence of stubble burning for managing crop residue is a challenge that needs to be addressed through alternative and sustainable methods.
- Low awareness on the assured market support, and cumbersome certification processes for organic products may hinder natural farming, requiring measures to promote and support organic farming practices.



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. Food Grain Security to Nutritional Security

- State level **nutrition awareness programmes** to address household level nutrition and food insecurity with support from community/women's groups/Self Help Groups (SHGs) in planning, management and monitoring of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and developing local initiatives
- **Food-based safety** nets i.e. NFSA and ICDS could provide more diversified food basket, including bio fortified staples.

As a first step, **supply of fortified rice and wheat** should be increased in order to address micro-nutrient deficiencies in a phased manner.

- Scaling up the **Poshan Vatika initiative** across all Anganwadi Centres in Haryana involving PRIs and urban local bodies for land demarcation and usage for the same.
- **Investment in women's education** (particularly Higher Education) to have a **multiplier effect** on household food security, awareness regarding nutrient rich diets, more equitable intra-household distribution of food, child health care, sanitation facility and personal hygiene.
- Focus on **water and sanitation infrastructure programmes** (WASH initiative), especially awareness of basic sanitation and hygiene to community and school children, with special focus on behavioural change, capacity building.
- **Integrated nutrition policy** against multi-dimensional indicators of malnutrition will be crucial especially in districts with pronounced geographical clustering of underweight and stunted children.

2. Synergy between Agricultural Programmes and Nutrition Sensitive Interventions

- **Targeted** agricultural programmes with a stronger design that support livelihoods, improved household food availability and diet quality and women's empowerment need to be promoted.
- The trade-off between promoting agricultural production and nutrition needs to be confronted. Leveraging **agricultural policies and programmes to be more "nutrition sensitive"** and reinforcing diet diversification will help focus on both nutrition and development.

3. Develop a blueprint for Sustainable Agricultural Practices in Haryana

- Increased coverage of **crop insurance** to protect the marginal and small farmers.
- Increased **investment in agricultural research** and establishment of gene bank facilities
- Setting up of **Better Farming Centres at GP level** through private sector participation can help in agriculture diversification, optimum use of natural resources and higher income for farmers. These centres will act as advisory and supply centres for marginal farmers.
- Promotion of production and consumption of **millets** to bring in dietary diversification.



Long-Term Strategic Actions

1. Increasing Farmer Incomes

- Including more **grains and vegetables or pulses in the MSP basket** will go a long way in bringing agricultural diversification in the state.
- There is a need for **strengthening the price stabilisation** fund, especially for pulses, oilseeds and onions, for rapid growth of farmers' incomes.
- **Diversify crop procurement policies** to align with agro-ecology of the region.
- **Millets, oil-seeds and pulses** procured by government can **become part of the supplementary nutrition and meals** provided under the ICDS and MDM schemes, as also the grains provided through the PDS.
- Create an ecosystem to **set up new and promote existing local agri-value addition industries** to enhance farmer incomes.

2. Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Practices: This includes promoting horticulture and allied activities, protecting crops, limiting chemical contamination, managing biodiversity and the ecosystem, reducing cost of cultivation by proper soil health monitoring, judicious water use, integrated nutrient and pest management, and adopting natural farming practices along with better product management. Some steps in this regard are:

- Bring 72,000 ha of area under organic farming from current 5,303 ha.
- Promoting Direct Seeding of Rice (DSR), which is a sustainable agricultural practice.
- Fix and enforce the maximum area for paddy cultivation per power operated tube-well; ensure eight hours of regular power supply to tube-wells throughout the year
- Reduce the use of pesticides
- To halt the fall in ground water table by advancing the commencement date of paddy transplantation to: June 23 by 2025, and June 30 by 2030.

3. Smart Governance

- On-ground implementation of POSHAN (Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition) Tracker
- End-to-end computerisation of PDS and e-NAM (National Agriculture Market - pan-India electronic trading portal) through consistent training and capacity building of functionaries at all levels.
- Use of mobile applications to disseminate farming knowledge and address extension gaps.

4. Build a strong convergence mechanism: Strengthening partnership between the PRIs/urban local bodies and communities that recognise and build on local initiative and innovation, fostering convergent action with NRHM, SSA, SBA, MGNREGA, etc.

5. Awareness and Capacity building drives: Training of field functionaries such as members of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs), Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), etc., to make them participate in regular monitoring and social audit. Facilitate districts and communities to develop specific locally relevant strategies.

6. Strengthening Extension Services and Rural Infrastructure: Design relevant programmes to ensure timely recruitment, training and retention of extension staff.

7. Various **agri-startups** providing relevant information should be popularised and promoted in regions for realistic estimation of water resources, strengthening the database on rainfall, groundwater levels, canal discharge, and base flow through intensive monitoring and pilot studies on the parameters like specific yield, canal seepage, rainfall infiltration, and return flow from irrigation.

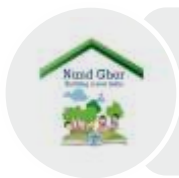
HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Food and nutrition security (**Antyodaya Aahar Yojana, Poshan Abhiyan, Mukhya Mantri Doodh Upahar Yojana**), effective implementation of 'One Nation One Ration Card'; initiatives being taken for crop diversification, management of crop residue, fisheries and dairy development, food processing and packaging technology.



The number of beneficiary families under the **Public Distribution System** has expanded to over 31.59 lakh families from 26 lakh families before December 2022. The preparation of new yellow cards for families with annual income upto Rs. 1.80 lakhs has been made automatic by linking it to Parivar Pehchan Patra.



India's first ultra-modern/ **state-of-the art Anganwadi Centre** named Nandghar started in Hasanpur, Sonipat.



Agri Initiatives - Meri Fasal Mera Byora, Mukhyamantri Bagwani Bima Yojana, e-Kharid, CADA restructured as MICADA.



India International Horticulture Market being established in Ganaur, District Sonapat- a signature initiative for marketing of national level agricultural produce.



To improve the productivity of bajra cultivation, a **Nutri-Cereals Research Station** is being established by Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agriculture University at Gokalpura in Bhiwani district.



Distribution of essential commodities through 4341 **e-weighing machines** has been started in 7 districts.

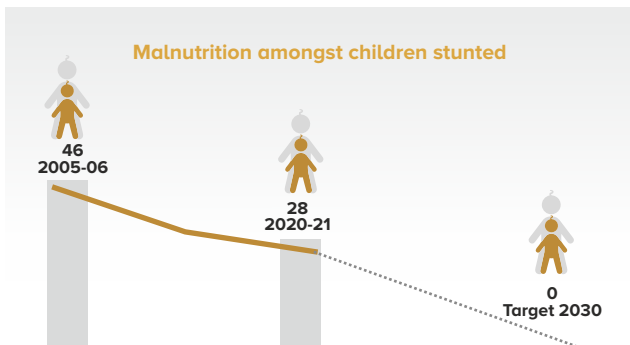


The Government has simplified the process of issuing of **green ration cards**. The applicant can now go online and download his/her green ration card using the PPP number on the departmental website or on Antyodaya Saral platform.

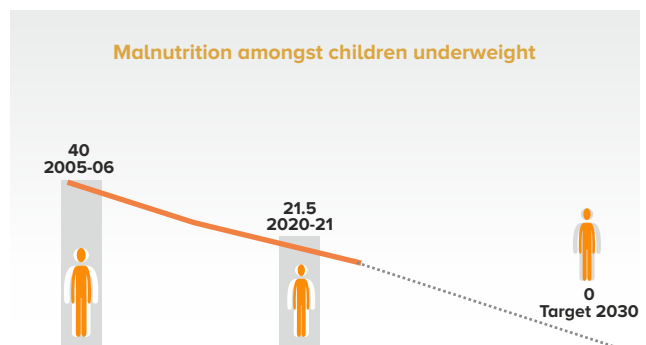


Haryana is the first State in the country to make available **A2 milk** of indigenous cows at Vita booths for sale.

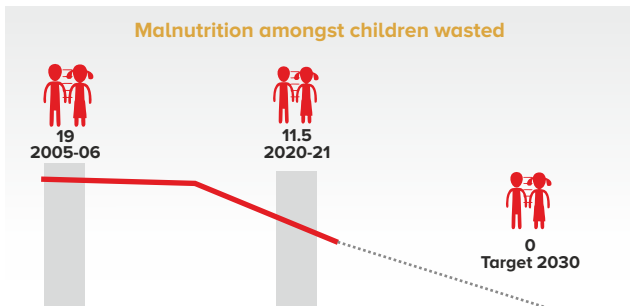
HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

SDG 3 - GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



VISION

The Government of Haryana shall strive to provide access to easy and affordable health care to all its residents to ensure reduction in maternal and neonatal deaths as well as incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

CURRENT STATUS



94.9% pregnant women gave birth in medical institutions as compared to 35.7% in 2005-06.

Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



Good accessibility of health services at the last mile as per time to care approach i.e., within close proximity of the residential areas and the distance can be covered within 20-30 minutes



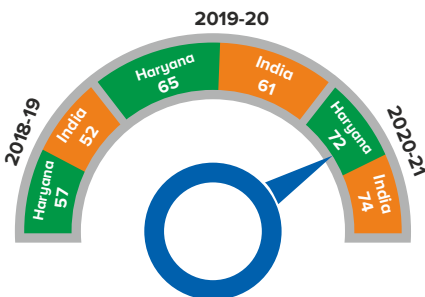
Nearly 77% of children aged 12-23 months are fully immunised

Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



Haryana's performance on indicators relating to HIV incidence and availability of human resources is among the best compared to other states.

SDG Index Composite Score



under 5 mortality rates reduced from 41 in 2015-16 to 38.7 in 2020-21

Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



Maternal Mortality Ratio per 1 LAKH live birth is 110
best state Kerala - 19

Source: SRS - Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2018-19,



90% children in age group 9-11 months are fully immunized in 2020-21

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Haryana



Tuberculosis notification rate improved from 230 in 2019-20 to 255 in 2021-22

Source: National TB Elimination Programme, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



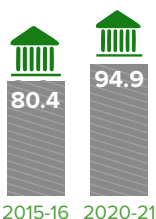
Suicide Mortality rate in 2020 is 13.7 per 100,000 population

Source: National Crime Record Bureau Report, Government of India



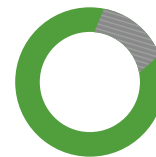
15.85 death rate due to road traffic accidents per 100000 population in 2020

Source: State Crime Record Bureau Report, Government of Haryana



Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Proportion of institutional deliveries has increased from 80.4% in 2015-16 to 94.9% in 2020-21.



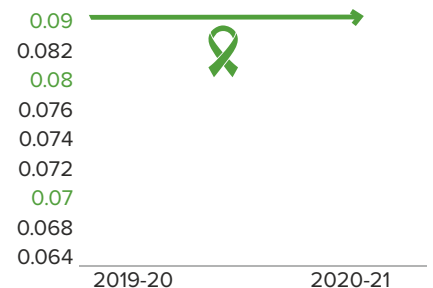
Out of ₹100 spent on household on goods or services, ₹ 10.4 is spent on healthcare (OOPE)

Source: Longitudinal Aging Study in India 2020, National Programme for Healthcare of Elderly and IIPS, MoHFW



there are 46.80 physician, nurse, mid-wives for 10,000 people

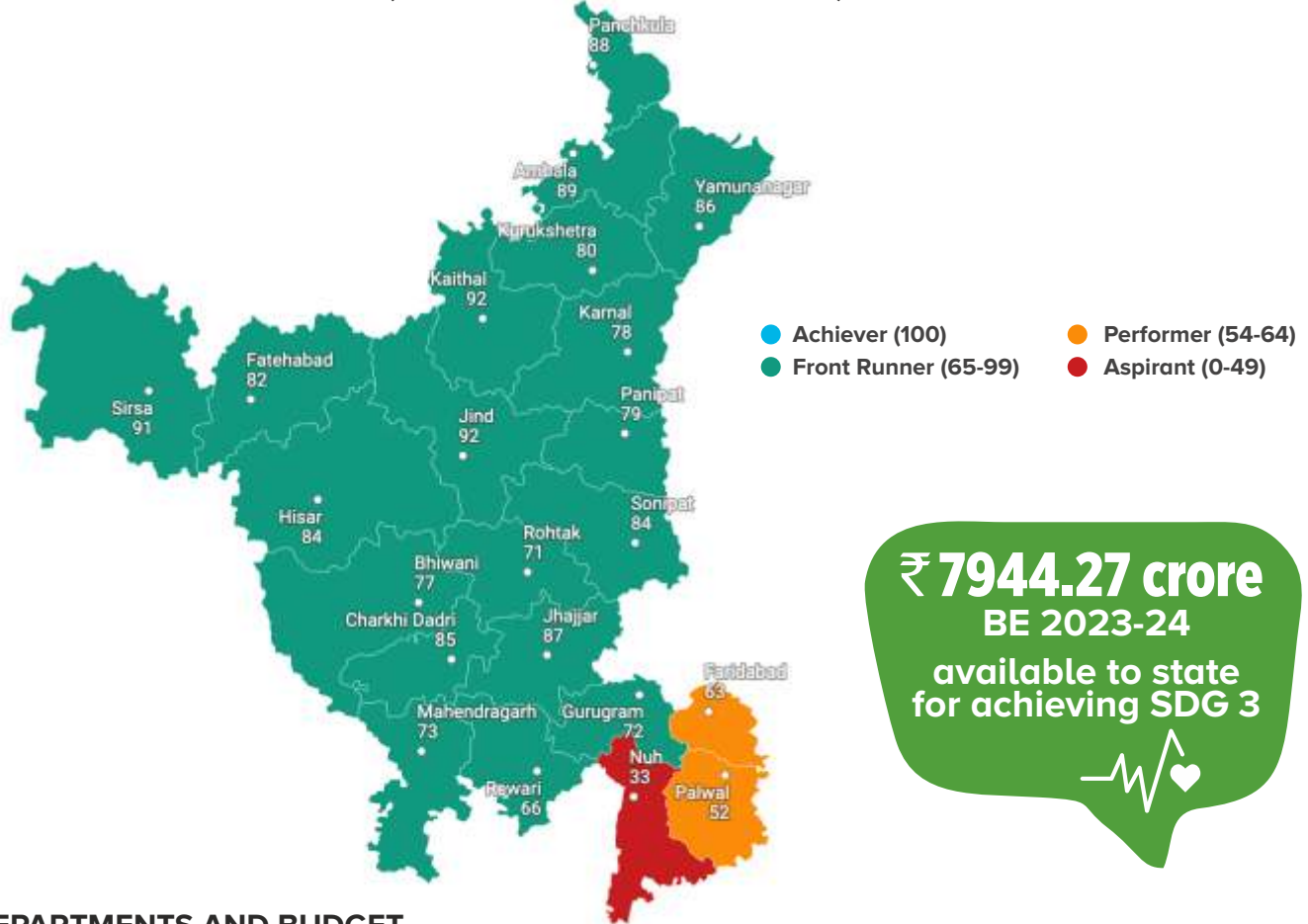
Source: Public Health Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



Incidence of HIV per 1000 uninfected population remains same at 0.09 from 2019 to 2020

Source: National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

SDG 3 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
AYU - AYUSH	199.64	231.36	292.00
DHS - Health	2,619.78	2,963.70	4,039.41
FAW - Family Welfare	217.78	238.52	266.49
FCR - Revenue	3.71	19.19	70.00
FDA - Food and Drugs Administration Haryana	0.00	0.50	1.00
MER - Medical Education and Research	1,634.69	2,313.71	2,801.17
SJE - Social Justice and Empowerment	0.01	4.00	4.00
SYW - Sports and Youth Welfare	55.45	183.65	374.28
TOR - Tourism	0.00	0.01	0.50
WCP - Women and Child Development	83.18	91.41	95.41
Total	4,814.23	6,046.03	7,944.27



CHALLENGES

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

- Despite a high institutional delivery rate of 94.9%, the MMR in Haryana stands at 110, which is higher than the national average of 97.

Source: SRS - Special bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2018-19

Healthcare Spending

- Haryana has relatively low spending on health, accounting for less than 1% of its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). This may not be sufficient to meet the healthcare demands of the

population.

Availability of Hospital Beds

- The average number of beds in a district hospital in Haryana is lower than the recommended IPHS guideline of 13 beds per 1 lakh population.

Rural Primary Healthcare

- The number of sub-centres in rural primary healthcare is low as per the norms, with only 2626 sub-centres against the requirement of nearly 3486 sub-centres.

Source: Rural Health Statistics Report, Government of India



Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

- Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and injuries have emerged as significant contributors to the disease burden in the state, accounting for 26.1% of the total burden.

Double Burden of Malnutrition and Obesity

- Haryana faces the challenge of a double burden of high levels of malnutrition and obesity. There are increasing rates of anaemia, even among men.

Substance Use Disorders

- The prevalence of substance, illicit substance, and alcohol use disorders in Haryana is comparatively higher than in other states.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. **Focus on data** that is most important for policy making i.e.,
 - a. collection and analysis of data for **infections and cure rate** will be crucial
 - b. effective implementation of NIPI (National Iron Plus Initiative) and POSHAN (Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition) Abhiyaan
2. **Strengthening of primary healthcare** decongest the secondary health institutions for treatment of minor ailments.
3. The state will have to ramp up its efforts to **reduce MMR** by
 - a. addressing causes of death emerging in Maternal Death Reviews (MDR) and focussing on groups who have inequitable access to maternal care services.
 - b. Under Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (Suman Yojana)- ensure coverage of ANC check-ups, especially for vulnerable groups.
 - c. Ensuring access to full antenatal care, delivery, and postnatal care for women belonging to Muslim communities, for women under the age of 20, for women who are expecting their fourth or more child, for women living in rural areas, and for women who are chronically ill
4. Addressing the following:
 - a. knowledge gap among women and families about signs and symptoms of pregnancy complications
 - b. lack of availability of blood storage at secondary care facilities
5. Promote **modern methods of contraception** and reduce reliance on female sterilisation, especially in rural areas and among women with lesser years of schooling. Also, information and education campaigns to promote knowledge and use of contraception especially among adolescents and young couples
6. Take up a **detailed study to identify the issues relating to high Anemia** prevalence in the State – basis the learnings design and implement a customized awareness and behaviour change campaign for all regions in the state, along with pilot projects
7. Research and data to understand the problem of **substance abuse** from a public health perspective; subsequent designing and implementation of community-based campaigns to end stigma around addiction and against drug abuse.
8. Develop and implement a multi-sectoral plan to address the **issues related to WASH** - water, sanitation and hygiene to reduce the incidence of malaria, dengue and other communicable diseases.
9. Increase the reach of healthcare services upto last mile through technology driven platforms like e-sanjeevani etc.



Long-Term Strategies Actions

1. Ensure **functional MCH (Maternal and Child Health) wings** in all district/sub division hospitals to improve State's performance on MMR.
2. Setting up of **Integrated Public Health Labs** in all districts.
3. In Haryana, the rates of **NCD related mortality** have been growing rapidly. To address this issue:
 - a. effective Implementation of National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cardiovascular Diseases, Cancers and Stroke (NPCCDCS)
 - b. implement Mental Healthcare Act, 2017.
 - c. community awareness and behaviour change interventions targeted at the risk factors for NCDs.
 - d. ensure availability of diagnostic facilities and medicines at government hospitals.
4. To address the issue of **substance use** in the state:
 - a. Ensure community-based follow - up care, psychosocial support and rehabilitation services for recovering addicts and their families
 - b. Facilitate screening of spouses and family members for risk of addiction.
 - c. Ensure de-addiction services are women friendly.

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Universal health coverage through **National Health Mission, Ayushman Bharat Haryana Health Protection Mission, Mukhyamantri Muft Ilaaj Yojana**, expansion of Health & Wellness Centres, Integrated Child Development Services, immunization programmes, medical education & research, and promotion of AYUSH healthcare services.



500 types of **medicines**, 319 types of **surgeries, tests**, and **dental procedures free** in government hospitals.



National Cancer Institute established in Bhadsa, Jhajjar.



India's first AYUSH University viz. **Shri Krishna AYUSH Vishwavidyalaya** established in Kurukshetra; Government Ayurvedic College and Hospital established in village Pattikara, Mahendragarh; Foundation laid for National Institute of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy in Panchkula district.



State's first **Government Yunani College** and Hospital being established in village Akera, Nuh.



Post Graduate Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research being established in village Dewarkhana, Mahendragarh.



To enable people to check the quality of food and food products, the establishment of basic **Food Laboratories** in each of the 22 districts of the State is underway. These Laboratories will provide instant testing report of food samples at a nominal charge.



700 **Parks evam Vyayamshalas** have been established in villages. Yog Sahayaks have also been appointed in these Vyayamshalas.

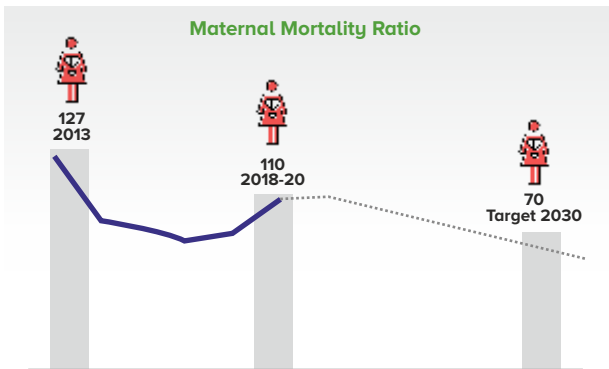


Haryana stood second with a total medal tally of 128 medals, of which 41 are gold medals- in **Khelo India Youth Games** in Madhya Pradesh.

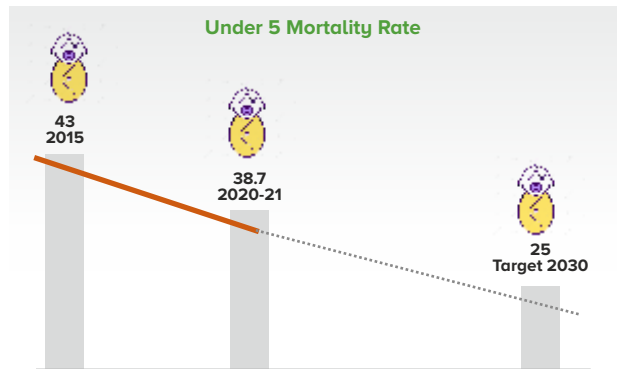


1100 **sports nurseries** in the State for the benefit of young, budding sportspersons.

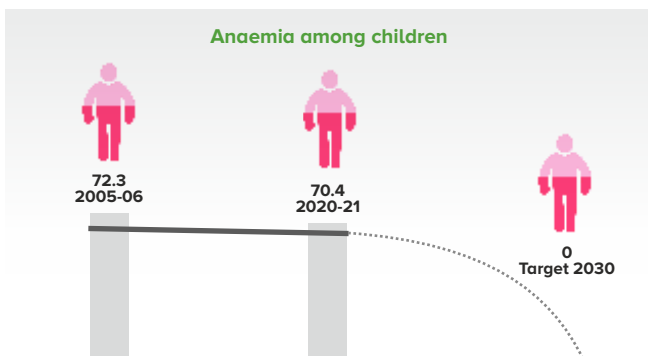
HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



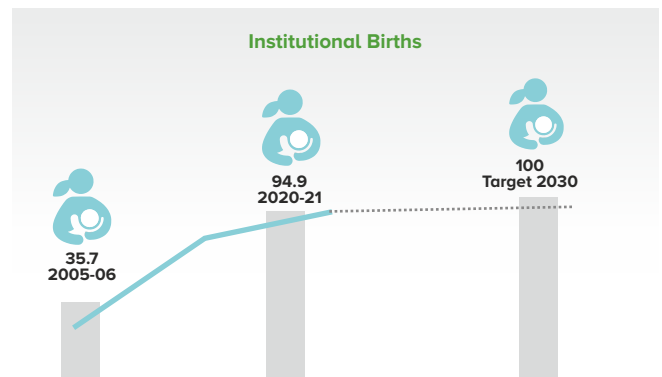
Source: Sample Registration Survey, Registrar General & Census, Government of India



Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



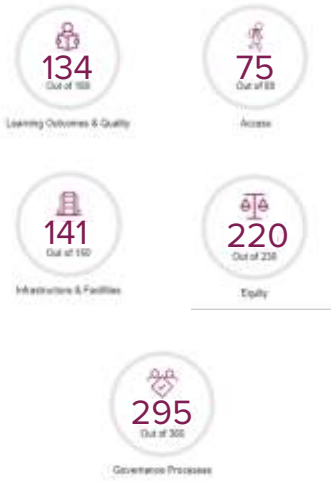
Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

SDG 4 – QUALITY EDUCATION



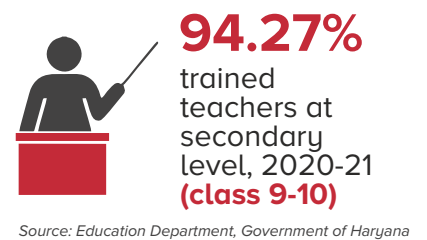
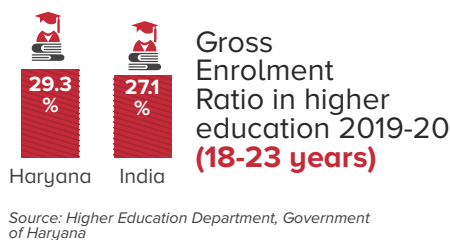
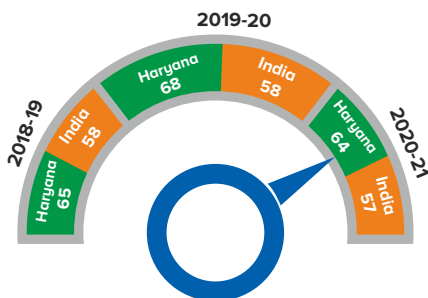
By 2030, eliminate gender and other disparities at all levels in education and ensure equal access to affordable and quality education and vocational training for all.

CURRENT STATUS

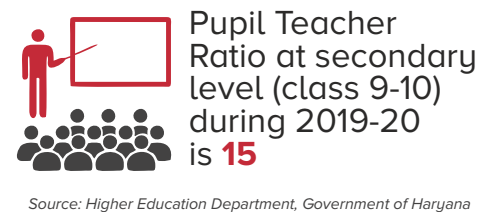
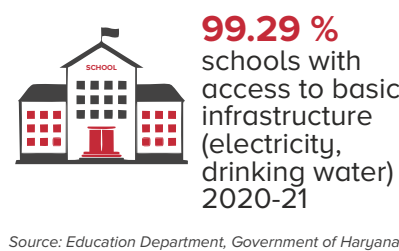
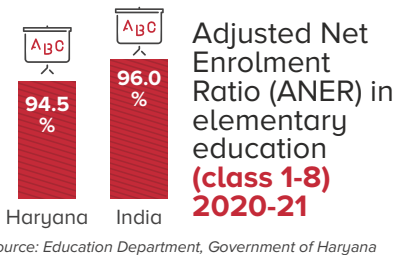


- Haryana has retained the Level III position under the National Performance Grading Index of School Education for 2020-21.
- The School Education Quality Index (SEQI) developed by NITI Aayog ranked Haryana 3rd amongst all the states.
- The achievements in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment ratio (NER) at all levels of school education in the state have considerably improved; jump by almost 10% in the case of adjusted NER for secondary level of education
- More than 36% schools are equipped with computers vis-à-vis the national level figure of 29.75%
- 78% of primary schools in Haryana have a pupil teacher ratio lower than the recommended norm of 30:1

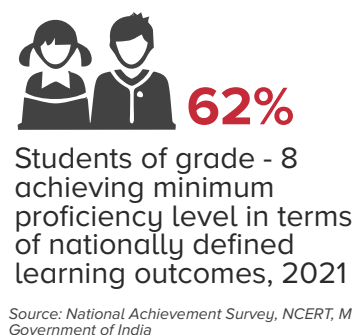
SDG Index Composite Score



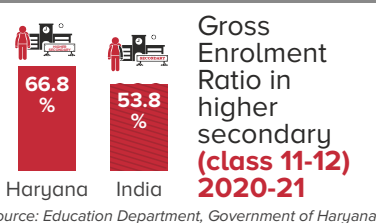
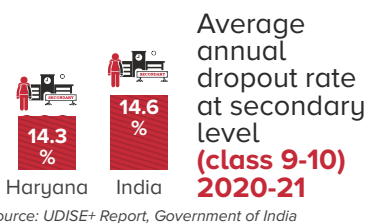
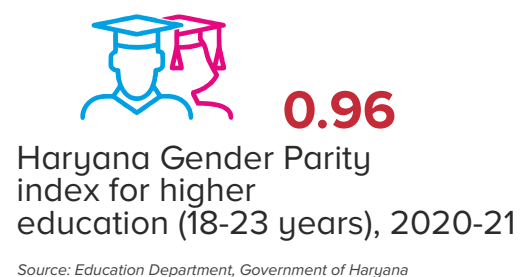
Access to Education



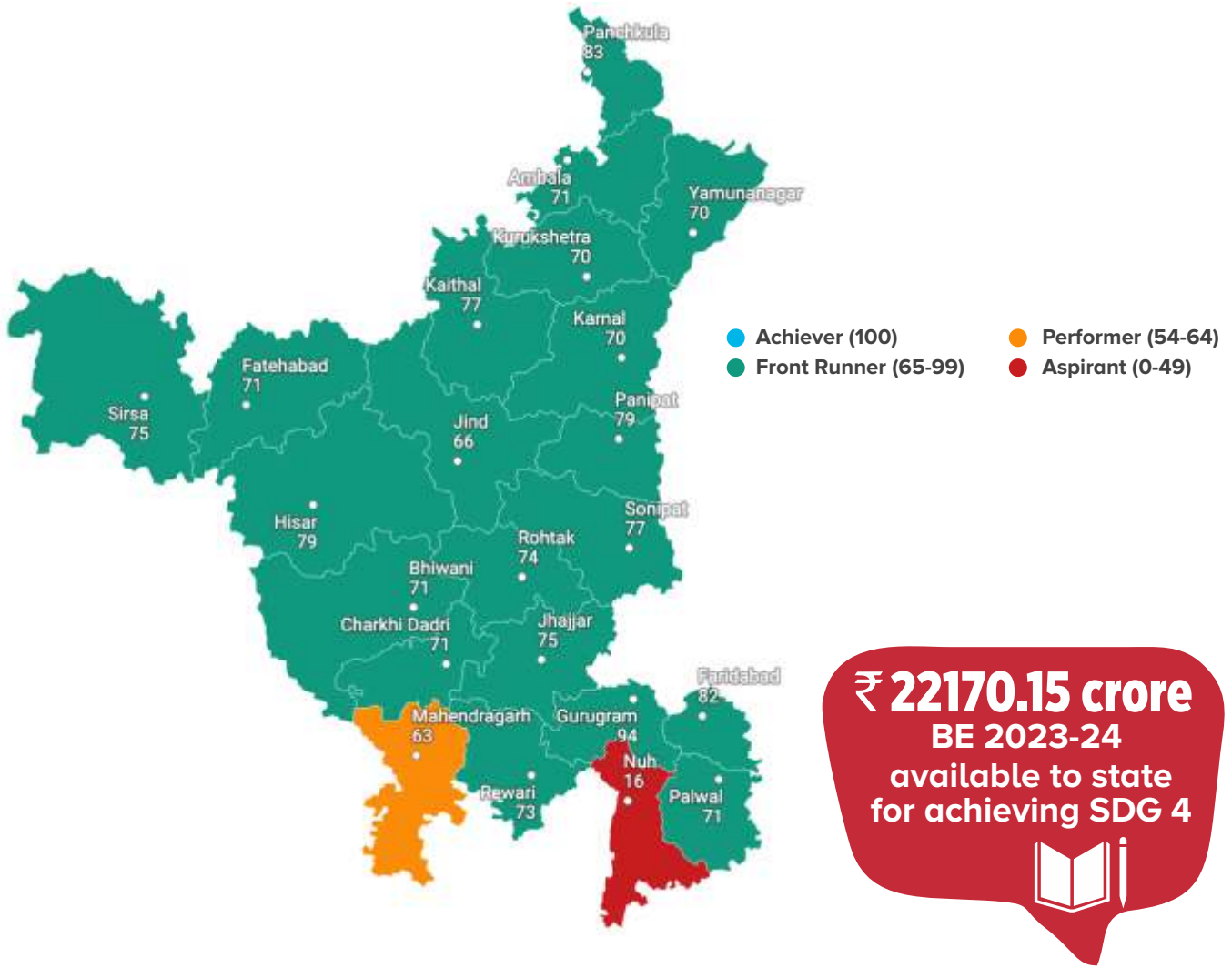
Quality of Education



Equity



SDG 4 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
CIA - Civil Aviation	0.01	0.06	0.07
COS - Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana	3.47	4.01	4.35
DEV - Development and Panchayat	1.34	2.00	3.00
EDH - Education (Higher)	1,274.14	2,102.82	1,719.30
EDP - Education (Elementary)	7,026.17	8,680.22	10,921.26
EDS - Education (Secondary)	4,746.40	7,785.36	8,785.17
HOR - Horticulture	0.00	26.36	49.50
IRR - Irrigation and Water Resources Department	3.23	4.00	4.00
PUR - Public Relations	7.43	6.01	9.00
RSB - Sainik and ArdhSainik Welfare Department	116.47	11.67	13.12
SJE - Social Justice and Empowerment	10.84	11.00	12.50
SYW - Sports and Youth Welfare	0.00	0.01	1.00
TED - Technical Education	472.68	522.70	606.38
WSB - Welfare of S.Cs and B.Cs	0.86	30.14	41.51
Total	13,663.03	19,186.35	22,170.15



CHALLENGES

Retention in School Education

- The dropout rate for upper primary education is 1.83%. There is a need to focus on boosting the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education institutions, as retention of students declines as they progress from primary to higher secondary levels.

Employability of Government Institution Graduates

- Candidates from government institutions, especially in the field of liberal arts, face limited employability. There is a need to improve the quality of higher education to attract industry placements and job offers.

Bridging the Gap between Academic Level and Employability

- The overall unemployment rate in Haryana is 6.3%, higher than the national average of 4.2%. Bridging the gap between academic level and employability is a challenge that needs attention.

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey 2020-21, NSO, MoSPI

Overseas Migration for Better Work Opportunities

- There is a rising trend among youngsters to migrate abroad for better work opportunities and lifestyle, often by enrolling in higher education programs in foreign universities.

Cost of Higher Education

- The rising cost of higher education is a major hindrance, especially for economically weaker sections, making it challenging to achieve the goal of equity in education.

Digital Divide

- There is a growing digital divide, even in urban regions, which needs to be addressed in contemporary times.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. State to **consolidate the gains achieved at the lower level of school education** – especially for girls. Few steps in this regard are:
 - a. Support under-graduate students through Career Counselling facilities by way of psychometric assessment – especially to students belonging to economically weaker sections of the society as well as girls. This will help students choose their careers wisely and effectively. Career Counselling centers can also serve as information dissemination centers for scholarships, skilling opportunities, etc.
 - b. To encourage Entrepreneurship Development (ED) amongst students, ED Cells in higher education institutions may be set up under the ambit of central ED Centre. This will be key to inspire students to become entrepreneurs through training, knowledge sharing, mentorship, financial support, etc.
 - c. Create an ecosystem for students to access expert seminars, workshops, etc to create awareness amongst students regarding off-beat and unconventional career opportunities in India and abroad – use of virtual media for the same
2. **Retaining the marginalised segments** in higher education can be enhanced by ensuring inclusion of all kinds of students via. disabled friendly infrastructure, classrooms, and other support mechanism in schools and colleges, coupled with provisioning hospitable environment and ensuring not even subtle forms of discrimination is faced by marginalized students.
3. Access to **sector specific and industry specific courses** i.e. equipping students with requisite skills to make them employable. Undertake a mapping study in Haryana to better understand industry needs when it comes to recruitment from Govt. institutes in Haryana; basis the study, revisit the curriculum and/or introduce new industry specific courses/modules/trainings, etc.
4. **Skilling and Vocational Courses** for students- The State must develop a coordinated multi sectoral plan in this space and convergence of key line departments is crucial in this regard.



Long-Term Strategic Actions

1. **Recruitment, retention and capacity building of qualified teachers**
 - a. Recruitment of regular qualified teachers in higher education should be a priority for the state
 - b. Teachers to be recruited at UGC approved pay-scales to minimize attrition of quality teachers
2. **Pre-primary education may be handled by professional teachers and not Anganwadi workers** due to the multi varied nature of Anganwadi workers' assignments. Good quality pre-primary education goes a long way in determining the success of induction and continuation in formal education system of a child.
3. **Encourage participatory hands-on approach in classroom learning** - the school curriculum and syllabi need to be redesigned so that children are not confined to only the theoretical part of knowledge but also experience application-based practical component in each of the subjects.
4. **Promote employability of students through active industry/service sector linkages** - better linkage with industry and service sector for effective employability of the educated youth can be developed through internship programmes.
5. **Promote NGOs and civil society** for expanding the reach of educational goals, especially adult education
6. To address the increasing costs of education, the state should **promote larger number of scholarships in higher education** to make it economically viable for all. The scholarships should be in line with recommendations based on NSSO's 75th Round survey of Household Social Consumption on Education in India
7. **Promote social sciences** along with other professional disciplines

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Implementation of the **New Education Policy 2020**, quality education efforts through interventions under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan; promotion of higher education in the state through expansion of education infrastructure, providing qualified teachers, promotion of SC/BC students through monthly stipends, awards, and scholarships.



Every child in the 6 to 18 years age group in Parivar Pehchan Patra (PPP) is being mapped to ensure that **no child remains deprived** of educational opportunities.



State has initiated working towards the concept of imparting **education from KG to PG** within the same campus.



4000 Anganwadi Centres converted into **Playway schools**. These play schools are now successfully providing childcare and early education to children in the age group of 5-6 years.



Use of technology and **e-Learning** in pedagogy- **Tablets** with connectivity to all students from Classes 10th to 12th studying in Government schools.



Initiative to facilitate provision of **free passport to all final year students**.



Expansion of technical education- National Institute of Design (North India's first design institute) established; National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology being established in Kurukshetra District; National Plastic Satellite Centre being established in Karnal; National Institute of Fashion Technology being established in Panchkula.

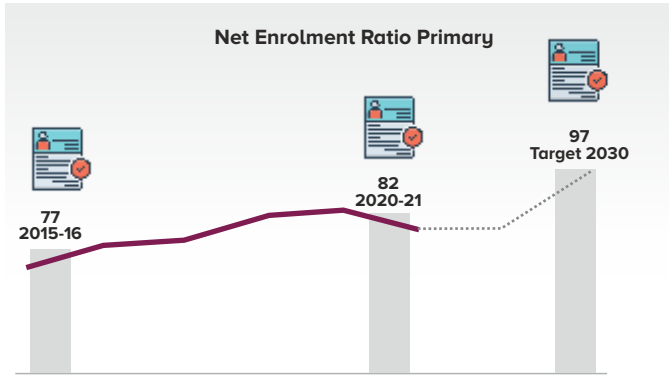


State Institute of Engineering and Technology started in Nilokhedi (Karnal), Silani Kesho (Jhajjar), and Jainabad (Rewari).

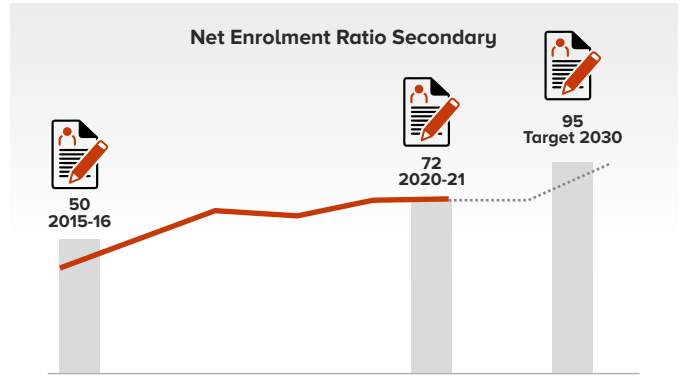


During 2022-23 - 70,427 **dual desks** have been provided in 894 Government schools through the School Management Committees.

HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



Source: UDISE, Ministry of Education, Government of India



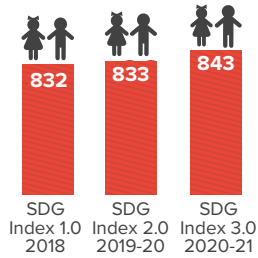
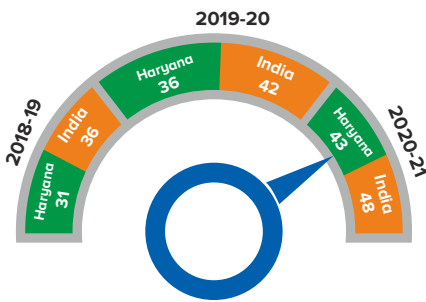
Source: UDISE, Ministry of Education, Government of India

SDG 5 – GENDER EQUALITY



The Government of Haryana envisions women as fully economically empowered in a secure environment by 2030, with wide-ranging implications for all social indicators linked to education, health and nutrition and especially in achieving parity in infant and child sex ratios.

SDG Index Composite Score



sex ratio at birth is **843**

Source: Sample Registration System Report Government of India



Gender pay gap ratio in 2018-19 is **0.85** among regular wage/salaried employees.

Source: Labour Department, Government of Haryana



Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate (LFPR) in 2018-19 is **0.21**

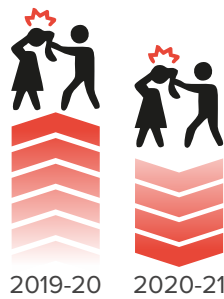
Source: Labour Department, Government of Haryana

CURRENT STATUS



236 Women in managerial positions in companies per **1000** persons

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India



Rate of crimes against women per **100,000** female population have decreased from **108.52** in 2019-20 to **94.68** in 2020-21

Source: National Crime Record Bureau Report, Government of India



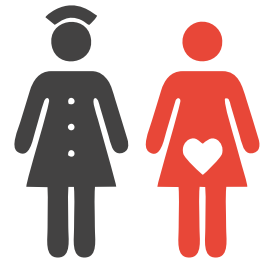
34.74 women per lakh of women population have **experienced physical/sexual violence by husband or his relatives** during 2020

Source: State Crime Record Bureau Report, Government of Haryana



10% elected women among total seats in the state legislative assembly (2019)

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Haryana



73.1% married women aged **15-49** years have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods

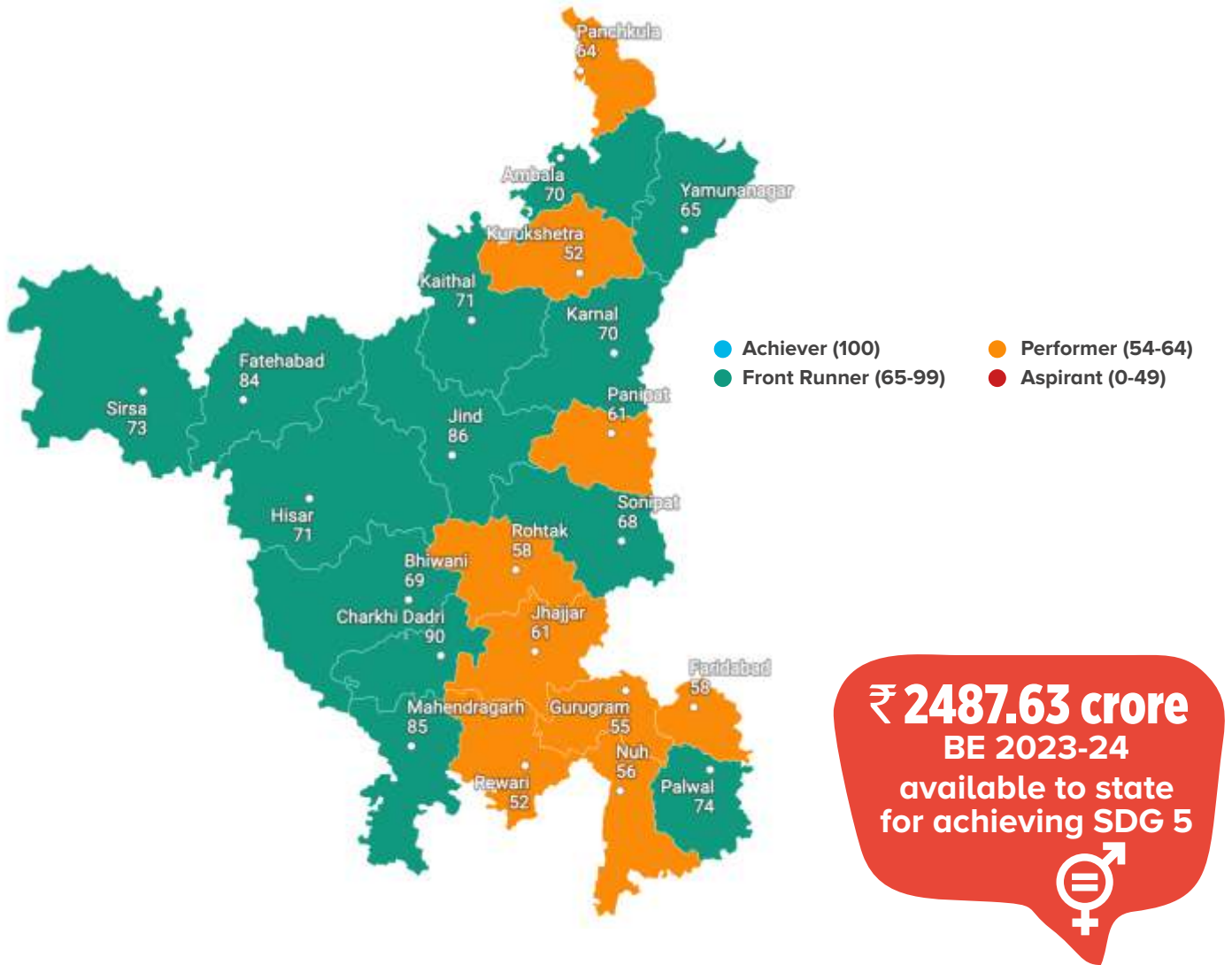
Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



14.76% female operated land holdings

Source: Agriculture Census, DAC&FW, 2015-16 Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare

SDG 5 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
COS - Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana	0.00	0.04	0.05
DHS - Health	1.78	2.47	2.47
EDH - Education (Higher)	1.30	1.98	2.80
EDS - Education (Secondary)	6.85	13.01	14.01
FAW - Family Welfare	20.81	27.47	33.72
LAB - Labour	0.32	31.22	22.05
MER - Medical Education and Research	149.27	157.19	175.00
POL - Police	57.46	108.43	159.34
RSB - Sainik and ArdhSainik Welfare Department	16.93	18.25	18.50
SJE - Social Justice and Empowerment	280.86	300.15	1,378.44
WCP - Women and Child Development	448.78	582.21	600.27
WSB - Welfare of S.Cs and B.Cs	50.39	75.50	81.00
Total	1,034.73	1,317.91	2,487.63



CHALLENGES

Malnutrition and Anaemia

- Malnutrition and anaemia among children and women are prevalent in Haryana, despite being a food-rich state.

Child Sex Ratio

- The child sex ratio in Haryana is lower at 893 as compared to the national average of 929.

Crime against Women

- The rate of crime against women in Haryana is 94.68 per lakh female population.

Gender Pay Gap

- The ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings among regular wage/salaried employees is 0.85.

Labour Force Participation Rate

- The ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in the age group of 15-59 years is only 0.21, which is lower than the national target of 1.

Technological Replacements in Farming

- Women's roles in farms has largely been replaced by technology thus decreasing their earning potential.

Female Operated Land Holdings

- The percentage of female operated operational land holdings is 14.76, which is lower than the national target of 50.

Credit Lending and Property Ownership

- Low credit lending and property ownership for women is a challenge.

Gender Gap in Education

- The gender gap in education is higher among the scheduled castes.

Political Participation of Women

- Women's political participation in the State Legislative Assembly as well as in Parliament is low in Haryana.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

- **Create awareness** around the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, especially at the last mile by engaging community and religious leaders.
- Promotion of sustained awareness building strategies and appropriate legislative and policy action towards **transformation of societal norms and values** that discriminate against girls and women. Promote gender sensitization through awareness campaigns, training programmes and capacity building
- **Focus on groups with special needs** such as women with disabilities, elderly women through appropriate policy and institutional support.
- Create **education opportunities** for girls and provide incentives to girls and the families to complete graduation.
- Incorporate **career counselling sessions** at +2 level to encourage girls to engage in gainful employment.
- Make **access to loans** easier including MUDRA loans for girls and women
- Strong **implementation of Domestic Violence Act, 2005** at all levels. Also, involving Self-Help Groups and Panchayati Raj Institutions to play a key role in creating awareness around the Act and reporting of incidences.
- Organise 'mahila sabhas' at Gram Panchayat (GP) level and promote women's participation in decision making processes.
- **Promote convergence**, coordination and planning across different state bodies, departments, and functionaries to effectively address intersectional issues affecting the well being of girls and women.



Long-Term Strategic Actions

- Ensure availability of **gender disaggregated data** to understand existing challenges, planning and efficient programme implementation and tracking of progress.
- **Support SRLM** to create more micro and nano entrepreneurs at the village level. Create more awareness around agri-based businesses and handhold women to become entrepreneurs.
- Promote training and skill building programmes in **non conventional and upcoming trades**.
- Establish more number of **working women's hostels** so that women's safety and security is ensured, and they are encouraged to work in the formal sector.
- Ensure **efficient and accountable law enforcement machinery** at all levels (administration, government, police and judiciary). Capacity building of these to react swiftly and with sensitivity towards women and children cases.
- Provide **migrant support services** for girls and women at source and destinations to enable them to secure their rights and entitlements.
- Enhance the **nutritional security of girls and women** by ensuring access to adequate quantity and quality of food.
- **Promote equal participation** of women in all stages of designing and implementing government programmes and policies.

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Gender sensitization, assistance to women cooperatives, financial assistance to destitute women and widows, safety and security interventions for girl students and women such as women helpline, safe transport services for girl students, adolescent and girl child development, and expansion of women universities and colleges.



One Stop Sakhi Centres established in districts Karnal, Rewari, Faridabad, Gurugram, Bhiwani, Hisar and Narnaul.



Durga Shakti App, Durga Shakti Vahini, Durga Shakti Rapid Action Force for women security.

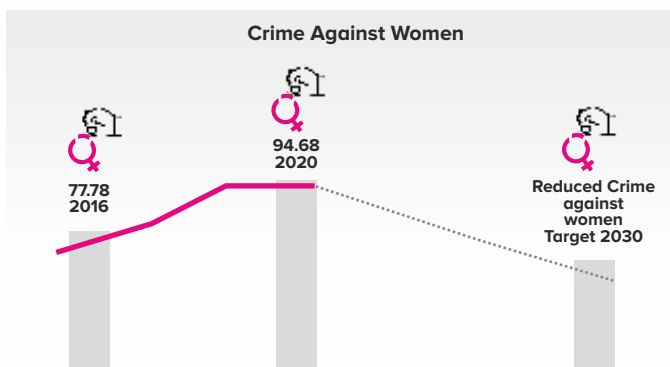


6,200 new SHGs have been established under the **Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana** National Rural Livelihood Mission.

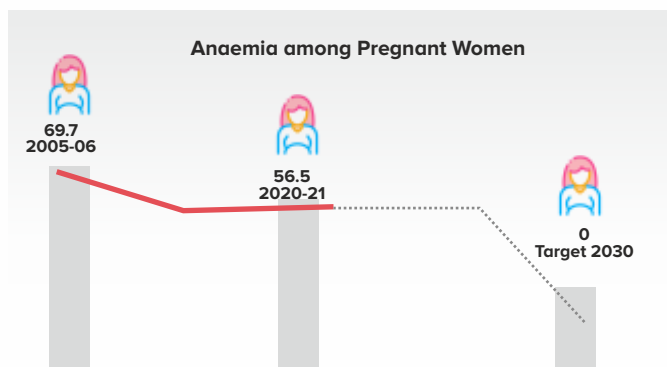


The participation of women in PRIs has been **increased to 50 percent** through a formula unique to Haryana that ensures adequate representation while limiting over representation.

HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Government of India



Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

SDG 6 – CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



VISION

The Government of Haryana commits to providing basic services and facilities for clean drinking water and sanitation in rural and urban areas to ensure a better quality of life for all its residents.

CURRENT STATUS



All urban and rural households have access to toilet facilities - 100% districts verified to be ODF in Haryana



134.56% Ground Water withdrawal against availability



The state is very close to reaching its SDG target for the proportion of schools with separate toilet facilities for girls.

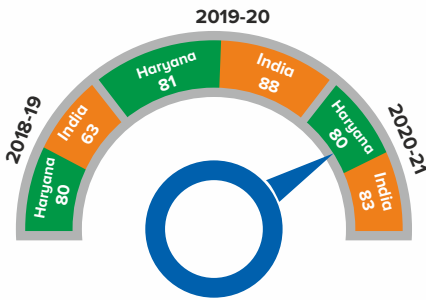


Most of the rural population has access to improved drinking water.

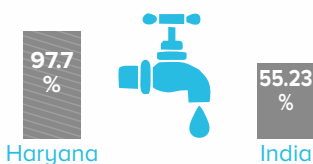


Good accessibility to safe and adequate drinking water within premises through piped water supply.

SDG Index Composite Score



%age of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)



Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2020-21 DWS, Government of India

%age of rural population having improved source of drinking water



Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2020-21 DWS, Government of India

%age of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))



Source: Swachh Bharat Mission Dashboard, 2021-22 Government of India

%age of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))



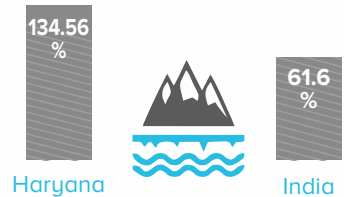
Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2020-21 DWS, Government of India

%age of schools with separate toilet facility for girls



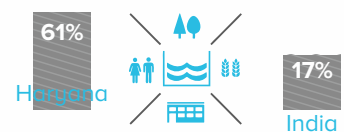
Source: Education Department, 2018-19 Government of Haryana

%age of ground water withdrawal against availability



Source: CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS, 2020 Government of India

%age of blocks/over-exploited for water



Source: CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2020 DWS, Government of India

SDG 6 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



- Achiever (100)
- Performer (54-64)
- Front Runner (65-99)
- Aspirant (0-49)

₹ 7915.38 crore
BE 2023-24
available to state
for achieving SDG 6



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
DEV - Development and Panchayat	120.23	110.51	146.50
DLB - Director Urban Local Bodies	121.74	188.35	252.50
EDP - Education (Elementary)	2.84	5.25	5.00
EDS - Education (Secondary)	4.32	4.00	4.00
ENV - Environment and Climate Change	0.00	0.50	0.50
FCR - Revenue	2.42	5.00	10.00
IRR - Irrigation and Water Resources Department	1,162.87	1,720.49	2,266.42
PUH - Public Health Engineering Department	3,637.11	4,383.43	5,213.66
RUD - Rural Development	5.60	11.20	16.80
Total	5,057.13	6,428.73	7,915.38



CHALLENGES

Water Management Concerns

- Approximately 60% of blocks in Haryana are facing over exploitation of groundwater.
- Groundwater withdrawal is at 134.56% of the advised rate of 70% against availability.
- Excessive cultivation of water-intensive crops like paddy is contributing to the depletion of groundwater resources.

Sewage Treatment Capacity

- Lack of comprehensive data on the amount of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies.
- The current progress of sewage generation and treatment capacity in Haryana needs to be accelerated to achieve 100% treatment levels.

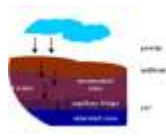
POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS

The 3Rs approach should be an integral part of the water management system to check the overexploitation of water.

3-R STRATEGY

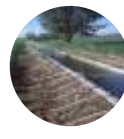


1



Recharge of groundwater,

2



Reduction in withdrawal of groundwater

3



Reuse of wastewater after treatment



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. Appropriate monitoring, upkeep and maintenance to be the responsibility of Gram Panchayat Water and Sanitation Committees (GPWSCs) in rural areas
 - additional toilets should be built, and public private partnership should be encouraged.
 - in schools, regular monitoring, upkeep and upgradation is required with special focus on girl students
2. **Water saving measures** in case of paddy cultivation:
 - delaying paddy transplantation to 25th June or later can result in water saving of 100-200 mm or 1,000 to 2,000 m³ per hectare.
 - alternate wetting and drying, and maximum 50 mm depth of irrigation water in the paddy field; water saving: 150-250 mm or 1,500-2,500 m³ per hectare.
 - delaying paddy transplanting to 25th June or later coupled with growing short duration varieties; water saving: 150-250 m or 1,500 2,500 m³ per hectare.
3. **Ground Water Recharge**
 - structures for recharge of groundwater can be constructed along canals, drains, choes and rivulets to utilize the excess for groundwater recharge during monsoon.
 - integrate rainwater harvesting systems including recharge structures while constructing private buildings and premises, and
 - public spaces in urban areas to improve groundwater recharge in cities
4. The integration planning of water resources involves various Government departments like Irrigation, Public Health Engineering, and local bodies like municipalities, gram panchayats, etc. through various tools, and includes the following activities
 - management of surface water, groundwater and rainwater
 - government and private sectors that are separately managing water resources
 - policy, resource management and service delivery of water
 - management, conservation, maintenance, and scientific use of water resources
 - integration of economic, social and environmental outcomes
 - issues related to food and energy security
5. **Tracking activities under Gram Panchayat Development Plans:** Once GPDP is approved for a year comprising different activities, there is no system to track which activities have been completed or which have not. Government can come up with holistic portal covering SDG related GPDP and tracking of activities along with training of PRI members to implement water management and sanitation activities.
6. **Awareness among farmers** needs to be created regarding the current situation and future consequences of rapid decline in the water table in Haryana. Dedicated seminars/awareness camps need to be conducted.



Long-Term Strategic Actions

1. **Encourage construction of Green Buildings & retro fitting of existing buildings with focus on rainwater harvesting**
 - Although provisions for rainwater harvesting and construction of recharge wells are included in government guidelines, there should be strict implementation and periodic checking of the rainwater harvesting structures
 - People should be encouraged to practise rainwater recharge within their premises and government should help in this direction by providing suitable technical and financial assistance.
2. Department of Agriculture to encourage **Crop Diversification** amongst farmers with due focus on replacing paddy with other less water consuming crops.

Replacement crop	Water saving potential
Paddy to kharif maize	1,000 mm or 10,000 m ³ per hectare
Paddy to millets (bajra)	1,100 mm or 11,000 m ³ per hectare
Paddy to oilseeds (groundnut)	1,100 mm or 11,000 m ³ per hectare
Paddy to pulses (moong bean)	1,100 mm or 11,000 m ³ per hectare

3. For the purpose of the **Integrated State Water Plan**, the Government may divide the State into different categories based on the stage of groundwater development, the trend of groundwater level depletion, the level of water table, quality of groundwater, availability of surface water or other relevant criteria, as it may deem appropriate in view of the local conditions.
4. Amount of **waste sewage water dumped into the surface water bodies** needs to be assessed
 - Cities/towns/villages having/not having adequate facility for treatment of the sewage waste should be identified and classified under the two categories - (1) with facility for treatment, and (2) without facility for treatment.
 - These two categories should be scrutinized so that plans can be worked out to achieve the target by 2030.
 - The need of the hour is to use an amalgamation of approaches for sewage treatment, effluent treatment, and decentralized wastewater/solid treatment before it enters the waterbody, thus reducing water pollution.

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Safe and adequate drinking water supply to rural and urban areas, sanitation interventions under Swachh Bharat Mission, construction and maintenance of canals, rehabilitation of water courses, restoration of water bodies and reservoirs, Saraswati River Heritage development, and integrated wasteland management programmes.



Haryana has already achieved the target of providing tap water connection to all rural households under the **Jal Jeevan Mission** in 2022 against the target of 2024 set by the Central Government.

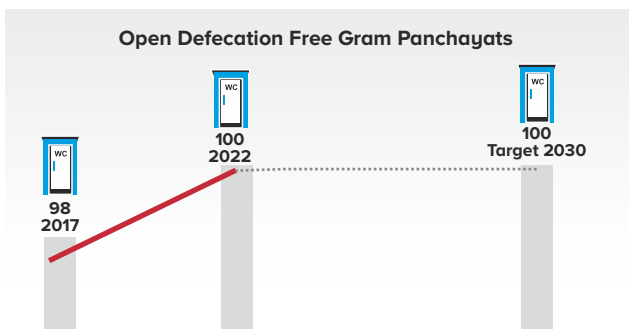


Mahagram Yojana for augmentation of drinking water supply, laying of sewerage system and installation of sewage treatment plants.

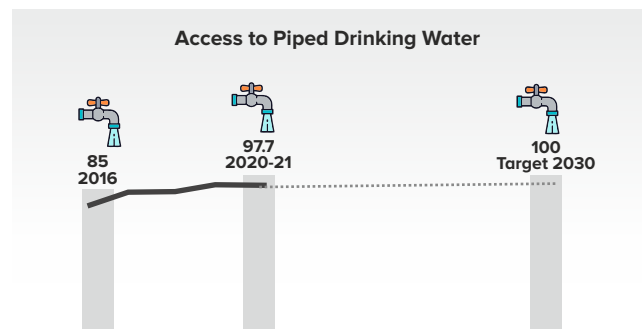


The Government has formulated a policy to use **treated waste water** by power plants, industries, irrigation and municipalities for non-drinking purposes. 170 Sewage Treatment Plants & Common Effluent Treatment Plants have been installed in Haryana, which generate 1985 million litres per day (MLD) waste water. 187 MLD treated waste water is being used for non-drinking purposes.

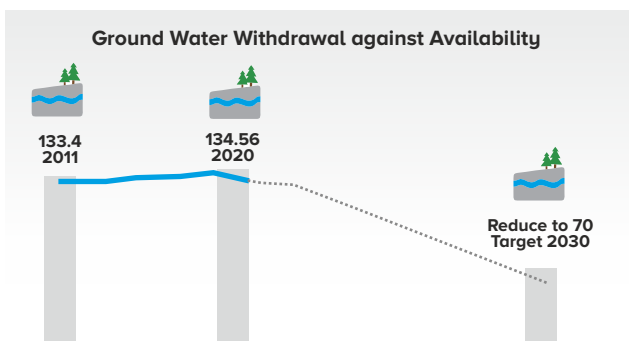
HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



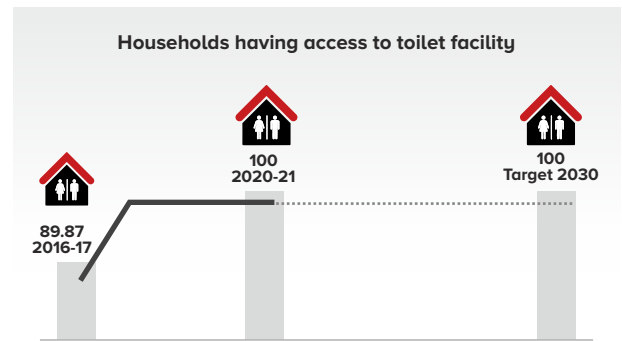
Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS



Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS



Source: CGWB, Ministry of Jal Shakti



Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS

SDG 7 – AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Haryana will focus its efforts on providing universal access to 24X7 affordable, reliable and modern energy; substantially increasing the share of clean/renewable energy; and increasing energy efficiency.

CURRENT STATUS



Haryana is an achiever in SDG 7 with SDG Index score 100 in 2021, as per NITI Aayog SDG India Index 2021 report.



State has achieved 100% target of providing LPG and PNG connections against the total number of households.



State has achieved 100% electrification of households



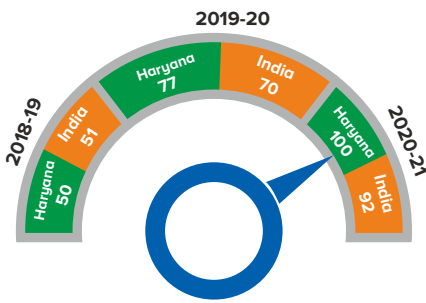
64.77 tonnes of Co2 emission reduced by using LED bulbs (per 1,000 population).

Source: Saubhagya Dashboard, 2021
Ministry of Power, GOI



7.25 MW of Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Biopower (per 10 lakh population).

SDG Index Composite Score



Percentage of households electrified

HARYANA 100% **INDIA** 92%



Source: Energy Department, Government of Haryana

Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation

HARYANA 8.06% **INDIA** 19.2%



Source: Energy Department, Government of Haryana

LPG+PNG connections against number of households

HARYANA 127.08% **INDIA** 92%



Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India

Households using clean fuel for cooking

59.5%



Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

SDG 7 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



- Achiever (100)
- Front Runner (65-99)
- Performer (54-64)
- Aspirant (0-49)

₹ 7618.94 crore
BE 2023-24
available to state
for achieving SDG 7



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
COS - Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana	136.58	32.73	300.00
IND - Directorate of Industries	0.00	30.00	100.00
NCE - Department of New and Renewable Energy	194.37	190.34	275.86
POW - Power	6,260.00	7,364.90	6,943.08
Total	6,590.95	7,617.97	7,618.94



CHALLENGES

Management of Peak Electricity Load Requirements

- Managing peak electricity load requirements, particularly during the paddy sowing season, poses a challenge that requires effective planning and coordination to ensure reliable power supply.

Convergence and Coordination among Key Departments

- Promoting convergence and coordination among key departments is essential to streamline efforts and ensure efficient implementation of energy-related policies and initiatives.

Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles, Biomass Energy, and Energy from Solid and Municipal Waste

- The need for infrastructure to support electric vehicles, biomass energy, and energy from solid and municipal waste

presents an area for development to promote sustainable energy options.

Data on Energy Intensity

- The availability of comprehensive data on energy intensity in mega joules per rupee in the state is limited, which requires further data collection and analysis to better understand the status and make informed decisions.

Economic Dependence on Fuel Taxes

- The high economic dependence on fuel taxes poses a challenge in promoting renewable energy as an alternative source of energy, and exploring viable solutions to reduce dependence on fossil fuel-based revenue streams is important for renewable energy adoption.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. **Ensure effective implementation of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs).**
2. **Ensure streamlining and standardizing** the acquisition of permits, clearances etc, to set up renewable energy facilities.
3. **Build strong coordination mechanism** among various departments i.e., Energy department and Environment, Forests and Wildlife Department
4. **Build capacity of Gram panchayats** and create awareness among the residents regarding (a) the benefits of renewable energy, especially in agriculture through solar pumps; and (b) the multiple advantages of energy efficiency practices.
5. Promote **solar installation** in rural areas.
6. **Promote use of solar cookers** at community level kitchens and sensitise religious centers to use solar cookers.
7. **Incentives on Renewable Energy** to investors as well as consumers.



Long-Term Strategic Actions

1. **Use unproductive land** to promote development of solar parks by private sector developers.
2. **Promote farm level solar power generation** where land owning farmers can install solar power projects of 2-3 MW capacity.
3. Promote **installation of solar generation capacity** including roof top solar system with suitable regulations.
4. Effective implementation of the **Electric Vehicle Policy** including promotion of research & development for electric vehicles and promote facilities for the manufacture of efficient batteries and other equipment.
5. Promote **development of wind energy** by exploring innovative technological advances.
6. **Leverage international cooperation** in technology transfer for efficient coal power and to procure solar technology of higher efficiency.

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Installation of **Solar Water Pumping System** in the State, setting-up of power cogeneration and ethanol plant in Cooperative Sugar Mills, equity capital to DHBVNL, UHBVNL, HVPNL and HPGCL; and Grid Connected Rooftop SPV Power Plant Programme.



24X7 Electricity Supply to 5681 villages under 'Mhara Gaon Jagmag Gaon Yojana'.



The Annual Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses of electricity distribution companies have reduced from 30.15 percent in 2015-16 and are expected to be curtailed to 11.85 percent in 2022-23.

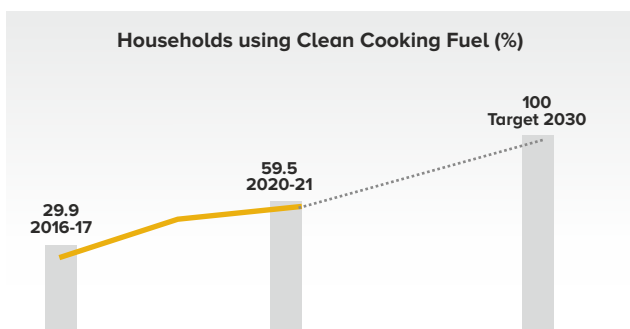


Haryana is the first state in the country to bear the **Merchant Discount Rate** charges for online payment of electricity bills. Due to the initiatives taken to promote digital transactions, more than 80 percent of the revenue of the distribution companies is being collected through digital modes.



Bijli Panchayat being organized by Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam regularly for on-the-spot redressal of consumer problems related to power supply.

HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS

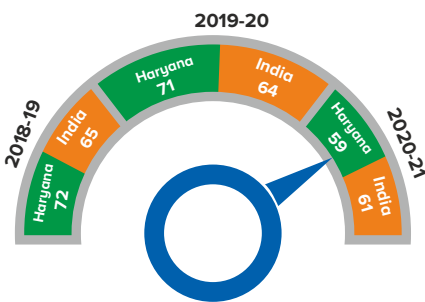
SDG 8 – DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



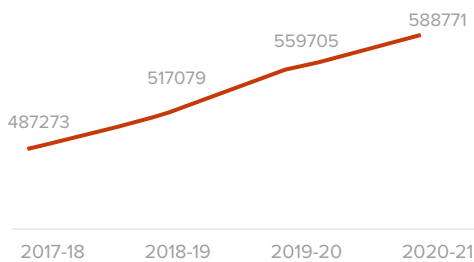
To position Haryana as a pre-eminent investment destination and facilitate balanced regional and sustainable development supported by a dynamic governance system and wide-scale adoption of innovation and technology, as well as skill development for nurturing entrepreneurship and generating employment opportunities.

CURRENT STATUS

SDG Index Composite Score

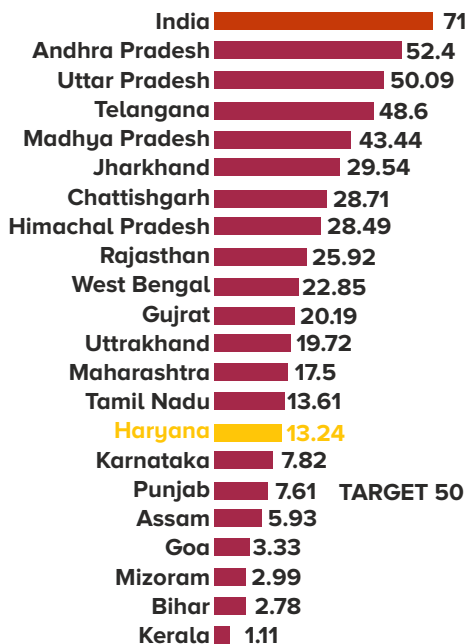


Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. in crore) at Constant Prices (GSDP)*



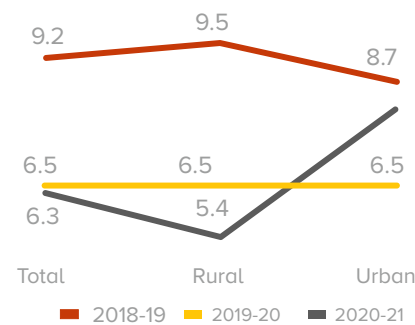
Source: Economic Survey, Government of Haryana

Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score) 13.24



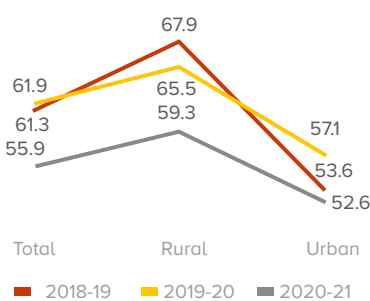
Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, GoI

Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years): 6.3%



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, National Sample Survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

%age of workers in informal sector among total workers engaged in non-agriculture sector



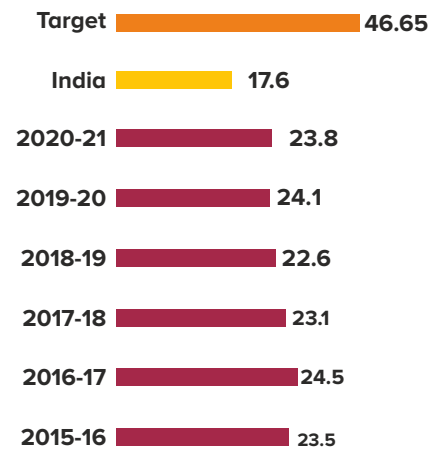
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Haryana has **56.1%**, percentage of regular wage or salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit



Source: Labour Department, 2018-19 Government of Haryana

ATMs per 1 lakh population



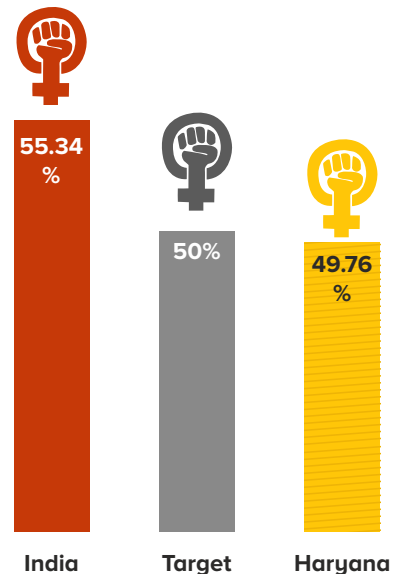
Source: RBI, Office of Registrar General India



31.1% labour work force participation rate

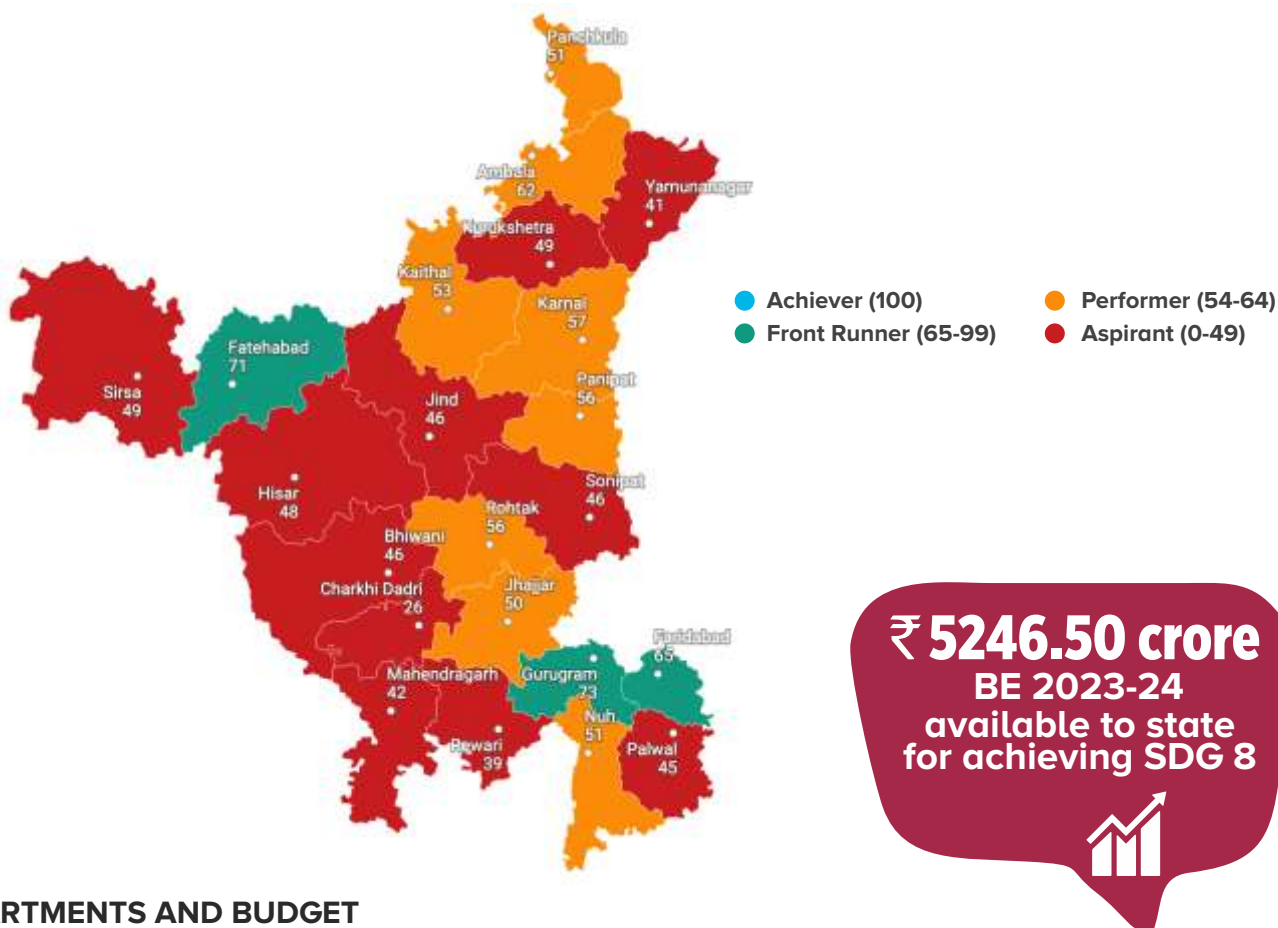
Source: Labour Department, 2018-19 Government of Haryana

49.76 % age of women account holders in PMJDY indicating limited financial empowerment of women



Source: Finance Department, Dec 2020 Government of Haryana

SDG 8 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
ANH - Animal Husbandry	0.04	0.75	0.50
ARM - Archaeology and Museums	56.00	10.87	23.72
COS - Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana	5.84	6.49	6.79
DEV - Development and Panchayat	761.83	986.85	801.94
DHS - Health	339.74	380.00	420.00
DLB - Director Urban Local Bodies	0.00	16.00	19.85
EDH - Education (Higher)	1.98	2.15	3.75
ELS - Information Technology, Electronics and Communication Department	0.00	0.00	50.00
EMP - Employment	722.39	875.77	841.31
ESA - Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana	1.95	2.82	3.17
ESI - Employees State Insurance, Health Care	271.16	369.72	652.79
FIS - Fisheries	0.00	0.03	0.03
HOR - Horticulture	0.26	0.59	0.55
ITV - Skill Development and Industrial Training Department	373.99	537.85	776.34
LAB - Labour	54.00	107.46	133.68
MSM - Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	94.83	306.06	425.32
PET - Excise And Taxation	82.62	105.14	110.98
PUR - Public Relations	90.83	80.65	151.37
RUD - Rural Development	129.88	188.82	252.65
SJE - Social Justice and Empowerment	0.00	0.00	454.28
SYW - Sports and Youth Welfare	1.25	1.00	1.25
TOR - Tourism	34.67	83.14	111.24
WCP - Women and Child Development	0.15	25.91	3.50
WSB - Welfare of S.Cs and B.Cs	0.50	0.67	1.50
Total	3,023.90	4,088.72	5,246.50



CHALLENGES

Unemployment Rates

- Haryana has comparatively higher unemployment rates (15.59 years) at 6.3% as compared to the national average of 6.2% in FY2020, indicating a need for more job opportunities in the state.

Job Opportunities for Youth

- The state further needs to provide job opportunities with suitable aspiration value for the youth, especially in the tertiary sector, along with sufficient opportunities in the industrial sector.

Work Environment and Informal Sector

- The work environment in Haryana is characterized by scattered, unorganized, informal, and largely contractual opportunities that may have lower skill demand, wages, job security, and social protection, especially for migrant

workers, and could benefit from improvement measures.

Tracking of Unemployment in Farm and Informal Sectors

- The lack of robust tracking of unemployment in the farm and informal sectors further complicates the sectoral picture of employment, indicating a need for better data collection and analysis.

Challenges in Manufacturing Sector

- The manufacturing sector in Haryana is dominated by Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in various industries, but many of these units may face challenges in productivity, working and living conditions, access to credit, technology, markets, and trained resources, which can be addressed to make them more attractive for the youth.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. **Upgradation of technology for traditional industries** such as food processing, garments and textiles, light engineering, etc. to minimize drudge work and remain relevant and attractive to job seekers.
2. Inclusion of medical and life insurance in traditional industrial jobs.
3. **Enhance productivity in the manufacturing sector** to make it competitive in order to fit into efficient global supply chains. **Participate in global knowledge and technology partnerships** that focus on inter-sectoral efficiencies and synergies such as digital technologies.
4. **Develop the service sector** to fill need gaps arising out of downstream value addition in agriculture, ramping up productivity in manufacturing and inter-sectoral opportunities such as warehousing, cold chains, logistics, food processing, etc.
5. Promote **formation of more women self-help groups** and promote financial inclusion to influence incomes, build new and upgrade existing infrastructure and generate employment opportunities.
- 6 **Attract investments** for growth and human resources by
 - Fostering incubation and risk management for start-up enterprises;
 - Offering rapid growth ecosystem and opportunities to MSMEs;
 - Effectively deploying fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to boost the industry sector;
 - Building and promoting industrial infrastructure and efficient institutional framework and industrial utilities;
 - Developing skilling, research, and support services in lockstep
7. Facilitate **scaling up of the industrial** sector by
 - Improving formal credit access for tiny, micro and small units
 - Improving financial literacy of own account entrepreneurs and integrating them into the financial system;
8. Enabling **product/process innovations and social/marketing innovations** by small manufacturers for better value realization; and leveraging synergies between industry and public institutions that foster innovation.
9. **Skill development** should be **synchronized to demand** so that participants in these programmes are employable and promptly find decent jobs after skilling.
10. **Vernacular high-quality digital learning opportunities** need to be developed and incentivized on the basis of attainments and satisfaction of employers and employees.
11. Initiate **strong export programme for skilled human resources** to other states and countries, linked to the skills programmes.
12. Promote **unique products** including getting geographical indication tags.
13. **Capacity building** of craftspeople to leverage digital technology and marketing skills to tap a wider market
14. Promote decent, dignified and remunerative **livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups such as urban informal workers, migrant labourers, refugees**, etc.
15. Develop policy instruments to reduce the dependence of the rural population on the informal money lenders.



Long-Term Strategic Actions

1. Focus on **creation of new jobs** and improvement in the earnings of individuals **by expanding the industrial and services sectors** through diversification and innovation.
2. **Switching to agri-practices that are more efficient** in terms of water, soil, inputs, and energy use would also address many of the environmental challenges being faced by Haryana.
3. **Enabling measures to ensure access and utilization of banking and insurance products** and financial services to positively influence incomes, build new and upgrade existing infrastructure and generate employment opportunities.
4. Adopt a more **responsive fiscal policy** to reduce debt stock and promote spends in a way that puts money in the hands of the people and spurs demand, in order to achieve inclusive economic development and decent working and living conditions.
5. Ensure that the **employment generated by service sector complies with the institutional and legal framework** for decent working conditions.
6. **Technology oriented and digital economy jobs** including automation, robotics, ITeS, software development, big data research, data centres etc need to be created.
7. Promote **medical tourism**, build infrastructure in partnership with healthcare providers and **encourage NRIs and foreigners to visit the state** for treatment and recovery.
8. Formulate **policies to encourage capital formation and stimulate private investment** in the state to achieve annual GSDP growth target and reduce its fiscal debt burden.
9. Promote **tourism opportunities** that cover religious circuits, rural Haryana, historical monuments, festivals, adventure sports, etc.

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Effective implementation of the **Haryana Enterprises and Employment Policy 2020**, development of MSME clusters, employment generation programmes for Scheduled Castes, skill strengthening for industrial value enhancement, Saksham Yuva Scheme, development of tourist facilities, development of industrial infrastructure, and strengthening of the Vishwakarma Skill University.



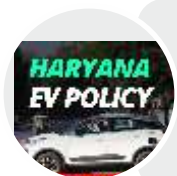
The Government has adopted a three-pronged approach for **Ease of Doing Business** – “Design & Develop”, “Implement & Use” and “Improve”.



Haryana secured "Top Achiever" status in the **State Business Reform Action Plan 2020** assessment among 37 participating States and Union Territories in the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) ranking released by the Central Government. Haryana today accounts for exports of nearly Rs. 2.17 lakh crore.



Separate Directorate of MSME, Haryana constituted.



MSME Policy-2019, Agri-Business & Food Processing Policy-2018. Electric Vehicle (EV) Policy, Data Centre Policy, and Aerospace & Defense Policy.



The Government has announced the **Haryana Aatma Nirbhar Textile Policy**, in line with the 5F vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister, i.e., Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign. The policy aims to promote the textile sector with emphasis on value addition, employment generation and productivity enhancement for mobilizing investments to the tune of Rs. 4,000 crore and generate 20,000 new jobs across the textile value chain.



The Government of Haryana has launched the **One Block One Product** initiative, through the Programme to Accelerate Development for MSME Advancement (PADMA). The initiative aims at implementing design and developmental interventions for enablement of micro and small enterprises at block level by leveraging a cluster approach and promote balanced regional growth.



Establishment of **Retail Outlets (Har-Hith Stores)** in urban and rural areas of Haryana via franchising and enabling domiciles of Haryana to become franchisee.



Pahal Yojana for skill development, placement assistance, design and introduction of new skill sets required by industries, CSR funds, industrial excursions, and the opportunity to do job trainings.

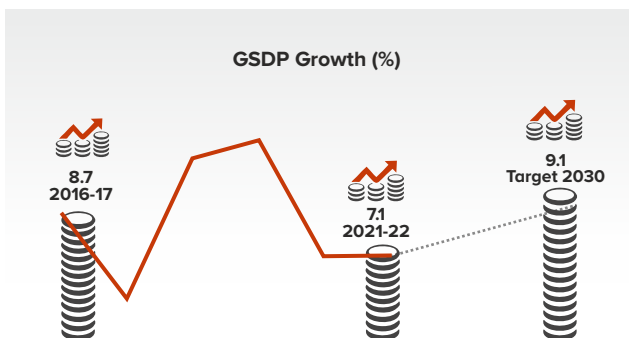


Special **rebate** to be given to the economically **backward sections** for opening **Vita booths** at public places under the Mukhyamantri Antyodaya Parivar Utthan Yojana.

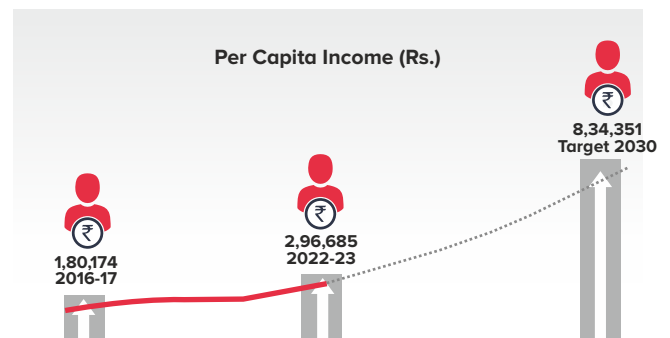


The traders having an annual turnover of less than Rs 20 lakh would get a **CA certificate free** of cost from chartered accountants empaneled with the State government.

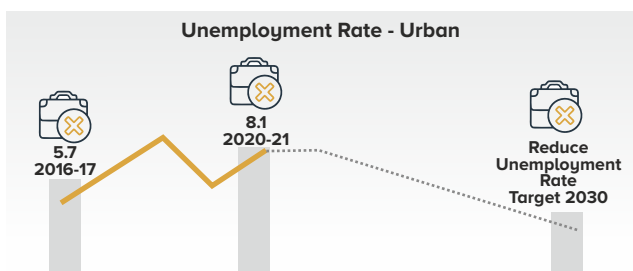
HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



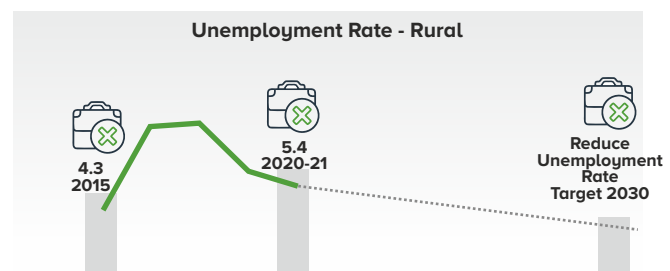
Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana



Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana



Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI



Source: PLFS, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI

SDG 9 – INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

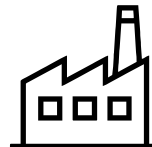


Develop state-of-the-art infrastructure to promote a conducive environment and provide a robust plug-and-play ecosystem for sustainable and inclusive industrialization that fosters innovation across the state.

CURRENT STATUS

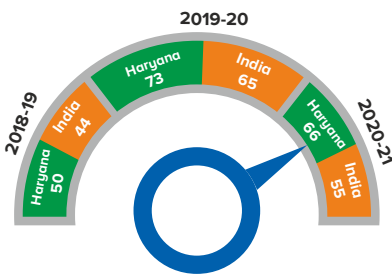


100 % road connectivity to all habitations.



- Haryana is home to approx. 1.03 lakh MSME units -the most important pillars of the industrial growth
- Average number of factories in Haryana are 57 per 100000 population

SDG Index Composite Score



Logistics Ease Across States (LEADS Report) – Haryana is achiever under Landlocked category

Scored maximum score on Quality of Warehousing Infrastructure, and other indicators within Quality of Infrastructure

High rated on indicators related to Reliability of Logistics Services, Safety and Security of cargo Good in Operating and Regulatory Environment Parameters of LEADS Report

Infrastructure

- Quality of Road, Rail, Terminal and Warehousing Infrastructure

Services

- Quality of modal logistics services, services at terminals
- Reasonableness of prices of logistics services
- Timelines of cargo delivery w.r.t. transportation and terminal services
- Ability to track and trace
- Safety/security of cargo within State/UT

Regulatory Framework

- Promoting, incentivising and facilitating creation, management and operation of logistics infrastructure and encouraging efficient logistics services
- Satisfaction with logistics issues related grievance redressal mechanism
- Ease of obtaining all approvals for setting up warehouse infrastructure
- Ease of entry in the selected State/UT from a neighbouring State/UT

Feedbacks

Infrastructure

- Development of expressway being constructed alongside the ICD Piyala (Parallel to NH-8) needs to be expedited
- Extry/Exit road connectivity to ICD-Piyala is inadequate and needs improvement
- First/last mile connectivity from National Highway to Yamuna Nagar industrial cluster needs development
- Truck parking terminals and resting places (truck lay-bys) for drivers are required to be developed along key freight routes
- First/last mile connectivity to industrial zones and warehouses need improvement
- No rail link at ICD Rewari. Containers are sent to ICD-Pali after clearance from Rewari, resulting in increase in cost and turnaround time
- Development of bypass near ICD Rewari needs to be expediated

Services

- Untrained manpower is resulting in damage of cargo during transit and handling. Training of logistics professionals is needed
- Regulatory and Operating Environment
- Thefts during transit within the state need to be curbed through surveillance

Source: LEADS Report, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India



100 % targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads pmgsy

Source: PMGSY, Ministry of Rural Development Government of India



27% share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (at constant price 2020-21)

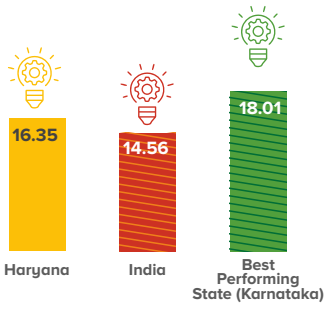
Source: Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Government of Haryana

Haryana Innovation Score Breakup

Innovation	16.35
Enablers	22.68
Human Capital	25.08
Investment	7.57
Knowledge Workers	8.35
Business Environment	32.70
Safety and Legal Environment	39.68
Performance	10.02
Knowledge Output	16.29
Knowledge Diffusion	3.74

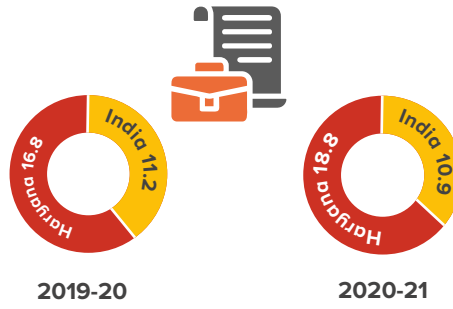
Source: NITI Aayog, Government of India

Innovation score as per India innovation index



Source: India Innovation Index 2021 Report, NITI Aayog, Government of India

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

Mobile Tele Density



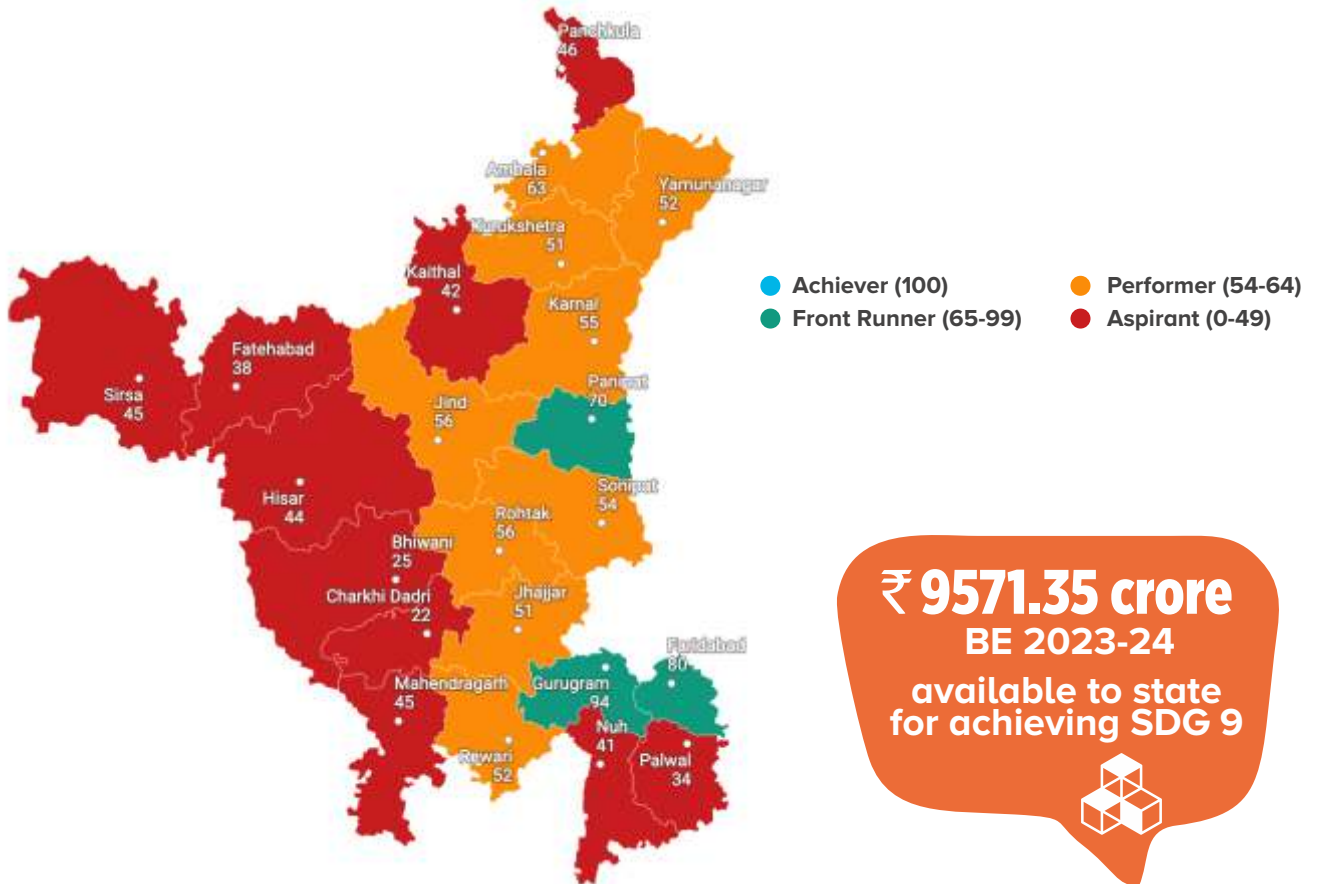
112.8%
IN RURAL
AND URBAN
AREAS



59.33
INTERNET
SUBSCRIBERS
PER 100
POPULATION

Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, Government of India

SDG 9- COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



₹ 9571.35 crore
BE 2023-24
available to state
for achieving SDG 9

DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
AGR - Agriculture and Farmer Welfare Department	44.60	98.42	543.50
ANH - Animal Husbandry	0.00	0.00	0.05
ARC - Architecture	0.00	0.08	0.10
AYU - AYUSH	4.31	16.30	81.01
BAR - PWD (Buildings and Roads)	3,265.95	4,499.98	3,214.36
CIA - Civil Aviation	223.47	513.82	713.04
CIT - Citizen Resource Information	10.10	0.10	0.10
COS - Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.05
CUA - Cultural Affairs	0.00	0.01	20.00
DEV - Development and Panchayat	100.65	1,296.66	2,034.49
DFS - Directorate of Fire Services	0.00	15.00	30.00
DHS - Health	341.38	350.00	300.00
EDH - Education (Higher)	132.28	120.50	155.00
EDP - Education (Elementary)	10.00	12.50	20.00

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
EDS - Education (Secondary)	185.17	160.00	70.00
ELE - Elections	0.00	2.00	11.00
EMP - Employment	1.35	0.01	1.50
FAS - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department	14.38	24.33	28.33
FCR - Revenue	159.94	185.00	190.00
FIS - Fisheries	0.00	0.00	1.00
HGC - Home Guard and Civil Defence	0.00	35.00	35.00
IND - Directorate of Industries	176.52	282.08	444.93
IRR - Irrigation and Water Resources Department	111.32	128.42	172.36
ITV - Skill Development and Industrial Training Department	38.99	60.00	95.00
LAB - Labour	0.00	5.00	11.00
LAD - Local Audit Department	0.00	0.05	53.50
MAG - Mines and Geology	5.85	45.00	27.22
MER - Medical Education and Research	0.00	0.11	37.50
MSM - Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	18.78	73.32	170.30
PAS - Printing and Stationery	0.26	0.00	6.00
PET - Excise And Taxation	23.10	25.00	114.00
POL - Police	0.00	31.50	10.50
PUH - Public Health Engineering Department	4.09	6.00	6.50
PUR - Public Relations	39.03	12.52	91.00
RUD - Rural Development	0.40	30.40	180.40
SCT - Science and Technology	13.58	26.38	81.51
SEC - State Election Commission Haryana	0.03	1.73	0.20
SIC - State Information Commission, Haryana	20.00	1.00	6.39
SJE - Social Justice and Empowerment	0.00	7.50	10.00
STC - Transport Commissioner Haryana	6.01	10.00	20.00
SYW - Sports and Youth Welfare	90.21	178.50	175.00
TED - Technical Education	24.42	20.50	30.00
TRA - Transport	94.76	669.97	348.52
WCP - Women and Child Development	9.79	11.53	31.00
WSB - Welfare of S.Cs and B.Cs	0.00	0.01	0.01
Total	5,170.73	8,956.24	9,571.35



CHALLENGES

Competition from Different Industries

- Intense competition from various industries within and outside the country poses a challenge for the manufacturing sector in Haryana.

New and Innovative Technologies

- There is need to promote new and innovative technologies for building human capabilities for innovation in Haryana.

Promoting MSMEs and Access to Technology

- There is need of frontier technologies to encourage more MSMEs and re-innovation in the manufacturing sector due to low share of medium-size units in Haryana. Technology available for large sectors is not easily adaptable for MSMEs, as most Research and Development (R&D) units are funded or part of big corporate houses, focusing mainly on capital-intensive technology.

Energy Requirements of Smaller Units

- Instances of electricity shortage affect the performance of smaller units more as larger units can build in-house alternative arrangements, posing a challenge for the manufacturing sector in Haryana.

High Cost of Land

- The high cost of land affects the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector in Haryana, posing a challenge in attracting investments and promoting growth.

Research in Labour Intensive Areas

- Government R&D institutes face challenges in pursuing research in labor-intensive areas in Haryana, which may impact the development of appropriate technologies for the manufacturing sector.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. Ease of Doing Business to be implemented more strongly and strategically.
2. Enhance physical infrastructure along with introducing **institutional innovations** for upgrading human capital. State-of-art technological industrial estates could be planned with digitalization of supply chains
3. For development of infrastructure, '**plug and play**' form of **manufacturing** could be promoted for seamless production.
4. Facilitate **youth for entrepreneurship** with the development of state-of art facilitation-cum-incubation centers.
5. Effective implementation of the Haryana State Start-up Policy 2022.
6. Piloting of new programs based on **emerging technologies** such as AI, IOT etc.
7. Encourage **potential investors and budding entrepreneurs** through various incentives.
8. Increased **inter-linkages within and between different Ministries / Departments** to reduce redundancy and other hurdles.
9. Increased **interaction and coordination with higher education institutes** to attract the youth towards entrepreneurship activities.
10. **Skill development** of labour forces in line with latest technologies towards making them competent for future needs. Developing local capacity in terms of skills in building infrastructure can provide job opportunities for the local population.



Long-Term Strategic Actions

1. Make provisions for
 - a. availability of **ready to use facilities** like power, road, rail, building, supported with streamlining all clearances within stipulated time frame.
 - b. **self-sustainable industrial estates** with green technologies should be the focus to avoid redundant costs in the future
 - c. long-run growth of Haryana's **industry with sustainability and gainful employment** opportunities.
 - d. **diversification of energy sources** to fulfil the future energy demands of the state
2. Industrial estates could be promoted in the form of '**innovative production system**' to house different agents of production in close loop for timely and efficient production.
3. Developing **industrial clusters** at divisional headquarters level can foster growth in industries at the regional level.
4. **Strengthening public private collaboration** in construction of physical infrastructure can be used as a strategy to lower the burden of state in the expansion of infrastructure facilities in the state.
5. To attract international investment in infrastructure there needs to be put in place **an effective dispute resolution mechanism** to minimize delays in project execution.
6. Formulation of **an effective state Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) policy** for commercialization and technology transfers.

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Signature Infrastructure Projects - Orbital Rail Corridor, high speed rail connectivity between Delhi and Karnal, expanding the metro network in Gurugram & other areas, asset monetization through Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Global City near Manesar, International Horticulture Market at Ganaur, Sonapat; Domestic Airport at Hisar/ Integrated Aviation Hub.



Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub in Narnaul, Construction/strengthening/widening/bypasses of roads, construction of bridges and railway over bridges, Haryana Rail Orbital Project around KMP Expressway, improving industrial infrastructure, upgradation of rural roads in Ambala Circle, and strengthening the infrastructure of Haryana Roadways Depots.



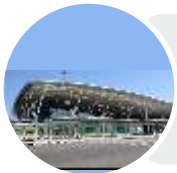
State **Mini Revamped Scheme Fund** for Regeneration of Traditional Industries Scheme (SFURTI) which includes traditional artisans and service sector- to support the socio-economically marginalized community.



Haryana Gramin Udyogik Vikas Yojna- to boost rural industries.

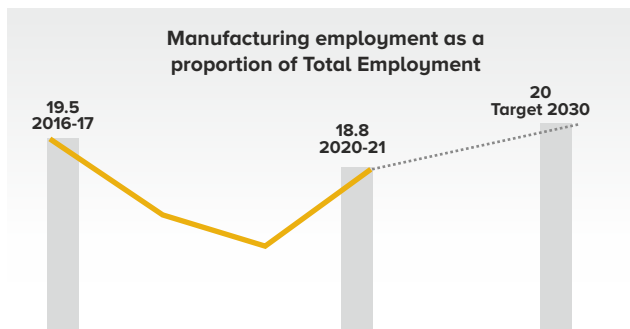


The Rohtak **elevated railway line project** is the first of its kind in the country and to be completed at the end of December 2023.



The work on construction of the **Maharaja Agrasain Airport**, Hisar is underway.

HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, National Sample Survey, NSO, MoSPI

SDG 10 – REDUCED INEQUALITIES



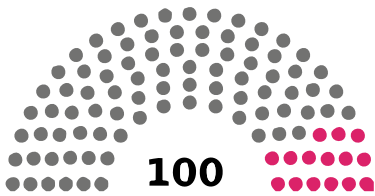
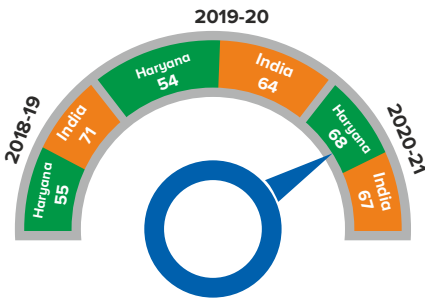
VISION

It is the objective of the state to make the minorities, elderly, differently-abled and scheduled castes and backward classes economically self-reliant, to provide them equal opportunities in all spheres of life and establish a socially secure and just environment for them. By 2030, it is our endeavour to reduce inequalities and make all the vulnerable groups secure and self-reliant.

CURRENT STATUS

- Implementation of various schemes for removing gender disparity in access to school education.

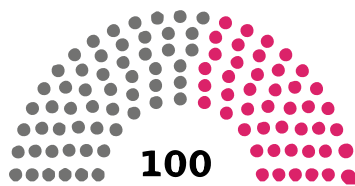
SDG Index Composite Score



10% elected women over total seats in the state lok sabha election
Target – 50 %

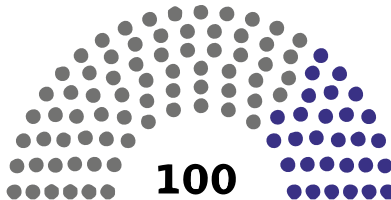


Source: State Election Commission, Government of Haryana



42.12% seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI)
Target – 33 %

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Haryana



18.89% SC/ST seats in state legislative assemblies

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Haryana



ratio of transgender to male labour force participation rate (15 years and above) - **0.67**

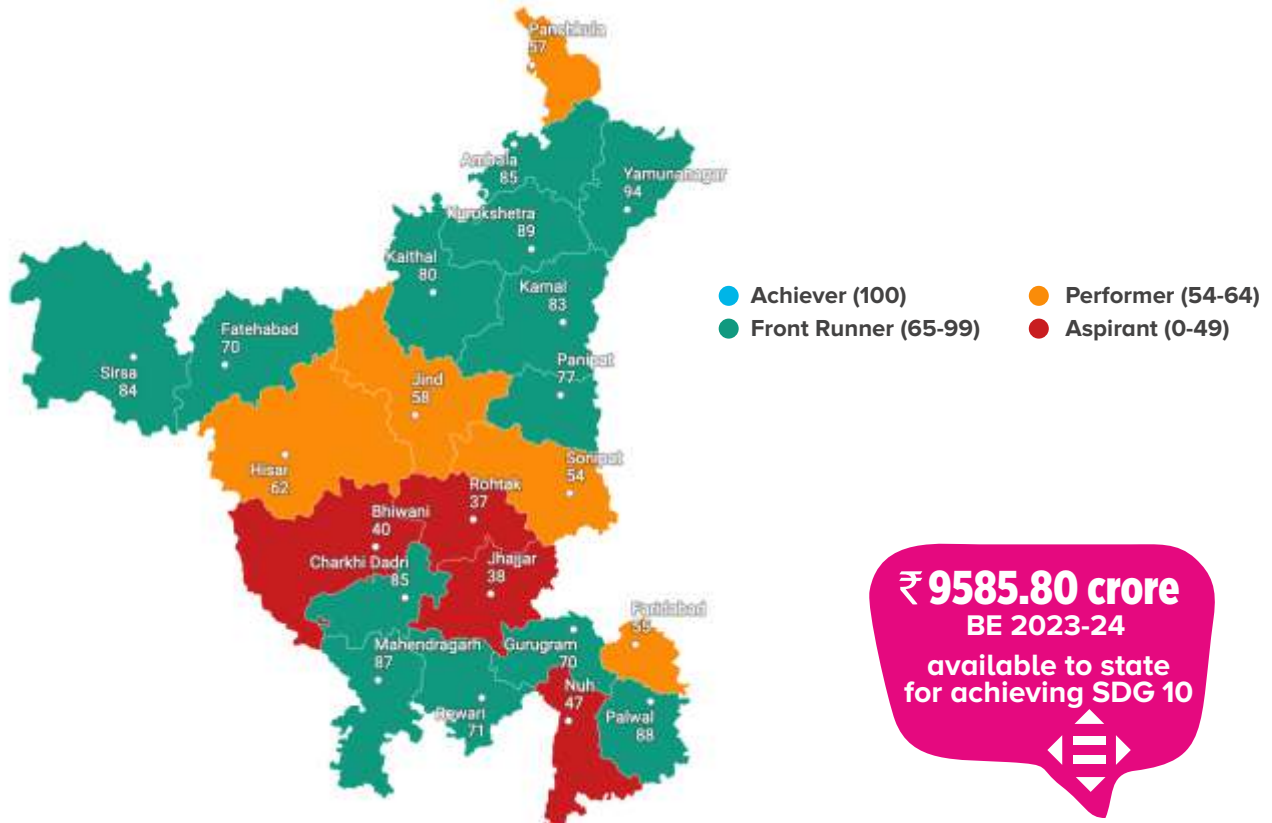
Source: Labour Department, Government of Haryana



21.2 rate of total crime against SCs (per 100000 sc population)

Source: Police Department, 2019 Government of Haryana

SDG 10 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
AGR - Agriculture and Farmer Welfare Department	16.49	39.07	43.68
ANH - Animal Husbandry	15.76	76.76	44.51
COS - Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana	0.19	0.22	0.48
DEV - Development and Panchayat	31.28	73.51	398.01
DHS - Health	12.71	14.17	15.17
DLB - Director Urban Local Bodies	180.50	209.17	221.25
EDH - Education (Higher)	44.50	26.50	27.50
EDP - Education (Elementary)	147.41	276.00	222.50
EDS - Education (Secondary)	107.79	98.00	104.00
ESA - Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana	98.25	100.00	80.00
FCR - Revenue	0.23	1.40	1.80
FIS - Fisheries	3.31	2.50	3.66
HOR - Horticulture	8.76	13.02	20.30
HSG - Housing for All	30.28	60.00	50.00
IND - Directorate of Industries	0.50	1.25	1.25
IRR - Irrigation and Water Resources Department	6.08	7.50	9.00
ITV - Skill Development and Industrial Training Department	10.01	12.43	16.72
LAB - Labour	0.00	0.01	60.01
MSM - Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0.00	0.10	0.22
NCE - Department of New and Renewable Energy	0.03	0.01	0.50
PUH - Public Health Engineering Department	70.11	87.00	101.50
RSB - Sainik and ArdhSainik Welfare Department	0.68	0.83	0.88
RUD - Rural Development	0.33	0.07	20.00
SJE - Social Justice and Empowerment	1,875.26	2,024.73	7,592.20
SYW - Sports and Youth Welfare	2.72	10.00	10.00
TED - Technical Education	1.05	2.30	6.80
WCP - Women and Child Development	87.68	158.92	170.06
WSB - Welfare of S.Cs and B.Cs	66.95	339.70	363.81
Total	2,818.88	3,635.14	9,585.80



CHALLENGES

Disaggregated Data

- Low availability or non-availability of disaggregated data on many indicators presents a challenge in developing appropriate specific plans and policies to achieve SDGs.

Social Benefits to Migrant Workers

- Migration is a major challenge concerning SDG 10. Due to rapid growth and urbanization, migrant workers come to Haryana for various skilled and unskilled work but face difficulties in availing social and other beneficiary-oriented schemes.

Women Workforce Participation and Malnutrition Levels

- Low women workforce participation in income generation activities and high levels of malnutrition among women and children.

Low Representation of Women in Vidhan Sabha/ Lok Sabha

- Low representation of women in State/Lok Sabha and low ratio of transgender persons to male labor force participation in the age group of 15 years and above (0.67) are challenges that need to be addressed.

Social Security for Unorganized Sector Workers

- Since a significant majority of workers are engaged in the unorganized sector, identifying and bringing them under the ambit of existing social security programs is a challenging task.

Resources for Skill Development and Livelihood Programmes

- There is need for further resources for effective implementation of skill development and livelihood programmes.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. Develop and implement **policies & programmes** for
 - **sustained livelihood** for farm laborers and small & marginalized farmers
 - supporting people working in the **unorganized sector**
 - participation of women in income generation by **promoting self-help groups**
 - **participation of priority groups** (SC/ST, PwD, transgender, minorities) in the governance system at various levels.
2. Proper implementation of
 - **skill development and livelihood programmes**
 - existing welfare programmes particularly for scheduled castes and minorities; especially those for economic inclusion
 - National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
 - non-discriminatory laws such as Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
3. **Information dissemination** on various social protection schemes, laws and legislations, through mass awareness programmes.



Long-Term Strategic Actions

1. Strengthen
 - **inter-state** migration policies and ensure protection of migrant workers.
 - **capacities of duty bearers** to perform their roles and responsibilities effectively.
2. Provide **special training** to the elected representatives from special categories (women/SC/ST/OBC).
3. **Capacity building programmes** for elected representatives from priority social groups for effective participation in governance and decision making.
4. Establish **fully equipped old age homes** at all districts headquarters.

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Social security and financial assistance to destitute women, widows, persons with disabilities, destitute children; Deenbandhu Haryana Gramin Uday Yojana, Haryana Gramin Vikas Yojana, Mukhyamantri Vivah Shagun Yojana, Ladli-social security pension scheme, development of minorities under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram, scholarships and monthly stipends to SC/BC students.



The Government has taken a unique initiative for proactive determination of eligibility for start of **Old Age Samman Allowance**. The beneficiary is automatically identified based on PPP data on attaining the age of 60 years and the benefit is provided based on the consent provided by the intended beneficiary.



Inter-District Council (IDC) to facilitate preparation of District Specific Action Plans, assessment of development needs, delegation of powers to PRIs & ULBs, and review of flagship programmes.



Distribution of essential commodities to eligible families through **e-POS devices** installed at each Fair Price Shop.



Representation to Backward Classes (A) has been provided in **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)** using the data in Parivar Pehchan Patra.

SDG 11 – SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Develop smart, safe, slum-free and affordable housing for all with high quality basic urban services (like water, sanitation, waste management, public transport and energy), along with robust IT connectivity and digitization, sustainable environment, safety and security of residents, particularly women, children and the elderly.

CURRENT STATUS



Haryana is a front runner state as per the SDG Index 2020–21, but is still behind states like Goa, Gujarat and Maharashtra.



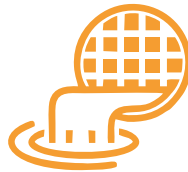
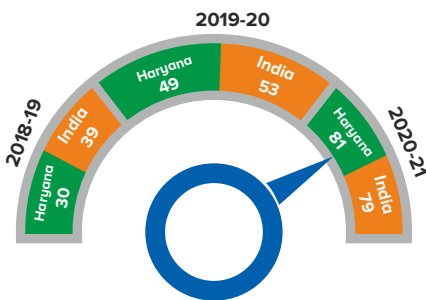
In Haryana, 64.98% wards are segregating the waste at source (June 2022, SBM (U))



Haryana has 25.7% households where any usual member is covered by any health scheme (or health insurance), This figure is low as compared to India at 41% and is still way behind Rajasthan which is the leading state at 88%

Source: National Family Health Survey 2020-21, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

SDG Index Composite Score



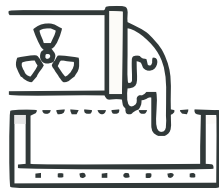
50% of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U) in 2021

Source: Urban Local Bodies Department, Government of Haryana



64.98% wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))

Source: Urban Local Bodies Department, June 2022 Government of Haryana



115.76% Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas

Source: Urban Local Bodies Department, Government of Haryana



97% of urban households with drainage facility

Source: Urban Local Bodies Department, Jun-Dec 2018, Government of Haryana



15.85% deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population); higher than national percentage of 9.84%

Source: National Crime Record Bureau Report 2020, Government of India

0.2% of urban households living in katcha houses

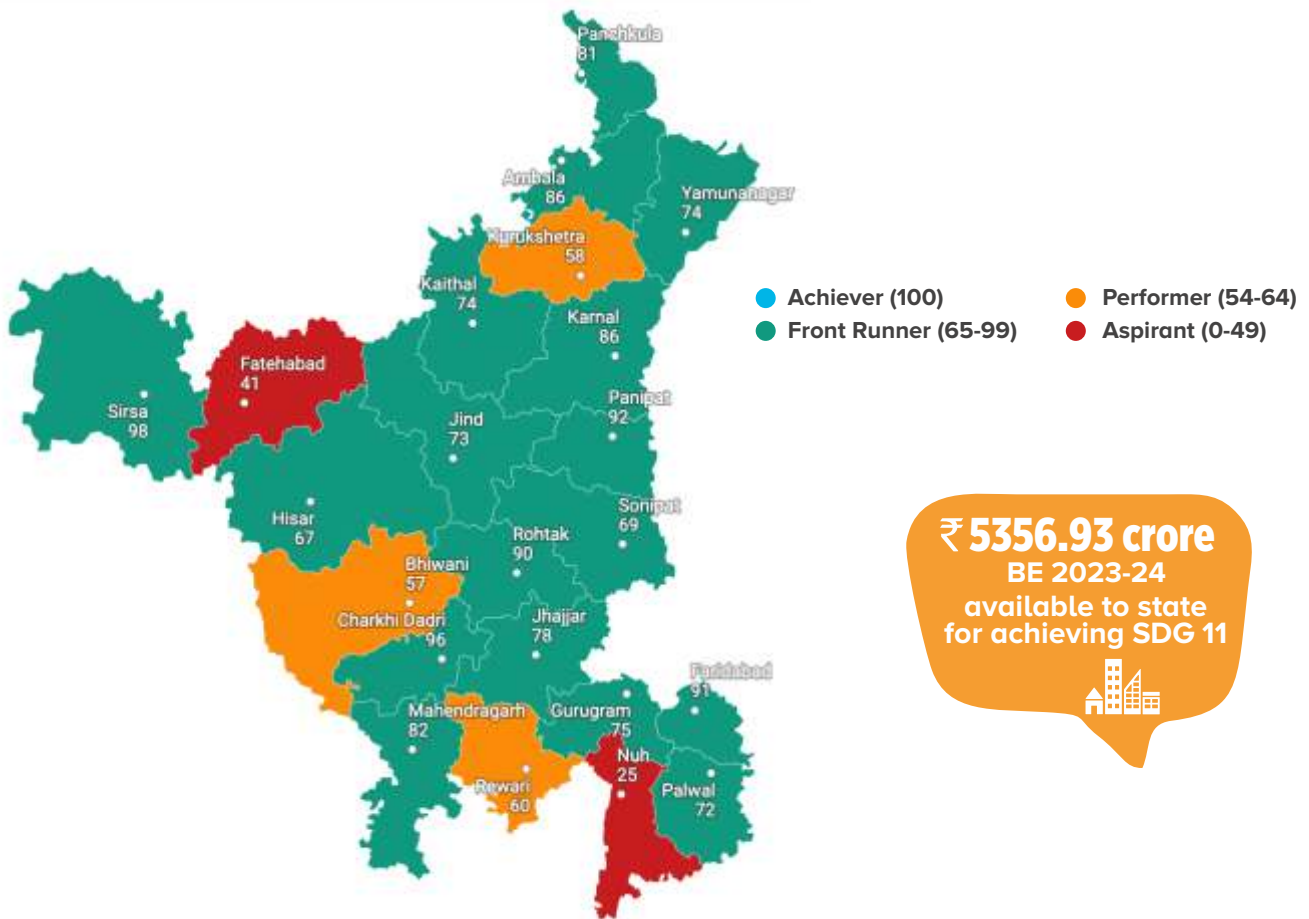
Source: MoSPI, NSS 76th Round, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions in India



94% of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U) in 2021

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India

SDG 11 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
COS - Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.75
DFS - Directorate of Fire Services	0.00	10.00	20.00
DHS - Health	813.86	1,095.49	1,233.50
DLB - Director Urban Local Bodies	3,211.86	3,217.08	3,458.77
ESA - Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana	0.00	0.02	0.20
FRT - Forests	2.06	2.46	4.00
HSG - Housing for All	127.55	323.11	314.70
PUH - Public Health Engineering Department	74.77	72.50	275.00
TCP - Town and Country Planning	2,015.28	250.00	0.01
WSB - Welfare of S.Cs and B.Cs	23.97	50.00	50.00
Total	6,269.34	5,020.66	5,356.93

CHALLENGES

Urbanization and Infrastructure Challenges

- The urban population in Haryana has grown at a rate of 44.59% during 2001-2011, which is around five times the rural growth rate of 9.84%. Unlike Chandigarh, Haryana's towns and cities are not planned, and significant policy and funding support for infrastructure projects, like larger metros, have been made available to the state's urban areas relatively recently. Further, water-intensive farming practices in the

state have also resulted in indiscriminate use of groundwater, causing a drop in the water table in most districts, which has direct ramifications for water supply and management in Haryana's rapidly urbanizing context.

Urban Poverty and Housing Challenges

- Although the population living in slums in Haryana fell from 3.2% of the total slum population in India in 2001 to 2.5% in

2011, the state still faces challenges of urban poverty, particularly in comparison to rural areas. There is need to provide sufficient number of affordable housings to workers, including migrants, to prevent expansion of slums in the state.

Deficiency of Forests and Opportunities for Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

- Haryana has the lowest forest and scrub cover as a percentage of its geographical area among Indian states, covering only 1602 square kilometers out of 44,212 square

kilometers. However, this presents an opportunity for the state to develop peri-urban and rural pockets for modern futuristic non-agricultural economic activities. It is important for Haryana to address its deficiency of forests, especially surrounding urban areas, by utilizing modern techniques such as urban forestry and developing master plans with provisions for water bodies, afforestation, scrub, and marsh lands.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. Effective monitoring of Rainwater Harvesting as mandated in the Haryana Building Code, Effective implementation of the State policy on reuse of treated waste water for non-potable purposes.
2. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH 2.0) lists out enabling climate actions which are intended to address the overarching framework to facilitate adoption and implementation of the sector-wise climate action strategies. Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF) will serve as a tool for cities to assess their present situation vis-à-vis objectives and targets of NMSH 2.0.
3. The non-NMSH 2.0 cities and towns of Haryana may also consider including select strategies such as **cool roofing techniques, water harvesting, energy-efficient lighting** and where possible use renewable energy for lighting in public buildings and areas.
4. **Gender sensitive public spaces**, proper lighting, landscaping, visibility, clean toilets, regulated motorized and pedestrian traffic, signages, security personnel, proximity to other public spaces and emergency services, access to public transportation, mixed-land use and women's participation in decision making are some of the best practices and state may start emulating the same.
5. Many cities in north Haryana are vulnerable to earthquake. A responsive monitoring mechanism is required to be on standby to quickly evaluate the extent of impact and damage to life, property, businesses, economy and infrastructure. The state needs to **immediately develop a strong Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) mechanism** with a well rehearsed response and recovery plan for its cities from earthquakes and floods.



Long-Term Strategic Actions

1. Sustainability has to be made the **running theme for any capacity creation or augmentation at the primary level in institutes** as part of higher education programmes or in refresher and certification courses for practicing urban planners. Further, **augmenting urban planning capacity** at the city, district and state levels for administration, developers and other large entities such as industries, commercial complexes, etc. will need to be initiated.
2. To minimize commute, make cities more liveable and boost local economy, **Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) is rapidly becoming a centrepiece of urban planning**. A TOD typically has a walkable design prioritizing pedestrians; town centre train station with public square; regional node with a mix for office, residence, retail and civic buildings close by; extensive use of bikes and scooters with easy access parking; specialized retail for commuters; unified multi-modal public transport; etc.
3. Haryana's cities could join Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and other cities to **annually report city-wide Green House Gases (GHG) emissions inventory** and consumption-based inventory. They may also define the reduction targets and prepare and act on a committed plan to reduce the emissions of CH₄, CO₂, N₂O, etc. to align to the 1.5–2.0 degree Centigrade pathway. Cities of Haryana could elaborate plans for intensive urban forestry in identified green spaces by deploying 'Miyawaki' or any other suitable method to build on the concept of Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV).
4. Policy and incentives to **make energy production– consumption balance progressively positive in favour of renewable**, with wide participation in cities through policy, financing and incentives that promote technologies viz. Roof-Top Photovoltaic (RTPV), especially in cities and institutions. Significant socio-environmental transformation at household level is necessary to ensure wide participation in initiatives such as RTPV or goals such as net zero.
5. Although Haryana scores well on this indicator the city and town administrations could **set for themselves goals to recycle, generated energy or compost 'all solid waste' generated against a target** ahead of 2030. The towns may also aspire to become the cleanest cities following all the latest environmental norms announced periodically such as no single use plastics and work towards getting there before any other city in any other state.

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Quality urban services, affordable housing, and safe and smart cities through interventions under **flagship programmes** such as Mera Shahar Sarvottam Shahar, Mukhyamantri Samagra Shahri Vikas Yojana, Jagmag Shahar, New Urban Renewal Mission, solid & liquid waste management, and smart cities programme.



Divya Nagar Scheme for development of the social, cultural, and environmental aspects of our urban areas.



Nagar Darshan Portal is to make all government services accessible to citizens living in urban areas which would ensure efficiency, transparency, and reliability of urban centric services.



Haryana became the first State in the country to introduce **e-ticketing** using the National Common Mobility Card (NCMC).



The Government has delegated **enhanced financial powers** to the Municipalities to undertake development works at the local level through the Haryana Engineering Works portal.

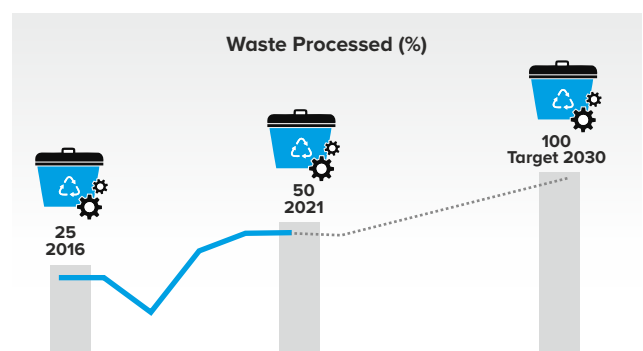


Regularization of unauthorized colonies in urban areas in a systematic manner.

HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, DWS, Government of India



Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India



Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India

SDG 12 – SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION



The Government of Haryana will strive to sustainably reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and re-use and to sustainably manage the use of natural resources, while positively impacting statewide consumption and production norms.

CURRENT STATUS



As per NITI Aayog SDG Index (2020-21), Haryana scores **100%** on treatment of Bio Medical Waste (BMW) to total quantity of BMW generated

Haryana's productivity of wheat is 4834 kg/ha in 2020-21

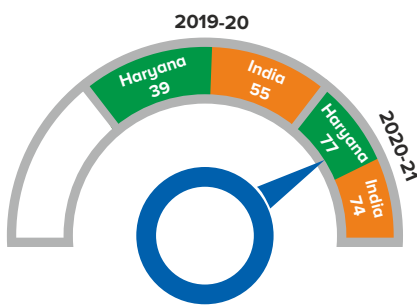


The Kharif Paddy productivity is 3691 kg/ha vis-a-vis the average productivity of India at 2717 kg/ha in 2020-21

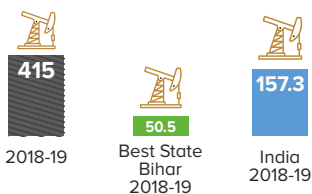
Haryana's productivity of millets is 2372 kg/ha, rabi pulses is 1044 yield/ha and kharif pulses is 682 yield/ha in 2020-21

Source: Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of Haryana

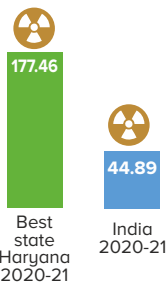
SDG Index Composite Score



Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)



Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India



Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated in percentage

Source: CPCB, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India



100% BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated

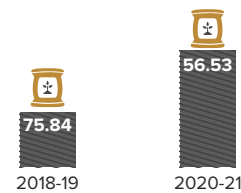
Source: CPCB, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India



Plastic Waste generated per 1000 population (tonnes/annum)

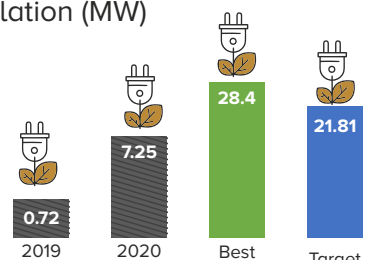
Source: Implementation of plastic waste management rules, 2011 Census population projections

%age use of nitrogen fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)



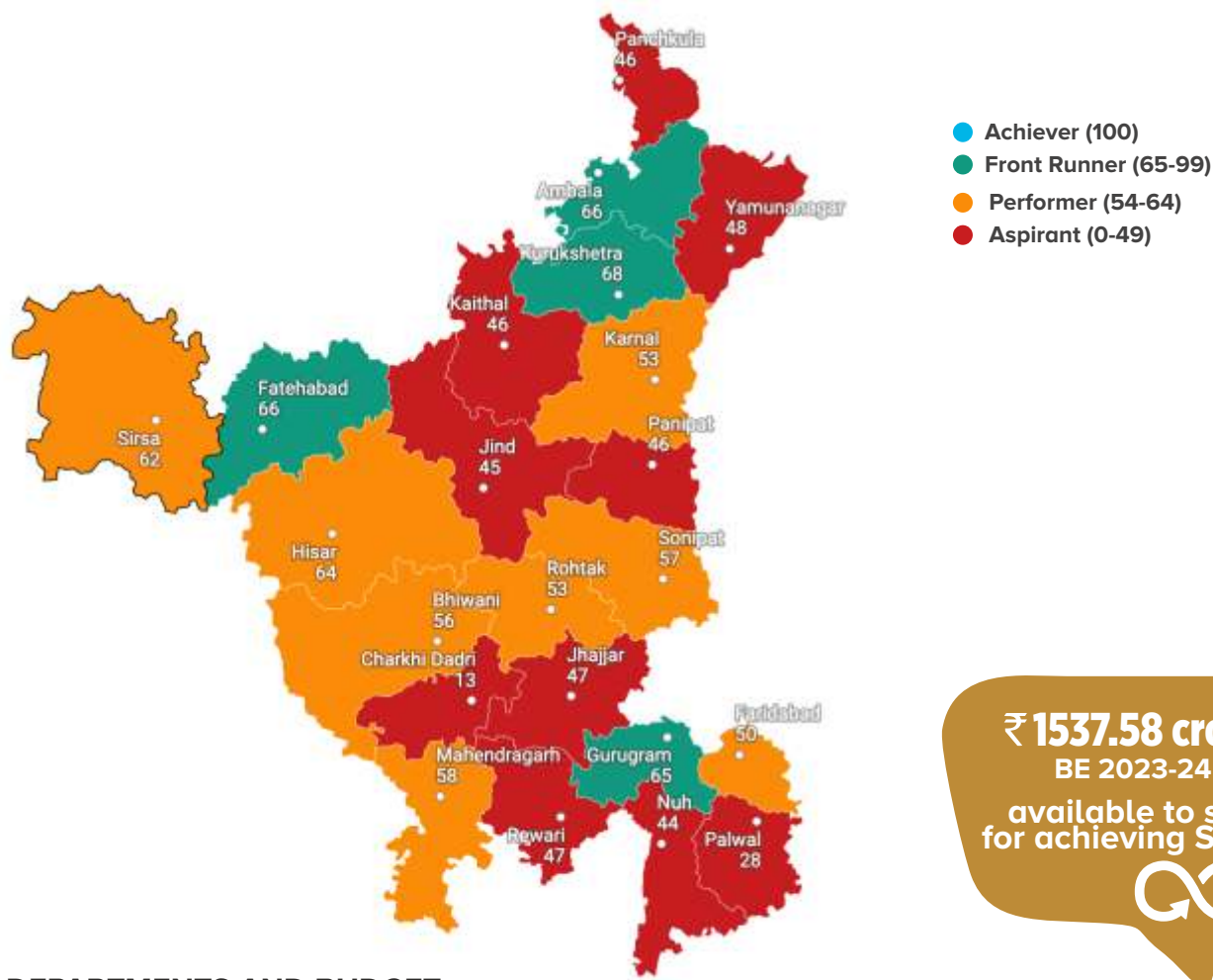
Source: Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of Haryana

Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Bio Power per 10 lakh population (MW)



Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India

SDG 12 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



₹ 1537.58 crore
BE 2023-24
available to state
for achieving SDG 12

DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
AGR - Agriculture and Farmer Welfare Department	159.88	369.56	313.42
ARC - Architecture	10.97	13.64	19.28
ARM - Archaeology and Museums	7.91	13.14	12.68
CIT - Citizen Resource Information	0.25	0.44	0.20
CUA - Cultural Affairs	12.74	62.17	64.00
FAS - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department	12.32	22.33	23.33
FCR - Revenue	1.23	4.90	4.90
HOR - Horticulture	37.76	55.67	65.00
IRR - Irrigation and Water Resources Department	0.00	212.49	462.50
MAG - Mines and Geology	42.62	159.01	145.06
NCE - Department of New and Renewable Energy	190.71	185.78	270.52
PUR - Public Relations	8.61	17.25	25.35
RUD - Rural Development	0.00	6.80	23.20
TOR - Tourism	37.19	71.59	108.13
Total	522.18	1,194.77	1,537.58

CHALLENGES

Comprehensive Strategies for Climate-Resilient Agriculture

- The state needs comprehensive strategies for climate resilient agriculture, awareness on water exploitation, over extraction of non-renewable resources, excessive dependence on wheat and rice cultivation, implementation and monitoring of soil cards, and adequate number of professionals on water resources conservation and management from Panchayat Raj functionaries, as well as adequate marketing infrastructure including storage facilities.

Recycling of Hazardous Waste

- According to NITI Aayog SDG Index (2020-21), Haryana has the highest data value of 177.40% for recycling of hazardous waste to total hazardous waste in India which is exceeding the maximum limit of 100% due to more inflow of hazardous waste for recycling in the state.

Excessive Use of Pesticides and NPK

- There is excessive use of pesticides and NPK in the state which needs to be addressed.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. **Identify low yield areas**, villages and farmers in order to improve per capita food availability.
2. Ensure **timely supply** of power, fertilizers, credit and other inputs, so that rice and wheat are sown during the period that results in highest yield.
3. **Provide soil cards** to farmers which will carry crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilisers required for the individual farms to help farmers improve productivity through judicious use of nutrients and fertilisers.
4. Ensure **regulation in use of pesticides and NPK** and ensure its proper monitoring.
5. Encourage **sustainable production practices** in the state and conduct strong awareness campaign through all media, about the same.
6. Provide **skill development training** on seed production, organic farming, compost production, improved technological farming practices etc.
7. Leverage and ensure **effective implementation** of Government of India's **flagship schemes** like National Mission for a Green India, National River Conservation Plan, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission (Rural Development), Swachh Bharat Mission – Rural (Drinking Water and Sanitation), Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (HUA).
8. Development and deployment of **capacity building of professionals** from various departments/organizations **associated with water resources** conservation and management including Panchayat Raj functionaries.



Long-Term Strategic Actions

1. **Develop policies favourable for alternative crops** and provide price above or at least as remunerative as paddy.
2. **Ensure adequate marketing infrastructure** including storage facilities, well-developed network of regulated markets and procurement facilities.
3. Ensure proper and effective measures to address depleting water table by **bringing 72000 ha of area under organic farming** from current 5303 ha. through awareness campaigns and providing financial benefits through the Centrally Sponsored scheme Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY).
4. Provide **recognition to companies** which promote sustainability and environmental stewardship through awards, financial benefits etc.
5. Encourage large and multinational companies to **open centres of excellence in conjunction with educational institutions** to promote research and innovation and scientific outreach in schools.
6. Ensure **use of crop residue for biomass** power production to address the issue of stubble burning.
7. Ensure **technology integration and automation** for compliance and better management of resources.
8. Effective implementation of the Haryana Logistics, warehousing & Retail Policy 2019.
9. Effective implementation of the States Policy on reuse of treated Waste Water for non-potable purposes.

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Crop diversification (Mera Pani Meri Virasat), Haryana Pond & Waste Water Management Authority, Micro-Irrigation & Command Area Development Authority (MICADA), construction of godowns, food processing and packaging technology in Haryana, solid & liquid waste management, bio-medical waste management, and effective implementation of the Reuse of Treated Waste-Water Policy.



The Haryana Water Resources Authority (HWRA) has prepared village wise reports of **ground water availability**.



1 lakh acre culturable command area has been brought under **Micro Irrigation** and about 2000 on-farm water tanks have been constructed during FY 2022-23.

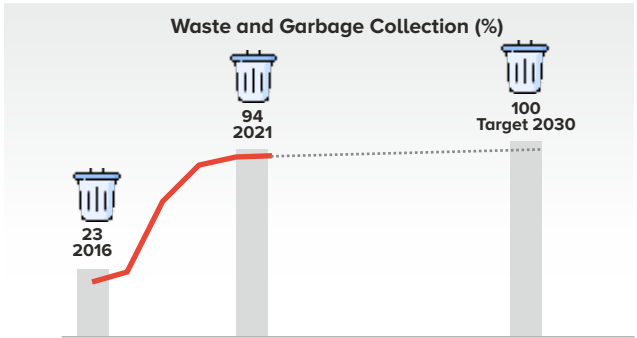


1000 recharge borewells and roof top rain **water harvesting** structures have been constructed.

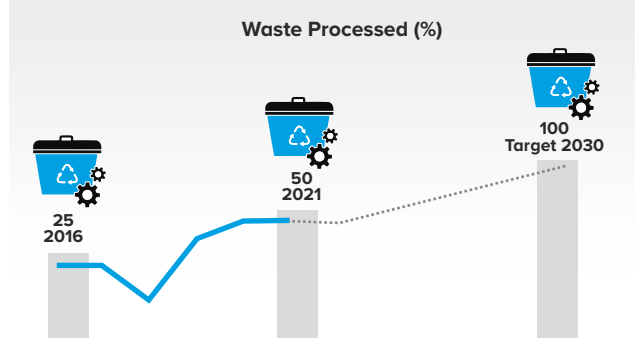


State has drafted a five-year **Vehicle Scrappage Policy** to promote circular economy. Under this policy, the vehicles which have completed the critical age of 10 years in the case of diesel vehicles and 15 years in the case of petrol vehicles shall be scrapped.

HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India



Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India

SDG 13 – CLIMATE ACTION



In consonance with the State Action Plan on Climate Change and SDGs, Haryana will strive to increase the resilience, awareness and adaptive capacity of people, particularly within extra-vulnerable segments of the population.

CURRENT STATUS



- 23.23% is renewable energy share of total installed generation capacity
- Haryana produced 407.83 MW of solar energy in 2021 from 252.14 MW in 2020



64.77 tonnes of CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1000 population in 2022



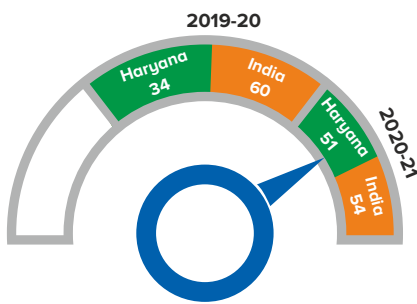
Haryana has 210.66 MW via Biomass Power Projects, 73.50 MW of generating capacity via Small Hydro Power



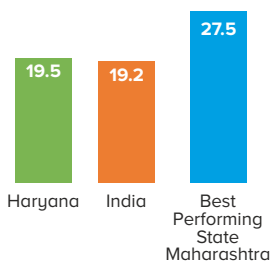
Haryana's 87.78% residents have access to piped water at a rate of more than 55 LPCD (litres per capita per day).

Source: Public Health Engineering Department, Dec-2021, Government of Haryana

SDG Index Composite Score



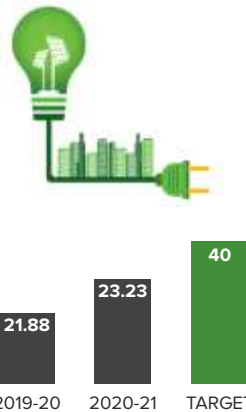
Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index (2019)



Source: Disaster Risks and Resilience in India - An analytical Study, MHA-UNDP

Renewable Energy

%age of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares) (2020)



Source: Central Electricity Authority, Government of India

Pollution

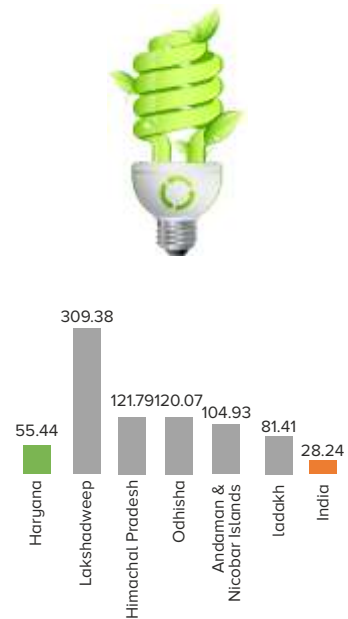
Haryana **lost 3928** (per 1 lakh population) **years of healthy life** due to air pollution vis-a-vis national value of **3469** under Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate. One DALY represents the loss of the equivalent of one year of full health.

Disability Adjust life years (DALY) rate attributable to Air Pollution (per 1 lakh Population)



Source: India: Health of the Nation's States 2017 (The India State Level Disease Burden Initiative), MoHFW-ICMR, PHFI and IHME

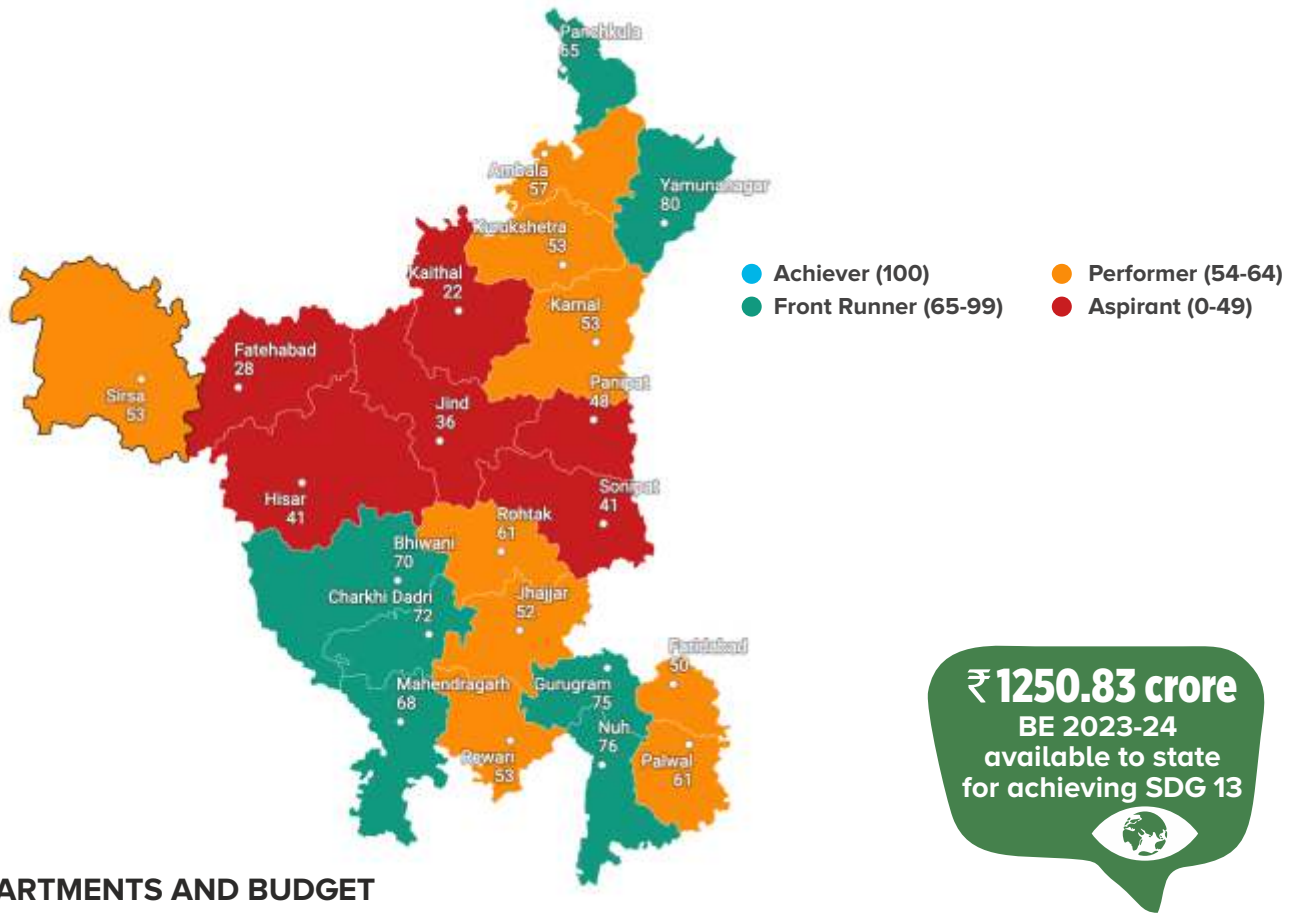
Metric tonnes of CO2 saved from LED bulbs by Haryana & better performing states (2020-21)



Target – 103.22 TONNES
Best Performing State – HIMACHAL PRADESH 121.7

Source: UJALA Dashboard, Government of India

SDG 13 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
AGR - Agriculture and Farmer Welfare Department	14.77	77.50	60.24
DLR - Land Records	0.09	0.55	0.30
ENV - Environment and Climate Change	5.97	11.07	33.78
FCR - Revenue	3.80	44.24	34.14
FRT - Forests	5.69	51.24	68.35
IND - Directorate of Industries	1.40	0.95	2.00
IRR - Irrigation and Water Resources Department	447.92	1,051.15	1,047.61
NCE - Department of New and Renewable Energy	2.87	3.70	4.42
Total	482.49	1,240.40	1,250.83

CHALLENGES

Disaster Preparedness Concerns

- The disaster preparedness score of 19.5 is a concern due to varied rainfall patterns in the state, influenced by its proximity to the Himalayas, requiring measures to enhance preparedness and resilience.

Mortality Rate from Extreme Climate Events

- There were 1.06 deaths attributed to extreme climate per 1,00,000 population, indicating the need for measures to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events and climate related risks.

Health Impact of Air Pollution

- Haryana lost 3928 (per 1 lakh population) years of healthy life due to air pollution, as per the Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate, vis-a-vis the national value of 3469, indicating the need for strategies to reduce air pollution and improve public health.

CO2 Emission Reduction Challenges

- Haryana's contribution to total CO2 emission reduction is 55.42 Mt per 1,000 population in 2020-21, which is lower than the state target and other better-performing states,

highlighting the need for efforts to promote emissions reduction and sustainability.

Limited Renewable Energy Capacity

- Haryana has limited capacity for renewable energy share compared to best-performing states, due to its geographical location with greater solar and wind generation potential, indicating the need for measures to tap into renewable energy sources effectively.

Limited Sustainable Agriculture Practices

- The implementation of sustainable agriculture practices in Haryana state is limited, resulting in water and climate change challenges, including greenhouse gas emissions from excessive production of paddy crops and water resource stress. Strategies to curb emissions and address water scarcity need to be considered.

Transitioning to Renewable Energy

- The transition from non-fossil fuel to renewable energy in industrial, transport, and domestic consumption is still a challenge in Haryana, requiring efforts to promote renewable energy adoption and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

Adverse Health Effects of Pollutants

- High levels of pollutants in Haryana are causing adverse health effects, especially among vulnerable populations. Climate change-related spread of communicable diseases, contamination of soil, water, and air, and lifestyle disorders are challenges that need policy attention to address effectively.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. Pledge to **reduce the emission intensity** by 33-35% of its economy (GDP) by the year 2030 and achieve the SDG target score of 100.
2. Strengthen database on **two key parameters of risk, i.e., exposure and vulnerability to climate-related hazards**. The data acquired will be necessary for formulating policies and schemes for the state in accordance with Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).
3. **Mainstream** disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in development and governance policies, including strengthening of risk governance ecosystem/infrastructure, capacity building and trainings of relevant personnel from time to time.
4. Opting for **agro forestry and crop diversification** to reduce negative impacts on soil and water quality. Also, promoting allied sectors that are less vulnerable to climate change impacts.
5. **Risk-transfer mechanisms**: insurance policies can have a positive effect on the risk reduction. Models such as the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute's pilot initiative on hazard-indexed risk insurance in Guwahati, Assam, could be studied and, if suitable, can be replicated.
6. **Model Energy Efficient Village Campaign** to be scaled up in terms of including more villages under the campaign, training and capacity building of PRI Members, women groups on climate change and its long-term impact, etc.
7. In Haryana, climate change has been incorporated in developmental programmes. Monitoring of the state mission projects via institutes and third-party organizations, it has led to an integrated climate change agenda with National Green Corps (NGC) activities and district plan activities, helping the state to develop its climate resilience.



Long-Term Strategic Actions

1. Integrating **remote sensing techniques** in the present/future strategies for forecasting extreme climatic events.
2. **Transition to Solar Power**: Haryana to take focussed steps to achieve the stipulated potential of 2.81 GW of solar capacity.
 - The state needs to target solar power in remote areas.
 - promote and implement multiple schemes to accelerate the distribution of LED bulbs via UJALA in coordination with energy department.
 - accelerate the development and usage of electric and solar vehicles (and power stations).
2. **Alternate Energy Switch**: Agriculture is an energy-intensive process and Haryana heavily relies on fossil fuel-based energy. However, there is immense scope of transition by installing wind turbines in the fields. Wind turbines will be a mutually benefitting solution as it will enhance energy efficiency for the state and revenue generation for the farmer. Haryana could also focus on harnessing energy from biomass (paddy straw), co generation, and waste-to-energy (cow dung).
3. **Increase coverage** under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana – allocated land has been brought under organic farming under this scheme.
4. **Learn from others**:
 - Uttar Pradesh focuses on good management practices for conserving biodiversity and forests, and it is imperative that Haryana also implements similar policies for biodiversity conservation and reforestation/wetland conservation.
 - As a part of OECD, major developed countries (the EU, the US, etc.) have come up with voluntary, producer based & consumer-based policies and practices for energy conservation. E.g. Australia increased investment in the private sector through Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC), and the government was able to divert funds towards the country's finest renewable energy/energy efficiency technologies. The best way for the state government would be by providing incentives for energy efficiency technologies and removing the barriers for markets to increase private sector investment in clean energy
5. Increase the state's capacity to **increase renewable share** of installed generating capacity to 40% in the coming years
 - In Hiware Bazar, Maharashtra, when the existing groundwater resources were allowed to be replenished, the groundwater table quickly increased to an easily accessible level. A complete ban was put on grazing animals in this locality which resulted in a 30-fold increase in grass growth and subsequently led to a significant rise in groundwater.

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES

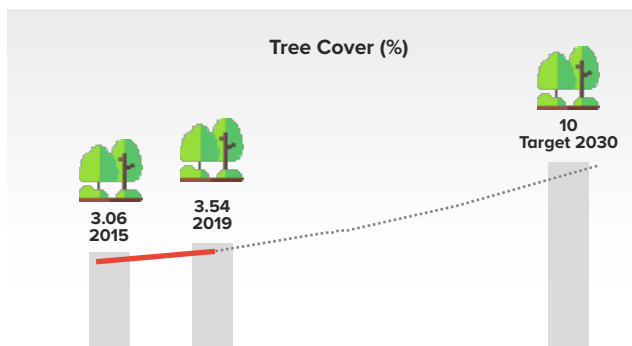


Flood protection and disaster preparedness, training of community volunteers in disaster response (Apada Mitra), integrated forest protection, management of crop residue, micro-irrigation for irrigation efficiency, strengthening of climate change division, implementation of the Sandai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; and Climate & Sustainable Development Fund.



Partnership with private sector to promote and scale tree-based enterprises and the sale of carbon credits to contribute towards country's vision of **Carbon Neutral Economy** by 2070 and commitments related to climate initiatives 'Pancamrit' and 'Mission LiFE'.

HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



Source: Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

SDG 15 – LIFE ON LAND



VISION

The Government of Haryana will develop and implement adaptation and mitigation measures which address the impact of climate change on forest ecosystems, agriculture, biodiversity, natural resources and future generations.



The latest India Forest Cover Report (2021) reports that total forest vegetation cover in the state had gone up by 1%, through afforestation and land use diversification.

CURRENT STATUS

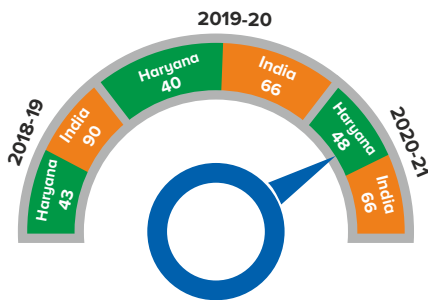


During 2019-20, 100% plantation was done under compensatory afforestation, against target



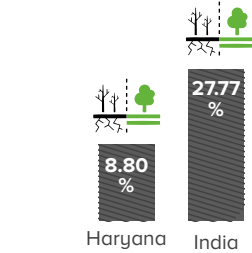
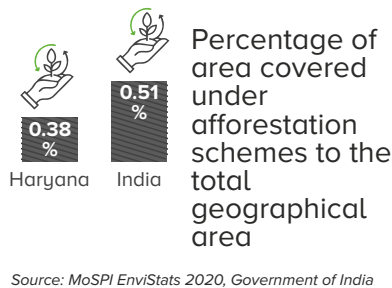
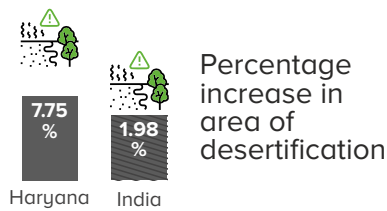
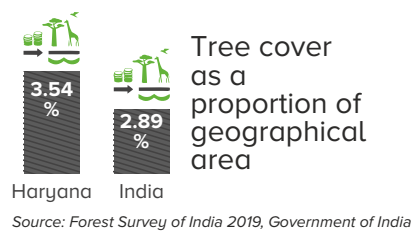
For judicious use of available surface and sub-surface water resources, the state has provided financial and technical assistance for laying of underground pipeline system and promoted Micro Irrigation (drip and sprinklers) technology

SDG Index Composite Score



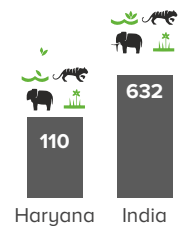
Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area

Source: Forest Survey of India 2019, Government of India



Percentage of degraded land over total land area

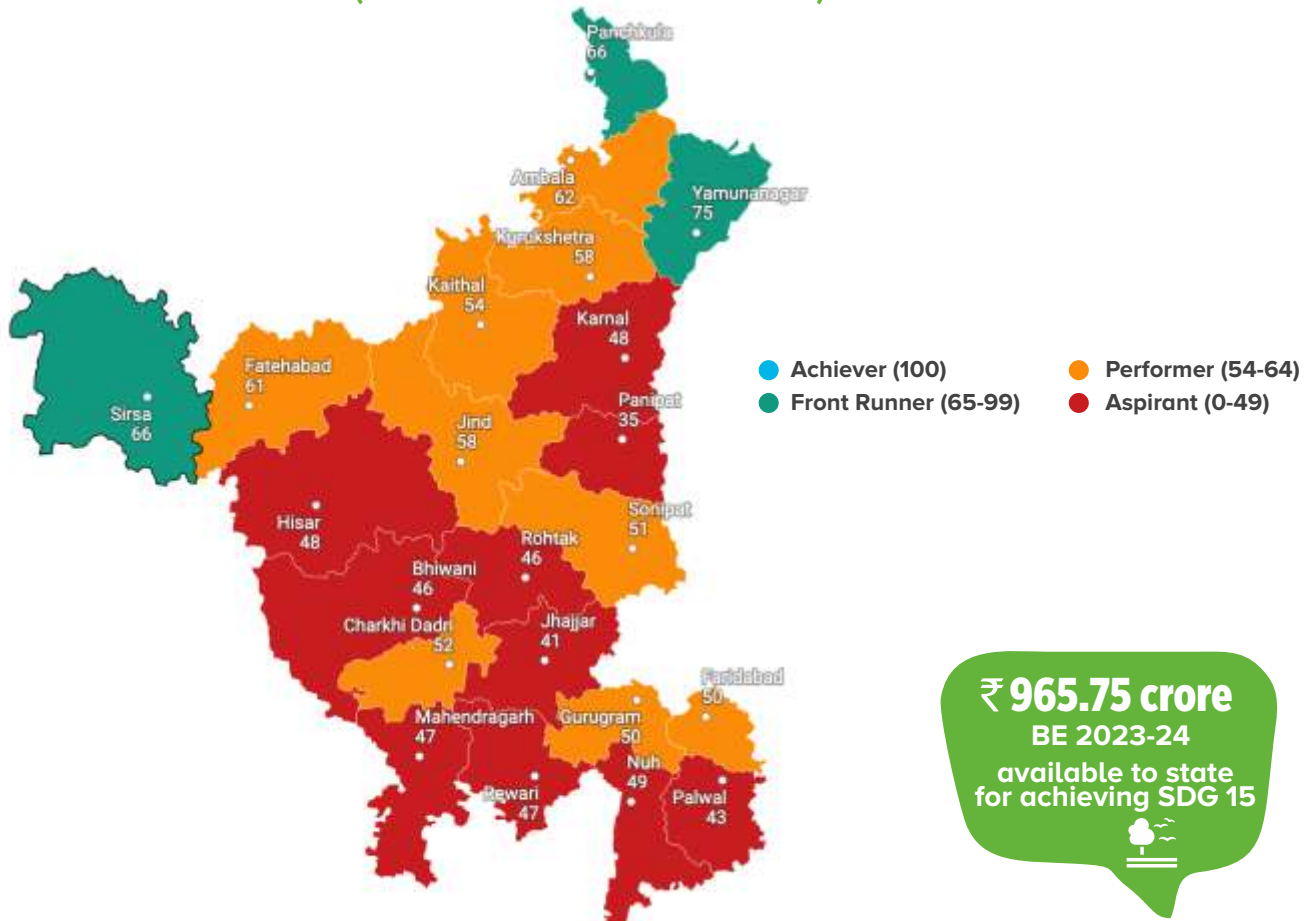
Source: National Remote Sensing Centre (Sourced from EnviStats 2020)



Number of cases under wildlife protection act (1972) per million hectares of protected area (2021)

Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Government of India

SDG 15 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
ENV - Environment and Climate Change	0.00	0.50	1.25
FCR - Revenue	1.00	4.00	4.00
FRT - Forests	520.46	774.54	825.50
IRR - Irrigation and Water Resources Department	0.00	0.00	125.00
MAG - Mines and Geology	0.00	8.10	10.00
Total	521.46	787.14	965.75



CHALLENGES

Limited Scope for Increase in Forest Cover

- The State of Haryana is primarily an agrarian state, with most land used for agriculture, resulting in a limited forest and tree cover of 7.16%. Most land is used for agriculture with the focus on increasing per hectare yield of land.

Groundwater Depletion

- Groundwater recharge is primarily dependent on rainfall, and any deviations in rainfall patterns significantly impact the groundwater regime. Haryana ranks in the bottom quartile among all states in India in terms of annual rainfall received, leading to concerns of groundwater depletion.

Degradation in Soil Quality

- Less use of crop residue, farmyard manure, green manure, biofertilizers, and leguminous crops in crop rotations is aggravating issues related to soil quality and conservation.

Reduction in Canal Irrigated Areas

- In the last couple of decades, canal irrigated land has drastically decreased in Haryana, mainly due to industrial pollution and untreated effluents discharged into rivers and rivulets, leading to concerns about reduction in canal irrigated areas.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

1. Promoting People's Participation

- Promote **different models for agro-forestry** and trees outside forests through extension activities, technical assistance, and financial incentives for land-use diversification
 - Increase **environmental literacy** and engage a wide range of stakeholders in sustainable forest management
 - Degraded forest areas near habitations should be regenerated with the cooperation and involvement of local communities. **Joint Forest Management practices** should be tuned to local scenario and adjusted to changing perceptions to achieve a sustainable green cover for the state.
2. Increase **skill levels of forest technicians and forest managers** in prevention, detection and monitoring programs
3. Undertake **Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs)** and use tools such as Integrating Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Trade-offs (InVEST) and Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-Based Assessment (TESSA) to consider the impacts on ecosystems and the goods and services they provide
4. Implement the principles of **New Generation Plantations (NGP)** that help to meet growing demand for timber and other resources through the use of well-managed tree plantations in cooperation with local people that respects and strengthens their rights to land and resources, contributes to local livelihoods and well-being, and supports biodiversity and ecosystem function



Long-Term Strategic Actions

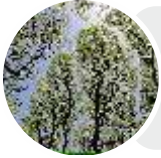
1. Improving Soil Quality

- For the **application of need-based fertilizers**, infrastructure like soil and leaf testing laboratories with world class equipment should be established.
 - Enhance the quality of soil and water resources by **devising technologies aimed at complementing synthetic fertilizers** with crop residues and biofertilizers and enhancing use efficiency by suitably modifying rate, source, time, and method of application
 - **Engage with farmers to improve soil health** through following means:
 - Reduce dose of urea and diammonium phosphate (DAP) as per recommendations, when farmyard manure or green manure has been used.
 - Skip application of phosphorous to kharif crops when its recommended dose has already been applied to rabi crops.
 - DAP must be drilled into soil; apply potassium only as per soil test reports.
 - Micronutrients such as manganese, iron and copper should be sprayed whereas zinc can be applied both to the soil as well as sprayed
2. **Greening Action Plan** for the State should be developed by involving other State Departments managing land resources. This **Action Plan** will focus on:
- Digitization of Enumeration Registers of linear forests.
 - Targeting each city across the state for urban greens that includes large scale afforestation on waste lands, railway tracks, roadside, government area, etc. Municipal Corporations in all the cities shall identify open areas / lawns / vacant lands including community places and schools in the city and these places be allocated to the NGOs or industrial associations for tree plantation and their maintenance in a time bound manner
 - Regulation for felling trees on private land and community holdings, which should be reviewed and rationalized as per the communities' interest in planting and protecting trees on their lands.
 - Increasing the productivity of planting material manifold by using superior planting stock raised through tree breeding programmes, as well as through clonal technology and tissue culture.
 - Enhancing soil testing and using green manure to maintain soil productivity.
 - Enrichment planting with suitable species of trees, shrubs and grasses
 - Protecting the representative eco-systems for preservation of floral & faunal biodiversity.
3. **Promote Farm Forestry or Agro Forestry** as that holds the maximum potential for increasing tree cover in the state. Additionally, it will aid conservation of water, reduction in pesticide and fertilizer use and provide other ecological services besides increasing the green cover of the state.
- Bring additional area under agro forestry with trees such as Eucalyptus, Seesham, Poplar, Drake, etc.
 - Develop various plantation models and promote research on improving productivity of the farm forestry tree species.
4. **Promote Eco-Tourism** in the State: Maintain or enhance the quantity and quality of forest recreation and other opportunities for people to experience forests and create a revenue model for the state.
5. **Reduce susceptibility or vulnerabilities:** Maintain diverse forest size structure and species composition on the landscape. Forests constantly change, but their trajectory of change is periodically altered by fire, insects, diseases, harvesting, weather, invasive plants, and other disturbances. Healthy, diverse forests can better cope with such disturbances and continue to function as forests.

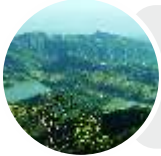
HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Agro-Forestry, afforestation in waste land, integrated development of Wild-Life Habitats, revitalization of institutions in Aravali Hills, Green Belts in urban Areas, conservation & management of Wetlands in Haryana.



Forged partnerships to bring together farmers, companies, and other private institutions to rapidly expand **tree coverage** outside of traditional forests in the state.

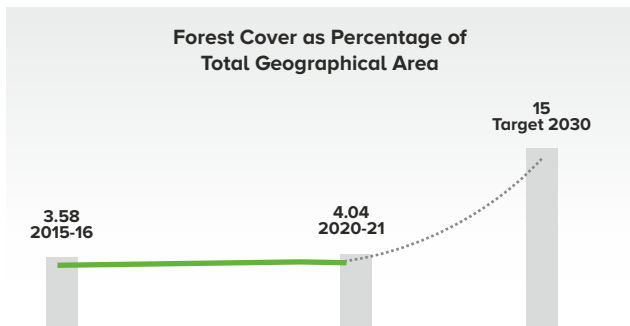


International standard **Herbal Forest** being established in Morni.



62 **Herbal Nature Parks** established in Haryana.

HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



Source: Forest survey of India, Government of India

SDG 16 – PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



VISION

To create a peaceful, prosperous, inclusive and just Haryana where all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse, trafficking, illicit financial and arms flows, corruption and bribery are reduced. An island of excellence welcoming one and all with open arms. Thus, proactive steps shall be taken by the various stakeholders, in partnership with the residents, in order to create strong institutions for preserving peace and delivering justice to all, especially to the underprivileged.

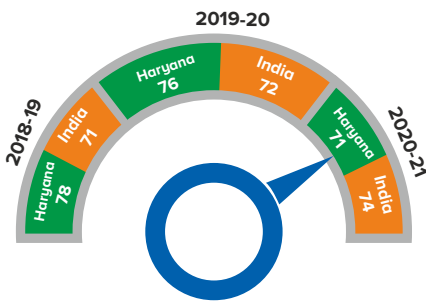
CURRENT STATUS



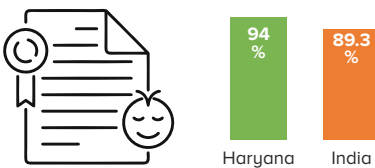
Haryana is among the 13 states of India which have **surpassed 90% registration of births**. Further, it has achieved 109.0% coverage of population under Aadhaar.

Haryana is implementing the **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)** and has established District Child Protection Units, Child Welfare Committees, Special Juvenile Police Units, and Juvenile Justice Boards in all 22 districts for children in need of care and protection, and children in conflict with law

SDG Index Composite Score

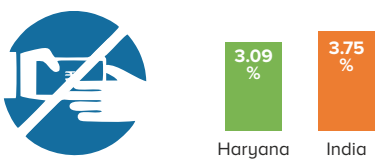


Percentage of Birth Registered



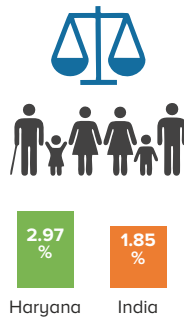
Source: MHA, ORGI, Vital Statistics of India based on the Civil Registration System 2018

Cases Reported under Prevention of Corruption Act & Related Sections of IPC per 10 lakh population



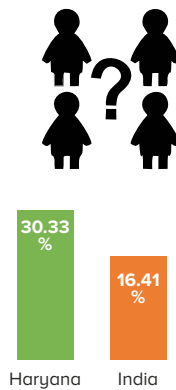
Source: MHA, NCRB, Crime in India 2019

No. of courts per 1 lakh population



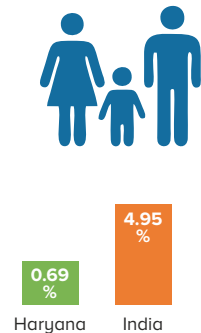
Source: MoLJ, Census 2011 Population Projections

Number of missing children per one lakh child population



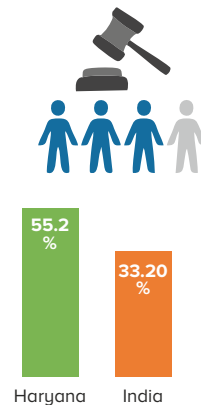
Source: MHA, NCRB, Crime in India 2019

Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population



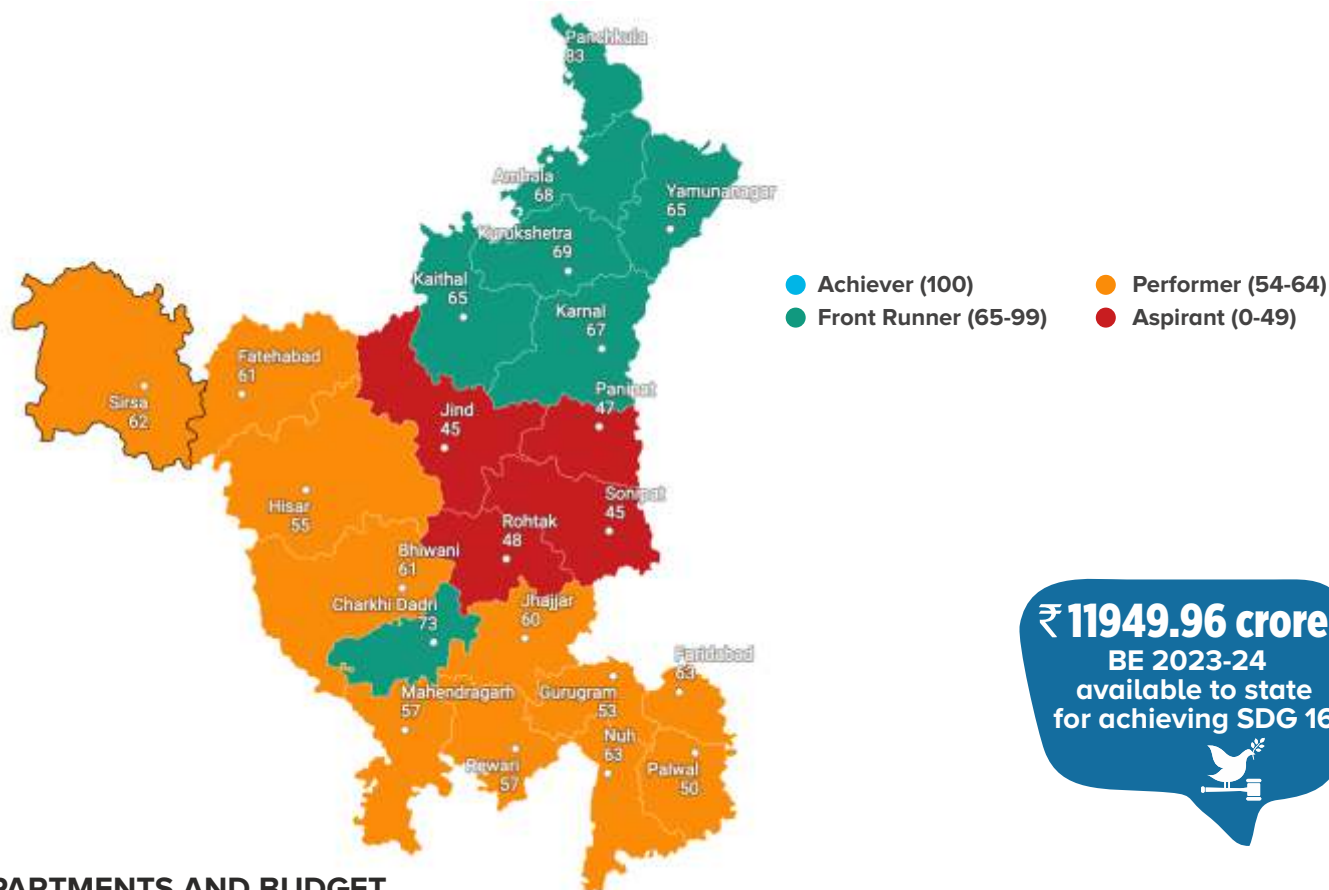
Source: MHA, NCRB, Crime in India 2019

Cognizable crimes against Children per 1 lakh population



Source: MHA, NCRB, Crime in India 2019

SDG 16 - COMPOSITE SCORE (AS PER DISTRICT INDEX 2022) OF HARYANA DISTRICTS



₹ 11949.96 crore
BE 2023-24
available to state
for achieving SDG 16

DEPARTMENTS AND BUDGET

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
ARS - Archives	1.93	4.06	6.13
BAR - PWD (Buildings and Roads)	20.99	15.00	50.00
CIT - Citizen Resource Information	33.75	62.04	80.77
COS - Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana	93.94	821.30	467.26
DEV - Development and Panchayat	0.00	480.00	1,712.00
DHS - Health	0.00	0.01	0.01
DLB - Director Urban Local Bodies	868.77	1,243.67	1,507.00
DLR - Land Records	301.13	468.30	425.25
ELS - Information Technology, Electronics and Communication Department	25.55	28.00	51.00
ESA - Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana	226.76	160.50	137.20
FAS - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department	0.75	12.00	12.00
FCR - Revenue	44.62	67.64	133.16
FDA - Food and Drugs Administration Haryana	5.97	7.40	9.00
FIS - Fisheries	0.00	0.40	0.40
HGC - Home Guard and Civil Defence	44.23	62.55	103.54
HVS - Haryana Vidhan Sabha	64.25	71.36	79.87
IND - Directorate of Industries	8.00	8.00	10.00
IRR - Irrigation and Water Resources Department	55.35	36.82	43.38
LAB - Labour	1.23	11.00	10.00
LOK - Lokayukt Haryana	17.25	6.72	14.26
PAS - Printing and Stationery	13.21	15.11	15.49
PHC - High Court	701.94	934.67	1,025.70
POL - Police	3,252.31	4,087.22	4,650.88
PRI - Prisons	350.41	436.54	567.45
PUR - Public Relations	133.94	182.67	268.00
RSB - Sainik and ArdhSainik Welfare Department	20.76	41.30	48.79
RTS - Right to Service Commission Haryana	0.00	7.01	2.00
RUD - Rural Development	0.00	0.00	39.80

Departments	Actual Exp 2021-22 (Rs. in Crore)	RE 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore)	BE 2023-24 (Rs. in Crore)
SEC - State Election Commission Haryana	14.05	52.48	44.03
SIC - State Information Commission, Haryana	7.25	18.01	20.43
SJE - Social Justice and Empowerment	10.46	9.74	12.57
STC - Transport Commissioner Haryana	26.04	63.00	55.00
SYW - Sports and Youth Welfare	0.36	0.65	0.62
TAA - Treasury and Accounts	0.16	0.92	0.52
TCP - Town and Country Planning	115.03	139.82	179.84
WCP - Women and Child Development	48.07	58.80	76.86
WSB - Welfare of S.Cs and B.Cs	49.46	70.00	89.74
Total	6,557.93	9,684.70	11,949.96



CHALLENGES

Crime Rate

- The total crime rate of 404.26 per lakh population is a concern, with a gradual increase in the number of crime incidents observed across the spectrum, particularly in cases involving senior citizens, women, and children.

Cybercrime and Data Security

- With the increasing use of technology and the internet, the state faces challenges related to cybercrime, data security, and protection of personal information. Efforts are needed to

strengthen cybersecurity measures, promote digital literacy, and enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat cybercrime.

Gender related issues

- There are issues related to gender based violence, inter religion marriages, and social exclusion. Efforts are needed to promote gender equality, and social inclusion through awareness, education, and policy interventions.

POSSIBLE STRATEGIC ACTIONS



Short-Term Strategic Actions

- Minimise the interface of the citizen with the public service provider and **encourage digital interface** to eliminate corruption; deliver all public services through online mode.
- Generating awareness to **create an informed citizenry** that can avail various remedial measures to ensure that corrupt acts do not go unpunished.
- Imparting training for **capacity building of all stakeholders**:
 - Elected representatives at the local level must be undertaken on priority basis as more and more functions are being devolved to the local level.
 - Regular training programmes for appointed officials must also be ensured. Training partners like NGOs and educational institutions can increase this outreach.
 - Dissemination of knowledge and sensitisation and training of front-line personnel from the police, judiciary and the Department of Women and Child Welfare with respect to the legal framework and issues related to rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking
 - Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), training programmes for municipal functionaries and elected representatives to be conducted



Long-Term Strategic Actions

- It is imperative that **all the subjects** (the 29 subjects mentioned under the 11th Schedule of Constitution) **be transferred to PRIs** gradually in a phased, time-bound plan.
- Strengthening** the infrastructural capacity to make community policing effective. Further, adequacy of the human resources and their capacity building will go a long way in delivering the mandate of realising “police community partnership in crime prevention, grievance redressal, victim assistance and information related to law, rules and procedures, civic rights and duties”
- Ensure **filling all the vacant positions in the judicial system** for effecting speedy disposal of cases in addition to strengthening and expanding the free legal aid framework in the state.

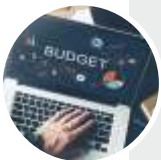
4. A new **strategy** may also be included for **measuring the performance of the police** by focussing on the ratio of severe to petty crimes along with the existing practice wherein the performance of police is appraised on the basis of lower incidence of crime.
5. In the context of trafficking of children, it is important to establish a **well coordinated institutional framework for prevention, protection and rehabilitation**. Further, areas in the state which are prone to trafficking should be identified, with the objective of preventing trafficking by being vigilant at these sites, raising awareness, and utilisation of existing welfare and anti-poverty schemes of the government to create viable livelihood options for vulnerable families and reducing scenarios for trafficking.
6. Training and capacity building of female PRI members is crucial for women's full and effective involvement in political, economic, and public life.
7. Encourage **settling of disputes through Alternative Disputes Redressal mechanism** and Lok Adalats by creating awareness through mass media and social media; organise legal literacy programmes through State and District Legal Services Authority.

6. **Strengthen measures that promote transparency** in citizen-government interface. This implies effective implementation of the RTI Act, Transparency & Accountability in Delivery of Public Services, Citizen's Charter, improved service delivery and development of ICT enabled infrastructure in all public authorities of the state.

HARYANA STATE INITIATIVES



Administration of justice, monetary relief to the victims of atrocities, effective implementation of J.J. Act, **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS)**, Haryana State Emergency Response System, strengthening of police stations, Special Women Police Volunteers, protection of women from domestic violence and modernization of prisons.



Reforms in Budgetary Processes- merging various departmental allocations into new rationalized 20 budgetary demands and organization of the demands for grants into **eight thematic areas**; Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Reserve Fund; Research & Innovation Fund; Venture Capital Fund; Performance Linked Outlays; Re-issuance of SDL; Asset Management Cell; Haryana Accountability of Public Finances Act, 2019; Haryana State Financial Services Ltd.



19 departments have been merged into 8 departments for increased **administrative governance** and resource use efficiency.



Haryana Police was awarded the **first rank** among all major State Police forces with regard to the implementation of the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS).



Haryana 112 (ERSS) project in July 2021- 86 lakh calls having landed at the **State Emergency Response Centre**.



The average **response time** has **reduced** to 8 minutes 22 seconds in December 2022 from over 15 minutes at the start of the year.



E-tendering has been introduced through the Haryana Engineering Works Portal to bring transparency and accountability in the approval and deployment of public funds by PRIs.



The **honorarium of Sarpanch** to be increased from Rs 2,000 to Rs 5,000. And the honorarium of **Panch** to be increased from Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,600.



37 services related to Drivers Licenses, Vehicle Registrations and Road Permits have been made **online**.



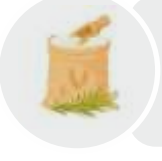
Gram Darshan Portal through which anyone can give suggestions related to the development of the concerned village.



Jan Sahayak App as One-Haryana Mobile solution for all Government services, schemes and benefits including emergency services.

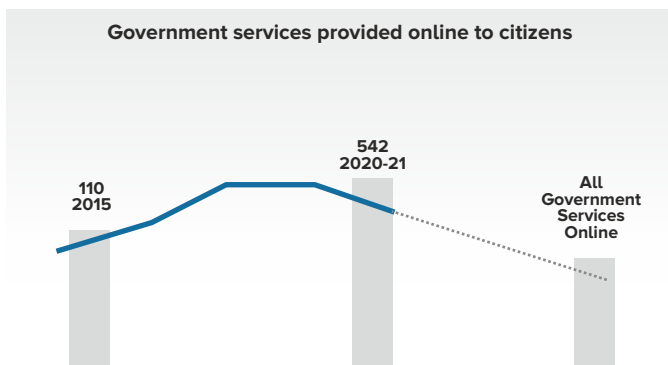


Vivadon Ka Samadhan Scheme for settlement of long-standing disputes in which Government is a party.



In recent years **HAFED** has diversified its activities by entering the **export sector**. HAFED was able to procure export orders of 85 thousand metric tonnes of Basmati valued at \$105 million (Rs. 840 crore) from United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

HARYANA DESTINATION 2030



Source: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Glossary

- **MPI - Multidimensional Poverty Index:** A measure of poverty that goes beyond income based measures by taking into account multiple deprivations that people experience simultaneously.
- **HCE Survey** - Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey: A survey conducted to collect data on the spending patterns and consumption habits of households.
- **MGNREGA** - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a social welfare scheme that provides employment opportunities to rural households in India.
- **NFHS** - National Family Health Survey: A large scale survey conducted in India to collect data on health, population, and nutrition.
- **PMMVY** - Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is a maternity benefit programme that provides financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women in India.
- **OOPE** - Out-of-pocket Expenditure refers to the expenses incurred by households on healthcare services that are not covered by health insurance or other social protection schemes.
- **IMR** - Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 live births.
- **MMR** - Maternal Mortality Ratio is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- **GVA** - Gross Value Added: The total value of goods and services produced in a given sector or economy.
- **CED** - Chronic Energy Deficiency is a condition caused by inadequate intake of energy and nutrients over a long period of time, leading to undernourishment and malnutrition.
- **National Performance Grading Index** - An index that evaluates the performance of states and union territories in school education based on a set of indicators.
- **SEQI** - School Education Quality Index is an index that measures the quality of school education in India.
- **GER** - Gross Enrolment Ratio is the total enrolment in a given level of education as a percentage of the eligible age group for that level of education.
- **NER** - Net Enrolment Ratio is the total enrolment in a given level of education as a percentage of the eligible age group for that level of education, minus the number of students who are older or younger than the age group.
- **Adjusted NER** - Net Enrolment Ratio adjusted for age, meaning the total enrolment in a given level of education as a percentage of the total population in the eligible age group for that level of education.
- **PLFS** - Periodic Labour Force Survey: A survey conducted by the Government of India to collect data on employment and unemployment rates.
- **ED** - Entrepreneurship Development is a process of developing the skills and knowledge required to start and manage a business.
- **NSSO** - National Sample Survey Office is a government agency responsible for conducting large-scale surveys to collect data on various socio-economic indicators in India.
- **Digital Divide** - Refers to the gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not, leading to disparities in education, employment, and other areas.
- **LFPR** - Labour Force Participation Rate is the percentage of the working-age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment.
- **NSO** - National Statistics Office is a government agency responsible for collecting and disseminating official statistics on various economic and social indicators in India.
- **MSME** - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are businesses that fall under the definition of small and medium-sized enterprises based on their size, turnover, and number of employees.

- **LEADS Report** - Logistics Ease Across States Report is an index that evaluates the performance of states in providing logistics infrastructure and services.
- **AI - Artificial Intelligence:** The simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as learning, problem-solving, and decision-making.
- **IoT** - Internet of Things: A network of interconnected devices that can exchange data and communicate with each other.
- **DRR** - Disaster Risk Reduction: The process of reducing the risk of disasters through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters.
- **TOD** - Transit-Oriented Development: A type of urban development that focuses on creating compact, walkable, and mixed-use communities centered around public transportation.
- **Disaster Preparedness:** The process of preparing and planning for disasters, including developing emergency response plans, conducting drills and exercises, and establishing systems for early warning and communication.
- **GDP** - Gross Domestic Product: The total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders in a given time period.
- **Climate Change Adaptation (CCA):** The process of adjusting to the effects of climate change to minimize its negative impacts.
- **Agro Forestry:** A land-use system that integrates trees with crops and livestock production, providing economic, social, and environmental benefits.
- **Crop Diversification:** The practice of growing different types of crops in the same area to increase productivity, reduce risks, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- **Poshan Vatika:** A community garden initiative launched by the Government of India to promote the consumption of nutritious fruits and vegetables.
- **Direct Seeding Rice:** A method of rice cultivation where seeds are directly sown in the field without transplanting, leading to reduced water use and labor requirements.
- **Non-Communicable Diseases:** Diseases that are not transmitted from one person to another, such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer.
- **Open Defecation Free:** A status achieved by a community or region where all households have access to safe and hygienic toilets, and open defecation is no longer practiced.
- **PMJDY** - Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana: A financial inclusion program launched by the Government of India to provide access to banking services to all households in the country.
- **Infrastructure Investment Trusts:** Investment vehicles that pool funds from investors to invest in infrastructure projects, such as roads, ports, and airports.
- **Real Estate Investment Trusts:** Investment vehicles that pool funds from investors to invest in income-generating real estate assets, such as office buildings, shopping malls, and hotels.
- **National Social Assistance Program:** A social welfare program launched by the Government of India to provide financial assistance to vulnerable groups, including the elderly, widows, and persons with disabilities.
- **PRI - Panchayati Raj Institution:** A system of local self-government in India that empowers rural communities to manage their own affairs and development.
- **Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic:** A system that uses solar panels installed on rooftops to generate electricity, reducing the reliance on fossil fuels and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana:** A scheme launched by the Government of India to promote organic farming practices among farmers and enhance soil health.

- **Disability-adjusted life year:** A measure of overall disease burden that takes into account the impact of a disease on the quality of life, expressed as the number of years lost due to disability or premature death.
- **Strategic Environmental Assessment:** A systematic process of evaluating the potential environmental impacts of policies, plans, and programs.
- **AMRUT - Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation:** A program launched by the

Government of India to improve the infrastructure and quality of life in urban areas.

- **Emergency Response Support System:** A system that enables citizens to contact emergency services through a single emergency number, providing timely and efficient assistance during emergencies.



Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre
Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management,
Department of Finance, Government of Haryana
Yojana Bhawan, Bays 21-28, Sector-4, Panchkula
Website: www.sdgcc.in