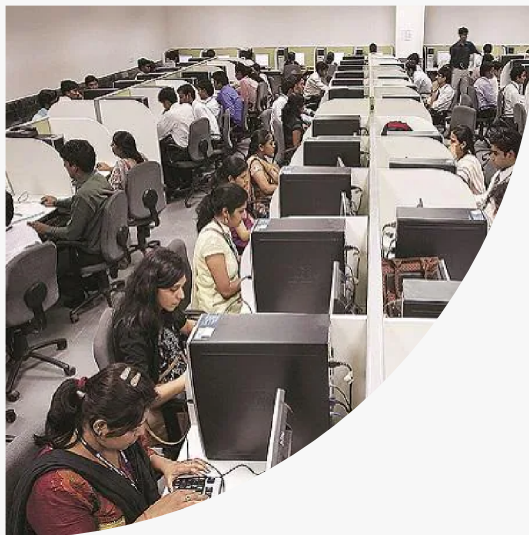


VISION DOCUMENT FOR **INCLUSIVE & SUSTAINABLE HARYANA** FOR MORALLY, ECONOMICALLY & TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED (META) INDIA BY 2047



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Vision Document for Inclusive & Sustainable Haryana for META India by 2047 has been prepared to further strengthen the vision of India@75 which CII adopted in the year 2008.

CII took India@75 as a grassroots initiative and converted it into a vision for our country shared by people from all geographies and all walks of life. A participatory approach to visioning was kicked off under the leadership of CII in partnership with the Boston Consulting Group and Young Indians (Yi).

In 2008, CII held one of the largest public visioning exercises of its kind. The intent was to understand where the country wanted to be in its 75th year and how it could reach there. The exercise resulted in a vision document called India@75: A People's Agenda and gave rise to an eponymous, industry-led, multi-stakeholder movement in pursuit of the vision goals.

As our country is marking 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' and have entered into Amrit Kaal, the 25 year long lead up to India@100, CII has once again embarked on a similar visioning exercise but this time for 25 years, till India@100. CII State Offices across India have prepared a Vision Document for their respective State@100.

This Vision Document for Haryana has been prepared on the basis of suggestions received from the industry, academia and professionals across various fields. The document aims to give suggestions across various sectors and what role CII as an Institution can play in supporting the State Government towards building an Inclusive & Sustainable Haryana.

The sectors that have been covered include Education & Skills; Healthcare; Agriculture & Food Security; Manufacturing; Business & Economy; Technology & Innovation; Urbanization & Environmental Sustainability; Tourism & Hospitality; Arts, Media & Entertainment; and Governance & Public Administration.

The Government of Haryana on its part has taken a number of initiatives on the sectors covered and its policies are directed towards attaining inclusive & sustainable development.

The State Government is working with both internal and external stakeholders to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth and social development along with environmental protection, to deliver long term benefits to all the residents of Haryana, including women, children, youth and future generations.

The State is working towards building Haryana as a vibrant, dynamic and resurgent unit of federal India. A state where farms overflow with produce; the wheels of industry grind uninterrupted; none feels deprived; people have a sense of fulfilment; the youth feels a sense of pride; women enjoy not only safety, security and equal opportunities but also feel empowered; and "Antyodaya" is a way of governance these elements constitute the bedrock of the State's vision.

CII will be happy to work with the Government of Haryana for building an Inclusive & Sustainable Haryana.



STATE PROFILE

1. The State of Haryana is a land of rich culture and agricultural prosperity. It is surrounded by Himachal Pradesh in North, Uttar Pradesh in East, Punjab in West and Rajasthan in South. Adjacent to the National Capital, Delhi, the State surrounds it from three sides.

2. Historically an agrarian state, Haryana today is a well-developed industrial state. The state is one of India's largest Automobile Hubs and accounts for 80% of Excavators, 52% of Cranes, 50% of Cars and 33% of Two Wheelers in India.

3. In agriculture, the State accounts for 60% of India's Basmati exports, 5% of National Dairy Production. Haryana ranks 1st in Horticulture Crops, 4th in Egg Production and 8th in Meat Production in the country. The State has more than 3000 operative Food Processing Units.

4. The state has emerged as a base for the knowledge industry, including IT and Biotechnology. Haryana is

the third-largest exporter of Software and one of the preferred destinations for IT/ITeS facilities. Gurugram is recognised as BPM Capital of the world.

5. Haryana is the 4th largest producer of Cotton in the country contributing 6% to national production. Readymade Garments worth more than USD 1 Billion are exported from the State annually.

6. The Pharma sector in State is growing at a rate of 9.4% annually and a State of the Art Pharma Park is being set up in Karnal.

7. The State Government is committed for creating a progressive business environment. With Haryana's structural transformation from an agrarian State to industrial State and services sector recording robust growth, the State has showed progressive development towards achieving sustainable development goals.

STATE ECONOMY

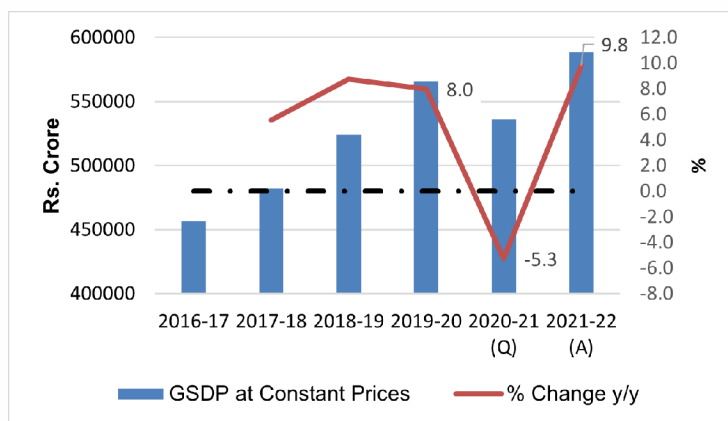
1. Though Haryana is geographically a small State covering only 1.3% area of the country, the contribution of the State to the National Gross Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices has been estimated as 3.95% as per Quick Estimates of 2020-21.

2. However, like other States, the economy of Haryana was also badly affected due to disruptions caused with the outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020-21. The Advance estimates of 2021-22 suggest that the State economy is expected to witness a rapid recovery from the adverse impact of pandemic.

3. Economic growth of Haryana has been exemplary except some period since its creation as a separate State. As per the Advance Estimates for the year 2021-22, the GSDP of the State at current prices has been estimated as Rs. 8,95,671.25 crore recording the excellent growth of 18.1% in 2021-22 as compared to the negative growth of 0.5% recorded in 2020-21. The GSDP at constant (2011-12) is estimated to be Rs 5,88,771.21 crore with a growth of 9.8% in 2021-22 as compared to the negative growth of 5.3% recorded in 2020-21. This implies that the level of Real GSDP in 2021-22 will surpass the Pre Covid level of Rs 5,66,033.74 crore recorded in 2019-20.

4. At the time of formation of Haryana State, the State economy was predominantly an agrarian economy. At the beginning year (1969-70) of 4th Five Year Plan, the contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sector (Crops, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing) to the GSDP at constant prices was largest (60.7%) followed by

Services (21.7%) and Industry (17.6%) Sectors.



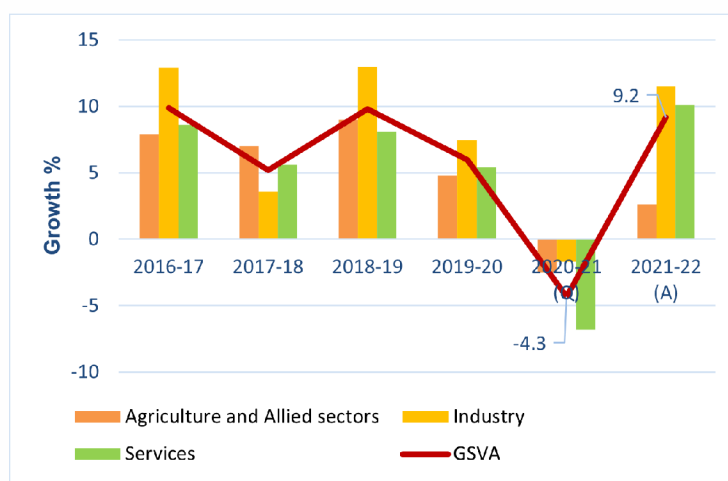
5. Thereafter, a major drive towards diversification and modernization of State economy started and continued successfully in the following Five Years Plans. The share of Agriculture and Allied sectors in GSDP declined from 60.7% in 1969-70 to 21.3% in 2006-07 while the share of

Industry sector increased from 17.6% in 1969-70 to 32.1% in 2006-07. The share of Services sector increased from 21.7% to 46.6% during this period.

6. Since the 11th Five Year Plan, the pace of structural transformation of the State's economy remained continued. In 2019-20, the share of Agriculture and Allied sectors in GSVA was recorded as 17.6% whereas, the share of Industry and Services sectors was estimated at 34.0% and 48.4%, respectively.

7. In spite of the robust growth recorded in Services sector during the past era, the spread of COVID-19 pandemic has largely affected economic activities in 2020-21. Services sector has been the hardest hit by the pandemic especially segments that involve human

contact. As a consequence, the share of this sector in GSVA has decreased to 47.1% resulting in the increase of share in Agriculture and Allied (18.0%) and Industry (34.9%) sectors. With the excellent growth recorded in Industry (11.5%) and Services (10.1%) sectors in 2021-22, the share of these two sectors



improved to 35.6% and 47.5%, respectively resulting in the decreased share of Agriculture and Allied sectors (16.9%)

SECTORAL ANALYSIS – Inclusive & Sustainable Haryana for META India by 2047

As our country is marking Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, and have entered into Amrit Kaal, the 25 year-long lead-up to India@100, our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi in his Independence Day address had set-out the Vision for India@100.

For the Vision of India@100 to be achieved, all States including Haryana have to work with more vigor towards Inclusivity & Sustainability. Amongst others, there is need to place greater emphasis on enhancing competitiveness, promoting growth of all sections of society, implementing policies that are sustainable and adopting efficient & environment friendly technologies.

Haryana which is recognized as the 'Heart of Emerging India' has a greater role to play in achieving the Vision of India@100 along with other industrialized states of our country. Having a strong market base and being counted amongst country's top 5 States with high per capita income, the foundation for an inclusive & sustainable state are in place.

In this paper, we have given an analysis of various sectors for realizing the vision of attaining inclusivity & sustainability.

Education & Skills



Haryana is home to:

1. 40+ Universities, 800+ Colleges, 159 Engineering Colleges and 187 Polytechnics
2. IIT, IIM, NID, NIT and Central University
3. 409 ITIs (167 Government and 242 Private) offering courses in 76 Trades
4. Vishwakarma Skill University which is a first of its kind dedicated for skill development across sectors

Vision

Building human capital through educational attainment and skill enhancement instead of the business-as-usual promotion of economic growth sans job growth.

To attain this vision, the following should be worked upon:

1. Equal Education Opportunities and Compulsory Education to All
2. Affordable and Easily available Education
3. Establishment of Interactive Methods of Learning that follow Holistic Approach
4. Inculcate a spirit of Entrepreneurship from the beginning
5. Setting up World Class Educational Institutions with the Best Facilities

Gaps

1. Gender Gap - There exists a wide Gender Gap in education in the State especially in the rural areas where girls are generally not allowed to attend school and have proper education instead they are made to do household tasks.
2. Lack of Quality Schools and Education - Even though there are quality schools in many cities but still many parts of the state are deprived of quality education and infrastructure with less qualified teachers and without proper literature to study from.
3. Lack of Technical Skills - Majority of the population is tech-savvy nowadays but still in many parts of the state, the general population don't know how to use a computer, a smart phone or even know how to access the internet.

Following are the suggestions for revamping State's Education and Skill Development Sector for building an Inclusive & Sustainable Haryana:

1. Cover Rural Areas – Not just quality school education but children from rural areas should also have access to quality and affordable technical education. The State Government should work towards setting up schools and colleges of excellence in different fields across the State especially in rural areas.
2. Quality of Education - The government has worked towards building a strong primary and secondary education network, but the quality of education has to be checked and improved at both the levels.
3. Fill Gaps in Education Infrastructure – The infrastructure in our schools and colleges in terms of classrooms, labs and sport facilities amongst others needs to be improved. Also, there is a shortage of teachers and at the same time thousands of qualified people are unemployed.
4. Encouraging Industry Academia Partnership – It is high time that Industry academia partnership should be followed in its true sense. Industry should be encouraged and involved in curriculum building.

5. **Emphasis on Values** - Values are extremely important and there is need to introduce Values & Ethics Based Education at the primary level itself. This will build a society and manpower which has integrity and values.
6. **Especially Abled Friendly Institutes** - The specially abled should be a part of the society right from the school level so that people are comfortable about working around them and interacting with them as they grow up. Building plans for institutes, offices should be approved only if they have special infrastructure provisions for the disabled.
7. **International Linkages** - The Government should establish a dedicated fund to encourage international linkage for state universities with globally reputed universities. The funds can be used for exchange of faculty and students for the purpose of joint programme, research and other activities.
8. **Promote Experimentation & Innovation** - The Universities also need to be given more autonomy to compete through experimentation and innovation. The Universities can be leveraged to act as economic growth centers, provided they are encouraged to develop closer ties with the corporate world for joint research and development purpose. For these initiatives, the leadership at the University is of utmost importance. Therefore, the government shall do well by entering in MoUs with Universities by laying down certain milestones to be achieved by the university in a time bound manner for availing various facilities of the government.
9. **Edtech** - Encourage Education based Start-Ups through various schemes.

How can CII support

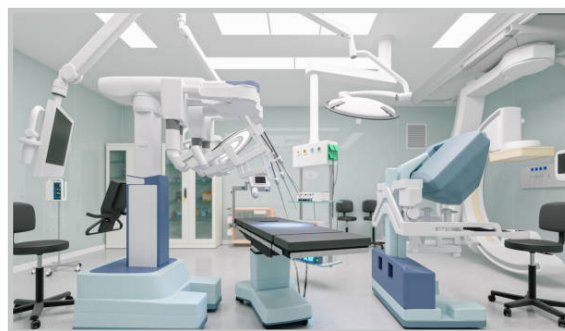
1. CII has set up a Model Career Centre at Gurugram to empower youth with essential attitude and skill set by providing complete guidance and counseling through self-assessments and insights into making right career choices.
2. An Industry Academia Forum has been set up by CII Haryana for bringing together industry and academia in curriculum building.

Healthcare

Haryana has one of the best healthcare infrastructure in the country. The State offers sophisticated medical care with the latest state-of-the-art technology for treatment. Haryana is emerging as a tertiary care hub due to connectivity and proximity to NCR. Cities like Gurugram, Faridabad, Hisar, Karnal and Panchkula have world class healthcare facilities.

Vision

Establishing Haryana as a preferred destination for Healthcare Services.



What People Have to Say

1. Access to Affordable Healthcare for All
2. World class Facilities in Government Hospitals and PHCs in both Rural and Urban Areas

To attain this vision, the following needs to be worked upon:

1. Create World class Healthcare Facilities in Rural and Urban Areas of Haryana and offer Services at affordable prices
2. Increase the number of Doctors in Rural as well as Urban areas.
3. Create R&D Infrastructure for healthcare in the State
4. Expand market for homemade medicines and reduce reliance on imported medicines under Make in India campaign

Gaps

1. Expensive Healthcare - Hospitals in Major cities like Gurugram offer quality healthcare facilities but at a very high cost which is very high for the majority living in the city and adjoining areas.
2. Inadequate number of Multispecialty Hospitals - Even though Haryana has many well known Multispecialty Hospitals but they are concentrated mainly in Gurugram and Faridabad. There is need of having such Multispecialty Hospitals in other cities of the state as well so that they can provide services to citizens residing in adjoining areas.
3. Lack of Doctors - In rural areas and many urban areas as well there is lack of doctors and this needs to be worked upon at the earliest.

Action Plan

1. Promoting Haryana as a preferred Hub for Medical Tourism in the country with attracting investments in greenfield projects, international collaborations, tertiary care services, etc.
2. Enhancement of FAR for Hospitals and other facilities for establishments who comply with Haryana Green Building Code

3. Setting up of Dedicated Monitoring Mechanism/Regulatory Body to monitor and regulate the health infrastructure in the State
4. Creating new PHCs and more beds in hospitals including maternity wards conforming to international norms of 5 beds for every 1000 people.
5. Improve the Healthcare Infrastructure by upgrading with technologically advanced equipment.
6. Build Quality Medical Institutions that help increase the number of Professional Doctors.
7. Set a Ceiling Price for many medical procedures in both Private and Public Hospitals so that healthcare is affordable for the general public.
8. Build more Multispecialty Hospitals in both rural and urban areas.

How can CII support

At the Regional and National Level, CII has a Healthcare Committee comprising of experts in the field of healthcare. We will be happy to offer our services to the State for strengthening the healthcare infrastructure.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY



Agriculture is one of the biggest employment generators providing employment to more than 50% people in State. Even in case of industrial employment, share of agriculture based industries is more than 31%. The state occupies a premier position in the country's agribusiness industrial scenario with significant contribution in agriculture, horticulture, dairy, poultry and fisheries.

Strong infrastructure facilities, coupled with agriculture research support and excellent extension network to disseminate information related to improved farm practices to farmers have yielded tangible results and the State has become a food surplus State.

It is important to continue with the momentum and ensure that the State remains a food surplus State and at the same time it is also important to encourage farmers for adopting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.

Some of the recommendations are:

1. Promote Organic Farming – Organic Farming should be encouraged in the State through Government support. Also, at least one vermi-compost unit should be set up in every village and the same should be monitored regularly for operations and maintenance.
2. Soil Testing Laboratories - Haryana has 33 soil testing laboratories but farmers are not aware of the soil quality and fertility measures. Although rice, wheat and pulse yields have risen in the past years but the yield is highly susceptible to climate variations. It is suggested to have:
 - Soil testing laboratories in villages under which one laboratory covers 2 or 3 nearby villages.
 - Every village should have its soil health map and all the farmers should be educated on soil health management.
 - Soil of each village should be checked periodically (under the guidance of Agriculture Officers) and fertilizers should be used as per nutrient deficiency to optimize fertilizer use.
 - To retain soil health, Green Manuring should be promoted
3. Encourage Use of Technology –
 - Encourage Agrotech Start-Ups through various schemes
 - Practical implementation of GIS application in agriculture should be carried out in full swing.
 - Innovative cultivation methods like ring pit method of sugarcane cultivation and other environmentally sustainable innovative practices for other crops should be encouraged.
 - A strong liaison between academic institutions, farmers and extension service agencies would benefit the sector immensely by bringing latest technologies to farmers and processors.
 - Techniques which can reduce water consumption in agriculture like DSR, drip irrigation should be promoted through incentives, etc.
4. Infrastructure – Efficient Infrastructure is of prime importance for the success of every industry and agriculture sector is not an exception. Following are the recommendations in this regard:
 - Efficient and safe transportation of food grains be accorded due attention to avoid damage of food grains.
 - Construction of water harvesting structures.
 - Overall, agro-processing infrastructure needs to be strengthened. Greater emphasis is required for creating multi-commodity processing, cold chain infrastructure, certification agencies, testing facilities, etc.

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 - Overall, agro-processing infrastructure needs to be strengthened. Greater emphasis is required for creating multi-commodity processing, cold chain infrastructure, certification agencies, testing facilities, etc.
5. Food Processing – Food processing industry plays a significant role in the development of economy through integration and synergy it provides between agriculture and industry, the two pillars of economic prosperity. Growth of food processing sector is essential to meet the twin objective of “inclusive growth” and “food security”. It is suggested that:
- The State should fast-track setting up of Mega Food Parks at Barhi and Rohtak with the state-of-art common infrastructure facilities. Smaller food parks can be developed around them on Hub and Spoke model
 - In addition, existing Food Parks at Rai and Saha can be further developed as Mega Food Parks.
 - Create centralized facilities for grading, packing, storage and processing for fruits and vegetables to encourage food processing units in private and cooperative sectors.
 - Due focus should be provided for cold storage, truck refrigeration and warehouse facilities for agriculture sector.
 - Adequate financial assistance/credit facilities should be provided by the State Government and Financial Cooperatives/Banking Institutions to entrepreneurs to meet the capital requirements for purchase of machinery and other inputs.
 - Food Processing Training Centres should be established, both in private sector and in PPP, with assistance from the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India. These centres should organize short-term training programmes for entrepreneurs to improve their technological skills and awareness on latest trends, technology and innovation in the industry.
 - Setting up a micro- grid power project based on bio-waste generated in villages to make them self-sustained in energy requirement
 - Set up Agricultural Export Processing Zones (EPZs) as this would encourage value addition in agriculture and also help increase exports.

6. Dairy Sector - Dairy Farming is an essential part of Haryana's rural economy. Known for its “Murrah” Buffaloes and desi cattle, the state contributes 5% to the national dairy production. The per capita milk availability in Haryana is the second highest in the country; i.e. 805 gm per capita per day against the national average of 309 gm per capita per day. Recommendations for the Dairy Sector are:

- In order to encourage development of Dairy sector, the Government of Haryana should set up a new authority on the pattern of HSIIDC for creating infrastructure for the dairy sector. The infrastructure should include developing Dairy Estates at the Block level which could house milk chilling plants, testing laboratories, packaging facilities, etc.
 - Farmers be encouraged to retain good breeds of animals such as ‘Murrah’ - which is considered the pride of Haryana, through awareness programmes.
 - Promote Artificial Insemination from high yield cattle (Indegenious/ foreign breeds).
 - Special Awareness drives be organized for dairy farmers in order to address Foot and Mouth Disease and breeding control for the cattle.
 - Incentives should be offered for commercial Dairy Ventures in PPP.
7. Crop Diversification - There is a need to focus on crop diversification and for this, the Government should give MSP to alternate crops also so as to encourage farmers for crop diversification.

How can CII support

At the Regional and National Level, CII has Agriculture, Food Processing & dairy Committee comprising of experts in the field of agriculture. We will be happy to offer our services to the State for working towards improving agriculture productivity and doubling farmers' income.

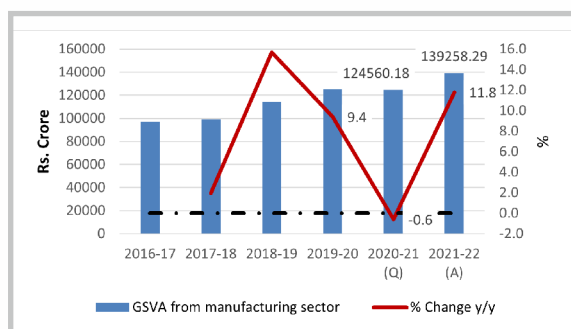
MANUFACTURING

Haryana is recognized amongst one of the highly industrial states in the country. Haryana's industrial ecosystem thrives on the back of a vibrant MSME ecosystem. The major MSME footprint is in the automobile, food & beverages, textiles, engineering and metals sector.



The manufacturing MSME spectrum in the state comprises both state-of-the-art medium enterprises (majorly located in Panipat, Faridabad and Gurugram) as well as a large number of traditional micro and small enterprises (majorly located in Panchkula, Ambala, Karnal, Rohtak and Kaithal).

The State offers a robust industrial infrastructure with 6 Industrial Model Townships (IMTs), 24 Industrial Estates and 11 Industrial Clusters/ Theme Parks spanning over 27,137 acres.



The Haryana Enterprises and Employment Policy 2020 has identified certain thrust sectors based upon an in-depth analysis of geographical advantages, skill base, available resources and manufacturing capabilities. It is important that the state takes concrete steps in promoting these sectors so as to become a leader in the country in the coming years.

1. Industry 4.0 - The next phase of Haryana's manufacturing growth will require it to be future ready for being the front runner in adoption of 'Industry 4.0'. Industry 4.0 is expected to change the way Haryana manufactures, designs and refurbishes the products. Driven by the power of big data, high computing capacity, artificial intelligence and analytics, Industry 4.0 will completely digitize the manufacturing sector.
 - Develop recognition programme to encourage manufacturing plants with focus on select sectors - Automotive, Engineering, Electronics, Medical Equipment for smart manufacturing
 - Create a Haryana Industry 4.0 - nodal platform comprising of a core group of members from Government and Industry
 - Create a Centre of Excellence in partnership with industry associations to drive research and technology in Industry 4.0
 - Incentivise private initiatives which allows MSMEs to access a common pool of Hi-tech Industry 4.0 infrastructure
2. Auto, Auto Components & Light Engineering - Haryana is a preferred destination for auto majors and auto component manufacturers. Gurugram-Manesar-Faridabad region is a dynamic area that is buzzing with auto activity, supplying to the ever

growing demand of the car and two wheeler industries. However, it has been observed that most of the present auto manufacturers are carrying out their expansion plan outside the state. In this regard, it is suggested to:

- Setting up of Technology Upgradation and Development Fund to allow companies to create products to meet new technology
- Creating a conducive labour environment to prevent industrial unrest and trade union activism
- Identifying land bank in other parts of the state to decongest Gurugram-Manesar belt
- Promoting advanced manufacturing technologies including industry 4.0 and Artificial Intelligence amongst others
- Handholding industry to adapt to market demand such as diversification, shift to newer technologies, change in business due to redundancy of technology etc.

3. Agro-based, Food Processing & Allied Industry - Haryana, despite being one of the smallest state of India, is one of the largest contributor of food grains to India's central pool with a share of around 15.6 per cent. Being the major producer of various agri-produce, Haryana offers vast potential in processing of high value added products. Haryana has more than 3,000 operative food processing units. The state is equipped with 4 food parks with 2 fully functional food parks at Rai and Saha. Mega Food Parks at Barhi and Rohtak are being set-up with state of the art common infrastructure facilities under Ministry of Food Processing scheme of Mega Food Parks. Suggestions for promoting the food processing sector are:

- More investment in collection centers in Rural Areas. Distance should not be more than 25-30 km distance from Farm to Collection Center
- Fast-tracking setting up of Mega Food Parks at Barhi and Rohtak with the state-of-art common infrastructure facilities. Smaller food parks can be developed around them on Hub and Spoke model
- In addition, existing Food Parks at Rai and Saha can be further developed as Mega Food Parks.
- Setting up a micro- grid power project based on bio-waste generated in the villages to make them self-sustained in energy requirement
- As the cost of processing machinery is higher, the state can incentivise the manufacturing of low cost processing machinery. Indian manufacturer should Make in India to lower the cost by 75 per cent
- E-commerce platforms for sales of supply and finished products should be leveraged

- State should roll out Organic/ Biodegradable/ alternate packaging policy
- GST rate should be reduced on primary agriculture produce to 0 per cent and 5 per cent for processed food
- Establishing a regulatory authority to overlook food processing affairs in the state

Aerospace & Defence Equipment Manufacturing - Haryana occupies a strategic position in terms of opportunities for Aerospace and Defence Industry. At present, there are 5 civil airstrips at Hisar, Bhiwani, Karnal, Narnaul and Pinjore along with two defence aerodromes at Sirsa and Ambala. There is a pre- established industrial ecosystem, availability of technical labour, etc. which makes the existing airstrip at Hisar proposed to be developed as an Aviation hub including setting up of a MRO, FBO and Aerospace & Defense manufacturing facility.

Apart from Delhi & Mumbai, no other airport in India has any FBO. Therefore, presence of FBOs can significantly reduce cost of aircraft handling at airports other than the base airport of the service provider. Haryana, being in close proximity to 2 international airports, provides ample scope in this sector. The presence of 2 Air Force Bases at Ambala and Chandigarh also creates additional demand for setting up a defence equipment manufacturing base. For the promotion of Aerospace & Defence Manufacturing, it is suggested that:

- Introducing Aerospace and Defence production courses in ITI & Polytechnics for skill development
- Developing mentoring program for MSMEs in PPP mode to help them to diversify/ upgrade, getting certification as per the requirements of OEMs
- Hisar can be projected as the MRO Hub of Northern India. Also, set-up Aerospace Park at Hissar
- Creating and maintaining all the requisite support infrastructure
- Setting up of incubation centres to encourage R&D for MSMEs
- Setting up of defence manufacturing Cluster/ Park in Pinjore Industrial Estate which has proximity to Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory's Firing range
- Setting up of Aerospace University and Flying School in various parts of the state
- State may take up with the Government of India to fast-track setting up of the National Defence University at Gurugram

Textile & Apparel Sector - Haryana is the 4th largest producer of cotton in India and contributes around 6 per cent of the country's total production. Easy availability of raw material provides the state with

competitive advantage in the textiles sector, which provides employment to around one million people in Haryana. Districts such as Panipat, Gurugram, Faridabad, Hisar and Sonapat have developed into robust textile and apparel centers in Haryana.

- Developing the textile industry in backward areas on priority and offer employment at local level
- Organising training and skill development programmes as per the needs
- Availing maximum benefits of schemes run by the Government of India in order to boost the textile sector
- Attracting investments through setting up of an Integrated Textile Park

How can CII support

CII has taken a number of initiatives for promoting implementation of Industry 4.0 in Industry across the country. We have organized a number of conferences and workshops in various cities for highlighting the advantages of adopting technologies associated with Industry 4.0.

We will be happy to associate with the Government of Haryana in its programmes for promoting Industry 4.0 in Haryana.

BUSINESS & ECONOMY



Haryana's robust economy is a pillar of strength for India. The State has a thriving economy with per capita growth being higher than that of the average Indian. It also boasts of a consistently high GDP growth rate which happens to be more than the national average GDP growth. Some quick facts about the State's economy are:

- Haryana's per capita income is 1.87 times higher than that of India
- Urban Haryana ranked no. 1 among all major Indian states in terms of consumer expenditure and Rural Haryana, ranked at No. 3
- Haryana has 63.6% of its population in working age group of 15-59 years
- Haryana's urbanization percentage is 34.78%, higher than the national average of 31.15%

- Haryana provides a conducive environment for businesses to grow and prosper.

To accelerate economic growth of the State, the following interventions are suggested:

1. **Ease of Living: Sustainable & Inclusive** - The recently released 'Ease of Living Index' ranking by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India does not feature any city of Haryana amongst the top 10 livable cities. To make the cities and villages more livable, the Government of Haryana should focus on sustainable and inclusive growth through strengthening local administrations in each of its districts and improving the living conditions and create Green Cities. It is suggested to:

- Take initiatives for eco-friendly measures including clean air, clean water and Solid Waste Management
- Setting up a Water Board/ Cell to work on effective water conservation measures
- Proper check on effluent treatment and recycling and reuse of water sources
- Create reliable and comfortable public transport
- Improve last mile connectivity to encourage people to switch to public transport
- Hi-Tech Traffic Management System

2. **Quality Power Infrastructure** - Power is a key factor for Ease of Doing Business in the state. To help industry attain optimum productivity, it is essential that uninterrupted quality power is provided in the industrial areas. It is suggested that:

- Invest in strengthening Transmission & Distribution network.
- Considering privatization / franchising of distribution companies to improve power supply situation in the state.
- Encourage investments in PPP mode for setting up of additional capacities and improving the existing infrastructure.
- Investment in a viable model to tap solar energy in order to address the ever increasing power requirement within the state.

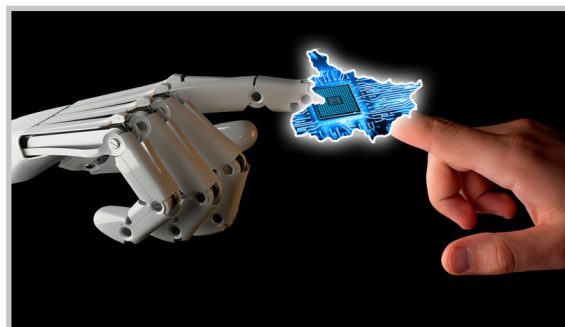
3. **Infrastructure (Roads & Highways and Townships)** - Infrastructure is the backbone of any economy and following are the suggestions for Haryana on Roads & Highways and Townships:

- Prioritise construction of fully integrated industrial township around KMPExpressway
- Expedite the work on developing Panchgram township along the DMIC, AKIC and DFC Projects
- Connect Hisar to NH 8 via Bhiwani by

construction of four-six lane highway.

- Regularization of inter as well as intra state public transport
 - Coordination between different authorities/agencies to avoid multiple digging
4. **Implementation of GIS and Digitisation of Land Records** - Improving ease of doing business scenario is a critical aspect in attracting investments in the state. Geographic Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) are evolving technologies with enormous potential for improving investment climate of the state. Besides creating land banks, it becomes ardently important that real time information on the nature and type of land is available through GIS enabled support system. In this regard, the state Government may consider:
- Identifying new land for development of industrial area
 - Expediting the ongoing process of Digitisation of land and property records
5. **Land Rates** - Industry is growing at a fast pace and is also expanding its operations. The industry needs new locations and land to set up operations. Land is also a key criterion for new investments. Thus, land rates in key zones should be lowered to competitive rates with other states.
6. **Manufacturing** - It is suggested that Haryana should take lead in Industry 4.0 that encompasses a wide spectrum of technological advances across the value-chain. Technologies such as advanced automation/robotics, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, etc. are revolutionizing traditional manufacturing processes and the same should be promoted in mission mode in the State.

TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION



1. **Promoting IT & ITES and ESDM Sector** - Haryana is one of the leading states in internet usage. It also has the maximum number of notified brownfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters. IT, ITes & BPO industry is considered to be one of the pillars of the state's economy. Haryana should envision to become India's number one IT & ITes and ESDM hub and in this regard, the following are suggested:

- Simplified Regulatory Regime through Dedicated Single Roof for Time bound clearance
 - Developing Integrated IT Townships with State Government providing infrastructure support including road access, electricity, water, bandwidth and master sewerage with no EDC charges for these IT Hubs
 - Developing IT / Cyber Parks for self-use
2. Developing a Research and Innovation Circle in Haryana - Effective implementation of innovative & new ideas in business and social services will benefit its people and create wealth in the country. Government of Haryana can envision creating a platform for innovation through collaboration between the excellent research institutions based in the State (IIT Delhi Sonapat Campus, NIIT Kurukshetra, National Dairy Research Institute, NIFTEM, MDI Gurgaon) and the Industry. These platforms can be an initiative that can unlock the national treasure created by the top scientific research institutions in Haryana, and to actively facilitate the process of taking their research to market. This platform will link research institutions, academia and industry along with venture capitalists, angel investors and incubation funds. This initiative can cover:
- Protecting the IP (Intellectual Property) created from research, and creating mechanisms to license IP
 - Assisting with the initial evaluations of technical, market, legal and economic feasibility of taking research to the market
 - Identifying options for scaling up
 - Arranging for advice and support on business models
 - Coordinating training inputs in design thinking, business management, and project execution, for scientists and entrepreneurs
 - Identifying and documenting best practices from across the world, for rapid commercialization of research and innovations
3. Ensure growth of a diverse IT enabled eco-system spread across Haryana.
4. Clearances and Approvals (Ease of Doing Business Reforms)
- Creating a nodal agency for all approvals and clearances that will liaise with the industry.
 - Regular monitoring and check on approvals by officers of the agency.
 - Creating online registers and databases for effective compliance.
 - Ensuring no duplicity of information sought and transparency in regular checks, and levy of

penalties.

- Creating a quasi-judicial appeals process for all penalties that are levied.
- Relaxation of environmental and labour norms for services sector industries and start-ups.

5. Effective Governance Framework

- Creating a nodal agency with select members from industry and government to identify targets and implement them in various regions.
- Create regulations for E- waste management and monitoring systems to govern the IT manufacturing sector.
- Declare IT / IT manufacturing as an essential service and provide general approval to such industries to run 24x 7 and obtain continuous power supply.
- The governance structure should be accessible online and time bound governance should be ensured

6. Mentoring

- Setting up of network of creativity and incubation hubs, which are linked to universities, and manufacturing centers. This will ensure a support network for new ideas, and development of downstream support industries, especially for the IT manufacturing sector.
- Government funded start-up identification program that links investors, mentors to new business ideas. Government support to be given to successful entries by way of infrastructure, clearances, marketing support, etc.
- Subsidized membership of startups to industry and sector groups.
- Consider government purchase from local start-ups/ local manufacturing entities.

7. Promotion of New Centers

- Identify new sites for growth of the IT sector and promote greenfield development of such areas. Promote talent development centers, industry association and market support, skill development centers and small business (IT and Non-IT) support by way of access to finance and infrastructure, land and infra support.

Urbanization and Environmental Sustainability

India is urbanizing. This transition, which will see India's urban population reach a figure close to 600 million by 2031, is not simply a shift of demographics. It places cities and towns at the centre of India's development trajectory. In the coming decades, the urban sector will play a critical role in the structural transformation of the Indian economy and in sustaining the high rates of economic growth.

Ensuring high quality public services for all in the cities and towns of India is an end in itself, but it will also facilitate the full realisation of India's economic potential.



However, the state of urban service delivery in India's cities and towns including that of Haryana is not satisfactory than is desirable as per current income levels.

Considering that Haryana's economy has been amongst the fastest growing in the country for some time with exception of the last 2 years, aspirations and standards are raising, the current state of service delivery is simply unacceptable. Floods, traffic jams, accumulated waste at roadsides, etc. – all drive home the urgent need to address the challenges of delivering urban services.

The environmental hazards and loss in productivity due to traffic congestion are well documented. The poor state of basic urban services prevents India's cities from exploiting their potential for generating rapid economic growth and contributing to poverty reduction.

It is high time that the Government in consultation with Industry, Academia and Experts come out with a plan and start implementing the same so as to minimize the losses.

1. Comprehensive Sustainable Development Plan - To make Haryana cities & towns world class, global green cities/ building/ water management, eco-friendly measures and standards should be incorporated in the policies. Cities in the state need to be strengthened and empowered and city connect programmes can play an integral role in it. City-Connect programmes would be a forum of prominent citizens of the city working closely, hand-in-hand, with the local administration on all pertinent issues aimed at transforming various zones into a truly world class livable cities. The state government could partner with such city connect forums to create an active dialogue between the citizens and the relevant authorities.
 - 100% adherence should be ensured through implementation and enforcement
 - All government/ public buildings should have green certification. Haryana should become a

leader in Green Building Code in the country.

- All districts should have scientific water mapping studies. State wide drive should be conducted for rejuvenation of water bodies.
 - Logistic hubs be made eco friendly
 - Minimum use of pesticides & chemicals should be encouraged through policies & schemes
2. Promotion of Renewable Energy - Haryana receives 4.42 KW/day solar radiations per day with 300 clear sunny days. It is suggested that the State Government should envision Renewable Energy contribution towards accelerating generation of power from solar:
 - Encouraging Rooftop / overhead Solar generation
 - Making RE compulsory for commercial as well as residential buildings of certain specified size
 - Promoting New & Renewable Sources of Energy Equipment Manufacturing through setting up an integrated NRSE manufacturing park which houses entire ecosystem for manufacturing including wafer, cell and module making, and Balance of System (BoS) component manufacturing, setting up of designing Hub and Testing facilities
 3. Legislation Banning Burning of Paddy Residue in Fields - To protect our environment, it is necessary to have a legislation enacted for banning Burning of Paddy residue in fields. The residue should be utilized as fodder, power generation; mushroom cultivation, etc. and incentives should be given to promote alternate usage of crop residue.
 4. Sewage & Solid Waste Management - Sewage and sanitation demands immediate attention in all towns and cities within the state.
 - It is suggested that solid waste treatment plants should be set up in all the districts of the state.
 - Primary collection and transportation of waste material to the waste treatment plant should be streamlined and simplified.
 - Present system of disposing solid waste along roads has not only degraded the ambience of the cities, it could also lead to an epidemic. Instead it is suggested that the state Government should use technology which helps to treat waste in order to generate electricity.
 5. Water Conservation
 - Massive Awareness campaign about the technical know-how for Rain Water Harvesting and its implementation.
 - Sensitizing School Children on Rain water harvesting / Water Management concepts

- Adoption of technology for recharging and recycling of water
- Ensure channeling of water in public areas to recharge wells. A concerted approach in the form of water audits is needed, especially for areas, which are prone to water-logging.
- Proper research / study should be done to identify aquifer / defunct tube-wells and their effect on the water table.
- Introduce fiscal relief / incentive for water saving devices/ innovations
- Encourage new constructions to go for a separate piping arrangement for use of water recycled from kitchens and bathing areas, which can be used to water garden and parks after a simple treatment. A model house / building with the eco-friendly features could be demonstrated to the masses. The 'design by intent' strategy will help to reuse water for non-potable purposes.
- Need to define water-energy nexus & actions to reduce energy consumption through water use efficiency
- To develop water swap matrix to augment use of recycled water with nearest point of use.
- Proper check on effluent treatment and recycling and reuse of water sources should be encouraged so that the water balance could be maintained in the future.
- Bureau of Water Efficiency should be established in Haryana
- Zero water discharge concept should be adopted in industrial areas.
- Encourage Water Auditing in government offices and industry.
- Quality of Water should be monitored and improved.
- Dependency on ground water should be reduced
- Facilities for water storage need to be built in different parts of the state.

Tourism & Hospitality



Haryana is proud to have heritage sites at Panipat, Kurukshetra, Surajkund, Pinjore and other places which are yet to be developed. However, in comparison to other states, Haryana has been ranked low as a tourist destination. Therefore, Haryana should brand itself as a niche tourist destination.

1. Promoting new tourism destinations like Archeological and religious tourism, Adventure sports, Farm and Heritage Tourism, Film and entertainment, Hospitality and MICE centre, Medical Tourism
2. Participating in national and international tourism related events to promote Haryana's rich and diverse cultural heritage
3. Promote the identified places falling under Krishna circuit
4. Endorse the historical trajectory of Rakhigarhi site with Indus Valley Civilization
5. Making prominent tourist cities of Haryana completely Wi-Fi enabled
6. Renovation & maintenance of heritage buildings
7. Single window clearance for all tourism related project

Arts, Media & Entertainment



Haryana's culture is reflective of its folklore. Submerged in the rich cultural heritage of the Vedic Period, the mystical state of Haryana stands out from the crowd. The rich Haryanvi culture is characterized by the hookahs and the charpoys, the vivid fairs and the swaying paddy fields. Haryana is one of the wealthiest states in India and is one of the most economically developed regions in South Asia. Popularly known as 'The Home of Gods', this vibrant state has a bountiful culture, heritage, festivals, folklores and a vibrant landscape.

Some imperative components of culture of Haryana are the beautiful dance forms like Ghoomar, Gangaur and Khorja dance, Music – Classical and countryside music, Pottery, Weaving, Sculpting, and apart from these Haryana has gained a lot of tourist attraction from the lively fairs organized there which are Suraj Kund International Fair, Mago Mela, Baisakhi Mela and The Pinjore Heritage Festival.

Following are the suggestions which will promote and encourage youngsters to take their art and culture forward –

1. Big production houses should be encouraged by means of various schemes to make movies for Haryanvi Cinema. This will not only promote tourism but also it will promote Haryanvi Cinema which will lay a foundation in bringing the Haryanvi art, culture and literature to wider audience.
2. Increase the number schools and colleges where courses are specific to the Art of Haryana like – pottery, embroidery, weaving etc. Also, it should be made compulsory in the schools of Haryana that students must take an elective subject to learn their art and culture.
3. Bring the art on online marketplaces, this will not only increase the income of the artists but also motivate the young generation of Haryana to learn their art as they will see new business ideas.

Governance & Public Administration

Haryana launched its E-Governance portal on 25th December 2014 on the birthday of late Former Prime Minister of India Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. In Haryana, 246 types of e-services are available online to citizens and 195 services have been notified under the Right to Service Act. Scope of Improvement:



- Government should increase focusing more on Electricity, Revenue and Public Healthcare Department.
- Increase human resource and set up e-governance teams for mission level as well as project levels. On the other hand, the old staff should be given proper training keeping in notice the importance of IT projects in the present scenario.
- Knowing that all the tasks and projects cannot be automated, these projects should be identified, and end goals should be clearly identified. This will not only help in proper functioning of Departments but will also help in curbing corruption.





Confederation of Indian Industry

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering Industry, Government and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization, with around 9000 members from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 300,000 enterprises from 286 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.

For more than 125 years, CII has been engaged in shaping India's development journey and works proactively on transforming Indian Industry's engagement in national development. CII charts change by working closely with Government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and strategic global linkages. It also provides a platform for consensus-building and networking on key issues.

Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with civil society organizations carry forward corporate initiatives for integrated and inclusive development across diverse domains including affirmative action, livelihoods, diversity management, skill development, empowerment of women, and sustainable development, to name a few.

As India completes 75 years of Independence in 2022, it must position itself for global leadership with a long-term vision for India@100 in 2047. The role played by Indian industry will be central to the country's progress and success as a nation. CII, with the Theme for 2022-23 as Beyond India@75: Competitiveness, Growth, Sustainability, Internationalisation has prioritized 7 action points under these 4 sub-themes that will catalyze the journey of the country towards the vision of India@100.

With 62 offices, including 10 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 8 overseas offices in Australia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Singapore, UAE, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 350 counterpart organizations in 133 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

Confederation of Indian Industry

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