



## ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FUND UTILIZATION BY MPS UNDER MPLAD SCHEME IN HARYANA

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### ABSTRACT:

The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was established in India in 1993 to empower Members of Parliament (MPs) to address local developmental needs in their constituencies. This paper presents an in-depth analysis of the use of MPLADS funds by MPs in Haryana during their tenure from 2014-2020, focusing on works recommended, sanctioned and completed, as well as expenditure across different categories. Data from official government reports and MPLADS guidelines have been used to examine trends and patterns in project implementation. The findings reveal that the number of recommended and sanctioned works has steadily increased over the 6-year period, indicating an increased emphasis on local development initiatives. However, fluctuations in project completion rates and expenditure highlight the need to streamline implementation processes and enhance monitoring mechanisms. The category-wise analysis underlines the importance of addressing the diverse needs of marginalised communities and promoting equitable distribution of resources. The article concludes with suggestions to improve the effectiveness of MPLAD initiatives, including measures to streamline administrative processes, enhance community participation, and address resource inequalities. By effectively leveraging the scheme, MPs can play a vital role in promoting socio-economic progress and contributing to the overall development of the nation.

**KEY WORDS:** MPLAD scheme, Lok Sabha, analysis, fund utilisation, local development, social, economic progress.

**1. INTRODUCTION:** The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in India in 1993. It aims to empower Members of Parliament (MPs) to address local developmental needs such as sanitation, drinking water, roads, pathways, electricity and education in their constituencies. The scheme was conceived as a means to decentralise development planning and provide a mechanism for MPs to directly contribute to the socio-economic progress of their respective constituencies. (MPLADS, guideline 2023) Under the scheme, both elected and nominated MPs of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are empowered to recommend works by submitting proposals on their letterheads to the nodal district authority, usually the deputy collector of a district. In areas with municipal corporations, the powers of the nodal district authority may lie with the Municipal Commissioners. During the inception of the scheme, each Member of Parliament (MP) was given an amount of Rs 5 lakh per MP per financial year. This amount increased to Rs 1 crore per financial year during 1994-95, to Rs 2 crore from 1998-99 and currently to Rs 5 crore from 2011-12 to 2025. (MPLADS, guideline, 2023a) The scheme operates under a set of guidelines introduced by the Ministry of Rural Development in February 1994. However, in October of the same year, the administration of the scheme was transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Subsequent





amendments to the guidelines were made in December 1994, as well as in February 1997, September 1999, April 2002, November 2005, August 2012, May 2014, June 2016 and most recently in April 2023. (MPLADS, guideline, 2023b)

**2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:** Empirical and Analytical research methods have been used for the study.

**3. DATA DETAIL:** Recommended, Sanctioned and Completed works (calculation and cost), expenditure on Scheduled Castes (SC), other categories, data covering FY 2014-20. Primary sources have been used for the study, such as official government reports and MPLADS guidelines 2023.

**4. STATE OF HARYANA AND MPLADS:** The state of Haryana is spread over 44,212 sq. km. Its geographical location is at 30.73 degrees north and 76.78 degrees east. The total population of the state is 2,53,51,462, male population is 1,34,94,734, female population is 1,18,56,728 which is 2.09 percent of the total population of the country. The rural population of Haryana is 16509359, rural males are 8774006, rural females are 7735353, urban population is 8842103, urban males are 4720728, urban females are 4121375. The population density of the state is 573 per square km. (Statistical Summary, 2023-24) Haryana is a major agricultural state, but here too there is a lack of infrastructure and social services in many areas. Effective implementation of development works in Haryana under the MPLAD scheme has been seen in both rural and urban areas of the state. The Ministry has now issued revised guidelines on MPLADS and a revised procedure for the new fund flow process is to be adopted from 01.04.2023. As per the sanctioned works of MPs, 22.5 per cent expenditure is mandatory on areas inhabited by SCs. Rs 50 lakh is allowed for trusts/societies and Rs 10 lakh for Divyangjan welfare works in a financial year. (RDD, Haryana) The scheme focuses on improving the infrastructure related to education in rural areas. This scheme has been helpful in giving a better educational environment to the students and empowering their future. Many school buildings in rural areas of Haryana were very old and in dilapidated condition. These buildings were reconstructed under MPLADS. Modern facilities were added to the new buildings, such as ventilation, furniture and clean drinking water. Due to increasing student numbers, new school buildings were constructed in many areas. Schools at primary, secondary and higher secondary levels were expanded to provide every child an opportunity for education. Along with building construction, toilets and handwash facilities were also constructed. Separate toilets were built for girls, which helped in increasing their attendance in school. (MPLAD Report 2014.15) Special training was given to teachers for smart classrooms, enabling them to use modern technology. A part of the MPLADS fund was also used to provide scholarships and educational kits to help students. (MPLADS Report 2014.15) The Haryana government is committed to providing high quality health services to the citizens of the state. The health department is leading in providing health staff, equipment and medicines in a continuous manner. The health department is striving to fulfill the health needs of all sections of the state including infants, children, youth, mothers, eligible couples and the elderly, apart from sick and emergency patients. At present, health services are being provided in Haryana through a network of 22 district civil hospitals, 50 sub-divisional hospitals, 122 community health centres, 33 civil dispensaries, 13 poly clinics, 408 primary health centres, 107 urban primary health centres and 2734 sub health centres (Economic Survey, 2025)

## **5. PROPOSED DATA AND RESEARCHER'S ANALYSIS:**

This research paper presents an in-depth analysis of the use of MPLADS funds by MPs in Haryana during the tenure of 2014-2020. This is a table which focuses on the works recommended, sanctioned and completed as well as expenditure in various categories and the data related to the MPLAD scheme is presented and analysed on the basis of financial year





### 5.1 Number of works: Number of works recommended, sanctioned and completed during financial years 2014-15 to 2019-20 in Haryana

**TABLE -1**

Sr.no.	Financial years	Number of works recommended	Number of works sanctioned	Number of works completed
1	2014&2015	743	310	278
2	2015&2016	884	857	777
3	2016&2017	1238	958	946
4	2017&2018	1327	1152	1027
5	2018&2019	1583	1599	1446
6	2019&2020	198	346	379
कुल जोड		<b>5973</b>	<b>5222</b>	<b>4853</b>

Source: <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Default.aspx>

**Table 1** provides details of the total number of works recommended, sanctioned and completed under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) from financial year 2014-15 to 2019-20. Table 1 highlights the following key findings: The total number of recommended works has seen a steady increase over the period of 6 years, from 743 in 2014-15 to 1583 in 2018-19. This indicates a growing recognition of the importance of MPLADS projects in meeting local developmental needs. But the year 2019-2020 saw a decline in the number of recommended works to 198 due to COVID. Similarly, the total number of sanctioned works has also seen an increase, indicating a commitment to convert recommendations into approved projects. However, the rate of increase appears to be slightly lower than that of recommended works.

- On the other hand, the number of completed works shows a consistent pattern with an increase in works, indicating a commitment to convert recommendations into approved projects. However, the rate of increase appears to be slightly lower than that of recommended works. But the completion rate remains substantial, indicating progress in project implementation.
- The highest number of recommended works (1583) was observed in the financial year 2018-19, indicating an intense focus on addressing local developmental challenges during that period.
- The increase in recommendations and the number of completed works have increased significantly by 2018-19, indicating an increase in project execution and implementation. But the year 2019-2020 saw a decline due to COVID with 346 recommended works and 379 completed works
- The year 2018-19 is notably notable with the highest number of sanctioned works (1594), indicating a concerted effort to sanction and allocate funds for recommended projects.
- In a period of 6 years, a total of 5973 works were recommended, 5222 works were sanctioned and 4853 works were completed under MPLADS. These figures underline the significant investments and efforts made for local developmental initiatives through this scheme.





## 5.2 Cost of works: Cost of works recommended, sanctioned and completed during financial years 2014-15 to 2019-20 in Haryana

**TABLE & 2**

Sr.no.	Financial years	Cost of works recommended	Cost of works sanctioned	Cost of works completed
1	2014&2015	31	14	14
2	2015&2016	40	35	31
3	2016&2017	62	47	46
4	2017&2018	62	51	49
5	2018&2019	60	61	53
6	2019&2020	11	14	12
कुल जोड		266	222	205

Source: <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Default.aspx>

Table 2 presents the cost of works recommended, sanctioned and completed under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in Haryana during financial years 2014-15 to 2019-20. The table provides details of cost recommended for works in each financial year, amount sanctioned for works by the nodal authority and expenditure in crores of rupees on works completed during the 6-year period from 2014-15 to 2019-20. Analysis of the data reveals the following information.

- The total cost of recommended works has seen variations during the last 6 years, increasing from Rs 31 crore in 2014-15 to Rs 62 crore in 2017-18. But it decreased to Rs 60 crore in 2018-19. And in 2019-20 it decreased to Rs 11 crore due to Covid.
- Similarly, the total cost of sanctioned works has also seen an increase, although at a slightly lower rate than recommended works. Expenditure increased from Rs 14 crore in 2014-15 to Rs 61 crore in 2018-19. But it dropped to Rs 14 crore in 2019-20 due to COVID.
- The cost of completed works has seen an increase over a period of 6 years. There has been an overall increase from 2014-15 to 2018-19. Expenditure reached a peak of Rs 53 crore in 2018-19, indicating significant investment in project implementation that year. The highest increase in numbers across all categories was seen in the financial year 2018-19, reflecting intense focus on implementing MPLAD projects and delivering tangible results.
- Notably, the cost of recommended works remained higher than the cost of sanctioned and completed works in each financial year, indicating the amount of financial resources allocated to undertake new projects.
- Over a period of 6 years, a total of Rs 266 crore was allocated for recommended works, Rs 222 crore was sanctioned for recommended works, and Rs 205 crore was spent for completed works under MPLAD. These figures underline the significant financial investments made for local developmental initiatives through this scheme during the tenure of the Lok Sabha in Haryana.

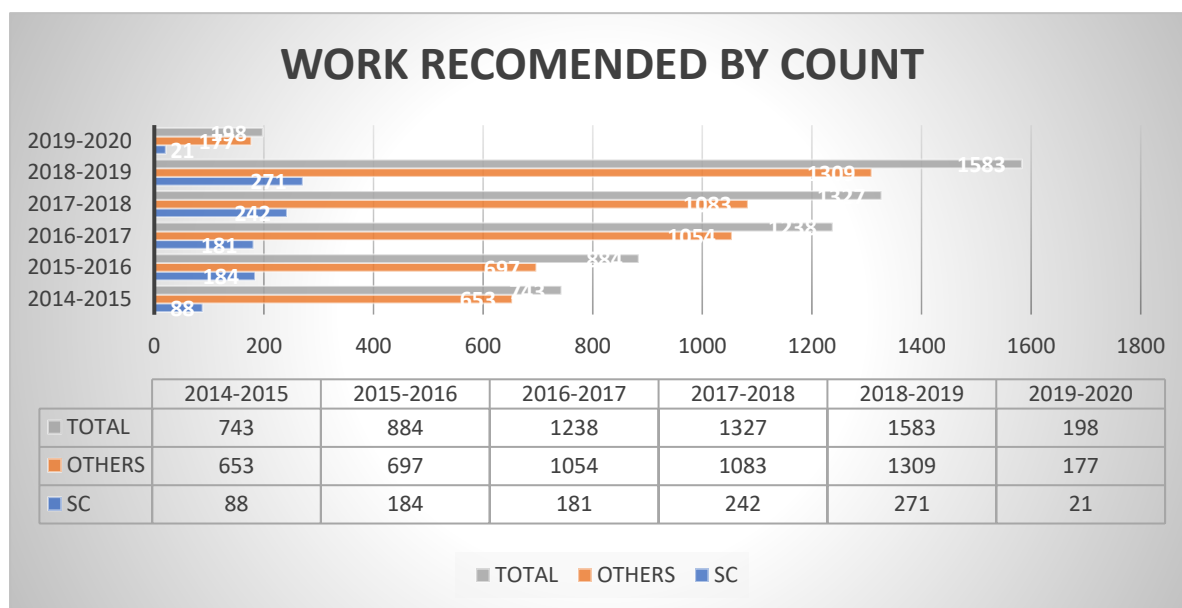




**5.3** Category wise number of works: Number of works recommended, sanctioned and completed in SC/Other categories during financial years 2014-15 to 2019-20 in Haryana. Data for Scheduled Tribes and Persons with Disabilities not available in Haryana (Dutch: CADPL)

**Table 3, 3.1 and 3.2** present the number of works recommended, sanctioned and completed in Haryana during the financial years 2014-15 to 2019-20 classified on the basis of Scheduled Caste (SC), and others. These tables present a detailed analysis of the progress and distribution of works under the MPLAD scheme in various categories in the specified financial years.

**TABLE & 3**



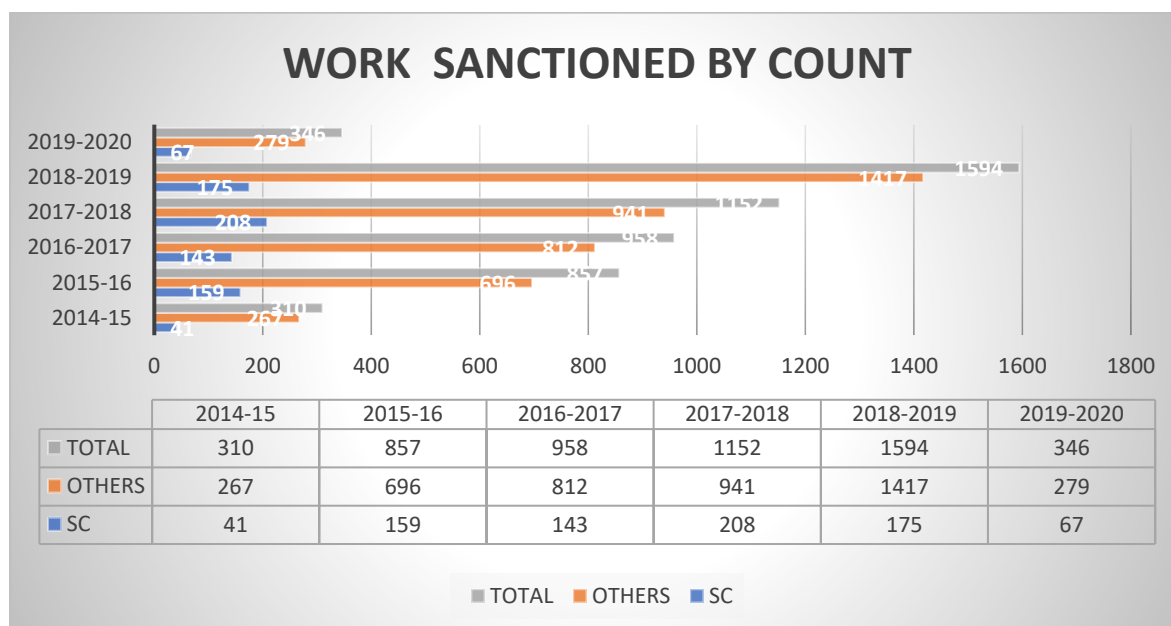
Source <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Default.aspx>

#### **5.3.1** Analysis of recommended, sanctioned and completed works

**(i) Recommended works:** Across all categories and financial years, the number of recommended works has steadily increased, reflecting the active participation of Members of Parliament (MPs) in proposing development projects. The total number of recommended works has increased from 743 in 2014-15 to 1583 in 2018-19, indicating an increased focus on meeting local developmental needs. But in 2019-20, it decreased to 198 due to COVID.

**TABLE & 3.1**



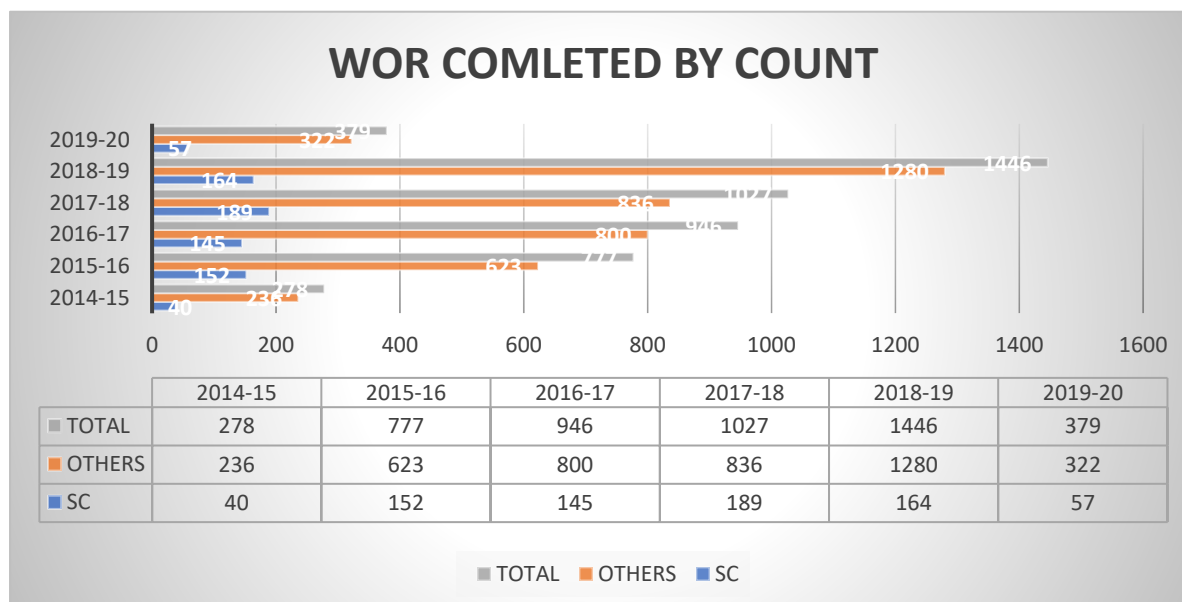


Source <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Default.aspx>

**(ii) Sanctioned works:** There is an increasing trend in the number of sanctioned works, the total number of sanctioned works has increased from 310 in 2014-15 to 1594 in 2018-19, showing substantial increase over a period of five years. However, it has come down to 346 in 2019-20 due to COVID.

**(iii) Completed works:** There is an overall increase in the number of completed works, the total number of completed works has increased from 278 in 2014-15 to 1446 in 2018-19, showing project implementation and completion over different financial years. However, it has come down to 379 in 2019-20 due to COVID.

**TABLE & 3.2**



Source <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Default.aspx>

## 5.3.2 Category-wise Analysis

### 5.3.2.1 Scheduled Caste Category







- The MPLADS Guidelines for 2023 specify that Members of Parliament (MPs) should allocate 15 per cent of their annual entitlement to recommend works for Scheduled Caste (SC) populated areas. In the financial year 2014-15, 88 out of a total of 743 works were recommended for SC-inhabited areas, accounting for 11.8% of the total recommendations.
- In the financial year 2015-16, 184 out of a total of 884 works were recommended for SC-inhabited areas, accounting for 20.9% of the total recommended works.
- During the financial year 2016-17, 181 works were recommended for SC-inhabited areas, accounting for 14.6% of the total 1238 recommendations in that year.
- In the financial year 2017-18, a total of 1327 works were recommended, out of which 242 were for SC populated areas, accounting for 18.2% of the total recommendations for that financial year.
- For the financial year 2018-19, a total of 1583 recommendations were made, out of which 271 recommendations were for SC populated areas, accounting for 17.1% of the total recommendations for that financial year.
- For the financial year 2019-20, a total of 198 recommendations were made, out of which 21 recommendations were for SC populated areas, accounting for 10.6% of the total recommendations for that financial year.
- In Haryana during the financial years 2014-15 to 2019-20, a total of 987 works were recommended for SC populated areas out of total 5973 works, which was 16.5 of total recommendations.

**5.3.2.2 Other Category:** In 2014-15, 653 works were recommended for other category out of total 743 works, which was 87.8 of total recommendations.

- In the financial year 2015-16, 697 works were recommended for other category out of total 884 works, which was 78.8 of total recommended works.
- During the financial year 2016-17, 1054 works were recommended for other category, which was 85.1 of total 1238 recommendations of that year.
- In the financial year 2017-18, a total of 1327 works were recommended, out of which 1083 were for Others category, which was 81.6% of the total recommendations for that financial year.
- For the financial year 2018-19, a total of 1583 recommendations were made, out of which 1306 recommendations were for Others category, which was 82.6% of the total recommendations for that financial year.
- For the financial year 2019-20, a total of 198 recommendations were made, out of which 177 recommendations were for Others category, which was 89.3% of the total recommendations for that financial year.
- Total number of works recommended, sanctioned and completed during financial years 2014-15 to 2019-20 in Haryana Out of 5973 works, a total of 4973 works were recommended for other category, which was 83.25 of the total recommendations.

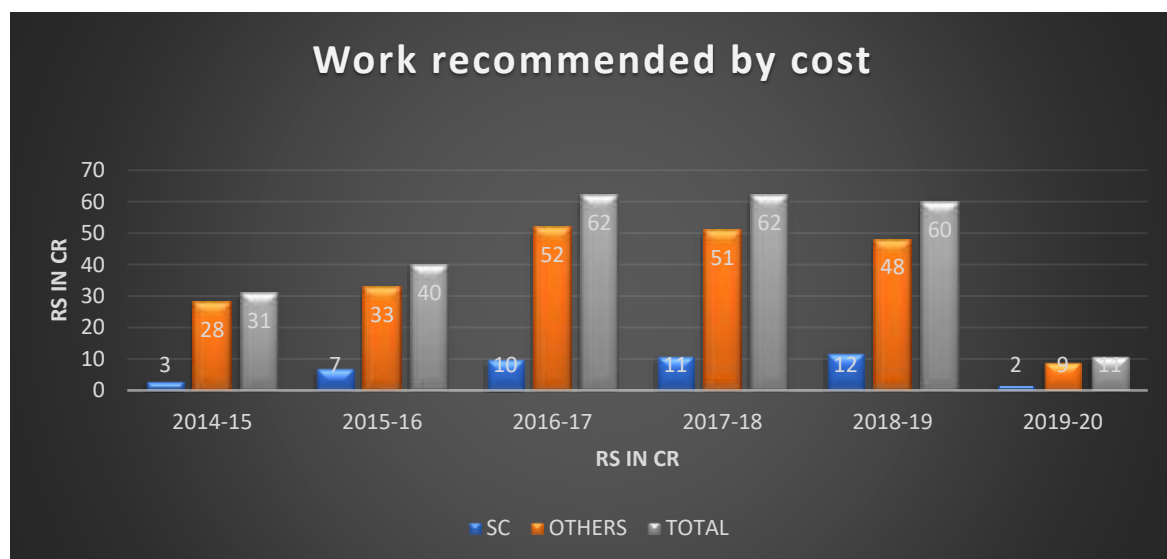
#### 5.4 Category wise cost of works:

Cost of works recommended, sanctioned and completed for SC and other categories during financial years 2014-15 to 2019-20 in Haryana

5.4.1 Financial year wise analysis of cost of works recommended, sanctioned and completed for various categories

**TABLE & 4**

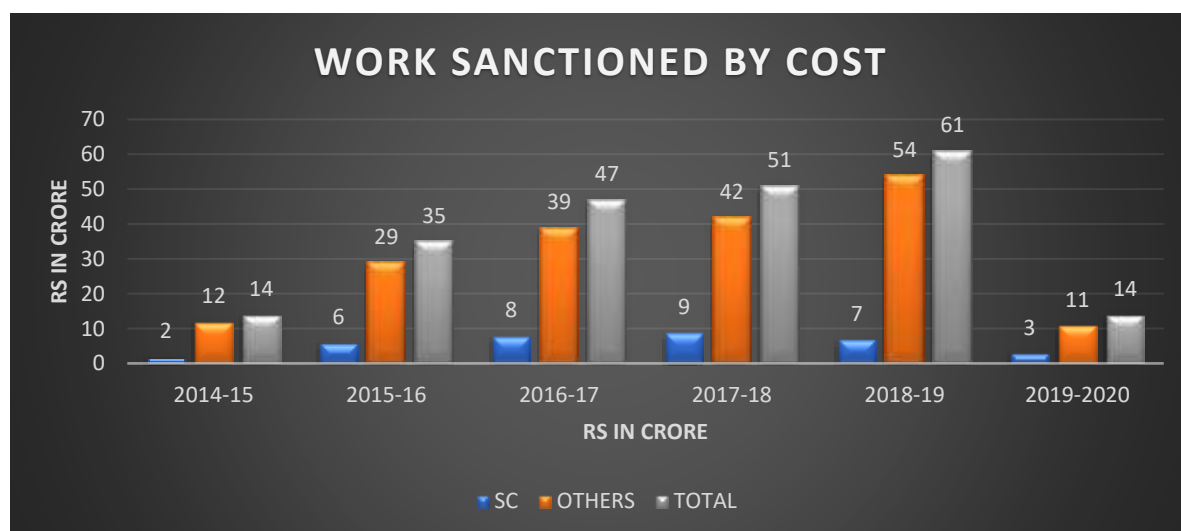




Source <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Default.aspx>

**5.4.1.1 Financial Year 2014-15:** The figures for financial year 2014-15 show the distribution and utilisation of funds under the MPLAD scheme in different categories. Under the Scheduled Caste (SC) category, Rs 3 crore was recommended, of which Rs 2 crore was sanctioned and Rs 2 crore was spent on completed works. The highest amount recommended in the Others category was Rs 28 crore, of which Rs 12 crore was sanctioned and Rs 12 crore was utilised. The total amount recommended for all categories was Rs 31 crore, of which Rs 14 crore was sanctioned and Rs 14 crore was spent.

**TABLE &4. 1**



Source <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Default.aspx>

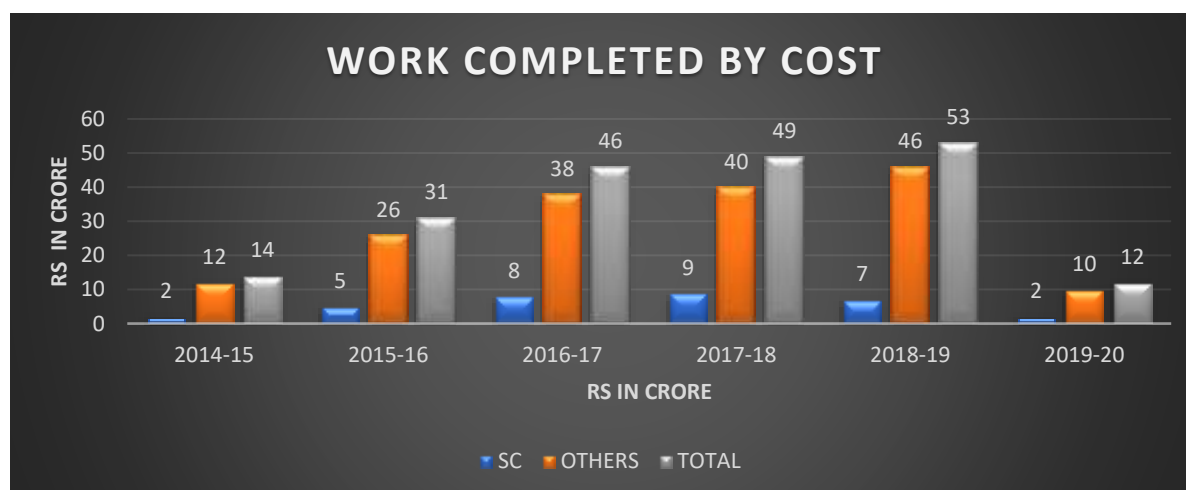
**5.4.1.2 Financial Year 2015-16:** During 2015-16, Rs 7 crore was recommended in Scheduled Caste (SC) category, out of which Rs 6 crore was sanctioned and Rs 5 crore was spent on completed works. Notably, the highest amount of Rs 33 crore was recommended for Others category, out of which Rs 29 crore was sanctioned and Rs 26 crore was utilised. The total amount recommended for all categories was Rs 40 crore, out of which Rs 35 crore was sanctioned and Rs 31 crore was spent.







TABLE &amp; 4.2



Source : <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Default.aspx>

#### 5.4.1.3 Financial Year 2016-17

In the financial year 2016-17, works worth Rs 10 crore were recommended for the Scheduled Caste (SC) category, with Rs 8 crore sanctioned and Rs 8 crore spent on completed projects. Additionally, the Others category saw a substantial recommended amount of Rs 52 crore, of which Rs 39 crore was sanctioned and Rs 38 crore utilised. Overall, the total recommended allocation for all categories was Rs 62 crore, of which Rs 47 crore was sanctioned and Rs 46 crore utilised.

#### 5.4.1.4 Financial Year 2017-18

In this financial year, works worth Rs 11 crore were recommended for the Scheduled Caste (SC) category, with Rs 9 crore sanctioned and Rs 9 crore spent on completed works. The Others category saw significant recommendations, totalling Rs 51 crore, of which Rs 42 crore was sanctioned and Rs 40 crore utilised. Overall, the total recommended allocation for all categories stood at Rs 62 crore, of which Rs 51 crore was sanctioned and Rs 49 crore was spent.

#### 5.4.1.5 Financial Year 2018-19

In the financial year 2018-19, for the Scheduled Caste (SC) category, the recommendations were Rs 12 crore, of which Rs 7 crore was sanctioned and Rs 7 crore was utilised for completed works. Notably, the Others category had the highest number of recommendations, totalling Rs 48 crore, of which Rs 54 crore was sanctioned and Rs 46 crore was utilised. Overall, the total recommended allocation across all categories was Rs 60 crore, of which Rs 61 crore was sanctioned and Rs 53 crore was utilised for completed projects.

#### 5.4.1.6 Financial Year 2019-20

In the financial year 2019-20, for Scheduled Caste (SC) category, the recommendations were Rs 2 crore, of which Rs 3 crore was sanctioned and Rs 2 crore was utilised for completed works. Notably, the Others category had the highest total of Rs 9 crore, of which Rs 11 crore was sanctioned and Rs 10 crore was utilised. Overall, the total recommended allocation across all categories was Rs 11 crore, of which Rs 14 crore was sanctioned and Rs 12 crore was utilised for completed projects.

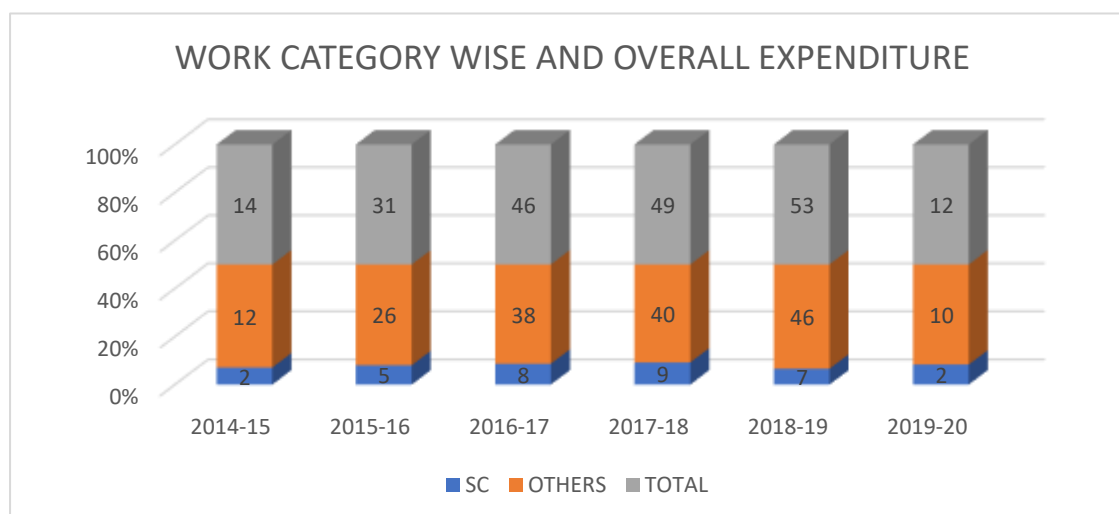
### 5.5 Work Category Wise and Overall Expenditure

Financial Year Wise Expenditure in Various Categories viz. SC Others during Financial Year 2014-15 to 2019-20 in Haryana





TABLE &amp; 5



Source: <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Default.aspx>

Table 5 shows that during the financial year 2014-15, the expenditure across various categories was Rs 14 crore, with allocations as follows Rs 2 crore for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Rs 12 crore for others. Talking about the next financial year 2015-16, the total expenditure increased to Rs 31 crore, with significant allocations for all categories, Rs 5 crore for SC and Rs 26 crore for others. Similarly, 2016-17 recorded a total expenditure of Rs 46 crore, with Rs 8 crore for SC and Rs 38 crore for others. This trend continued in subsequent years, during the financial year 2017-18, the expenditure distribution continued with Rs 49 crore, Rs 9 crore for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Rs 40 crore for others. The following year, in 2018-19, the total expenditure reached Rs 53 crore, with allocations of Rs 7 crore for SCs and Rs 46 crore for others. The following year, in 2019-20, the total expenditure stood at Rs 12 crore, with allocations of Rs 2 crore for SCs and Rs 10 crore for others.

## 6. Results

- The number of works recommended, sanctioned and completed increased steadily over the 6-year period, indicating an increased focus on local development.
- The number of recommended works was the highest in FY 2018-19, indicating intensified efforts.
- The total cost of recommended and sanctioned works saw a steady increase, with a significant increase in FY 2018-19.
- The expenditure on completed works saw an overall increase, indicating progress in project implementation.
- The Others category consistently recorded the highest number of works, indicating its importance in MPLADS projects.
- Expenditures across various categories varied year after year, with a significant increase seen in FY 2018-19, indicating intensified efforts for local development.
- SC and other categories received allocations in Haryana, indicating their importance in MPLADS initiatives.
- Expenditures across various categories saw a steady increase over the years, indicating sustained investment in local development projects.
- However, the year 2019-2020 saw a decline in the total cost of recommended and sanctioned works due to COVID.





## 7. Suggestions

Efforts should be made to streamline administrative processes and remove bureaucratic bottlenecks to accelerate project implementation. This may include simplifying approval processes, increasing coordination among stakeholders, and providing adequate support to implementing agencies. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms is essential to effectively track the progress of projects and identify bottlenecks in implementation. Regular audits and evaluations can help ensure transparency, accountability and optimal utilisation of funds. Encouraging greater community participation in project planning, implementation and monitoring can enhance the relevance and sustainability of MPLADS initiatives. MPs should actively engage with local stakeholders to identify priorities, mobilise resources and ensure effective delivery of services. Efforts should be made to address inequities in resource allocation across categories and sectors. This may include revising allocation criteria to ensure a more equitable distribution of funds based on the socio-economic needs of different communities. Investing in capacity building initiatives for MPs, implementing agencies and local authorities can enhance their skills and capabilities in project management, budgeting and monitoring. Training programmes and workshops on relevant topics can empower stakeholders to effectively utilise MPLADS resources and achieve desired results.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, an analysis of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in Haryana during financial years 2014-15 to 2019-20 provides valuable information about the utilisation of funds and implementation of local development projects. Launched in 1993, the scheme has played a key role in empowering MPs to address urgent needs ranging from sanitation and drinking water to infrastructure and education in their constituencies. Over the years, the number of MPLADS projects has increased significantly. The number of works recommended, sanctioned and completed reflects a growing recognition of the importance of MPLADS projects in addressing local developmental challenges. Despite fluctuations in project completion rates and expenditure, the overall trend reflects progress in project implementation and commitment to local development. The category-wise analysis highlights the diversity of projects undertaken, including allocations for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and other categories. Although efforts have been made to address the needs of marginalized communities, there is still scope for improvement in ensuring equitable distribution of resources and enhancing community participation. Going forward, streamlining implementation processes, strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, promoting community participation, addressing resource inequalities and investing in capacity building are essential to maximize the impact of MPLADS initiatives. By effectively leveraging this scheme, MPs can bring about positive change. They can continue to act as catalysts of development and contribute to the overall development of their constituencies and the nation as a whole.

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