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**GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA**

**ECONOMIC SURVEY  
OF  
HARYANA  
2004-2005**

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2005**

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## HARYANA AT A GLANCE

Sr.No.	Item	Period	Unit	State Position
1.	DIVISIONS		No.	4
2.	DISTRICTS		No.	20
3.	SUB-DIVISIONS		No.	47
4.	TEHSILS		No.	67
5.	SUB-TEHSILS		No.	46
6.	BLOCKS		No.	119
7.	TOWNS		No.	106
8.	VILLAGES(including un-inhabited)	Census 2001	No.	6955
9.	Geographical Area	Census 2001	Lakh Sq.Kms	0.44
10.	Percentage of Area Under Forest & Tree Cover to Total Area	2002-2003	%	7.4
11.	Percentage of Net Area Sown to Total Area	2002-2003	%	79.06(P)
12.	Percentage of Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown	2002-2003	%	85.8 (P)
13.	Yield of Foodgrains	2002-2003	Qtl./Hect.	31.07 (P)
14.	Yield of Wheat	2002-2003	Qtl./Hect.	40.53 (P)
15.	Population (total)	Census 2001	Lakh No.	211.45
	(a) Rural Population	Census 2001	Lakh No.	150.29
	(b) Urban Population	Census 2001	Lakh No.	61.16
	(c) Percentage of Rural Population to Total Population	Census 2001	%	71.1
	(d) Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	Census 2001	%	28.9
	(e) Percentage of Population in Age Group 0-6 to Total Population	Census 2001	%	15.77
	(f) Decennial Growth Rate	1991-2001	%	28.43
	(g) Literacy rate (Overall)	Census 2001	%	67.91
	Male	Census 2001	%	78.49
	Female	Census 2001	%	55.73
	(h) Birth Rate	2002	Per thousand	26.6 (R)
	(i) Death Rate	2002	Per thousand	7.1 (R)
	(j) Infant Mortality Rate	2002	Per thousand	62.0 (R)
	(k) Life Expectancy-Male	2002-2006	Years	64.64
	-Female	2002-2006	Years	69.30
	(l) Population Density	Census 2001	Person/Sq. Kms.	478
	(m) Sex Ratio Females per 1000 Males	Census 2001	Per thousand	861
	(n) Sex Ratio (0-6) Females per 1000 Males	Census 2001	Per thousand	819
	(o) Sex Ratio Among Literates (Females per 1000 Males)	Census 2001	Per thousand	617
16.	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity	2004-2005	KWH	619
17.	Consumption of Fertilizer	2004-2005	Kg./Hect.	169 (P)
18.	Per Capita Availability of Milk	2003-2004	Gm/per day	660
19.	Per Capita Income			
	(a) At Constant (1993-94) Prices	2003-2004	Rs.	15721 (Q)
	(b) At Current Prices	2003-2004	Rs.	29963 (Q)

P= Provisional Q= Quick Estimates R= Revised

## CHAPTER-1

### STATE ECONOMY

#### ECONOMIC GROWTH

According to quick estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Haryana at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 39992.59 crores in 2003-2004 as against Rs. 36834.22 crores in 2002-2003 recording a growth of 8.6 percent during 2003-2004 as against 5.0 percent during 2002-2003. At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product has been estimated at Rs. 74970.18 crores in 2003-2004 as against Rs. 66455.14 crores in 2002-2003 recording an increase of 12.8 percent. The growth of 8.6 percent in the Gross State Domestic Product in real terms during 2003-2004 is mainly due to good performance of Agriculture, Manufacturing, Trade, Transport, Communication and Banking & Insurance Sectors. During this year, the Agriculture Sector has recorded a growth of 8.9 percent, Manufacturing Sector 8.2 percent, Trade Sector 10.0 percent, Transport Sector 11.5 percent, Communication Sector 11.1 percent and Banking and Insurance Sector 10.8 percent. During 2003-2004, the production of Rice, Bajra, Gram, Cotton and Oilseeds recorded increase of 13.2 percent, 119.2 percent, 143.9 percent, 35.4 percent and 39.6 percent respectively over the previous year resulting an overall growth of 8.9 percent in Agriculture Sector in spite of some fall in the production of Wheat and Sugarcane (gur). During this year, the production of Wheat and Sugarcane (gur) declined by 1.4 percent and 12.3 percent respectively.

The sectoral analysis reveals that the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices from Primary Sector which comprises of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Mining Sectors has increased from Rs. 10857.43 crores in 2002-2003 to Rs. 11830.21 crores in 2003-2004 showing an increase of 9.0 percent. The Gross State Domestic Product from Secondary Sector which covers Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sectors has increased from Rs. 10358.52 crores in 2002-2003 to Rs. 11137.76 crores in 2003-2004 registering an increase of 7.5 percent. The Tertiary Sector, which comprises of Trade, Transport, Banking, Ownership of Dwellings, Public Administration and Other Services Sectors recorded growth of 9.0 percent. Its contribution in total Gross State Domestic Product has increased from Rs. 15618.27 crores in 2002-2003 to Rs. 17024.62 crores in 2003-2004.

The structural composition of State economy has witnessed significant changes since the formation of Haryana State. Agriculture Sector still continues to occupy a significant position in State economy, although, the share of this sector in the Gross State Domestic Product is continuously declining. The predominance of Agriculture Sector is also responsible for instability in the growth rate of economy due to fluctuations in agricultural production. Natural calamities and fluctuation in rainfall often cause substantial loss in crop production which eventually results in fluctuation and instability in growth rate of State economy. Moreover, rapidly increasing share of Services Sector is also responsible for decline in the share of Agriculture Sector. The composition of Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices reveals that the share of Primary Sector which includes Agriculture and Allied Sectors has declined from 42.5 percent during 1993-94 to 29.6 percent during 2003-2004.

Manufacturing Sector which occupies the second important place in the State economy after Agriculture and Allied Sectors has witnessed a considerable improvement in its share. Its contribution has increased from 18.7 percent during 1993-94 to 20.9 percent during 2003-2004 reflecting healthy sign of industrialisation in the State. The State has adopted liberal industrial policy and committed to create healthy environment for industrialisation to attract foreign as well as domestic investment and participation to speed up growth of industry and generate additional employment. The share of Secondary Sector which also includes Manufacturing Sector has increased from 26.2 percent during 1993-94 to 27.8 percent during 2003-2004.

Tertiary Sector which is a combination of different services like Trade, Transport, Banking, Public Administration, Education, Health etc. also witnessed significant increase in its share. Its share in Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices has increased from 31.3 percent during 1993-94 to 42.6 percent during 2003-2004. Trade Sector which occupies the third important place in State economy after Agriculture and Manufacturing Sectors witnessed an increase in its share in the Gross State Domestic Product and its share rose from 11.6 percent during 1993-94 to 18.6 percent during 2003-2004 at constant (1993-94) prices. The continuous increasing trend in the share of this sector indicates good scope and potential for its future perspectives also.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product reveals that the share of Primary Sector is continuously declining whereas the share of Secondary as well as Tertiary Sector is continuously increasing. It shows that the State economy is shifting

from Agriculture to Manufacturing and Services Sectors, which is a sign of healthy economy and the State economy is moving in the right direction.

The Per Capita Income (per capita Net State Domestic Product) in real terms at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 15721 during 2003-2004 as against Rs. 14694 during 2002-2003 showing an increase of 7.0 percent during 2003-2004. At current prices, the Per Capita Income has been estimated at Rs. 29963 during 2003-2004 as against Rs. 26974 during 2002-2003 showing an increase of 11.1 percent during 2003-2004.

Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Haryana for the years 1993-94 to 2003-2004 at current and constant (1993-94) prices are given at Tables 2 to 5.

The Planning Commission has fixed 7.9 percent average Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product for the Tenth Five Year Plan period for Haryana as compared to 8.0 percent for All India. Haryana has already achieved Growth Rate of 8.6 percent in the 2nd year of the Tenth Five Year Plan i.e. during 2003-2004. The sectorwise Target of Growth Rate as fixed by the Planning Commission vis-a-vis Growth Rate achieved in Haryana during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 is as under:-

(Growth Rate in Percent)

Sector	Growth Rate fixed by Planning Commission for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for India as a whole	Growth Rate fixed by Planning Commission for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for Haryana	Growth Rate Achieved during 2002-2003 in Haryana	Growth Rate Achieved during 2003-2004 in Haryana
Primary	4.0	4.1	(-)0.7	9.0
Secondary	8.9	9.6	5.1	7.5
Tertiary	9.4	10.3	9.2	9.0
Total	8.0	7.9	5.0	8.6

The Financial Management of State Government has been termed as one of the best in the Country. 12th Finance Commission of India has also commended the performance of Haryana State in the areas of revenue growth, expenditure checking and reduction of deficit indicators. The State Government has been focussing on the development of infrastructure in urban as well as rural areas out of its own resources. The State has also made optimum utilization of central resources received through various channels. The Revenue Deficit of the State has reduced from the peak of Rs.

1540 crores in 1998-99 to Rs. 273.71 crores in 2003-04. In terms of percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), the Revenue Deficit reduced from 3.5 percent in 1998-99 to 0.37 percent in 2003-2004. The Fiscal Deficit has reduced from 5.1 percent of GSDP in 1998-99 to 3.9 percent in 2003-2004 and 1.2 percent in 2004-2005. The Tax-GSDP Ratio has improved from 7.83 percent in 2000-2001 to 8.35 percent in 2002-2003 and 8.47 percent in 2003-2004. The notable feature of State Financial Management is that Haryana is the first State in the Country which has not availed overdraft facility even for a single day during 2003-2004 and 2004-2005.

## **PRICE SITUATION**

Fiscal and monetary policies which have an important bearing on the price situation are exclusively in the control of Government of India. State Government has a very limited scope in checking the rise in prices. The State Government can, besides, maintaining efficient public distribution system, check black marketing, hoarding and profiteering in commodities. The State Government has, by and large, been quite successful in this direction. As compared to 2003-2004, the price situation in the State witnessed slightly upward trend during the year 2004-2005. A similar trend is also visible at the National level. The price behaviour of wholesale prices and retail prices in Haryana vis-a-vis National level is as under :-

### **Wholesale Prices**

During the year 2004, the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in the State witnessed a slightly decreasing trend. The index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (Base 1980-81=100) in Haryana, decreased from 489.4 in January, 2004 to 487.6 in January, 2005, registering a slight decrease of 0.4 percent as compared with an increase of 7.9 percent during the corresponding period of the last year. The decrease was solely on account of highly decrease in the prices of fibres and oilseeds which recorded a decrease of 30.9 and 8.4 percent respectively whereas grains, pulses, gur and other crops (potatoes and dry chillies) witnessed an increase of 3.8, 7.4, 46.6 and 0.4 percent, respectively.

### **Retail Prices**

The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) was 504 in January, 2004 which rose to 526 in January, 2005, thus showing an increase of 4.4 percent. The Consumer Price Index in Haryana State also exhibited a similar trend. The Haryana State Working Class Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100) rose from 446 in January, 2004 to 464 in January, 2005 thus registering an increase of 4.0

percent. On an annual average basis, the rise in the Consumer Price Index in Haryana was 3.9 percent in 2004 as compared to 2.3 percent in 2003.

Consumer Price Index Number of Working Class is given at Table 6.

## **PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

Public Distribution System (PDS) is the chief instrument to meet twin objectives of price stability and making availability of essential commodities at easily affordable price especially for the poor. At the time of creation of Haryana, P.D.S. was of a very small size having only 1518 fair price shops (988 in rural areas and 530 in urban areas), catering to about 15 lakh ration card holders. However, with the passage of time, it has expanded to almost every nook and corner of the State. It has been reorganised and streamlined from time to time to accommodate human needs. As on 31-3-2005, there is a big network of 7571 fair price shops ( 5189 in the rural areas and 2382 in the urban areas), catering to about 45 lakh ration card holders. At present, under the "Targetted Public Distribution System" scheme, 35 kilograms of wheat per month is being made available to the below poverty line families @ Rs. 4.65 per kilogram for wheat. The Targetted Public Distribution System in Haryana is well organised.

## **POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND WELFARE SCHEMES**

The State Government has been constantly making efforts to eradicate poverty in the State by assisting people living below the poverty line through various schemes, in order to break the vicious circle of poverty. Necessary steps are being taken to identify the poorest of the poor families and distribution of pink coloured ration cards under "Antyodaya Anna Yojana", scheme of Government of India launched in Haryana during 2001-2002. Under this scheme, 35 kilograms wheat per family per month is being supplied to the Antyodaya Families at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per kilogram. The transportation and dealers margin is borne by the State Government @ 50 paise per kilogram amounting to Rs.3.81 crores per annum. Under this scheme, the Government of India is allocating 6353 MetricTonnes of wheat per month to the State of Haryana for Antyodaya Families. Pink ration cards have been issued to 192008 Antyodaya Families under this scheme in the State upto March, 2005. The State has also taken up several measures for carrying out socio-economic programmes especially for the welfare of the backward classes, handicapped persons, destitute women and weaker sections by adopting a policy of one job for one family, permits to unemployed youths



for operating maxi-cabs, introduction of "Sulabh Shauchalayas," liberation of scavengers from their traditional occupation of manual removal of night-soil and universalisation of education.

Fire tax has been abolished in residential area and house tax has been waived in case of self-occupied houses if the area of the house is upto 100 square yards.

Among the poverty alleviation programmes, "Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)" is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment such as organisation of the poor into Self Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure, marketing etc. The target group consists of families living below the poverty line. The objective of the scheme is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line. Under this scheme, total funds to the tune of Rs.1715.83 lakhs were made available during the year 2004-2005. Against the available funds, an amount of Rs. 1595.25 lakhs has been utilised for assisting 14132 Swarozgaris during the year 2004-2005. Out of the total assisted Swarozgaris, 6343 Swarozgaris were Scheduled Castes and 8543 were women. It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 16.00 crore during 2005-2006 to provide financial assistance to more than 14000 poor beneficiaries.

Under "Indira Awaas Yojana (New construction)," 8845 houses were constructed and 651 houses were in progress for members of Scheduled Castes and also Non-schedules Castes rural poor living below the poverty line during the year 2004-2005. An expenditure of Rs. 2215.56 lakhs has been incurred on this yojana during 2004-2005. Under this scheme, funds amounting to Rs. 29.83 crore would be spent for construction of about 11930 houses during 2005-2006.

"Sampooran Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)" aims to provide additional wage employment opportunities to rural poor who are in need of work. The secondary objective of the scheme is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas. The wages to the workers are being paid in the shape of cash and kind. At present, 10 Kg. of wheat @ Rs. 5.50 per kg. and cash wage of Rs. 35.00 per man per day are being provided to the workers engaged under SGRY. During the year 2004-2005, total funds to the tune of Rs. 7496.76 lakhs were made available. Against the available funds, an amount of Rs. 6794.28 lakh has been utilised for generating 70.12 lakh mandays in rural areas. The Government of India have also allocated 67423 Metric Tonnes food grains (Wheat) to the State Government free of cost under this scheme for distribution to the workers. Against this, 60917 Metric Tonnes of wheat have been distributed to the

workers as part of wages during the year 2004-2005. Under this scheme, funds amounting to Rs. 86.54 crore would be spent and 66.50 lakh mandays are likely to be generated for the rural poor in the rural areas during 2005-2006. More durable community assets would also be created in the villages.

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India had launched a scheme namely, "National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP)" from the year 2004-2005 in Mahendergarh District. This is a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Foodgrains are also provided by the Government of India, free of cost. The main objective of this programme is to provide additional resources apart from the resources available under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) so that generation of supplementary wage employment and providing of food-security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in the district is further intensified. This programme is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work. Under the scheme, an assistance of about Rs.600.00 lakhs would be provided to district Mahendergarh during 2005-2006 for generation of supplementary wage employment and creation of need based assets in the district. Efforts would be made to cover other poor districts of the State under the scheme.

Another a new 100 percent Centrally Assisted Scheme namely, "Backward District Initiative-Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)" has been launched from the year 2004-2005 in Sirsa District. The main aim of this scheme is to solve the problems of poverty, low growth, poor governance in the backward district. The selection of district has been made by the Planning Commission, Government of India. The project is required to be implemented in a period of 3 years. The Government of India would be providing Central Assistance of Rs. 45.00 crore to District Sirsa during the project period. The State Government would persuade the Government of India to expand this programme in other poor districts also.

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was launched by Government of India from 23rd January, 1993. Under this scheme, Government of India provides to each Member of Parliament, an amount of Rs.2.00 crores per annum for the development works. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 1548.30 lakhs has been spent and 1037 development works have been completed and 669 works were under progress during the year 2004-2005.

"Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana" (SJSRY) provides gainful employment to the urban un-employed and under-employed poor beneficiaries through setting up of

self-employment ventures providing wage employment through skill development training. Under this programme, loan and subsidy of Rs. 162.41 lakh has been given to 1845 beneficiaries upto 31-3-2005.

The National Slum Development Programme was started in the year 1996-97 by Government of India to provide adequate and satisfactory water supply, sanitation, primary education facilities, health care, adult literacy and non-formal education facilities etc. in slum areas. Earlier, this programme was being implemented by Urban Development Department. Now this work has been entrusted to State Urban Development Society Haryana (SUDSH) from January, 2002.

"Tau Devi Lal Old Age Pension Scheme" prevalent in the State has been based on economic criteria and the eligibility age is 60 years or more so as to give the benefit to the really poor and needy persons. Under this scheme, pension @ Rs.300/- per month is given to the eligible senior citizen of Haryana domicile. The norms of the existing scheme have also been relaxed to widen its scope. 9.95 lakhs senior citizens have been covered under the scheme upto 31st March,2005. 9.87 lakh beneficiaries have been provided free medicare and spectacles during the year.

"Widow Pension Scheme" is also being implemented to provide security and financial assistance to widows and destitute women. Under this scheme, widows and destitute women aged 18 years and above, who have no other financial support, are provided pension @ Rs.300 per month . A total of 3.50 lakh such women had been benefitted upto March,2005. In addition, the State is running 3 women homes,at Karnal, Rohtak and Faridabad for young widows and destitute women and their dependent children to rehabilitate and provide the facilities of boarding, lodging, education and vocational training in various trades. A cash dole @ Rs. 200/- per month and the clothing allowance @ Rs. 50/- per month is provided to each inmate of these homes. As on 31st March,2005 388 members of 127 families were residing in Mahila Ashrams at Karnal, Rohtak and Faridabad.

The State has also taken a number of steps for rehabilitation of blind, deaf, handicapped and mentally retarded persons. As many as, 81191 "Physically Handicapped Persons" are being provided pension @ Rs. 300/- per month upto 31st March, 2005. Scholarships ranging between Rs.100 to Rs.750 per month are being given to handicapped students. Un-employment allowance to the educated handicapped persons are being given between Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month. The rate of unemployment allowance has been enhanced w.e.f. 1-9-2004 from Rs. 200 to

Rs. 400 and Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 for only blind persons. Retainership allowance @ Rs.1500 per month is also being given to the blind caners.

In the area of social security, a scheme known as Jan Suraksha Bima Yojana (Devi Rakshak) has been renewed from October,2004 to provide social security to the citizens of the State. Under this scheme, dependants of the bread earner of a family in the age group of 18-80 years except employees of Government and its Public Sector Undertakings, Cooperative Institutions, Universities and Government Aided Institutions and Income Tax Payees will be provided compensation of Rs. 1.00 lakh in case of unnatural death or permanent total disability due to accidents like rail or road or air accidents, tractor or farming equipment, riot, earthquake, strike, terrorist activity, storm, cyclone, snake bite, drowning, poisoning, electrocution, falling from height, collapse of house or building, fire, explosion, implosion, murder, attack of animals, stampede and suffocation , lightening, frost bite, sun burn (loo), burn injuries, death or permanent total disability due to any other unnatural event, within 72 hours of the submission of claim form. Similarly, Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 is also given on the basis of disability percentage. 837 cases have been covered upto 31st March, 2005 under this scheme

The Unemployment Allowance Scheme was started w.e.f. 1-11-88 for Graduate/Post Graduate applicants only. This scheme has further been extended to Matriculates and higher qualification w.e.f. 1-7-89. Unemployment Allowance is being paid @ Rs. 50/-P.M. to Matriculates, @ Rs. 75/- P.M. to Higher Secondary/Senior Secondary/Intermediate pass and @ Rs. 100/-P.M. to graduates/Post Graduates through the Nationalised Bank on quarterly basis. Now the State Government has revised the eligibility criteria, rates of unemployment allowance w.e.f. 1-11-2004 on monthly basis. Accordingly, unemployment allowance is being distributed under the overall supervision and control of Deputy Commissioner through the officers/officials of Revenue Department/Municipal Bodies at the rate of Rs. 100/-P.M. for Matric/Hr. Sec./Sr./Inter pass and Rs. 200/- P.M. for Diploma holders, Graduates/Post Graduates on the pattern of Old age Pension Scheme. During the year 2004-2005, an amount of Rs. 2.45 crores has been disbursed as Unemployment Allowance.

The "Samman Pension" is being paid to the freedom fighters and their widows. It has been increased from Rs. 1400 to Rs. 3500 per month including fixed medical allowance w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2005. It was for the first time after 1998 that an enhancement had been made in the pension of freedom fighters. In 1998, the pension was increased by merely Rs. 400 per month.

A scheme namely "Kanyadan" was launched in Haryana w.e.f. 1-11-1999. According to the scheme, Rs. 5100/- are being given to Scheduled Castes/Vimukat Jatis who are living below the poverty line at the time of marriage of their daughter. The scope of this scheme has been extended to all the sections of society who are living below the poverty line w.e.f. 1-2-2004. During the year 2004-2005, 10030 beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme, whereas during the last year 2003-2004, 5923 beneficiaries were covered.

The Department of Women and Child Development is functioning in the State for overall development and empowerment of women and children. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is being implemented in 116 blocks including 5 urban blocks through 13546 Anganwari Centres which provided supplementary nutrition to 9.34 lakhs children between 6 months to 6 years of age and 2.37 lakhs pregnant and nursing mothers during the year 2004-2005.

A proposal has been approved by the State Government in principle for further enhancing the rates of providing supplementary nutrition to children from Rs. 1.43 to Rs.2.00 per beneficiary per day w.e.f. 1-4-2005. It is proposed to cover 13 lakhs children and mothers under Supplementary Nutrition Programme during the year 2005-2006.

In the year 2004-2005, a sum of Rs. 4960.57 lakhs was spent on implementation of ICDS and Rs. 4922.66 lakhs were spent on supplementary nutrition including Rs. 286.67 lakhs under PMGY. For the year 2005-2006, a sum of Rs. 13072.14 lakhs has been proposed in the budget under ICDS scheme out of which Rs. 5720.14 lakhs are for implementation of ICDS scheme and Rs. 7352.00 lakhs are for supplementary nutrition.

To eradicate malnutrition among children, two new schemes namely "Improving Infant and Young Child Feeding" and "Best Mother Awards" have been proposed in the budget for the year 2005-2006 under which a sum of Rs. 78.97 lakhs will be spent during the year.

3.92 lakhs, 3.84 lakhs, 3.84 lakhs and 3.81 lakhs children have been immunized against BCG, DPT, POLIO and MEASLES respectively and 3.65 lakhs pregnant women have been immunized against Tetanus Toxide (TT) during the year 2004-2005 through Anganwadi centres.

Women and Child Development Department is implementing many others programmes/schemes launched by State/Central Government. "Kishori Shakti Yojana" is being implemented in 85 ICDS projects and has become the second biggest scheme

of human resources development after Integrated Child Development Services scheme. Under this scheme, 39981 adolescent girls between 11-18 years of age have been provided supplementary nutrition @ Rs. 2.50 per day per beneficiary and 39923 girls have been provided training on life development skills against the target of 40200 girls during the year 2004-2005.

To improve the status of the girl child and according to her right to the survival and protection, the scheme of 'Balika Samridhi Yojna' is being implemented to project positive image of the girl children. Under this scheme, girls born in families below the poverty line are provided benefit upto two girl children, comprising of providing Post Birth Grant @ Rs. 500/- and Scholarships for each class of study successfully completed ranging from Rs. 300/- for class-I to Rs. 1000/- for class X. These amounts are deposited in a maximum interest bearing joint accounts like Public Provident Fund or National Saving Certificates etc. in the name of the girl child and the designated officer. The accumulated value of the deposits in the account will be payable to the girl child on her attaining the age of 18 years and having remained unmarried till then. As many as 2337 girls have been provided Post Birth Grant @ Rs.500 during the year.

Under the scheme of "Apni Beti Apna Dhan" 41940 mothers have been provided assistance @ Rs. 500/- during the year 2004-2005. A sum of Rs. 219.37 lakhs was spent under this scheme during the year 2004-2005. In order to combat the menace of female foeticide and increase the number of girls to balancing the declining sex ratio in the State, it has been proposed to start an incentive based scheme "Apni Betiyan Apna Dhan/Ladli" under which Rs. 5000/- per family i.e. Rs. 2500/- per daughter per year will be given to the parents on the birth of their second daughter born on or after 1st January, 2006 for upto five years. During 2005-2006, a sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been proposed in the budget and there is a target of covering 6000 beneficiaries.

Swayamsidha, Programme for Advancement of Gender Equality (PAGE) and Swa-Shakti Pariyojna are the important Programmes for women's empowerment, being implemented in selected districts with the assistance of Government of India, United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the World Bank/ International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) respectively.

The Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation through various income generating schemes has provided financial assistance of Rs. 2154.89 lakhs including Rs. 721.33 lakhs as subsidy during the year 2004-2005 to 8987 beneficiaries. For the year 2005-2006, the Corporation has proposed to assist 15000

families for various income generating schemes by providing financial assistance of Rs. 4971.43 lakhs including Rs. 1491.00 lakhs as subsidy.

Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Section Kalyan Nigam is working for the economic upliftment of Backward Classes, Minority Communities and Handicapped persons. During the year 2004-2005, a target of Rs. 340 lakh was fixed for providing financial assistance to 1300 persons of Backward Classes. Against this, loan of Rs. 174.90 lakhs to 726 persons of Backward Classes has been given upto 31-03-2005. Rs. 210 lakh target was fixed for the year 2004-2005 for providing financial assistance to 400 persons of Minority Communities. The Nigam has managed to disburse loan worth Rs. 188.72 lakh to 427 persons of Minority Communities upto 31-03-2005. During the year 2004-2005, target of providing financial assistance of Rs. 250 lakh to 400 handicapped persons had been fixed. Rs. 121.54 lakh have been given to 210 persons of handicapped persons upto 31st March, 2005. The physical & financial targets for the year 2005-2006 for providing self-employment to the people of the target group are as under:-

Category	Target	
	Physical No.	Financial (Rs. in Lakh)
Backward Classes	3200	800.00
Minority Communities	1000	500.00
Handicapped Persons	800	500.00
Total	5000	1800.00

The State Government has taken necessary initiatives and steps to maintain industrial safety and climate of harmonious industrial relations during the year 2004-2005. As a sequel to the efforts made, level of Industrial safety has improved and industrial relations have been satisfactory. The incidence of accidents in the State is 0.232 per thousand workers per year as compared to the national average of 11.32. Minimum wages of the unskilled workers in the State are Rs. 2343.37 per month (with effect from 1-1-2005) and are updated half yearly to fully neutralize the increase in Consumer Price Index relating to working class. An amount of Rs. 29.34 lakhs has been disbursed to the industrial workers and their dependents under various welfare schemes run by the Labour Welfare Board during the year 2004-2005.

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## **CHAPTER- II**

### **SECTORAL REVIEW**

Sectoral review of the performance of the economy during 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 is as follows:-

#### **AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture is the mainstay of Haryana's economy. About 29.6 percent of the total income of the State comes from agriculture and allied activities. A number of steps are being taken by the Government to improve the status of farming community. The rate of interest on co-operative loans has been reduced by 4 percent. An action plan has been introduced to diversify the agricultural crops. The State Government has not only procured each grain of wheat, paddy and mustard but also procured bajra at a minimum support price of Rs. 515 per quintal. Haryana ranks first in the Country in the export of basmati rice. The farmers have been given Rs. 117 per quintal for sugarcane and this is the highest ever price in the Country.

Though a fair degree of drought proofing has been done in the State, yet some of the crops grown in rainfed areas still remain vulnerable to vagaries of monsoon. In order to provide better risk management in agriculture, State Government has implemented National Agriculture Insurance Scheme from Kharif 2004 onwards. High-risk crops like bajra, cotton, maize and arhar were covered in Kharif season and no crop was identified for coverage during Rabi season .

Resource Conserving Technologies are being promoted in the State in order to conserve the natural resources and to curtail the ever increasing cost of cultivation. Zero till technology has been successfully introduced in the State and it has become very popular among the farmers of the State in sowing of wheat. It is possible to bring down the cost of cultivation of wheat by Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500 per hectare with Zero till in addition to other benefits like timely sowing, saving in water, residue management in-situ and increase in fertilizer use efficiency. Subsidy is provided @ Rs. 3500 per machine and around 1523 Zero till machines were supplied to the farmers on subsidy during the financial year 2004-2005. Farmers have even purchased Zero till machines on their own without subsidy. Assistance is also being provided on other improved implements like multi crop bed planters, rotavators, potato planters etc. to promote agriculture mechanization in the State for precision farming.

Haryana Agriculture University has suggested that zero tillage transplantation of rice was as good in terms of yield as conventional transplanting. For diversification of



crops, soyabean has been suggested to be successful alternative in Kharif season.

For supplementing the agriculture extension activities of the Department, Kisan Clubs have been constituted in all districts of the State. The members of the Club meet frequently to discuss the problems related to agriculture and allied sectors and to formulate strategies for improvement in productivity, management of natural resources etc. in consultation with experts of the concerned departments. Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district is patron of the club.

State Government has instituted "Kisan Puraskar" for the farmers making outstanding contribution in agricultural production and allied activities. The Puraskars are awarded at the state and district level with prizes of Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 25,000, respectively. New sugarcane mills have been set up at Panniwala Motta and Gohana. Cultivation of medicinal and herbal plants is being promoted as a part of the drive to diversify crops.

Toll Free Agriculture Helpline had been started in HAU, Hisar by the State Government during 2001-2002, wherein the farmers can seek solutions to their problems by dialing a toll free telephone No. 1600-123001 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 10.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon. Another toll free helpline has also been started at Regional Research Station, Uchani (Karnal) and RRS, Bawal of HAU during the current financial year, which can be used by the farmers on Tuesdays and Thursdays and the expenditure on telephone is borne by the Government. This service is proposed to be extended to all days of week.

### **Area Under Crops**

The total area under crops has increased considerably since 1970-71. The Gross Area Sown which was 45.99 lakh hectares during 1966-67 has increased to 49.57 lakh hectares in 1970-71 and further increased to 63.00 lakh hectares during 2003-2004. During the year 2004-2005 the Gross Area sown has remained the same i.e. 63.00 lakh hectares .

Cropping Intensity in the State has enhanced from 139.0 in 1970-71 to 174.53 during 2003-2004. The agriculture scene in the State is dominated by paddy- wheat rotation, causing degradation in soil fertility and further fall in the under ground water level.

The table below gives the area under major crops in the State:-

Area Under Principal Crops

							(000 Hects.)
Year	Wheat	Rice	Total Food-grains	Sugar - cane	Cotton	Oilseeds	Gross Area Sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	743	192	3520	150	183	212	4599
1970-71	1129	269	3868	156	193	143	4957
1980-81	1479	484	3963	113	316	311	5462
1990-91	1850	661	4079	148	491	489	5919
1995-96	1972	830	4021	144	652	611	5974
1996-97	2017	831	4026	162	653	673	6075
1997-98	2057	914	4187	141	632	616	6143
1998-99	2188	1086	4482	128	583	526	6320
1999-00	2317	1083	4290	137	544	463	6029
2000-01	2355	1054	4340	143	555	414	6115
2001-02	2300	1028	4254	161	630	545	6318
2002-03	2267	906	3978	189	518	621	6035
2003-04	2303	1016	4286	161	526	642	6300
2004-05*	2288	1028	4212	130	621	782	6300

\* Provisional

The above table shows the dominance of wheat and rice crops in the gross area sown. The percentage of area under these two crops to the total gross area sown in the State has increased from 28.20 percent during 1970-71 to 52.63 percent during 2004-2005. However, during the last five years, the area under these crops has shown moderate change. Though efforts have been made to break dominance of the wheat-paddy rotation, yet no significant achievement has been made in this regard so far.

The area under wheat is continuously increasing since 1966-67. This area was 23.03 lakh hectares in 2003-2004 but 22.88 lakh hectares in 2004-2005 showing a slight decrease of 0.7 percent over 2003-2004. The area under rice has increased marginally during 2004-2005. The area under rice was 10.16 lakh hectares in 2003-2004 and 10.28 lakh hectares in 2004-2005. The area under commercial crops i.e. sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds fluctuates every year but as compared to previous year, there is a decrease of 19.25 percent under sugarcane during the year 2004-2005 over 2003-2004. However, the area under cotton and oilseeds has registered an

increase of 18.1 percent and 21.8 percent, respectively during 2004-2005 over 2003-2004.

### Agricultural Production

A remarkable increase in foodgrains production is visible in Haryana since 1970-71. Production of total foodgrains increased from 47.71 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 129.27 lakh tonnes in 2004-2005 showing an increase of 170.95 percent. Wheat and Rice played a major role in pushing up the agricultural production. The production of Rice which was 4.60 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 increased to 30.23 lakh tonnes in 2004-2005 thereby showing tremendous increase of 557.17 percent. Similarly, the production of Wheat which was 23.42 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 increased to 88.65 lakh tonnes during 2004-2005 showing an increase of 278.52 percent.

The table below gives the production under major crops in the State:--

Agricultural Production						
(000 tonnes)						
Year	Total Food-grains	Wheat	Rice	Oilseeds	Cotton ( 000 Bales)	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	2592	1059	223	92	288	5100
1970-71	4771	2342	460	99	373	7070
1980-81	6036	3490	1259	188	643	4600
1990-91	9559	6436	1834	638	1155	7800
1995-96	10172	7291	1847	783	1284	8090
1996-97	11448	7826	2463	985	1507	9020
1997-98	11332	7528	2556	456	1107	7500
1998-99	12105	8568	2432	653	874	7010
1999-00	13065	9650	2583	605	1304	7640
2000-01	13294	9669	2695	563	1383	8170
2001-02	13299	9437	2726	805	722	9270
2002-03	12329	9188	2468	706	1038	10650
2003-04*	13153	9063	2793	994	1405	9340
2004-05*	12927	8865	3023	931	2075	8060

\* Provisional

The production of oilseeds and sugarcane during the year 2004-2005 was of the order of 9.31 lakh tonnes and 80.60 lakh tonnes as against 9.94 lakh tonnes and 93.40 lakh tonnes respectively during the year 2003-2004. The production of cotton in the State increased from 14.05 lakh bales in 2003-04 to 20.75 lakh bales in 2004-2005 showing an increase of 47.69 percent.

A production target of 135.73 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been kept for 2005-2006. Production targets for sugarcane (gur), cotton and oilseeds have been fixed at 9.90 lakh tonnes, 21.00 lakh bales and 12.03 lakh tonnes respectively.

Index of Agricultural Production (Base Triennium ending 1981-82=100) increased from 214.98 in 2002-2003 to 233.62 in 2003-2004. The Index of Foodgrains Production went up from 201.25 in 2002-2003 to 215.89 in 2003-2004 whereas the Index of Non-Foodgrains production went up from 249.79 in 2002-2003 to 285.25 in 2003-2004. Agriculture Production and Index of Agricultural Production in Haryana is given at Tables 9,11 and 12.

As a result of higher production of foodgrains, the State of Haryana is one of the largest contributors of foodgrains to the Central pool. State Government is also fully committed to provide remunerative prices and timely support to the farmers by purchasing wheat paddy and bajra at the Minimum Support Price, on a large scale, through a network of about 350 purchase centres presently functioning in the State. During 2004- 2005, the Government agencies purchased 51.15 lakh tonnes of wheat and 15.17 lakh tonnes of paddy and 1.30 lakh Tonnes of Bajra.

#### **Average Yield of Principal Crops**

Average Yield per hectare in kilograms of wheat and rice during 2004-2005 in Haryana was 3875 and 2941 respectively. The average yield per hectare in respect of wheat and rice of all India during 2003-04 was 2707 kilograms and 2051 kilograms respectively, whereas in Haryana it was 3935 and 2749 respectively.

Yearwise average yield of wheat and rice is given as under:-

#### Average Yield of Principal Crops

Year	( Kgs. per hectare)			
	Haryana		India	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	3479	2775	2281	1740
1995-96	3697	2225	2483	1797
1996-97	3880	2964	2679	1882
1997-98	3660	2797	2485	1900
1998-99	3916	2239	2590	1921
1999-00	4165	2385	2778	1986
2000-01	4106	2557	2708	1901
2001-02	4103	2652	2762	2079
2002-03	4053	2724	2619	1804
2003-04	3935	2749	2707	2051
2004-05*	3875	2941	N.A.	N.A.

\* Provisional

Though the yield rates of principal crops in the State are no doubt quite high while comparing with that of National level but with the introduction of bio- technology, there is enough scope to increase the yield rates further so as to bring these at par with the best in the world. The power of bio-technology to improve crop-yield is today being recognised the world over. Haryana can take lead in this field by ensuring that research in the laboratories reaches the field through extension services.

### **High Yielding Varieties**

During 2003-2004, the area under High Yielding Varieties of wheat, rice, maize and bajra was 97.8, 66.2, 50.0 and 85.0 percent respectively, whereas during the year 2004-2005 the estimated area under High Yielding varieties of wheat, rice, maize and Bajra is 98.0, 75.9, 43.8 and 83.5 percent respectively.

### **Consumption of Fertilizers**

Fertilizer, the most important component of new technology, played a very important role in enhancing the agricultural production and ushering in green revolution in the State. Since the introduction of high yielding varieties, the consumption of chemical fertilizers has been increasing steadily.

Yearwise consumption of fertilizers per hectare of gross area sown in Haryana is given in the table below: -

Consumption of Fertilizers

Year	Consumption of Fertilizers (Kgs. per hectare)
1980-81	42
1990-91	99
1995-96	121
1996-97	125
1997-98	136
1998-99	133
1999-00	150
2000-01	152
2001-02	156
2002-03	164
2003-04	166
2004-05*	169

\*Provisional

Total consumption of NPK (Nutrients) which was 231 thousand tonnes in 1980-81 rose to 1051 thousand tonnes in 2004-2005 showing an increase of 355.00 percent.

A scheme was formulated for the promotion of Organic Farming System. A financial assistance of Rs. 500 per hectare is provided to the farmers for production and use of Vermi Compost.

The area under plant protection measures was 86.00 lakh hectares in 2003-2004 and 84.00 lakh hectares in 2004-2005. The pesticides consumption decreased from 4730 tonnes in 2003-2004 to 4520 tonnes in 2004-2005.

### **MARKETING AND STORAGE**

Marketing and storage facilities are the crucial components of post-harvest technology. The Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board continued its efforts to provide improved and easily accessible market facilities for sale of produce of the farmers in a regulated manner. At the time of creation of this Board in 1969, there were only 58 Principal Yards and 60 Sub-Yards in the State. At present, the Board has 106 Principal Yards and 178 Sub-Yards and 171 purchase centres spread over the State. Thus the farmers have regular mandis all over the State and due to this network of mandis, the farmers have to cover only the distance of 6-8 kilometers to sell their produce. The total storage capacity of foodgrains in the State is 34.13 lakh tonnes in covered godowns and 15.33 lakh tonnes in open godowns as on 31-3-2005.

The Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board introduced an incentive scheme namely "Krishak Uphar Yojana" from 2nd October, 2000 in all the mandis of the State. Under this scheme, there are two 1st prizes each of Rs. 40,000/-, eight 2nd prizes of Rs. 25,000/- each and twelve 3rd prizes of Rs. 10,000/- each in the shape of agricultural implements. These prizes are being distributed in each Kharif and Rabi season in each district. A total sum of Rs. 1.52 crore every year is being awarded under this scheme. As such Rs. 6.08 crores have been disbursed to 3344 persons under this scheme upto 31-3-2005. Due to this scheme, the farmers have been encouraged to bring their maximum produce in the mandis. Income from market fees has increased from Rs. 149.55 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 154.25 crore in 2004-2005.

## HORTICULTURE

Haryana State is emerging very fast as one of the leading States in the field of Horticulture. The main thrust is being given for the development of floriculture and mushroom apart from fruits and vegetables. With the adoption of above vocations more employment opportunities are being generated resulting in the upliftment of the farming community. At present the area under various Horticultural crops in the State is about 3.9 percent of cropped area. There is a vast scope for expansion of area under these crops. The department of Horticulture has made significant progress since its inception. The area and production under fruits increased considerably from 12640 hectares and 99.8 thousand tonnes respectively during 1990-91 to 24071 hectares and 247.6 thousand tonnes by the end of 2004-2005. During the year 2005-2006, an additional area of 3000 hectares is likely to be brought under fruit cultivation and the total fruit production is likely to go upto 2.10 lakh tonnes. Likewise, area and production under vegetables have also increased from 55360 hectares and 8.02 lakh tonnes respectively in 1990-91 to 2.08 lakh hectares and 27.67 lakh tonnes during 2004-2005. Target for the year 2005-2006 for area and production under vegetables has been fixed as 2.30 lakh hectares and 32.50 lakh tonnes respectively. The commercial flower cultivation has also been taken up at large scale and the area under floriculture has increased from 50 hectares during 1990-91 to 4810 hectares during 2004-2005. Target for the year 2005-2006 is 5000 hectares. The mushroom production increased from 850 tonnes in 1990-91 to 6163 tonnes in 2004-2005. The production target of mushroom fixed for the year 2005-2006 is 6000 tonnes.

The Department has made best efforts to popularize drip irrigation system to create an awareness amongst the farmers in the State. By the end of the year 2004-2005, an area of 4268 hectares has been covered under drip irrigation system. Target fixed for area under drip irrigation system is 600 hectares for the year 2005-2006. For raising disease-free nursery and off-season production of vegetables, the department is popularizing green house technology among the farmers and till the end of 2004-2005, 212 green houses have been set up in the State. During the year 2005-2006, 20 more green houses are to be built up. The total area under the medicinal plants has been arrived to 3666 hectare during 2004-2005. A target of 5900 hectares has been fixed for the year 2005-2006. The department has popularized the use of hybrid vegetables varieties through minikits and technology demonstration in the State. As a result, production and productivity of vegetables has increased.

## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRING**

Livestock is one of the important components of primary sector of the economy and there still exists a substantial scope for growth in this sector. The State Government is laying emphasis on increasing the production capacity of the animals through genetic improvement of the animals. To minimize production losses, efficient health cover facilities are being given through the veterinary institutions. The number of veterinary hospitals and veterinary dispensaries in the State are 620 and 865 respectively in 2004-2005. The number of Stockmen Centres/Key Village Centres, Regional Artificial Insemination Centres and other Veterinary Institutions in the State are 749, 60 and 128 respectively during 2004-2005.

Great stress is also being laid on the improvement of breed of the cattle and buffaloes to increase the milk yield through artificial insemination with exotic and other improved semen. Haryana Livestock Development Board has been set up to improve the livestock breed. The Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 45.00 crore under the National Project for Cattle- Buffalo Breeding to improve the quality of livestock.

State Government, besides providing breeding facilities to animals at farmer's doorsteps, a unique programme of control of "Foot & Mouth Disease" has also been started in the State and during the year 2004-2005 a sum of Rs. 96.95 lakh has been spent against the provision of Rs. 173.22 lakh. This programme will continue throughout the 10th Five Year Plan. Haryana emerges as the first State in controlling the Foot and Mouth disease of cattle. In addition, the work of 17th Livestock census has also been completed by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. New schemes namely "Scheme for Integrated Murrah Development", "Veterinary Infrastructure Construction/Renovation in the State under RIDF" and "Animal Health Care" have also been introduced during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

Haryana is the milk pail of India and is famous for its breed of "Haryana Cows" and "Murrah Buffaloes". To encourage the breeders to maintain their high yielding buffaloes and for identification of quality of germplasm, an incentive scheme has been introduced and incentive money ranging from Rs. 1000 to Rs.6000 is given to them. So far 6317 buffalo owners have been provided incentive to the tune of Rs. 321 lakh during the year 2004-2005. Further, to give protection to these animals, insurance scheme has been started with 50:50 premium from Government and breeders respectively. The Haryana Veterinary Vaccines Institute (HVVI) is producing vaccines



of very High Quality which are used not only in the State but also supplied to other States as well.

The milk production in the State has increased to 54.72 lakhs metric tonnes in 2004-2005 as against 52.21 lakhs metric tonnes in 2003-2004. The per capita availability of milk in the State has increased from 656 grams per day in 2002-2003 to 660 grams per day in 2003-2004.

The egg production in the State increased from 12802 lakhs in 2003-2004 to 14198 lakhs in 2004-2005. The production of wool increased from 2518 thousand kgs. in 2003-2004 to 2666 thousand kgs. in 2004-2005.

The yearwise production of milk, eggs and wool during the year 2000-2001 to 2004-2005 and targets for the year 2005-2006 are as under: -

**Production of Milk, Eggs and Wool in Haryana State**

Item	Unit	Achievements					Targets
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05*	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Milk	000 Tonnes	4849	4977	5125	5221	5472	5648
Eggs	Lakh Nos.	10847	11668	12508	12802	14198	15044
Wool	000 Kgs.	2328	2461	2498	2518	2666	2750

\* Provisional

Consequent upon the merger of Dairy Development Department with the Animal Husbandry Department, training programme in dairying is being conducted at each sub divisional headquarter in the State. During the year 2004-2005, 9182 educated unemployed youths have been imparted dairy training to make them aware of the latest scientific methods of milk production, technique of dairy management, clean and wholesome production of milk and adoption of artificial insemination facilities to improve their genetic stock. A target of establishment of 1900 dairy units had been fixed during the year 2004-2005 out of which 2112 dairy units have been set up.

## **FISHERIES**

There is great potential of fish culture in the State. After Green and White Revolution, Haryana State is now on the threshold of Blue Revolution. Fish culture is also being accepted by the farmers of the State as subsidiary occupation alongwith agriculture. Farmers have also started construction of fish tanks in their own waste land. The Government is providing technical and financial assistance through Fish Farmers Development Agencies to the fish farmers which are available in all the districts of the State except Panchkula and Mewat. The agencies in these two districts shall be established during the year 2005-2006 for fish culture.. The fish production

increased from 39.13 thousand tonnes in 2003-2004 to 42.05 thousand tonnes in 2004-2005. Against the National average of 2260 Kgs. per hectare of fish production, Haryana has achieved an average production level of 4542 Kgs. per hectare during 2004-2005. It is targetted to produce 48000 tonnes of fish by stocking of 2250 lakh fish seed during 2005-2006. In order to promote pisciculture in the State two new fish seed farms will be set up at Ottu in Sirsa district and Mundari in Kaithal district, taking the total fish seed farms in the State to 15. A National level aqua culture research & training centre was being set up at a cost of Rs. 1.60 crore at Hisar where farmers would be imparted training by experts of fish culture.

## **FORESTS**

Trees are the guardians of ecological security as they play a pivotal role in maintaining ecological balance. The total area under forests in the State of Haryana is 1.55 lakh hectares which constitutes 3.5 percent of the total geographical area. Integration of growing tree species alongwith agricultural crops under agro forestry, adoption of farm forestry, massive afforestation on degraded panchayat lands and afforestation on mobile sand dunes with active participation of the people has resulted an increase in forest cover of the State by 790 Sq.Kms since 1999, as reported by Forest Survey of India in its State of Forest Report 2001. Thus, the Total Forest and Tree cover in the State is now 7.4 percent as reported in Forest Survey of India Report-2001. Efforts are being made to increase the forest & tree cover in the State from 7.4 percent to 10 percent in the next five years. As per National Forest Policy 1988, 33 percent area of the total geographical area should be under forest cover/tree cover for maintaining sound ecological balance.

To meet the growing demand of timber and firewood in the State, it is necessary to rehabilitate degraded forest areas and bring new areas under forests. To achieve the above objective, afforestation is being carried out under different schemes by Forest Department. During the year 2004-2005, 478 lakh plants have been planted in the State against the target of 450 lakh plants fixed for the financial year 2004-2005, under the State/Centrally sponsored schemes. Of these 169 lakh plants have been planted by the Forest Department on 14554 hectares area, while the remaining 309 lakh plants have been distributed free of cost to various Government departments and public for plantation. To make Haryana State green, Government of Haryana has again announced a target of 4.50 crores seedlings to be planted in the State during the year 2005-2006.

Medicinal plants of different varieties have been planted under the “Vanaspati Van Scheme” in the State. “Vriksh Mitra” have also been appointed in each village for this purpose. A herbal nature park has been developed over an area of 180 acres in village Chuharpur, District Yamunanagar to maintain the gene pool of medicinal plants. Over 300 varieties of medicinal plants are being grown in the park for commercial propagation by farmers. Keeping in view the good economic return from medicinal plants, the Government has constituted 'Medicinal Plants Board' to promote the cultivation of these plants in the State. Plantation of medicinal plants is also proposed to be undertaken on land belonging to Gram Panchayats with the twin objectives of popularizing such cultivation and also to enhance the income of the Gram Panchayats. The Government has also decided to establish more Herbal Parks, Herbal Gyan Kendras and demarcation centres covering all the districts in the State in a phased manner. Market Intelligence and Information System regarding sale of medicinal plant will also be strengthened for the benefit of farmers.

An Externally Aided Afforestation Project worth Rs.286 crores is being implemented with the financial assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation. Under this project, 48800 hectares land will be brought under afforestation and the project will last for 7 years, till 2011.

Special emphasis is being given for the conservation of wildlife in the State. Keeping in view the drastic reduction in population of vultures in the country, a vulture conservation and breeding programme has been started in the State in collaboration with Bombay Natural History Society and International Organisations. This programme is first of its kind in the Indian sub-continent.

## **CO-OPERATION**

Cooperative Movement is the best instrument of economic and social reform. The most outstanding work of Cooperative Movement is reflected in the agricultural credit and agricultural marketing sectors alongwith the contribution made by other sectors in the upliftment of financial position of people of State. The Cooperatives in the State have amply demonstrated their strength in several fields of rural economy. There are 22545 Cooperative Societies with a membership of 47.05 lakhs (approx). The 19 Central Cooperative Banks with 356 branches and 2431 Mini Banks at Patwar Circle meet nearly 60% of the total Short-term loans worth Rs. 5050 crores were disbursed in the year 2004-2005. HARCO Bank has reduced the rate of interest from 15 percent to 11 percent on crop loans in addition to this the rebate of 1 percent

interest on crop loans will be given to the farmers who repay their crop loans in time. This bank has also earned a record net profit of Rs. 35.96 crores during the year 2004-2005 on agricultural credit required by the farmers.

The Haryana State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) has disbursed long term loans to the tune of Rs. 495.10 crores during the year 2004-05. NABARD has sanctioned total long term lending programme of Rs. 500.00 crores for the current year. HSCARDB has further reduced rate of interest to 10 percent to be charged from the ultimate borrowers. Bank has also earned a record profit of Rs. 11.40 crores during the year 2004-2005.

Marketing Cooperative is two tier structure in Haryana, HAFED at Apex Level and Primary Coop. Marketing-cum-Processing Societies at 'Mandi' level. HAFED has established a name for itself in the field of marketing at the National level among Cooperative Marketing Institutions. HAFED purchases produce of the farmers and helps them by timely supplies of fertilizers, seeds, pesticides etc. There are 61 Cooperative Marketing Societies at the primary level which are working for the benefits of farmers and fertilizers/seeds at rates cheaper than the market are being supplied to them by these societies.

HAFED procured 17.27 lakhs metric tonnes of wheat and 6.43 lakhs metric tonnes of Paddy in the year 2004-2005. HAFED has also created godown capacity of 7.50 lakhs metric tonnes ensure safe and scientific storage of foodgrains. In addition, 2.65 lakh metric tonnes capacity godowns through private parties have been constructed under 7 years guarantee scheme. HAFED has made record exports of 16.00 lakhs metric tonnes of wheat and 1.30 lakhs metric tonnes of rice during the last three years. The turnover of HAFED was Rs. 2550.00 crores in the year 2003-2004 and it has earned a profit of Rs. 16.42 crores. In the year 2004-2005, it has a turnover of Rs. 2115.55 crores and earned a profit of Rs. 25.00 crores.

The Sugar Mills in Haryana in Cooperative Sector are performing well and ensuring timely payment to the sugarcane growers. It is heartening to note that two Cooperative Sugar Mills in the State bagged five National Awards for technical efficiency and cane development during this year. The cooperative sugar mills have crushed 175 lakhs quintal sugarcane during the season 2004-2005.

The Haryana Cooperative Housing Federation is playing an important role in providing financial assistance to House Building Societies in the State. The Housing Federation has sanctioned loan of Rs. 145.00 crores upto 2004-2005 for the construction of 21384 houses since its inception.

The objects of the Dairy Cooperatives is to promote the economic interest of milk producers of Haryana State by purchasing of milk and marketing the same and by undertaking allied activities as are conducive for promotion of milk production. A large network of Cooperative Milk Societies has been established (present number 4000) which provide market to milk producers at their doorsteps at a remunerative price. During the year 2004-2005, an average price of Rs. 11.76 per litre has been paid to producers. The price being paid by the Dairy Cooperatives works as a support price. During the year 2004-2005 the milk procurement and liquid milk marketing has increased by 10.4 percent and 33 percent respectively over the last year. Apart from payment of remunerative price, Dairy Cooperatives provide quality cattle feed, fodder seeds, veterinary medicines and milk products to producers at remunerative price, thus helping them to increase their income through Dairying activities.

Harcofed did printing work of Rs.97.28 lakhs during the year 2004-2005 and the sale was to the tune of Rs.119.53 lakhs upto 31.03.2005 to the different Cooperative Institutions. This organisation has imparted cooperative education to 639 employees, 32472 members and 17872 students during the year 2004-2005.

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) scheme is being implemented in 6 districts namely Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat and Rewari with a total cost of Rs. 4381.70 lakhs for 5 years. An amount of Rs. 975.97 lakhs has been provided to different cooperative institutions during the year 2004-2005 and there is a provision of Rs. 1076.73 lakhs for the year 2005-06. NCDC, New Delhi has conveyed its approval for the implementation of ICDP Scheme in the districts of Yamuna Nagar and Faridabad.

The Haryana State Cooperative Labour and Construction Federation Ltd. has executed works of Rs.101.48 crores in the year 2004-05 against the total works to be executed of Rs. 110.00 crores. The federation is in profit for the last ten years and has earned profit to the tune of Rs. 34.00 lakhs during the year 2004-2005. A Sahkarita Bhawan in Sector-2, Panchkula that is being constructed with an approximate cost of Rs. 6.00 crores will bring most of the Cooperative Institutions under one roof and will be a big milestone in the annals of Cooperative Movement in Haryana. A housing complex of HARCO bank having 256 dwelling units is nearing completion. An amount of Rs. 8.50 crores is being spent for the construction of this housing complex.

## **IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL**

Canal water is main source of irrigation as well as domestic supplies to the State. The availability of water from both the sources i.e. Surface and Sub-surface is much below the requirement. The availability of surface water is more or less constant with a small variation with the filling of Bhakra and Pong reservoirs and the flow in river Yamuna, whereas the availability of sub-surface water is reducing due to more withdrawal than its recharging, thereby declining the ground water levels in sweet water zone. The Government has, therefore, been giving top priority to the works relating to the conservation and management of available water resources and the recharging of ground water schemes in the depleted zone, conjunctive use of water for irrigation and realization of State's share of surface water.

To ward off the shortage of water at tails the canals are cleared of weed and silt before the start of every sowing season wherever required. To check the seepage and leakage of canal water, the lining of canals, rehabilitation of old lined water courses, replacement of old regulation structures are being carried out continuously. The construction of new minors and extension of some existing minors are under process for improving efficiency of system and to provide the irrigation outlets to the farmers nearest to their fields.

After the construction of Hathnikund Barrage the availability of Yamuna Water during monsoon season has increased. To utilize the increased availability, the work of raising the capacity of carrier system is in progress under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), a Centrally Aided Scheme. The capacity of Hansi Branch, Main Line Lower, Sirsa Branch, Ratia Branch etc has been increased whereas increasing the capacities of WJC Main Branch, Butana Branch, Delhi Branch, Naraina Distributary and Rohtak Distributary etc. are under progress. A provision of Rs. 28.00 crores has been made during the year 2005-2006 for this purpose.

Under NABARD aid 12 projects costing Rs. 712.20 crores consisting of 585 schemes of irrigation, drainage & recharging have been sanctioned. So far 492 schemes have been completed and 29 (24 schemes of irrigation & 5 schemes of drains) are in progress. Another project amounting to Rs. 167.62 crores for the construction of Dadupur Shahbad Nalvi Irrigation Project for utilizing surplus Yamuna water for Irrigation and recharge has been submitted to NABARD for sanction under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund loan. Land acquisition is in process and tenders for part length have been called. The scheme on its execution will provide irrigation as well as recharging facilities to the fertile areas of district Kurukshetra,

Ambala and Yamunanagar. The proposed gross command area of the scheme is 83720 hectares whereas the culturable command area is 75344 hectares. An amount of Rs. 105.00 crores has been provided for NABARD works for the year 2005-2006.

Recharging schemes such as construction of check dams in Shivalik range, creation/restoration of water bodies, construction of inlets from rivers to utilise rain water are the priority of the Government. A project estimate for artificial recharge to ground water through injection bore wells in the sweet water zone of district Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Kaithal and Panipat costing Rs.2.85 crores is under consideration of the Government for its approval.

To ensure equitable distribution of available canal water, Government has accorded approval for the construction of link canal from Bhakra Main Line RD 340000 opposite Guhla Cheeka in district Kaithal with a capacity of 2000 Cs. which will traverse a distance of 106 Kms before outfalling in Hansi Branch D/S Anta head and RD 0 of Butana Branch. The approximate cost of Link canal will be Rs. 250 crores. On completion, the canal will facilitate transfer of about 2000 Cs. of Ravi Beas water from Tail BML to WJC and Lift Canal Command. At present 1.62 MAF of Ravi Beas water which is meant for WJC and Lift Canal Command is carried through BML Canal and major part is being utilised in Bhakra Command due to capacity constraint in Narwana Branch. Consequently creating disparity in distribution of available canal water of river Ghaggar and of Yamuna for encouraging rice cultivation along the canal and recharge the depleting Ground water. A provision of Rs. 75 crores have been made in the annual plan 2005-2006 for the project.

Another scheme for utilization of Yamuna flood water for filling Massani Barrage for irrigation and recharging purposes is under active consideration and approval of the Government. Under this scheme an escape canal offtaking from KM 35.700 left of JLN Canal with a length of 8.114 KM and estimated cost of Rs.6.70 crores has been planned with a carrying capacity of 250 Cs. Massani Barrage was constructed in eighties to store the water of Sahibi Nadi but no water is reaching to the barrage due to construction of check dams on Sahibi Nadi by Rajasthan State in its territory. Experiences of last 20 years has shown that demand in JLN Canal Command ceases whenever there is moderate to heavy rainfall in the area. So during such period surplus Yamuna flood water will be lifted through JLN canal and used for filling Massani Barrage reservoir for irrigation and recharging purposes. Provision has also been made for installing 25 injection bores for quick recharge.

The work of repair & remodeling of old lined water-courses has been planned & undertaken by the Haryana Irrigation Department at the cost of State Govt. There are about 8450 lined water-courses in the State and the condition of most of these water courses is not good. Due to damaged lining in long patches the seepage losses have increased many fold. 6675 water-courses needing repair or rehabilitation at an estimated cost of about Rs. 356.00 crores have been identified and work of repair has already been started. The repair of 109 water courses have been completed and the work on other 157 water-courses is under progress. An amount of Rs. 11.50 crores have been provided for the purpose during the year 2005-2006.

The work for the development of Bhakra Canal Command Area is being executed by Command Area Development Authority under a project costing to Rs. 319.46 crores. Under this project water courses relating to 8 district of Ambala, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Jind, Hisar, Sirsa and Fatehabad and covering a command area of 2.39 lakh Hectares would be lined. Apart from this, waterlogged areas would also be reclaimed. Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation sets would be made available wherever required.

To realise the State's share of surface water the completion of S.Y.L. Canal is of utmost importance. The matter is presently pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further for the time-bound construction of storage dams on River Yamuna the Government has taken up the matter with Government of India for getting the dams executed by the Central Agency.

To mitigate the effect of floods, the drains are cleared and obstructions are removed before the onset of rainy season. The drainage system of State is mainly divided into two parts known as Yamuna basin and Ghaggar basin. Drainage system is quite effective in Yamuna Basin while Ghaggar basin is not adequately equipped with gravity drainage, however efforts are on to develop this system. There are about 4600 Km. length of drains/sub-drains in the State. 1150 Km. length of river embankments and a large no. of ring bunds have also been constructed to protect abadis of villages and towns. To meet with any exigency and remove the rain water from low lying areas, 1952 pumps with capacity of 7992 Cs. water have been acquired by the Irrigation department and are kept ready in different parts of the State before the flood season. To monitor the status of flood control works, an annual meeting of Haryana State Flood Control Board is held during the month of November/December. A provision of Rs. 15.00 crores has been made during the current Financial Year for the execution of flood protection works.



The number of tubewells and pumping sets in the State increased from 601991 (253006 diesel operated and 348985 electric operated) in 2002-2003 to 607098 (243034 diesel operated and 364064 electric operated) in 2003-2004.

### **BIO-GAS PLANTS**

Bio-Gas plants not only provide energy in a clean and unpolluted form in rural areas but also produce enriched manure to supplement the use of chemical fertilizer for increasing crop production. In 2003-2004, 1433 Bio-Gas plants were installed and during the year 2004-2005, 1340 Bio-Gas plants have been installed.

### **ENERGY**

Energy in one form or the other is the most important input for any development and directly determines the pace of economic growth in any society. Hence, the State Government values the role of electricity in the development of State and assigns highest priority to power sector. Haryana State has limited availability of natural sources of energy. There is no hydro generation potential in the State. Even the coal mines are far away located from the State. There is very limited forest area. Wind velocity prevailing in the State is also not sufficient to exploit for power generation. Although, the solar intensity is relatively higher but the land area limitation does not encourage big scale harnessing of this resource as well. Therefore, the State has been depending on the limited thermal generation capacity installed within the State and hydropower from the jointly owned projects. The State's efforts have been supplemented by the Central Generation Projects from where the State gets share on the formula evolved by the Government of India for such projects.

The total installed capacity available to the State at present is 4033.30 MW. It includes 1587.40 MW from State's own stations, 937.50 MW from jointly owned projects and the balance as share in central projects and independent private power projects. The power availability from these sources during the year 2004-2005 was 21086.4 million units (MUs).

The progressive increase in power availability has been as follows:-

Power Availability in Haryana State		
Year	Total Installed Capacity in MW	Total Energy Available in MUs
1	2	3
1997-98	2392.0	13303.1
1998-99	2447.0	14035.6
1999-00	2768.5	15606.4
2000-01	3124.5	16855.4
2001-02	3198.6	17588.1
2002-03	3303.1	19208.7
2003-04	3408.9	20337.1
2004-05	4033.3	21086.4

The number of electricity consumers in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2005 was 38.74 lakh. Every year about 1.5 lakh new electric connections are released. The progressive growth in the number of consumers over the last eight years has been as follows:-

Number of Electricity Consumers						
year	Domestic	Non-domestic	Industrial	Tubewells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1997-98	26,06,385	3,31,288	78,847	3,65,043	8,682	33,90,245
1998-99	26,15,675	3,26,019	72,939	3,58,764	8,070	33,81,467
1999-00	25,60,758	3,32,861	64,216	3,48,576	10,581	33,16,992
2000-01	27,63,467	3,42,569	70,710	3,61,454	8,372	35,46,572
2001-02	27,59,547	3,47,437	66,247	3,61,932	9,217	35,44,380
2002-03	28,22,384	3,54,144	64,310	3,69,716	9,314	36,19,868
2003-04	29,15,354	3,64,186	65,482	3,84,613	9,921	37,39,556
2004-05	30,22,856	3,75,161	68,021	3,97,534	10,953	38,74,525

The per capita consumption of electricity increased from 530 units in 2002-2003 to 550 units in 2003-2004 and to 619 units in 2004-2005. A new record of power supply was created on 28-7-2004 by supplying 787.1 lakh units for 2004-2005 against earlier record power supply of 698.64 lakh units achieved on 27-8-2003 for 2003-2004.

### **Future Power Projects**

Considering the need for maximising power availability in the State, various short term and long term measures have been taken such as generation capacity addition, improvement in operational efficiency, rehabilitation and extension of distribution network etc.

After initiating reforms in the State there has been an increase of 1587 MW in the installed power generation capacity in the State which represents an increase of about 65 percent. The Thermal and Hydel Power Station in Haryana generated power of 6914.96 MUs during 2004-2005.

The State's own generating stations achieved a record daily generation of 260.22 lakh units on 3-2-2005. With the increase in availability of power, it was possible to meet the demand of all categories of consumers in the State.

Yearwise details of installed Generation Capacity, Power Availability, Power Sold and Number of Consumers is given at Table No.15.

### **RENEWABLE ENERGY**

The Department of Renewable Energy is responsible for formulating policies and programmes necessary for popularising the applications of various non-conventional and renewable sources of energy in the State. It is implementing various schemes concerning utilisation of solar energy, biogas, micro hydel, biomass energy etc.

The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) is being implemented in 38 clusters of villages of the 19 districts. Under this programme, various types of renewable energy and energy efficient systems like solar cookers, solar lanterns, compact florescent lamps, SPV home lighting systems, SPV water pumping systems, SPV stand alone street lighting systems, energy efficient motors etc. are being promoted through financial incentives, demonstration and extension activities in the selected clusters of villages of IREP for helping rural people to meet their cooking, heating and lighting energy needs by adopting these systems. During the year 2004-2005, the Micro Level Energy Plans of 38 clusters of villages have been prepared. The work for preparation of District Level Plans of all the 19 districts have been initiated. During this year, 3472 no. of SPV Home Lighting Systems, Model-II, 1900 no. of SPV Home Lighting systems, Model-I, 152 no. of SPV Street Lighting systems, 520 no. of Energy Efficient Electrical Motors, 38000 no. of holder mounted CFLs, 300 no. of Dish

Type Solar Cookers etc. are to be provided to the rural beneficiaries of the selected 38 cluster of villages by providing the financial incentives. For the implementation of the IREP in the selected clusters of villages during the year 2005-2006, in the Annual Plan, a budget of Rs. 190.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 195.00 lakhs under Central Plan has been earmarked.

To meet the irrigation needs of farmers in the agriculture sector, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES), Government of India has launched SPV water pumping programme. Under this programme, Ministry is promoting SPV water pumping system from 200 watt. to 3000 watt. capacity by providing central assistance @ Rs. 100/- per watt. In Haryana, HAREDA is also providing additional subsidy @ Rs.40,000 /- per pump to promote these pumps in Haryana. Keeping in view the water table in the State, 1800 watt. capacity SPV water pumping system with 2 HP DC monoblock pump set is suitable which can provide 1,37,000 litres of water per day from the depth of 10 meter. The cost of one such pump is Rs.3.00 lakhs on which Ministry is providing central financial assistance of Rs.1.8 lakhs and State Government provides subsidy of Rs.40,000/-. In the Annual Plan 2005-2006, there is a provision to install 10 such pumps for which a budget provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been made.

Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India is providing assistance to the State Nodal Agencies for setting up of renewable Energy Parks in the educational institutes to demonstrate the working of various types of renewable energy based systems to the public, particularly the students to educate them about the clean and environment friendly technologies which they can use in their daily life. 13 Energy Parks have been setup in the State so far. Besides this, a state level energy park is being set up at Sector 29, Gurgaon with a total cost of Rs. 113.00 lakhs out of which the MNES/GOI will provide Rs. 72.60 lakhs and the balance will be borne by the State Government. HUDA has allotted the land measuring 1.6 acres for the project on lease hold basis. HUDA has also been entrusted the work of building construction and infrastructure development. For the year 2005-2006, it is proposed to set up two District Level Energy Parks in the State with approx. cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs for which MNES, Government of India will provide financial assistance of Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

For meeting heating and cooking energy requirements through solar energy, HAREDA is implementing Solar Water Heating and Solar Cookers (both Box & Dish Type) schemes with the financial assistance of State/Central Government. For meeting the hot water requirements in the domestic, industrial and institutional sector, the solar water heating technology is being promoted by creating awareness. During the year

2004-2005, 800 dish type and 783 box type solar cookers were distributed on which an expenditure of Rs. 6.25 lakhs as State share and Rs. 21.82 lakhs as central share was incurred. Against a target of installation of solar water heating systems of 30,000-lpd capacity during 2004-2005, systems of 27,300 lpd have been installed in the State. For the year 2005-2006, there is a target of distribution of 500 each of dish and box type solar cookers for which a budget provision of Rs. 6.25 lakhs has been made. This will attract a Central subsidy of Rs.11.38 lakhs. In addition to this, it is proposed to install solar water heating systems of 30,000 lpd capacity during 2005-2006, out of which 3300 lpd capacity system will be installed in Government buildings on 100 percent subsidy basis for which an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be provided by State Government.

Keeping in view the requirement of people residing in cities and towns, MNES, Government of India has launched a new scheme of providing 'solar generator' of capacity ranging from 150 watt. (approximate cost Rs.35,000/-) to 600 watt. (approximate cost Rs.1,45,000/-). The Ministry is providing central subsidy @ 40 percent cost of the system with upper limit of Rs. 40,000/-. In order to make the system popular among the people, it is proposed that State Government may also provide matching State subsidy @ 50 percent of the systems cost after deducting the MNES, Government of India subsidy which is depicted as under:-

(In Rs.)

Model (capacity)	System cost	GOI subsidy	State subsidy	Beneficiary share
150 W	35,000/-	14,000/-	10,500/-	10,500/-
300 W	65,000/-	26,000/-	19,500/-	19,500/-
450 W	95,000/-	38,000/-	28,500/-	28,500/-
600 W	1,45,000/-	40,000/-	52,500/-	52,500/-

For the year 2005-2006, an outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed for installation of 133 no. of 150 watt. solar inverters. An amount of Rs. 18.62 lakh will be provided by Government of India.

## INDUSTRIES

Haryana became independent State of Union of India in November, 1966 and since then the growth of industries is marvellous. At the time of formation of the State, it had only 162 large and medium units and about 5000 small scale industries. Now by

the end of 2005, the large and medium industries have grown to 1250 and the small scale industries are around 80,000. The export which was only Rs.4.5 crores in November,1966 and has crossed Rs. 20,000 crores in 2004-2005. The foreign investment has also been adequately tapped ever since the economic reforms were brought in the Country.

State Government has formulated new industrial policy. The basic objective of the policy is to develop and promote industries and to create employment opportunities in the manufacturing and service sector. This Industrial Policy has three pronged strategies. The first is to develop infrastructure, the second is to provide incentives and concessions to the industry in backward/rural area in order to check exodus of rural population to the urban areas and the third is to simplify the rules and regulations making investment procedure easy and hassle free. Endeavour of the Government is to create responsive administration, develop cordial labour relations and to provide excellent basic amenities to improve upon the quality of life of a common person.

State Government has made the provision of Rs. 32.75 crores during the year 2005-2006 for implementation of various plan schemes. Funds have been provided to partly meet the liabilities of capital subsidy and the generating set subsidy of the old sanctioned cases.

Under the Government of India Schemes, three clusters development projects, Panipat for textiles, Gurgaon for Automobiles and Faridabad for Light Engineering are under consideration. Panipat project has been sanctioned for Rs. 54.53 crores and part of funds have been received for implementation. Government is considering to set up Central Institute of Plastic and Engineering Technology in collaboration with Government of India to promote and develop plastic industry in Haryana. State Government has approached the Government of india, Ministry of Food Processing for establishing National Institute for Food Technology Management besides one mega food park in Haryana. This will boost agro based food processing industry in the State. Also, in the private sector the first irradiation food park has been set up at Bahalgarh in district Sonipat with investment of Rs. 20 crores. This food park would prove a boon for exporters and the farmers as the agricultural products, food items, vegetables, fruits onions, potatoes, pulses, basmati rice, wheat flour and other edible products would be preserved by using irradiation technology.

Haryana Financial Corporation is engaged in the financing of small and medium scale industries under various schemes. The maximum loan accommodation limit is Rs. 500 lakhs in case of companies and Rs. 200 lakhs in case of others. Loans are

normally repayable within a period of 7 to 8 years with a gestation period of one and half years. Since 1967 and upto March,2004, the corporation has sanctioned Rs. 2413.33 crores to 17588 units and disbursed Rs. 1540.21 crores to 16101 units. Out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 2027.13 crores to small scale sector, sanctions to units in the backward area is Rs. 806.85 crores. The Corporation has reduced interest rate to 10.50 percent per annum with further rebate of 1 percent to good borrowers paying installments on due dates w.e.f. 1.4.2004.

To maximise recovery from defaulting units and to reduce the Non-Performing Assets level, the Corporation introduced new settlement schemes which received good response and corporation was able to get bysizable number of chronic default accounts settled.

Operational performance of the Corporation during the last three years is as under :-

Year	Sanctions	Disbursements	(Rs. in crores)
			Recovery
2002-2003	90.66	70.98	148.56
2003-2004	34.88	30.93	170.66
2004-2005 (P)	51.25	25.62	143.78

P : Provisional

Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board (HKVIB)is engaged in generating rural employment and now a days is engaged in implementing KVIC's Rural Employment Generation Programme through Banks with one time margin money assistance for developing viable village industry projects.The HKVIB has reported that the KVIs of Haryana have achieved production of Rs.155.87 crores and sale of Rs.172.60 crores during the year 2004-2005 giving direct employment to 31576 persons and part time employment to 38881 persons disbursing wages of Rs. 38.13 crores.HKVIB sponsored 601 cases involving total project cost of Rs. 3591.23 lakhs to the different banks under REGP scheme and the banks sanctioned and disbursed loan in 301 projects of Rs.1737.96 lakhs during the year 2004-2005. The Board disbursed Margin-Money also of Rs. 523.30 lakhs during this year in 372 cases. The HKVIB recovered Rs. 268.41 lakhs from loanees under various schemes during the year 2004-2005. In recovery under KVIC's Consortum Bank Credit scheme, the Board got the excellent position in the country.Under the marketing assistance scheme, the HKVIB earned Rs. 33.47 lakhs as service charges and as a consignment agency the Board earned Rs. 31.73 lakhs in the year 2004-2005. Expanding its activities base, the HKVIB is now operating as a corporate agent of United India Insurance Company Ltd.

for insuring movable & immovable properties. Also for the supply of Bitumen, the Indian Oil Corporation has appointed the HKVIB as product promoter and the Board would earn commission on procuring order for supply of Bitumen thus supplementing its income. The Board has earned Rs. 5.95 lakh from the distribution work of Bitumen and insurance during the year 2004-2005.

Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation is a pioneer institution of the State Government in the public sector having its role of an institutional entrepreneur as well as a development-cum-financial institution for accelerating the pace of industrial growth in the State primarily in the medium and large-scale sectors. It also provides infrastructure facilities for the entrepreneurs by developing new industrial estates at strategic locations.

The Corporation has so far sanctioned term loans of Rs. 1293.20 crores till date and disbursed Rs. 790.88 crores. During the year 2004-2005, HSIDC has sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 53.42 crores against the target of Rs. 80.00 crores. The disbursement during the period is Rs. 43.78 crores against the target of Rs. 45.00 crores. The performance of the Corporation under this activity during the year 2004-2005 vis-a-vis targets/budget is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Targets for 2004-2005	Actual Achievements 2004-2005	Targets for 2005-2006
Sanction	80.00	53.42	110.00
Disbursement	45.00	43.78	60.00
Principal	55.00	54.13	50.00
Interest	22.50	21.90	19.50

- i) The Corporation repaid its high cost funds by substituting the same with low cost funds. The benefit of lower rate of interest has been extended to the existing borrowers also. At present, the effective rate of interest is 9.5% p.a.
- ii) A scheme for line of Credit (LOC) for existing profit making companies has been launched.
- iii) The Corporation has started a scheme to finance commercial complexes under term lending activity.
- iv) In order to finance bigger projects, the exposure limit of the Corporation under Term lending has been enhanced to Rs. 12.00 crores per project for IT and Textile Industry and Rs. 10.00 crores for other projects.



- v) The Corporation has enhanced the maximum limit for term loan assistance under Equipment Finance Scheme from Rs. 4.00 crores to Rs. 5.00 crores per proposal.
- vi) The Corporation has introduced a scheme of Corporate loan for existing profit making companies.

Under the Joint/Assisted Sector Scheme, the Corporation implemented 69 projects in which HSIDC contributed Rs. 40.18 crores as equity capital. Out of 69 projects, 64 have gone upto production. These projects have catalysed an investment of Rs. 795.29 crores in the State of Haryana. The Corporation has so far disinvested entire equity in 30 projects while in other 6 projects the Corporation has partly disinvested its equity investment.

The Corporation has developed Industrial Estates in almost every district in the State of Haryana. HSIDC has made rapid strides and taken up various infrastructure works in the following Industrial Estates during the year 2004-2005:-

i) IMT Manesar (Phase I,II,III & IV)

The Corporation has already developed IMT Manesar (Phase-I) over an area of 1750 acres. All infrastructure work pertaining to construction of Roads, Public Health, Electrification etc. have been completed. The Corporation has also provided facilities like Club, Police Station and Office Building for other Government departments. All the plots in this Township have already been allotted. The Corporation has further acquired land in Phase-II (180 acres), Phase-III (600 acres) and Phase IV (650 acres) and the development work is in full swing.

ii) Udyog Vihar Gurgaon

Udyog Vihar Gurgaon is one of premier Industrial Complex developed by HSIDC. It consists of six phases i.e. Phase I-VI spread over an area of about 800 acres. The Corporation has provided all the necessary facilities in this complex, such as roads, water supply, sewerage and electrification and utility services etc. The Corporation has also developed a commercial Complex known as; Vanijya Nikunj in Udyog Vihar Gurgaon. The complex has been conceived as a group of multi-storied buildings having large built up space. The Corporation is also in the process of construction of Japanese Hotel-cum-Restaurant Complex at Gurgaon with an estimated cost of Rs. 18.00 crores, which is likely to be completed by June, 2005.

The other Industrial Estates developed/ being developed by the Corporation are as under:-

Sr.No.	Industrial Estates	Area (in acres)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crore)
i)	Growth Centre Bawal	1179	182.00
ii)	Industrial Estate Bahadurgarh	734	200.00
iii)	EPIP Kundli/Phase-IV	491	131.00
iv)	Industrial Estate Rai (Incl. Food Park)	559	139.00
v)	Growth Centre Saha (Incl. Food Park)	415	68.00
vi)	Industrial Estate Barhi	330	26.97
vii)	Food Park Narwana	108	4.29

The Corporation has also drawn ambitious plan to set up new industrial estates at Manesar Phase-V (956 acres). Food Park Dabwali (113 acres), Recreational/ Leisure project at Gurgaon (278 acres), Industrial estate, Karnal (7 acres), residential project at Manesar (912 acres), Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Gurgaon (1715 acres) and Yamunanagar (345 acres) etc. The process to acquire land measuring about 8400 acres for the above projects has already been initiated.

The State Government has appointed HSIDC as the Executing Agency for development of Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Expressway. This Expressway has been planned over a length of 135 K.M. and will pass through major towns from Kundli (Sonapat) on NH-1 to Palwal (Faridabad) on NH-2 via Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh and Manesar. This Expressway will be four lane divided road project on BOT basis with an estimated cost of Rs. 1200.00 crores. The Corporation has engaged M/s RITES LTD. as consultant for preparation of the project report for this Express Highway.

Other prestigious projects being taken up are 'Gem and Jewellery Park' at Gurgaon (Rs.90.00 crores), 'Wholesale Fruits and Vegetable Market' (Rs.60.00 crores) at Rai and Multi level Parking at Gurgaon (Rs.15.00 crores).

During the year 2004-2005, the Corporation has incurred Rs.63.00 crores (approximately) on various development works in the Industrial Estates/projects developed by the Corporation. The Corporation is planning to incur about Rs. 202.00 crores during the year 2005-2006 for development of infrastructure on the existing Industrial Estates as well as New Industrial Estates/projects.

The State Government has decided to transfer a number of old Industrial Estates to HSIDC. The Corporation has undertaken the upgradation work in all these

old Industrial Estates transferred by the Department under the programme “Sarkar Udmiyon Ke Dwar Scheme” .

The Corporation has raised a Volleyball team comprising of 13 players of International Standards as per Sports Policy of the State Government. The HSIDC team has participated in a number of State/National Level Tournaments. Recently, the team has won the Senior National Championship held on 14<sup>th</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2005 at Chennai. Now the Corporation has also raised a Lawn Tennis Men Team.

In order to encourage students of Haryana to pursue various Technical and Professional Courses in ITIs, Polytechnics and recognised Institutes/Universities, the Corporation has a Scheme of awarding merit-cum-means scholarships to the needy and meritorious students. Haryana-Domicile students pursuing higher level education in outside-Haryana IIMs and IITs are also covered under this Scheme. In all, there are 313 Merit-cum-Means Scholarships/Cash Awards with a total outlay of Rs. 6.98 lakh.

Today, it is highly competitive world. Due to various agreements of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), it is essential for the industry to be self-reliant. Thus, the implementation of New Industrial Policy has proved a step forward in transforming the industrial sector. Haryana has now definitely emerged as a “Preferred Destination” for the Foreign Investors, Non-Resident Indians, Multi-National Companies and Domestic Entrepreneurs.

## **INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**

Industrialisation plays a vital and crucial role in the economic development of an economy. It accelerates economic growth of a State and thereby increases the contribution of Industry sector in the State Domestic Product by way of increase in the production and employment. Index of Industrial Production is one of the prime indicator of the economic development for measurement of trend in the Industrial Production over a period of time with reference to a chosen base year. Index of Industrial Production presently being prepared in the State on annual basis with 1993-94 as Base Year covers two sectors namely Manufacturing and Electricity. The Mining and Quarrying Sector has been excluded due to its insignificant contribution in the State Domestic Product.

The General Index of Industrial Production with 1993-94 as base year rose from 180.67 in 2001-2002 to 192.77 in 2002-2003 registering an increase of 6.70 percent. The index of Manufacturing Sector rose from 179.26 in 2001-2002 to 191.21 in 2002-2003, exhibiting an increase of 6.67 percent. The Index of Electricity Sector has

shown an increase from 263.80 in 2001-2002 to 284.49 in 2002-2003, recording an increase of 7.84 percent.

The Index of Basic Goods Industries like fertilizers, cement, stainless steel, bars and rods, steel wires and electricity etc. increased from 148.19 in 2001-2002 to 155.08 in 2002-2003 recording an increase of 4.65 percent.

The Index of Capital Goods Industries like tractors, air conditioning plants, transformers, electric motors, printing machines and motor vehicle parts and accessories etc. increased from 157.67 in 2001-2002 to 164.78 in 2002-2003 showing an increase of 4.51 percent over the previous year.

The Index of Intermediate Goods Industries like cotton ginning and pressing, yarn, tyres and tubes for motor vehicles, plastic sheets and gas cylinders etc. increased from 155.12 in 2001-2002 to 156.12 in 2002-2003 recording an increase of 0.64 percent.

The Index of Consumer Goods Industries increased from 203.71 in 2001-2002 to 221.62 in 2002-2003 showing an increase of 8.79 percent. The Index of Consumer Durable Goods Industries like motor cars, motor cycles, domestic refrigerators, computers, micro-scopes and bicycles etc. increased from 251.02 in 2001-2002 to 271.91 in 2002-2003 indicating an increase of 8.32 percent over the previous year. The Index of Consumer Non-Durable Goods Industries like milk and milk powder, desi ghee, rice, sugar, edible oil, readymade garments and papers etc. increased from 162.23 in 2001-2002 to 177.52 in 2002-2003 exhibiting an increase of 9.42 percent over the previous year.

Year wise details of Index of Industrial Production of Haryana are given at Table Nos. 13 and 14.

### **Mines and Geology**

Mines and Geology Wings of the Industries Department became a separate Department in August, 1989. This Department is entrusted with the exploration and exploitation of the minerals in the State.

In September, 2001, the State Government formulated a new mining policy according to which no new mining lease or renewal of earlier mining leases, shall be granted for major mineral like silica sand which is available in negligible quantity as compared to the minor minerals like ordinary sand and stone which are available predominantly and shall be granted on mining leases by public auction. Auctions for grant of mining leases for ordinary sand, stone and slate stone, minor minerals were held in the months of October, November and December, 2001 and April-June, 2002 in

districts Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani and Rewari. 38 mines attracted bids of Rs. 61.27 crores as against the previous annual income from these auctions of Rs. 13.42 crores giving an annual increase of Rs. 47.85 crores i.e. almost four times increase.

The new policy of grant of mining leases by public auction is not only transparent, where all the interested persons get equal opportunity to participate and obtain the mining leases, but has also enormously augmented the revenue from minerals. On the directions of Supreme Court of India, dated 6-5-2002, the State of Haryana, had to close the mining activities and pumping of water within 5 kms of Delhi-Haryana Border w.e.f. 7-5-2002 in 23 mines of district Faridabad and 12 in district Gurgaon. In this way almost 90 percent of mining in District Faridabad has been effected. Apart from causing loss of revenue of about Rs. 150 crores, closure of mining operation has affected the livelihood of 30,000 persons directly or indirectly. Apart from this, it has also caused acute shortage of construction material in Delhi and surrounding areas. The mining in the areas of district Gurgaon and Faridabad is still lying closed. This is resulting in not only loss of State revenue but is also causing shortage of building material in and around Delhi. In spite of above, all efforts are being made to collect maximum revenue from minerals.

The income accrued from minerals for the period from 1-4-2004 to 31-1-2005 is Rs. 71.48 crores. The income from revenue during last 5 years is given as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Income from Revenue
1999-2000	83.84
2000-2001	106.29
2001-2002	139.97
2002-2003	118.87
2003-2004	76.70
2004-2005 (upto January 2005)	71.48

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

VAT like sales tax is an indirect tax. A dealer is to collect it from the purchaser and pay to the State. It has additional merit of being non-cascading and transparent. At every stage the purchaser knows how much tax has been collected from him and whatever amount is collected as tax is ultimately paid to the State.

In VAT Act, there are two main rates of Tax-4% on declared goods and the goods specified in Schedule C appended to the Act, and 12.5%. Apart from these two rates, there are exempted goods (Listed in Schedule B) and two special rates of tax viz. 1 % on bullion and jewellery and 20% on ATF, petrol and liquor (Listed in Schedule A). There are no provisions to prosecute a dealer in the VAT Act. There is no discretion in the matter of imposition of penalties. All assessment cases, except those taken up in scrutiny, shall be deemed to be assessed. All proceedings under the Act are time bound and dispute resolving mechanism is very simple. The hearing of appeal has been delinked from depositing amount of disputed tax and penalty.

#### **Concessions allowed to the VAT dealers by the State Government**

1. The rate of tax on drugs and medicines has been reduced from 10% to 4% with effect from 26-4-2005.
2. Bhatti based tax on Halwaiis has been withdrawn with effect from 1-5-2005 and halwaii having annual turnover exceeding Rs. 5 lakh shall pay tax under the usual provisions of the Haryana Value Added Tax Act, 2003 and those below will not be liable to pay tax.
3. The tax on fuel wood reduced from 4% to 0 %.
4. Chemical Fertilizers and Gypsum remain free of tax.
5. The purchases made by serving military personnel and ex-servicemen from CSD kept tax free.
6. The rate of tax reduced from 10%/12% to 4% on kerosene sold through Public Distribution System, bitumen, paper, coir and coir products (other than coir mattresses), sports goods, tractor parts, land line telephones, sewing machines and rough flooring stone slabs.
7. Rate of tax on Transmission towers, transformers, wireless equipment, ACSR conductors, rail coaches reduced from 10%/12% to 4%.
8. Rate of tax on diesel has been kept @ 12%.
9. A manufacturer while purchasing the industrial inputs like electrodes, castings, bearings, beltings, crucibles, dryer felts, dyes, printing ink and 163 other goods relating to raw materials/packing materials to pay tax @ 4% without furnishing a declaration as provided earlier. It will go a long way in simplifying the tax system.
10. The benefit of refund of tax paid on paddy, rice manufactured out of which is indirectly exported out of India provided. This will meet the long pending demand of the rice industry and provide level playing field to indirect exporters of rice. Consequently

the refund of tax paid on paddy shall now be admissible in the case of both direct and indirect exports of rice out of India.

11. Rate of tax on pre-owned cars fixed @ 4% from the existing lump-sum rate of Rs. 3000/- per car of 1000 CC capacity and Rs. 5000/- per car of a capacity of more than 1000 CC.

12. BKO's, Works Contractors, Ply Board Manufactures and the dealers having turnover upto Rs. 40 lakhs have been given the option to pay lump-sum in lieu of tax. It has minimized the paper work for retailers. They are not required to maintain account of sales except when a sale exceeds Rs. 10,000/-. Most retailers may take advantage of this scheme.

### **Increase in Revenue Collection**

The VAT system is a simple and improved system of sales tax collection has been amply demonstrated by its smooth implementation and increase in revenue receipts virtually at the same tax rates. Value Added tax Act and Central Sales Tax receipts rose by Rs.931.00 crores reaching Rs. 4780.00 crores in the last financial year. VAT taken alone registered an exceptional growth of 25.74 percent and the collections stood at Rs. 3724.00 crores. Growth in collection of taxes in the State is not only substantially higher than in other States in the region but is also one of the highest in the country. The main credit for this goes to the trade and industry in the State, which showed remarkable resilience in adopting VAT resulting into better tax compliance with practically no hike in prices on account of VAT.

### **INDUSTRIAL TRAINING**

Training of youths in various industrial skills is the backbone for creation of a sound industrial economy. The Industrial Training and Vocational Education Department through a network of 206 Institutes (ITI's, ITI's (Women), Vocational Education Institutes, Art School and Foot Wear Institute) is presently providing certificate courses to nearly 31284 students all over the State. These institutes are not only supplying skilled draftsmen to the industries but also generate avenues for self-employment.

78 ITI's, ITI's (W), with a seating capacity of 15090 and 116 VEI's with seating capacity of 15860 are working under this department. Art School, Rohtak with a seating capacity of 60 students and a Government Footwear Institute, Rewari with a seating capacity of 50 students, is also functioning in the Department. Teacher Training Courses with seating capacity of 224 seats are being run at Ambala City,

Rohtak, Bhiwani, Jind, Narnaul and Sirsa. The Institutes of the Department are imparting training at certificate level. Out of the total 206 Institutes, 31 Institutes are being run exclusively for women while there is a facility of co-education in the remaining Institutes. Further, no tuition fees is charged from women trainees in all these institutes. The women candidates have been exempted fully from upper age limit for admission in ITI (women) from the year 2004-2005.

The Department is consolidating the Training Programme so as to improve the quality of training. The department provides apprenticeship training to youths in 1116 establishments. Apprentices are provided stipend in accordance with the Apprentice Act, 1961.

Eight new trades have been introduced in seventeen ITIs in the State during the year 2004-2005. These trades are Mech. Computer Hardware, Fashion Technology, Driver-cum-Mechanic, Building Maintenance, Mechanic Auto Electrical and Electronics, Sanitary Hardware Fitter, Mechanic Consumer Electronics, Networking Technician under the State Council of Vocational Training scheme. It has been decided by DGE&T, Government of India to upgrade 5 ITIs in the State into Centre of Excellence. Under this scheme, 75 percent share will be borne by Government of India and 25 percent by State Government.

Previously unoccupied seats of reserved categories used to remain vacant for the whole year even after the second round of admission but from the year 2004-2005 it has been decided to fill up vacant seats from General Pool in the third round of admission.

## **ROADS**

Roads are the basic means of communication for the development of any economy. The main emphasis is on the improvement/upgradation of road network, construction of bye passes, bridges/Road Over Bridges and completion of road construction works which are already in progress to further strengthen the road network and making it more efficient as per traffic requirements.

During the year 2004-2005, a programme for improvement of roads by way of widening, strengthening, reconstruction, raising, cement concrete pavements/blocks premix carpet, construction of side drains and construction of culverts was taken in



hand on war footing. The progress achieved upto 31-3-2005 is as under:-

Improvement of Roads during 2004-2005

Sr.No.	Description of work	(Length in Kms.)
		2004-2005
1.	Improvement with widening/ strengthening/ reconstruction & raising etc.	1582
2.	Premix carpet works.	986
3.	Cement concrete pavement/block in village portion.	102
4.	Construction of side drains.	53
5.	Construction of culverts.	58 (Nos.)
6.	Construction of new roads.	92

It is proposed to construct 176 kms. of new roads and bye passes to improve 3652.05 kms. of roads, 26 on-going bridges and 9 ROB's during the year 2005-2006.

Widening and Strengthening (improvement) of 1450 kms. of the State Highways has been done with an expenditure of Rs. 252.00 crores. Another 400 kms of State Highways are under improvement and an amount of Rs. 130 crores is likely to be spent.

A project for Rs. 253.37 crores has been sanctioned for improvement of Major District Roads and Other District Roads with loan from HUDCO. Under this project, it was proposed to improve about 325 kms. of Major District Roads and 6900 kms. of ODR's. About 6664 kms. of roads have already been improved under this project upto 31-3-2005.

A new project titled "Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)-VIII" for construction of 20 bridges amounting to Rs. 21.30 crores had been approved under NABARD loan assistance. Five Bridges have been completed, one bridge is to be constructed by the Irrigation Department. balance 14 bridges are in progress. Another project titled as RIDF-IX (Phase-I and II) for Rs. 160 crores for improvement of roads in Haryana State has also been approved under NABARD scheme. The work on 259.06 kms. has been completed and about 443.32 kms. roads are under progress under this scheme.

Central Government has provided Rs.25.18 crores during the year 2000-2001, Rs.30.00 crores during the year 2001-2002, Rs.32.74 crores during 2002-2003, Rs.20.00 crores for 2003-2004 and Rs.40.21 crores for the year 2004-2005 for

improvement of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). 1215 kms of roads have been approved out of which 796 kms. have been improved under this scheme upto 31-3-2005. The total expenditure amounting to Rs. 113.35 crores has been incurred upto 31-3-2005.

Under Central Road Fund scheme, the State is being given Rs. 34.00 crores every year since 2003-2004 from the cess collected on petrol and diesel. 56 Projects amounting to Rs. 173.79 crores were sanctioned uptill 31-3-2005 under this scheme. During the financial year 2004-2005, 252 kms. roads have been improved upto 31-1-2005 with an expenditure of Rs. 52.82 crores.

HUDCO had sanctioned two loans of Rs. 173.66 crores and Rs. 158.49 crores with project cost of Rs.217.08 crores and Rs.198.10 crores respectively to the Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Ltd. for improvement of State Highways in Haryana covering a length of 1955 kms. Haryana State Roads & Bridges Development Corporation Ltd. is getting the works under the projects executed as deposit works from Haryana PWD B & R.

During the year 2004-2005, length of 215 kms. has been improved under the above said loan schemes and an expenditure of Rs. 53.00 crores has been incurred so far.

The balance works under the project are as under:-

- i) Improvement of 11 km. length of Gurgaon- Faridabad road.
- ii) WJC bridge at Indri (40% complete).

Likely, expenditure to be incurred on completion of above balance works is Rs. 10.00 crores approximately.

Construction of 42 major bridges costing Rs. 44.34 crores are under construction in Haryana State and will be completed during this Financial year 2005-2006. New 6 bridges costing Rs. 835 lakhs have also been sanctioned and will be completed by June, 2006.

At present, 14 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) amounting to Rs.144.50 crores have been sanctioned by the Haryana Government, out of which 7 ROBs are under progress, 2 ROBs are yet to be started during 2005-2006. Remaining 5 are pending with Railway authorities for clearance.

State Government has desired that all the roads in Haryana State should be free from pot holes and patches upto 15-5-2005. The work on this is in progress and as on 30-4-2005 about 34 percent work of filling pot holes and 60 percent patch work has been completed.

The total road length in the state (including National Highways) increased from 23098 kms. (metalled) in 2003-2004 to 23157 kms. in 2004-2005. Now, almost all eligible villages have been connected with metalled roads in the state.

## **ROAD TRANSPORT**

A well planned and efficient network of transport is an essential component for a developing economy. The Transport Department, Haryana is committed to provide safe, adequate, well co-ordinated, economical, comfortable and efficient transport services to the people of the State. Transport Department continued to stride forward during the year. The Regulatory Wing as well as Commercial Wing (Haryana Roadways) showed improvement in all parameters. Haryana Roadways has earned the reputation of being one of the best State Road Transport Undertaking in the Country, in the fields of operational efficiency, staff productivity, low operational cost ( without incidence of taxes) per effective km operated, improvement in KMPL and profit before taxes etc. It has continuously been striving to provide improved bus services and passenger amenities to the travelling public.

At present, the Haryana Roadways has about 3294 buses (as on 31-3-2005 ) being run from 20 main depots and 17 sub-depots. These buses cover about 11.28 lakh kms every day and carry about 11.19 lakh passengers daily (2004-2005).

The State Transport Department has also constructed 84 modern bus stands at important places in the State from traffic point of view. Apart from this, two Central Workshops are functioning at Karnal and Hisar and a Drivers Training Institute is functioning at Murthal. Driver training institute, Murthal is imparting refresher training to Haryana Roadways drivers as well as training to new heavy vehicle drivers. Driver Training to new heavy vehicle drivers is also being imparted at four other centres in the State i.e. at Haryana Roadways, Central Workshops Karnal and Hisar as well as at Haryana Roadways Workshops Gurgaon and Rohtak.

The Haryana Roadways reported a tentative Profit Before Tax of Rs.95.07 crores during 2004-2005 .The above achievement has been made inspite of steep hike in prices of diesel, increase in sales tax on diesel from 4 percent to 12 percent, grant of DA instalments to staff, increase in the prices of chassis, tyre-tubes, spare-parts and other inputs. The Transport Department is one of the largest revenue earning departments of the State and the details of the resources contributed by Haryana

Roadways to the State Exchequer are as under:-

Resources Contributed to State Exchequer

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particular	2000-01 Audited	2001-02 (Reconciled) Unaudited	2002-03 (Reconciled) Unaudited	2003-04 Tentative	2004-05 Tentative
1.	Loss	-7732.93	-5473.92	-5639.50	-6394.80	-9055.51
2.	Haryana Passengers Tax	12112.81	12395.40	12894.46	13317.38	13659.71
3.	M.V. Tax	956.05	858.10	873.57	817.93	808.49
4.	Interest on Capital	1443.89	1650.50	1661.00	1876.59	1999.11
5.	Depreciation Reserve Fund	1895.27	2005.26	2496.81	3319.06	3038.25
6.	Total	8675.09	11435.34	12286.34	12936.16	10450.05
7.	Profit before Tax	6084.20	9656.70	11666.82	11700.11	9506.50

The maximum fleet strength of Haryana Roadways has been fixed at 3500 buses. The increasing demand in traffic is proposed to be met by increasing the participation of private sector.

The Transport Department, Haryana has initiated various steps to improve the services being rendered to the people and to contain the losses of Haryana Roadways. For further improvement in the quality of services, under an on-going programme, Haryana Roadways replaced 493 buses with newly designed buses during the year 2004-2005 and 765 buses proposed to be replaced during 2005-06. The replacement age of the buses of Haryana Roadways has also been reduced from 8 years to 7 years with a view to provide better services to the people. The new buses being introduced by Haryana Roadways are almost modern, safe and comfortable bus bodies conforming to highest specifications. The new design of bus bodies, which has earned appreciation from all, has been prepared in-house and these are being fabricated at a very reasonable cost by the Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation in their workshop at Gurgaon. The bus chassis are being purchased by Haryana Roadways Engineering Corporation for Haryana Roadways by arranging loans from the banks.

The Government has accorded very high priority to proper upkeep of all 84 Bus stands providing necessary amenities to the passengers on the bus stands and construction of New Bus Stands and Workshops at important places. It is proposed to extend Rohtak Bus stand from 12 to 18 bays. Construction of new bus stands at Kaithal, Kalanwali, Dhand, Pataudi and Barwala (Panchkula) are in progress and

likely to be completed in near future. Bus stand at Pipli and Jhajjar will be further upgraded. Land for new bus stands at Bhuna, Pataudi, Babain, Sadhaura, Chachhrauli, Narnaund, Kalayat and Bahal has been acquired and the construction work is likely to be started in near future. Land acquisition proceedings for the construction of bus stands at Kharkhoda, Nangal Chaudhary, Shahzadpur, Loharu and Taoru are also in progress. It is proposed to construct a modern bus stand at Karnal in sector 12 on G.T. Road and new workshop at Rohtak and Faridabad (Ballabgarh). Necessary renovation in the workshops/depots of Haryana Roadways is also being given preference to improve the operational efficiency and quality of service of the Roadways.

With a view to bring about efficiency and transparency in the working of the Department, it is proposed to introduce Information Technology at all levels in the field offices and the Head Office in a comprehensive manner. The computerisation project has been given to HARTRON for implementing an Integrated Online Depot Management System at the earliest which may cost the department more than Rs. 6 crores. Some of the modules in this regard have already been developed and are being tested at the pilot site, Chandigarh depot. After successful testing of the software, it will be replicated to other depots.

The routes and time tables of the buses are being rationalised to make them more useful to the people as well as to improve the financial performance of the roadways. Shuttle services have been introduced on important short distance routes which stops at all villages falling on the route. Centralised advance booking system has been introduced at all important bus stands in the State.

The Haryana Roadways is extending free/concessional travel facilities to various categories of persons like students, unemployed youths going for interviews, handicapped persons, press correspondents, M.L.A's, M.P's, freedom fighters, police/jail staff etc. This has put a huge financial burden on Haryana Roadways. No subsidy is being provided to the Haryana Roadways in lieu of extending free/concessional-travelling facilities to the various categories of passengers.

The Haryana Roadways has accorded a high priority to the safety of operations. As a result of concerted efforts, the rate of accidents per one lakh Kms came down from 0.14 in 1999-2000 to 0.08 during 2004-2005, which makes Haryana Roadways one of the safest Passenger Transport Service in the Country.

The City Bus Services Schemes for Faridabad and Gurgaon were introduced under which 268 permits have been given. This scheme has been very successful and

has been appreciated by all sections of society. Haryana Highway Patrol continued to improve road safety on the four National Highways Nos. 1,2,8 and 10. The success of four Highway Patrol in reducing accidents and deaths on the roads has been appreciated by the Government of India, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The Government of India have asked other State Governments to set up similar Highway Patrol on the National Highways.

The Regulatory Wing has collected revenue on account of road tax, goods tax and passenger tax of Rs. 570.26 crores during the year 2004-2005 against Rs. 548.67 crores collected during previous year which shows an increase of 3.93 percent. It is noteworthy that the subject of passenger and goods tax was transferred to Transport Department only in the middle of last year.

Yearwise performance of the Haryana Roadways is as under:-

Performance of the State Transport Department								
S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1999-2000 Audited	2000-2001 Audited	2001-2002 Unaudited	2002-2003 Unaudited	2003-2004 Tentative	2004-2005 Tentative
1.	Buses held last Day	No.	3631	3318	3520	3403	3409	3294
2.	Depot/Workshop	No.	20	20	20	20	20	20
3.	Sub-depot/W.Shop	No.	17	17	17	17	17	17
4.	Bus Stands	No.	81	82	82	82	82	84
5.	No. of Routes	No.	1697	1685	1634	1627	1672	1562
6.	Effective KMs.	Lakh Kms.	3946.38	3840.09	3833.29	3948.68	3984.09	4116.51
7.	KMs Operated/day	Lakh Kms.	10.78	10.81	10.50	10.82	10.89	11.28
8.	Veh. Utilisation	(Km/Bus//Day)	293	284	308	311	327	347
9.	No.of employees	No.	20319	20486	19522	19136	18755	18675
10.	Daily Passengers Carried	Lakh No.	10.36	10.46	10.73	10.99	10.84	11.19
11.	KMPL	(Gross/KMS/ Ltr.)	4.44	4.43	4.46	4.54	4.68	4.88
12.	Accidents	No.	576	515	425	430	389	318
13.	Accident / one lakh kms.	No.	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.08
14.	Break Downs Incidence	No.	7725	7536	5503	5044	4897	4139
15.	Incidence of Break Downs per 10000Kms	No.	0.20	0.22	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.10
16.	Resources Contributed to State							
a.	Net Profit /Loss	Rs. Lakh	(-)10027.49	- 7732.93	-5473.92	-5639.50	- 6394.80	-9055.51
b.	Interest on Capital	Rs. Lakh	1589.43	1443.89	1650.50	1661.00	1876.59	1999.11
c.	Token Tax	Rs. Lakh	954.84	956.05	858.10	873.57	817.93	808.49
d.	Hr. Passenger Tax	Rs. Lakh	11169.03	12112.81	12395.40	12894.46	13317.38	13659.71
e.	Depreciation	Rs. Lakh	2270.93	1895.27	2005.26	2496.81	3319.06	3038.25
f.	Total Resources	Rs. Lakh	5956.74	8675.09	11435.34	12286.34	12936.16	10450.05
17.	Profit Before Tax	Rs. Lakh	2796.01	6084.20	9656.70	11 666.82	11700.11	9506.50

## **TOURISM**

Haryana has acquired a prominent place on the tourist map of the country for its outstanding contribution in the promotion of Tourism. The Government has set up a net-work of 44 tourist complexes all over the State which are extremely popular with the tourists. The total availability of accommodation with Haryana Tourism is now 805 rooms.

The Government has given new thrust to the tourism promotion activities in the State. A new concept of Farm/Rural Tourism has been launched under which 18 farms have been identified. Tourists, both domestic and foreign are encouraged to visit these farms to see and feel the serenity of rural life, agricultural practices and rural life style. The owner of the farm house acts as host and guide for the tourists.

Kurukshetra is being promoted as an important tourism destination and various attractions are being set up. Morni/Tikkar Taal area is being exploited for promotion of adventure tourism.

The State of Haryana has potential to become an important destination by virtue of being close to Delhi and five national highways passing through the State. The State has much to offer in terms of week-end-leisure, conferencing, entertainment, heritage and culture. For instance, apart from Haryana Tourism Corporation's resorts, luxury hotels, golf courses and malls etc. have been set up in Gurgaon and these can be projected as an excellent destination. Kurukshetra and Pinjore have excellent potential as heritage destination. Similarly farms/agri tourism is poised to be great trend. It is felt that opportunities for promotion of Haryana as a destination are immense. Therefore, there is an urgent need to promote the state as a whole taking both private and public sector, inviting people to visit the State. For this purpose, we need to design a campaign for promoting the State as an important tourist destination.

During the current financial year i.e. 2004-2005, following projects have been completed:

- i. A new project of "Mhara Gaam" at Rai has been completed. In this project village ambience of Haryana has been created for attraction of the tourists in which the local art, culture and rural life style is introduced to the tourist. 12 new rooms (Block-III) have been commissioned at this place.
- ii. New halls have been added at Ambala and Kaithal Tourist complexes.
- iii. The motels, restaurants and other facilities at the Parakeet Tourist Complex, Pipli and Krishna Dham Yatri Niwas, Kurukshetra have been modernized.

- iv. Upgradation of rooms and other facilities at Tilyar lake, Rohtak, Kingfisher, Ambala, Yadvindra Gardens, Pinjore, Blue Bird, Hisar and Dabchick Tourist Complex, Hodal, Rewari and Sohna has been done.
  - v. Construction of boundary wall at Hodal.
  - vi. Upgradation of petrol pumps at Oasis and Bahadurgarh and Dharuhera.
  - vii. Adventure Theme park at Tikkar Taal, Morni.
- An amount of Rs. 700.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for tourism promotion work in the Annual Plan of the current financial year i.e. 2005-2006.

**The Following new projects and on-going projects are to be taken up and completed during 2005-06:-**

- i) Setting up of a Designer-cum Artisan village and redesigning of mela area at Surajkund.
- ii) Upgradation of petrol pumps at Panipat and Dharuhera.
- iii) Construction of 16 new rooms at Rai.
- iv) Construction of fast food, development of Mini lake at Ottu.
- v) Construction of 16 rooms at Bahadurgarh.
- vi) Upgradation of tourist facilities at Flamingo Hisar, Karna Lake and Skylark Tourist complex, Panipat, Badkhal Lake, Pinjore, Panchkula, Ambala, Pipli, Hodal, Sohna, Bhiwani, Kurukshetra, Tikkar Taal, Kaithal, Suraj Kund, Tilyar Rohtak, Hansi and Myna Rohtak.
- vii) Landscaping/beautification and developments of Dream Valley at Badkhal lake.
- viii) Construction of banquet hall at Tilyar Lake, Rohtak.
- ix) Convention Centre at Surajkund.
- x) Conservation, Restoration and development at Pinjore.
- xi) Preparation of concept plan for the project of Mini India Miniature Theme Park at Suraj Kund.
- xii) V.I.P. huts, cafeteria, kitchen, pantry store at Tikkar Taal (Morni)
- xiii) Construction of restaurant, public toilet and kitchen at Morni.

## **HEALTH**

The Health Department Haryana is committed to provide quality Health Services to the people of Haryana and to raise the health status of the people. The per capita expenditure on Health for the year 2004-05 is Rs. 185.90. The Health Services are being provided to the people of Haryana State through a well connected network of 49 Government Hospitals, 72 Community Health Centres, 408 Primary Health



Centres, 2433 Sub Centres, 12 District Tuberculosis Centres, 39 Dispensaries, 14 Mobile units and 2 Mobile Dental Dispensaries. In addition, there is a Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Centre at Rohtak with a capacity of 1300 beds and specialities services which also provides Medical Training at the Graduate and Post Graduate level. There is another Medical College at Agroha, Hisar.

The Health Department has made tremendous progress in the augmentation of health and medical services. Presently, the buildings of 3 Hospitals, 9 Community Health Centres, 31 Primary Health Centres and 6 Sub Centres are under construction. 121 Primary Health Centres and 934 Sub Centres are still functioning in Panchayat or rented accommodation, the buildings of which will be constructed in a phased manner. It is also proposed to use the money of the user charges/purchase fee of the hospitals in repair and maintenance of building and equipment.

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) has been implemented in the State to control the problem of T.B. .This programme was launched in 3 Districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon and Sonapat in April,2000 in the first phase. The scheme was extended to the districts of Karnal and Jind in March,2003 in the 2nd phase. In the 3rd phase, the Government of India has agreed to extend this programme to whole of Haryana under USAID in August, 2003, with a grant of Rs. 31.59 crores to be spent upto 2008.Haryana State has been successful to cover 14 more districts namely Panchkula,Yamuna Nagar, Ambala, Kaithal, Rewari, Narnaul, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Rohtak, Kurukshetra, Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Panipat and Hisar under RNTCP by Feb. 2004. With the inclusion of these districts, entire population of 2.2 crore has been covered under RNTCP. Under this programme, more than 5000 DOT (Directly Observed Treatment) centres, 204 Microscope centres and 45 TB Units are functioning in the entire State. More emphasis will be laid on sputum examination than X-ray examination. The Government provides free medicines & investigations.Under this programme, the medicine is being given by the Health Worker to the patient under his direct supervision. Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) centres are made near to the patient's house.The State has again made a National record for the fastest DOTS expansion in the country and it is appreciated by the World Health Organisation. With the implementation of the RNTCP, the cure rate has increased to 83.4 percent. In the year 2005-2006 efforts will be made to improve the cure rate of the disease from 83.4 percent to more than 85 percent. It is also proposed to increase the case detection rate from 180 per lakh population to 200 per lakh population and to decrease the default rate to less than 7 percent from 12 percent.

The Pulse Polio Programme is being implemented in the State, efficiently and effectively. During the year 2004-2005, 5 National and 1 Sub National rounds of Pulse polio have been conducted in the State. The National rounds were conducted on 4th Jan, 26th Feb, 4th April, 10th Oct. and 21st Nov., 2004. In which 3820890, 3873686, 3845521, 3770569 and 3792093 children under 5 years of age were given Polio drops respectively. In Sub National round of May 2004, 3846147 children were covered. During the year 2005, two Sub- National rounds has already been conducted on 9th Jan., 2005 and 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2005 in Gurgaon and Faridabad. One National Polio round has already been conducted in the State on 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2005 and second National Polio Programme was conducted on 15th May, 2005.

An Intensive Campaign on School Health Programme is being carried out in the State. 13,31,440 children in the State of Primary classes, have been examined and given treatment for minor ailments in the year 2004-2005. Children who can not be treated on the spot are referred to various institutions for the treatment. The common cases referral are defective vision, dental carries etc.

The Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II is being implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2005 in the State of Haryana. Sanction of Rs. 1.91 crores has already been received from Government of India. To provide 24 hours delivery services and emergency obstetric care, Integrated Management of new Born and Childhood Premises strategy and hiring of medical and Para-Medical personnel are some of the few activities to be undertaken in this programme. The State of Haryana has also submitted a proposal of Rs. 72.00 crores under Urban RCH Scheme for the cities of Haryana State. The goal of the RCH-II programme is to improve Total Fertility Rate, Infant Mortality rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Institutional Deliveries, Emergency Obstetric Care, Immunization and Contraceptive Prevent. A Budget provision of Rs. 140.12 crores will be required for five years i.e. 2005-2010 for implementation of RCH-II programme.

The State has implemented Bio-Medical Waste Management and Handling Rules in 1998 with the objective that the Bio-Medical Waste from Hospital is disposed off in a correct manner.

An oncology wing is being established with grant of Rs. 1.00 crore from Government of India. Equipments have been purchased in the year 2003-2004. This will help in early detection, treatment and cure of cancer and will save many people from mortality, disability and deaths caused by cancer. The Government of India has given a grant of Rs. 150 lakhs in cash for setting up a Cobalt Therapy Unit at General

Hospital, Bhiwani. Two more cancer control centers at Bhiwani and Hisar are proposed to be established during the year 2005-2006.

The first Trauma Centre of the State was made functional on 19.1.2003 on National Highway No. 1 at General Hospital, Karnal for which the Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 150 lakhs. Another grant of Rs. 150 lakhs has been received in the year 2003-2004 from Government of India to open Trauma Centre at Sirsa. The Government of India has agreed, in principle to establish another Trauma Centre at Government Hospital, Rewari. It is also proposed that the existing norms for financial assistance for the Trauma Centers needs to be revised to include the CT Scan facilities.

The State of Haryana has 49 licensed Blood Banks in the State, out of which 16 are of Government Sector. 4 blood banks in the Government sector have been upgraded as Zonal Blood Testing Centres at Rohtak, Hisar, Karnal and Faridabad. According to National Blood Policy, Hospital Transfusion Committees have been set up in most of the district level Hospitals. State of Haryana has been recommended for "Voluntary Blood Donation Shield" for collecting maximum number of blood units in proportion to the population by President of India and President of Indian Red Cross Society.

One Telecounselling centre (toll free no. 1097) is functional in Haryana at Yamuna Nagar. The project is being run by NGO Family Planning Association of India, Yamuna Nagar. Radio and television spots are regularly broadcasted on AIR and TV channels, Doordarshan & Punjab Today. Advertisements got published in the regional newspapers and magazines. A quarterly newsletter "Chetna" was launched on 'World AIDS Day' i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2004 carrying success stories and an update information about the programmes and facilities provided by HACS in the State. To spread the message on HIV/AIDS across the State specifically to rural population extensive folk media activities have been carried out. These folk media includes Puppet shows, Magic shows, Song and Drama to spread awareness on HIV/AIDS among the masses.

Haryana AIDS Control Society has set up 15 Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centres at PGIMS, Rohtak, Civil Hospital, Hisar, Panchkula, Gurgaon, Jind, Karnal, Faridabad, Sirsa, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kaithal, Sonapat, Rewari, Fatehabad and Jhajjar. It is proposed to open such centres in all the districts of the State. At present, 20 STD Clinics are functioning in the State for treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases. In the year 2005-2006, School AIDS Education Programme has been planned to make aware school children about HIV/AIDS. In first phase, School AIDS

Education Programme ( Now renamed as Family Health and Life Skill Education) will be started in 7 districts namely Panchkula, Rewari, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Hisar, Kurukshetra and Karnal and covering 1200 schools.

### **Family Welfare Programme**

The Family Welfare Programme is being implemented as Community Needs Assessment Approach where the demand of the community and quality of services is the driving force in making this programme a people's programme. In order to increase male participation in Family Welfare Programme, the "No Scalpel Vasectomy Technique" has been introduced and till date 61 doctors have been trained in 17 districts of the State. Under the Family Welfare Programme, there has been improvement in the sterilization achievement. In the year 2004-2005, the achievements are 89754 sterilisations, 154694 IUDs, 341630 Contraceptive users and 76971 OP users.

The State Government has constituted the State Population Commission, as per the State Policy. An Action Plan has been formulated to run this programme in an effective manner.

For compulsory Registration of births and deaths in the State, the Director General Health Services is now the Chief Registrar (Birth and Death) for administrative control and proper supervision, State has been divided into rural and urban divisions. State Government has decided to get the work of registration done through Primary Health Centres in the rural area of the State. This system has been started from 1st January, 2005. Medical Officer Incharge of PHC/CHC has been appointed Registrar.

The declining female/male ratio in the State is a matter of concern. As per the Census of 2001, the sex ratio of the State is 861 females/1000 males. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PNDT) Act 1994 and the amendment Act 2002 are being effectively implemented in the State to stop the social practice of female foeticide. The PNDT rules have been amended w.e.f. 14-2-2003 and this Act is now called the "Prenatal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse Amendment Act-2002)".The State has so far registered 821 Genetic Clinics and 66 Genetic Counselling Centres. 43 Ultra sound clinics are registered in Government Hospital/ Institutions. Registration of 100 Ultra Sound Clinics have been suspended or cancelled. 51 Ultrasound Machines have been seized and sealed by the respective district appropriate authorities. 22 prosecution complaints have been received out of which the first 3 cases were from Faridabad.

The Revised "Devi Rupak Scheme" has been launched from 24.11.2003. The scheme was introduced on 25.9.2002. The scheme aims at stabilization of population and to check the declining trend in male/female sex ratio. Under the scheme, Rs. 500 per month are given to every couple for 20 years, who have one girl child and have adopted terminal method of family planning. Similarly, Rs. 200 per month are given to those couples who adopted this method after one male child or after the birth of second girl child. The couple is to be within the age group of 45 years for male and 40 years for female irrespective of their date of marriage. The benefits are available after terminal method is adopted before the youngest child attain the age of 5 years. Under this scheme, 6521 couples have been registered, 558 couples have got operated and benefited from the scheme upto 31-3-2005.

### **Ayurveda**

Indian Systems of Medicine have been the integral part of our civilization and culture of the Country down from the centuries. These systems have wide acceptance among the public in Haryana particularly in the rural areas. Ayurvedic Department, Haryana is committed to provide medical relief and education through Indian Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathy to the masses.

At the time of formation of Haryana State, there were only 139 Ayurvedic/Unani Dispensaries and two 10 bedded Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals. At present, the medical relief is being provided by the Ayurveda Department, Haryana through a network of 460 Ayurvedic, 19 Unani and 20 Homoeopathic dispensaries, 6 Ayurvedic Prathmic Swasthya Kendras, one 25 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital, one 100 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital, attached with Shri Krishana Govt. Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra and two 10 bedded Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals in the State. Besides, the Government Institute of Indian Systems of Medicine and Research, Panchkula is also providing medical relief through Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Medical and Para-medical staff of institutions of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H), functioning under the State Government is fully involved in all the Health Programmes of State and Government of India. 6618 family welfare cases were motivated by the staff of these institutions during the year 2004-2005 and 3366699 patients have been treated during this year. 261965 students were also examined by the doctors and 17420 delivery cases were done by the Trained Dais of these institutions during the year 2004-2005.

In the field of Ayurvedic Education, six Ayurvedic Colleges are providing Ayurvedic Education of BAMS. Four Ayurvedic Colleges are also providing the education of Diploma in Ayurvedic Pharmacy in the State. One Homoeopathic College at Jagadhari,(Yamuna Nagar) in private sector has also been given No Objection Certificate by the State Government during the year 2004-2005.

The State Government is also committed to raise the standard of Shri Krishana Government Ayurvedic College, Kurukshetra. The construction work of girl's Hostel of this college has been completed during the year 2004-2005.

"Vanaspati Van" has been established in the District Panchkula by the "Vanaspati Van Society" with the financial assistance of Government of India. State Government has also constituted 'State Medicinal Plant Board' under the Forest Department for the development of medicinal plants.

The construction work of the building of Directorate of Ayurveda , Haryana at Panchkula is also under progress. 2 Ayurvedic dispensaries have been opened during the year 2004-2005. There is a proposal to open 12 more new Ayurvedic Dispensaries during the year 2005-2006..

Rs. 59.75 Lakhs have been utilised for the supply of essential drugs to the dispensaries of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy of rural area. There is proposal to establish 3 Speciality Clinic of AYUSH in the Allopathic Hospital in Distt. Ambala, Gurgaon and Hisar during the year 2005-2006 with the Central Assistance. Rs. 30.00 Lakhs have been released by the Government of India for renovation of building/Instrument/equipment/ medicine etc. under this scheme during the year 2004-2005. There is also proposal to start an ISM Specialised Therapy Centre in Allopathic Hospital in District Jind during the year 2005-2006 with the Central Assistance.

#### **PT. B.D. SHARMA POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, ROHTAK**

Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak is a tertiary care and teaching Institute of State, which excels in the field of Academic and Research activities. It not only provides qualitative services to the needy patients of State of Haryana but also to the population to the neighbouring States. The need-based expansion of the institution is taking place progressively. There are 33 departments (including 7 super-specialities departments) which are providing best quality patient care in their respective field.

At present this Institute has a capacity of 1300 beds and the occupancy rate is 90 percent. During the year 2004-05, 10,54,917 patients were treated in the various OPDs and 65198 patients were given treatment as indoor. Apart from the above 98933 patients were given treatment in the Accidental and Emergency department. Institute is also providing super-specialities services in the field of Paediatrics Surgery, Neuro-Surgery, Cardio-Thoracic Surgery, Burn and Plastic Surgery, Neurology, Cardiology, Oncology Surgery, Nephrology and Clinical Haematology.

Previously, the patients suffering from the Heart problems were referred to Delhi for their investigations. To provide such facilities, Government has accorded sanction for the establishment of cardiac Cath. Lab at an estimated cost of Rs. 311.00 lakhs. Echo Colour Doppler/Echo cardiography at the cost of Rs. 92.41 lakhs, Central Monitor/Bedside Cardiac Monitor at the cost of Rs. 40.41 Lakhs & Heart Lungs Machine at the cost of Rs. 55.20 lakhs have been installed and started functioning during the year 2004-05.

Similarly, the patients suffering from various diseases were used to be referred for MRI investigation either to Delhi or PGI, Chandigarh as there was no facility of MRI investigation in the State of Haryana. A huge amount on this account was being reimbursed by the State Government to its employees/pensioners. Keeping in view of the above problems, State Government has accorded sanction for the Establishment of modern machines such as MRI 500 MA X-Ray machine which has been purchased costing to Rs. 625.00 lakh and Rs.48.20 lakhs respectively. MRI Scan machine has been installed and started functioning from May,2004 and 2854 patients have been treated on this machine during the year 2004-2005 and 15000 patients have been treated on Colour Doppler/Ultrasound machine during 2004-2005..

Voluntary blood donation camps are being arranged by this Institute from time to time. All the blood donors are tested for Aids, Hepatitis and B Virus before collecting blood. During the year 2004-05, 88 camps were organized and total numbers of 25198 units of blood were collected/supplied by way of voluntary donation and replacement basis.

A Regional Cancer Centre has been set up at this institute since March 2000. Deptt. of Surgical Oncology, Radiotherapy and Medical Oncology are providing better facilities for the treatment of cancer patients. A HRD Brechytherapy system and Cobalt Unit have been purchased at a cost of Rs.120.00 lakhs and Rs.230.00 lakhs respectively. These machines have been installed and will start functioning very shortly.

The kidney stones are common problem in this part of country and was being removed by operating the patients. The modern techniques for removal of stone without surgical operation has been developed and it has been adopted for the first time in Haryana. A Lithotrispy machine costing to Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been purchased and installed and started functioning from Oct,2004 in Super Speciality Block known as Lala Shyam Lal Building for removal of stone without surgical operation and 189 patients have been treated on this machine during the year 2004-2005.

## EDUCATION

Education is a key to development and this factor has become the most important part of every Government agenda. The advent of Information Technology and Internet has made Governments throughout the world to rethink the whole thrust of the Educational System. Future planning has to be done at every level keeping these important changes in mind.

### Improvement in Higher Education

Higher education must provide the knowledge and skills to build productive careers so that the younger people have professional satisfying lives and also contribute positively to a strong and vibrant economy.

The State of Haryana has made tremendous expansion in the field of Higher Education, since its inception. Besides, substantial increase in the number of colleges, teachers etc., the number of girl students studying in various colleges of the State has also increased. This fact is highlighted by the following comparative figures:-

	1966			2004-2005		
Total No. of colleges	45			202 (Govt. 60 and Non-Govt.142)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Enrolment	23276	6833	30109	116588	101524	218112
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total No. of Teachers	1190	243	1433	3039	2602	5641

Many reforms and new initiatives have been undertaken to implement "Education Policy-2000 for the State of Haryana" in order to interalia achieve a two fold target to ensure excellence in Higher Education, to make it forward looking, job oriented progressive and responsive to the present day environment. The Ministry of Human Resource Development and UGC proposed a complete assessment and accreditation of all colleges in the country by the year 2003. Quality assurance is one of



the major policy objectives in "Education Policy-2000 for the State of Haryana". Keeping this in view, the Government has made assessment and accreditation of all the colleges in the State mandatory through National Assessment and Accreditation Council, (NAAC) Bangalore.

This process of accreditation will help to identify institutions that can subsequently develop into centres of excellence such as Colleges of Commerce, Institutes of Home Science, Applied Sciences, Information and Technology etc. in accordance with the State Education Policy. As per latest report three Universities and 147 colleges in the State have already been assessed and graded by NAAC, Bangalore.

In order to encourage excellence in the field of Higher Education, Meritorious students are honoured by the Education Department every year in a State Level Function. 1165 students were honoured in two State Level Functions organized in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and All India Jat Hero's Memorial College, Rohtak on 5.3.2004 and 11.3.2004 respectively. In the year 2004-2005 a budget provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been made in this scheme.

Computer Education has been introduced as an optional subject in all the Government Colleges of State from the session 2001-2002. Two agencies viz. TATA INFOTECH and HARTRON have been engaged for this purpose. Status reports are being received from the colleges every month and 6041 students in the year 2003-2004 and 1540 in 2004-2005, have been enrolled in the project in the State.

Girl students of different rural/urban Government Colleges are taken for educational trips to Historical places in other states. The purpose is to provide an opportunity to these students especially those belonging to the reserve categories and rural areas to visit places of Historical, Cultural and Religious importance in order to inculcate in them a spirit of independence, self-confidence and enhanced their general awareness. In the year 2004-2005, 209 students from various Government Colleges were taken on educational trip to Kullu-Manali. Women cell have been established in all Government Colleges of the State to organize various activities to bring about an awareness among students on gender related issues.

The Department of Higher Education is implementing various scholarship schemes such as 'National Merit Scholarship Scheme' 'State Merit Scholarship Scheme', 'State Silver Jubilee Merit Scholarship Scheme' and 'One Time Scholarship Scheme' ( for girl students pursuing Medical/Non-Medical at Degree level). Apart from these, there is a scheme to grant scholarships to the poor and needy students from

scheduled caste/backward Class Category and also for Teacher's wards. A Total amount of Rs. 4.29 crores had been allocated for these scholarship schemes for the year 2004-2005.

### **Secondary Education**

It has been the endeavour of the Government to make educational facilities available within the easy reach of the children. 32 primary schools, 69 middle schools and 101 high schools have been upgraded to middle, high and senior secondary respectively during the year 2004-2005. Now accessibility to schooling is available within the radius of 1.10 km., 1.38 km., 1.66 km. and 2.79 km. at the primary, middle, high and senior secondary level respectively.

A number of incentives to girls and all children belonging to weaker sections have been provided to encourage their enrollment and retention in schools. Free text books has also been provided to SC/Weaker section students studying in Classes VI-XII in Government schools worth Rs. 165.00 lakhs annually.

In addition to 38 centres for Intergrated Education for the Disabled Children already functioning, 86 new centres have been got sanctioned under a centrally sponsored scheme "specially focus groups" covering all the 124 educational blocks. Under this scheme, the Children With Special Needs are provided necessary facilities such as books and stationery, transport allowance, uniform allowance, equipment allowance etc. Facilities like medical assessment camps, aids and appliances to the needy, competitions are also provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. 28548 children with special needs have been identified and enrolled in schools.

Total literacy campaign is being reactivated in the State. Post literacy programme is being implemented in 7 districts. State Government is providing free cycles to the girl students of those villages which do not have middle school.

### **Primary Education**

Keeping in view the vital importance of Education in the reconstruction of Society, the Department of Primary Education has been making all out efforts to enroll all children in the age group of 6-11 years in the schools so as to achieve the target of Universalization of Primary Education. Primary Education facilities are now available within a distance of 1.10 Km. in the State.

During the year 2004-2005, 27 Pre-primary schools/Balwaries and 11655 Primary Schools were functioning in the State. During the year 2004-2005 total number of children studying at pre-primary and primary stages were 101189 and 1940313 respectively.

The total literacy rate has increased from 55.85 percent in 1991 to 68.59 percent in 2001 as compared to national level average of 52.11 percent in 1991 and 65.38 percent in 2001 (census report figures as per 2001) respectively.

With a view to enroll and retain children particularly girls, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Weaker Sections of Society, a number of incentive schemes have been introduced for the children of these sections. In classes 1-V, various incentives as per details given below are provided for SC/WS/BC children studying in Primary Classes:-

Educational Incentives provided to Scheduled Castes, Weaker Sections and Backward Classes Students studying in Primary Classes.

Scheme	(Rs in lakhs)					
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Free Uniform to SC/WS Girls	140.00	180.00	180.00	200.00	300.00	300.00
Attendance Prize to SC Girls	140.00	120.00	84.00	120.00	150.00	200.00
Free stationery	28.00	40.00	40.00	46.00	60.00	80.00
Special Attendance Allowance to Nomadic Tribes Children	14.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Book Bank Plan	10.00	10.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	7.00
Non-Plan	10.10	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
PreMatric Scholarship	93.71	101.00	95.44	80.00	70.00	70.00
Stipend to Denotified tribes	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Honouring of Meritorious Students	-	-	-	20.00	20.00	20.00
Dual Desk	-	-	-	200.00	300.00	300.00

Primary Education Department has provided grant-in-aid to Non-Government aided Primary Schools during the year 2004-2005 as per the details given as under:-

Subject	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Assistance to Local Bodies-4 CB Primary Schools	12.20
Salary grant (Kothari+Maintenance) to Non-Government Primary Schools	600.00
Assistance to Haryana Council for Child Welfare	1.43
Taking over of Primary Schools (Non-Plan)	94.17

It is for the first time in history of Primary Education that Government has provided 5.30 lakh dual desk for 10.60 lakh children of Government Primary Schools. Prior to this, only Darri/Tat Patti was provided in Government Primary Schools. This

has started helping in increasing the standard of Government Primary Schools to make them more attractive. Play way material has also been provided to Government primary schools for the first time.

Under National programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education, Centrally Sponsored Mid-Day-Meal (cooked food) Scheme to provide cooked food to the children for Primary classes (I-V) in all Government, Local Bodies and Government Aided Private schools, has been launched in the entire State from 15th August, 2004. Main objective of the scheme is to boost universalization of primary Education by increasing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously impacting on nutritional level of students in primary classes. Under the scheme, food-grains (wheat/rice) is provided by the Government of India through Food Corporation of India @ 100 grams per child per school day. During the financial year 2004-2005, 3255668 quintals of food grains (1627834 quintal Wheat & 1627834 quintal Rice) had been allocated for the entire State. Under the scheme, five recipes (Daliya, Meetha Rice, Vegetable Pulao, Paushtik Khichri & Bakli) having minimum 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein contents are being provided to the children.

With a view to remove rural urban disparities amongst students at Primary level, teaching of English has been introduced for the first time in history of Primary Education from class 1 with effect from the academic session 2000-2001. Government Primary School teachers have been imparted in service training for teaching English. Nursery classes have also been started in the Primary Schools, so that children of +4 age may start their school in Government Primary Schools where they can continue their Primary Education in Government Schools instead of going to Private Schools.

An innovative scheme for honouring talented students of Primary Schools have been started from the academic session 2001-2002 which is continuing at the cost of Rs. 20 lakhs per annum. Under this scheme, ten students per class per block are honoured, out of which five should be girls, five boys and one boy and one girl would essentially belong to Scheduled Castes. Students of class 1 and 2 are given cash prize of Rs. 200/- whereas the students in classes 3rd, 4th and 5th are given cash prize of Rs. 300/- , Rs.400/- and Rs. 500/- respectively.

In order to ensure that teachers are made available in rural Primary Schools, a policy decision has been taken to post teachers to serve in rural areas, atleast for five years on first appointment and to render 3 years rural service after promotion.

Haryana Prathmik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad is implementing the National Programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in all 19 Districts of the State for providing

quality elementary education to all the children in the age group of 6-14 years. The approved budget for the year 2004-2005 is Rs. 22918.53 lakhs.

During the year 117 branch primary schools have been upgraded to full fledged primary schools. 220 primary schools are to be upgraded to middle level. Free text books have been provided to 15 lakh girls and Scheduled Caste children, studying in classes I-VIII in Government schools. Maintenance & Repair grant @ Rs. 5000/-per school, school grant @ Rs. 2000/- per school and teacher grant for teachers teaching classes I-VIII @ Rs. 500/- per teacher have been provided to all the eligible school/teachers at a cost of Rs. 12.40 crores.

Twenty Days Annual In-service Teachers Training has been provided at the cluster and block level in all the 19 Districts of the State to all the 68000 teachers teaching classes I-VIII. Subject specific training packages were developed and made available to all the teachers to equip themselves with the newly recruited teachers, 28445 Children With Special Needs (CWSN) have been medically assessed and provided with aids and appliances as per the recommendation of the doctors. About 1200 teachers have been imparted training in the sensitization and integration of those CWSN. 6000 VECs have been made functional. 1350 Alternative Innovative Education Centres have been established with the help of NGOs, Nehru Yuva Kendras, Privately Managed Schools for the benefit of out of school children in the age group 6-14 years. 35750 children have been enrolled in these centers. 20 Bachpansalas in each district have been established under School Readiness Programme for the children in the age group of 3-6 years. National Programme for education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is being implemented in 27 educationally backward blocks of 10 districts. Under Civil Works, buildings for 183 primary schools and 139 upper primary schools are under construction. 2120 additional classrooms, 990 toilets and 987 drinking water facilities are being added this year.

#### **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

Technical manpower is essential input for industrialization, modernization, promotion of trade and business. Technical manpower is also required for research and development. Technically qualified persons can also set their own business and get self-employed. The main objective of the Department of Technical Education is to promote technical education in the State of Haryana for producing technically qualified technicians, engineers, managers for industry, trade and Government. By the end of year 2001-2002, there were 29 Degree level (2 Government, one 100 percent Government aided and 26 self financed) Engineering Institutions, 29 diploma/post

diploma level Institutions (15 Government, one Instt. run by Tourism Deptt. of the State and one at Pt. B.D.S. Government Medical College and Hospital, Rohtak affiliated to M.D. University, Rohtak, conducting diploma in Pharmacy course, 4 privately managed Government aided and 8 self-financed Institutions). The Institutions offering Engineering/MBA/MCA/BHM & CT and M.Tech. Programmes increased from 101 in 2003–2004 to 124 in 2004-2005 and annual intake increased from 15387 to 18834 during this period, thereby showing a growth of 22 percent. Similarly, the number of Polytechnics in 2003-2004 was 31 with an annual intake capacity of 6310 which has increased to 38 with annual intake capacity of 8640 in 2004-2005 showing a growth of 23 percent.

Special emphasis has been given to start Post Graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology at National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, YMCA Institute of Engineering, Faridabad, CR State College of Engineering, Murthal and Technological Institute of Textile and Sciences, Bhiwani thereby increasing the total M.Tech capacity from 154 to 226. A new Engineering College in the name of Ch. Devi Lal Memorial Engg. College has been set up at Panniwala Mota (Sirsa) which has started functioning from the Session 2003-2004. It is offering degree level engineering courses in five disciplines with a total intake of 300 seats.

Under the Direct Central Assistance from Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India Community Development Scheme has been introduced in 18 Community Polytechnics with the objectives of imparting job oriented training programmes of 3 to 6 months duration to the unemployed rural/urban youths for their self-employment/job employment at the Institutions and also through their extension centres. Besides this, appropriate low cost technologies suitable for the need of rural masses are identified, developed, tested and multiplied/transferred to the rural areas after making their field demonstration for their acceptability and adoptability. The Technical Support services like repairs and maintenance of agricultural implements, electrical and domestic appliances etc. are also provided to the people of rural areas under this scheme.

## **SPORTS**

Sports got focused attention of the State Government. The performance of sports persons from Haryana continues to be encouraging as in the past years. In the 53<sup>rd</sup> Senior National Volleyball Championship held in January, 2005 at Chennai, the Haryana Team won the Men's title. This win came after a gap of 23 years.

Eight Boards/Corporations/Departments of the State have adopted 11 games for raising the teams. Number of Sports Nurseries has increased in the current year from 17 to 21. An amount of Rs. 47.54 lakhs was incurred for running these Nurseries. Likewise, number of Sports Wings has also increased from 34 to 44.

Sports Equipments worth Rs. 85.83 lakhs were purchased for training centers in the State for imparting coaching to the players.

During the year 2004-2005 cash awards of Rs. 94.54 lakhs have been given to 672 players of the State on the basis of their achievements at National/ International level tournaments. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 7.38 lakhs have been given to the 311 college players and 571 school players. It has been decided to honour 5 coaches of Haryana with cash prize of Rs. 1.00 lakh who produce players of National/International repute in last three years.

A plan scheme has been prepared to hold State level competitions every year for physically challenged persons to create self confidence, discipline and courage in them. Similarly, a new scheme namely 'Promotion of Sports in Rural Schools' has been framed which will be implemented with collaboration of Education Department and Gram Panchayats. In every village one or two games shall be identified in which sports equipment, trainer and other facilities will be provided to primary, middle and secondary schools.

A scheme to hold a rural based half Marathon, Rural Sports and Cultural activities on 1st November every year with the help of Tourism and Industries Department.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH**

Drinking water supply facilities were provided in all the 6759 villages as on 31-3-1992. Based on a survey carried out in June 2001, it was established that as many as 3623 villages had become deficient and per capita water allowance had gone down below the approved norms of 40 lpcd. The State Government is giving priority for the coverage of deficient villages and from 1993 to 2004, all deficient villages were augmented with drinking water supply.

A fresh survey conducted in December, 2004, revealed that at present, there are 1971 deficient villages in the State, where the water allowance is less than the desired norm of 40 lpcd, for drinking water in rural areas.

During the year 2004-2005, a sum of Rs. 40.26 crores was provided under Additional Central Assistance and State Sector for augmentation of drinking water supply and another sum of Rs. 50.50 crores has been provided under NABARD

assisted projects. During the year 2005-2006, there is a provision of Rs. 77.00 crores for NABARD schemes and it is proposed to augment drinking water supply facilities in 350 villages.

Further, a sum of Rs. 19.74 crores and Rs.7.33 crores has been sanctioned by Government of India under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Desert Development Programme respectively. Against the available funds under various programmes of State and Centre during 2004-2005, drinking water facilities were augmented in 473 villages. During the current financial year 2005-2006, there is a provision of Rs. 47.00 crores for augmentation of rural drinking water supply facilities under the State Plan including Additional Central Assistance and it is proposed to augment drinking water supply facilities in 150 villages. For accelerating the pace of augmentation works in Mewat area as well as 7 districts falling under N.C.R., a sum of Rs. 52.40 crores has been earmarked during 2005-2006 and it is proposed to benefit water supply facilities in 340 villages. Thus, during the year 2005-2006, the likely physical target to be achieved is 840 villages.

A special campaign is proposed to be launched during the current financial year 2005-2006 for ensuring the supply of adequate drinking water in Harijan Bastis. A sum of Rs. 6 crore has especially been earmarked under the State Plan for this purpose and it is proposed to provide adequate drinking water arrangements to Harijan Bastis in 125 villages during the current financial year.

All the 66 big and small towns (excluding Faridabad and Panchkula being maintained by M.C. Faridabad and HUDA) have been equipped with piped water supply system. During the year 2004-2005, there was a provision of Rs.12.65 crores including Additional Central Assistance for improving drinking water facilities in the major towns of the State.

During the current financial year 2005-2006, there is a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores for improving drinking water facilities in the urban areas of the State. The work of extending water supply distribution system in recently approved colonies is targeted to be taken up in hand.

As regards the sewerage system, 53 towns of the State have been covered with skeleton sewerage facilities. During the year 2004-2005, there was a provision of Rs.5.00 crores for carrying major improvement of sewerage system in the towns. During the current financial year 2005-2006, the outlay for extension of sewerage facilities has been substantially increased to Rs. 33 crores, keeping in view the public demand. Against this provision, it is proposed to take up the work of Sewage



Treatment Plants in 6 towns of the State, besides accelerating the pace of work of laying sewerage system on continuing schemes of 10 towns. In addition, the work of providing sewerage system in 6 new towns will also be taken in hand during 2005-2006.

Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, which is being financed by the Government of India on 50:50 sharing basis, schemes for 38 towns, costing Rs. 76.69 crores have been approved and drinking water supply has been upgraded to the level of 70 lpcd in 21 towns namely Sohna, Pataudi, Narnaund, Kanina, Bawani Khera, Taoru, Ratia, Assandh, Naraingarh, Indri, Nuh, Ferozepur Jhirka, Haily Mandi, Beri, Uchana, Kalanaur, Sadhaura, Meham, Hassanpur, Hathin and Pinjore. The work on water supply schemes for another 12 towns is in progress and work on 5 schemes is being taken in hand shortly. During the year 2005-2006, a sum of Rs. 3.00 crores is expected to be released by Government of India as Central Share whereas State Share of Rs. 6.00 crores has been provided in the State Plan.

The NCR Planning Board, New Delhi has approved a project amounting to Rs. 71.54 crores for improvement and extension of water supply and sewerage in five towns namely Sonipat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Rewari and Gurgaon. This project is to be funded by NCR Planning Board, through loan to the extent of 75 percent of the Project estimated cost and 25 percent cost of the project is to be shared by State Government. The project is to be completed in a period of four years. The loan of Rs. 9.80 crore, Rs. 19.60 crore and Rs. 9.80 crore was released by N.C.R. Planning Board during 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 respectively.

Another project of Rs.15.94 crores for improvement and extension of water supply and sewerage in Hisar, being a counter magnet town (under NCR), has been approved by NCR Planning Board. This project is to be funded by NCR Planning Board through 75 percent loan of the project cost and 25 percent cost for the project is to be shared by State Government. A sum of Rs. 2.20 crores was received from NCR Planning Board during 2003-2004. During the current financial year 2005-2006, a sum of Rs. 27.60 crores (including loan) has been earmarked for implementation of works under this programme.

Under the Yamuna Action Plan Project, six towns, namely Yamunanagar-Jagadhri, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Gurgaon and Faridabad were initially selected for providing sewage treatment plants and allied works at an approved cost of Rs. 240.82 crores. Later, six additional towns namely Indri, Radaur, Chhachhrauli, Gharaunda, Gohana and Palwal were also included under this project, at a cost of Rs.15.88 crores.

All sewage treatment plants and allied works in six original towns and three sewage treatment plants (two at Gohana and one at Gharaunda) have already been commissioned, whereas sewage treatment plants at Chhachhrauli and Indri have been partially commissioned.

Government of India has administratively approved a project costing Rs. 62.50 crores for Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II, which includes additional interception and diversion works in towns covered under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I, preparation of Detailed Project Reports for works to be covered in Yamuna Action Plan Phase-III, public participation as well as Institutional Capacity Building of Public Health and Municipal staff. During the year 2005-2006, a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has been earmarked in the State Plan as token provision for implementation of works under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

The Government is committed to ensuring speedy economic development. All necessary steps are taken for protection and preserving the environment. Various laws for regulating pollution caused by Bio-Medical Waste, Hazardous Waste and use of plastic are being effectively implemented in the State. Simultaneously, concerted efforts are being made for creating awareness amongst the general public highlighting the importance of preserving environment.

Under the Scheme of National Green Crops, 2750 Eco-Clubs have been set up in the State. Through the members of Eco-Clubs, awareness regarding environmental issues are being spread in the State. The painting/poster making competitions have been conducted at district level and the deserving entries will be suitably awarded. Three day Awareness Camp was organised in Morni Hills for creating awareness amongst the members of Eco-Clubs. Two one-day camps were organised in the month of February, 2005 at Bhindawas and Sultanpur.

The polluting dyeing units at Panipat are being shifted to the new industrial Sector-29 Part-II, Panipat. Another major project for controlling pollution has been successfully initiated during the recent past. HUDA has developed an exclusive Sector 58 in Faridabad with a Common Effluent Treatment Plant, where 200 electroplating units have started their production. The Rivers Yamuna and Ghaggar are being regularly monitored to maintain the quality of the water.

The Special Environment courts, one at Faridabad and the other at Kurukshetra are working for speedily settling off all the cases relating to Water Act, Air Act,

Environment Protection Act, Indian Forest Act, Wild Life Act and Panipat Land Preservation Act. During the year 2004-2005, 1252 cases were settled/disposed off under various Acts.

The Ministry of Environment and Forest has delegated its powers to the State Government to appraise the projects to be set up in specified area of Aravalli Range and to accord environmental clearance for the same. The State Government has set up a State level Expert Committee and a Monitoring Committee. The Expert Committee has held 29 meetings for giving environmental clearance to the projects to be undertaken in Aravalli Region and 81 projects have been cleared till March, 2005.

The Environment Department facilitates and coordinates the efforts of Pollution Control Board, Haryana under Environmental Acts. State Transport Department has taken necessary steps to maintain a control on vehicular pollution by setting up of 571 pollution check centres.

Various plywood industries have been working in Haryana State with concentration at Yamunanagar. A study on Impact Assessment of these industries on Environment has been got conducted through Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar.

Heavy polluters including distilleries, stone crushers, pulverisers, chemical and pesticide industries, defaulting persistently, are now being effectively monitored. During the year 2004-2005, 5357 consents under Air Act, 3445 under Water Act and 1304 authorization under Bio-Medical Waste have been granted. Pollution from Hot Mix Plants has been curbed.

## **ELECTRONIC AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

The Information Technology initiatives in the State are governed on the philosophy of maximum facilitation and minimum interference by creation of investor friendly environment. The State Government is in the process of formulating comprehensive Information Technology Policy providing several incentives for Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES)/ Business Process Out-sourcing (BPO) Industry and application of Information Technology in Government offices to bring out efficiency, transparency and to improve the delivery of public services.

Gurgaon has emerged as a preferred investment destination for both IT and ITES/BPO companies. The State Government is planning for setting up of Hi-Tech Habitat Centre in Electronic city, Gurgaon for IT/ ITES/ BPO companies, which would provide world-class facilities. The software export from the State has increased from Rs. 400 crores in the year 1998-99 to Rs. 5800 crores in 2003-2004. Gurgaon region is

now ranked 3rd among the Country's major Software export locations in India after Bangalore and Chennai. The State Government has signed an MOU with Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) under which STPI office and Earth station is being set up at Gurgaon. Setting up of this Earth station would further strengthen the communication network and attract more foreign companies to set up their industry in the State. This would also further facilitate the software export from the State. In order to give boost to Information Technology Industry, a Regional Information Technology Industry promotion Centre has been set up at Gurgaon. The State Government is taking initiatives to promote alternative destinations in the State to capture emerging opportunities and to facilitate Industry.

The emphasis of the State Government is to implement the mission mode e-governance projects identified under the National e-governance Action Plan. Various departments of Haryana have successfully implemented important e-governance projects with the technical assistance of Information Technology Department, NIC-HRSC and Hartron. The Value Added Tax Monitoring & Collection System (VAT MaCS) is implemented at all districts. Haryana is the first State to implement the VAT system. The Haryana Registration Information System (HARIS) is implemented at all Tehsils & Sub-Tehsils. The On-Line Treasuries Information System (OTIS) with a linkage to bank branches is implemented at all Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. The e-Gram Vikas, Net project monitored more than 94000 Village level development works related to all districts and departments. The Haryana Land Records Information System (HALRIS) is developed as a workflow based e-Governance solution with linkages to Property Registration. The House Tax Assessment & Collection Information System (HACIS) with more than 10 lakhs urban properties database has been implemented for all 67 Municipalities.

The Public Interface services are published regularly on official web portal of Haryana <http://haryana.nic.in>. All the results of Haryana School Education Board and admit cards are being published regularly. The Haryana Pension Processing and Information System (HaPPIS) is implemented for more than 13 lakhs social welfare pensioners. Employees Portal for Office of Accountant General Haryana, a dynamic Web portal <http://aghry.nic.in> has been implemented for around 2.80 lakhs government employees with more than 90 lakhs GPF and pensions database records. The Public Interface services through Nai-Disha Ekal Sewa Kendra (NDESK) will be extended to all districts and through NAI Disha Community information Kiosks (NDCIKS) to blocks/panchayats of the State in a phased manner to provide efficient citizen services.

Web Enabled Food Procurement and Storage Monitoring System (e-Food.Net) is being implemented by all districts. Workflow based on-Line Counseling system was implemented for Haryana Common Engineering Entrance Test (CEET-2004) on 24x7 basis in three shifts, achieving around 100 % transparency in allotment of seats.

The State has established Police wide Area Network connecting all the Range Headquarters, District Headquarters, Police stations and SCRB, Madhuban. Under this project, in order to utilise the network, seven applications software packages and a Dynamic web portal has been developed. Further, the State Government has fully automated the working of Haryana Roadways, Chandigarh Depot and now the Transport Department is rolling out the application in other Depots and Sub-Depots in the State.

The State has also given emphasis an extensive percolation of Information Technology in literacy and education. Under Information Technology Literacy Programme, advanced training modules and specialized courses like data analysis, multimedia video mixing, content creation, engineering designs etc. will be started.

The Local Area Networks (LANS) have been established at major building and number of departments at State and Districts. The major LANS at Chandigarh have been interlinked in the minimum two MBPS lines. The Haryana State Wide Area Network (SWAN) with a reliable connectivity up to block level will be implemented.

The State has been awarded “Winner of the best e-Governed State (Young category)- Government of Haryana” and 2<sup>nd</sup> runner up award of the Best e-Governance Project for Nai Disha –Ekal Seva Kendra of Kaithal by CSI-NIHILENT in a National Conference on 14th June, 2004 at Pune. Recently at the 8th National e-Governance Conference at Bhubaneswar on 3rd February, 2005, the State has received two Gold Icon awards for VATMACS (Value Added Tax Monitoring, Assessment & Collection System) and Publishing students admit cards and exam results on the web portal, one Silver icon award for HALRIS # HARISS Bridge System. The e-Health. net project has also been jointly awarded a Silver icon award with e-Health Case System. Three girl students from Haryana have also received the award of national essay competition in 8th National e-Governance Conference.

## **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

The effective implementation of the welfare policies and developed oriented programmes conceived by the Government today created an atmosphere of accelerated development with the active participation of peace loving people of the State. Corruption has been checked at each stage and efforts have been made to give

clear transparent administration. The State Government has provided new direction and enthusiasm to development process through its innovative programme. Haryana is the first State in the Country to introduce a welfare scheme known as “Devi Rakshak” to provide insurance cover to its citizens. The State Government is making its strenuous efforts to provide its habitants a clear administration, faster pace of development alongwith social security and welfare schemes.

### **PANCHAYATI RAJ**

More administrative and financial powers given to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies have definitely strengthened the social security, equality and social justice for the people of Haryana. For qualitative work and people's participation, Gram Vikas Samitis have been constituted. The concept of Gram Vikas Samities has been implemented to actively involve the people in development process. The development works earlier being executed by different agencies are now being implemented by the Gram Vikas Samitis, thus, accelerating the pace of development with better quality.

Haryana Rural Development Fund Administration Board was constituted under Haryana Rural Development Act,1986. Under Section 5(1) of this Act, a fee on ad-valorem basis, at the rate of one percent of the sale proceeds of the agricultural produce bought or sold or brought for processing in the notified market area was levied. The State Government vide its notification dated 5.4.1999 has increased the rate of rural development fee from one percent to two percent. The amount so collected is spent in the Rural Areas for various development works specified under section 6(5) of the said Act, like as pavement of Streets/drains, Construction of School Room,Retaining Walls, Dispensaries/Water Supply, Construction of Nala for disposal of waste water , way to Shamshan Ghat, Shed on Shamshan Ghat, Panchayat Ghar, Choupals etc.

Board had proposed to release Rs. 150 crores for various Rural Development works during the year 2004-2005 whereas an amount of Rs. 233.48 crores has already been released.The Board has further proposed to release an amount of Rs. 150 crores during the current financial year i.e. 2005-2006 for various Rural Development Works.

During the year 2003-04, Government had provided the facilities of Individual toilets and Sanitary Complex for women in each village under the scheme Restructured Rural Sanitation Scheme which has been slightly revised in Jan., 2004 by Government of India. To fully sanitize and open defaecation free Gram Panchayat, Block and District, the “Nirmal Gram Puraskar Scheme” has been launched in place

of old scheme. Incentives will be given on the population criteria basis is as follows:-

( Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Particulars	Gram Panchayats		Blocks		Districts	
		Upto 5000	5001 and above	Upto 50000	50001 and above	Upto 10 lakhs	Above 10 lakhs
1.	Population Criteria	Upto 5000	5001 and above	Upto 50000	50001 and above	Upto 10 lakhs	Above 10 lakhs
2.	Cash Incentive Recommended	2.00	4.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
3.	Incentive to Individuals	-	0.10	-	0.20	-	0.30
4.	Incentive to Organization other than PRIs	-	0.20	-	0.35	-	0.50

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## CHAPTER – III STATE FINANCES

### REVENUE RECEIPTS

The State Government mobilises financial resources through State's own tax and non-tax revenue, share in central taxes and grant-in-aid from Central Government to meet the expenditure on administration and developmental activities. The total revenue receipts of Haryana Government are estimated at Rs. 10791.40 crores in 2004-2005 (Budget Estimates) as against Rs. 9843.48 crores in 2003-2004 (Actuals) and Rs.8657.02 crores in 2002-2003 (Actuals). The revenue receipts are estimated to increase by 9.63 percent in 2004-2005 (B.E) over 2003-2004 (Actuals). This increase was 13.71 percent in 2003-2004 (Actuals) over 2002-2003 (Actuals).

Tax revenue (state's own taxes and share in central taxes) is estimated at Rs.7518.07 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E). It was Rs.6948.80 crores in 2003-2004 (Actuals) and Rs. 6306.27 crores in 2002-2003 (Actuals). Tax revenue is estimated to 69.67 percent of total revenue receipts in 2004-2005 (B.E). This percentage was 70.59 in 2003-2004 (Actuals) and 72.85 in 2002-2003 (Actuals). Tax revenue is estimated to increase by 8.19 percent in 2004-2005 (B.E.) over 2003-2004 (Actuals). This increase was 10.19 percent in 2003-2004 (Actuals) over 2002-2003 (Actuals).

State's own tax revenue is estimated at Rs.6915.50 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E) as against Rs. 6348.05 crores in 2003-2004 (Actuals) and Rs. 5549.68 crores in 2002-2003 (Actuals). The State's own tax revenue is estimated to increase by 8.94 percent in 2004-2005 (B.E) over 2003-2004 (Actuals). This increase was 14.39 percent in 2003-2004 (Actuals) over 2002-2003 (Actuals).

State's own non-tax revenue (comprising mainly receipts from interest, road transport, miscellaneous general services, non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries, other administrative services and major and medium irrigation) is estimated at Rs.2453.47 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E) as against Rs.2223.05 crores in 2003-2004 (Actuals) and Rs.1807.85 crores in 2002-2003 (Actuals). State's own non-tax revenue is 22.73 percent of total revenue receipts in 2004-2005 (B.E.) as compared to 22.59 percent in 2003-2004 (Actuals) and 20.88 percent in 2002-2003 (Actuals).

The share in central taxes is estimated at Rs.602.57 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E) as against Rs 600.75 crores in 2003-2004 (Actuals) and Rs.756.59 crores in 2002-2003 (Actuals). The increase in share in central taxes is estimated to 0.30 percent in



2004-2005 (B.E.) over 2003-2004 (Actuals) but it decreased to 20.60 percent in 2003-2004 (Actuals) over 2002-2003 (Actuals) .

The grant-in-aid from Central Government is estimated at Rs. 819.86 crores in 2004-05 (B.E.) as against Rs.671.63 crores in 2003-2004 (Actuals) and Rs. 542.90 crores in 2002-2003 (Actuals). The increase in grant-in-aid from Central Government is estimated to 22.07 percent in 2004-2005 (B.E.) over 2003-2004 (Actuals). This increase was 23.71 percent in 2003-2004 (Actuals) over 2002-2003 (Actuals).

The details of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue in the State's total revenue receipts during 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 are given in the following table:-

Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue of the Haryana Government.

Item	(Rs. in crore)			
	2002-2003 (Actuals)	2003-2004 (R.E)	2003-2004 (Actuals)	2004-2005 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tax Revenue	6306.27 (72.85)	6824.55 (69.86)	6948.80 (70.59)	7518.07 (69.67)
i) State's own Tax Revenue	5549.68 (64.11)	6222.39 (63.69)	6348.05 (64.49)	6915.50 (64.08)
ii) Share in Central Taxes*	756.59 (8.74)	602.16 (6.17)	600.75 (6.10)	602.57 (5.59)
2. Non-Tax Revenue	2350.75 (27.15)	2944.81 (30.14)	2894.68 (29.41)	3273.33 (30.33)
i) State's own Non-Tax Revenue	1807.85 (20.88)	2197.44 (22.49)	2223.05 (22.59)	2453.47 (22.73)
ii) Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	542.90 (6.27)	747.37 (7.65)	671.63 (6.82)	819.86 (7.60)
Total Revenue Receipts	8657.02 (100.00)	9769.36 (100.00)	9843.48 (100.00)	10791.40 (100.00)

\*Share in central taxes also include receipt from share of net proceeds assigned to State by the Centre given in Head "Other taxes and duties on commodities and services. "

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total revenue receipts

R.E.-Revised Estimates , B.E.-Budget Estimates

The break-up of tax revenue reveals that sales tax is the major source of tax revenue and it is estimated at Rs.4250.00 crores which is 56.53 percent of total tax revenue in 2004-2005 (B.E). The corresponding percentages for the years 2003-2004 (Actuals) and 2002-2003 (Actuals) were 55.23 and 52.92, respectively. The revenue receipt from state excise is the second major source of tax revenue and it is estimated at Rs.995.00 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E) as against Rs. 923.28 crores in 2003-2004

(Actuals). The revenue receipts from State excise was Rs. 878.72 crores in 2002-2003 (Actuals).

The following table depicts the contribution of different type of taxes from various sources:-

Tax Revenue Receipts from various sources of the Haryana Government (Rs. in crore)				
Item	2002-2003 (Actuals)	2003-2004 (R.E.)	2003-2004 (Actuals)	2004-2005 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Share in Central Taxes	756.59 (12.00)	602.16 (8.82)	600.75 (8.65)	602.57 (8.01)
2. Land Revenue	9.87 (0.16)	20.50 (0.30)	20.01 (0.29)	60.65 (0.81)
3. State Excise	878.72 (13.93)	935.00 (13.70)	923.28 (13.29)	995.00 (13.23)
4. Taxes on Vehicles	114.39 (1.81)	125.00 (1.83)	132.39 (1.90)	131.25 (1.75)
5. Sales Tax	3337.43 (52.92)	3795.00 (55.61)	3838.00 (55.23)	4250.00 (56.53)
6. Stamps and Registration	541.39 (8.59)	625.00 (9.16)	695.63 (10.01)	700.00 (9.31)
7. Taxes on Goods & Passengers	652.75 (10.35)	655.00 (9.60)	660.36 (9.50)	711.00 (9.46)
8. Taxes and Duties on Electricity	0.87 (0.01)	50.09 (0.73)	59.06 (0.85)	50.10 (0.67)
9. Other Taxes and Duties on commodities and services	14.26 (0.23)	16.80 (0.25)	19.32 (0.28)	17.50 (0.23)
Total Tax Revenue	6306.27 (100.00)	6824.55 (100.00)	6948.80 (100.00)	7518.07 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total tax revenue

R.E.- Revised Estimates      B.E. - Budget Estimates

## REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The total revenue expenditure of Haryana Government is estimated at Rs.11684.02 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 10117.19 crores in 2003-2004 (Actuals) showing an increase of 15.49 percent in 2004-2005 (B.E) over 2003-2004 (Actuals). This increase was 8.30 percent in 2003-2004 (Actuals) over 2002-2003 (Actuals).

The details of revenue expenditure are given in the following table:-

Revenue Expenditure of the Haryana Government.

Item	(Rs. in crore)			
	2002-2003 (Actuals)	2003-2004 (R.E)	2003-2004 (Actuals)	2004-2005 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5
A- Developmental	5341.18 (57.17)	6112.99 (57.27)	5701.76 (56.36)	6462.35 (55.31)
i) Social Services	2808.70 (30.06)	3212.51 (30.10)	2995.71 (29.61)	3388.20 (29.00)
ii) Economic Services	2532.48 (27.11)	2900.48 (27.17)	2706.05 (26.75)	3074.15 (26.31)
B- Non-Developmental	4000.95 (42.83)	4560.52 (42.73)	4415.43 (43.64)	5221.67 (44.69)
i) Organs of State	82.54 (0.88)	93.17 (0.87)	85.79 (0.85)	114.44 (0.98)
ii) Fiscal Services	97.86 (1.05)	101.87 (0.96)	96.87 (0.96)	100.94 (0.86)
iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt	1945.97 (20.83)	2216.06 (20.76)	2142.45 (21.18)	2539.81 (21.74)
iv) Administrative Services	688.89 (7.38)	726.57 (6.81)	716.71 (7.08)	785.05 (6.72)
v) Pensions & Miscellaneous General Services	1180.06 (12.63)	1370.13 (12.84)	1325.90 (13.10)	1600.41 (13.70)
vi) Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions	5.63 (0.06)	52.72 (0.49)	47.71 (0.47)	81.02 (0.69)
Total Revenue Expenditure	9342.13 (100.00)	10673.51 (100.00)	10117.19 (100.00)	11684.02 (100.00)

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total revenue expenditure.

R.E. - Revised Estimates      B.E. - Budget Estimates

The developmental revenue expenditure (comprising of (i) Social Services like education, medical and public health, water supply and sanitation, social security and welfare, labour and employment, etc. and (ii) Economic Services like agriculture and allied activities, irrigation and flood control, power, industries, transport, rural development, etc.) is estimated at Rs.6462.35 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E) as against Rs.5701.76 crores in 2003-2004 (Actuals) and Rs.5341.18 crores in 2002-2003

(Actuals). The developmental revenue expenditure is estimated to increase by 13.34 percent in 2004-2005 (B.E) over 2003-2004 (Actuals). This increase was 6.75 percent in 2003-2004 (Actuals) over 2002-2003 (Actuals). The non-developmental revenue expenditure (comprising of administrative services, organs of State, fiscal services, interest payments, pensions and miscellaneous general services, etc.) is estimated to increase by 18.26 percent in 2004-2005 (B.E) over 2003-2004 (Actuals). This increase was 10.36 percent in 2003-2004 (Actuals) over 2002-2003 (Actuals).

## **FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE HARYANA GOVERNMENT**

The financial position of the Haryana Government is estimated to show a deficit of Rs 99.39 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E) (year's net transactions) as against a surplus of Rs.10.54 crores in 2003-2004 (Actuals). The revenue account is estimated to show a deficit of Rs.892.62 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E) as against Rs.273.71 crores in 2003-2004 (Actuals). The net deposits of small savings, provident fund etc. are estimated at Rs.477.35 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E) as compared to Rs. 292.04 crores in 2003-2004 (Actuals). The details of financial position of the Haryana Government are given in Table-7.

## **GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE HARYANA GOVERNMENT**

### **Consumption Expenditure**

According to Economic Classification of the Haryana Government Budget, the total expenditure (excluding operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings) is estimated at Rs. 11232.79 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E) as compared to Rs.9778.98 crores in 2003-2004 (R.E) showing an increase of 14.87 percent in 2004-2005 (B.E.) over 2003-2004 (R.E.). This expenditure was Rs. 9162.47 crores in 2002-2003 (Actuals) and it increased by 6.73 percent in 2003-2004 (R.E) over 2002-2003 (Actuals). The Government consumption expenditure which comprises of compensation of employees and net purchase of commodities and services is 37.22 percent of the total expenditure in 2004-2005 (B.E). It was 39.96 percent in 2003-2004 (R.E) and 40.35 percent in 2002-2003 (Actuals). Compensation of employees is estimated as 33.28 percent of total expenditure in 2004-2005 (B.E). It was 36.17 percent in 2003-2004 (R.E) and 35.52 percent in 2002-2003 (Actuals).

The details are given in the following table:-

Total Expenditure (excluding operating expenses of departmental Commercial undertakings)

(Rs.in crore)			
Item	2002-2003 (Actuals)	2003-2004 (R. E.)	2004-2005 (B. E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Final Outlays	4051.24 (44.22)	4145.33 (42.39)	4831.83 (43.02)
a) Government Consumption Expenditure	3696.72 (40.35)	3907.32 (39.96)	4180.18 (37.22)
i) Compensation of Employees	3253.96 (35.52)	3536.40 (36.17)	3737.80 (33.28)
ii) Net Purchase of Commodities & Services	442.76 (4.83)	370.92 (3.79)	442.38 (3.94)
b) Gross Capital Formation	351.05 (3.83)	236.11 (2.41)	685.28 (6.10)
i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	880.33 (9.61)	880.54 (9.00)	1070.83 (9.53)
ii) Change in Stock	(-)529.28 (-)(5.78)	(-)644.43 (-)(6.59)	(-)385.55 (-)(3.43)
c) Net purchase of Physical Assets	3.47 (0.04)	1.90 (0.02)	(-)33.63 (-)(0.30)
2. Transfer Payments to the rest of the Economy	4493.44 (49.04)	5176.14 (52.93)	5912.28 (52.63)
a) Current Transfers*	4215.47 (46.01)	4899.24 (50.10)	5637.58 (50.19)
b) Capital Transfers	277.97 (3.03)	276.90 (2.83)	274.70 (2.44)
3. Financial Investment and Loans to the rest of the Economy	617.79 (6.74)	457.51 (4.68)	488.68 (4.35)
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>9162.47 (100.00)</b>	<b>9778.98 (100.00)</b>	<b>11232.79 (100.00)</b>

\* Current transfers include subsidies and interest.

R.E.- Revised Estimates B.E.- Budget Estimates

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total expenditure.

The operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings which comprises of compensation of employees, purchase of goods and services, interest

and depreciation is estimated at Rs. 1278.98 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E.) as against Rs. 1230.79 crores in 2003-2004 (R.E.) and Rs. 992.58 crores in 2002-2003 (Actuals).

### Capital Formation

According to Economic Classification of the Haryana Government Budget, the State Government's direct gross fixed capital formation i.e. investment on buildings and other construction and machinery and equipment is estimated at Rs.1070.83 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E) as against Rs. 880.54 crores in 2003-2004 (R.E) recording an increase of 21.61 percent as against the increase of 0.02 percent in 2003-2004 (R.E.) in comparison to 2002-2003 (Actuals). In addition to the gross fixed capital formation directly undertaken, the State Government also provides financial assistance to the other sectors of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investment in share capital. The financial assistance provided by the State Government is estimated at Rs. 742.38 crores in 2004-2005 (B.E.) as against Rs. 713.18 crores in 2003-2004 (R.E.), recording an increase of 4.09 percent as against the decrease of 11.68 percent in 2003-2004 (R.E.) in comparison to 2002-2003 (Actuals).

The following table depicts the details :

#### Capital Formation out of Budgetary Resources of the Haryana Government

Item	(Rs.in crore)		
	2002-2003 (Actuals)	2003-2004 (R.E.)	2004-2005 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	880.33	880.54	1070.83
2. Financial Assistance for Capital Formation	807.47	713.18	742.38
Aggregate Capital Formation	1687.80	1593.72	1813.21

R.E.- Revised Estimates      B.E.- Budget Estimates

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## **CHAPTER-IV BANKING AND CREDIT**

Institutional Finance is essential for any development programme. In Haryana, the role of the Government has been to persuade the banking institutions to give greater importance to the Agricultural & Allied Sector, particularly to poverty alleviation programmes. The Institutional Finance available through Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and other term lending institutions reduces pressure on the budgetary resources of the State Government.

### **Deposits of Commercial Banks**

The total number of Commercial Banks working in the State as on 31st December, 2004 were 1625. Likewise, the number of Cooperative Banks and Rural Land Development Banks at the end of December, 2004 were 356 and 48 (9 District level and 39 village level Primary Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks) respectively.

The total deposits of Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks working in the State increased by Rs.5892 crores i.e. from Rs. 25686 crores as on December, 2003 to Rs.31578 crores as on 31st December, 2004 thereby showing a growth of 22.94 percent. Similarly, the total advances of these banks in the Haryana State increased by Rs. 5404 crores i.e. from Rs. 12686 crores as on December, 2003 to Rs.18090 crores as on 31st December, 2004, showing a growth of 42.60 percent. Credit-Deposit Ratio is a significant indicator of credit flow for accelerating economic development of the State. This ratio in Haryana has increased to 57 percent as on 31st December, 2004 as compared to 49 percent during the corresponding period of last year.

### **Loan Advanced**

Scheduled Commercial Banks are also advancing direct loans to agriculture sector. Amount of these advances (outstanding) as on 31st December, 2004 was Rs. 4481 crores.

### **Credit Plan**

Overall achievement under State Annual Credit Plan 2004-2005 stood at Rs.8786.52 crores as on 31st December, 2004 against the annual target of Rs.8149.75 crores which was 107.8 percent of the annual target. The overall performance of the banks during the year 2004-2005 has been satisfactory and increased to 107.8

percent as compared to the achievement of 104 percent registered during the corresponding period of last year.

The Sectorwise details are as under:-

Annual Credit Plan of Haryana for 2004-2005

(upto December, 2004)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	5820.50 (71.42)	6029.19 (68.62)	103.6
Small Scale Industries	1151.81 (14.13)	1250.92 (14.24)	108.6
Tertiary	1177.44 (14.45)	1506.41 (17.14)	127.9
Total	8149.75 (100.00)	8786.52 (100.00)	107.8

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

The performance under Agriculture Sector has been quite satisfactory. Against the target of Rs. 5820.50 crores, the achievement during the financial year 2004-2005 (upto 31st December, 2004) was Rs. 6029.19 crores i.e. 103.6 percent, which is an improvement during the current year as compared to 101 percent during the corresponding period of last year.

The performance under Small Scale Industries has also been quite satisfactory during this year as banks disbursed Rs. 1250.92 crores against the target of Rs.1151.81 crores, which was 108.6 percent as compared to achievement of 99.0 percent registered during the corresponding period of last year.

The achievement under Annual Credit Plan 2004-2005 (upto 31st December, 2004) in the Tertiary Sector is 127.9 percent as compared to 123.0 percent during the corresponding period of last year.

#### **Bankwise Performance**

Under Annual Credit Plan, Haryana for the year 2004-2005, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks advanced Rs. 5135.41 crores upto 31st December, 2004 against the annual target of Rs.4259.94 crores which is 120.6 percent of the annual target.



Sectorwise performance is as under:-

Advances by Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks during 2004-2005

(upto 31st December, 2004)			
Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	2328.39 (54.66)	2682.12 (52.23)	115.2
Small Scale Industries	1019.88 (23.94)	1149.69 (22.39)	112.7
Tertiary	911.67 (21.40)	1303.61 (25.38)	143.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4259.94</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>5135.42</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>120.6</b>

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Cooperative Banks have advanced Rs. 3215.54 crores (upto 31st December, 2004) against the annual target of Rs.3451.98 crores which is 93.2 percent of the annual target for the year 2004-2005. Sectorwise detail is given in following table :-

Advances by Cooperative Banks during 2004- 2005

(upto 31st December, 2004)			
Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	3130.36 (90.68)	2987.55 (92.91)	95.4
Small Scale Industries	103.84 (3.01)	71.65 (2.23)	69.0
Tertiary	217.78 (6.31)	156.34 (4.86)	71.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3451.98</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>3215.54</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>93.2</b>

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Haryana State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (HSCARDB) has advanced Rs. 495.11 crores (upto 31-3-2005) against the annual target of Rs. 450.00 crores which is 110.0 percent of the annual target. Sectorwise performance of Haryana State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank

(HSCARDB) during the year 2004-2005 is given below:-

Advances by Haryana State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank during 2004-2005

(upto 31st March,2005)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	393.00 (87.33)	419.00 (84.63)	106.6
Non-Farm Sector and Rural Housing	57.00 (12.67)	76.11 (15.37)	133.5
Total	450.00 (100.00)	495.11 (100.00)	110.0

Note:- Figures in brackets are percentage to total.

Haryana Financial Corporation has advanced Rs. 14.00 crores against the annual target of Rs. 9.10 crores during the year 2004-2005 (up to 31st December, 2004) which is 153.8 percent of the annual target. Sectorwise detail is as under:-

Advances by Haryana Financial Corporation during 2004-2005

(up to 31st December, 2004)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Achievement
Agriculture	-	-	-
Small Scale Industries	9.10	14.00	153.8
Tertiary	-	-	-
Total	9.10	14.00	153.8

The Haryana Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. is providing credit facilities throughout the State through the existing 2433 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (as on 31-3-2005). These Primary Agriculture Credit Societies are financially assisted by 19 Central Cooperative Banks functioning at the district level. The Haryana State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. provides adequate credit facilities by securing the financial assistance from NABARD and also by involving its own resources. As on 31-3-2005 assistance to the tune of Rs. 3311.91 crores (tentative) was provided by the Haryana State Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. at the State level.

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## **CHAPTER –V**

### **PLAN STRATEGY AND REVIEW**

#### **TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-2007)**

State's Usual Plan Strategy of Growth with Social Justice and Welfare will be continued during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the objectives of the Tenth Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council, actual expenditure during the Ninth Five Year Plan and likely availability of resources during the next five years, the size of the Tenth Five Year Plan has been approved at Rs.12000.00 crores at current prices which is 50.3 percent higher than the actual expenditure of Rs.7986.12 crores during the 9th Five Year Plan. It includes an amount of Rs.1683.40 crores for Externally Aided Projects and Rs. 91.70 crores for Pradhan Mantri Gramodya Yojana (PMGY). While allocating plan outlays for the departments, highest priority has been accorded to the Social Services Sector by allocating an outlay of Rs. 5029.95 crores which is 41.9 percent of the total approved outlay. Among the social services, the basic three services of general education, health care and drinking water supply have been given due importance. An outlay of Rs. 723.95 crores has been kept for the expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. A provision of Rs. 562.00 crores has been made for the augmentation/ upgradation of drinking water facilities. An amount of Rs. 1120.80 crores has been earmarked for the promotion of medical education and health services. Social Security for the old, handicapped and widows has been the major concern of the State Government. An outlay of Rs.1528.65 crores has been kept for pensions to these vulnerable sections of the society. The second highest priority has been given to the development/improvement of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and road transport by earmarking an outlay of Rs. 4926.00 crores for the Tenth Five Year Plan which is 41.1 percent of the total outlay.

#### **ANNUAL PLAN 2002-2003**

The Approved Outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 was Rs. 2034.00 crores. Later on, this outlay was revised to Rs. 1816.44 crores. Against this, State has incurred actual expenditure of Rs. 1776.19 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 686.88 crores (38.7%) was incurred on improvement/extension of infrastructure of irrigation, power, roads and road transport. The expenditure of Rs. 698.49 crores (39.3%) was incurred on Social Services Sector. Among the Social Services, an expenditure of Rs. 69.00 crores was incurred on expansion of primary, secondary and higher education. An expenditure of Rs. 58.68 crores was incurred on Health Care. An amount of Rs. 149.88

crores was spent on augmentation of drinking water supply facilities. The expenditure on pensions was Rs. 281.23 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 26.55 crores, over and above the normal departmental development activities was incurred for giving special thrust to the development of two backward regions of Mewat and Shivalik. An amount of Rs.7.56 crores was spent on women and child development activities.

#### **ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04**

The Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 2003-04 was Rs. 2091.00 crores. After Reassessment of State's Resources, this outlay was revised to Rs. 1850.00 crores. Against this, State has incurred Actual Expenditure of Rs.1865.79 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 700.64 crores (37.6%) was incurred on improvement/extension of infrastructure of Irrigation, Power, Roads & Road Transport. The expenditure of Rs. 802.97 crores (43.0%) was incurred on Social Services Sector. Among the Social Services, an expenditure of Rs. 104.95 crores was incurred on expansion of primary, secondary & higher education. An expenditure of Rs. 57.58 crores was incurred on Health Care. An amount of Rs. 183.98 crores was spent on augmentation of drinking water supply facilities. The expenditure on pensions was Rs. 294.79 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 19.91 crores, over & above the normal developmental activities was incurred for giving special thrust to the development of two backward regions of Mewat & Shivalik. An amount of Rs. 8.89 crores was spent on Women & Child Development activities.

#### **ANNUAL PLAN 2004-05**

The State Government has Proposed an Outlay of Rs. 2175.00 crores to the Planning Commission, Govt. of India for the Annual Plan 2004-05. However, Planning Commission, Government of India had approved the State's Annual Plan for Rs. 2342.43 crores. After Reassessment of State Resources, the Approved Annual Plan of Rs. 2342.43 crores has been revised to Rs. 2236.72 crores.

While distributing the Revised Sectoral Outlay, first priority has been accorded to the Social Services Sector like education, health, water supply and social security measures for the old age persons, widows and destitutes. An amount of Rs. 977.72 crores (43.7%) has been kept for Social Services Sector. Among the Social Services, the highest priority has been accorded to the provision of pensions for the old age persons, handicapped, widows and destitutes as these are the most vulnerable sections of the Society and the State owes a moral responsibility towards them. An outlay of Rs. 385.34 crores (17.2%) has been kept for Social Welfare. For augmentation of drinking water supply facilities in the State, an amount of Rs. 193.00

crores (8.6%) has been kept. Education and Technical education have been provided an amount of Rs. 194.89 crores (8.7%). An outlay of Rs. 63.14 crores (2.8%) has been kept for the Health Services. Provision of Rs. 48.26 crores (2.2%) is made for urban Development. An amount of Rs. 13.00 crores (0.6%) has been set apart for the Women and Child Development Programme. The second priority has been given to development of infrastructure. An amount of Rs. 924.25 crores (41.3%) has been allocated for infrastructure development. Under infrastructure development, first priority has been accorded to generation, transmission and distribution of Power for which an amount of Rs. 380.00 crores (17.0%) has been kept. Next Priority has been accorded to Irrigation Sector with an outlay of Rs. 298.25 crores (13.3%). For Roads and Road Transport, an outlay of Rs. 246.00 crores (11.0%) has been kept in Revised Annual Plan 2004-2005.

#### **ANNUAL PLAN 2005-06**

The Planning Commission, Government of India has approved an Outlay of Rs. 3000.00 crores for the Annual Plan 2005-06. The approved outlay for the year 2005-06 is 34.1% higher than the Revised Outlay of Rs. 2236.72 crores for the Annual Plan 2004-2005.

The State's usual Plan Strategy of Growth with Social Justice will be continued during the Annual Plan 2005-06. Accordingly, highest priority has been accorded to the development of Social Services and Infrastructure. An outlay of Rs. 1352.96 crores (45.1%) is kept for Social Services Sector. Among Social Services, highest priority has been accorded to the provision of pensions for the old age persons, handicapped, widows and destitutes who are the most vulnerable sections of the society and the State owes moral responsibility towards them. An outlay of Rs. 442.00 crores (14.7%) has been kept for their welfare. A provision of Rs. 280.00 crores (9.3%) has been made for water supply and sanitation. Education and Technical Education have been provided an amount of Rs. 278.92 crores (9.3%). An outlay of Rs. 102.00 crores (3.4%) has been provided to the Health Services. A sum of Rs. 90.89 crores (3%) has been kept for Urban Development. An amount of Rs. 26.00 crores (0.9%) has been set apart for the Women and Child Development Programme.

An outlay of Rs. 1176.00 crores (39.2%) has been provided for the development of infrastructure during Annual Plan 2005-06. Under infrastructure development, highest priority has been given to the generation, transmission and distribution of power for which an amount of Rs. 445.00 crores (14.8%) has been provided. Second priority has been given to roads and road transport for which an outlay of Rs. 338.00

crores (11.3%) has been kept. Irrigation sector has been allocated an outlay of Rs.393.00 crores (13.1%). The programme-wise summary of the major plan programmes is given as under:

### **Agriculture and Allied Sectors including Rural Development**

Development of Agriculture and Allied Activities including Rural Development has always been a priority item on the development agenda of the State. An allocation of Rs. 335.07 crores which is 11.2 percent of the total plan outlay has been made for various activities under this sector. The main strategy for increasing agricultural production involves strengthening of the various supportive programmes like availability of certified seeds in sufficient quantity, balanced use of fertilizers, plant protection measures, land reclamation and other land development programmes for increasing the production of crops like wheat, rice, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane.

An allocation of Rs. 8.00 crores has been made for soil and water conservation programmes. A plan provision of Rs. 8.00 crores has been made for Haryana Agriculture University to carry out its activities. Major activities of Haryana Agriculture University are teaching, research and extension education in the discipline of agriculture including veterinary sciences, animal sciences and home sciences. Major Thrust is to evolve new technology towards finding solution to various emerging agricultural problems in the State.

The State of Haryana with its huge livestock resources has contributed significantly to India's animal production. In order to provide effective and efficient veterinary health services at the nearest point to livestock owners, a network of veterinary institutions is being strengthened in the State. A sum of Rs. 18.00 crores has been allocated for the expansion/extension activities of the Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development Schemes. For the development of fisheries, an allocation of Rs. 6.00 crores has been made. A provision of Rs. 95.00 crores has been made for extension of forest cover in the State to maintain ecological balance, improve environment and availability of wood for timber and fuel. This includes an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores kept for Externally Aided "Community Forestry Project" and an amount of Rs.56.11 crores for New EAP "INRDPRP". An amount of Rs.10.00 crores has been set apart for the strengthening of the Co-operative structure in the State.

Special beneficiary oriented schemes and area development programmes are being implemented by the department of Rural Development. All schemes are being implemented on 75:25 sharing basis between the Central and State Governments, respectively. For Rural Development sector, an amount of Rs. 172.76 crores has been

allocated for 2005-2006. This includes a provision of Rs. 1.90 crores for Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) to encourage the people to use fuel/energy saving devices and to promote the use of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy such as solar energy, agricultural and animal waste. As a part of the process of land reforms, a centrally sponsored scheme for the proper upkeep of land records including computerisation of such records with an outlay of Rs. 0.61 crores (State Share) is in operation. An allocation of Rs. 101.81 crores has been kept for Community Development Programmes and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

For the development of backward Mewat Area inhabited predominantly by the Muslim community, Mewat Development Board was set up. An allocation of Rs. 8.00 crores has been set apart for Mewat Board for speedy development of this area. Likewise, for the development of the hilly and semi-hilly areas of districts of Ambala, Panchkula and Yamunanagar, Shivalik Development Board has been set up. An allocation of Rs. 8.00 crores has been made for the development of these areas. These amounts are in addition to the normal development activities of various departments in these two regions.

#### **Irrigation**

Irrigation is a vital input to increase agricultural production. The State has limited water resources viz. canal as well as underground water. Therefore, the thrust is on the optimum use of this resource through minimising its wastage. An allocation of Rs. 315.00 crores has been kept for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. Command Area Development Programme is being implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Central Government. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 crores (State Share) has been kept for the year 2005-2006. A provision of Rs. 48.00 crores has been made for the Flood Control Measures which includes an amount of Rs. 15.00 crores for capital works.

#### **Power**

Power is a crucial input for the overall development of the economy. It is also essential for improving the quality of life of the people. In order to improve the availability of electricity to the people, a three pronged strategy has been followed by the State. A total outlay of Rs. 445.00 crores has been kept for Power Department in the Annual Plan, 2005-2006.

### **Industries**

An allocation of Rs. 41.89 crores has been made for the development of Village and Small Industries, Large and Medium Industries, Mines and Minerals, Electronics and Information Technology and Weight & Measures in the State during 2005-2006.

### **Roads and Road Transport**

An allocation of Rs. 338.20 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 2005-2006 for the development of Road Network and Transport facilities in the State. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 260.00 crores has been kept for the construction of roads and bridges. An allocation of Rs. 78.00 crores has been set apart for replacement of old buses, construction of bus stands/ shelters, modernisation of workshops etc.

### **Tourism**

An allocation of Rs. 7.00 crores made for Tourism will be utilised for the expansion of tourist facilities in existing tourist resorts, especially in the tourist complexes along main highways at district/sub-divisional headquarters.

### **Social and Community Services**

An outlay of Rs. 1352.96 crores, which is 45.1 percent of the total plan outlay, has been kept for Social and Community Services Sector for the year 2005-2006. A provision of Rs. 287.92 crores has been made for various programmes of General Education, Technical Education and Sports activities. A provision of Rs. 23.00 crores has been made for Medical Education. An outlay of Rs. 79.00 crores has been kept for extension of the Health Care Programmes. For water supply and sewerage programmes, a provision of Rs. 280.00 crores has been made. An amount of Rs. 90.89 crores has been kept for Urban Development. A sum of Rs. 37.50 crores has been kept for Housing including Police Housing and Modernisation. An allocation of Rs. 70.26 crores has been made for the programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Women and Child Development and Nutrition. The State Government is implementing an innovative scheme namely, "Apni Betian Apna Dhan" for the benefit of the child born in a poor scheduled caste family. An amount of Rs. 442.00 crores has been provided for social security measures which include Old-Age Pension, Pension for Destitutes, Widows and Handicapped persons.

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores has been provided under "Decentralised Planning" which will be utilised for development works of local nature on the recommendations of District Local Area Development Boards.



Sectoral Approved outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), Actual Expenditure for 2002-2003, 2003-04, Revised Outlay and Actual Expenditure for 2004-05 and Approved Outlay for the Annual Plan 2005-06 is given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05		Annual Plan 2005-06
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	547.82 (4.57)	84.29 (4.75)	92.79 (4.97)	124.20 (5.55)	100.45 (4.77)	162.31 (5.41)
II.	Rural Development	356.85 (2.97)	89.33 (5.03)	95.13 (5.10)	102.35 (4.58)	89.99 (4.27)	172.76 (5.76)
III.	Special Area Programme	171.94 (1.43)	26.55 (1.49)	19.91 (1.07)	11.56 (0.52)	15.69 (0.74)	16.00 (0.53)
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1798.00 (14.98)	218.66 (12.31)	209.97 (11.25)	298.25 (13.33)	275.77 (13.08)	393.00 (13.10)
V.	Energy	1634.00 (13.62)	203.60 (11.46)	224.49 (12.03)	382.00 (17.08)	265.58 (12.60)	449.00 (14.97)
VI.	Industries & Minerals	100.73 (0.84)	147.40 (8.30)	98.69 (5.29)	31.01 (1.39)	104.23 (4.94)	41.89 (1.40)
VII.	Transport	1501.20 (12.51)	265.44 (14.94)	269.26 (14.43)	246.20 (11.00)	271.10 (12.86)	338.20 (11.27)
VIII.	Science & Technology & Environment	9.90 (0.08)	2.10 (0.12)	3.84 (0.21)	3.18 (0.14)	2.13 (0.10)	3.90 (0.13)
IX.	General Economic Services	19.20 (0.16)	2.86 (0.16)	3.55 (0.19)	5.71 (0.26)	5.69 (0.27)	12.21 (0.40)
X.	Decentralised Planning	576.25 (4.80)	12.43 (0.70)	15.00 (0.80)	15.00 (0.67)	15.00 (0.71)	20.00 (0.67)
XI.	Social Services	5029.95 (41.92)	698.49 (39.33)	802.97 (43.04)	977.72 (43.71)	927.12 (43.98)	1352.96 (45.10)
XII.	General Services	254.16 (2.12)	25.04 (1.41)	30.19 (1.62)	39.54 (1.77)	35.50 (1.68)	37.77 (1.26)
Grand Total (I to XII)		12000.00 (100.00)	1776.19 (100.00)	1865.79 (100.00)	2236.72 (100.00)	2108.25 (100.00)	3000.00 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages.

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**CHAPTER-VI**  
**THE 20-POINT PROGRAMME**

A number of programmes enlisted in the 20-Point Programme which comprehend the needs and aspirations of the people in clear terms have made a big headway.

The detail of achievements are as given below:-

Point/Item	Unit	Achievements			2004-2005		
		2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	Targets	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1B	Sampoorn Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) *	Lakh Mandays	48.84	119.18	68.47	-	69.98
5A	Surplus Land Distributed	Acre	107	18	102	65	7
7A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (Villages Covered)	No.	592	753	557	525	473
8A	Community Health Centres	No.	1	1	-	9	8
8B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	No.	4	2	2	2	1
8D	Immunisation of Children	Lakh No.	5.00	5.40	5.34	5.62	5.45
9C	ICDS Blocks (Operational)	Cum.No.	116	116	116	116	116
9D	Anganwadies (Operational)	Cum. No.	13545	13546	13546	13546	13546
11A	SC Families Assisted	No.	93512	93555	80721	82000	80500
14A	House Sites Alloted	No.	1924	2626	1162	2000	250
14B	Construction Assistance	No.	698	698	698	700	705
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (New Construction)	No.	6547	9840	9286	11184	8845
14E	L.I.G. Houses	No.	932	1255	454	249	175
15	Slum Improvement (Population Covered)	No.	61509	62771	43783	36482	48855
16A	Tree Plantation on Private Land	Lakh No.	156.85	280.04	317.26	400.00	346.19
16B	Area Covered Under Public & Forest Land	Hect.	12019	20563	18309	30000	14554.23
19B	Pumpset Energised	No.	6950	8115	15101	2200	13337
19D	Bio-Gas Plants	No.	2027	1254	1433	1500	1340

\*Earlier known as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana(JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). But till 2001-2002, achievement of JGSY has been taken into consideration under 20-Point Programme.

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**TABLE - 1**

### Area and Population

Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Haryana</b>						
Geographical						
Area	Sq. Km.	44056	44222	44212	44212	44212
Inhabited Villages	Number	6670	6731	6745	6759	6764
Towns	Number	61	65	81	94	106
Population						
Total	000	7590	10037	12923	16464	21145
Males	000	4063	5377	6910	8828	11364
Females	000	3527	4660	6013	7636	9781
Density	Persons per Sq. Km.	172	227	292	372	478
Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage to total population	18.0	18.9	19.1	19.8	19.4
Rural Population	Percentage to total population	82.8	82.3	78.1	75.4	71.1
Urban Population	Percentage to total population	17.2	17.7	21.9	24.6	28.9
Sex Ratio	Females per 000 Males	868	867	870	865	861
Workers (main)	Percentage to total population	37.9	26.4	28.4	28.7	29.5
Literate Population						
Males	000	1187	2005	3331	4950	7480
Females	000	325	694	1339	2499	4614
Total	000	1512	2699	4670	7449	12094
Literacy Rate	Percent	19.9	26.9	43.85*	55.85*	67.91
<b>B. India</b>						
Population	In crores	44	55	68	85	103
Density	Persons per. Sq. Km.	142	177	216	257	324
Literacy Rate @	Percent	24.0	29.5	43.6*	52.2*	64.8*

@ Literacy rate of India is exclusive of Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.

\* Percentage of Literates to estimated population aged 7 and above.

TABLE-2

### Gross State Domestic Product of Haryana

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. Crore)		Percentage Increase over the previous year	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (1993-94) Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant (1993-94) Prices
1	2	3	4	5
1993-94	22131	22131	-	-
1994-95	26245	23692	18.6	7.1
1995-96	29789	24276	13.5	2.5
1996-97	35642	27095	19.6	11.6
1997-98	38649	27483	8.4	1.4
1998-99	43646	29011	12.9	5.6
1999-00	48910	31230	12.1	7.7
2000-01	54966	33313	12.4	6.7
2001-02(P)	60494	35081	10.1	5.3
2002-03(P)	66455	36834	9.9	5.0
2003-04(Q)	74970	39993	12.8	8.6

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

P : Provisional Estimates  
Q : Quick Estimates

**TABLE- 3**  
**Per Capita Income of Haryana**

Year	Per Capita Income(Rs.)		Percentage Increase over the previous year	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (1993-94)Price	At Current Prices	At Constant (1993-94)Prices
1	2	3	4	5
1993-94	11079	11079	-	-
1994-95	12879	11598	16.2	4.7
1995-96	14213	11545	10.4	(-)0.5
1996-97	16611	12591	16.9	9.1
1997-98	17530	12389	5.5	(-)1.6
1998-99	19340	12728	10.3	2.7
1999-00	21105	13308	9.1	4.6
2000-01	23194	13822	9.9	3.9
2001-02(P)	24851	14181	7.1	2.6
2002-03(P)	26974	14694	8.5	3.6
2003-04(Q)	29963	15721	11.1	7.0

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

P: Provisional Estimates  
Q: Quick Estimates

**TABLE-4**  
**Composition of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors**  
 (Percent)

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant (1993-94) Prices		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1993-94	42.5	26.2	31.3	42.5	26.2	31.3
1994-95	41.3	27.8	30.9	42.4	26.7	30.9
1995-96	36.9	31.4	31.7	39.4	28.3	32.3
1996-97	37.9	29.8	32.3	39.2	27.1	33.7
1997-98	35.1	30.9	34.0	35.6	28.4	36.0
1998-99	34.8	29.9	35.3	34.9	28.8	36.3
1999-00	32.9	29.6	37.5	33.9	28.2	37.9
2000-01	31.1	29.2	39.7	32.6	28.0	39.4
2001-02(P)	28.6	30.2	41.2	31.2	28.1	40.7
2002-03(P)	26.7	31.1	42.2	29.5	28.1	42.4
2003-04(Q)	26.4	30.9	42.7	29.6	27.8	42.6

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

P : Provisional Estimates.  
 Q : Quick Estimates

TABLE-5

**Annual Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors at  
Constant (1993-94) Prices**

Year	(Percent)			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1994-95	7.0	9.1	5.4	7.1
1995-96	(-)4.7	8.3	7.2	2.5
1996-97	10.9	6.8	16.7	11.6
1997-98	(-)7.8	6.4	8.2	1.4
1998-99	3.4	7.0	6.5	5.6
1999-00	4.5	5.6	12.2	7.7
2000-01	2.7	5.7	10.9	6.7
2001-02(P)	0.6	5.7	9.0	5.3
2002-03(P)	(-)0.7	5.1	9.2	5.0
2003-04(Q)	9.0	7.5	9.0	8.6

Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana

P : Provisional Estimates.  
Q : Quick Estimates



TABLE-6

**Consumer Price Index Number for the Working Class**

YEAR/MONTH	ALL INDIA (1982=100)	HARYANA (1982=100)
1	2	3
1989-90	173	162
1990-91	193	182
1991-92	219	207
1992-93	240	226
1993-94	258	245
1994-95	284	265
1995-96	313	283
1996-97	342	311
1997-98	366	336
1998-99	414	376
1999-00	428	385
2000-01	444	398
2001-02	463	417
2002-2003	482	431
2003-2004	500	442
December, 2003	502	443
January, 2004	504	446
February, 2004	504	446
March, 2004	504	447
April, 2004	504	447
May, 2004	508	449
June, 2004	512	452
July, 2004	517	457
August,2004	522	463
September, 2004	523	464
October,2004	526	466
November, 2004	525	465
December, 2004	521	461
January,2005	526	464

**TABLE- 7**  
**Financial Position of the Haryana Government**

(Rs.in crore)						
Item	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2003-04	2004-05
	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	( Actuals)	(R.E.)	(Actuals)	(B.E)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I- Opening Balance</b>						
According to Books of						
a) A.G	(-)168.36	(-)297.29	(-)47.08	(-)224.40	(-)224.40	(-)337.00
b) RBI	(-)165.51	(-)295.36	(-)454.16	(-)226.98	(-) 226.98	(-) 339.58
<b>II- Revenue Account</b>						
a) Receipts	6573.89	7600.55	8657.02	9769.36	9843.48	10791.40
b) Expenditure	7181.37	8656.50	9342.13	10673.51	10117.19	11684.02
c) Surplus/ Deficit	(-)607.48	(-)1055.95	(-)685.11	(-)904.15	(-)273.71	(-)892.62
<b>III- Capital Expenditure</b>	1445.16	1467.12	435.80	268.88	385.65	753.41
<b>IV- Public Debt</b>						
a) Debt Incurred	4209.53	6404.99	4460.32	5243.55	6523.74	6485.19
b) Repayment	3084.78	4006.80	2743.67	4341.62	4028.50	5020.13
c) Net	1124.75	2398.19	1716.65	901.93	2495.24	1465.06
<b>V- Loans &amp; Advances</b>						
a) Advances	282.07	301.18	456.43	312.65	2429.32	235.64
b) Recoveries	69.51	84.71	106.30	137.80	155.58	134.27
c) Net	(-)212.56	(-)216.47	(-)350.13	(-)174.85	(-)2273.74	(-)101.37
<b>VI- Inter State Settlements</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VII- Appropriation to Contingency Fund</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VIII-Contingency Fund(Net)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IX- Small Saving, Provident Fund etc (Net)</b>	498.66	405.23	354.86	423.54	292.04	477.35
<b>X- Deposits &amp; Advances, Reserve Funds and Suspense &amp; Misc .(Net)</b>	485.44	205.21	(-)754.18	(-)90.19	156.97	(-)294.40
<b>XI- Remittances(Net)</b>	27.42	(-)18.88	(-)23.61	-	(-)0.61	-
<b>XII- Net(onYear's Account)</b>	(-)128.93	250.21	(-)177.32	(-)112.60	10.54	(-)99.39
<b>XIII-Year's Closing Balance</b>						
According to Books of						
a) A.G.	(-)297.29	(-)47.08	(-)224.40	(-)337.00	(-)213.86	(-)436.39
b) RBI.	(-)295.36	(-) 454.16	(-)226.98	(-)339.58	(-) 215.97	(-)438.97

R.E. Revised Estimates B.E. Budget Estimates

**TABLE-8**  
**Revenue Receipts of the Haryana Government**

Item	2000-01 (Actuals)	2001-02 (Actuals)	2002-03 (Actuals)	2003-04 (R.E.)	2003-04 (Actuals)	2004-05 (B.E)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>1. State Sources</b>	5749.94 (87.47)	6637.26 (87.33)	7357.53 (84.99)	8419.83 (86.18)	8571.10 (87.08)	9368.97 (86.82)
A) State's Own Tax Revenue	4310.55 (65.57)	4971.19 (65.41)	5549.68 (64.11)	6222.39 (63.69)	6348.05 (64.49)	6915.50 (64.08)
i) Land Revenue	11.73 (0.18)	19.30 (0.25)	9.87 (0.12)	20.50 (0.21)	20.01 (0.20)	60.65 (0.56)
ii) State Excise	840.56 (12.79)	875.39 (11.52)	878.72 (10.15)	935.00 (9.57)	923.28 (9.38)	995.00 (9.22)
iii) Sales Tax	2573.39 (39.14)	2944.81 (38.75)	3337.43 (38.55)	3795.00 (38.85)	3838.00 (38.99)	4250.00 (39.38)
iv) Taxes on Vehicles	85.69 (1.30)	103.62 (1.36)	114.39 (1.32)	125.00 (1.28)	132.39 (1.34)	131.25 (1.22)
v) Stamps and Registration	419.24 (6.38)	488.29 (6.43)	541.39 (6.25)	625.00 (6.40)	695.63 (7.07)	700.00 (6.49)
vi) Taxes on Goods and Passengers	366.66 (5.58)	498.56 (6.56)	652.75 (7.54)	655.00 (6.70)	660.36 (6.71)	711.00 (6.59)
vii) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	0.68 (0.01)	29.48 (0.39)	0.87 (0.01)	50.09 (0.51)	59.06 (0.60)	50.10 (0.46)
viii) Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	12.60 (0.19)	11.74 (0.15)	14.26 (0.17)	16.80 (0.17)	19.32 (0.20)	17.50 (0.16)
B) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	1439.39 (21.90)	1666.07 (21.92)	1807.85 (20.88)	2197.44 (22.49)	2223.05 (22.59)	2453.47 (22.74)
<b>2. Central Sources</b>	823.95 (12.53)	963.29 (12.67)	1299.49 (15.01)	1349.53 (13.82)	1272.38 (12.92)	1422.43 (13.18)
A) Share in Central Taxes	345.81 (5.26)	450.25 (5.92)	756.59 (8.74)	602.16 (6.17)	600.75 (6.10)	602.57 (5.58)
B) Grant-in-aid from Central Govt.	478.14 (7.27)	513.04 (6.75)	542.90 (6.27)	747.37 (7.65)	671.63 (6.82)	819.86 (7.60)
<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	6573.89 (100.00)	7600.55 (100.00)	8657.02 (100.00)	9769.36 (100.00)	9843.48 (100.00)	10791.40 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total revenue receipts.

R.E. - Revised Estimates    B.E. - Budget Estimates

**TABLE-9**  
**Agriculture Production in Haryana**

(000 Tonnes)

Year	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food-grains	Total Cotton* (Lint)	Total Oil Seeds	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	2029	563	2592	288	92	5100
1970-71	3939	832	4771	373	99	7070
1980-81	5533	503	6036	643	188	4600
1981-82	5692	347	6039	685	151	5760
1982-83	6334	315	6649	840	118	5500
1983-84	6526	363	6889	567	164	5870
1984-85	6481	367	6848	608	305	4840
1985-86	7460	687	8147	745	288	5010
1986-87	7161	467	7628	903	228	6840
1987-88	6199	112	6311	690	334	5240
1988-89	8836	674	9510	846	484	6580
1989-90	8279	430	8709	1191	435	7360
1990-91	9017	542	9559	1155	638	7800
1991-92	8805	273	9078	1341	758	9050
1992-93	9955	326	10281	1411	559	6720
1993-94	9774	469	10243	1124	823	6460
1994-95	10456	516	10972	1371	861	6960
1995-96	9721	451	10172	1284	783	8090
1996-97	11102	346	11448	1507	985	9020
1997-98	10956	376	11332	1107	456	7500
1998-99	11782	323	12105	874	653	7010
1999-00	12987	78	13065	1304	605	7640
2000-01	13195	99	13294	1383	563	8170
2001-02	13150	149	13299	722	805	9270
2002-03	12246	83	12329	1038	706	10650
2003-04 (R)	13008	145	13153	1405	994	9340
2004-05 (P)	12760	167	12927	2075	931	8060

Source : Director, Land Records and Director, Agriculture, Haryana.

\* In 000 bales of 170 Kgs. each (During 1966-67 in 000 bales of 180 Kgs. each)

R: Revised

P : Provisional

TABLE – 10

## Net Area Under Irrigation In Haryana

Year	Net Area Irrigated by source (000 Hectares)						Percentage to net area sown
	Govt. canals	Tanks	Wells	T/ wells	Other	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	991	4	289	+	9	1293	37.8
1970-71	952	1	574	+	5	1532	43.0
1980-81	1161	(a)	26	941	6	2134	59.2
1981-82	1183	(a)	21	1034	10	2248	61.4
1982-83	1262	(a)	12	1078	4	2356	65.5
1983-84	1185	1	10	990	4	2190	60.8
1984-85	1203	1	9	972	4	2189	60.5
1985-86	1191	1	10	1042	4	2248	62.2
1986-87	1203	1	14	1126	4	2348	64.8
1987-88	1220	1	(a)	1355	3	2579	79.8
1988-89	1239	(a)	(a)	1286	7	2532	71.0
1989-90	1359	2	1	1293	2	2657	73.9
1990-91	1337	1	(a)	1248	14	2600	72.7
1991-92	1381	(a)	(a)	1256	29	2666	76.0
1992-93	1359	1	1	1238	29	2628	75.3
1993-94	1353	1	16	1267	26	2663	75.8
1994-95	1382	(a)	(a)	1304	33	2719	76.4
1995-96	1375	1	(a)	1352	32	2760	77.0
1996-97	1372	1	(a)	1353	40	2766	76.5
1997-98	1397	(a)	(a)	1363	32	2792	76.8
1998-99	1433	1	(a)	1395	13	2842	78.3
1999-00	1441	1	(a)	1432	14	2888	81.3
2000-01	1476	1	(a)	1467	14	2958	83.9
2001-02	1421	1	(a)	1502	14	2938	82.4
2002-03	1433	-	-	1522	11	2966	85.8
2003-04 (P)	1447	-	-	1466	11	2924	84.6

(a) Means less than 500 hectares

+ : Not Available

P: Provisional

Source: Director, Land Records, Haryana.

TABLE-11

**Index Numbers of Agriculture in Haryana  
(Base : Triennium ending 1981-82=100)**

Year	Area	Yield	Production
1	2	3	4
1980-81	100.51	104.46	106.37
1981-82	107.74	99.45	106.37
1982-83	96.65	115.88	113.98
1983-84	105.06	108.14	114.68
1984-85	100.49	120.25	119.53
1985-86	103.36	132.75	141.50
1986-87	105.17	127.18	136.71
1987-88	86.46	120.20	112.61
1988-89	109.43	139.03	169.12
1989-90	105.70	143.06	162.56
1990-91	110.07	152.70	181.12
1991-92	103.49	152.31	179.12
1992-93	110.52	145.63	185.49
1993-94	109.22	149.50	190.86
1994-95	111.73	159.14	205.14
1995-96	114.45	146.17	195.01
1996-97	115.85	161.23	220.21
1997-98	117.09	138.95	188.23
1998-99	121.62	145.23	202.38
1999-00	115.99	159.72	219.68
2000-01	116.32	161.53	222.73
2001-02	119.16	153.80	220.71
2002-03	112.46	191.16	214.98
2003-04(P)	119.62	195.30	233.62

P : Provisional                      Source : Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.  
Note:- Indices are based on 20 selected crops.

TABLE-12

**Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in Haryana  
(Base : Triennium ending 1981-82=100)**

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Total food- grains	Oil seeds	Fibres	Miscella- neous	Total Non- Foodgrains	All Com- modities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	103.89	125.54	107.02	136.34	100.87	95.44	104.72	106.37
1981-82	107.19	87.48	104.34	109.77	107.72	116.00	111.52	106.37
1982-83	119.96	78.85	114.02	85.98	131.96	107.59	113.89	113.98
1983-84	123.60	88.01	118.45	119.55	89.15	114.89	105.11	114.68
1984-85	122.64	88.17	117.66	222.62	107.59	100.10	124.28	119.53
1985-86	141.17	169.33	145.24	209.67	131.12	100.80	132.02	141.50
1986-87	135.66	133.64	132.48	166.54	157.31	129.74	147.42	136.71
1987-88	118.65	19.92	104.37	243.70	119.61	101.62	133.49	112.61
1988-89	168.36	162.56	167.52	354.09	145.79	125.44	173.18	169.12
1989-90	157.04	99.96	148.79	317.92	202.96	142.31	197.49	162.56
1990-91	171.18	127.76	164.90	466.45	197.35	145.92	222.27	181.12
1991-92	167.43	56.05	151.33	486.24	230.11	171.01	249.60	179.12
1992-93	189.35	70.85	172.22	380.74	240.48	131.28	219.15	185.49
1993-94	185.77	108.46	174.59	585.28	193.20	124.52	232.11	190.86
1994-95	198.07	118.36	186.54	588.51	235.54	129.85	252.30	205.14
1995-96	185.39	102.95	173.47	534.97	232.55	148.53	249.63	195.01
1996-97	210.32	76.09	190.91	655.45	273.96	165.56	294.50	220.21
1997-98	206.96	85.68	189.42	270.90	201.80	133.41	185.21	188.23
1998-99	223.99	83.73	203.71	451.11	159.96	133.35	199.01	202.38
1999-00	247.37	17.48	214.13	436.89	239.86	143.76	233.76	219.68
2000-01	250.94	22.61	217.93	410.09	249.03	148.58	234.92	222.73
2001-02	249.82	34.80	218.73	585.83	130.18	171.19	225.73	220.71
2002-03	233.08	12.99	201.25	512.82	194.66	195.47	249.79	214.98
2003-04(P)	248.93	29.20	215.89	699.56	263.48	169.13	285.25	233.62

P: Provisional

Source: Economic &amp; Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

TABLE-13

## Index of Industrial Production in Haryana

Year	Index (Base ; 1970-71=100)	Index (Base ; 1993-94=100)
1	2	3
1981-82	250.51	
1982-83	263.43	
1983-84	280.84	
1984-85	298.98	
1985-86	334.55	
1986-87	364.04	
1987-88	396.44	
1988-89	445.18	
1989-90	461.67	
1990-91	501.28	
1991-92	531.50	
1992-93	518.17	
1993-94		100.00
1994-95		109.46
1995-96		120.37
1996-97		132.18
1997-98		142.63
1998-99		151.21
1999-00		161.57
2000-01		171.24
2001-02		180.67
2002-03(P)		192.77

Source ; Economic &amp; Statistical Organisation, Haryana

Note: Series with base 1970-71 was replaced by a new series with base 1993-94.

P : Provisional



**TABLE-14**  
**Annual Index of Industrial Production**  
**Base year 1993-94=100**

Group	Description	Weight	Index					
			1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20-21	Manufacture of food products	162.15	115.26	123.33	130.32	138.69	146.10	155.13
22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and related products	10.30	101.88	101.29	101.93	105.30	112.93	127.35
23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	34.50	117.07	123.66	128.80	133.96	120.76	125.74
24.	Manufacture of wool,silk and man-made fibre textiles	38.24	129.50	137.72	149.86	158.65	164.62	170.01
26	Manufacture of textile product (including wearing apparel)	45.87	146.55	161.69	177.57	196.82	218.52	257.51
28	Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing,publishing and allied industries	29.51	124.93	137.96	145.80	153.10	160.48	166.62
29.	Manufacture of leather and products of leather,fur and substitutes of leather	8.09	125.93	137.04	144.44	155.56	170.37	181.48
30	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	60.65	140.75	148.96	156.80	164.72	167.59	171.22
31	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, processing of nuclear fuels	54.21	133.12	138.45	147.18	156.19	161.06	167.67
32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	32.93	119.74	122.78	127.30	133.15	138.43	143.29
33	Basic metal and alloys industries	89.31	110.26	118.37	122.89	127.95	132.00	138.10
34	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment	34.07	109.20	118.76	126.21	133.68	140.94	145.61
35-36.	Manufacture of machinery and equipment other than transport equipment,scientific equipment, photographic/cinematographic equipment.	146.83	139.53	148.05	152.72	159.31	156.99	158.12
37	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	225.39	200.80	210.86	229.59	242.88	264.26	289.10
38	Other manufacturing industries	11.30	128.83	140.04	156.05	175.37	191.43	235.89
	Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing	983.35	143.00	151.74	161.55	170.85	179.26	191.21
40	Division 4 Electricity	16.65	120.71	119.82	162.97	194.22	263.80	284.49
	General Index	1000.00	142.63	151.21	161.57	171.24	180.67	192.77

P : Provisional

Source: Economic &amp; Statistical Organisation, Haryana.

**TABLE-15****Power**

Year	Installed Generation Capacity* (MW)	Power available for sale (Lakh KWH)	Power sold (Lakh KWH)	Number of consumers
1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	29	6010	5010	311914 (1966-67)
1970-71	29	12460	9030	543695
1980-81	1074	41840	33910	1219173
1981-82	1177	46750	38670	1346223
1982-83	1202	47680	39460	1438398
1983-84	1299	46970	39550	1526667
1984-85	1311	46070	37250	1624936
1985-86	1422	51560	42560	1727346
1986-87	1548	56880	46390	1864644
1987-88	1564	67490	51570	2024953
1988-89	1782	75260	56900	2170139
1989-90	1757	79280	59830	2346886
1990-91	1757	90250	66410	2513942
1991-92	1757	105530	77410	2690095
1992-93	1757	115580	86250	2843656
1993-94	1757	111680	83160	2973486
1994-95	1762	114720	82030	3067838
1995-96	1762	127380	87450	3171056
1996-97	1762	132630	90580	3285237
1997-98	1780	133031	88644	3390245
1998-99	1780	140356	92899	3381467
1999-00	1780	156064	130870	3316992
2000-01	1780	166017	154231	3546572
2001-02	2005	175881	163077	3544380
2002-03	2010	192097	180726	3619868
2003-04	2010	204989	195534	3739556
2004-05	2525	213892	202637	3874525

Source : Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.

\* Excluding the share from Central Sector Projects i.e. NHPC, NTPC, N.J.P.C., MARUTI, MAGNUM, NAPP, RAPP, etc.

**TABLE – 16**  
**Outlay / Expenditure Under Plans**

Plan Period		Approved Outlay	(Rs. in crore) Expenditure
1	2	3	
Annual Plan	1966-69	77.11	94.14
Fourth Plan	1969-74	225.00	358.26
Fifth Plan	1974-79	601.35	677.34
Annual Plan	1979-80	219.76	202.96
Sixth Plan	1980-85	1800.00	1595.47
Seventh Plan	1985-90	2900.00	2510.64
Annual Plan	1990-91	700.00	615.02
Annual Plan	1991-92	765.00	699.39
<b>Eighth Plan</b>	<b>1992-97</b>	5700.00	4899.19
<b>Ninth Plan 1997-2002</b>		11600.00	7986.12
<b>Annual Plan 1997-98</b>			
(i) Approved outlay		1581.00	
(ii) Revised outlay		1400.00	1303.61
<b>Annual Plan 1998-99</b>			
(i) Approved outlay		2260.00	
(ii) Revised outlay		1800.00	1522.91
<b>Annual Plan 1999-2000</b>			
(i) Approved outlay		2300.00	
(ii) Revised outlay		1785.00	1674.42
<b>Annual Plan 2000-2001</b>			
(i) Approved outlay		1930.20	
(ii) Revised outlay		1815.00	1718.31
<b>Annual Plan 2001-2002</b>			
(i) Approved outlay		2164.17	
(ii) Revised outlay		1800.00	1766.87
<b>Tenth Plan 2002-2007</b>			
Approved outlay		12000.00	
<b>Annual Plan 2002-2003</b>			
(i) Approved outlay		2034.00	
(ii) Revised Outlay		1816.44	1776.19
<b>Annual Plan 2003-2004</b>			
(i) Approved Outlay		2091.00	
(ii) Revised Outlay		1850.00	1865.79
<b>Annual Plan 2004-2005</b>			
Approved Outlay		2342.73	
Revised outlay		2236.72	2108.25
<b>Annual Plan 2005-2006</b>			
Approved Outlay		3000.00	

