

## BUDGET SPEECH – 2012-13

**Hon'ble Speaker, Sir,**

I rise to present the Budget for the year 2012-13.

1. While presenting the first Budget of re-elected Shiromani Akali Dal- Bhartiya Janta Party Government led by seniormost statesman of the country Sardar Parkash Singh Badal and youthful and aspirational leader of the country and state Sardar Sukhbir Singh Badal, I am filled with strong sense of history, gratitude and humility. The re-election of Shiromani Akali Dal – Bhartiya Janta Party Government has broken the historical trend of the incumbent government being voted out of power in the 46 years of polity of the state. Gratitude to the people of this great state, who have judiciously and wisely exercised their franchise to re-elect the Shiromani Akali Dal – Bhartiya Janta Party Government. In the gigantic and difficult task that our Hon'ble Chief Minister Sardar Parkash Singh Badal has assigned to me, I accept this responsibility with all humility and sincerity.

2. People of Punjab are fortunate to be led by a leader like Sardar Parkash Singh Badal who is an embodiment of courage, generosity, sagacity and zeal and who has been tirelessly serving the people of Punjab for more than half a century. I am reminded of the following words of famous Punjabi poet Bhai Veer Singh.

ਸੀਨੇ ਖਿੱਚ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਖਾਧੀ ਉਹ ਕਰ ਅਰਾਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਹਿੰਦੇ ।  
ਨਿਹੰ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੈਣਾਂ ਕੀ ਨੀਦਰ ? ਉਹ ਦਿਨੇ ਰਾਤ ਪਏ ਵਹਿੰਦੇ ।

3. The Shiromani Akali Dal – Bhartiya Janta Party Government considers peace, Punjabi unity and communal harmony as the foundation of its vision for a futuristic Punjab. The government would seek to achieve the tasks the great Gurus set before the coming generations. The task is to build a society based on justice, equality and freedom for each and every individual where people can live without fear. The alliance would always be guided by the following lines from Sri Guru Granth Sahib –

ਬੇਗਮ ਪੁਰਾ ਸਹਰ ਕੋ ਨਾਉ ।। ਦੂਖੁ ਅੰਦੋਹੁ ਨਹੀ ਤਿਹਿ ਠਾਉ ।।  
ਨਾਂ ਤਸਵੀਸ ਖਿਰਾਜੁ ਨ ਮਾਲੁ ।। ਖਉਫੁ ਨਾ ਖਤਾ ਨ ਤਰਸੁ ਜਵਾਲੁ ।।

4. The ruling alliance went to the people of Punjab with the promises of all-round development of state, governance reforms, restoration of fiscal health of the state and welfare of weaker sections, minorities, women, farmers, old and destitutes and other disadvantaged sections of our population. I would like to reiterate the commitment of ruling alliance to the promises made to the people of our state during elections. I also seek constructive cooperation and suggestions of Hon'ble leader of opposition for making Punjab once again the number one state in the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now seek your kind permission to briefly review and survey the various facets of the economy of the state of Punjab.

## **ECONOMY**

5. The economic growth of the state during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan was only 5.11% as compared to the national average of 7.80%. The state was given an annual target of 5.90% during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan as compared to the annual target of 9% at all India level. I feel proud to inform that the state achieved the growth rate of 9.05%, 5.85%, 6.29%, 6.81% and 5.68% during the 5 years of the 11<sup>th</sup> plan. The average economic growth during the entire 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is likely to be 6.74% against the national average of 7.86%. The growth in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors during the five year period was 1.67%, 9.0% and 8.31% respectively. The growth in primary sector has been tardy, due to near saturation in production of wheat and paddy in the absence of technological breakthroughs. The composition of the state GSDP is to the extent of 22.83%, 31.67% and 45.50% from the primary, secondary and the services sector against the corresponding figure of 15.97%, 25% and 59.03% at the national level.

6. The GSDP of the state has increased from Rs 1,12,997 crore in 2006-07 to Rs 1,56,483 crore in 2011-12 at constant (2004-05) prices. The GSDP has increased at current prices from Rs 1,27,123 crore in 2006-07 to Rs 2,48,301 crore in 2011-12. The per capita income during 2006-07 at current prices was Rs 41883 against the national average of Rs 31206. The per capita income of the state is likely to be Rs 74606 against the national average of Rs 60603 at current prices, during 2011-12.

## STATE FINANCES

7. The Thirteenth Finance Commission in its report recommended a revised Roadmap for Fiscal Consolidation at the Central and State level for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. The fiscal consolidation path recommended for Punjab was

### TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue Deficit</i>		<i>Fiscal Deficit</i>		<i>Debt</i>	
	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
2010-11	-	2.35 (Actual)	3.5	3.18 (Actual)	42.5	30.93 (Actual)
2011-12	1.8	2.75 (Actual)	3.5	3.39 (Actual)	41.8	31.51 (Actual)
2012-13	1.2	1.14 (BE)	3.5	3.26 (BE)	41.0	31.95 (BE)
2013-14	0.6		3.0		39.8	
2014-15	0.0		3.0		38.7	

The state government amended the FRMB Act 2003 in March, 2011 to make it consistent with the targets fixed by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. It is also relevant to mention that the Thirteenth Finance Commission has made release of two grants contingent upon the state adhering to the fiscal road map. First is the interest relief on small saving loans. Interest rate on NSSF loans was reduced from 10.5% and 9.5% to 9%. The total interest relief which can accrue to the state works out to Rs. 703 crore for the five year period. The first installment of Rs. 150.22 was received in the year 2011-12. Then there are state specific grants amounting to Rs.1450 crore for the 4 year period. The state has got the state specific grants of Rs.362.50 crore in 2011-12. A sum of Rs. 1482 crore is due to the state for these items during next three years 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15. If we fail to meet the targets of Revenue Deficit, Fiscal Deficit, Debt to GSDP ratio, then we would be losing nearly Rs. 500 crore every year.

## REVENUE DEFICIT

8. The Revenue deficit has always been a problem area for the state of Punjab. The rising salary bill, pension and retirement benefits, financial assistance to Electricity Board (now Power Corporation) and interest payments have contributed to increase in revenue expenditure over the years. During the 10<sup>th</sup> plan period 2002-07, the average committed liabilities on salary, pensions, interest payments and power subsidy as percentage of revenue receipts amounted to 104.89. The average revenue deficit as percentage of GSDP during this period was 2.91. Similarly during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan 2007-2012 the committed liabilities were 99.14 of revenue receipts and the average revenue deficit as percentage of GSDP was 2.50%. For the year 2010-11, the revenue deficit was 2.35% of GSDP. For the year 2011-12 the revenue deficit as per budget estimates was Rs. 3379 crore which was 1.36% of GSDP against the target of 1.8% fixed by the Finance Commission. However the actual revenue deficit is likely to be about Rs. 6838 crore which would be about 2.75% of GSDP. The slippage in the revenue deficit target is mainly on account of non receipt of deposits from extra budgetary resources (Rs. 1500 crore), no new additional resource measures as budgeted (Rs. 500 crore) and increase in salary/pensions (Rs. 620 crore). The revenue deficit for the current year 2012-13 has been estimated to be Rs. 3123 crore which would be about 1.14% of GSDP against the target of 1.2%.

9. We have been quite successful in containing the two other indicators - fiscal deficit and debt to GSDP ratio within the stipulated limit during the last 5 years. The fiscal deficit as percentage of GSDP has declined from 4.18% during the 10<sup>th</sup> plan to 3.31% during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan. The fiscal deficit for the year 2011-12 is likely to be 3.39% against the target of 3.5%. Similarly the debt to GSDP ratio declined from 44.04% in 10<sup>th</sup> plan to 32.31% during 11<sup>th</sup> plan and it is likely to be 31.51% during the year 2011-12 against the target of 41.8%. The fiscal deficit and debt to GSDP ratio as per budget estimates 2012-13 are projected to be 3.26% and 31.95% of GSDP against the targets of 3.50 % and 41.0%.

### **STATE'S OWN TAX REVENUE**

10. The state's own tax revenue have more than doubled from Rs. 9017 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 20310 crore in 2011-12. The ratio of state's own tax revenue to GSDP has improved from 7.09% in 2006-07 and 8.18% in 2011-12 (RE). The 2012-13 (BE) Estimates

of state's own tax revenue are at Rs. 23842 crore. The ratio of state's own tax revenue to GSDP is likely to be 8.71% in 2012-13.

## **TRANSFER OF CENTRAL FUNDS**

11. The funds from centre to state are transferred in the form of share in central taxes and grants. The 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission marginally increased the share of states in central taxes from 30.5% to 32% for the period 2010-2015. The criteria for devolution of central taxes is based on population (25%), area (10%), fiscal capacity distance (47.5%) and fiscal discipline (17.5%). It is not favourable to high per capita income states like Punjab. As a result share of Punjab has been consistently declining and it has gone down from 2.450% in 1970-75 to 1.389% in 2010-2015. The state received Rs. 3554 crore as share in central taxes in 2011-12 and the amount is likely to be Rs. 4202 crore in 2012-13.

12. The central grants are transmitted to the state in the form of normal central assistance, additional central assistance, centrally sponsored schemes and other grants like 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grants, grants for natural calamities etc.. The allocation of normal central assistance is as per Gadgil Mukherjee Formula which is population as per 1971 census (60%), per capita income (25%), performance (7.5%) and special problems (7.5%). This formula is also not favourable to developed states like Punjab.

13. The criteria for allocation of funds under Additional Central Assistance and Centrally Sponsored Schemes also do not favour developed states because major allocations are earmarked for creation of new infrastructure and no funds are provided for its maintenance. The allocation for states like Punjab which have already built the requisite infrastructure in terms of village link roads, schools, health institutions and electrification of villages etc. is meager under flagship schemes like Prime Minister Gramin Sarak Yojana, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana etc. where top priority is given to uncovered villages and villages without the requisite infrastructure.

14. The state received Rs. 2440 crore as central grants during 2011-12 and the figures for 2012-13 are likely to be Rs. 4725 crore. This is in addition to the central share of

Rs. 4507 crore in centrally sponsored schemes which are not reflected in the state budget. The state government has been requesting Government of India, Finance Commission and the Planning Commission to give adequate weightage to percentage of scheduled caste population in the total population of the state and contribution of the state to the national pool of food grains in devolution of resources from centre to state.

## **EXPENDITURE**

15. The rising government expenditure is the primary cause for revenue deficit in the state. The expenditure on salaries has gone up from Rs. 5783 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 13302 crore in 2011-12. Similarly the pensions and retirement benefits have also increased from Rs. 1905 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 4803 crore in 2011-12. The interest liabilities have also risen from Rs. 4152 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 6271 crore in 2011-12. The power subsidy has gone up from Rs. 1424 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 4182 crore in 2011-12. The total committed expenditure on account of these four items has risen from Rs. 13264 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 27583 crore in 2011-12 i.e. increase of 107.93%. The committed expenditure was Rs. 27583 crore in the year 2011-12 which was 89.09% of the revenue receipts. It is likely to be Rs. 30560 crore and 80.44% of revenue receipts in 2012-13.

## **DEBT**

16. Punjab was a revenue surplus state till 1987 and thereafter it became a revenue deficit state. The prolonged militancy mainly contributed to the growing revenue deficit. The state had to incur heavy expenditure on security. Secondly, not much effort was made to increase revenue of the state. The state was discouraged from raising additional resources during the President's rule. Instead the state was assisted through Special Term Loans from the Central Government from 1984 to 1994, part of which was subsequently written off by Government of India. Payment of principal and interest was freezed at the instance of the then Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Inder Kumar Gujral. Tax concessions to neighbouring states by Government of India in 2002-03 resulted in flight of industry from Punjab to these states. The committed liabilities on salaries, pensions, interest payments and power subsidy alone now form 89.09% of revenue receipts. This has necessitated increased borrowings. Punjab alongwith West Bengal and Kerala has been identified as a debt stressed state by

the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. The total outstanding loans as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012 is Rs. 78236 crore which is 31.51% of state GSDP but well within the targets fixed by the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. The loans are projected to increase to Rs. 87518 by the end of 2012-13.

17. The level of debt is not sustainable. The gross borrowings for the year 2012-13 are likely to be Rs. 13204 crore out of which Rs. 3606 crore will have to be paid as principal and Rs. 6662 crore as interest leaving only Rs. 2936 crore in the hands of state government. This would add another sum of Rs. 9598 crore to the outstanding debt of the state. The state is allowed to have net borrowings of 3.5% of the GSDP. It has been availing the entire amount of net borrowings available in this limit. The net borrowings go into financing the revenue deficit and the capital expenditure. More than 80% of the net borrowings are being utilized to meet the revenue deficit leaving only 20% for the capital expenditure. The interest payments as percentage of revenue receipts have increased to 23.45% in 2011-12. This figure is one of the highest in the country for any state.

18. The Ministry of Finance, Government of India in pursuance of recommendations of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission constituted a committee headed by the Secretary Expenditure, Government of India on 21/7/2010 to address the issues of fiscal stress in the three states of Punjab, West Bengal and Kerala. A number of meetings have been held by this committee and in the latest meeting on 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2012, the state was advised to send the budget figures of 2012-13 to Government of India. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister and I have been forcefully pleading the case for debt waiver with the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Union Finance Minister. I regret to say that there has been little progress during the last 2 years. Out of total debt of Rs. 87518 crore, Rs. 21158 crore are on account of small saving loans. The state has requested for waiving off of these loans.

## **WELFARE OF EMPLOYEES AND PENSIONERS**

19. The Shiromnai Akali Dal – Bhartiya Janta Party has fully implemented the recommendations of Pay Commission for employees & pensioners w.e.f. 01.01.2006. In large number of cases the employees were given concessions over and above the recommendations of the Pay Commission. This involved as additional annual liability of Rs. 3000 crore to the state ex-chequer in term of salary & retirement benefits and of Rs. 7200 crore for payment of arrears of Pay Commission to employees & pensioners from 01.01.2006 to 31.07.2009. The State Government has paid 67% of arrears to pensioners and 70% of arrears to employees. The instructions for payment of 30% pay commission arrear with the pay for the month of June have already been issued. The remaining 33% arrears to pensioners will be paid in December, 2012 and 30% arrears of employees in June, 2013. The total liability is Rs. 1500 crore. The installment of dearness allowance on Central pattern to employees and pensioners will be given in June, 2012 w.e.f. 01.01.2012. This will put an additional liability of Rs. 745 crore on state exchequer in the current year.

## **PLAN PROPOSALS**

20. The Plan Performance during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period has been 80%. During the year 2011-12, the plan expenditure was Rs. 7374 crore against Rs. 11520 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan 2012-13 has been increased by 22% to Rs. 14000 crore. It has already been approved by the Planning Commission in its meeting in May, 2012. The Annual Plan 2012-13 focuses on development of infrastructure in power, roads, rural water supply and sanitation, water supply, sewerage and sewage treatment plants in municipal areas. Health and medical education also continue to be the thrust areas of the annual plan. The outlays of major welfare schemes for disadvantaged groups have been increased and the scope of the most of the welfare schemes has been widened to include more number of families.

Sir, I now present the plan proposals for the year 2012-13.

## **AGRICULTURE**

21. The state government has given top priority to the development of agriculture and allied sectors in the state. The total outlay for this sector has been increased by 52% from Rs. 582 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 885 crore in 2012-13. This includes state share of Rs. 530 crore and central support of Rs. 355 crore. The important schemes of crop husbandry and research are -

- Rs. 189 crore for Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, up from Rs. 124 crore in 2011-12.
- Rs. 137 crore – for strengthening of agriculture and allied sectors under RKVY.
- Rs. 88 crore – for National Horticulture Mission.
- Rs. 10 crore – for strengthening of citrus estates.
- Rs. 10 crore – for agriculture insurance.
- Rs. 5 crore – for construction of Kheti Bhawan at Ajitgarh.
- Rs. 5 crore – for diversification through horticulture.
- Rs. 87 crore – for major programmes like macro management, Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize, State Extension Programme, Intensive Cotton Development Programme.

Kheti Bhawan is being set up at a cost of Rs 15 crore at Ajitgarh. All the offices of department of Agriculture and allied departments will be housed in this Bhawan.

22. The agriculture sector grew by about 1.61 % during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period against the national average of 3.41 %. The state has been producing about 160 lac MT paddy and 150 lac MT of wheat over the years. The productivity has stagnated in the absence of scientific breakthroughs in new high yielding varieties. Intensive farming regime has been at a huge cost in terms of depleted water table and de-gradation of soils in the state. There is, therefore, an urgent need to revitalize research in agriculture and related activities. We thank Government of India for acceding to the request of the state government for setting up Borlaug Institute for South Asia (BISA) for wheat and maize at Ludhiana. The state government has also requested Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to shift its Directorate of Maize Research (DMR) to Ladhowal, Ludhiana adjoining the proposed site for BISA.

23. Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) played a vital role in raising productivity levels and ensuring food security for the nation. There is an urgent need to expand the

programmes to cover processing and value addition, integration of biotechnology with crop improvement, mechanization using energy efficient machinery, focus on small farmers, crop production/protection for export, bio energy and development of climate resilient technologies. The state government is committed to support the university and its outlay has been substantially increased from Rs. 124 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 189 crore in 2012-13.

24. I congratulate the farmers for the record production and procurement of wheat in the current Rabi season. The production of wheat has jumped to 179 lac MT in Rabi 2012 against the target of 153 lac MT. The state procured 130 lac MT of wheat against the target of 110 lac MT. The state government ensured timely and adequate supply of seeds, fertilizers and other inputs. Free power is supplied to the farmers at a cost of Rs. 5100 crore. There are some issues which require to be settled by Government of India at the earliest. The increased food production and slow movement of foodgrains have compounded the problem of food storage in the state. Government of India should provide additional 20 lac MT capacity of storage in the form of silos. The Minimum Support Price for both wheat and paddy remain inadequate and it should be atleast equal to the cost of production plus 50 % profit as recommended by the noted farm economist, Dr. MS Swaminathan. Government of India also needs to settle claims of state procurement agencies to the tune of Rs. 7461 crore excluding the interest component of Rs. 7000 crore.

25. The rice - wheat cropping pattern is not sustainable. The state has been making efforts to increase the area under cotton, maize, oil seeds and pulses. Substantial progress has been made in the production of fruits and vegetables in the state. A new scheme with an outlay of Rs. 4 crore is being launched for the promotion of litchi and pear plantation. The National Horticulture Mission is being successfully implemented and the outlay has been increased from Rs. 60 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 88 crore in 2012-13. Government of India can further assist the state in diversification of cropping pattern. The Minimum Support Price has been announced for as many as 25 agricultural commodities including pulses and oilseeds but there is no effective mechanism for purchase of crops other than wheat and paddy.

## **Soil and Water Conservation**

26. About 73% of irrigated area is under tubewell irrigation and the depleting ground water level is a cause of concern for the state. Early plantation of paddy has been banned and efforts are being made to shift from paddy to alternate crops. Specific schemes have been launched for conservation of ground water. The important schemes are -

- Rs. 48 crore – for judicious use of available water & harvesting of rainwater for enhancing irrigation potential in Punjab
- Rs. 15 crore – for assistance to farmers for underground pipeline system for canal based irrigation
- Rs. 35 crore – for micro irrigation
- Rs. 10 crore - for construction of Nara low dam in Hoshiarpur District.

## **Animal Husbandry**

27. Animal husbandry sector has a lot of potential for boosting the agricultural income of the farmers in the state. Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University (GADVASU), Ludhiana is playing a leading role in creation of skilled man-power for poultry, piggery, artificial insemination and dairy. Department of animal husbandry has a vast infrastructure of 19 polyclinics, 1367 veterinary hospitals and 1485 veterinary dispensaries.

28. The outlay including central share for animal husbandry has jumped from Rs. 57 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 181 crore in 2012-13. The important schemes are -

- Rs. 101 crore – for strengthening of GADVASU, including Rs. 27 crore from non-plan against Rs. 45 crore in 2011-12.
- Rs. 91 crore – for upgradation of veterinary institutions in the state.
- Rs. 5 crore – for Animal Welfare Board.
- Rs. 11 crore – for development of fisheries in the state.

## **Dairy Development**

29. Various steps are being taken by the state for increasing the milk production from the present level of 1300 litres per lactation to 3000 litres per lactation. The programme of artificial insemination (AI) is being enhanced and about 1575 AI trained workers are working for door to door AI services. To boost the milk production of cows, the state has imported 5000 sexed semen straws on experimental basis. These straws are supplied at subsidized rate to the farmers to increase the female population of the cattle. The state has been included under the “National Dairy Plan Phase 1” for enhancing milk production through semen production, progeny testing & fodder production. The total outlay for Dairy sector has increased more than 5 times from Rs. 17 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 93 crore in 2012-13. The major schemes are –

- Rs. 50 crore - for modernization of Verka and other two milk plants.
- Rs. 24 crore – for strengthening infrastructure for quality and clean milk production.
- Rs. 14 crore – for strengthening of Punjab Dairy Development Board.

### **Farm Debts**

30. Rural debts in Punjab estimated to be Rs. 35000 crore, have assumed the proportions of a grave human tragedy. As per NSSO survey, nearly half the farm households in the country are facing debt burden. The number of indebted farm households in Punjab was 66%, third highest in the country after Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Government of India had announced debt waiver scheme for farmers in 2008-09 but the farmers of the state did not benefit much as there are less number of small and marginal farmers and few defaulters in the state. The state government has commissioned a study on suicide by farmers and farm labour from the three universities in the state. The state government would examine the study reports and try to address the underlying causes of suicides. A new scheme for financial assistance of Rs. 2 lac to the dependents of such families is being launched from the year 2012-13. An outlay of Rs. 30 crore is being provided in the budget of 2012-13.

### **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

31. The annual plan for rural development for the year 2012-13 focuses on creation of rural employment and rural livelihood, construction of rural toilets, construction of brick paving in dhanis and upgradation of village dispensaries. The total plan outlay of Rs. 837 crore including central share of Rs. 534 crore has been earmarked for rural development for the year 2012-13. The important schemes are –

- Rs 330 crore - for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).
- Rs. 120 crore - for the newly launched National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).
- Rs. 88 crore – for Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).
- Rs. 150 crore – for construction of toilets in rural areas.
- Rs. 50 crore - for construction/brick paving of passages in villages / dhanis.
- Rs. 18 crore – Backward Regions Grant Fund for infrastructure and training.

32. During the last five years, the state government has constructed 1,02,785 houses at a cost of Rs. 307 crore. As per latest household survey conducted as part of census operations, out of total 33.15 lac rural families, 7.9 % or 2.61 lac are without pucca houses. The state government proposes to cover all these rural families during the next five years.

33. The total number of BPL families in 2004-05 was 5.23 lac (3.44 lac rural and 1.79 lac urban) which works out to be 8.1 % of total population. Government of India appointed a committee to redefine the poverty lines for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. As per the report of this committee, the number of poor families in the state are estimated to be 9.75 lac. As per directions of the Government of India, the state government has already completed the socio-economic survey of all families and the data has been submitted to the Planning Commission of India. Once these new poverty figures are finalized, the state would be eligible for increased financial assistance from Government of India under various programmes of rural development and social security sector.

## **WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION**

34. Our government has made significant achievements in regard to provision of water supply and sanitation in rural areas during 11th Five Year Plan. Out of 4338 not covered (NC) and 5878 partially covered (PC) habitations, work was completed in 3280 NC and 3455 PC habitations leaving a balance of 1058 NC and 2423 PC. These 3481 habitations would be taken up during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14. Our government would ensure that all the 15170 rural habitations get an assured water supply of 70 lpcd by the end of December, 2013. A sum of Rs 291 crore has been earmarked for water supply & sanitation department for 2012-13. Construction of rural toilets is yet another area which has been given priority by the state. In all 1.56 lac toilets were constructed during the last five years at a cost of Rs. 150 crore. As per the latest household survey, 70% rural households have toilet facilities within their premises and 30% households are without toilets. This works out to about 10 lac families for which toilets are to be constructed. Construction of 1 lac toilets is planned at a cost of Rs. 150 crore for the year 2012-13. The work would be executed by rural development and water supply and sanitation departments. The state government would also involve NGO like Sulabh International for this purpose. 166 villages in the state have been awarded Nirmal Gram Puskar in the state for 100% toilet coverage and no open defecation.

## **IRRIGATION**

35. The main focus of the department during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan would be on increasing the canal capacity and reducing dependence on underground water. The century old canal net work which is now operating at 30% below its designated capacity is proposed to be rehabilitated. The unlined water courses would be lined and low dams would be constructed in hilly areas to utilize surface water for irrigation purposes. The total allocation of Rs. 1128 crore has been earmarked for irrigation for the year 2012-13. The important schemes are -

- Rs. 80 crore - for relining of Rajasthan feeder project (Total Cost - Rs. 952 crore to be completed in 4 years from 2012-13 to 2015-16).
- Rs. 40 crore - for relining of Sirhind Feeder project (Total Cost - Rs. 489 crore to be completed in 4 years from 2012-13 to 2015-16).
- Rs. 60 crore - for rehabilitation of 4 canals, namely Bist doab canal, Bathinda,

Sidhwan and Abohar branch, fed from river Satluj (Total Cost - Rs 734 crore to be completed in 3 years from 2012-13 to 2014-15).

- Rs. 245 crore - for completion of 18 km of kandi canal Phase-II project.
- Rs. 300 crore – for construction / lining of water courses.
- Rs. 109 crore – for flood protection and anti water logging.

36. A sum of Rs. 510 crore was spent under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme during the last five years and 5858 km of water courses were lined. The outlay for this important programme has been increased from Rs. 255 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 300 crore in 2012-13 and with this 2400 km of water courses will be lined. In order to address the problem of water logging and flood protection an outlay of Rs. 109 crore has been approved in the annual plan 2012-13. Out of which Rs 27 crore has been provided for Sakki Kiran Nallah flowing in Amritsar and Gurdaspur district. Besides, a sum of Rs. 135 crore will also spent on irrigation works from non-plan grants received under 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

## **POWER**

37. Power sector with an outlay of Rs. 3300 crore has been given the lion's share of 25% of the total Plan outlay for 2012-13. The important components are -

- Rs. 1095 crore - for transmission
- Rs. 731 crore - for generation,
- Rs. 769 crore - for distribution,
- Rs. 680 crore - for Re-structured Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in 47 towns for providing quality and transparent service to the consumers
- Rs. 25 crore - for providing single batti connection to BPL house-holds.
- Rs. 70 crore – for providing 24 hour urban pattern supply to left out dhanis.

38. In order to meet the 30% power shortage, our government during its last tenure initiated work on 3 thermal power projects of 3920 MW generation capacity. Work is in full swing at 1980 MW Plant at Talwandi Sabo, 540 MW plant at Goindwal Sahib and 1400

MW Plant at Rajpura. These plants are being developed by private companies namely, Sterlite, GVK and L&T respectively. All the units of these three power plants would become functional from May 2013 to May 2014. Once these plants are commissioned, the state would be fully self sufficient and there would be no power shortage. The construction work of 206 MW Shahpur Kandi Dam is also to begin this year. Hon'ble CM Punjab has already given in - principle approval for a gas based 1000 MW power plant to be set up in collaboration with Gas Authority of India (GAIL) at Ropar.

39. The state provides free power to its farmers and the Power Corporation is compensated from the state budget. The Corporation has tied up power purchase for the ensuing paddy season and farmers would be ensured 8 hour power supply. The support to the Power Corporation from the state budget is likely to increase from Rs 4200 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 5100 crore in 2012-13. All major dhanis and villages have already been covered under 24 hour urban pattern supply. However, there are a few dhanis having three or more houses which are yet to be covered. A sum of Rs. 70 crore has been earmarked for covering all such dhanis in the year 2012-13.

## **INDUSTRY**

40. Akali - BJP government led by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab, Sardar Parkash Singh Badal made concerted efforts and secured a refinery project from Government of India at Bathinda in 1998. There was little movement during 2002-07 and the project was in limbo when we assumed power in year 2007. The matter was again forcefully taken up with Government of India and an agreement for setting up Guru Gobind Singh Refinery Project in joint sector was signed between M/s Mittal Energy Ltd. and M/s Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. in 2007. The refinery with a cost of Rs. 21500 crore of 9 million MT per annum capacity has recently been inaugurated on 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2012. It would provide direct and indirect employment to about 25,000 persons. We have made request to Government of India to sanction a Plastic Park and an Institute of Petroleum Research & Development for the state.

41 Our government notified a new industrial policy in 2009 to liberalize the norms for Mega projects. During the last 5 years, 91 Mega projects involving investments of Rs. 51049 crore have been sanctioned and investment of Rs. 9674 crore has already been made. The other achievement has been in regard to disbursement of pending capital subsidy of Rs. 405 crore. A new one time settlement (OTS) policy was notified in 2009-10 for loanees of Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation and Punjab Financial Corporation benefiting 529 industries. A sum of Rs. 196 crore was recovered and the industries were given the benefit of Rs. 426 crore.

42. One more positive development has been in regard to trade with Pakistan. A new integrated check post at Attari has been completed at a cost of Rs 150 crore by Government of India. Government of Pakistan has liberalized its policy of trade with India. The positive list of goods that could be traded has now been replaced with a small negative list which cannot be traded. However, Punjab has not benefited much from this liberalized policy. Trade through land route at Attari is still restricted to a small positive list of 137 items. India need to persuade Pakistan to permit import/export of all tradable items through the land route.

43. Outlays for basic infrastructure for industry like power, roads, water supply etc. are earmarked in the budgets of the concerned departments. The outlay for the department for the year 2012-13 is Rs. 54 crore for -

- Rs. 15 crore - for NIIFT Mohali
- Rs. 10 crore - for upgradation of industrial focal points
- Rs. 10 crore - for dedicated fund for meeting the state share of CSSs
- Rs. 5 crore - for development of Human Resources in the field of IT/ITES
- Rs. 5 crore - for promotion of IT/Knowledge industry in the state

44. Government has taken some major initiatives for promotion of industry in the state. It is planned to set up land banks for development of an IT Park on 298 acres of land at Roop Nagar and mixed use and integrated information technology and knowledge industry park on 226 acres at village Jhall Thikriwala in district Kapurthala. A policy for constitution of Special Purpose Vehicles comprising of government representatives and private

industries for management and upgradation of industrial focal points in the state has been recently notified. Handloom tools cluster at Jalandhar is being set up at the cost of Rs. 79 crore. There is proposal to set up another cluster for machine tools at Batala at a cost of Rs. 83 crore.

45. Punjab has lot of potential food agro processing and food processing industries. There is need to develop facilities for storage, cold chain, processing and marketing of agricultural produce. As promised in our election manifesto, the state government in order to coordinate and develop such industries in a holistic manner, has created a separate department – Department of Food Processing in March, 2012.

46. The state government will focus on developing Mohali and Amritsar as IT and knowledge hubs as promised in our election manifesto. Both the cities have international airports and excellent human resources in their catchment areas. The Government is planning world class infrastructure in these cities. The Greater Mohali Area Development Authority has already acquired 1600 acres of land in Mohali for developing IT city. The development of these IT hubs would open new vistas for employment to state's youth.

## **ROAD TRANSPORT**

47. A sum of Rs. 761 crore including Rs 350 crore from the Government of India is proposed to be spent on road infrastructure in the year 2012-13. The major allocations are -

- Rs. 350 crore - for upgradation of 400 km of rural roads.
- Rs. 136 crore - under World Bank assisted road sector project for strengthening of 203 km roads.
- Rs. 150 crore - project for upgradation of 350 km roads and 15 bridges in the state sector.
- Rs. 70 crore - towards central road fund for upgradation of existing road infrastructure.
- Rs. 30 crore - for improvement and widening of existing roads.
- Rs. 50 crore – in addition NABARD assistance for this sector

48. During the last five years, 405 km of road length of national highways was upgraded to 4 lanes. The work of 4 laning of 400 km of 4 national highways of Shambhu– Jalandhar,

Pathankot – Amritsar, Ludhiana – Talwandi Bhai and Bhogpur – Mukerian is under progress. The work of 4 laning of Zirakpur-Bathinda road has already been allotted. There are still 4 national highways of 893 km road length namely Amritsar – Sri Ganga Nagar, Jalandhar – Jind, Kharar – Ludhiana and Jalandhar – Dhillwan, which need to be upgraded to 4/6 lanes. These are proposed to be taken up during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

49. Punjab Infrastructure Development Board will spend Rs. 1209 crore in the year 2012-13 on various infrastructure works. Some of the important projects are -

- Rs 315 crore - for roads including Sidhwan canal bye-pass Ludhiana, Ropar bye-pass.
- Rs 182 crore – for 9 high level bridges including bridge on river Chakki near Mirthal, on river Beas at Dhonya-Pattan on Sultanpur Lodhi and Chola Sahib road.
- Rs. 198 crore – for 22 railway over bridges/railway under pass (ROBs/RUPs).
- Rs. 188 crore – for water supply, sewerage works and STPs in various towns.
- Rs. 160 crore – for other infrastructure works in rural/urban areas.

## **CIVIL AVIATION**

50. The state government has been successful in increasing the air connectivity with other states and countries. Shaheed Bhagat Singh International Airport is being set up at Chandigarh by the Government of India in collaboration with the state governments of Punjab and Haryana. There is proposal to allow international flights from this airport in the current year. Sri Guru Ram Dass Ji International Airport, Amritsar has already been upgraded. A Civil Airport has been set up at Sahnewal in Ludhiana district. Additional land of 7.5 acre has been provided for extension of runway of this airport for allowing landing of bigger aircrafts. Land measuring 39 acres has been acquired for construction of Civil Enclave at Air Force Station Bathinda for which work is under progress and the airport would become functional very soon.

51. The state government proposes to upgrade 2 flying academies at Patiala and Amritsar at a cost of Rs. 5 crore in the Annual Plan 2012-13. We also propose to start two

more flying academies at Talwandi Sabo and Faridkot in Public Private Partnership mode. In the 12th Five Year Plan, there is a proposal to construct a civil enclave at Indian Air Force Station at Adampur near Jalandhar and start domestic flights. A request has already been made to Ministry of Defence for obtaining their NOC for this project.

## **TOURISM AND CULTURE**

52. The Khalsa Heritage Complex at Anandpur Sahib was started by our government in 1999. I am proud to announce that this project has been successfully completed and opened to public at a cost of Rs. 350 crore. Beside, memorials for Chotta Ghallughara, Wadda Ghallughara and Baba Banda Singh Bahadur Memorial at Chappar Chiri were also constructed at a cost of Rs. 87 crore. As promised in our election manifesto, government would construct 4 more memorials as tribute to Guru Ravi Dass Ji, Bhagwan Valmiki Ji, Shaheed Udham Singh Ji at Sunam and Jang-e-Azadi at Kartarpur. A sum of Rs. 30 crore has been earmarked in 2012-13 for this work. The important outlays are –

- Rs. 38 crore – for the project for development of tourism infrastructure in the state.
- Rs. 25 crore - for other heritage sites including upgradation of Gobindgarh Fort at Amritsar.
- Rs. 30 crore – for construction of memorials.

## **SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT**

53. Punjab Energy Development Agency has been notified as nodal agency for generation of power from renewable sources of energy. During the last five years 504 MW power capacity was created. The projects under implementation are 4 mini hydel projects of 2.5 MW capacity, 7 co-generation power projects of 73 MW capacity and solar power projects of 20 MW capacity. The projects planned for the current year are bio-mass power projects (150 MW), mini hydel projects (50 MW) and bio-mass-generation projects (200 MW) and solar power projects (77 MW).

54. The state government has notified a policy for grant of fiscal incentives to renewable energy projects. Higher preferential tariff has been notified for such renewable energy projects by the regulator. The cost of power sold under long term power purchase

agreements varies from Rs 5.80 per unit for bio-mass power to Rs 10.39 per unit for solar power projects.

## **GREEN PUNJAB**

55. A project for providing sewerage and sewage treatment plants in the municipal towns situated on the rivers has been launched under National River Conservation Project and state funds. The department of forests would launch a Mission for Green Punjab under the guidance of Hon'ble Chief Minister. The Mission aims at improving the stocking and productivity of existing forest areas. Panchayat/Government and other institutional lands are to be taken up for plantation. The scheme is proposed to be launched in coming monsoon season in July, 2012. The outlay of the department has been increased by 4 times from Rs. 19 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 72 crore in 2012-13 for plantation on 5000 hectare of land.

## **EDUCATION**

56. The total budget allocation for school education is Rs. 5782 crore, Rs. 1095 crore under Plan and Rs. 4687 crore under non-plan. The central share of Rs. 1115 crore is in addition to this. There are about 26 lac students in government schools and the expenditure per student per year works out to Rs. 26526/-. The plan allocation has increased from Rs. 748 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 1095 crore in 2012-13. The important allocations including central share are -

- Rs. 1067 crore - for Sarva Siksha Abhiyan programme.
- Rs. 253 crore - for Mid-Day Meal scheme.
- Rs. 247 crore - for ICT Project to impart computer education from class 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>.
- Rs. 369 crore - for Rashtriya Madhyamik Sikhsha Abhiyan (RMSA).
- Rs. 49 crore - for Sakshar Bharat Mission.
- Rs. 18 crore - for recurring charges of 21 model schools and 21 girl hostels in educationally backward blocks.
- Rs. 29 crore - for implementation of EDUSAT Project.
- Rs. 25 crore - for opening of adarsh schools.
- Rs. 25 crore - for vocational education programme.
- Rs. 20 crore - for free education to girl students from class 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>.

57. As many as 50395 new teachers were recruited during the last 4 years. The Educational Development Index (EDI) of the state has jumped from 14<sup>th</sup> position among all the states in the year 2006-07 to 3<sup>rd</sup> position after Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the year 2010-11. There has been tremendous improvement in drop-out rate and enrolment ratio during the last five years. The latest indicators are :-

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Primary (2006-2011)</b>	<b>Elementary (2006-2011)</b>	<b>Secondary (2010-2012)</b>
Drop out rate	8.50 to 2.01	10.04 to 1.76	10.60 to 8.48
Net enrolment ratio	66.53 to 87.27	63.26 to 78.87	39.14 to 48.00
Gross enrolment ratio	87.62 to 94.23	80.40 to 85.51	63.17 to 77.64

There has been sharp decline in drop out rate and improvement in net and gross enrolment ratios. The state aims to achieve 100% GER, 100% NER, Zero drop out and 100% retention during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The literacy rate of the state has improved to 76.68% against all India level of 74.04% as per 2011 census.

58. The state government initiated a scheme for construction of adarsh schools for providing quality education to students of rural areas. Punjab School Education Board is already running 9 adarsh schools and the other 9 schools are being run under RMSA. 22 adarsh schools have been made functional under Public Private Partnership. In addition, 21 more sites have been allotted to private parties where work is to begin in the current year. The contribution of the state government is limited to land, 50% infrastructure cost upto a maximum of Rs. 3.75 crore and 70% share in the recurring expenses. A sum of Rs. 25 crore has been earmarked for this programme in the year 2012-13.

59. The state government has by and large fulfilled its obligations under Right to Education Act. The Rules have been notified. The guidelines for admission of 25% students belonging to weaker sections have been issued. Household survey has been done for identification of out of school children in the age group of 6-14 and 18459 children have been identified. As regards recognition of private schools, applications have been received

from 1935 schools within stipulated time and 1805 received after due date. Schools have been given time upto August 2012 to seek recognition.

60. The state government launched ICT Project for imparting computer education to students of 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> and made it compulsory in all the 1477 senior secondary, 1785 secondary and 2726 upper primary schools in the year 2004-05. So far, 5415 schools have been covered in a phased manner and work is in progress in 573 schools. 6447 computer teachers were recruited and their services have now been regularized. Outlay under ICT project has been increased from Rs 157 crore in the year 2011-12 to Rs 247 crore in 2012-13. Under EDUSAT programme, 2156 virtual class-rooms and 2077 Edusat computer labs were set up. 1523 multi-media content episodes had been developed and coaching for engineering and medical entrance test is also imparted under EDUSAT.

61. The education department has successfully implemented Mid-Day-Meal scheme in 22003 schools under which 21.26 lac students are provided MDM. To make the education of girls free upto class 12<sup>th</sup>, Rs. 20 crore have been provided in the Annual Plan 2012-13.

62. Mere acquisition of diplomas and degrees is no guarantee for employment. It is necessary to upgrade the skills of our students. That is why we had promised distribution of laptops to the students in our election manifesto in order to bring about knowledge revolution and enhance the employability of the youth. The state government will give free tablets to all 1.5 lac students of class 12<sup>th</sup> at a cost of Rs. 110 crore in this year. Students of class 11<sup>th</sup> would be covered in the next year. Broadband connectivity would be provided wherever available, in all the computer labs in government senior secondary schools. These would also be provided with wi-fi connectivity so that the students who are being given tablets can have access to internet.

### **Higher Education**

63. Gross Enrolment Ratio for higher education in the state is around 11.12% as per the survey conducted by the UGC in the year 2011 which is lower than the national average of 12.4%. To encourage private participation in higher education, the state has notified Punjab Private Universities Policy, 2010 for setting up of self financed private universities. 4 private

universities have been approved and Letters of Intent (LOI) have been issued to 10 other universities. Government of India sanctioned 13 degree colleges in districts having low gross enrolment ratio for the state. Funds were received for the 11 colleges and these colleges have been made functional at Sardulgarh (Mansa), Dhilwan (Barnala), Jaito (Faridkot), Ghudda (Bathinda), Chunni Kalan (Fatehgarh Sahib), Ghanaur (Patiala), Balachaur (Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar), Sikhwala (Shree Muktsar Sahib), Nihal Singh Wala (Moga), Chung (Tarn Taran) and Mithra (Kapurthala). No funds have been received for the remaining 2 colleges at Guru Har Sahai (Fazilka) and Narot Jaimal Singh (Pathankot). Besides, 4 degree colleges are being set up by the state government in Mansa, Talwara, Jalalabad and Amargarh.

64. The outlay including central share for higher education has been increased from Rs. 228 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 313 crore in 2012-13. A sum of Rs. 115 crore has been earmarked for establishment of computer labs and upgradation of infrastructure in 48 government colleges.

## **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

65. The state government runs 6 engineering colleges, 26 polytechnics and 111 ITIs. The work for upgradation of 35 ITIs into centre of excellence at a cost of Rs 128 crore is under progress and would be completed in the next 2 years. Remaining 76 ITIs would be upgraded under PPP mode. It has been decided to provide a sum of Rs 100 crore for establishment of new ITIs /polytechnics & upgradation of existing ITIs/polytechnics and skill development centres. The outlay including central share for the sector has been more than doubled from Rs 124 crore to Rs 265 crore. The major schemes are -

- Rs 100 crore - for new ITIs/ Polytechnics, upgradation of ITIs/ polytechnics & skill development centres under ACA.
- Rs. 60 crore – for Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme
- Rs. 15 crore – for upgradation of technical institutions in rural areas
- Rs. 15 crore – for upgradation of infrastructure of government ITIs
- Rs. 40 crore – for upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes into Centres of Excellence

- Rs. 13 crore – for establishment of Indian Institute of Information Technology in PPP mode.

66 Under the National Skill Development Mission, 73 new ITIs and 2500 skill development centres will be opened in the next five years. Under Skill Development Initiative Scheme, 50,000 candidates per annum are planned to be provided skill development training in one of the 1400 courses by vocational training provider (VTP) registered by the department. So far, 24000 students have been trained at a cost of Rs 2.89 crore.

67. An Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) is proposed to be established at a cost of Rs 128 crore in the state under PPP mode in District Kapurthala. Punjab Institute of Textile Technology and Research (PITTR) at Ludhiana and Punjab Institute of Food Technology and Research (PIFTR) at Barnala are planned to be established by Punjab Technical University Jalandhar. The state proposes to establish an Instructor Training Wing at a cost of Rs 5.50 crore not only for Punjab but also for adjoining states. Under Community Development through Polytechnics Scheme (CDPS), SCs & weaker sections would continue to be provided professional training to enhance their employability.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

68. An outlay of Rs. 28 crore has been provided in 2012-13 for the sub-head Employment Generation and Training. The important schemes are as under -

- Rs. 3 crore - for Skill Development and Training
- Rs. 10 crore - for Centres for Training and Employment of Punjab Youth(C-PYTE)
- Rs. 15 crore - for Maharaja Ranjit Singh Armed Forces Services Preparatory Institute

69. A Training Centre for Security Guards has been set up at Hoshiarpur for training 2500 youth every year for jobs as private security guards. For training of youth for jobs in military and para military forces, 16 Centres for Training and Employment of Punjab Youth (C-PYTE) are functioning with an annual intake of 10000 youth.

70. Maharaja Ranjit Singh Armed Forces Preparatory Institute has been established at Mohali to facilitate training/placement of 240 youth in the Defence Services. A Foreign Employment Information and Training Bureau was set up for guidance and placement of candidates in foreign countries which would be imparting training to 10000 aspiring candidates during 12<sup>th</sup> plan. Apart from this Migrant Resource Centre has been made operational from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012 to act as a Help line/Counseling Centre to control illegal migration.

71. In collaboration with leading corporate houses, Construction Skill Development Centre (L&T) and Driving & Auto-motive Skill Centre (Tata Motors) in Muktsar and Training Centre in Retail Marketing (Bharti-Wall Mart Ltd.) at Amritsar have been set up. Self-Employment and Vocational Guidance Centres will be set up in remaining 7 districts of the State during this plan alongwith upgradation of existing Vocational Guidance Centres to strengthen the Vocational Education.

72. We had promised an employability allowance of Rs. 1000/- per month to unemployed youth in our election manifesto. A new scheme has been formulated to give employability allowance of Rs. 1000/- to all graduates who have been registered in the employment exchanges for more than three years. They will get an allowance of Rs. 1000/- per month for pursuing higher studies and vocational courses. This allowance would be disbursed through the institutions where the unemployed graduates will be pursuing the courses. I am confident that this scheme would make the youth of the state more employable and if necessary the scope of this scheme would be expanded in the coming years.

## **SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES**

73. Punjab government is making earnest efforts to promote sports in the state. A new sports policy was notified in the year 2010 for providing a lot of facilities to the players. The department disbursed cash incentive to the tune of Rs. 10 crore to medalists of

Commonwealth and Asian Games, 2010. An international Kabaddi match was organised at Jalandhar, 2010. The second edition of World Cup Kabaddi match was successfully organized in November, 2011 for which 14 teams competed. 6 hockey stadiums and 9 multi purpose stadiums are under construction at a cost of Rs. 127 crore. The Annual Plan 2012-13 focuses on creation of sports infrastructure facilities of international standards. The outlay including central share for the department has nearly been doubled from Rs. 58 crore for the year 2011-12 to Rs. 104 crore in the year 2012-13. The important schemes are -

- Rs 40 crore - State college of Sports Jalandhar would be upgraded to Punjab Institute of Sports for training of players for international championships
- Rs. 13 crore - for Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan Scheme for developing play ground facilities in 1233 villages.
- Rs 10 crore – for grant-in aid to Sports Council for development of sports and laying of synthetic hockey surface at district head quarters.
- Rs 9 crore - for gymnasium equipment in the memory of Sahibzada Jujhar Singh
- Rs 8 crore - for sports equipment in the memory of Sahibzada Zorawar Singh
- Rs 7 crore - grant in aid for upgradation of sports stadiums and purchase of sports equipment.
- Rs. 1.5 crore - for scholarship to sports persons.

74. As part of election manifesto, our government will construct stadiums for the newly created districts of Fazilka (Jalalabad), Pathankot, Barnala and Nawanshahar at a cost of Rs. 20 crore. Our government is also committed for promotion of sports among youth. Department of Sports carries out annual grading of sportspersons in 13 disciplines. It is planned to give scholarships to 100 sportspersons in each of 13 disciplines. Sportspersons below 16 years of age would be given a monthly scholarship of Rs. 500/- and sportspersons above the 16 years of age would get Rs. 1000/- every month. The scholarship would be disbursed from the 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012 as promised in our election manifesto. The government has already announced a cash award of Rs. 2.25 crore, Rs. 1.51 crore Rs. 51 lakh for winners of gold, silver and bronze medal in the coming Olympics being held in London.

## HEALTH

75. Our Government has accorded top priority to upgradation of infrastructure in terms of manpower, civil works & equipments in the hospitals. A sum of Rs. 1369 crore is proposed to be spent, Rs. 260 crore under plan and Rs. 1109 crore under non plan by the Department of Health in 2012-13. The important schemes are -

- Rs. 424 crore – including central share of NRHM for providing quality health care to the rural population.
- Rs. 21 crore – for providing emergency response services (108 - Ambulance Service) in the state.
- Rs. 42 crore – for strengthening of urban health infrastructure.
- Rs. 30 crore – for treatment of cancer patients under CM cancer relief fund.
- Rs. 20 crore – to provide cash incentive of Rs. 1000/- to all women for deliveries in government hospitals under Mata Kaushalya Scheme.
- Rs. 69 crore – for upgradation of gyane and children wards in 5 major districts namely Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Patiala & Bathinda.
- Rs. 60 crore - to provide free generic essential drugs to all patients in all government hospitals.
- Rs. 5 crore - for setting up of food & drug administration in the state

76. A decade long ban on recruitment was lifted by our government in 2009. More than 700 doctors and 3800 paramedics were appointed during the last 3 years. Recruitment of 1300 doctors and 2900 paramedics is almost final and appointment letters are being issued. Our Government is committed to having regular recruitment of doctors and paramedics every year. A comprehensive plan of Rs. 350 crore for up-gradation and construction of health institutions as per norms was started in 2010 and the work on construction and up-gradation of 2 new districts hospitals, 7 new sub-divisional hospitals and 31 community health centres is almost complete. Government of India in its 4th Common Review Mission Report has rated Health Infrastructure as excellent and placed the state at number one position.

77. The state recorded an impressive performance in regard to important health indicators. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declined from 44 in 2006 to 34 in 2010. The decline in IMR was by as much as 4 points from 38 in 2009 to 34 in 2010. The rural IMR

witnessed a sharp decline of 5 points from 42 in 2009, to 37 in 2010. The state stood at number two in reduction of rural IMR after Tamil Nadu in 2010. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) declined from 192 in 2004-06 to 172 in 2007-09. The child sex ratio also improved from 798 in 2001 to 846 in 2011.

78. The NRHM programme is being successfully implemented in the state. The utilization in the year 2011-12 has been to the extent of 117%. The outlay for this flagship scheme has increased from Rs. 325 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 424 crore in 2012-13. The department would continue its focus on Mother & Child Health. The deliveries in government hospitals have been made free in all respects i.e. free transport, free medicines and free treatment. Under Mata Kaushalaya scheme, a cash incentive of Rs. 1000 crore is given to all women for deliveries in government hospitals. The outlay for the scheme has been increased from Rs. 16 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 20 crore in 2012-13. The gynae and children wards in 5 major district hospitals would be upgraded at a cost of Rs. 69 crore. Besides, Sick Neo-natal Care Units (SNCUs) will be set up in all district hospitals. All PHCs & CHCs will have New Born Child Care Units (NBCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs).

79. The state government has taken number of measures to provide affordable health care services to the people of the state. Emergency Medical Response System comprising of 240 fully equipped ambulances (108 – Ambulance Services) was launched at a cost of Rs. 68 crore in April, 2011. A sum of Rs. 21 crore has been earmarked as state share for recurring expenses for these ambulances. The other steps which have been taken include free treatment of BPL families in government hospitals, insurance cover to 5.23 lac BPL families up to Rs. 30,000/- and free treatment of school students for cancer, thalassemia and congenital heart disease. Till now only poor patients were being given free medicines from government hospitals. It has now been planned to provide free generic essential drugs to all patients in all government hospitals. A sum of Rs. 60 crore has been earmarked for this scheme benefiting to 156 lac patients visiting government hospitals every year.

80. The state government has taken some concrete measures for treatment of cancer patients. Chief Minister relief fund was set up in 2010-11 for providing Rs. 1.5 lac assistance to cancer patients and the outlay for this scheme has been increased to Rs. 30 crore in the current year. More than 2300 patients have already taken benefit under this scheme. The disease was made notifiable and a programme for registration of all cancer patients was started at a central location in government medical college, Patiala. A cancer diagnostic and treatment centre is being set up at Bathinda by Baba Farid University, Faridkot and a sum of Rs. 60 crore has been earmarked under additional central assistance in the current year. The oncology department in all 3 medical colleges has been upgraded and cancer control programme has been launched in 3 districts of Bathinda, Mansa and Hoshiarpur. 3 more districts are being added in the year 2012-13.

81. The state government is conscious of the problem of widespread misuse of drugs and increasing cases of food adulteration. To make the enforcement of the Drug Act and Food Safety Act more effective, a new department of Food and Drug Administration is being set up in the State. A new Plan Scheme DHS-26 "Setting up of Food & Drug Administration in the State" has been incorporated with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore in current financial year.

### **Medical Education**

82. The outlay for the medical education department has been increased from Rs. 132 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 198 crore in the year 2012-13. The important projects are-

- Rs. 60 crore - Additional Central Assistance for cancer diagnostic & treatment centre at Bathinda.
- Rs. 78 crore - for up-gradation of 3 Medical/ 2 Dental Colleges.
- Rs. 35 crore - for Baba Farid University of Health Sciences.
- Rs. 12 crore - for Guru Ravi Dass Ayurvedic University of Hoshiarpur.

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

83. Punjab is a fast urbanizing state. The urban population in the state increased from 34% in 2001 to 38% in 2011. New town planning norms conforming to international standard have already been notified and a programme for preparation of master plans of all the towns has been initiated. The master plans of 31 towns have been finalized and master plans of 41 other towns are under preparation. Recently, 137 posts of Town & Country Planning officers and other staff have been created to expedite this work.

84. Local Bodies Department has drawn up a comprehensive plan for providing 100% water supply, sewerage, sewage treatment plants and other civic services in all the Municipal areas at a cost of Rs 8635 crore. Funds to the tune of Rs. 3579 crore have already been tied-up with the support of central government, state funds, ULBs, PIDB and Local Authorities. Our commitment in the election manifesto, the work has already been started in 45 towns situated on the banks of Beas, Satluj and Ghaggar. 11 towns have been taken up under National River Conservation Project and 34 towns under the state project. The treated water will be utilized for irrigation purposes for which a sum of Rs. 125 crore has been earmarked under the budget heads of irrigation and soil conservation.

85. The municipal corporation, Amritsar is developing a public rapid transport system in the city. An agreement with Ultra Fairwood Private Limited, Singapore has already been signed for this Rs. 198 crore system. 7 driverless vehicles with (POD cabs) would move on a dedicated elevated pathway covering 7 major locations in the city including the bus stand, railway station and Sri Harmandir Sahib. The project is likely to be completed within two and half year i.e. by December, 2014.

86. The total outlay for 2012-13 for the Urban Development is Rs. 470 crore for the following schemes –

- Rs. 60 crore – under National River Conservation Programme
- Rs. 50 crore – for Amritsar sewerage project (JICA)
- Rs. 50 crore – for providing water supply, sewerage and setting up STP in various towns

- Rs. 106 crore – for JNNURM
- Rs 30 crore – for Rajiv Awaas Yojana
- Rs. 100 crore – as ACA for STPs and for creating infrastructure for utilization of treated water for irrigation.

## **DEFENCE SERVICES WELFARE**

87. An outlay of Rs. 24 crore has been allocated in Annual Plan 2012-13 against the approved outlay of Rs. 13 crore in the financial year 2011-12 for the Defence Services Welfare for the following programmes -

- Rs. 5 crore - for construction of new/old Sainik Rest Houses.
- Rs. 5 crore - for Maharaja Ranjit Singh War Museum at Ludhiana
- Rs. 4 crore - for pre-recruitment training for wards of ex-servicemen and others.
- Rs. 3 crore - Incentive for IMA-NDA cadets (@ Rs. 1 lac for cadet)
- Rs. 2 crore – for welfare of martyrs soldiers and their families.

88. A grant of Rs. 5 lac is given to widow of martyrs/soldiers for purchase of house/plot. Other benefits being provided to ex-servicemen include old age pension @ Rs. 1000/- per month to the World War-II veterans who are non pensioners and War Jagir @ 5000/-per annum to the parents of soldiers who served in the national emergencies. Martyrs/Disabled soldiers are given an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 2 lac.

## **SOCIAL SECURITY**

89. An outlay of Rs. 1052 crore has been earmarked for the department of Social Security Women & Child Development in the year 2012-13. A sum of Rs. 639 crore has been allocated for disbursement of old age and other pensions to 19.70 lac beneficiaries. Besides, 2.13 lac beneficiaries belonging to BPL families would receive additional pension under National Social Assistance Programme. The Council of Ministers has approved a scheme for disbursement of pensions at the doorsteps of beneficiaries through Electronic Benefit Transfers (EBT) in collaboration with commercial banks. This scheme would be launched in district Mansa, Mukatsar and Ludhiana by July, 2012 and in all the districts by September, 2012.

90. A sum of Rs. 208 crore including central share has been allotted for -

- Rs. 140 crore - for Integrated Child Development Services to provide supplementary nutrition to over 15 lac children and pregnant mothers.
- Rs. 21 crore - for Integrated Child Protection Scheme for the protection of rights of children.
- Rs. 35 crore - for Rajiv Gandhi Sabla and Kishori Shakti schemes to provide nutrition to the adolescent girls and promote awareness about health hygiene, family and child care etc.
- Rs. 12 crore - for the construction of buildings of Anganwadi Centres.

91. Our government is committed to provide food grains to poor families at a highly subsidized rates under the Atta Dal scheme. A survey of all the poor families both in rural and urban areas having income less than Rs. 30,000/- was carried out within 3 months of the government assuming power in March, 2007 and the Atta Dal scheme was implemented with effect from 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2007 benefiting 15.40 lac families. At present 25 kg of wheat and 2.5 kg of dal is provided to these families at a subsidized rates of Rs. 4 per kg and Rs. 20 per kg respectively at a cost of Rs. 350 crore per year. We reiterate our commitment to the poor people and will ensure the implementation of this scheme at the same rates. We have made a budget allocation of Rs. 700 crore out of which Rs. 200 crore already stands released in the month of May, 2012.

92. The state government started 3 new schemes for the welfare and empowerment of women in the year 2011-12. These schemes will be continued with increased outlays during 2012-13.

- Mai Bhago Vidya Scheme - bicycles were provided to all girl students of class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> during the last financial year. This scheme is proposed to be continued in the current year and all the girls of class 11<sup>th</sup> will get new bicycles.
- Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme – The outlay for this scheme has been increased to Rs. 80 crore. A sum of Rs. 20,000 is deposited on the birth of girl child for their welfare. About 34500 girls belonging to poor families are likely to benefit from this scheme.

- Free Education to Girls - Attendance Scholarship to Primary Girl Students and Free Education to Girls of 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> class would continue in the current year with an outlay of Rs. 60 crore.

93. The state government has taken a number of measures to check rising cases of consumption of narcotics and other habit forming drugs. Detailed guidelines have been issued for grant of new licenses for wholesale and retail chemists. These licenses, now cannot be acquired as a matter of right and will be granted only if when there is inadequate coverage of population. Number of drug inspectors has increased from 21 to 53. A special cell headed by Inspector General of Police has been created to check the sale of narcotics drugs. The rules have been notified for regulating private drug de-addiction centres. The government at its level has already set up 2 state level drug de-addiction centres at Amritsar and Talwandi Sabo and 10 drug de-addiction centres in the district hospitals. It has been decided to construct 5 more 50 bedded state level drug de-addiction centres and 12 more drug de-addiction centres in the remaining district hospitals during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. OST and MMT centres have also been set up in 12 district hospitals to wean away the youth from injectable drugs.

#### **WELFARE OF SCs AND BCs**

94. Our Government is committed towards upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and other disadvantaged groups. As per guidelines of the Planning Commission, Government of India, 29% of plan outlay equal to the percentage of SC population in the State is earmarked under a separate head - 789 for the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP). In the Annual Plan 2012-13, out of the total plan size of Rs. 14000 crore, a sum of Rs. 4039 crore has been earmarked for SCSP. Some of the outlays would directly benefit SC population whereas other schemes will benefit them indirectly.

95. The outlay of the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes has been fixed at Rs. 435 crore including central share for the Annual Plan 2012-13. The important schemes are -

- Rs. 99 crore - for Shagun to SC/BC/Christian Girls/Widows/Divorcees and daughters of widows of any caste at the time of their marriages.
- Rs. 50 crore - for houses to houseless SCs in rural & urban areas and Rs.10 Crore for construction of Dr. B.R Ambedkar Bhawans and their operation.
- Rs. 68 crore - for pre-matric scholarship to OBC and students of Minority Communities,
- Rs. 60 crore - for post matric scholarship to students belonging to the Minority Communities.
- Rs. 40 crore - for attendance scholarships to SC/BC/EWS primary girl students.
- Rs. 20 crore - for purchase of school bags, uniforms, shoes for SC/BC primary girl students.
- Rs. 16 crore - for merit cum means based scholarship to students belonging to minority communities.
- Rs. 12 crore - for vocational training in ITI's for SC students.
- Rs. 10 crore - for construction of hostels for SC girls in schools/colleges.

96. Coaching is of great help in competitive examinations for various jobs. People from poor families cannot afford coaching in urban areas. As promised in our election manifesto, the state government would provide free coaching to students belonging to scheduled castes, backward class and economically poor families having annual income of Rs. 30,000/-.

### **BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

97. Under Border Area Development Programme, an amount of Rs. 35 crore has been provided by Government of India for the 19 border blocks of 6 districts for upgrading infrastructure relating to education, health, agriculture and allied infrastructure and social sectors for the year 2012-13. Apart from this, 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 250 crore (2011-15) for up-gradation of power, road connectivity, health infrastructure and water supply & sanitation. Out of this, Rs. 62.50 crore has been received from Gol during 2011-12 and same amount of Rs. 62.50 crore is proposed for 2012-13.

## **GOVERNANCE REFORMS**

98. The state government appointed Punjab Governance Reforms Commission in 2009 with a view to reducing the mis-trust and distance between the citizens and the government and amends the procedure to meet productivity deficit. Based on the recommendations of the Commission, Right to Service Act was enacted in 2011 to provide 67 services in a time bound manner. 123 Police Saanjh Kendras were set up in separate buildings across the state to deliver police services. People are no longer required to visit the police stations for various works like copies of FIR, verification of documents etc. Saanjh Kendras are also the forum for resolution of conflicts, domestic disputes and economic discords. The land records of 11,800 villages out of 12,322 have been computerized under National Land Modernisation Programme. 155 Fard Kendras have been set up for providing computerized copies of revenue documents and other revenue services. Discretion of sub registrars was curtailed with a view to reducing scope of corruption. A check was put on multiple appeals and revisions. Suvidha Centres have already been set up in all the district headquarters and will be set up in all sub divisions in the coming years. The birth and death certificates are being computerized and procedure for their registration has been simplified. In the Transport Department, dealers have been empowered to issue vehicle registration certificates. Similarly, Principals of colleges have been authorized to issue learner license. In addition, e-tendering and e-procurement has been introduced in all the departments. The commission on completion of the work assigned to it was wound up in July, 2011.

99. The state government has recently set up a 2<sup>nd</sup> Punjab Governance Reforms Commission in March, 2012. The new Commission will have a look at civil and criminal justice system, procedure for industrial development, regulation frame work for NRI Affairs, Health and Medical Education, Education, Technical Education, Employment and Fiscal Management. An outlay of Rs. 62 crore has been earmarked for governance reforms during 2012-13.

100. As part of our election manifesto, the two important initiatives planned are - Integrated Workflow and Document Management System (IWDMS) is under

implementation in all the Secretariat Departments in Chandigarh at a cost of Rs. 120 crore. This system would store the entire information on computers and process all cases on the computers thereby saving time and quick disposal of cases. Under Integrated Management of Finance System, all the treasuries have been computerized and would be linked to preparation and monitoring of annual plans and budget. The government will also bring the delivery of citizen services to the door step of citizens by setting up E-seva kendras at convenient locations across the state. Citizen can go to these centres and avail all the day to day services in these centres in a convenient and hassle-free manner.

## **AADHAR**

101. The State Government is successfully implementing the Government of India programme of Aadhar for providing Unique Identification Number to the entire population. Under the first phase, 1 crore out of total 2.77 crore people have been enrolled. The enrolment in some of the districts has been as high as 84%. The Government of India has included 3 districts namely Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Fatehgarh Sahib and Gurdaspur as pilot districts for linking distribution of funds to beneficiaries through Aadhar numbers. The tenders for second phase have been invited and work will be started in July, 2012. It has been further decided to disburse pensions, scholarships and other benefits under various welfare schemes through Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) scheme in collaboration with the nationalized and other banks and further link them to Aadhar numbers.

## **PRESS**

102. Free press is the bedrock of democratic polity and it has been rightly termed as the fourth estate. Our alliance government is committed to the welfare of members of the press. A scheme for insurance of accredited correspondents for a sum of Rs. 10 lakh is under implementation since 2009-10 benefiting 330 press persons. Press clubs have been getting liberal grants in the past from our government. This year a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been earmarked for press clubs at districts. A sum of Rs. 8 lacs has been earmarked for study tour of members of press gallery committee Vidhan Sabha.

## BUDGET ESTIMATES 2012-13

103. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now present before this august House the Budget Estimates for the financial year 2012-13 which are as under:

**Budget at a Glance** – The total Budget size for the year 2012-13 is Rs. 57648 crore. However the effective budget size is Rs. 50648 crore as the above figure contains a budget provision of Rs. 7000 crore towards ways and means repayment of the current year. The year begins with a negative opening balance of Rs. 821.61 crore. The total receipts are likely to be Rs. 56605 crore. The closing balance at the end of 2012-13 would be Rs. (-) 53.97 crore. The details are as follows :-

(Rs. in Crore)

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>2011-12 (RE)</b>	<b>2012-13 (BE)</b>
	Opening Balance	(-) 694.28	(-) 821.61
<b>1.</b>	<b>CONSOLIDATED FUND</b>		
	<b>I. Receipts</b>		
	(a) Revenue Receipts	31015.05	38043.36
	(b) Capital Receipts		
	(i) Receipts from Public Debt *	15866.92	18487.12*
	(ii) Recovery of Loans & Advances	87.66	75.20
	Sub Total – Capital Receipts	15954.58	18562.32
	<b>Total (I) Receipts</b>	<b>46969.63</b>	<b>56605.68*</b>
	<b>II. Expenditure</b>		
	(a) Revenue Expenditure	36599.43	41166.67
	(b) Capital Expenditure		
	(i) Capital Outlay	3959.66	5815.26
	(ii) Repayment of Public Debt *	8624.92	10605.80*
	(iii) Loans & Advances	176.84	60.54
	Sub Total b: Capital Expenditure Total	12761.42	16481.60
	<b>Total (II) Expenditure</b>	<b>49360.85</b>	<b>57648.27*</b>

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>2011-12 (RE)</b>	<b>2012-13 (BE)</b>
	<b>Total Deficit / Surplus of Consolidated Fund (I-II)</b>	<b>(-) 2391.22</b>	<b>(-) 1042.59</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>CONTINGENCY FUND</b>	0.00	0.00
<b>3.</b>	<b>PUBLIC ACCOUNT (NET)</b>	2263.89	1810.24
	<b>Net Result of all Transactions (1+2+3)</b>	<b>(-) 127.33</b>	<b>767.65</b>
	Closing Balance	(-) 821.61	(-)53.97
	<b>Fiscal Indicators</b>		
	Gross Borrowings (without ways/means)	11651.75	13203.89
	Repayment of Principal	2613.92	3605.80
	Net Borrowings	9037.83	9598.09
	Interest Payments	6270.87	6662.08
	Net Availability of Borrowings	2766.96	2936.01
	Interest Payment/Revenue Receipts	22.22%	17.51%
	Revenue Deficit	(-)5584.38	(-)3123.31
	Revenue Deficit/GSDP	2.25%	1.14%
	Fiscal Deficit	(-)9633.22	(-) 8923.92
	Fiscal Deficit/GSDP	3.88%	3.26%
	Revenue Deficit/Fiscal Deficit	57.97%	35.00%
	Total Debt at the end of the year	78236	87518
	Debt/GSDP Ratio	31.51%	31.95%
	GSDP (current price)	248301	273882

\* Includes a sum of Rs.7000 crore on account of receipts & payments into ways and means/overdraft.

## **CONCLUSION**

Mr. Speaker Sir,

104. The budget presented today is in conformity with the fiscal road map recommended by the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. I have tried to present a budget which is balanced, growth

centric and welfare oriented. As the Central Government support is not forthcoming on many critical issues, we could achieve this much mainly from our own resources. The Siromani Akali Dal – Bhartiya Janta Party government is committed to serve the people of Punjab and fulfill all its promises to the people of the state. The Annual Plan of Rs. 14000 crore is also to be financed. This would require additional resources of atleast Rs. 2000 crore. We propose to generate this by cutting down on unproductive expenditure and through other austerity measures, better tax administration and tax compliance. There is also scope for rationalizing some taxes and levies.

105. The following austerity measures are proposed to be taken –

- Ban on purchase of new vehicles
- 10% voluntary cut in allowances of Ministers & Chief Parliamentary Secretaries
- 10% cut on fuel and cut in maintenance and repair expenses of government vehicles
- 10% cut on electricity and telephone bills of the offices
- 10% cut on office expenses and complete ban on renovation/furnishing of government offices
- Postponement of leave travel concession for one year except for government employees who are retiring this year.

All these measures would result in an annual saving of Rs. 250 crore. I take this opportunity to thank my cabinet colleagues and the Chief Parliamentary Secretaries for coming forward to voluntarily offer to accept 10% cut in their allowances.

106. Sir, I record my sincere gratitude to our beloved Chief Minister Sardar Parkash Singh Badal and our dynamic Deputy Chief Minister Sardar Sukhbir Singh Badal for their valuable guidance and suggestions throughout. Punjab is on way to development and prosperity and people of the state have a bright future. I am quite confident that the state will surmount the economic difficulties and will regain the number one position in the country. Only brave and courageous people succeed in attaining their goals –

ਹਾਮ ਵਤਿਹ ਨਸੀਬ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਿਮਤ ਯਾਰ ਬਣਾਈ ।

107. I thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir and all my esteemed Cabinet colleagues and all the members of this August house for their valuable suggestions.

108. I also thank the Principal Secretary Finance and Planning Sh. Satish Chandra and his team of officers in the departments of Finance and Planning who have been working tirelessly for the formulation and preparation of budget and annual plan for the year 2012-13.

Sir, with these words, I commend the Budget proposals for Rs. 57648 crore the year 2012-13 to this august House for approval.

**Jai Hind.**