

Infrastructure development in India: A case study of Haryana NCR

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Abstract

Every economy either developing or developed has two kinds of main basic objectives one providing basic needs and facilities to their population second achieving higher growth rates. It has been universally recognized that an adequate supply of infrastructure services is an essential ingredient for productivity and growth. Haryana State has impressive infrastructure facilities in relation to road and rail network, well-developed industrial estates, good banking facilities, reliable communication network, modern technical institutes and developed commercial markets. The present paper explains how infrastructure facilities of Haryana state play a dynamic role in achieving higher living standards of their mass population and what are the issues encountered in infrastructure development and what are the steps being taken to encounter these challenges.

Keywords: infrastructure, growth, literacy rate, development, challenges

Introduction

Haryana state came into existence on 1st of November 1966. Since then it has emerged as a forefront progressive state in India and set a glaring example of planned economic development. It Ranked third in per capita income and has a combined growth with equity with minimum gap between rural and urban prosperity. Its importance lies in the fact that 30 per cent of its total area, comprising the districts of Faridabad, Mewat, Gurgaon, Rewari, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Sonipat and Panipat, falls into the National Capital Region (NCR) of India. Differently stated, 40 per cent of the total area of the National Capital Region (NCR) is that of Haryana State. The NCR area of the State needs to be extended to the radius of 125 kilometers or so from the border of Delhi State and within this area a world class infrastructure needs to be created.

It has the highest number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country; out of which 8 are notified, 29 have got formal approval and 28 have got in-principle approvals. Haryana is the first state in the country to introduce Value Added Tax in 2003. Key sectors in the state include automobiles and auto components, textiles and readymade garments, Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES). It is the chief producer of automobiles and its various components. It accounts for almost 50 percent in the total manufacturing of passenger cars. Two sectors that mainly contribute to the state's economy growth are dairy farming and production. GlaxoSmithkline and Yakult-DANONE venture are major players in agro-processing. The state offers significant potential for agro-based industries, property development and retailing. With investment currently underway, it is expected to emerge as the principal hub for downstream chemicals in north India. It is the third

largest exporter of software. Haryana enjoys the cosmopolitan world, being on three sides of Delhi. International and domestic airports, diplomatic and commercial complexes are located in close proximity to the state viz a viz other emerging industrial and residential estates in and around Delhi. The State has impressive infrastructure facilities in relation to road and rail network, well-developed industrial estates, good banking facilities, reliable communication network, modern technical institutes and developed commercial markets.

Concept of infrastructure

Infrastructure is generally defined as the physical framework of internal facilities of a country that make business activity possible. It covers a wide spectrum of services such as transportation (including roadways, railways, airways and water transportation), power generation, transmission and distribution, telecommunication, port handling facilities, water supply, sewage disposal, irrigation, medical, educational and other primary services. Some of these services have a direct impact on the working of a business enterprise, while others are more important from a societal point of view. It contributes to development by increasing productivity and by providing amenities that enhance the quality of life. Infrastructure adequacy helps determine success in diversifying production, expanding trade, coping with population growth, reducing poverty and improving environmental conditions.

Types of infrastructure

- Physical infrastructure
- Social infrastructure
- Information infrastructure

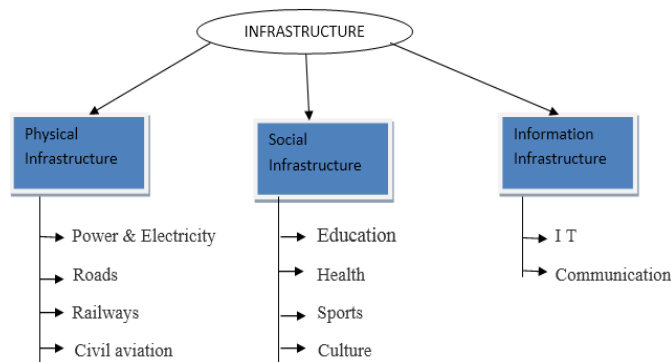


Fig 1

Objectives of the paper

The objectives of the present study are:-

- To examine the theoretical framework infrastructure in Haryana.
- To find out the issues / challenges encountered in infrastructure development and what are the steps being taken to encounter these challenges.
- To identify the Government initiatives for infrastructure development

Research Methodology

The present study is of analytical and descriptive nature. For this study data and information has been gathered through secondary data sources including Magazines, Newspapers, and Development Reports of various years, Govt. of Haryana document, cerebral business research website, Research Journals, and articles written by eminent authors.

1. Physical Infrastructure

The state government lays great emphasis on building a sound physical infrastructure with a good network of rail, road and air.

1.1 Roads

Roads are the basic means of communication for the development of any economy. In order to further strengthen the road network and making it more efficient as per traffic requirements, the main emphasis has been laid on the improvement/up gradation of existing road network, construction of bye passes, bridges/Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) and completion of road construction works. The PWD (B&R) road network in the State is given in Table.

Table 1: Roads Network in the State under PWD (B&R)

Sr. No	Type of Road	Length in Kms.
1.	National Highway	1565
2.	State Highway	2422
3.	Major District Roads	1471
4.	Other District Roads	21625
Total		27083

Haryana is connected state wide via a vast network of roads with a total road length of 38,829 kilometers which includes the South Asia's oldest and longest Grand Trunk Road (GT Road) that passes through the districts of Sonapat, Panipat, Karnal, Kurukshetra and Ambala in north Haryana where it enters Delhi and subsequently passes through the industrial

towns of Faridabad and Palwal.

Table 2

Roads			
	1966-67	2004-05	2012-13
Fleet Strength of Roadways	475	3294	3745
Bus Stands	3	84	93
Depots	30	20	21
Operated Kilometerage (Lakh kms. Per day)	1	10.35	11.28

Haryana modern fleet of more than 3,745 buses covers a distance of 11.28 lakh kilometers a day. Also, Haryana was the first state in the country to introduce luxury video coaches. It is among the few states with 100 per cent connectivity of rural areas with metalled roads. National Highways, NH-1, NH-2, NH-8, NH-10 and NH-22, pass through the state. Work on 136.5 long KMP expressway is 68% complete and proposes to provide high speed links to northern Haryana with its southern districts such as Sonapat, Jhajjar, Gurgaon and Faridabad. Work of Badarpur flyover and widening of Mathura road passing through Faridabad is over. Also there is connectivity from Chandigarh to Haryana without entering Punjab and its soon going to be a 4 lane highway via Yamunanagar and Panchkula.

Various activities of the department are proposed to be computerized in a phased manner. Apart from the web-based Depot Management System it is proposed to introduce on-line advance reservation and ticketing system. New Electronic Ticketing Machines are also proposed to be introduced in the buses and at the Bus Stands. Complete software modules have been developed in house and successfully implemented in all the Depots/Sub-depots of Haryana Roadways. An amount of Rs. 22.41 lakh have been spent during 2012-13. ` 100 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose during 2013-14. Out of this an amount of Rs. 18.08 lakh have already been spent.

1.2 Rail

Haryana has a good network of rails and the main railway routes connecting the state are Amritsar-Delhi, Rewari-Ahmedabad, Bhiwani-Rohtak-Delhi, Ambala-Ferozepur, Delhi-Ferozepur, Kalka-Jodhpur, Kalka-Howrah, Amritsar-Howrah and Delhi-Shimla. There are two narrow gauge lines that link Kalka with Shimla and Jogindernagar with Pathankot. Also, there is one Nangal broad gauge line connecting Dam to Charuru. There is a proposal to provide a rail corridor linking the major satellite towns of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Kundli with New Delhi.

Under the National Capital Region there is already a proposal to provide rail corridor connecting towns around Delhi linking the major satellite towns like Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh, Kundli etc. Similarity, there is also a proposal to provide rapid mass transportation system between Delhi and these satellite towns. The railway lines between Rewari-Jhajjar-Rohtak and Jind-Gohana-Sonipat are being constructed and sum of 995.25 crore incurred on these lines upto November 3, 2012. A railway line has been approved between Rohtak-Hansi to be constructed at the cost of Rs 406.87 crore. Efforts are on to construct raliway lines between Hansi and Yamunanagar. Under DMIC initiatives, a project connecting Gurgaon-Manesar-Bawal through Mass

Rapid Transport System has been listed and feasibility approved.

Metro Rail Service

Under the National Capital Region there is already a proposal to provide rail corridor connecting towns around Delhi linking the major satellite towns like Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh, Kundli etc. Metro rail service has been introduced between Gurgaon and Delhi. Metro links have also been sanctioned between Badarpur to Faridabad and from Mundka to Bahadurgarh. Haryana govt. has also approved in principle extension of metro link between Sikandarpur stations to sector 56 Gurgaon. Haryana govt. has also announced to link Faridabad and Gurgaon with monorail to provide better transportation facilities between the two cities.

1.3 Civil Aviation

Civil Aviation Department, Haryana was established after the reorganisation of State on 1st November, 1966 to train pilots by encouraging the art of flying and gliding among the people of the State. Two Aviation Training Centres Hisar and Karnal came to the share of Haryana. At present there are five Civil Airstrips in the State at Hisar, Bhiwani, Karnal, Narnaul and Pinjore. In addition, two Defence Aerodromes are also located at Sirsa and Ambala. There are three Aviation Centres of Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation i.e. Hisar, Karnal and Pinjore. Flying training is provided at Hisar and Pinjore, and at Karnal flying training is provided.

The main activities of Civil Aviation Haryana are as under:-

- i) Construction of civil aerodromes and helipads in the State and maintenance and development of existing airstrips which have navigational facilities.
- ii) Providing flying and gliding training to boys and girls for obtaining Commercial Pilot Licence, Flight Instructor Rating on Aircraft and Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licence Training for apprentices.
- iii) Providing scholarship and concessional flying to boys and girls to Haryana domicile and sanctioning of grant-in-aid to aviation centers in order to provide financial assistance for their smooth functioning.
- iv) Procurement and maintenance of aircraft, glider and other avionics machinery and equipment for providing training.
- v) Providing air transport services to the VIPs of the State.

1.4 Power

Electricity being an important indicator as well as a catalyst for development has always been allotted highest priority by the Haryana Govt and it became first state of the country to achieve 100% rural electrification. Haryana Government has constituted an independent Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission (HERC), under the Haryana Electricity Reforms Act, 1997 to aid and advise the State Government on the development of power sector and take appropriate steps to balance the interest of consumers, power entities and generation companies. The Government of Haryana (GoH) has segregated the present generation, transmission and distribution functions of the HSEB into different entities so as to bring efficiency, economy and competition. Subsequently,

the activity of distribution and retail supply of power was entrusted to:

Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (UHBVNL) for north circles (Ambala, Yamunanagr, Kaithal, Panchkula, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Rohtak, Jind and Jhajjar) of Haryana.

Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (DHBVNL) for south circles (Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mahendergarh, Rewari, Hissar, Sirsa, Fatehabad and Mewat).

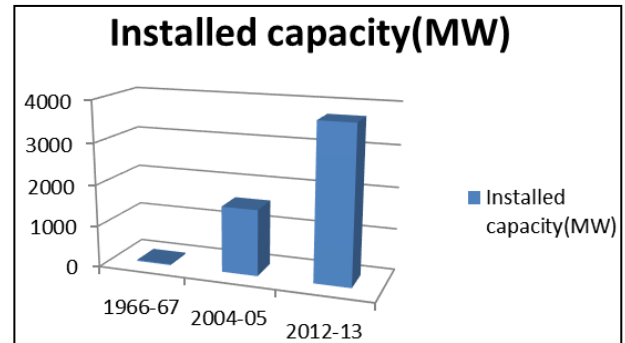


Fig 2

- The State is steadily moving towards its objective of becoming self reliant in power by the year 2012-13. The State continues to be in the forefront of implementation of energy conservation programmes, and has been duly awarded at the national level for the fourth consecutive year.
- Initiatives taken to add generation capacity of 5000MW in Public and Private sector and to make commensurate investments in transmission and distribution.
- Per capita consumption of electricity in the State touched 905 units per annum as against the national average of 730 units.
- Two units of 1200MW Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Project at Khedar, Hissar commissioned.
- 1500MW Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Plant being setup in Jhajjar as a joint venture of Government of Haryana, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and NTPC.
- Two units of 660MW each of Mahatma Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project in Jhajjar at advanced stage of execution.
- 2800 MW Nuclear Power Plant sanctioned to be setup in Fatehabad.
- Seven Off-grid solar power plants of total capacity 46.8KW have also been installed in the State.
- 1500 MW Gas based project planned at Faridabad.

2. Social Infrastructure

The main concern of a development planning is human development or increased social welfare and well being of the people. Education, Health and Social Justice & Empowerment are the main component of the Social Sector. Increased social welfare of the people requires a more equitable distribution of development benefits along with better living environment.

2.1 Education

Today era is acknowledged as an era of Knowledge. Education is the key to knowledge and the State Government

has consistently made sincere efforts to make "education for all" a reality with required academic & infrastructural facilities and easy access.

Haryana State has a well-established network of educational institutions and the disbursal of educational institutions all over the state is uniform. Haryana Government provides free education to women candidates up to the graduation degree level. There are 23 universities in the Haryana State including State/Central universities, Deemed universities and private universities. Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Sonipat is the first Women University in north India. The state government has developed an EDUSAT network for imparting education through satellites and handed over its charge to the Utkarsh EDUSAT Society that handles coordination for content development and research. Educational institutes have been given satellite interactive terminals facilitated by software controlled multi cast Internet protocol that allows the students to ask questions live.

In order to encourage healthy competition, to promote quality education and to attract private investment in the field of Higher Education and also to promote the establishment of institutions of higher learning of international standards Haryana Private University Act, 2006 has been enacted. With the enactment, following institutions have been facilitated:--O.P. Jindal Global University Sonipat, APITC University, Apeejay University, Amity University, Gurgaon.

Table 3

Education			
	1966-67	2004-05	2011-12
Primary Schools	4447	11800	13111
Middle Schools	735	2269	3660
High Schools	458	3382	3324
Senior Secondary Schools	139	1840	2667
Colleges	45	166	680
Universities	1	5	23

Table 4

Health Care & Medical Facilities			
	1966-67	2004-05	2012-13
Hospitals/community health Centres	56	116	175
No. of beds in Hospital	3455	8671	10180
Ayurvedic, homeopathic and Unani Institutions	143	510	667
Per capita allocation of Expenditure on Health and medical facilities	1.90	185.90	490.28

The state government has a strong network of health care facilities. The State Health Department provides quality health care and medical services at affordable prices. There are about 90 hospitals and dispensaries, 85 community health centres, 400 primary health centres, 2,400 sub-centres and 15 tuberculosis centres in the state of Haryana. The per capita expenditure on health in the state has increased from 185.90 in 2004-05 to 490.28 in 2012-13. The government has set aside almost \$670 million to accomplish its mission of establishing new hospitals. Leading health care firms like Fortis Health care, Apollo Hospitals, Artemis, Max Hospitals, Healers Hospital, Rockland and Paras Hospitals are investing in the new projects.

On an average, 6,86,706 students seek admission at the primary school level each year in Haryana. The state encourages private participation in imparting technical and vocational education. It has around 61 Engineering Colleges, 34 MCA Colleges, 355 under graduate colleges, 75 post graduation colleges, 76 polytechnics, 27 pharmacy colleges and 56 MBA colleges. The annual plan budget allocation on education for the fiscal year 2006-07 was increased to \$11.12 million from \$6.22 million the previous year. There has been a notable rise in the level of literacy that has increased from 55.8 per cent in 1991 to the present level of 67.9 per cent. Haryana state government has proposed to develop a world class education city the Rajiv Gandhi Education City, which will provide opportunities to educational and research institutes to come up in the state.

2.2 Health Care and Medical Infrastructure

Haryana has become the first State in the country to extend the scope of the scheme to other segments of the population by implementing the 'Health Insurance Plan' for Building & Other Construction workers in the State. Families of 24,761 registered construction workers have been issued Smart Card under this scheme. Haryana is also the first State in the country to extend the scheme to the Street Venders. Families of 979 street venders have already been covered under the scheme in four districts. The process for extending the scheme to the domestic workers and MGNREGA workers (who have worked for 15 or more days in the preceding year) has also been started. 4 International Delegates from Nigeria, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Germany visited the State to study the enrollment process under RSBY scheme. The Govt. of India also assigned Haryana the status of 'Mentor' to assist the Rajasthan State in implementing the RSBY scheme in Rajasthan.

Table 5

	Haryana	All India
Birth Rate	25.1	24.8
Death rate	6.6	8.1
Infant Mortality Rate	42	63
Life Expectancy (in years)		
• Males	65.5	64.1
• Females	70.0	65.4

2.3 Sports

Sports and games are an integral part of human life as well as important for human resources development. They are also an effective way of channelizing the energy of youth for

productive and meaningful purposes. The State Government has therefore accorded a high priority to the promotion of sports in the State.

- The State Government has given special attention to the sports infrastructure. As many as 226 block-level stadiums are at various stages of development. An international level sports complex is coming up at Rohtak. There are sports complexes at all the district headquarters, except new district of Mewat. A new stadium shall be constructed at Nuh in Mewat district and the existing stadium at Palwal shall be upgraded.
- The State Government shall continue to build new sports infrastructure as well upgrade the existing ones, out of its own resources and with the assistance of HUDA and HRDF.
- The maintenance of the stadium constructed by different agencies shall be done by Sports Authority of Haryana. Till the Authority comes into existence and becomes operational, the Sports Department shall give a grant of Rs. 5 lacs or required amount per district to District Sports Councils for the maintenance of block-level stadiums.
- Till the Sports Department deposes full time coach for every block-level stadium, the Department shall depute coach(s) for operation and maintenance of such stadiums. In addition, a committee comprising of Coach, Headmaster / Principal of Government School, PTI of local school, Sarpanch and Chokidar shall be set up for operationalizing the stadiums. The District Sports Council shall supervise these arrangements.
- The urban and rural development authorities shall take construction of sports infrastructure into consideration while preparing and approving area development plans.
- Assistance of relevant technical experts and consultants shall be taken while planning efficient and user-friendly sporting infrastructure, with a view to ensuring that designs are contemporary. Location, watering and drainage of the playing surface shall be planned in such a manner that they stay usable round the year and do not fall in disuse for months due to water logging and dampness. Preference shall be given to design that focuses on quality playing surfaces and not on gigantic, costly spectators galleries.
- A number of higher secondary schools and colleges have multipurpose halls, which shall be remodeled for the use as an indoor stadium for games like badminton, table-tennis, wrestling, boxing and judo.
- A number of universities, other educational institutions and organizations have built sports stadiums and other.
- A suitable institutional framework shall be evolved to ensure optimum utilization of all such infrastructure by different organizations and sportsmen of the State. The detailed guidelines shall be framed by Sports Department in consultation with the Education Department.
- Sportspersons shall be encouraged to use critical, costly and high quality infrastructure such as Astroturf and synthetic track. The Department of Sports shall monitor the usage of such infrastructure on monthly basis.
- The Government shall make use of Public Private Participation (PPP) model to mobilize additional resources for development and maintenance of sporting infrastructure as approved by the State Government.

- Since the sports are increasingly becoming technology driven, the Department of Sports shall identify the equipment that are required for improving standards of performance and physical fitness and promoting excellence in different games and shall strive to introduce them in the State in a phased manner.

Haryana has produced some of the best Indian players in a variety of sports. In 2010 Delhi Commonwealth Games, 22 out of 38 Gold Medals came from Haryana. During the 33rd National games held in Assam in 2007, Haryana stood 1st in the nation with a medal tally of 80, including 30 Gold, 22 Silver and 28 Bronze medals. In team sports, Haryana is the national champion in men's volleyball and women's hockey. Haryana is a traditional powerhouse in games like Kabbadi, Kho-kho, Judo, Boxing, Volleyball and Wrestling. Great Indian volleyball player Maratha Balwant Sagwal hails from Haryana. Modern India's most enjoyed game, cricket, is very popular in Haryana. Haryana hurricane Kapil Dev is from Haryana. Wisden, The Bible of Cricket, awarded Virender Sehwag (the award for the best test match player for two consecutive years in 2008 and 2009). Indian wrestler Sushil Kumar who won bronze medal in Beijing Olympics and silver in London olympics and made a record in Delhi commonwealth games by winning the game in just 11 seconds in world history are from Haryana. In London Olympics, another wrestler named Yogeshwar Dutt won bronze medal. Sports in the state are managed by the Department of Sports & Youth Affairs, Haryana. Nahar Singh Stadium for international cricket was built in Faridabad in the year 1981. This ground has the capacity to hold around 25,000 people as spectators. Tejli Sports Complex is an Ultra-Modern sports complex in Yamuna Nagar. Tau Devi Lal Stadium in Gurgaon is a multi-sport complex. It came into prominence because of the Indian Cricket League's inaugural Twenty20 tournament. There are Astro-turf hockey grounds in Nehru Stadium, Gurgaon and Shahbad, Kurukshetra. Haryana even has a dedicated sports school MNSS at Rai, Sonapat which is affiliated to Sports Authority of India.

In the 2008 Olympics, Vijender Singh Beniwal won a middleweight (75 kg) bronze medal. Vikas Krishan Yadav, boxer, from Bhiwani district won a gold medal in the 2010 Asian Games in the Lightweight category. Maratha Manoj Kumar of village Rajound, Kaithal district won a gold medal in light welterweight category at the 2010 Delhi Commonwealth Games.

Haryana Sports Policy, 2009 Haryana has adopted a new sports policy on 21 August 2009, when Haryana Cabinet which met under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, approved the Sports Policy, 2009. In the 2010 Commonwealth Games, most of India's male wrestlers were from Haryana.

2.4 Cultural infrastructure

- Various dance forms of the state include phag, dhamaal, ratvai, khorja, ghoomar and ganguar.
- Important festivals of the state are lohri, basant panchami, holi, gangore, baisakhi, nirjala akadshi, gugga naumi and navrathri.
- Fairs held in Haryana include Gopal-Mochan, Masani, Basdoda, Surajkund and the Kartik Cultural Festival.

- Museums in the state include Urusvati museum of folklore (Gurgaon), Sanskriti museum (Gurgaon), Museum of folk and tribal art (Gurgaon), Sri Krishna museum (Kurukshetra) and City museum (Chandigarh).
- Prominent stadiums in the state include Tejli Sports Complex (Yamunanagar), Naher Singh stadium (Faridabad), Tau Devi Lal stadium (Panchkula) and Nehru Stadium (Gurgaon).
- “Kingdom of Dreams” is India’s first live entertainment and leisure destination located in Gurgaon.
- The Epicenter in Gurgaon has been developed as an arts and culture centre.

3. Information infrastructure

3.1 IT and communication infrastructure

Haryana is among the first few States to have established core IT infrastructure to facilitate the e-enablement of life and work. In order to strengthen this core Information and Communication infrastructure, the State intends to further facilitate effective transformation of the socio-economic scenario through accelerated equitable and inclusive economic growth by encouraging provision of quality infrastructure for connectivity & telecommunication services across the State, especially in the rural and remote areas of the State in a uniform and time bound manner.

Haryana today is home to a number of multinational companies and corporate houses. The State has done very well with the emergence of Gurgaon as the third largest hub of IT Industry after Bangalore and Hyderabad. The Industrial & Investment Policy encourages private initiative for creation and development of ‘ready to move’ space for this industry. The HDIIDC has developed infrastructure for Technology Park/Electronics Hardware Technology Park to promote IT Sector at four locations i.e Panchkula, IMT Manesar, Kundli and Rai in Sonapat in Haryana. The Government has granted licenses to 45 proposals for establishment of IT/Cyber Parks at various places in the State. In addition to this, the State Government has also recommended 28 SEZs proposals in IT/ITES sector. Out of this, 5 SEZs are functioning, with the gainful utilization of these facilities, about 13, 00,000 persons are likely to get employment directly or indirectly in coming five years in IT/ITES Sector. The State accountism for 6.8 percent of the employment in the IT Sector throughout the country.

The State Government has notified a comprehensively revised ‘Communication & Connectivity Infrastructure Policy 2013’ in order to pave the way for establishment and augmentation of Telecom and Connectivity Infrastructure in the State. The Government has also signed a tripartite MoU with the Department of Telecommunications, Government of India and Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) for establishment of National Optical Fibre Network (NoFN) throughout the State in order to expand the outreach of the connectivity and provide last mile connectivity to each of the Gram Panchayats. The department has implemented the State Wide Area Network. Under this network, State Headquarter has been connected with all the District Headquarters, 126 Blocks/ Sub Divisions/Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils, Haryana Civil Secretariat and Haryana Bhawan, New Delhi for providing facilities such as inter and intra data transfer/sharing voice over Internet Protocol, Video etc. Beside this, 1239 offices of various departments have been connected horizontal

connectivity on this network. Haryana state government has decided to set up a Hi-Tech Habitat Centre for the benefit of IT and BPO companies based in Gurgaon. The Nano City and IT Park projects are under implementation in Panchkula. The state is all set to provide citizen-centric services through its e-governance initiative. The government has committed to grant \$22.5 million to set up State Wide Area Network (SWAN).

State Development Ranking

Ranking of the States according to State Development Index

Table 6: Infrastructure Development Index (IDI) of 16 Major Indian States

State	IDI	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.595	5
Bihar	0.184	15
Chhatisgarh	0.346	12
Gujurat	0.570	6
Haryana	0.508	7
Jharkhand	0.239	14
Karnataka	0.687	3
Kerala	0.787	2
Madhya Pradesh	0.381	10
Maharashtra	0.478	8
Orissa	0.361	11
Punjab	0.836	1
Rajasthan	0.397	9
Tamil Nadu	0.685	4
Uttar Pradesh	0.179	16
West Bengal	0.260	13

Issues in news / Challenges encountered

- In a current development Haryana Govt. has decided to take 1,383.68 acres of land from Mukesh Ambani led Reliance industries that was meant for setting up biggest Public Private Partnership model (PPP) in the Special Economic Zone(SEZ) in the country. The SEZ, which was to be spread across 25,000 acres in Haryana's Gurgaon and Jhajjar districts, close to national capital New Delhi, had been announced in June 2006 with great fanfare by the Hooda government. It has been decided that Haryana government will pay Reliance Industries Rs.343.51 crore for the land being taken back. The land was acquired by the state government and given to the RHSL through HSIIDC. The rest of the land was to be acquired by RHSL on its own.
- The SEZ project became economically unviable due to mid-term corrections in the SEZ policy by the central government, especially capping the SEZ land at 12,500 acres, withdrawal of tax holiday, slowdown in global economy and high land prices making acquisition difficult.
- Controversy over Toll plazas and road usage with recent HC order of scrapping of highly controversial toll plaza at Gurgaon expressway has created doubts in terms of investments by Infrastructure companies and created an environment of confusion and uncertainty over policies. There is a need to form a proper investment policy w.r.t road in wake of new controversies and challenges surrounding it.
- Weak fiscal position of Haryana State Electricity Board with large arrears and pending electricity bills presents a

sorry state of affairs. Speedy recovery of pending bills have to be carried out as well as steps should be taken to reconsolidate and restructure the ailing dept so as to strengthen the electricity infrastructure in the state which can continue the high development path Haryana is progressing on.

Government initiatives/Steps being taken to encounter challenges

1. Enterprising plan to bridge demand and supply gap of power. Different projects to generate 5,665 MW of power launched and MoU signed.
2. 17 new sub-stations and 6,500 new transformers installed to improve the distribution system.
3. Work initiated for 1065 MW gas-based plant and 1000 MW coal-based plant at Faridabad. Construction in progress at 600 MW coal-based plant at Yamunanagar.
4. Proposal sent to Government of India to build a 4x700 Nuclear Power Plant at Fatehabad.
5. Plan to generate additional 1,400 MW electricity through non-conventional sources.
6. Ambitious scheme for developing the infrastructure of Faridabad launched under 'Jawahalal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission'. Rs. 2,064 crore to be spent.
7. Drinking water supply augmented in 634 villages, colonies of Scheduled Castes in 421 villages and 22 towns.
8. Works in progress to augment drinking water supply in 503 villages of Mewat area at a cost of Rs. 206 crore. 207 tubewells and five boosting stations installed.
9. Construction work started for 135 kms. long Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Expressway to connect National Highway No.1, 2, 8 and 10. Rs. 147 crore paid for land acquisition.
10. Construction of 407 kms. long new roads and improvement of 3,540 kms. roads completed at a cost of Rs. 449.14 crore.
11. Work started for four-laning of Delhi-Rohtak Highway (NH-10), Zirakpur-Ambala National Highway, Zirakpur-Kalka Highway and Gurgaon-Faridabad Road.
12. Work in progress for 6/8 laning of Gurgaon-Delhi Highway (NH-8) at a cost of about Rs.775 crore.
13. Work started for elevated Highway at Badarpur and Panipat for decongesting traffic. 14. Consent of State Government given for participation in extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon.
14. Rewari-Jhajjar-Rohtak railway line sanctioned in the railway budget 2006-07. Survey for Loharu-Bhiwani railway line also ordered.
15. New fleet of luxury 'Volvo' buses introduced.
16. 450 buses of Haryana Roadways replaced.
17. 'Rain Basera' (Night shelters) constructed at bus stands of Ambala Cantonment and Kalka. More such night shelters to be constructed.
18. Plan to construct 63 new rail over bridges.
19. Haryana Roadways is running 7 departmental Drivers Training Schools for training and certifying new Heavy Vehicle Drivers because Haryana Roadways is very keen to implement strict Road Safety measures to bring down the number of road accidents.
20. Road Safety Awareness Clubs are being set up in all the 88 Government Colleges in the State, in order to spread

awareness amongst students about road safety.

21. The work of construction of 170 Rural Sports Stadiums at a cost of about 115 crore approximately have been assigned to the Board as deposit work of Sports Deptt. Work on 163 stadiums has been completed while the work on 7 stadiums are in progress.
22. Centres of Excellence (CoE) have been developed in 19 ITI's to provide multiskilling and modular training to the students.
23. Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam (UHBVN) is in process of improving its recovery of pending bills and incentivizes the regular payers. Recently it announced a 10% rebate on amount of six bi monthly bills at the end of the year to those who paid their bills regularly

Conclusion

Infrastructure Development is clearly a critical constraint and poses a special challenge to policy makers in the years ahead. Fortunately, today there is much wider recognition of the need to make radical departure in the way these sectors are organized and financed and also in the role of the private sector in the future expansion. The policy framework to make radical departure possible has taken time to evolve, and is not yet fully in place, but there has been very substantial movement in most of areas. With continuous efforts on a broad front, we will see a convincing turn around in infrastructure performance in both the public and private sector.

The State Government should take necessary steps for the metro rail links from Delhi to Bahadurgarh, Delhi to Kharkhoda and Delhi to Sonapat. Kharkhoda town, which is only seven kilometers from Delhi and full of development potentials, needs to be fully developed as a modern residential and industrial town.

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